

# Commodity-based Trade – technical considerations and key questions

## JOINT SADC/AHEAD WORKSHOP

Reconciling Livestock Health & Wildlife Conservation Goals in  
Southern Africa: Strategies for Sustainable Economic Development  
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## What is exactly is CBT?

- Concept focusing on safety of a commodity rather than disease status of the area of origin of animals from which it is derived.
- Country/zone disease freedom, while not a requirement, the commodity should be derived from healthy animals



## Focus on Deboned Beef

- **Pre-harvest risk management**
  - Good husbandry, biosecurity, ±isolation
  - HACCP-based approach??. effective vaccination
  - Disinfected trucks to abattoir
  
- **Abattoir risk management**
  - Ante & postmortem inspections
  - HACCP to assure food safety and to prevent contamination from possible sources of FMD



## Was this CBT?

- 18 October 1995, RSA approves beef exports from the Namibia's infected zone, the Caprivi region
- **Conditions:**
  - Biannual vaccination, good coverage
  - No outbreak
  - 21 days quarantine
  - Ante & postmortem inspections – favourable results
  - Maturation, pH 6.0, deboning
  - 21 days holding period



## Key Drivers

- CBT is a viable option to access more lucrative red meat markets that do not require disease freedom (FMD)
  
- High costs of achieving disease freedom and maintaining it
  - Financial costs
  - Socioeconomic costs
  - Environmental costs



## Supportive OIE Standards

- Articles **8.5.22**, **8.5.23** & **8.5.24** - Importation from FMD free countries/zones (permits animals imported from infected countries/zones in accordance with Article **8.5.14**)
  
- Article **8.5.26** - Importing processed meat from infected countries/zones, in accordance with Article **8.5.34** - inactivation of the FMD virus in meat: canning, cooking or drying after salting



## Holy Grail

- Articles **8.5.25** - importation from FMD infected countries/zones (official control program including compulsory systematic vaccination)
- **Commodity** – fresh deboned beef, following maturation, above + 2°C, for minimum of 24 hours, pH value below 6.0, removal of major lymphatic nodes
- Other commodities – processed products



## Requirements

- 90/30 day residence requirement
- Cattle regularly vaccinated at least x 2, last one not >12 months, not < 30days prior to slaughter
- Official controls are in operation
- FMD not occurred within 10km, past 30 days
- Transported in disinfected trucks
- No contact with non-eligible animals
- Approved abattoir – disinfected
- Ante and Post mortem inspections



## Considerations

- 90 day in country/zone residence requirement
  - Means of verification – animal iD & registration
  
- Cattle regularly vaccinated at least x 2, last one not >12 months, not < 30days prior to slaughter
  - Resources, effectiveness, coverage, audits
  - Means of verification at abattoir
  
- Official controls are in operation
  - What exactly does this mean? Capacity?



## Considerations cont.

- Kept for past 30 days in an establishment
  - Extensive production system, communal areas
  - Movement controls, means of verification
  
- FMD not occurred within 10km, past 30 days
  - Surveillance, early detection – capacity, evidence
  
- Transported in disinfected trucks
  - Access to mechanized transport, disinfection SOPs



## Considerations cont.

- No contact with non-eligible animals
  - Trekking, followed by trucking, means of verification
  
- Approved abattoir – disinfected
  - System of approval of abattoirs, audits
  - Cost of infrastructure, HACCP certification
  
- Ante and Post mortem inspections
  - Capacity, skill sets, traceability

## Key Questions

- Do we have detailed CBT requirements for livestock commodities we wish to trade in?
- Where are the markets? Asia?
- What does adoption of Article 8.5.25 as regional standard actually mean? Is this CBT for DBB?
- Do we have guidelines to implement this standard?
- What is the level of application of the concept in trade among member states
- Which commodities give better returns, and what risks should be managed? How?

## Research Questions – Paton et al

- Mitigating the risk of presenting for slaughter cattle in the early stages of FMDV infection
- Survival in carcasses of serotypes and strains of FMD SAT viruses
- Behaviour and survival of FMDV in bovine fat tissues
- Gaps in availability of suitable vaccine strains for some regions



## Research Questions Cont.

- Assessing amount and risk posed by residual bone marrow, lymph node and blood clots in deboned beef
- Establishing the effective oral dose of FMDV for pigs
- Assessing relative contribution of ‘pre-harvest’ versus ‘at-abattoir’ sanitary measures in reducing the risk of FMDV contamination of deboned beef exported from abattoirs in FMD-infected zones



## Conclusions

- CBT improves disease risk management and can be a viable option to improve market access
- Other constraints that prevent access to high value markets should not be ignored
  - Quality attributes of the commodity
  - Private standards – quality assurance schemes
- Investments in strengthening public veterinary services are required

# Thank You!

-Alexander TOTO