

COMMODITY BASED TRADE

A SOLUTION TO MARKETING OF BEEF FROM FOOT AND MOUTH DISEASE ENDEMIC AREAS

**AGRIBENCHMARK CONFERENCE NAMIBIA
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PRESENTATION OUTLINE

COMMODITY BASED TRADE: A SOLUTION TO MARKETING OF BEEF FROM FOOT AND MOUTH DISEASE ENDEMIC AREAS

- **MARKETING OF BEEF: TRADE IN LIVESTOCK AND LIVESTOCK PRODUCTS**
- **FOOT AND MOUTH DISEASE (THE PROBLEM)**
- **DISEASE ENDEMIC AREAS (THE PROBLEM)**
- **COMMODITY BASED TRADE (THE SOLUTION)**



TRADE IN LIVESTOCK AND LIVESTOCK PRODUCTS

- Trade in livestock and livestock products is associated with risk;
- This risk involves the transmission of pathogens which could affect human, animal or plant health or life and trade could possibly facilitate cross –border / cross-continental spread;
- About 70% of diseases affecting humans originate from animals
- Trade governed by agreements, rules and standards:
- World Trade Organisation (WTO), Sanitary and Phyto-sanitary (SPS) Agreement, World Organisation for Animal Health (OIE)



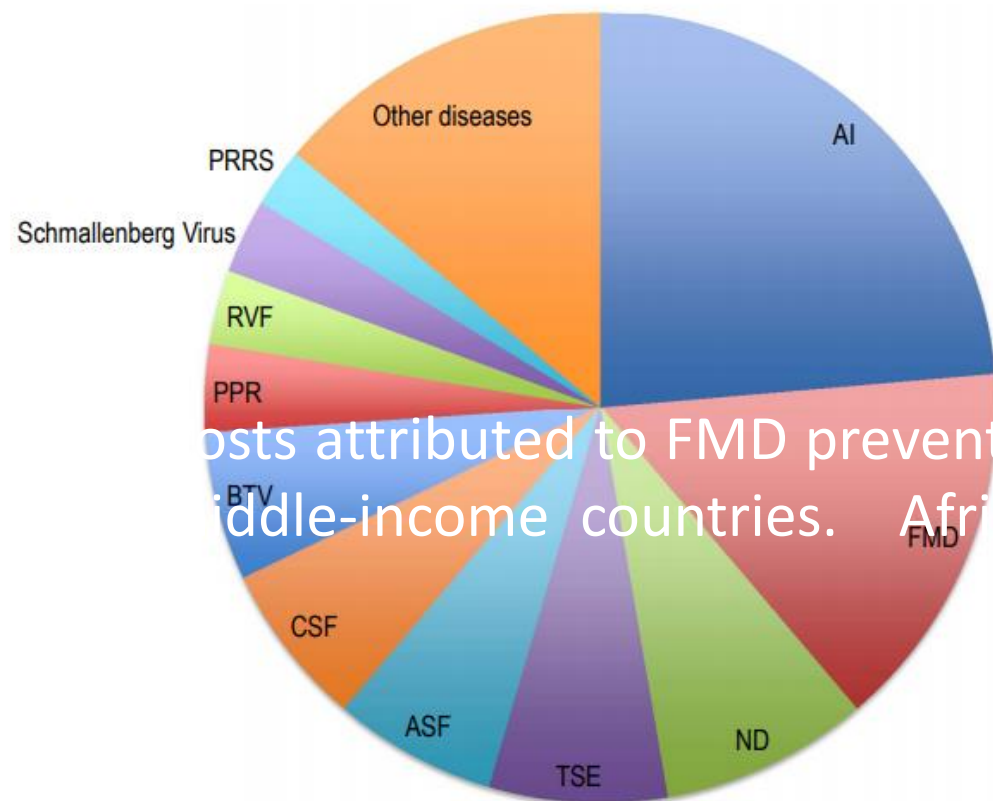
TRADE IN LIVESTOCK AND LIVESTOCK PRODUCTS

- Cost of animal disease include:
 - Cost of prevention and control;
 - Cost of compliance to SPS measures and agreements;
 - Direct effects of the disease (loss in production, death)
 - Market impact (market loss, trade restrictions, loss in consumer confidence);
 - Lasting effects (some countries never regain market, impact on food security, economic growth, population livelihood, reduction in national herd)



TRADE

Proportion of outbreaks that were reported to affect trade by disease



RVC

- According to the economic impact of Pathogenic Avian Influenza
- Consistent with the RVC in 2012 which
- OIE data indicate that the costs attributed to FMD prevention and control incurred by low-income and middle-income countries. Africa accounts for 50% of those costs.

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conducted by the trade the most.

and control incurred counts for 50% of

FOOT AND MOUTH DISEASE



most of control and prevention. The



FOOT AND MOUTH DISEASE

EURASIAN TYPE:

- Evolved in domestic livestock;
- Vaccination generally more effective due to less variance;
 - Current recommendations / standards for international trade developed on basis of Eurasian Type

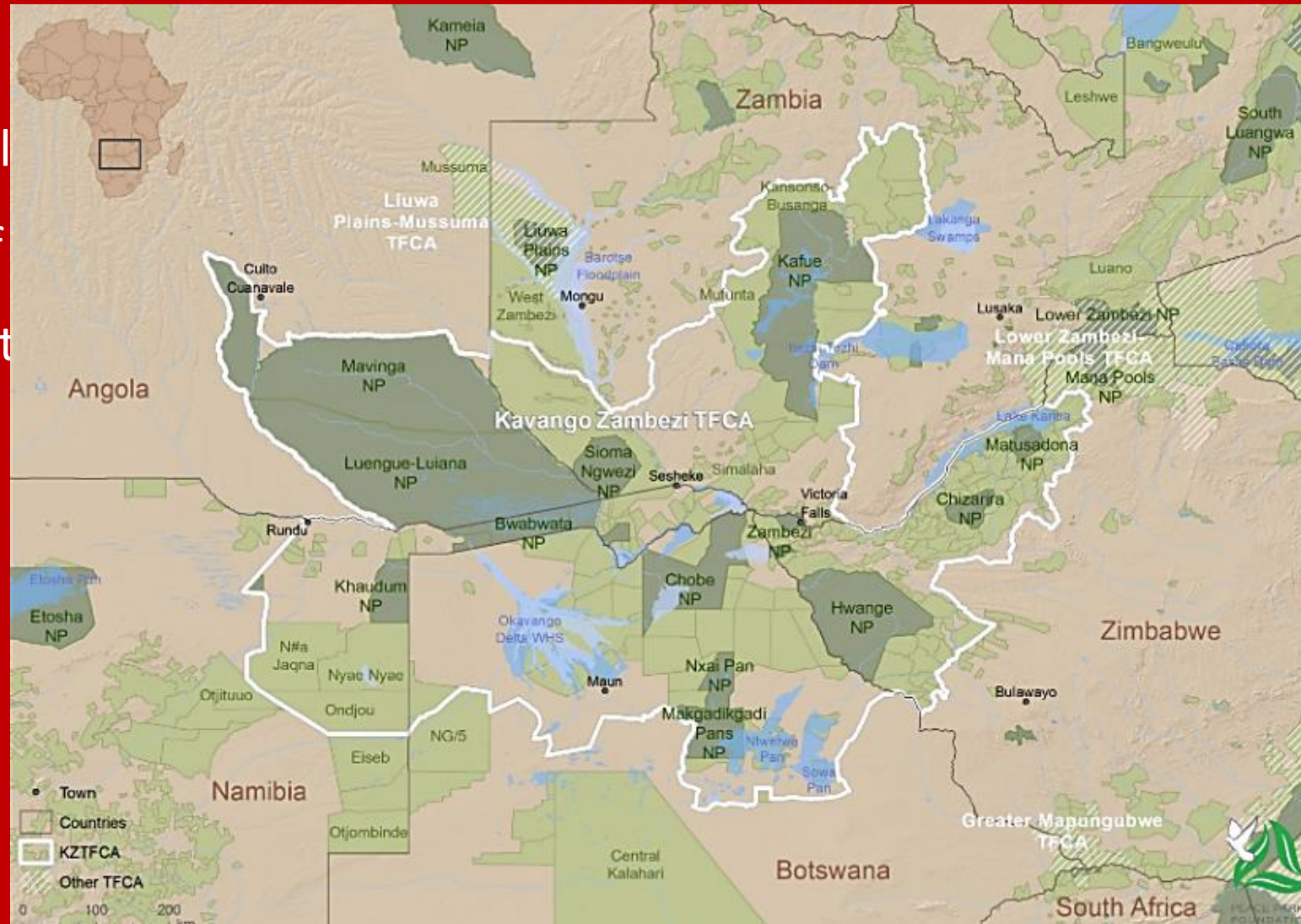
SAT TYPE:

- Evolved in African Buffalo;
- Vaccination generally less effective due to high variance;
 - Current recommendations / standards for international trade developed on basis of Eurasian Type



- African buffalo
- Protection of
- Wildlife-livestock

ent of wildlife



COMMODITY BASED TRADE

- Concept whereby product is processed to allow safe trade regardless of status of area of origin – FMD Endemic Areas
- OIE Terrestrial Animal Health Code – Chapter 8.8.22 – influenced by study conducted in Namibian FMD Infected Zone
- Value Chain Approach starting at livestock disease management ending at product
- Risk-based: each step reduces risk for FMD



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- Control programme for FMD must exist – cattle must be vaccinated against FMD at least twice, with last vaccine being at least 30 days prior to slaughter;
- Cattle kept in establishment for at least 30 days prior to slaughter where FMD not present OR such establishment is a quarantine station (Namibian study influence);
- Cattle transported in disinfected vehicles to slaughter facility and inspected for FMD at offload and prior to slaughter;
- Carcass matured for at least 24 H at minimum temperature of 2°C



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- pH of carcass measured (longissimus muscle) after at least 24H maturation – must have reached pH6 maximum (unfavourable for viral survival);
- Carcass deboned and major lymph nodes removed (Virus present in bone marrow and lymph nodes).
- Slaughter facility MUST be approved by competent authority for export.
- Although described in the OIE TAHC – concept not yet widely accepted

