





# Progressive Control of FMD : how does it help to facilitate TRADE?



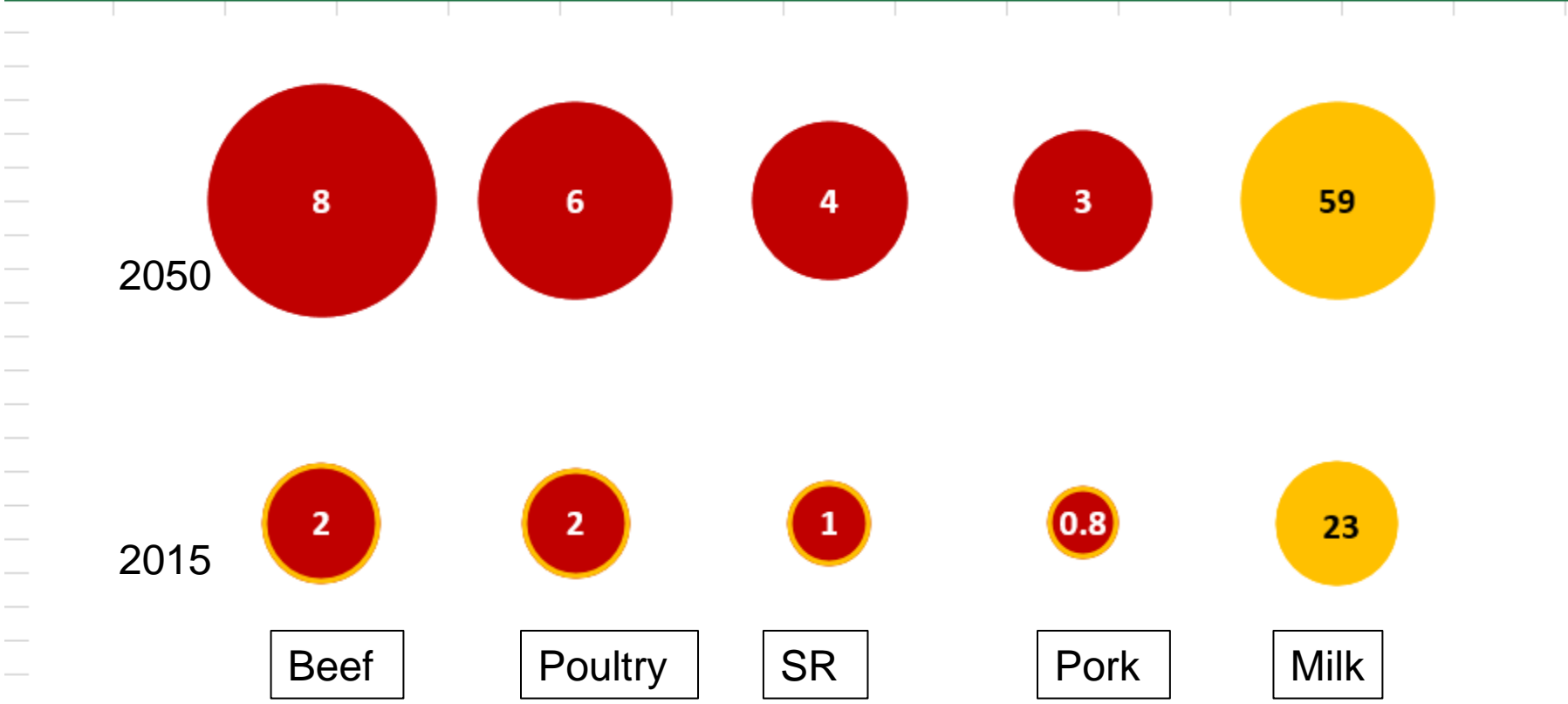
Fabrizio Rosso and Keith Sumption  


Laure Weber-Vintzel and Gregorio Torres  




# THREE times: the expected growth in consumption – Eastern Africa

Total consumption of ASFs in Eastern Africa, 2015 and 2050 (million tons)  
 Source: FAO Global Perspective Studies Team (preliminary projections, under a business and usual scenarios)





# A Model of Competitive advantage

Resources



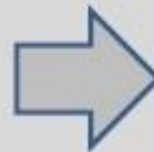
Distinctive  
Competencies



Capabilities



Cost advantage  
Or  
Differentiation advantage



Value  
Creation

# Animal Health Impact

## Animal Health Losses

## Expenditure & Reaction

### Visible Losses

### Invisible Losses

### Additional Costs

### Lost Revenue

Dead people & animals  
Thin people & animals  
People & animals poorly developed  
Low returns  
Poor quality products

Fertility problems  
Change in population structure  
Increased labour costs  
Delayed sale of animals and products  
High prices for livestock and livestock products

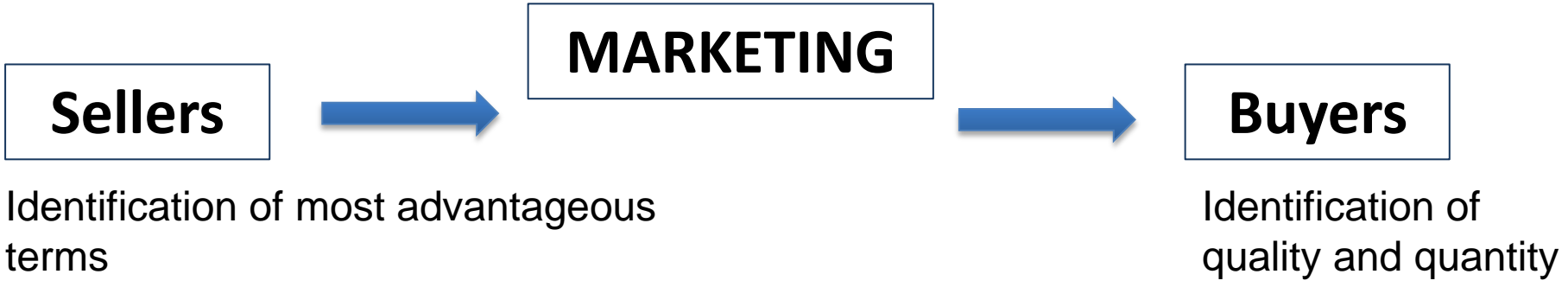
Medicines  
Vaccines  
Insecticide  
Time  
Treatment of products  
Public health costs

Access to better markets denied  
Sub-optimal use of technology

Modified from Rushton et al, 1999; Rushton, 2009



# Marketing principles



- PRODUCERS**
- What to produce
  - How to produce
  - How much to produce
  - How to distribute

**Profitable return**

- Trade barriers**
- Tariffs
  - Exchange rates
  - Protectionist practices
- Sanitary barriers**



## WTO's SPS Agreement



WORLD TRADE  
ORGANIZATION

- Safe commodities disturbing trade
- International standards
- The *Three Sister*
- The OIE:
  - Animal health
  - Standards for trade
    - live animals
    - animal products





# Sanitary barriers – and possibilities

Question 1: how to overcome the difficulties posed by sanitary barriers?

Possible solutions:

- Eliminating all diseases (\$\$\$ and time)
- International agreement and regulations (SPS, OIE)

Question 2: how PCP can support the process for overcoming difficulties due to sanitary barriers?

Possible answers to be identified within:

- Confidence level of FMD control
- Zoning and compartmentalization principles
- Disease free status



# Different trade options

## 1. Geographic (Officially recognised by OIE)

- FMD free countries
  - Without vaccination
  - With vaccination
- FMD free zones
  - Without vaccination
  - With vaccination



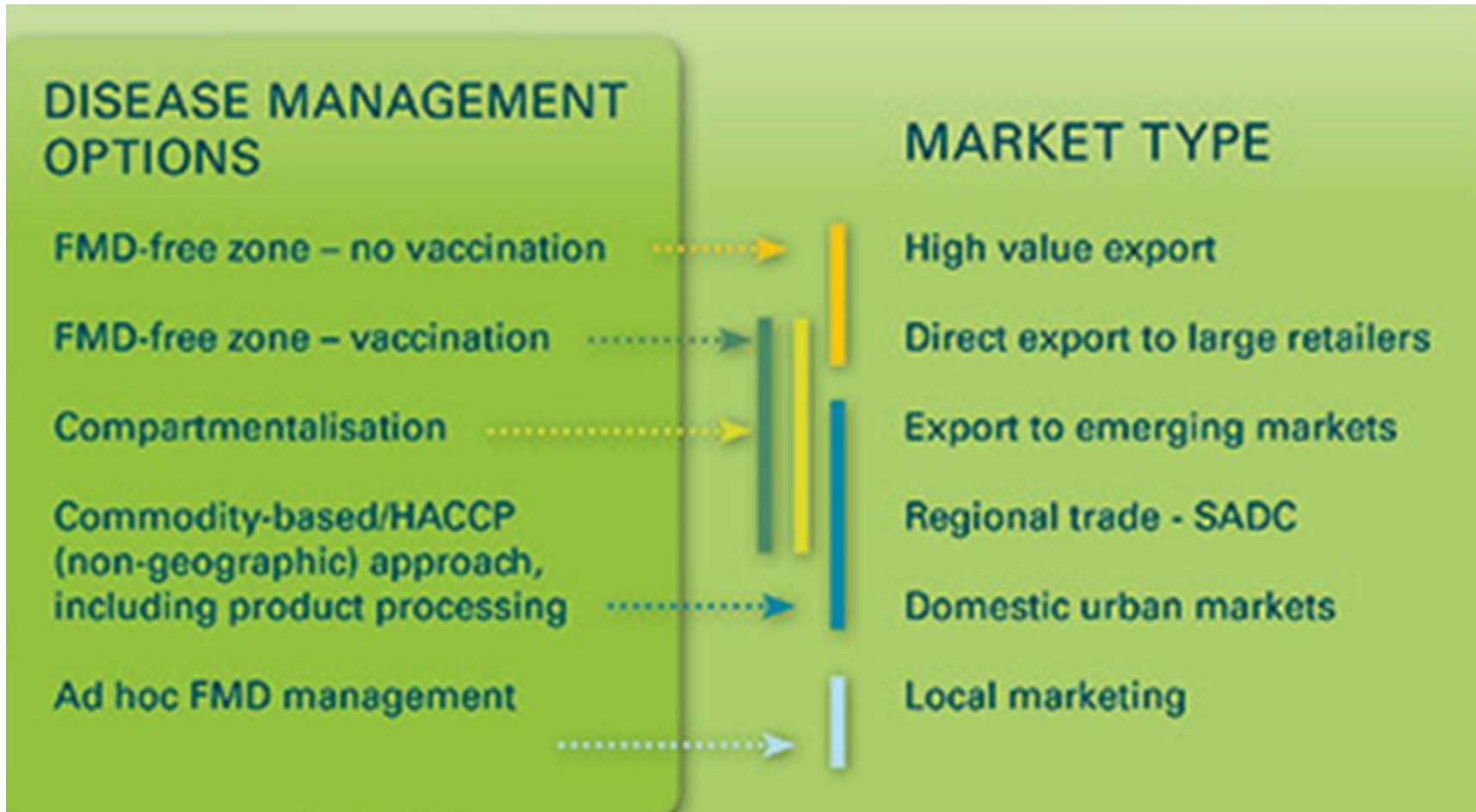
## 2. Non-Geographic

- FMD free compartment –Bilateral agreement (role of private sector)
- Commodity-based trade





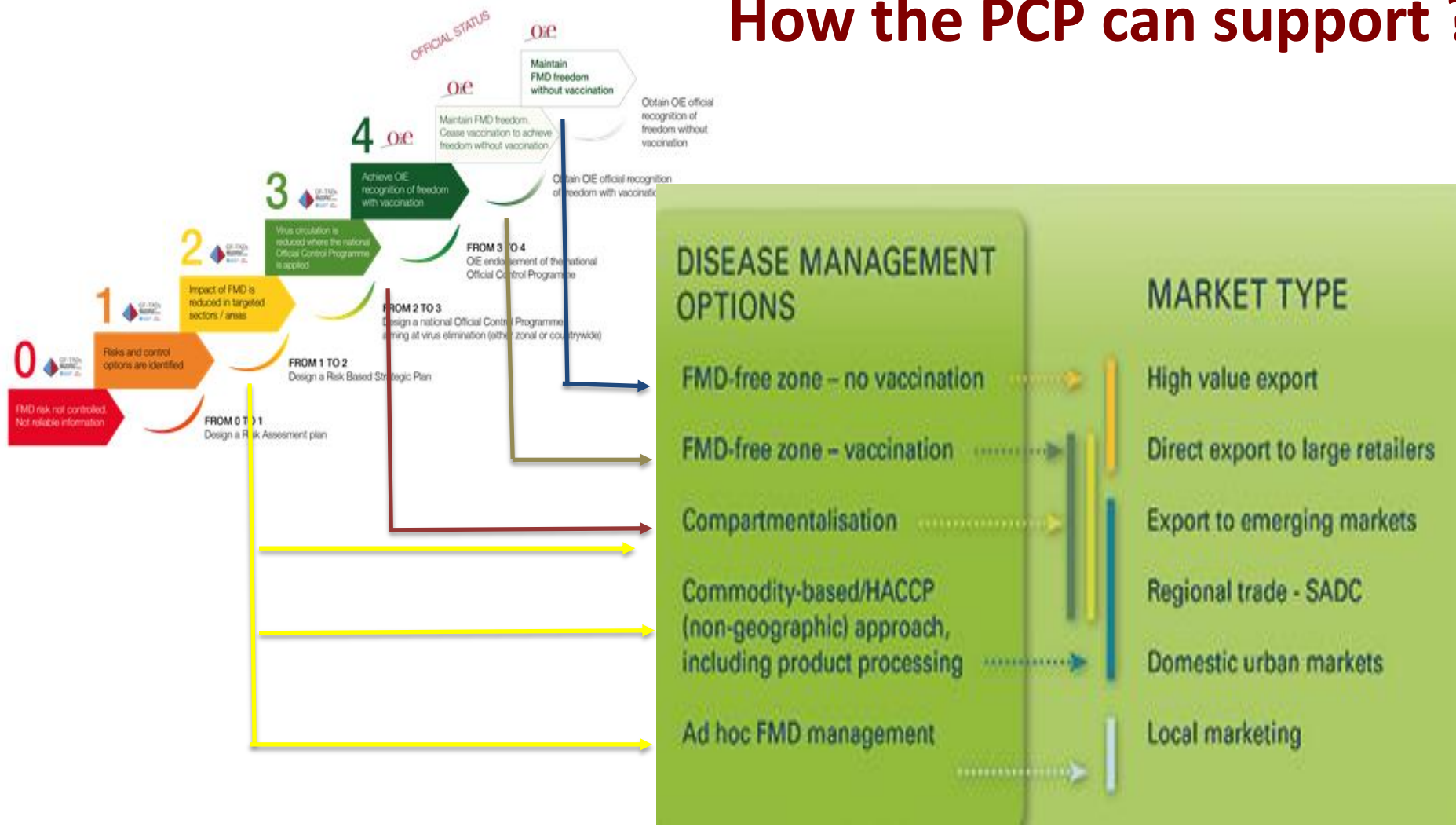
# Market access and disease control: opportunities



*Prof Gavin Thomson*



# How the PCP can support ?





# How the PCP can support?

## Value chain analysis

- 1 Preliminary value-chain analysis and identification of stakeholders.
- 2 In-depth value chain analysis and continuous stakeholder consultation.
- 3 Continuous value chain analysis and stakeholder representatives in consultative board for FMD control.
- 4 Possibly interference with value chain to safeguard FMD control.

*Improved **confidence** of control measures implemented, monitoring and detection capacity*  
From 1 to 4 PCP stage

## Serosurveillance

- 1 Quantification of level of infection.
- 2 Measuring impact of control measures.
- 3 Early detection and response.
- 4 Proving absence of virus circulation.

## Impact analysis

- 1 Analysis of economic losses due to FMD.
- 2 Cost-benefit analysis for control measures.
- 3 Option analysis for different scenarios.
- 4 Cost of prevention measures to maintain freedom.

## Outbreak investigation

- 1 Confirmation and identification of FMD.
- 2 Analysing risk factors for FMD.
- 3 Backward and forward tracing, vaccine effectiveness.
- 4 Each outbreak is fully investigated and understood.



# OIE Terrestrial Code. Trade possibilities from countries NOT officially free

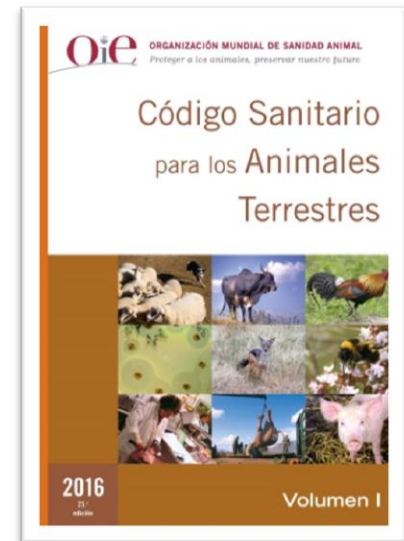
- Chapter 8.8. Infection with FMD virus

[http://www.oie.int/fileadmin/Home/eng/Health\\_standards/tahc/current/chapitre\\_fmd.pdf](http://www.oie.int/fileadmin/Home/eng/Health_standards/tahc/current/chapitre_fmd.pdf)

- Developments to assist safe trade from **non-**

## **FMD free zones and countries**

- Zoning
- Compartmentalisation
- Commodity-based trade



It is possible to trade safe from population not free of FMD



## Zone & compartment - OIE Definitions

### • Zone

- ✓ animal subpopulation
  - ✓ with a distinct health status
  - ✓ **clearly defined part of a territory**
  - ✓ surveillance, control and biosecurity measures
- applies to an animal subpopulation defined primarily on a **geographical basis**

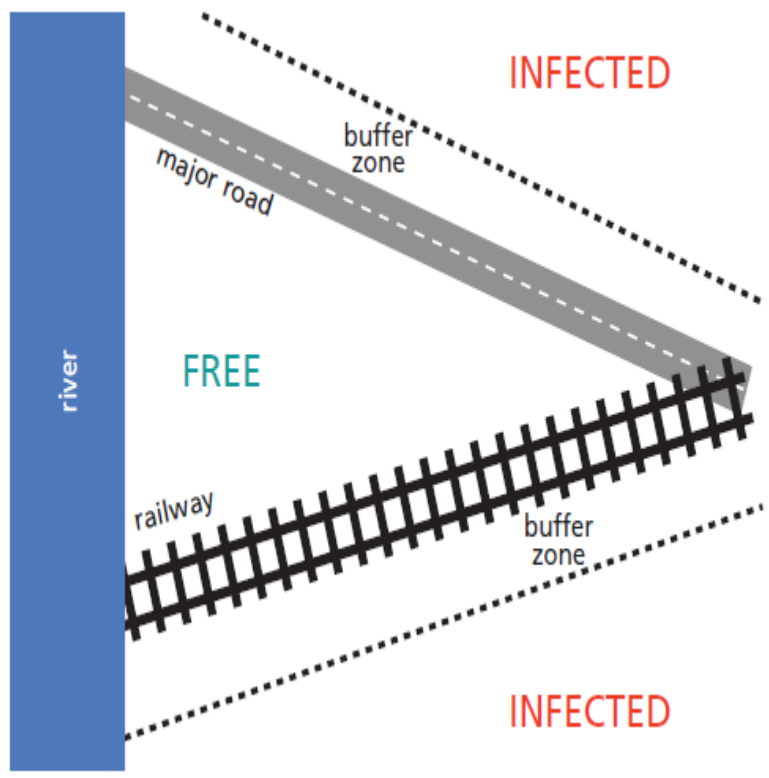
### • Compartment

- ✓ animal subpopulation
  - ✓ with a distinct health status
  - ✓ in one or more establishments **under a common biosecurity management system**
  - ✓ surveillance, control and biosecurity measures
- applies to an animal subpopulation defined primarily by **management and husbandry practices** related to biosecurity

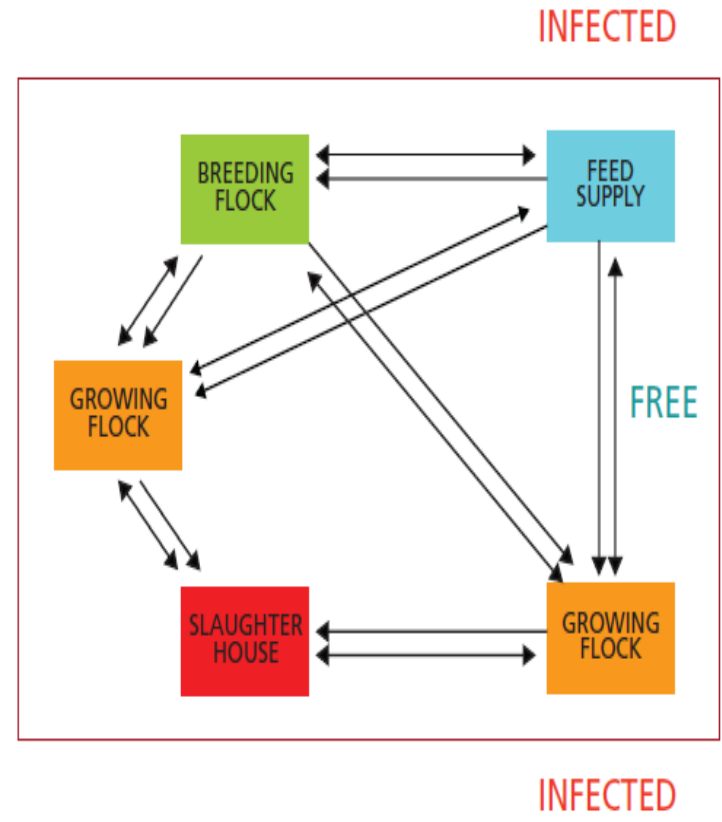
Health considerations and good management (biosecurity plans) play important roles in the application of both concepts



# Concepts of zoning and compartmentalisation



Zoning



Compartmentalisation

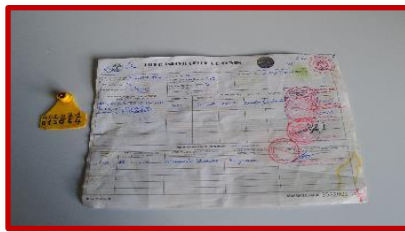


# Key principles to establish a zone or a compartment – Chapter 4.3. and 4.4.

Exporting country: Confidence in the integrity of the zone or compartment

- Identification sub-population
- Traceability
- Biosecurity
- Surveillance
- Veterinary infrastructure
- Partnership with industry

Importing country: Recognition of zone/compartment when appropriate measures are implemented





# Commodity-based trade from infected countries

Focus on the attributes of the product rather than the disease status

## Constraints to wider acceptance

- ✓ Reluctance to trade in commodities from infected countries
- ✓ Lack of trust in certification
- ✓ Lack of trust the Veterinary Services



**Quality Veterinary Services is Key (certification)**  
**→ Compliance with OIE requirements and PVS**





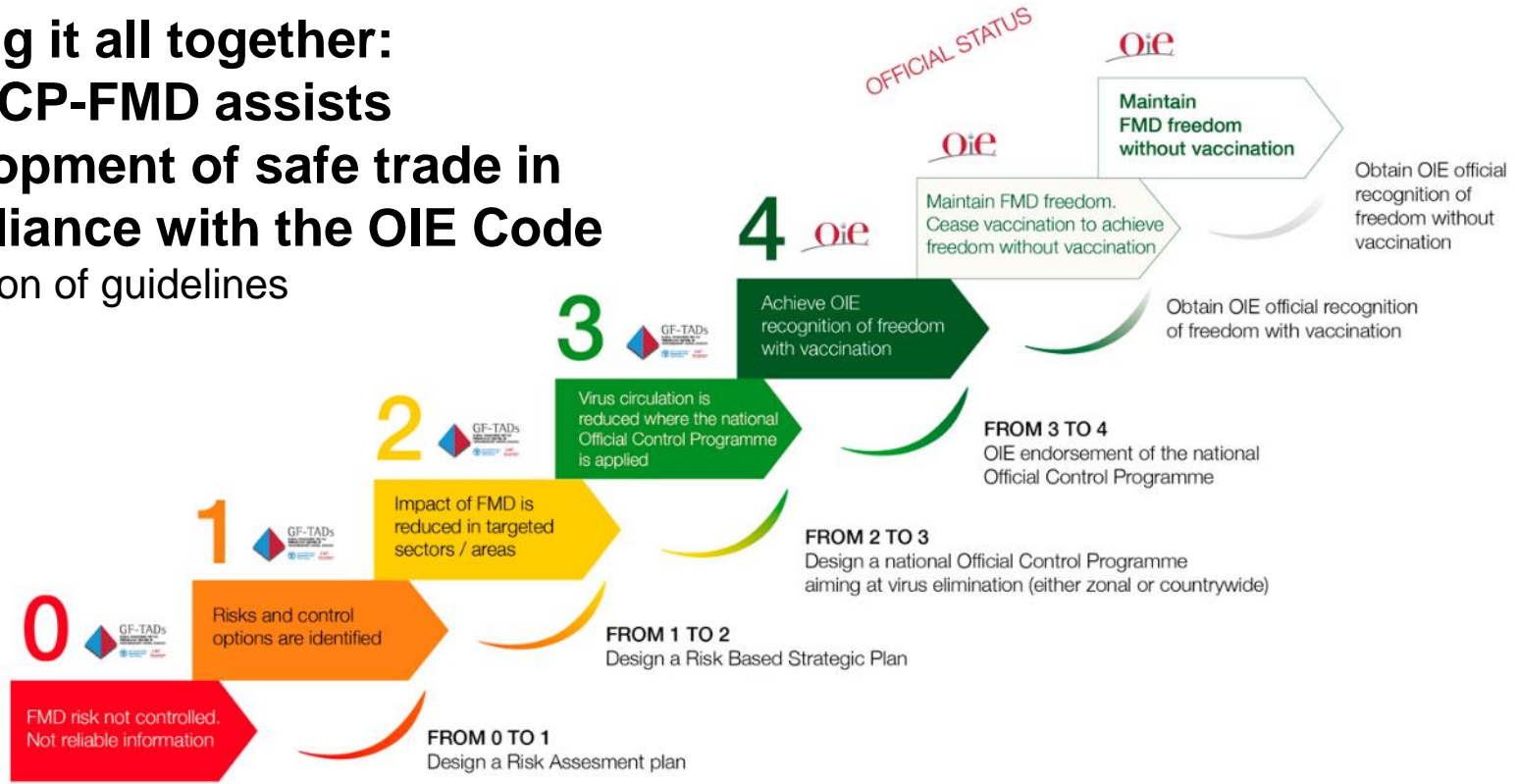
## Commodity-based trade (Articles 8.8.8. to 8.8.30.)

From countries/zones	FMD free without vaccination	FMD free with vaccination	FMD infected with a national control plan
Live animals	Yes	Yes	Yes
Fresh & frozen semen	Yes	Yes (frozen)	Yes (frozen)
in vivo derived embryos of cattle	Yes	Yes	Yes
in vitro produced embryos of cattle	Yes	Yes	
fresh meat	Yes	Yes	Yes
Meat products	Yes	Yes	Yes
Milk and milk products	Yes	Yes	Yes
blood and meat-meals			Yes
wool, hair, bristles, raw hides and skins			Yes
straw and forage			Yes
skins and trophies from FMD susceptible wild animals	Yes	yes	Yes



# Putting it all together: The PCP-FMD assists development of safe trade in compliance with the OIE Code

2<sup>nd</sup> edition of guidelines





## Key messages

- ✓ **Developing free zones:** not the only way to develop an export trade
- ✓ **Implementation of the PCP** builds confidence and evidence to support trade in line with OIE Terrestrial Code
- ✓ **Countries in PCP Stages 1 to 3:** time to make better use of the trade enabling options in the OIE Terrestrial Code
- ✓ **Achieving PCP 4 (Official Control Programme endorsed** by the OIE) brings a international recognition of the quality of the Natial Plan
- ✓ **Compartmentalisation: Bilateral Agreement.** Highly demending. Confidence from well managed and monitored plan to increase trust in the control mesures. Private sector involvement
- ✓ **New Training could be offered** for countries in the region (by OIE/EuFMD, on demand, subject to funds)



# Thank you

It is possible to trade safe from population not free of FMD