

ANSWER SHEET
SCENARIO: BONELESS BEEF

Key points related to veterinary health certification for deboned beef

Foot and mouth disease (Chapter 8.8.)

- FMD is one of the diseases that the OIE has official recognition of disease status. The OIE recognises: FMD free where vaccination is not practiced; FMD free where vaccination is practiced; FMD free zone where vaccination is not practiced; and FMD free zone where vaccination is practiced. The status for OIE Member Countries is updated each year and adopted by Resolution at the OIE General Assembly in May each year. The list of OIE Member Countries officially recognised as free from FMD is provided at: <http://www.oie.int/en/animal-health-in-the-world/official-disease-status/fmd/list-of-fmd-free-members/>
- Recommendations for importation from FMD infected countries or zones where an official control programme exists are provided in Article 8.8.22. for fresh meat of cattle and water buffaloes (*Bubalus bubalis*) (excluding feet, head and viscera)

BSE (Chapter 11.4.)

- BSE is one of the diseases that the OIE has official recognition of disease status. The OIE recognises:

Country or zone with negligible BSE risk; Country or zone with controlled risk. The status for OIE Member Countries is updated each year and adopted by Resolution at the OIE General Assembly in May each year. The list of OIE Member Countries officially recognised status for BSE is provided at:

<http://www.oie.int/en/animal-health-in-the-world/official-disease-status/bse/list-of-bse-risk-status/>
- Article 11.4.11. Recommendations for the importation of meat and meat products from a country, zone or compartment posing a controlled BSE risk

Infection with *Mycoplasma mycoides* subsp. *mycoides* SC (Contagious bovine pleuropneumonia) (Chapter 11.5.)

- CBPP is one of the diseases that the OIE has official recognition of disease status. The OIE recognises country and zone freedom. The status for OIE Member Countries is updated each year and adopted by Resolution at the OIE General Assembly in May each year. The list of OIE Member Countries officially recognised as free from CBPP is provided at: <http://www.oie.int/en/animal-health-in-the-world/official-disease-status/cbbp/>
- Article 11.5.2. ‘Safe commodities’ states that:

“When authorising import or transit of the following *commodities*, *Veterinary Authorities* should not require any CBPP related conditions, regardless of the CBPP status of the domestic bovids and water buffalo population of the *exporting country, zone or compartment*:

 - i. *milk and milk products*;
 - ii. *hides and skins*;
 - iii. *meat and meat products* (excluding lung).”

Infection with *Brucella abortus*, *B. melitensis* and *B. suis* (Chapter 8.4.)

- This disease does not have OIE official disease recognition status.

Article 8.4.2. 'Safe commodities' states that:

"When authorising import or transit of the following *commodities*, *Veterinary Authorities* should not require any *Brucella*-related conditions, regardless of the *Brucella infection* status of the animal population of the *exporting country*:

1. skeletal muscle *meat*, brain and spinal cord, digestive tract, thymus, thyroid and parathyroid glands and derived products;
2. cured hides and skins;
3. gelatine, collagen, tallow and *meat-and-bone meal*."

Infection with Rift Valley fever virus(Chapter 8.15)

Importing country claims to be free, exporting country is infected.

- This disease does not have OIE official disease recognition status.

Article 8.15.4 Country or zone infected with RVFV during the inter-epizootic period

Article 8.15.5 Country or zone infected with RVFV during an epizootic

Article 8.15.11 Recommendations for importation of fresh meat and meat products from countries or zones not free from RVF .

Model International Veterinary Certificate

The undersigned Official Veterinarian certifies that the consignment of boneless beef described above satisfies the following requirements:

- 1) comes from animals which:
 - a) have remained, for at least three months prior to slaughter, in a zone of the exporting country where cattle and water buffaloes are regularly vaccinated against FMD and where an official control programme is in operation;
 - b) have been vaccinated at least twice with the last vaccination not more than six months, unless protective immunity has been demonstrated for more than six months, and not less than one month prior to slaughter;
 - c) were kept for the past 30 days in an establishment, and that FMD has not occurred within a 10 kilometre radius of the establishment during that period, or the establishment is a quarantine station;
 - d) have been transported, in a vehicle which was cleansed and disinfected before the cattle and water buffaloes were loaded, directly from the establishment of origin or quarantine station to the approved slaughterhouse/abattoir without coming into contact with other animals which do not fulfil the required conditions for export;

- e) have been slaughtered in an approved slaughterhouse/abattoir:
 - i) which is officially designated for export;
 - ii) in which no FMD has been detected during the period between the last disinfection carried out before slaughter and the shipment for export has been dispatched;
 - f) have been subjected to ante- and post-mortem inspections within 24 hours before and after slaughter with no evidence of FMD.
- 2) comes from deboned carcasses:
 - a) from which the major lymphatic nodes have been removed;
 - b) which, prior to deboning, have been submitted to maturation at a temperature greater than + 2°C for a minimum period of 24 hours following slaughter and in which the pH value was less than 6.0 when tested in the middle of both the *longissimus dorsi* muscle.
 - 3) comes from animals which have been slaughtered in an approved abattoir, and have been subjected to ante-mortem and post-mortem inspections with favourable results (for all diseases).
 - 4) the cattle from which the fresh meat was derived passed ante- and post-mortem inspections;
 - 5) the cattle from which the fresh meat was derived were not subjected to a stunning process, prior to slaughter, with a device injecting compressed air or gas into the cranial cavity, or to a pithing process;
 - 6) the fresh meat was produced and handled in a manner which ensured that the product does not contain and are not contaminated with:
 - a. the tissues listed in points 1 and 2 of Article 11.4.14. of the OIE Terrestrial Animal Health Code,
 - b. mechanically separated meat from the skull and vertebral column from cattle over 30 months of age.
 - 7) does not contain and is not contaminated by meat from lung (CBPP) or mechanically separated meat (BSE).
 - 8) the meat comes from ruminants which showed no clinical sign of RVF within 24 hours before slaughter; were slaughtered in an approved slaughterhouse/abattoir and were subjected to ante- and post-mortem inspections with favourable results;

For the Exporting Country the following should be demonstrated:

Quality of the Veterinary Service (as per Chapter 3.1. and 3.2. of the *Terrestrial Code*) e.g. PVS evaluation, for example;

- ✓ reporting on the occurrence of notifiable diseases / /WAHIS data;
- ✓ surveillance and reporting systems
- ✓ country's ability to apply measures to control and prevent introduction of relevant diseases;
- ✓ implementation of diagnostic tests as per the Terrestrial Manual.

Other sources of information useful for both importing and exporting countries

Chapters 5.1. General obligations related to certification

Chapter 5.2. Certification procedures

Chapter 5.10. Model veterinary certificates for international trade in live animals, hatching eggs and products of animal origin

Resources:

General www.oie.int

World animal Health Information System (WAHIS):

<http://www.oie.int/en/animal-health-in-the-world/the-world-animal-health-information-system/the-oie-data-system/>

Procedures used by the OIE to set Standards and Recommendations:

<http://www.oie.int/international-standard-setting/overview/productionimplementation/>

Facilitating Safe Trade: How to use the Terrestrial Codes to set Health Measures for trade in terrestrial animals and products:

<http://www.oie.int/international-standard-setting/overview/facilitating-safe-trade/>

Legal rights and obligations of OIE Members:

<http://www.oie.int/international-standard-setting/overview/legal-rights-and-obligations/>

OIE Terrestrial Animal Health Code:

<http://www.oie.int/international-standard-setting/terrestrial-code/access-online/>

OIE Terrestrial Manual (Manual of diagnostic tests and vaccines for terrestrial animals):

<http://www.oie.int/international-standard-setting/terrestrial-manual/access-online/>

Chapter 5.1 General obligations related to certification

Chapter 5.2 Certification procedures

Chapter 5.3 OIE Procedures relevant to the WTO SPS Agreement

Chapter 5.10. Model veterinary certificates for international trade in live animals, hatching eggs and products of animal origin