

Global Animal Health, Food Security & Trade Council Report

2012 NIAA Annual Conference

Tuesday, March 27, 2012



The Global Animal Health, Food Security & Trade Council met on Tuesday, March 27, 2012 from 1:30 pm to 5:00 pm during the 2012 NIAA Annual Conference in Denver, Colorado with about 25 people present. Dr. James McKean & Ms. Laurie Hueneker served as Co-Chairs.

The committee session focused on comprehensive and integrated surveillance programs, and traceability in global trade.

Dr. Paul Sundberg, Vice President of Science & Technology, National Pork Board, presented "Pork Industry Perspective on Risk-Based Surveillance."

- Comprehensive and integrated surveillance requires state & industry cooperation for the benefit of animal health
- Current challenges:
 - Current funding tied to regulatory disease programs
 - Difficult to amend current programs to address industry priorities, defending or advancing funding for individual programs. i.e. why do we still need surveillance if it is eradicated? Challenge to maintain funding
 - Redundancies of cost
- VS 2015: the vision for vet services, USDA-APHIS-VS will design comprehensive program, support international reporting and trade verification requirements
- Not just a collection of surveillance programs, but a system wide program, i.e. prioritization, funding, collaborative, defined objectives, response plan, analysis, IT infrastructure, risk-based surveillance streams
- NPB Surveillance Working Group made up of wide range of stakeholders and ranked 27 diseases
 - Must be flexible, timely, responsive
 - Top priorities are national regulatory priorities, #1 FMD proof of freedom, 95% confidence in the detection of 1 case in 1 million pigs in 2 weeks, #2 PRV, #3 CSF, #4 Swine Brucellosis, #5 SIV (non regulatory disease but lots of pressure for a govt program, but no authority for govt to do the surveillance), #6 Trichinae, #7 Toxoplasma
- 2012 pilot project for comprehensive swine disease surveillance with use PRV, report on success of this pilot at USAHA this fall
- NPB and NPPC resolutions at national meetings support comprehensive surveillance to address public and animal health needs, AVMA and AASV also support

Dr. Aaron Scott, Center Director, USDA/APHIS/VS/CEAH, presented “Advantages of Probability-Based Approaches to Animal Disease Surveillance.”

- Using risk factors and probability to get the most information at the lowest cost
- Surveillance is very important for both domestic and international markets
- Challenge: shrinking federal and state budgets
- For export markets it is about the ability to prove the absence of disease
- Dramatic change in last 20 years, increase of sanitary and phytosanitary (SPS) trade barriers
- In comprehensive surveillance APHIS is looking at targeted (risk-based) sampling, so that every sample you collect gives you information and some samples give you more information than others, targeted surveillance are intentionally bias toward certain objective
- PIN tag pilot for sow disease surveillance which took collaboration with NPB, AASV, industry reps, 6 state vets and APHIS-VS

Dr. Eric Gingerich, Poultry Technical Services Specialist, Diamond V, presented “*Salmonella enteritidis* (SE) Surveillance Program: Applications and Lessons Learned.”

- SE transmitted in the egg and not due to shell borne transmission
- National poultry improvement plan initiated U.S. SE Clean program for egg-type breeders in 1999
 - Parents hatched from negative flocks
 - Parent flock manure tested once a month for life beginning the first month of life
 - 300 Pullorum-typhoid test
 - 19 parents flocks tested positive since 1999, none since 2007
- Breeders use best management practices, biosecurity, breeder vaccination, hatch egg sanitation, hatcheries
- Northeast was the first region infected with SE i.e. New York, Pennsylvania
- In 1992 USDA declared SE emergency and developed SE pilot project. In 1994 Pennsylvania Egg Quality Assurance Program (PEQAP) developed. Contains three critical points:
 - Positive pullets
 - Rodent population
 - Cleaning and disinfection b/w flocks
 - HACCP in the table egg industry for the reduction of SE in commercial flocks
- Other egg quality assurance programs by states and organizations exist and include best management practices, record keeping, training and education, and verification steps
- Rodent control found to be highly correlated to SE infection in layers

- Rodent index formulated in PA to determine prevalence
- 33% of manure positive flocks will have egg positive for SE
- Vaccines not required by any QA program, but use demonstrates reduction of SE
- PEQAP success have drastically reduced SE in flocks, manure 38% in 1992 and 6.5% in 2008, OH and CDC data support reduction in SE once QA programs adopted
- EU vs. US SE human prevalence of SE increasing some in US, down in EU, but EU started much higher
- FDA Egg Safety Rule, first proposed in 2004 contains components of successful EQAPs
- Challenges for national program is the diversion of eggs very difficult in many parts of the U.S., may have to destroy flocks without compensation

Paul Clayton, Senior Vice President of Export Services, U.S. Meat Export Federation, presented “Traceability Impacts on Future Trade Opportunities.”

- Traceability an important component in the international marketplace for pork and beef
- Regulatory, private standards and commercial traceability standards
- WTO, OIE and Codex have traceability requirements
- EU has mandated that every Member State maintain a database with records of all livestock and their movements, set precedence for other countries, EU move scheme into barcode system all the way back to live animal, capability in EU, not in US, but EU has slower slaughter rate and produce less cuts
- Private Standards—already set standards for animal welfare, food safety and could for traceability, and many international retailers will likely come up with one of their own standards
- Audit, review and compliance branch provides services for quality system verification programs, ISO and USDA process verified
- Current Beef traceability PVP programs with an animal ID/traceability component, Japan, EU (beef & pork) and Hong Kong
- Summary of cattle traceability of selected major importers, Japan, EU, Mexico and Korea. Have right to impose on imports, but only EU has imposed on imports.
- Japan—Japan mandatory beef traceability, but few consumers use it
- China—low level of consumer understanding of food safety and labeling certificates, largest impact on perception of food safety is the venue that they purchase, some programs similar to Japan level of traceback

- Taiwan—traceable agricultural products (TAP) for all ag products, more expensive and subsidized
- Thailand—commercial traceability BETAGRO
- South America—increase in certifications more commercially driven vs. government driven, Brazil turn traceability program to private sector
- Competitive advertising use traceability as a market access component

Old Business:

No old business was discussed.

New Business:

Two resolutions were reaffirmed and one was allowed to sunset.

Importance of the Eradication of Foot and Mouth Disease (FMD) in South America

BACKGROUND: The eradication of FMD in South America is an important goal in safeguarding animal health in the United States (U.S.).

RESOLUTION: The National Institute for Animal Agriculture encourages the U.S. Department of Agriculture, in partnership with the private sector, to continue to collaborate with U.S. agencies, international organizations and other groups to support, coordinate and enhance the Inter-American Group for the Eradication of Foot and Mouth Disease (GIEFA) hemispheric plan for FMD eradication.

Adopted: 2003 | Amended: 2004 | Amended: 2006 | Amended: 2007 | **REAFFIRMED 2012**

The Association of American Veterinary Medical Colleges (AAVMC) Global Initiatives in Veterinary Education (GIVE)

BACKGROUND: The AAVMC is launching a program called GIVE to support overseas Companion Colleges. Strengthening veterinary education in developing countries will improve livestock health infrastructures, expedite international trade, and sow the seeds of world peace by supporting human-animal bonding and reducing starvation. It will produce needed expertise for governmental and private enterprises and strengthen cooperation among the health professions. The National Institute for Animal Agriculture (NIAA) can support this effort—without financial commitments—by joining a growing list of cooperating organizations and agencies that encourage their members to support these efforts.

RESOLUTION: The NIAA supports the GIVE undertaken by the AAVMC to strengthen veterinary education in developing countries and urges its members and member organizations to cooperate and financially support this enterprise.

Adopted: 2005 | Amended: 2007 | **SUNSET RESOLUTION 2012**

Safe Supply of Affordable Food Everywhere (SSAFE)

BACKGROUND: The global food system is vitally important, not only in feeding the world's growing population, but also in sustaining the economies of developed and developing nations alike. Recent events, such as Bovine Spongiform Encephalopathy, Foot-and-Mouth Disease and Avian Influenza, have highlighted the vulnerability of the global food supply chain and the apparent misalignment of its regulatory, academic and food system stakeholders. It is clear that the safety of the global food supply chain can be compromised not only by disease, but also by accidents, natural disasters or terrorist action.

A consortium involving food system companies, academic centers and non-governmental organizations recently formed the SSAFE initiative in collaboration with intergovernmental agencies. The vision of SSAFE is focused on protecting animal and public health through global implementation of science-based standards, ensuring an uninterrupted sustainable global supply chain of affordable safe food products to and from all countries and to help developing nations strengthen their infrastructures to feed their population, increase stability, promote economic growth and stimulate education. The role of SSAFE is to advise intergovernmental organizations, provide a safe harbor for discussion among global stakeholders, facilitate and enable strengthening of the global food system and to leverage resources through Public-Private Partnerships for collective action.

SSAFE is entering into Memorandum of Understandings with the World Organization for Animal Health (OIE) and the Food and Agriculture Organization and is engaged in ongoing dialogue with the World Health Organization and the World Bank among other institutions, including national government agencies. The National Institute for Animal Agriculture (NIAA) can support the SSAFE initiative, without financial commitments, through acknowledgement of the critical importance of the SSAFE initiative as outlined in the above vision and mission.

RESOLUTION: The NIAA supports the SSAFE initiative to strengthen the global food system through public-private partnerships. SSAFE is currently focused on veterinary public health capacity building in developing countries. NIAA urges its members and member organizations to cooperate in this endeavor where appropriate.

Adopted: 2007 | **REAFFIRMED 2012**

General Discussion: None.

Committee Session adjourned at 4:30pm MST.