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The BSE Chapter as applied to Botswana

New CVOs, March 2010
Gaborone



Article 11.6.1.
General provisions and safe commodities

1. When authorising import or transit of the following commodities and any products made from these commodities and containing no other tissues from cattle, Veterinary Authorities should not require any BSE related conditions, regardless of the BSE risk status of the cattle population of the exporting country, zone or compartment:

- **milk and milk products.**
- **semen and in vivo derived cattle embryos** collected and handled in accordance with the recommendations of the International Embryo Transfer Society;
- **hides and skins.**
- **gelatine and collagen** prepared exclusively from hides and skins;
- **tallow** with maximum level of insoluble impurities of 0.15% in weight and derivatives made from this tallow;
- **dicalcium phosphate** (with no trace of protein or fat);
- **deboned skeletal muscle meat** (excluding mechanically separated meat) from cattle which 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, and which passed ante-mortem and post-mortem inspections and which has been prepared in a manner to avoid contamination with tissues listed in Article 11.6.14.;
- **blood and blood by-products**, from cattle which 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.

2. When authorising import or transit of other commodities listed in this chapter, Veterinary Authorities should require the conditions prescribed in this chapter relevant to the BSE risk status of the cattle population of the exporting country, zone or compartment.



Article 11.6.2.
The BSE risk status of the cattle population of a country, zone or compartment

The BSE risk status of the cattle population of a country, zone or compartment should be determined on the basis of the following criteria:

the outcome of a **risk assessment**, based on the provisions of the Terrestrial Code, identifying all potential factors for BSE occurrence and their historic perspective. Members should review the risk assessment annually to determine whether the situation has changed.

Release assessment

Exposure assessment

on-going awareness programme for veterinarians, farmers, and workers involved in transportation, marketing and slaughter of cattle to encourage reporting of all cases showing clinical signs consistent with BSE in target sub-populations as defined in Articles 11.6.20. to 11.6.22.;

the compulsory notification and investigation of all cattle showing clinical signs consistent with BSE; the examination carried out in accordance with the Terrestrial Manual in a laboratory of brain or other tissues collected within the framework of the aforementioned surveillance and monitoring system.

When the risk assessment demonstrates negligible risk, the Member should conduct **Type B** surveillance in accordance with Articles 11.6.20. to 11.6.22.;

When the risk assessment fails to demonstrate negligible risk, the Member should conduct **Type A** surveillance in accordance with Articles 11.6.20. to 11.6.22.



Article 11.6.3.
Negligible BSE risk

Commodities from the cattle population of a country, zone or compartment pose a negligible risk of transmitting the BSE agent if the following conditions are met:

a risk assessment, as described in point 1 of Article 11.6.2., has been conducted in order to identify the historical and existing risk factors, and the Member has demonstrated that appropriate specific measures have been taken for the relevant period of time defined below to manage each identified risk;

the Member has demonstrated that Type B surveillance in accordance with Articles 11.6.20. to 11.6.22. is in place and the relevant points target, in accordance with Table 1, has been met;

EITHER:

there has been no case of BSE or, if there has been a case, every case of BSE has been demonstrated to have been imported and has been completely destroyed, and

the criteria in points 2 to 4 of Article 11.6.2. have been complied with for at least 7 years; and

it has been demonstrated through an appropriate level of control and audit that for at least 8 years neither meat-and-bone meal nor greaves derived from ruminants has been fed to ruminants;

OR

if there has been an indigenous case, every indigenous case was born more than 11 years ago; and

the criteria in points 2 to 4 of Article 11.6.2. have been complied with for at least 7 years; and

it has been demonstrated through an appropriate level of control and audit that for at least 8 years neither meat-and-bone meal nor greaves derived from ruminants has been fed to ruminants; and

all BSE cases, as well as:

- all cattle which, during their first year of life, were reared with the BSE cases during their first year of life, and which investigation showed consumed the same potentially contaminated feed during that period, or
- if the results of the investigation are inconclusive, all cattle born in the same herd as, and within 12 months of the birth of, the BSE cases,

if alive in the country, zone or compartment, are permanently identified, and their movements controlled, and, when slaughtered or at death, are completely destroyed.



Controlled BSE risk

Commodities from the cattle population of a country, zone or compartment pose a controlled risk of transmitting the BSE agent if the following conditions are met:

a risk assessment, as described in point 1 of Article 11.6.2., has been conducted in order to identify the historical and existing risk factors, and the Member has demonstrated that appropriate measures are being taken to manage all identified risks, but these measures have not been taken for the relevant period of time;

the Member has demonstrated that Type A surveillance in accordance with Articles 11.6.20. to 11.6.22. has been carried out and the relevant points target, in accordance with Table 1, has been met; Type B surveillance may replace Type A surveillance once the relevant points target is met;

EITHER:

there has been no case of BSE or, if there has been a case, every case of BSE has been demonstrated to have been imported and has been completely destroyed, the criteria in points 2 to 4 of Article 11.6.2. are complied with, and it can be demonstrated through an appropriate level of control and audit that neither meat-and-bone meal nor greaves derived from ruminants has been fed to ruminants, but at least one of the following two conditions applies:

- the criteria in points 2 to 4 of Article 11.6.2. have not been complied with for 7 years;
- it cannot be demonstrated that controls over the feeding of meat-and-bone meal or greaves derived from ruminants to ruminants have been in place for 8 years;

OR

there has been an indigenous case of BSE, the criteria in points 2 to 4 of Article 11.6.2. are complied with, and it can be demonstrated through an appropriate level of control and audit that neither meat-and-bone meal nor greaves derived from ruminants has been fed to ruminants;

and all BSE cases, as well as:

- all cattle which, during their first year of life, were reared with the BSE cases during their first year of life, and which investigation showed consumed the same potentially contaminated feed during that period, or
- if the results of the investigation are inconclusive, all cattle born in the same herd as, and within 12 months of the birth of, the BSE cases,

if alive in the country, zone or compartment, are permanently identified, and their movements controlled, and, when slaughtered or at death, are completely destroyed.



Article 11.6.5.
Undetermined BSE risk

The cattle population of a country, zone or compartment poses an undetermined BSE risk if it cannot be demonstrated that it meets the requirements of another category.



Article 11.6.6.

Recommendations for the importation of bovine commodities from a country, zone or compartment posing a negligible BSE risk
for all commodities from cattle not listed in point 1 of Article 11.6.1.

Article 11.6.7.

Recommendations for the importation of cattle from a country, zone or compartment posing a negligible BSE risk but where there has been an indigenous case
for cattle selected for export

Article 11.6.8.

Recommendations for the importation of cattle from a country, zone or compartment posing a controlled BSE risk
for cattle

Article 11.6.9.

Recommendations for the importation of cattle from a country, zone or compartment posing an undetermined BSE risk
for cattle



Article 11.6.10.

Recommendations for the importation of meat and meat products from a country, zone or compartment posing a negligible BSE risk
for fresh meat and meat products from cattle (other than those listed in point 1 of Article 11.6.1.)

Article 11.6.11.

Recommendations for the importation of meat and meat products from a country, zone or compartment posing a controlled BSE risk
for fresh meat and meat products from cattle (other than those listed in point 1 of Article 11.6.1.)

Article 11.6.12.

Recommendations for the importation of meat and meat products from a country, zone or compartment posing an undetermined BSE risk
for fresh meat and meat products from cattle (other than those listed in point 1 of Article 11.6.1.)



Article 11.6.13.

Recommendations on ruminant-derived meat-and-bone meal or greaves

Ruminant-derived meat-and-bone meal or greaves, or any commodities containing such products, which originate from a country, zone or compartment defined in Article 11.6.3., but where there has been an indigenous case of BSE, should not be traded if such products were derived from cattle born before the date from which the ban on the feeding of ruminants with meat-and-bone meal and greaves derived from ruminants had been effectively enforced.

Ruminant-derived meat-and-bone meal or greaves, or any commodities containing such products, which originate from a country, zone or compartment defined in Articles 11.6.4. and 11.6.5. should not be traded between countries.



Article 11.6.14.

Recommendations on commodities that should not be traded

From cattle of any age originating from a country, zone or compartment defined in Articles 11.6.4. and 11.6.5., the following commodities, and any commodity contaminated by them, should not be traded for the preparation of food, feed, fertilisers, cosmetics, pharmaceuticals including biologicals, or medical devices: **tonsils and distal ileum**. Protein products, food, feed, fertilisers, cosmetics, pharmaceuticals or medical devices prepared using these commodities (unless covered by other Articles in this chapter) should also not be traded.

From cattle that were at the time of slaughter over 30 months of age originating from a country, zone or compartment defined in Article 11.6.4., the following commodities, and any commodity contaminated by them, should not be traded for the preparation of food, feed, fertilisers, cosmetics, pharmaceuticals including biologicals, or medical devices: **brains, eyes, spinal cord, skull and vertebral column**. Protein products, food, feed, fertilisers, cosmetics, pharmaceuticals or medical devices prepared using these commodities (unless covered by other Articles in this chapter) should also not be traded.

From cattle that were at the time of slaughter over 12 months of age originating from a country, zone or compartment defined in Article 11.6.5., the following commodities, and any commodity contaminated by them, should not be traded for the preparation of food, feed, fertilisers, cosmetics, pharmaceuticals including biologicals, or medical devices: **brains, eyes, spinal cord and vertebral column**. Protein products, food, feed, fertilisers, cosmetics, pharmaceuticals or medical devices prepared using these commodities (unless covered by other Articles in this chapter) should also not be traded.



Article 11.6.15.

Recommendations for the importation of gelatine and collagen prepared from bones and intended for food or feed, cosmetics, pharmaceuticals including biologicals, or medical devices

Veterinary Authorities of importing countries should require the presentation of an international veterinary certificate attesting that:

the commodities came from a country, zone or compartment posing a negligible BSE risk;

OR

they originate from a country, zone or compartment posing a controlled or undetermined BSE risk and are derived from cattle which have passed ante-mortem and post-mortem inspections; and that

vertebral columns from cattle over 30 months of age at the time of slaughter and skulls have been excluded;

the bones have been subjected to a process which includes all of the following steps:

- degreasing,
- acid demineralisation,
- acid or alkaline treatment,
- filtration,
- sterilisation at $\geq 138^{\circ}\text{C}$ for a minimum of 4 seconds,

or to an equivalent or better process in terms of infectivity reduction (such as high pressure heating).



Code Chapters of importance for the region

- AW: animals used in research and teaching
 - monitor progress on broilers and beef
- Anthrax: improved text on inactivation
- FMD: containment zones, proper vaccine
 - will develop new Article on safe commodity
- AI/NCD: improved inactivation tables
- EVA: improved text on timing of tests
- Scrapie: clarified difference from “atypical”
 - Waiting for confirmation on safety of semen



Future work for Commissions

- Strategy for FMD eradication
- Global rabies control with WHO and FAO
- AW: continuation of “outcome based”



The following disease chapters will be proposed for deletion :

- Chapter 11.4. Bovine cysticercosis
- Chapter 11.10. Dermatophilosis
- Chapter 12.4. Epizootic lymphangitis
- Chapter 12.12. Horse mange
- Chapter 12.13. Horse pox
- Chapter 15.2. Atrophic rhinitis of swine
- Chapter 15.6. Teschovirus encephalomyelitis.



Thank you for your attention

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