

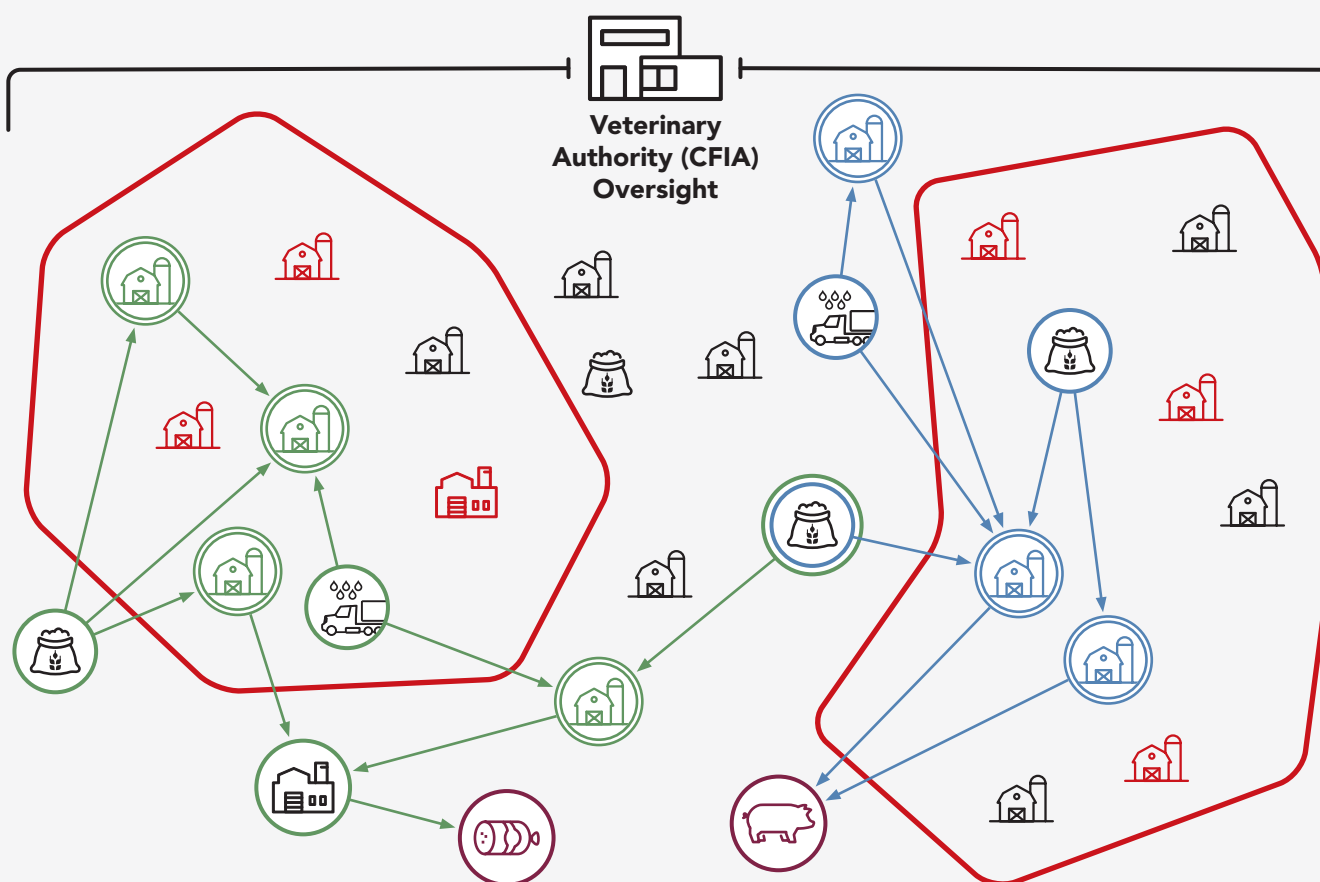


# WHAT IS COMPARTMENTALIZATION?

Compartmentalization is a disease specific business risk strategy based on the management of tight biosecurity practices, regular surveillance and traceability within a closed network that is aimed at providing international trading partners with confidence in the health status of animals, enabling continued trade and ensuring business continuity regardless of zones. It is an effective way of preventing ASF from entering production systems.

## HOW DOES IT WORK?

Approved compartments have more flexibility in moving live pigs and/or pork products even if they are implicated in an infected zone.



### LEGEND

|                                     |                                   |                    |                                |
|-------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|--------------------|--------------------------------|
| Infected Zone                       | Compartment A Premises            | Slaughter Facility | Live Pigs from Compartment     |
| Infected Premises                   | Compartment A Associated Facility | Truck Wash         | Pork Products from Compartment |
| Slaughter Facility in infected zone | Compartment B Premises            | Feed Mill          |                                |
|                                     | Compartment B Associated Facility | Premises           |                                |

A compartment associated facility may be associated with one or more compartments owned and operated by different individuals or companies.

## BENEFITS OF COMPARTMENTALIZATION



A tool to support business continuity by allowing pork and live pigs export with countries recognizing compartments.



Helps facilitate the movement and trade of live pigs, pork products and genetics between countries and zones.



Compartmentalization is led by the private sector with oversight by the veterinary authorities (CFIA) allowing control of the compartment to be primarily with industry.



A compartment can be established, approved by the veterinary authorities, and accepted by trading partners before an outbreak.



A compartment can be made up of a single site (such as a boar stud) or a production system, including numerous premises in different locations which are under the same management.



Trading partner recognition of a compartment should not be impacted if ASF is detected in wild pig populations in Canada. Compartment Biosecurity Standards address transmission risk from wild boar and soft ticks.

## COMPARTMENTALIZATION VS ZONING

### ZONING (Established in war-time)

### COMPARTMENTALIZATION



Zoning and compartmentalization are the only tools to maintain or resume international trade in fresh/frozen pork from Canada during an ASF outbreak.



Both tools can and need to be used together to optimize business resilience and the long-term sustainability of the pork industry in the event of an outbreak.



Compartmentalization allows the movement and trade of live pigs, pork products and genetics between countries AND between zones in a country.



Approved compartments will have more flexibility to continue moving live pigs and pork products within Canada during an outbreak, and may be subject to less CFIA restrictions.



Compartments are developed and managed by industry with approval and oversight by the CFIA.



Compartments are an effective way of preventing ASF from entering your production system as all risk pathways for entry are addressed.



# WHY THE NEED FOR COMPARTMENTALIZATION?

## SNAPSHOT OF THE “HEALTHY” STATUS OF CANADA’S PORK INDUSTRY



Canada exports  
up to 70% of its  
pork production, an  
export value of up to  
\$4.2 billion annually



Food security  
for Canadians



Robust slaughter  
capacity and food  
safety system



Support more than  
100,000 jobs



Viability of  
rural communities



Canada is the  
third largest  
pork exporter

## CHAIN REACTION IF ASF IS INTRODUCED TO CANADA

A single case of  
ASF in Canada



Immediate ban on the export of  
live pigs, fresh/frozen pork, and  
many associated pork products



Swine movements  
impacted



Abattoirs'  
operations are  
reduced



High number of animals  
required to be slaughtered  
for welfare purposes  
due to the surplus.



Pork price  
drops due to  
surplus pork



Job security for the  
associated agri-food  
sector is compromised



Deterioration  
of staff's  
mental health



Reduction  
of consumers'  
confidence in pork



## IMPACT OF COMPARTMENTALIZATION

The potential direct and indirect impacts if 20% of the pork sector was an approved compartment.

- > Price stabilization if some degree of export can continue
- > Offset reductions in slaughter capacity
- > Reduction of risk of ASF introduction as pathways for entry are mitigated
- > Improved early detection of ASF
- > More flexibility in movements between zones
- > Enhanced reputation and secure source of pork to key markets even during an outbreak with acceptance of compartments by trading partners

Benefits of compartmentalization extend to the entire pork industry, not only to producer/companies who choose to participate.

## DID YOU KNOW?



The total economic footprint of the Canadian pork sector is approximately \$24 billion in output and supports 88,000 jobs.



Canada's pork industry exports approximately 70% of its production. Canada is the third largest pork exporter. Any limitations on exports will have a significant impact on the Pork sector.



Canada has approved compartments for the international trade of aquatic animals recognized by Japan, South Africa, Chile, Brazil & Panama.



Vietnam is developing an ASF Compartmentalization Program with three companies participating in the biosecurity prototype.

