



Australian Grain Industry – Code of Practice Technical Guideline Document

No. 14

COMMODITY VENDOR DECLARATIONS (CVDs)

**Compiled on behalf of the Australian Grain Industry by:
Grain Trade Australia**

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Technical Guideline Document

No. 14 Commodity Vendor Declarations (CVDs)

Version Control

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February 2016	1.0	Original document development and release
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No.14 – Commodity Vendor Declarations (CVDs)

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1. Application

This Technical Guideline Document refers to the use of a Commodity Vendor Declaration (CVD) at any stage along the grain supply chain.

2. Discussion on Commodity Vendor Declarations

2.1 What is a CVD

A CVD is a document that is used to advise the chemical residue status of grain, and other information related to the sale or movement of grain and grain related products (grain).

CVDs are generally used when grain is traded from one party to another party. However, they may be used at any stage of the supply chain for a wide range of purposes.

A CVD provides the industry with an easy-to-use risk management tool to reduce the risk of contamination from consumption of that grain or products made from that grain.

2.2 Details on a CVD

CVDs generally relate to the chemical status of the grain however they may contain a range of information such as:

- Chemicals used on the grain e.g., pre and or post-harvest;
- Adjacent crops and chemical use;
- The variety;
- The GM status;
- Canola sustainability details; and
- The details of the QA program under which the grain may have been produced, stored or handled.

The information required to be completed varies based on the provider of the CVD, the use of the grain and a range of other factors.

2.3 Format of Provision, Collection & Retention

Industry preference is for completion of a CVD by the owner of that grain, or their representative to ensure the information collected is correct.

A CVD may be completed in a number of ways:

- On a load by load basis e.g., when a grower delivers a load of grain to a storage site at harvest; and
- On a contract basis e.g., when the grain grower/supplier delivers a number of loads to an end-user under the one contract.

CVDs are completed either manually or electronically.

Industry preference is for CVDs to accompany the grain parcel along the supply chain as it is passed from one owner to another. In some instances, the initially completed individual CVDs may be compiled into a “composite CVD” for subsequent provision to the next participant in the supply chain.

CVDs should be stored for a suitable period of time to enable trace-back to the supplier of the grain should a subsequent issue arise.

Refer to:

- Technical Guideline Document No.6 Grain Certification <http://www.graintrade.org.au/grain-industry-codes>

2.4 Completing a CVD

As outlined above the information required to be completed on a CVD varies significantly.

As stated under 2.4.4 of the Code of Practice, CVDs “are only to be provided where information documented can be supported by records or other suitable means”.

CVDs should not be completed:

- Where information is lacking (e.g., post-harvest grain treatment details are unknown);
- When information declared cannot be supported (e.g. the variety is unknown); and
- By parties not authorised to complete the CVD (e.g. a marketer of that grain who was not provided with the required information to be documented).

2.5 Regulatory Controls on CVD Use

There are various controls on the provision of CVDs within the Australian grains industry.

2.5.1 Industry Control

There is a range of industry CVDs available for use. Generally, there are two types available for use, being:

- Individual Companies. For example:
 - A buyer of grain may require their own CVD to be completed when purchasing grain outlining variety, chemical used, canola sustainability.
 - A Storage Provider may use their CVD for completion by a grower when tendering each load for delivery to a storage facility.
- Industry bodies. These are the most commonly used CVDs within industry. There are various types available with many being a legal requirement as linked with a contract or supply of that grain. For example:
 - Grain Trade Australia CVD, and
 - Safemeat CVD.

2.5.2 Government Control

This relates to regulations applying in a State for domestic supply of grain or for the export of grain from Australia.

For example, the commonwealth Department of Agriculture and Water Resources which provides various certificates related to exported grain may require a CVD to be supplied attesting to the quarantine status of that grain before that grain is approved for export.

2.6 Example CVDs

CVDs are available from the party requiring the CVD or from industry organisations as outlined below.

2.6.1 Grain Trade Australia (GTA)

This is a common CVD used throughout the industry. It requires information such as:

- Buyer and Vendor details;
- Variety;
- A statement
 - Notifying the type of QA program, the grain was produced or stored under; or
 - Detailing all chemical treatments applied to the grain; and
- The GM status of the grain.

The CVD is a legal document and generally forms part of the sale contract. Explore: [GTA CVD](#)

2.6.2 Safemeat

Under this program there are five stockfeed and fodder vendor declarations which may be received when stockfeed is bought by a livestock producer:

- Two commodity vendor declarations
- Two by-product vendor declarations
- One fodder vendor declaration

There are two CVDs that relate specifically to commodities that are bought or sold as stock feed under this program:

- Grain and Oilseed Grower/Trader (no blending has occurred)
- Multi-vendor Storage Declaration (blending has occurred)

Refer to

- <https://www.mla.com.au/globalassets/mla-corporate/meat-safety-and-traceability/documents/commodity-vendor-declaration.pdf>

2.6.3 Mungbean and Black Gram

Under this program a range of information is required to be supplied related to chemicals used on the growing crop, any animal waste material and harvest and storage hygiene practices.

Refer to

- <http://www.mungbean.org.au/assets/amagrower-dec-2016-17-form.pdf>

3. Further Information

- Keeping records - Legal requirements for AgVet chemical use in Victoria “Department of Environment and Primary Industries Victoria” <http://www.depi.vic.gov.au/agriculture-and-food/farm-management/chemical-use/veterinary-chemicals/recording-veterinary-chemical-use/keeping-records-legal-requirements-for-agvet-chemical-use-in-vic>
- Preventing chemical residues in stock from drought feeds Queensland Government <https://www.business.qld.gov.au/industry/agriculture/land-management/health-pests-weeds-diseases/health-pests-diseases-livestock/chemical-residues/drought-feeds>