PREVENTION OF INTRODUCING TRANSMISSIBLE DISEASES BY INTERNATIONAL COMMERCE

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Abstract. Member states of the European Council, consider that one of their main goals is to strongly reunite all the members towards the safeguard and promotion of the principles representing a joint patrimony. One of the governing ideas in international transportation exigencies is that it is not incompatible with the welfare of the transported animals, meantime avoiding the introduction of contagious diseases on other states’ territories. The progress in this field can be achieved only by adopting joint regulations or directives in the matter of international animal transportation. Some peculiar aspects are being discussed in the paper.

In order to establish a preventive strategy, changes in the concept based on certain conventions between the states are necessary, with regard to the phenomena that regulate the entire planet.

One of these phenomena is globalization, which could be defined as events or changes that take place in one part of the world, with repercussions wide beyond the initial frame, on both the society and problems encountered by other parts of the globe.

Globalization is the modern term used to describe the changes of the society and world economy, resulting from the strongly increased international commerce and cultural exchange.

Within the economic frame, it refers to the effects of the commerce in freemarket trade.

By international transportation, one designates any expedition that involves the passing of one or multiple borders, the small (local) traffic across the borders being excluded. The competent authorities from the country of origin will decide, after a thorough control, if the transportation can take place or not, according to the legislation for animal protection during transports, and weather the conditions required by law on the prevention of transmissible diseases are fulfilled. The countries of destination or transition could disapprove the circumstances of the transportation, based on international regulations in force.

Numerous activities of mankind, based on technological and economic development, are situated at a scale and horizon so large, that they spread beyond country limits. Multinational corporations have appeared, as well as global financial markets.

Their activity is difficultly covered by international regulations, based on formal agreements between the states, with very few fields for agreements that envisage globalization.

The economic globalization includes four types of trans frontier fluxes, which are: of goods/services (free exchanges), of personnel (emigration), of capital and of technology.

International Monetary Fund defines globalization as an increase in the economic independence of countries from the whole world by the increase of the volume and variety of transactions of goods and services over the borders, the flux of international capital funds,
more rapid and free, but also as a broader diffusion of technologies (FMI, World Economic Outlook, May 1997).

The World Bank defines globalization as the liberty and capacity of individuals and firms to initiate voluntary economic transactions with residents in other countries than the country of origin.

In management, globalization is a term of marketing or of strategy that refers to the appearance of international markets for consumption goods, characterized by similar needs and tastes of the clients, accomplishing this way, for example to sale the same cars, or soap or foods through similar publicity campaigns, to people belonging to different cultures.

Globalization after the second world war was lead through negotiation rounds, during the first phase, under the auspices of GATT, that caused several agreements in alleviating the restrictions on free trade. The Uruguay Round ended with signing of a treaty that founded the World Trade Organization (WTO), with its role in commercial disputes.

Other bilateral commercial agreements including sections of the Maastricht Treaty and NAFTA were also signed with the purpose of reducing customs fees and commercial barriers. Beyond any analysis, globalization is a real fact we have to confront, independently on our will.

The traditional culture of societies disappears or its being transformed in spectacle and merchandize (McDonaldization), the humanistic culture is more and more eliminated by the invading technology and science. The worldwide or globalized person, centered on economy, is at risk to become a perpetual producer and consumer.

Agriculture represented the main reason of quarrel between the US and EU, the last being forced to work on its subsidies for agriculture more than intended.

Within the Conference it was shown that each country has the right and the duty to help its agricultural workers, but only in a way that would not distort the commerce or prejudice the workers in the same field of other countries.

In the field of agriculture were proposed negotiations on the expanding the process of access on the market, diminishment of subventions for exportation, substantial diminishment of the internal support that negatively influences the commerce, with regard to non-commercial activities.

The world trade became a preoccupation of other organisms indirectly involved, such as environmental ONG-s. There are examples (the problem of tuna fish and dolphins) of conflicts of interest, raised by environmental problems. These could involve a country imposing to another one decision making modalities on the environmental issues or commercial rules that allow measure taking on productive techniques and not the quality of the products.

To face the multiple aspects of the commerce, veterinary services had to adapt and implement new methods to prevent spreadable diseases such as food born diseases. Some of these were mentioned in food safety alerts such as:

- Notification alert no 2004.CCO – presence of worms (foreign bodies) and insects in nuts from Romania
- Notification alert no 2005.135 – migration of led from ceramic plates from Romania through France (18.03.2005)
- Notification alert no 2005.295 – ton fille treated with carbon monoxide from Phillipines via Holland (30.05.2005)
- Notification alert no 2005.338 – presence of Listeria monocytogenes in red paprika salami from Hungary (06.06.2005)
- Notification alert no 2005.BJG – presence of Salmonella spp in frozen chicken breasts from Romania (30.05.2005)
- Notification alert no 2005.408 – migration of primary aromatic amines from plastic (nylon) spoons from Czech Republic via Italy (07.07.2005).

Within the National Authority for Veterinary Matters and Food safety (ANSVSA) during 2005, fourteen alerts were sent referring to food and the same number referring to fodder.

To be able to align to the requirements of the rapid alert system ANSVSA instructed its inspectors in several sessions. Several alerts from the EU wich the Authority took part in were concerning to Pure Yucca imported by SC California Fitness SRL, overdose of the stain E 124 Ponceau 4R in jelly, illegal commerce with beef of unknown origin, presence of bone fragments in the fodder from China via Belgium, migration of aromatic amines from plastic cutlery Tefal, presence of unauthorized stains Sudan I and IV in a vegetable stew, exceeding the limit of streptomycin in honey from a producer in Sibiu county, meat and meat products improper for human consumption from Germany, migration of chromium from inoxidable spoons from China, presence of cadmium in horse meat, mould in preserved green tomatoes.

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