Risk analysis as a method used by international organizations that regulate international commerce with animals or animal by-products

SECARA V. Vasile
DSVSA BIHOR secara_vsl@yahoo.com

SUMMARY

Taking into consideration that the tariff barriers tend to be eliminated liberalizing trade, the most important barriers for the international commerce might become the restrictions regarding animal health and plants. The regionalization concept implies the use of risk assessment. This concept becomes increasingly important because of the absence of border inspections and controls, so a series of measures are necessary to permit the control and elimination of animal diseases from a contaminated zone without disturbing commercial exchanges with other areas. All the measures taken in the favor of animals and plants have the objective the welfare of the humans. "SANITAS ANIMALIUM PRO SALUTE HOMINI".

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In 2-3 April 2008, in Geneva took place the reunion of The Committee for Sanitary and phytosanitary measures, as part of World Trade Organization.

One of the most important point of meeting was the commercial concernment regarding export problems and the issues that must be discussed in the SPS Committee and bilateral contacts.

The example is the import restrictions brought into force by Egypt because of the avian influenza regarding heating treatment of meat products from the European Community. According to the OIE recommendations, heat treated meat and meat products can be commercialized no matter the status of the avian influenza in that exporting country. The European Community and other member states denounced this type of interdiction mentioning that it is disproportionate to the risk and this measure doesn’t have a scientific base.

The risk analysis is the most appropriate way to define what measures can be considered arbitrary or not.

The globalization is very complex so there is a increasingly need for a regionalization process that identifies a certain zone or region by the means of characteristics that can impact the diffusion of the animal contagious diseases and its vectors independently of the administrative or national barriers.

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The European Union preferred to abandon the routine vaccination policy on its territory regarding foot and mouth disease and classical swine fever.

Regarding the animal health protection in the European Union the implementation of the community experience in the matter of disease control is essential.
A new strategy in relation to animal health in European Union (2007-2013) where prevention is much better than medical treatment is addressed to the Council, European Parliament, European Economic and Social Committee and Committee of the Regions that propose a common approach of the issues related to the animal health subject for the period 2007-2013.

In case of the burst of a pest hole the competent authorities must dispose an efficient organizing plan (animal disposal, laboratories for analysis, the control of movement of animals inside farms).

The best way to success is to have a rapid and firm intervention that can also be relied on the animal breeders (National Animal Breeders Association).

For the most important animal diseases, the European Union has an information technology system for these diseases notification (ADNS system). The ADNS system provides information very fast, in the shortest time.

The lack of the guarantees resulted from the border inspection regime led to establishing an alternative system, an information network, TRACES that emits a Intra Community Trade certificate with information related to:

- The origin country of the animal
- The place of the origin of the animal
- The place of origin/the place of sampling
- The place of destination
- The place of shipment
- Species
- Additional guarantees for different diseases

This kind of information allows to control the animal movement on the European Union territory, allows to fight against fraud, litigious cases and strengthen the regulation regarding animal identification.

The implementation of this system involves a greater reliance on the inspections made by every member state. The efficiency of the controls depends upon the human resources and the existing techniques at the level of the member states authorities.

An ideal epidemiological network should contain surveillance of the pathogen agents, the host monitoring, and the environment assessment. A system like this implies an extremely developed infrastructure of the veterinary services concerning high operational parameters.

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**Key words:** risk analysis, avian influenza, globalization, regionalization, animal contagious, diseases, OMC, UE

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