



2013-10-18

## The Swedish perspective on international trade of animals and animal products

In Seminar on Contagious Animal Diseases – the science behind trade policies and regulations

Arranged by Centre of global animal diseases, Swedish University of Agricultural Science

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## Basic

Sweden is a member of European Union

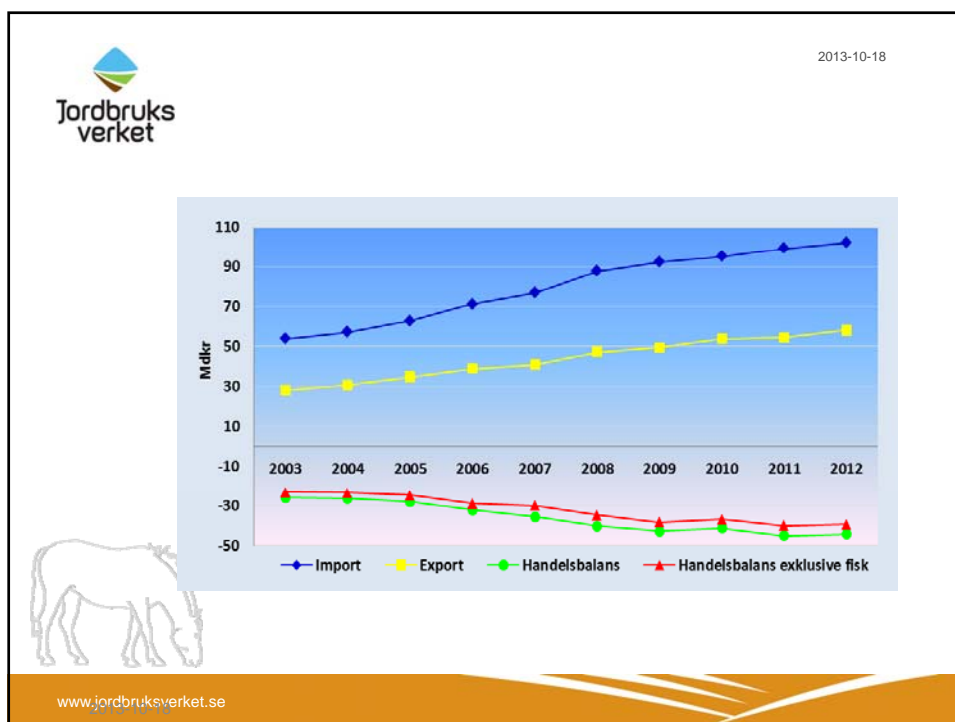
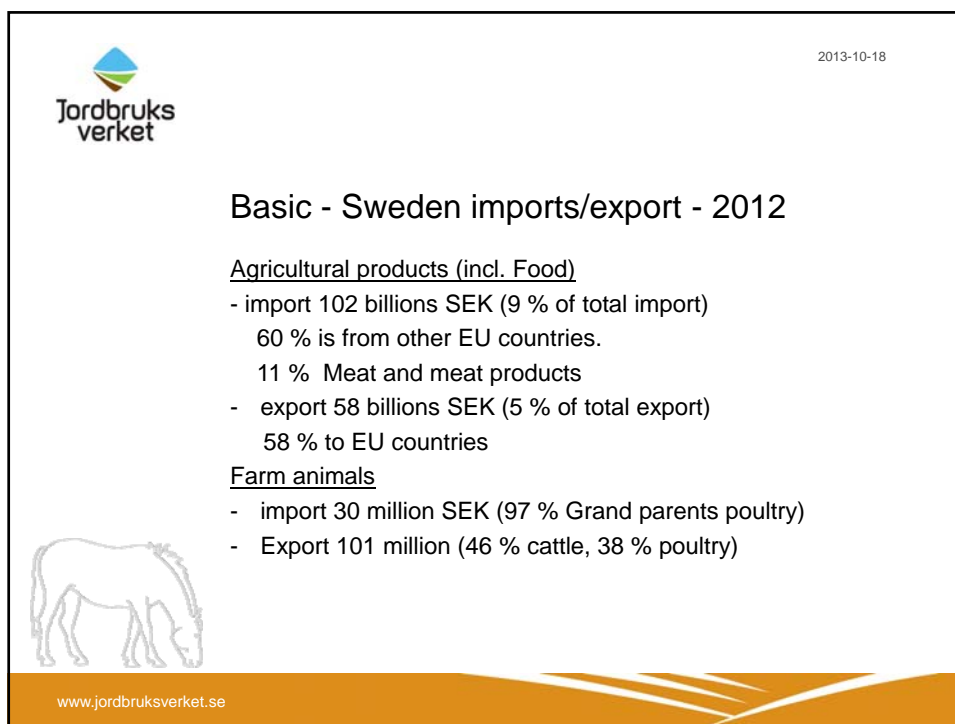
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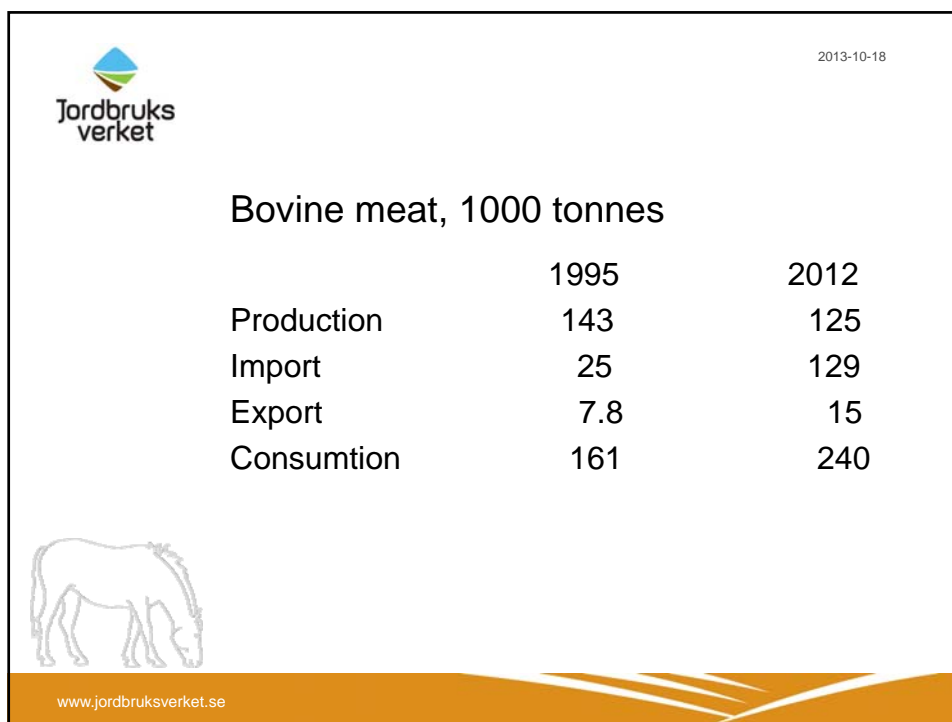
European Union is a part of the world

Movements of people, animals and animal products



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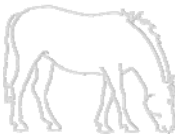

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### Current “acts” – global

World Trade Organisation - rules

Sanitary and Phytosanitary and Agreement (SPS-avtalet)  
 ”Rules should not be more comprehensive than it must be for having a suitable protection level”

Rules based on OIE and Codex alimentarius



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## EU-legislation

Within EU  
Intra-community trade vs Placing on the market  
or some kind of mixture

Import from third country  
Rules, Agreements with certain third countries, Border  
inspection posts

Directives, Regulation, Decisions

Regulation on Animal health – to come



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## Swedens position (1)

Free trade is important – promotes growth of economy  
Protectionism – can give economic drawbacks


Like trade agreements – Take into account control of infections,  
but disease control can not be hidden barriers to trade.

Trade is important for developing countries. For many developing  
countries export of agricultural (animal) products is important. SE  
supports developing countries

Also it is important that countries that are free, or have  
eradication programmes from certain diseases can protect itself



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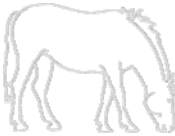
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## Swedish position (2)


Like regionalization – not block a whole country provided that there is a infrastructure in that country that can handle the situation

High ambition - animal health and animal welfare

Risk for human health should be minimized as well as severe economic consequences.



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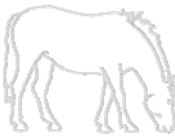
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## Swedish position (3)

Trade should not spread serious animal diseases and zoonoses


Improve animal health throughout EU – promote biosecurity

Incitement should be created for animal keepers and for member states to take action to prevent animal diseases and zoonoses.



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## Risks

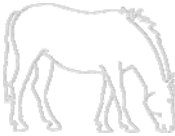
Live animals – higher risks

Products as food – lower risks

If rules are followed – the risk is negligible or very low

High amounts – higher risks

If rules are not followed – the risk is higher of course – and rules are not always followed – "horse meat scandal"



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## New diseases and source

Avian influenza – wild birds

PRRS - ?

Bluetongue – midges by air - wind

Antrax – hidden in the ground

Echinococcus multilocularis – illegal ?

A new disease agent in fish —legal and rules followed

Salmonella in humans in Sweden is often attributed to imports of meat – and NFA has found out that rules are not always followed



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## Remarks

Stop exotic diseases at the border of EU

Prevent fraud – controls important

Trade with animal products (food, semen) better than trade with live animals



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## Things go wrong

Early detection

Traceability

Contingency plans



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## Important to trace an exotic disease as soon as possible

Late detection

Early detection

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## Remarks

**Future challenge**

**Improve animal health – less need of antibiotics –  
less antimicrobial resistance.**

**But what about trade with animals/products with  
resistant bacteria**

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Thank you for your attention

