



Food and Agriculture
Organization of the
United Nations



FAO/China Intensive Training Course on Tilapia Lake Virus (TiLV)

Sun Yat Sen University, Guangzhou, China

18-24 June 2018

Session 5

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Restriction in international trade

Introduction



Which countries are the major marine capture fisheries producers?

1. China
2. Indonesia
3. United States of America
4. Russian Federation
5. Japan



Which countries are the major aquaculture producers?

1. China
2. India
3. Viet Nam
4. Bangladesh
5. Egypt



Major importers of fish and fishery products:

1. United States of America
2. Japan
3. China
4. Spain
5. France



Major exporters of fish and fishery products:

1. China
2. Norway
3. Viet Nam
4. Thailand
5. United States of America



Introduction

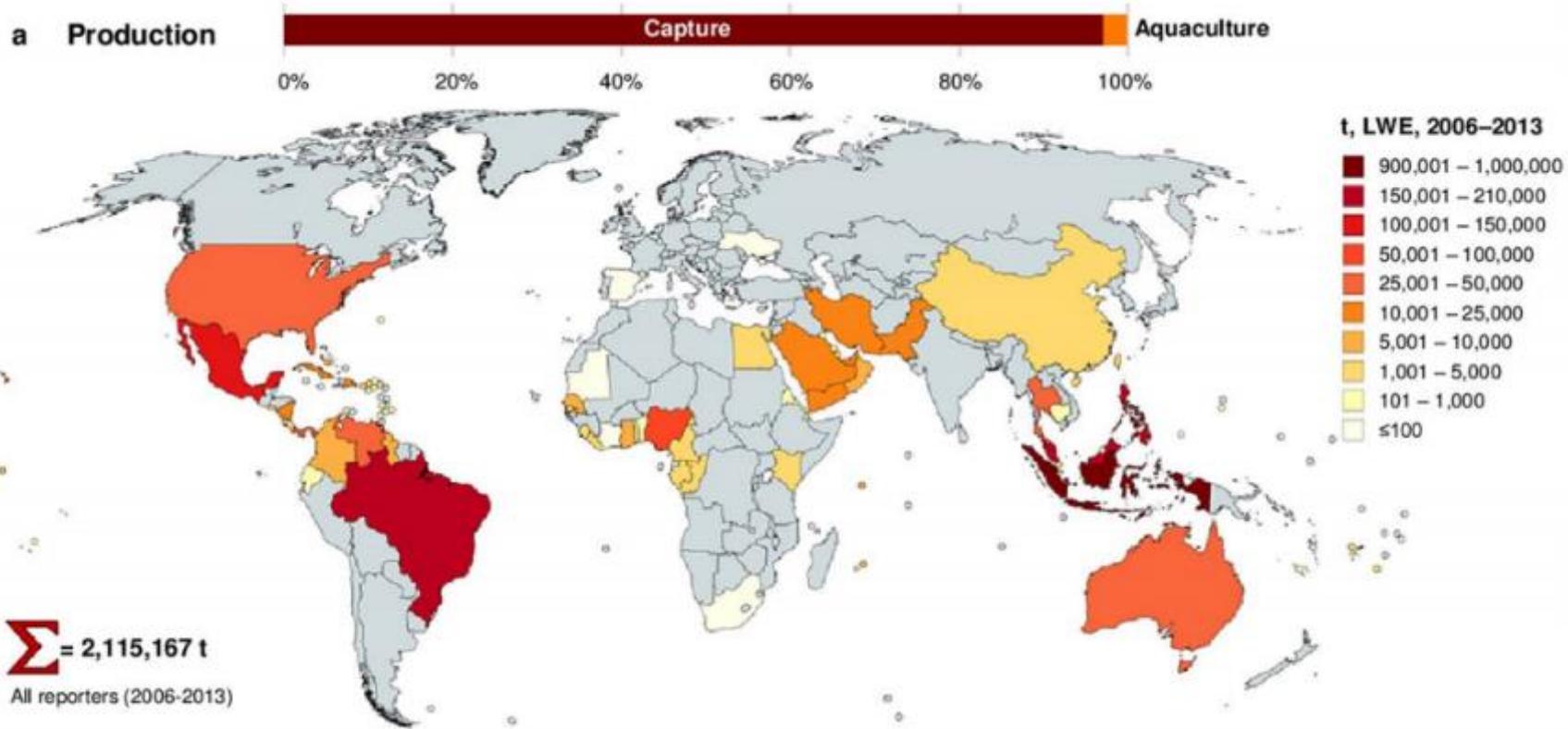


Figure 2. Global reported production and trade totals. Volumes are summed for the period 2006–2013 for (a) total reported production of *Lutjanidae* spp. in t LWE

Cawthorn, D.-M. and S. Mariani. 2017. Global trade statistics lack granularity to inform traceability and management of diverse and high-value fishes. *Scientific Reports* 7 (1): 12852.

Introduction

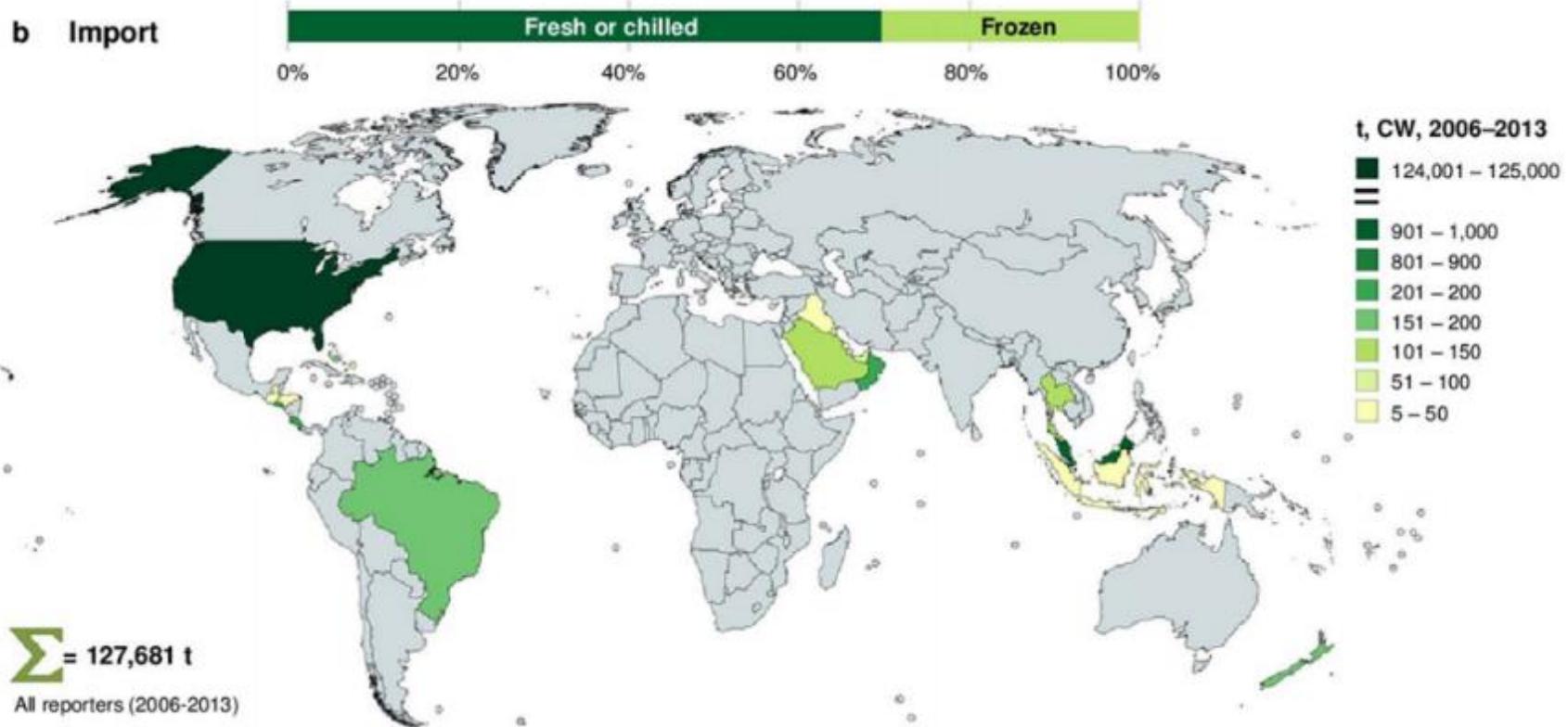


Figure 2. Global reported production and trade totals. Volumes are summed for the period 2006–2013 for (b) reported snapper imports in t CW

Cawthorn, D.-M. and S. Mariani. 2017. Global trade statistics lack granularity to inform traceability and management of diverse and high-value fishes. *Scientific Reports* 7 (1): 12852.

Introduction

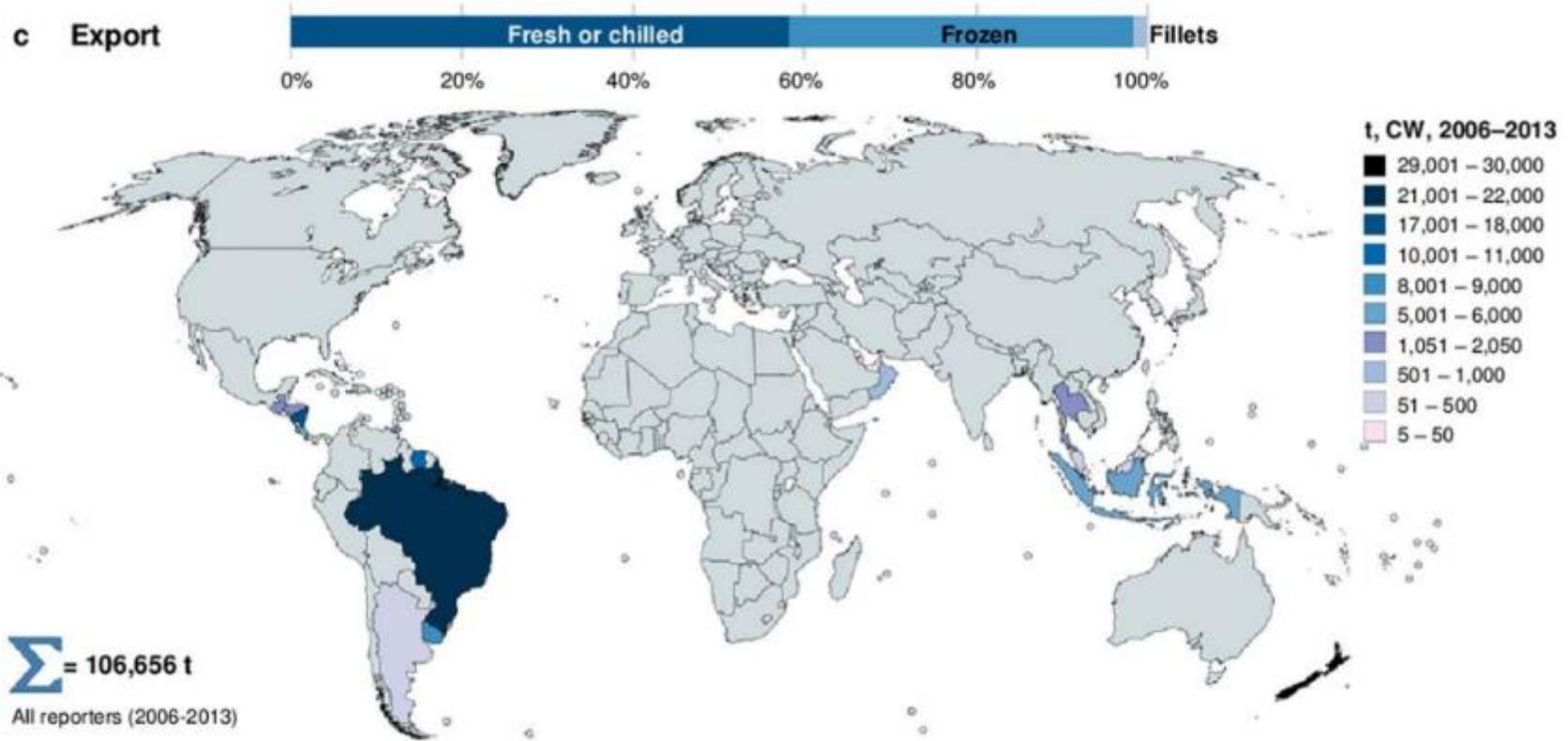


Figure 2. Global reported production and trade totals. Volumes are summed for the period 2006–2013 for (c) reported export (and re-export) in t CW

Cawthorn, D.-M. and S. Mariani. 2017. Global trade statistics lack granularity to inform traceability and management of diverse and high-value fishes. *Scientific Reports* 7 (1): 12852.

Aquatic Animal Health Code



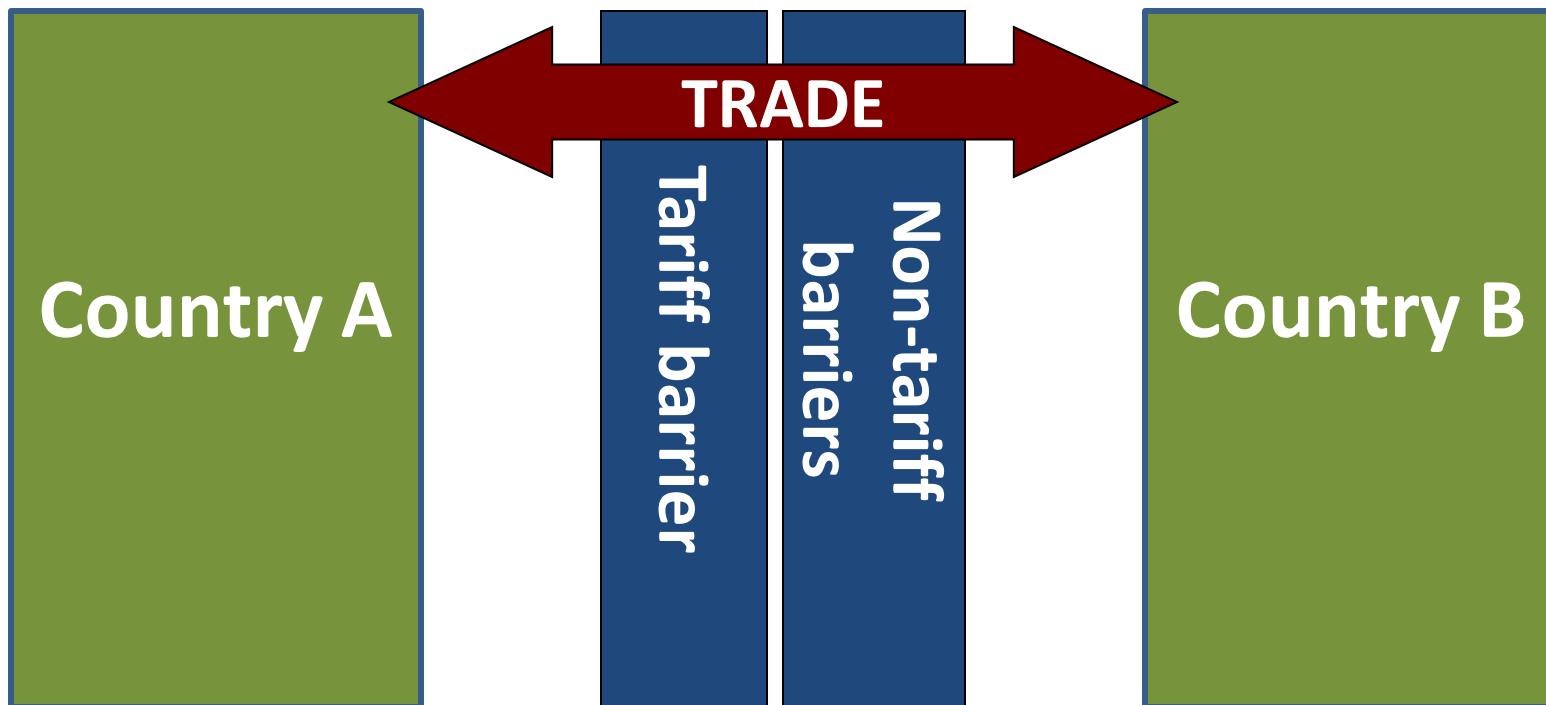
2017

20th
Edition

International trade

- Importing aquatic animals involves a degree of risk to the aquatic animal health status of the importing country
- Different countries possess different aquatic animal health and production systems

International trade



International trade

Barriers

Non-tariff barriers

Tariff barrier

TBT - Technical Barriers to Trade

= Any technical regulations other than SPS
Agreement

SPS – Sanitary and Phytosanitary Agreement

= Regulations related to health/hygiene
of human beings, animals, and plants

Certification – an example of TBT

- Government authorities
 - Declare free of diseases



Certification – an example of TBT

- **Government authorities**

Form AAH2

Annex

Centre for Environment
Fisheries & Aquaculture
Science

Authorise an importer

This form allows you to apply to import live fish and shellfish. You must complete all sections of the form before it will be accepted.

Section 1 - Import reason

- To import for farming, restocking, relaying, or purification you must complete the AAH form, available from GOV.UK.
- A site inspection may be required for imports of coelacanth species for the ornamental trade, and for human consumption.
- You must contact the Food Standards Agency for advice on the public health aspects of imports for human consumption, and the Wildlife Licensing and Registration Service for advice on endangered species.

Please select the purpose of your import

Ornamental trade - coldwater species
 Ornamental trade - tropical species
 Pets and purchases for your collection
 Scientific research or public aquaria
 Human consumption
 Other - please specify below

Section 2 - Applicant details

Applicant or business name

Applicant or business address

Postcode

Website

Contact details

Landline

Mobile

Email

Section 3 - Site details

Site name

National grid reference (NGR)

Site address

Holding facilities

This could be recirculation systems, lined pond, tanks or no facilities (eg overland)

Type	Number
<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>

Postcode

Water source

Tap Spring Borehole Other

Contact details

Mobile

Email

Certification – an example of TBT

- Private organizations
 - Certify the quality and origin of products
 - Satisfaction for consumers



GLOBALG.A.P.

GLOBALG.A.P. - The Worldwide Standard for Good Agricultural Practices



International trade

Barriers

Non-tariff barriers

Tariff barrier

TBT - Technical Barriers to Trade

= Any technical regulations other than SPS
Agreement

SPS – Sanitary and Phytosanitary Agreement

= Regulations related to health/hygiene
of human beings, animals, and plants

SPS Agreement

- A sanitary measure must be based on an **international standard**, if one exists
 - Unless there is scientific justification for a stronger measure
 - Or if a country decides it needs a higher level of protection than the standard gives
 - In which case, a sanitary measure must be based on a “**RISK ANALYSIS**”

SPS Agreement

- Judgment of the equivalence of sanitary measures
 - Assist in determining the equivalence of different sanitary measures applied in different countries



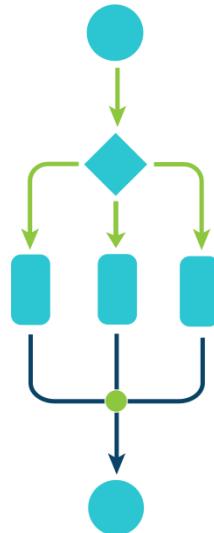
SPS Agreement

- Judgment of the equivalence of sanitary measures
 - Benefits



SPS Agreement

- Judgment of the equivalence of sanitary measures
 - Categorization of sanitary measures



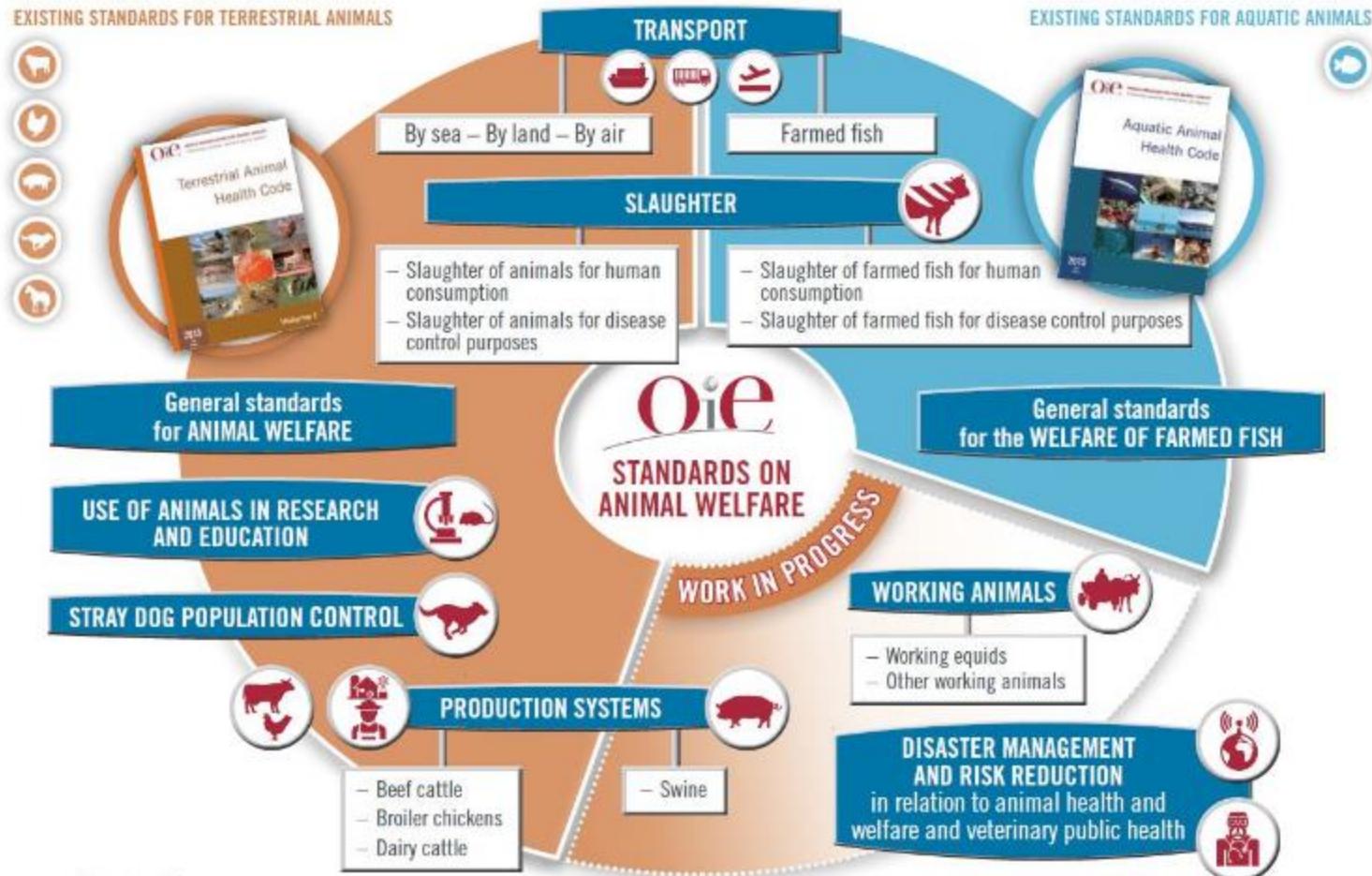
Food safety program checks	Yes/No	What was done and changed
Food Safety Program is in use and available		
Food Safety points are being put into practice		
Food Safety Program accurately reflects the children's services Food Handling Activities		
Any updates to policies, procedures or processes shall have been completed		
Records and logs are being kept correctly and forms have been completed as required		
Maintenance checks	Yes/No	What was done and changed
Any equipment/assets that are rusted, corroded, damaged, out of date, broken, beyond repair or replaced		
Cracked, broken or damaged eating and drinking utensils (eg. plates and cups) are thrown away		
Ways of damaged chopping boards are reduced		
Service records are kept of any equipment that needs servicing		
Preparing and serving areas	Yes/No	What was done and changed
Cutting, washing and storing are free from cracks, holes, scoring, pitting, damage and other signs of damage		
Chopping, eating and storage are free from rust, damage and debris		
Lights in kitchen are covered or have non-shattering globes		
All tools (including hand wash basin) are accessible and in working order		
Refridgerators/Freezers/coolers	Yes/No	What was done and changed
Shelves, drawers, doors and flaps are clean and free from damage		
Door seals are clean and in good condition		
Storage areas	Yes/No	What was done and changed
Outdoors are free from damage and deterioration		
Outer walls are about 10mm from food		
Laundries and nappy change areas	Yes/No	What was done and changed
Tools and nappy changing areas are kept clean and hygienic		
Hand washing facilities are accessible and in working order		



SPS Agreement recognition

- Food safety
 - Codex Alimentarius Commission
- Animal health and zoonoses
 - OIE (Office international des Epizooties)
- For Plant health
 - International Plant Protection Convention (IPPC)

OIE standards



WORLD ORGANISATION FOR ANIMAL HEALTH

Protecting animals, preserving our future

Aquatic animal diseases listed by OIE

Fish diseases

- + Epizootic haematopoietic necrosis disease
- + Infection with *Aphanomyces invadans* (epizootic ulcerative syndrome)
- + Infection with *Gyrodactylus salaris*
- + Infection with HPR-deleted or HPRO infectious salmon anaemia virus
- + Infection with salmonid alphavirus
- + Infectious haematopoietic necrosis
- + Koi herpesvirus disease
- + Red sea bream iridoviral disease
- + Spring viraemia of carp
- + Viral haemorrhagic septicaemia

Mollusc diseases

- + Infection with abalone herpesvirus

Crustacean diseases

- + Acute hepatopancreatic necrosis disease
- + Infection with *Aphanomyces astaci* (crayfish plague)
- + Infection with *Hepatobacter penaei* (necrotising hepatopancreatitis)
- + Infection with infectious hypodermal and haematopoietic necrosis virus
- + Infection with infectious myonecrosis virus
- + Infection with *Macrobrachium rosenbergii* nodavirus (white tail disease)
- + Infection with Taura syndrome virus
- + Infection with white spot syndrome virus
- + Infection with yellow head virus genotype 1

Case study: trade dispute

**WORLD TRADE
ORGANIZATION**

WT/DS18/RW
18 February 2000

(00-0542)

Original: English

AUSTRALIA – MEASURES AFFECTING IMPORTATION OF SALMON - RECOURSE TO ARTICLE 21.5 BY CANADA -

REPORT OF THE PANEL

The report of the Panel on Australia – Measures Affecting Importation of Salmon - Recourse to Article 21.5 by Canada - is being circulated to all Members, pursuant to the DSU. The report is being circulated as an unrestricted document from 18 February 2000 pursuant to the Procedures for the Circulation and Derestriction of WTO Documents (WT/L/160/Rev.1). Members are reminded that in accordance with the DSU only parties to the dispute may appeal a panel report. An appeal shall be limited to issues of law covered in the Panel report and legal interpretations developed by the Panel. There shall be no *ex parte* communications with the Panel or Appellate Body concerning matters under consideration by the Panel or Appellate Body.

Case study: trade dispute

- **Background**

2.3 Australia has imposed restrictions on the importation of fresh chilled and frozen salmon from Canada since 1975, on the basis that importation of Canadian salmon could result in the introduction of exotic disease agents into Australia, with negative consequences for the health of fish in Australia.



Case study: trade dispute

- **Background**

2.6 Following the conclusions of the original dispute, AQIS undertook further import risk analyses with respect to fresh chilled and frozen salmon for human consumption ("non-viable salmonids"), other non-viable marine finfish, and, separately, live ornamental fish. Drafts of the various chapters of the 1999 IRA were published electronically and updated regularly on the AQIS home page. The complete 1999 IRA was published in July 1999, and version published in book form (also dated July 1999) was issued on 12 November 1999.



Case study: trade dispute

- **Claims**

3.1 **Canada** claims that (a) Australia has failed to take the measures necessary to comply with the recommendations and rulings of the DSB; and that (b) new policies that Australia announced on 19 July 1999, but has not fully implemented, are inconsistent with numerous provisions of the SPS Agreement. Accordingly, both the existence and consistency of Australia's measures are at issue in



Case study: trade dispute

- **The 1999 Import Risk Analyses (IRA)**

2.7 The 1999 IRA considers the animal health risks potentially associated with the importation into Australia of non viable salmonids and other marine finfish from any country. It is a generic import risk analysis, addressing all potential relevant pests and diseases, for all members of the family *Salmonidae*, as well as Ayu or sweetfish, and all other finfish species caught in marine or brackish waters.



Case study: trade dispute

- **The 1999 Import Risk Analyses (IRA)**

2.17 The 1999 IRA concludes that there are seven disease agents requiring risk management measures beyond evisceration:

Infectious haematopoietic necrosis virus (IHNV);

Infectious salmon anaemia virus (ISAV) (for Atlantic salmon);

Aeromonas salmonicida (not for wild, ocean-caught Pacific salmon);

Renibacterium salmoninarum;

Infectious pancreatic necrosis virus (IPNV) (for juvenile salmonids only);

Yersinia ruckeri (for juvenile salmonids only); and

Myxobolus cerebralis (whirling disease) (for rainbow trout and all juvenile salmonids).

The seventh disease agent, whirling disease, is not known to occur in Canada and is thus not at issue here. The further measures imposed on imports from Canada are those described below.

Case study: trade dispute

- **Conclusions**

even though the 1999 Import Risk Analysis, referred to by Australia in support of its implementing measures, meets the requirements of a risk assessment set out in the SPS Agreement, Australia, by requiring that only salmon product that is "consumer-ready" as specifically defined can be imported into Australia and released from quarantine, is maintaining sanitary measures that are not *based on* a risk assessment, i.e. the 1999 Import Risk Analysis, contrary to Article 5.1 of the SPS Agreement and, on that ground, is also acting inconsistently with Article 2.2 of the SPS Agreement;



Case study: trade dispute

• Conclusions

8.2 Since Article 3.8 of the DSU provides that "[i]n cases where there is an infringement of the obligations assumed under a covered agreement, the action is considered *prima facie* to constitute a case of nullification or impairment", we conclude that to the extent Australia has acted inconsistently with the DSU and the SPS Agreement it has nullified or impaired the benefits accruing to Canada under those agreements.

8.3 Given our conclusions above – and without prejudice to Canada's rights under Article 22.6 of the DSU -- we encourage the parties to resume their efforts to reach a mutually acceptable solution consistent with the SPS Agreement and the DSU in order to achieve the prompt settlement of this dispute.

8.4 We recommend that the Dispute Settlement Body request Australia to bring its measures into conformity with its obligations under the DSU and the SPS Agreement.

Criteria for safe importation; human consumption

EITHER

1. Absence of pathogenic agent

- In aquatic animal or aquatic animal product; **AND**
- In water/ice used in processing or transportation

Criteria for safe importation; human consumption



Criteria for safe importation; human consumption

OR

**2. Pathogenic agent is present or
contaminates, but treatment or
processing inhibits the agent**

Criteria for safe importation; human consumption

- Physical; AND/OR



Criteria for safe importation; human consumption

- Chemical; AND/OR



 alamy stock photo

FD0408
www.alamy.com

Criteria for safe importation; human consumption

- Biological



Criteria for safe importation; human consumption

AND EITHER

- 3. Includes only a small amount of raw waste tissues generated by the consumer**

OR

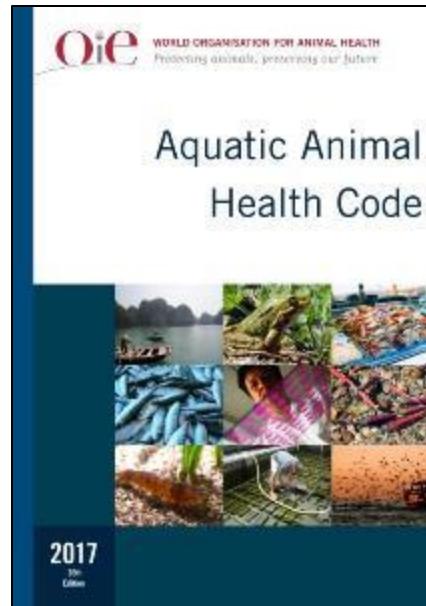
- 4. Pathogenic agent not normally found in waste tissues generated by the consumer**

Criteria for safe importation; human consumption



Safety of aquatic animal commodities

- General considerations
 - 1. Address measures to **control aquatic animal health risks, not aquatic animal welfare**



Safety of aquatic animal commodities

- General considerations
 - 2. Able to withstand the weight of aquatic animals and water, and cleansed and disinfected before use



Safety of aquatic animal commodities

- General considerations
 - 3. Maintain optimal conditions for aquatic animals during transport, and easily accessed by the attendant



Safety of aquatic animal commodities

- **Containers**
 - 1. Enable preliminary observation of the contents**
 - 2. Shall not be opened during transit unless necessary**
 - 3. Loaded with only one kind of product, or products not susceptible to contamination**

Safety of aquatic animal commodities

- Containers



Safety of aquatic animal commodities

- Air transport of aquatic animal
 - 1. Determine stocking densities for transport



Safety of aquatic animal commodities

- Air transport of aquatic animal
 - 2. May adopt International Air Transport Association (IATA) regulations



Live Animals Regulations

Safety of aquatic animal commodities

- **Disinfection and other sanitary measures**



- ✓ **Physically Clean:** The most basic level of cleanliness, where all surfaces on the second hand shipping container appear clean to the eye.
- ✓ **Chemically Clean:** The next step, where the container is cleaned to such a state where the surfaces are free of any residue where microorganisms can grow.
- ✓ **Microbiologically Clean:** This is as clean as it gets, where the surfaces are completely free of any types of organism or environment where they can exist.

Safety of aquatic animal commodities

- **Transportation water**
 - Treated after transport/before discharge
 - Should not be emptied directly to where aquatic animals are present



Safety of aquatic animal commodities

- Transport of fish by well boat



Safety of aquatic animal commodities

- **Transport of fish by well boat**
 - Only healthy fish should be transported
 - Fish may be transported from an infected site if part of a disease response plan



Safety of aquatic animal commodities

- **Transport of fish by well boat**
 - **May exchange water with the environment except in areas with protected wild populations**
 - **cleaned and disinfected to an acceptable standard before re-use**

Safety of aquatic animal commodities

- Transport of fish by well boat
 - Ballast water treatment



Thank you