

- ii) Barriers to prevent the spread of serious disease (e.g., swine fever, foot and mouth, and rabies) will still be necessary and are likely to be based on the concept of disease-free regions, or herds.
 - iii) The present commercial interest in both Canada and the EC in a two-way flow of breeding livestock and animal genetic material (e.g., semen and embryos) should ensure that both sides will have an incentive to keep barriers to a minimum. However, it is generally expected that the uniform health requirements for 1992 will only accept semen from IBR negative bulls. The Canadian artificial insemination industry is moving to have more, and eventually all studs free from IBR. It is expected that considerable progress towards this objective will be made by 1992.
 - iv) The EC initiative to focus inspection on shipping points is a positive one which should not create problems for Canadian exporters.
 - v) Member States currently the subject of harmful diseases should see an increase in productivity following successful eradication of these diseases. This could increase competition for those countries already having a high health status such as Canada and which have developed a thriving export trade in livestock and livestock products based on its disease-free status.
- b) Meat and Other Animal Products

Scope

EC legislation relating to animal products is principally concerned with ensuring the safety of those products in respect of human and animal health. This legislation is based mainly on two directives introduced in 1964 (Dir 64/433: on health problems affecting intra-Community trade in fresh meat) and in 1977 (Dir 77/99: on health problems affecting intra-Community trade in meat products).

Specific aspects relating to hygiene have been dealt with in a series of directives. Harmonized methods of microbiological analysis of equipment in slaughterhouses, and in meat and poultry processing plants have been laid down as a means of assessing and improving the standard of hygiene (Dir 85/323, Dir 85/324). Existing legislation concerning the requirement for persons working on fresh meat, fresh