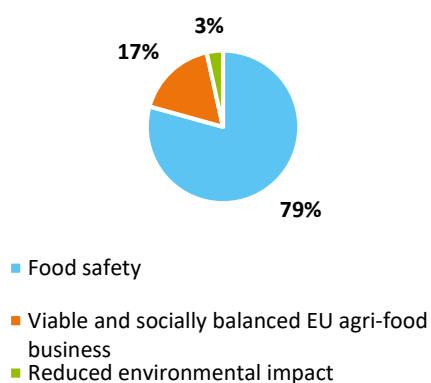


A.4 Policy cards by instrument

A4.1 Policy instrument: Border measure

The increasing number of outbreaks of **transboundary pests and diseases of plants and animals** is posing alarming threats to both human and nature, therefore to food and nutrition security and the environment as a whole. Being the EU a major trader of food and feed, their hygiene and status are subject to strict **import, transit and export rules** in the form of border measures to ensure that all imports fulfill the same high standards as products from the Union.

Most of the mapped border policies address the **food safety** policy goal (79%), while the remaining share deals with market-oriented issues concerning the safety of plant seeds and animal food products (20%).



As **climate change** is partly responsible for the changing distribution of animal and plant pests and diseases, and thus for the transboundary threats resulting in food chain emergencies, how could border measures have a stronger focus on **reducing the environmental impacts** of the increasing movements of people, animals, plants and agricultural products?

Proportion of mapped policies using border measures by PRIMARY TARGET



Import and export companies are the most addressed players when border measures are enforced (93%).

The growing global nature of food trade have broadened the **access to ethnic cuisines** and the **availability of exotic ingredients**, which have led to an increased demand for new food products. Not only does this trend pose **food safety issues** associated with products' transport across national borders, but it also raises socio-economic **equity issues** in third countries producing the food imported in the Union (e.g., depletion of local natural resources, increase in prices, homogenization of diets and biodiversity losses).

*Should border measures be designed to guarantee that the food entering the EU has been produced following certain **equity and fair trade standards**?*