

Better Training for Safer Food Initiative

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Better Training for Safer Food is an initiative of the European Commission aimed at organising an EU training strategy in the areas of food law, feed law, animal health and animal welfare rules, as well as plant health rules.



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Legal base for inspection -Requirements in horizontal legislation -Principles

> Module 3.1 Presentation Q&A Session



Food safety



Horizontal legislation

- Horizontal legislation cuts across the vertical legislation for many areas.
- Horizontal legislation ensures a uniform control system within the EU and underpins confidence in trade and in the food chain.
- Horizontal legislation helps to unify the control procedures, improve their quality and strengths business and consumer confidence in intra-Union trade.





Core elements of animal health surveillance and disease control within the European Union:

- Official Veterinary controls of animals and goods in intra-Union trade, import and transit
- Traceability (registration of holdings and identification of animals)
- Consistently control of animal diseases
- Eradication and control programmes
- Transparency (notification system for contagious animal diseases)
- Diagnostic (reference laboratories and other laboratories)

Financial support



Horizontal legislation with relevance for the control of identification, registration and traceability - Principles

Horizontal legislation on veterinary control with relevance for the control of animal IRT are regulated through several legal acts.

The principles of the horizontal legislation are:

- Free movement of animals and trade of agriculture products
- Abolition of veterinary checks at internal frontiers
- Guarantee the same implementation on veterinary provisions
- Harmonised standards of veterinary certificates





Horizontal legislation with relevance for the control of identification, registration and traceability - Principles

This is achieved by:

- Checks carried out at the place of dispatch or at the BIP
- Checks at the point of destination in form of nondiscriminatory veterinary spot checks
- Checks to ensure the verification of compliance with feed and food law, animal health and welfare in the country of origin
- Cooperation and information flow between the CAs of the MS with each other and the Commission

It is further supplemented by cross-compliance controls relating to payment of subsidy for which one component relates to animal IRT.



Horizontal legislation on veterinary control

Intra-Union - trade

Directive 89/662/EEC Directive 90/425/EEC

Non-EU countries - trade

Directive 91/496/EEC Directive 97/78/EEC Pequilation (EC) 206/2010

Regulation (EC) 206/2010

For both or in general

Directive 89/608/EEC – Assistance/Cooperation between CA

Directive 96/93/EC - Issuance of certificates

Directive 2002/99/EC – Import/Food chain

Decision 2004/292/EC and Decision 2003/24/EC - TRACES

Regulation (EC) 178/2002 Regulation (EC) 882/2004





Regulation (EC) 178/2002

Regulation (EC) 178/2002 laying down the general principles and requirements of food law, establishing the European Food Safety Authority and laying down procedures in matters of food safety

General food and feed safety law:

- Laying down the general principles and requirements of food law
- Establishing the European Food Safety Authority
- Laying down procedures in matters of food safety

 \rightarrow Is addressed directly to the feed and food business operator



Regulation (EC) 178/2002

- Basic rules with regard to feed and food law are laid down here
- Feed and food business operators have the primary legal responsibility for ensuring feed and food safety
- ➤ The traceability of food, feed, food producing animals, and any other substance intended to be, or expected to be, incorporated into a food or feed shall be established at all stages of production, processing and distribution → Farm to fork!
- A fundamental requirement to the food chain is formulated in article 18: the traceability shall be established one step backwards and one step forwards



Regulation (EC) 882/2004

Regulation (EC) 882/2004 on official controls performed to ensure the verification of compliance with feed and food law, animal health and animal welfare rules

General rules for official controles – MS:

- Have to enforce feed and food law, animal health and welfare rules
- Have to verify that the relevant requirements thereof are fulfilled by business operators at all stages of production, processing and distribution
- Have to organize official controls

 \rightarrow The regulation is addressed to the authorities



Regulation (EC) 882/2004

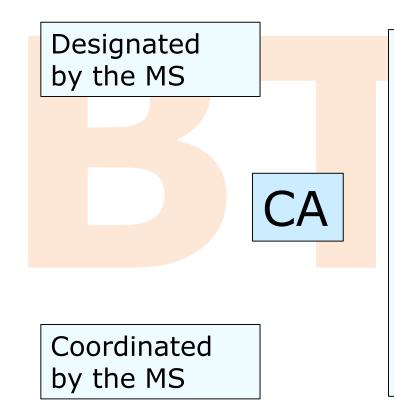
- It lays down the general rules for the performance of official controls to verify compliance with rules
- The control system should guarantee that checks are carried out according to the following principles:
 - regularly and on a risk basis
 - without prior warning to the business concerned
- controls should be carried out
 - at all stages of production, processing and distribution
 - on feed and food for the EU market and for ex- and import





Commission

Regulation (EC) 882/2004 – Competent Authority (CA)



Have to ensure:

- Appropriate and properly maintained facilities and equipment
- Sufficient laboratory capacity
 - Staff trained, free from conflict of interest and with legal powers
 - Effective and appropriate controls
 - Transparency and confidentiality
 - Review of their own work



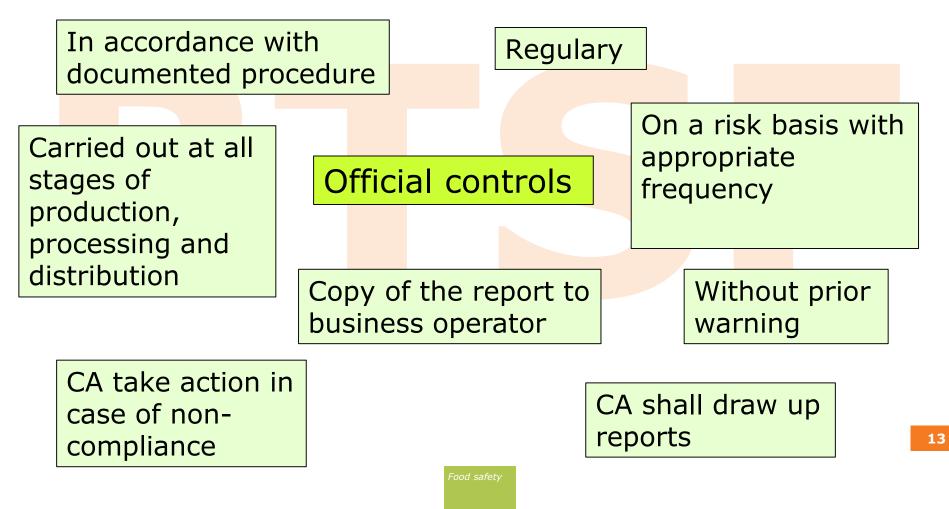
Regulation (EC) 882/2004 - Delegation

Delegation of specific tasks to control bodies:

- Transfer possible if:
 - Tasks and conditions described in detail
 - Inspection agency with expertise, equipment, infrastructure
 - No conflict of interest
 - Accreditation according to EN 45004
 - Obligation to report results
 - Effective coordination between auditors and authority
- Announcement of the transfer to EU Commission
- No transfer of Measures relating to infringements

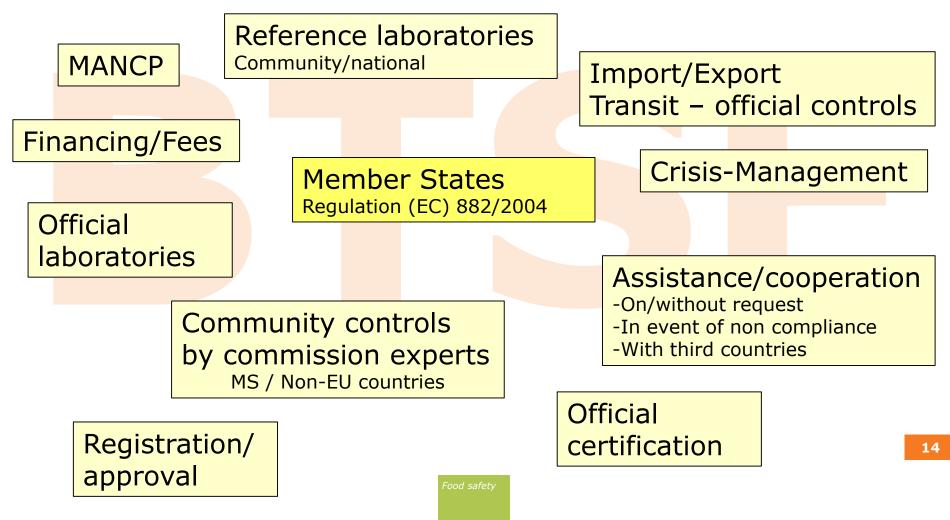


Regulation (EC) 882/2004 - Controls





Regulation (EC) 882/2004 - Further rules





Complementary legislation From the stable to the table – Traceability along the food chain

Feed back from the abattoir to:

- Food business operator
- Holding of provenance
- Responsible practicing veterinarian
- Competent authority (carry-out relevant action)

In case of relevant information about:

- Animal health
- Animal welfare

Regulation (EC) 854/2004 Annex I Section II Chapter I Regulation (EC) 2074/2004 Annex I Chapter 1 + 2



European Commission

Thank you for your attention!

Food safety

16



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