



Better Training for Safer Food *Initiative*

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BTSEF

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.

2nd Quarter 2017



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Specific legislation and organisation of control procedures

Session 3.2
Presentation
Q&A Session





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Requirements in legislation on animal identification, registration and traceability

Bovine animals

Ovine and caprine animals

Pigs



Bovine Animals, control

Commission Regulation (EC) No 1082/2003

laying down detailed rules for the implementation of Regulation (EC) No 1760/2000 of the European Parliament and of the Council as regards the minimum level of controls to be carried out in the framework of the system for the identification and registration of bovine animals **(amended by R. 1034/2010)**

Bovine Animals, control

Commission Regulation (EC) No 1760/2000 Art.22

- control level: **3 %** of holdings situated in the territory of each Member State
- the selection of holdings to be inspected by the competent authority shall be made on the basis of a risk analysis.
- the minimum rate of official shall be increased if provisions on identification and registration of animals have not been complied with.

Bovine Animals, control

Commission Regulation (EC) No 1760/2000

- Member States shall take all the necessary measures to ensure compliance with the provisions of this Regulation
- any penalties imposed by the Member State on a keeper, operator or organisation marketing beef shall be effective, dissuasive and proportionate.

Bovine Animals, control

Commission Regulation (EC) No 1082/2003

- the competent authority shall carry out on the-spot inspections, which may be carried out in conjunction with any other inspections provided for by Community legislation
- each inspection shall be the subject of a report

Bovine Animals, control

Commission Regulation (EC) No 1082/2003

The risk analysis shall include:

- the number of animals on the holding
- public and animal health considerations, of previous outbreaks of disease
- the amount of annual bovine premium claimed and/or paid to the holding, compared with the amount paid the previous year
- significant changes in comparison with situations in previous years

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Bovine Animals, control

Commission Regulation (EC) No 1082/2003

The risk analysis shall include:

- results of checks conducted in earlier years, in particular:
 - the proper keeping of the holding register
 - the proper keeping of passports of the animals present in the holding
- proper communication of the data to the competent authority
- other criteria to be defined by the Member States.

Bovine Animals, control

Commission Regulation (EC) No 1082/2003

- the control shall cover all the bovine animals on the holding
- on-the-spot checks shall in general be unannounced,
- where advance warning is given - shall not exceed 48 hours
- an annual report to the Commission with:
 - the number of holdings in the Member State concerned
 - the number of inspections made
 - the number of animals which have been inspected
 - any breach found
 - any sanction imposed.

Commission Regulation (EC) No 1082/2003

Each Member State shall submit an annual report to the Commission by 31 August on the implementation of the official checks during the previous year (R. 1760/2000)

Report on the results of checks carried out in accordance with Title I of Regulation (EC) No 1760/2000

1. General information on holdings and animals

Total number of holdings in the Member State at the beginning of the reporting period ⁽¹⁾	
Total number of holdings checked during the reporting period	
Total number of animals registered in the Member State at the beginning of the reporting period ⁽¹⁾	
Total number of animals checked in holdings during the reporting period	

⁽¹⁾ Or other national reference date for animal statistics.

Commission Regulation (EC) No 1082/2003

2. Non-Compliance with Regulation (EC) No 1760/2000

Holdings with non-compliance	
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3. Sanctions imposed in accordance with Commission Regulation (EC) No 494/98 (*)

	Affected animals	Affected holdings
1. Restriction of movements of individual animals		
2. Restriction of movements of all animals on the holding		
3. Destruction of animals		
In total		

Bovine animals, sanctions

Regulation (EC) 494/98 laying down detailed rules for the implementation of Council Regulation (EC) No 820/97 as regards the application of minimum administrative sanctions in the framework of the system for the identification and registration of bovine animals
(amended by R. 1053/2010)

Bovine animals, control

Regulation (EC) 494/98 (amended by R. 1053/2010)

- restriction on movement of individual animal from the holding
- restriction on movement of all animals from the holding
- destruction of animals
 - „If the keeper of an animal cannot prove its identification and traceability, the competent authority shall, where appropriate, on the basis of an assessment of the animal health and food safety risks, order the destruction of the animal without compensation”

Regulation (EC) No 854/2004 of 29 April 2004 laying down specific rules for the organisation of official controls on products of animal origin intended for human consumption

- The official veterinarian may allow animals to undergo slaughter in the slaughterhouse even if the relevant food chain information is not available. In that case, however, all relevant food chain information must be supplied before the carcass is approved for human consumption. Pending a final judgement, such carcasses and related offal must be stored separately from other meat.
- When relevant food chain information is not available within 24 hours of an animal's arrival at the slaughterhouse, all meat from the animal is to be declared unfit for human consumption. If the animal has not yet been slaughtered, it is to be killed separately from other animals.

Ovine and Caprine animals, control

Commission Regulation (EC) No 1505/2006

of 11 October 2006 implementing Council Regulation (EC) No 21/2004 as regards the minimum level of checks to be carried out in relation to the identification and registration of ovine and caprine animals

Ovine and Caprine animals, control

Commission Regulation (EC) No 1505/2006

- checks - at least 3 % of holdings comprising at least 5 % of the animals,
- increase of the level of control – when those checks reveal a significant degree of non-compliance with Regulation (EC) No 21/2004
- the selection of holdings - on the basis of risk analysis
- each inspection shall be the subject of a report

Ovine and Caprine animals, control

Commission Regulation (EC) No 1505/2006

Selection of holdings based on a risk analysis:

- the number of animals on the holding
- animal health considerations, existence of previous outbreaks of animal diseases
- the amount of annual premium for ovine and caprine animals claimed and/or paid to the holding
- significant changes in comparison with the situation in previous annual inspection periods; the results of checks carried out in previous annual inspection periods, the proper keeping of the holding register and movement documents
- proper communication of information to the competent authority
- other criteria to be defined by the Member State.

Ovine and Caprine animals, control

Report on the results of checks made in the ovine and caprine sector regarding requirements for the identification and registration of those animals in accordance with Regulation (EC) No 21/2004

1. General information on holdings, animals and checks

Total number of holdings in the Member State as registered at the beginning of the reporting period ⁽¹⁾	
Total number of holdings checked	
Total number of checks carried out	
Total number of ovine and caprine animals in the Member State as registered at the beginning of the reporting period ⁽¹⁾	
Total number of ovine and caprine animals in holdings checked during the reporting period ⁽¹⁾	

⁽¹⁾ Or other national reference date for animal statistics.

Ovine and Caprine animals, control

2. Non-compliance with Regulation (EC) No 21/2004 listed by category

	Number of animals concerned	Number of holdings concerned
1a. Finding of non-compliance concerning identification of ovine animals		
1b. Finding of non-compliance concerning identification of caprine animals		
2. Holding register discrepancy		
3. Failure to notify movement ⁽¹⁾		
4. Movement document anomaly		
5. Animals/holdings with only one finding of non-compliance as listed in points 1 to 4		
6. Animals/holdings with more than one finding of non-compliance as listed in points 1 to 4		
7. Total number of findings of non-compliance concerning animals/holdings (points 5 and 6)		

⁽¹⁾ Where applicable, in accordance with Article 8(2) of Regulation (EC) No 21/2004.

Ovine and caprine animals, control

3. Penalties imposed

	Number of animals concerned by non-compliance	Number of holdings concerned by non-compliance
In total		

Porcine animals, control

DIRECTIVE 2008/71/EC on the identification and registration of pigs

- Member States shall adopt necessary administrative and/or penal measures to punish any infringement of Community veterinary legislation, where it is established that the marking or identification or the keeping of registers provided for in Article 4 has not been carried out in conformity with the requirements of this Directive (Art. 9)
- (1% of holdings, group approach)



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Requirements in legislation on cross-compliance

- Cross-Compliance

Cross – compliance control, in addition to Commission Regulation 1082/2003

Regulation (EU) No 1306/2013 on the financing, management and monitoring of the common agricultural policy and repealing Council Regulations (EEC) No 352/78, (EC) No 165/94, (EC) No 2799/98, (EC) No 814/2000, (EC) No 1290/2005 and (EC) No 485/2008

Regulation (EU) No 1307/2013 establishing rules for direct payments to farmers under support schemes within the framework of the common agricultural policy and repealing Council Regulation (EC) No 637/2008 and Council Regulation (EC) No 73/2009

Cross – compliance control, in addition to Commission Regulation 1082/2003

Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) No 809/2014 laying down rules for the application of Regulation (EU) No 1306/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council with regard to the integrated administration and control system, rural development measures and cross compliance

Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) No 640/2014 supplementing Regulation (EU) No 1306/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council with regard to the integrated administration and control system and conditions for refusal or withdrawal of payments and administrative penalties applicable to direct payments, rural development support and cross compliance

Cross-Compliance, control

Cross compliance is a set of rules which farmers must follow to get support payments like the Single Payment Scheme and certain Rural Development schemes.

Cross-compliance, control

- Administrative checks
- On spot checks:
 - 1 % of the holdings applying for subsidies to be checked,
 - group approach for pigs
 - risk analysis (number of animals, public and animal health consideration, previous outbreaks of disease, significant changes in comparison with situations in previous years, etc.)
 - representative sample of animals possible
 - sanctions = reduction of payment (5-15%)
 - reports

Organisation of control and control procedures

- Organisation of control and control procedures

INSPECTION - process carried out in order to verify compliance with EU legislation regarding animal identification and registration

On the spot controls are made in holdings any establishment, construction or, in the case of an open-air farm, any place situated within the national territory, in which animals are held, kept or handled.

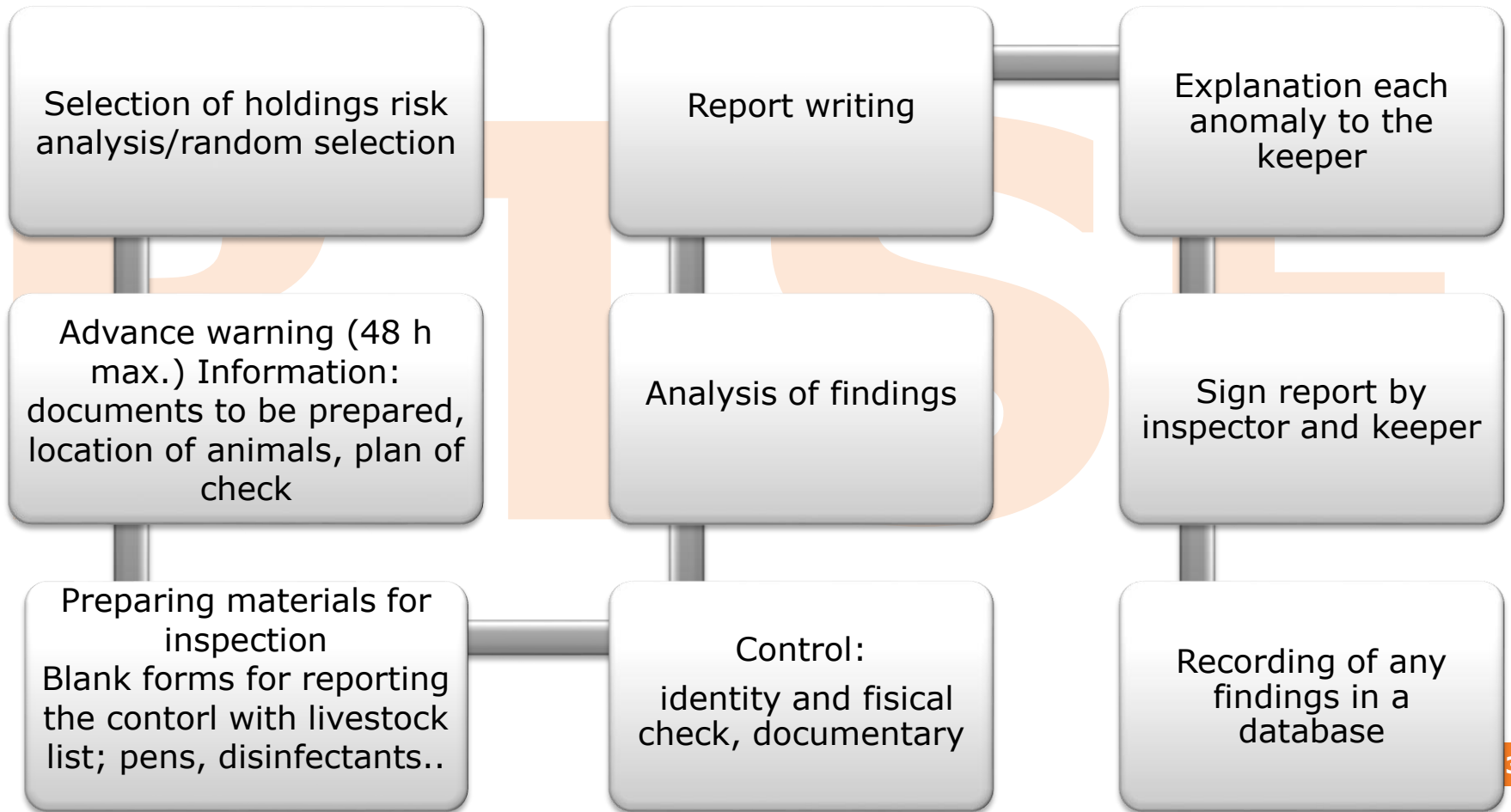
Trigger for the control on animal identification, registration and traceability

- Information/list of central database
- Information of cross-compliance control
- Abnormality / Suspicion during official collection of control samples
- Abnormality / Suspicion during official control of transport
- Abnormality / Suspicion during official control at slaughterhouses
- Abnormality / Suspicion during official control of animal welfare
- Official control after Traces dispatch
- Note from animal waste disposal establishment
- Information from other public services or institutions

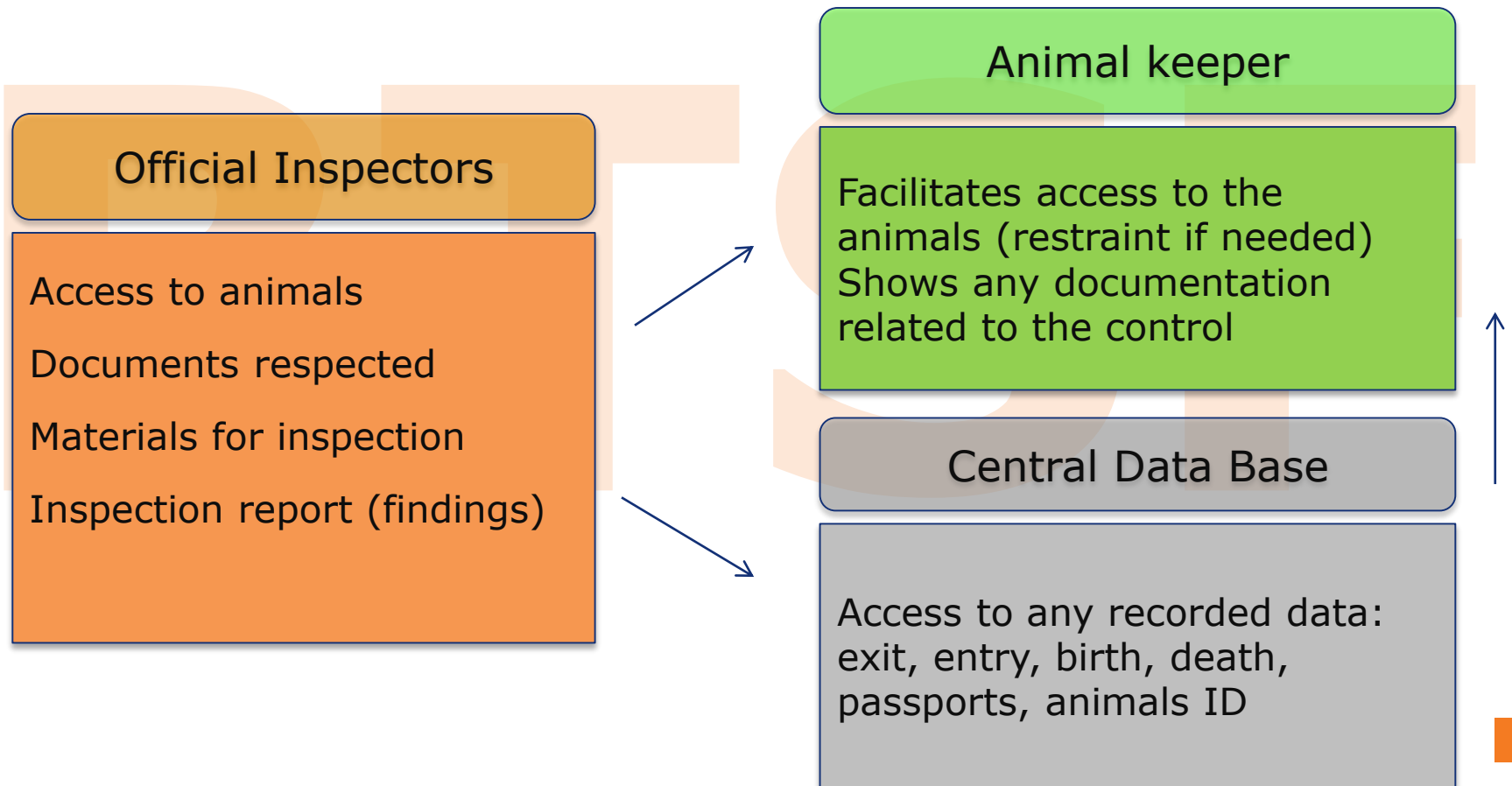


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Steps of the control

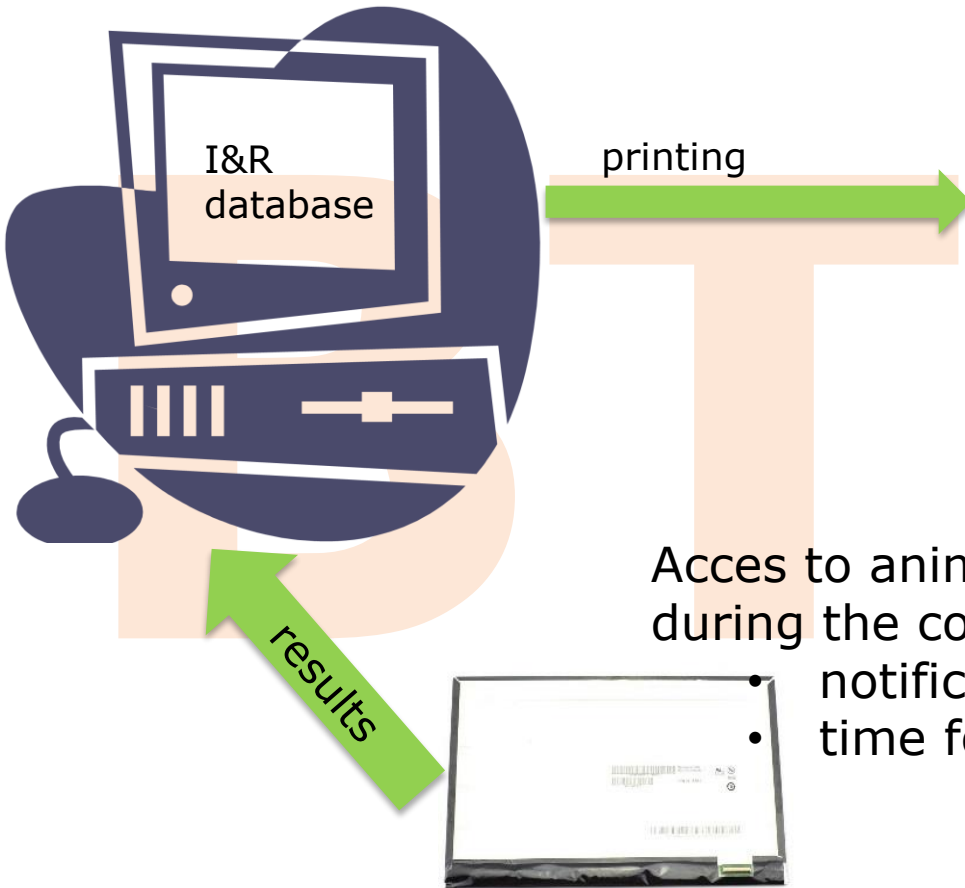


Organisation of controls





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Livestock list

- State of the inventory
- date of birth each animal
- sex
- eartag duplicate number
- place for mark findings

Access to animal I&R database during the control– for checking:

- notifications
- time for notifications





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Bovine animals Controls

Identification of bovine

- Regulation (EC) Nr 911/2004
- Regulation (EC) Nr 1760/2000

What is checked?

- Individual identification:
 - animal ear tags
- Registration of animals and their movements:
 - passports & holding register
- Notifications of animal movements to Central Data Base:
 - individually
 - meeting of deadlines (3-7 days birth notification, movement, slaughter, death)



Small ruminants controls

Identification of ovine & caprine animals

➤ Regulation (EC) Nr 21/2004

Individual identification:

- ear-tags

Registration of animals and their movements:

- annual inventory
- ear tags marking document (birth book, other)
- movements document (bills, health certificates)

Notifications of animal movements to Central Data Base:

- on time

Identification

- on time (not longer than
180 days from the birth))



Porcine animals Controls

Porcine identification

➤ Directive (EC) Nr 2008/71

Identification:

- animal marking material

Registration of animals and their movements:

- register: loading or unloading, documents

Notifications of animal movements to Central Data Base:

- group
- on time (regarding national rules)



Control

- number of animals seen
- check the No. of each animal and look for it in the livestock list

Note of any abnormality

- about marking (no ear tag, illegible ear tags, non official eartags, one missing ear tag, two different No.,...)
- due to incompatibility with the livestock list
- animal characteristics (sex, age, type of breed) (presence/absence) or (absence/presence)
- Control of all passports kept
- Check of the register




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Example of findings during on the spot check



The most common abnormalities:

- 
- late notifications:
 - Birth (4-5%)
 - On movement (7%)
 - Off movement (4%)
 - missing movement notification
 - lost ear tags (6-7%)
 - animal disappeared (1-3%)



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**Thank you
for your attention!**



Food safety



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IMPLEMENTED BY



IN SUBCONTRACT WITH



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