IPC seminar
Sustainability in the food & agricultural sector: the role of private sector and government

Panel IV: Best practices / sustainability along the production chain

(Moustapha Magumu, DG SANCO – D3)
Content

- Context of EU legislative standards
  - EU single market
  - EU crises
- EU legislative standards & best practices
- EU legislative import conditions
  - Benefits for DCs
  - Challenges for DCs
- COM (FVO) assessment of SPS conditions in DCs
- Key EU SPS actions towards DCs
Context of EU legislative standards

- **Single market**
  - Free movement of goods + live animals

- **EU crises**

- **White paper on food safety 2000**
  - Comprehensive reform legislation: from farm-to-table
  - Food & feed safety, hygiene, nutrition, labelling, OGM, seeds, pesticides, increased transparency & information...
  - Placing on market (import and trade), transit and export
EU Legislative standards encourage practices that best:

- Address economic, social and environmental sustainability for on and off-farm activities in ensuring food safety and quality of produce in the food chain
- Draw inspiration from international standards of the OIE, Codex, IPPC, etc
- More and more reference to HACCP, GAP, GMP, etc
EU legislative import conditions

- Import conditions no more or less favourable than conditions applicable to EU producers
- Third Countries & plants must be approved to export to EU
- Certain basic conditions: OIE membership, surveillance & control system, residue monitoring, FVO inspection etc
- All animal products must enter EU via an approved BIP and must be checked for compliance with EU requirements
Benefits for DCs arising from EU legislative standards

- Access to EU markets (EU=US+Jap+Can+Aust+N.Zealand)
- improve the safety & quality of food & non-food products
- reduce the risk of non-compliance with international regulations, standards and guidance (OIE, Codex, IPPC)
- promote sustainable & competitive agriculture & food chains via better management of key inputs
Challenges for DCs arising from EU legislative standards

- High standards demanded by EU consumers
- Standards adoption often increases production & compliance costs
- Small scale farmers may not be able to seize benefits (e.g. export market opportunities) unless assisted, etc
FVO inspections findings: most common deficiencies in DCs

- Country legislative framework and standards
- Structure & organisation of CA (management, staff training)
- Unreliable enforcement mechanisms (inspection, certification, monitoring & surveillance, controls)
- Sampling, laboratories/ analysis, residue control, authorisation & control of vet. medicines & pesticides
- Operators’ own checks
Key EU SPS actions towards DCs

1. EPA negotiations

- Partnership
- Regional integration
- Development
- Link to WTO (SPS chapter)
2. SPS Technical assistance

- Direct country and regional assistance (10th EDF – CSP + RSP)
- Member States (bilateral)
3. Better Training for Safer Food

- Food and feed law, animal health and welfare, plant health
- Higher protection, uniform controls, business level playing field, TC familiarity with EU standards
- COM financed, implemented by external contractors, for EU & TC inspectors & operators
- 2005-2007: organisation of ad-hoc training activities
- 2008 -: Development of a permanent training system
  - AI, food safety standards, Africa specific projects
More info, please visit our web-sites:

Training:  
http://ec.europa.eu/food/training/index_en.htm

Wider cooperation programmes:  
http://europa.eu.int/comm/external_relations/delegations/intro/web.htm