



Control of animal Diseases International seminar

Tokyo, 14th May 2018

Key principles of effective regionalisation measures in the EU

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Outline

- Audit
 - DG SANTE audit service
 - Audit programme
 - Audit process, reporting and unit follow-up
- Bilateral arrangements with trade Partners



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Audits



DG SANTE Directorate F

- *Staff: 170 staff with 80 auditors*
- *250 audits per year:*
 - EU Member States,
 - Candidate Countries
 - Non-EU countries
- **Audits - SYSTEMS APPROACH**

http://ec.europa.eu/food/food_veterinary_office/index_en.htm

The objectives of the audits are to:

1. Ensure satisfactory levels of compliance to EU requirements (import requirements)
2. Produce report and recommendations
3. Follow up and output for Country Profiles
4. Inform in full transparency the Council (MSs), the European Parliament and other stakeholders

Country Profile

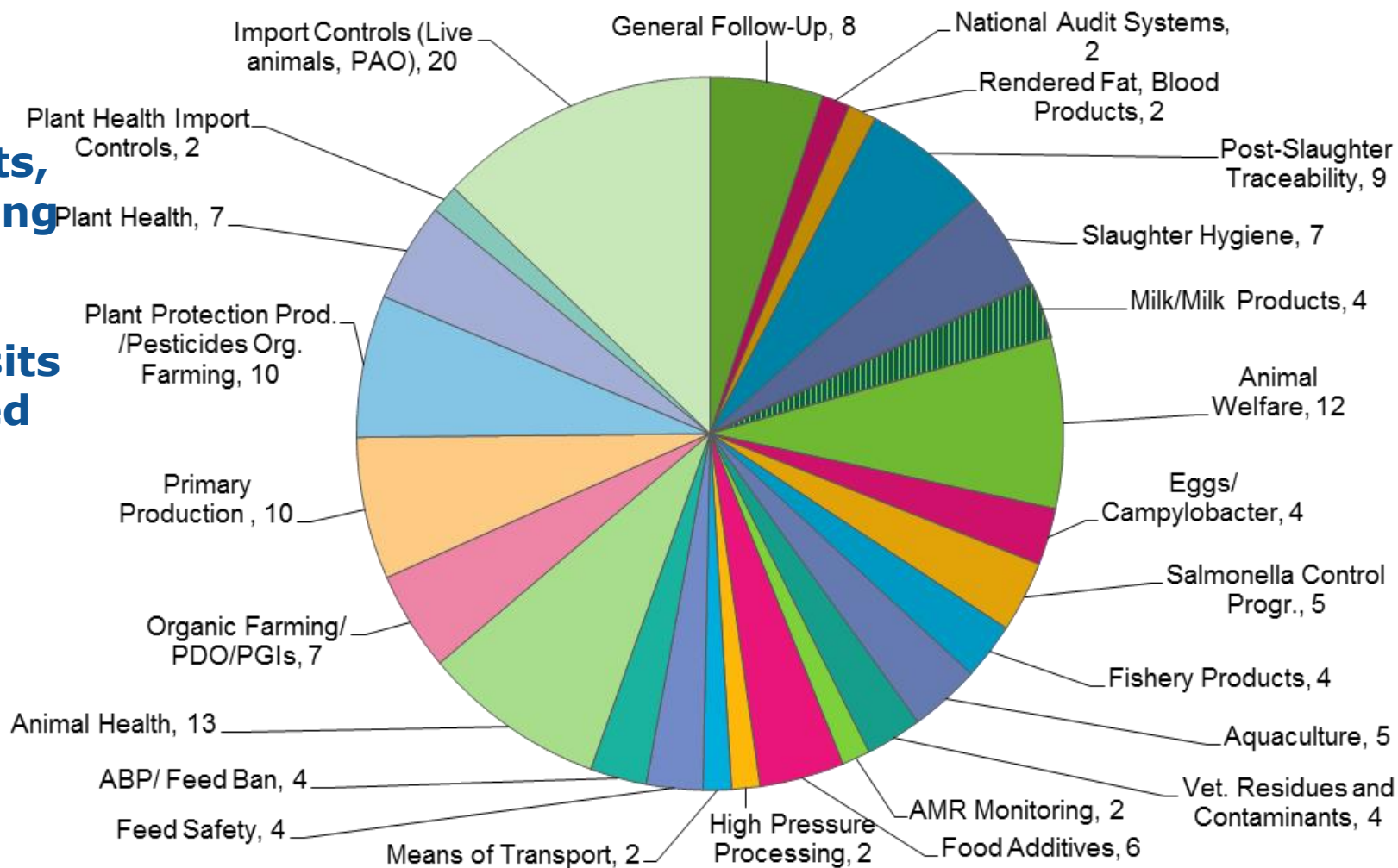
- **provide** a horizontal, integrated, country-based overview which:
 - **Helps** to identify the main strengths and weaknesses of the control systems audited
 - **Assists** the overall prioritisation of DG SANTE audits and other monitoring activities
 - **Supports** the systematic follow up of recommendations in DG SANTE activities and reports
 - **Documents** progress made by MS on implementing DG SANTE recommendations
 - **Serves** as a basic source of background information for stakeholders



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Member States

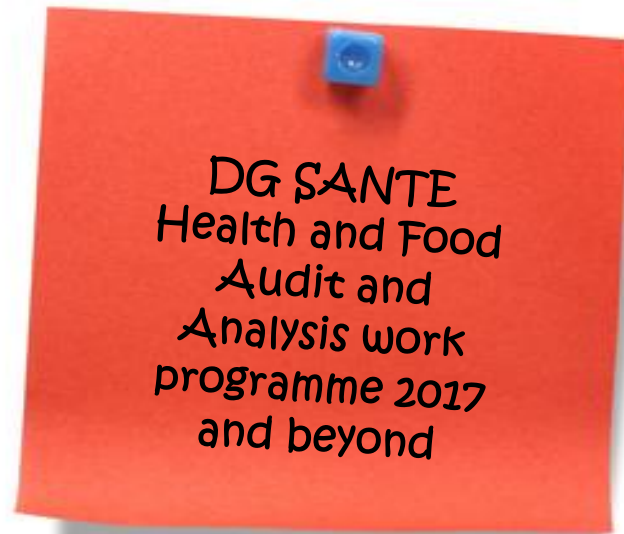
155 audits, fact-finding missions and study-visits completed





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Audits





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Programme for 2017 and beyond (1/2)

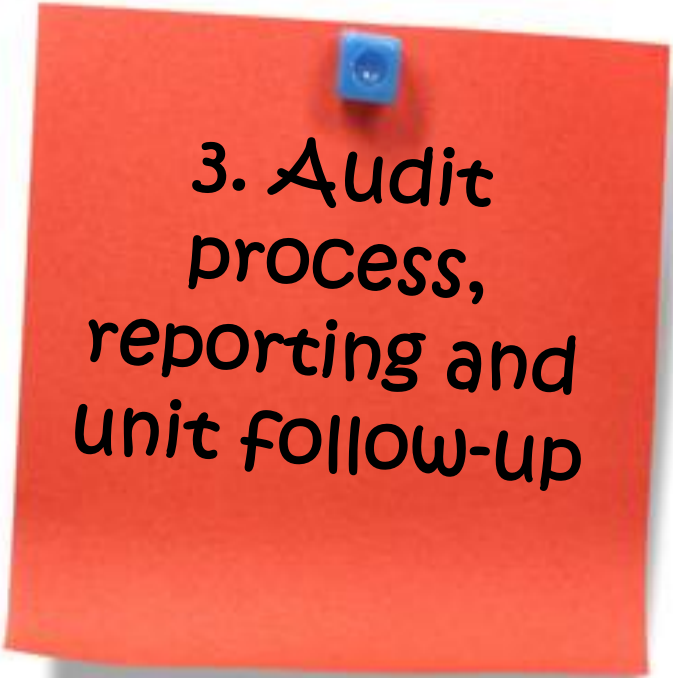
- **Animal health:**

- animal health preparedness/major animal diseases: AI, ASF & CSF, LSD
- eradication programmes for Rabies
- zoonosis: Salmonella national control programmes
- aquatic animal health (AH law implementation - study visits)
- cross-sectorial emergency preparedness
- desk study - risk categorisation of non-EU countries

Programme for 2017 and beyond (2/2)

- **Food/feed safety:**
 - regular audit activities in EU and non-EU countries
 - areas of emerging importance (internet sales of food)
 - flexibility provisions for SMEs
 - labelling and health claims
 - audits and assessment of national residue monitoring plans
 - contaminants in food and feed
 - efficiency gains in controls in the feed sector

Commission oversight

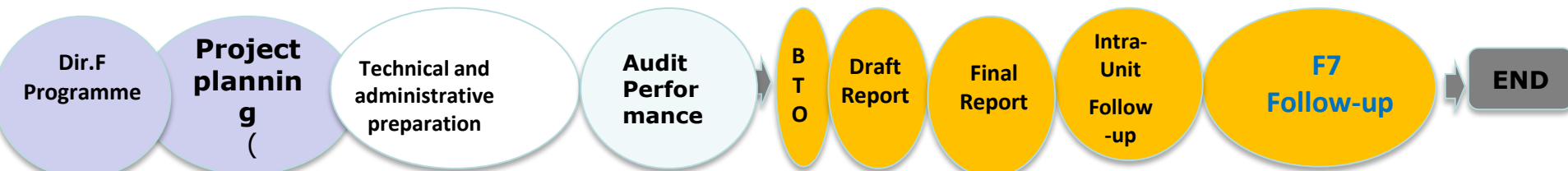
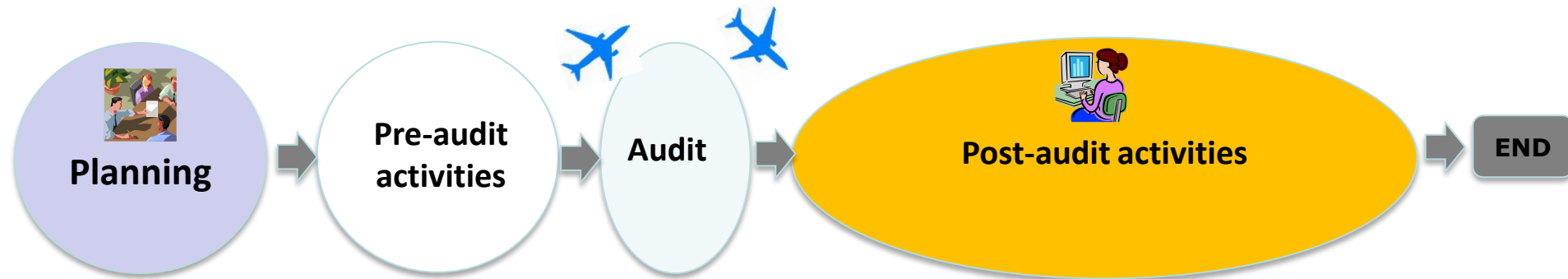


3. Audit
process,
reporting and
unit follow-up



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Audit cycle



F7 Input

Health and Food Safety



Audit questionnaire

- *To gather necessary information, for example:*
 - Updates of legislation/procedures
 - Update of actions taken
 - Sampling programmes
 - Data on exports to EU

Audit on the spot

- To assess the Competent Authority supervision power
- To assess the fulfilment of EU import conditions
- To inspect the establishments, randomly
- To assess the general sanitary conditions
- Carry out "ad hoc" audits in specific fields (AH, PH, Residues, etc.)



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Multi-Annual national control plans in EU MSs

- *Art 41 of Regulation (EC) No 882/2004*
- *Each Member State has a multi-annual national control plan (MANCP) to ensure effective implementation of food/feed safety, animal health and animal welfare rules*
- *Updated regularly*
- *MANCP to take account of guidelines of the EU Commission*

Key principles of effective regionalisation measures in the EU





Bilateral arrangements with trading partners

Key elements for successful regionalisation are:

- **Swift response**
- **Risk based / Proportionality**
- **Consistency / Predictability**
- **Transparency**

Regionalisation is part of a comprehensive veterinary control system!



Regionalisation – US/Canada (1/5)

Imports of poultry commodities are authorised by Regulation (EC) No 798/2008 from a list of third countries, which is amended in order to regionalise part of a disease affected territory, provided **sufficient guarantees** have been received that there is **no risk** for disease spread via imports of poultry commodities from the **identified disease free part of the territory**.



Regionalisation – US/Canada (2/5)

In case of a HPAI outbreak the authorities of the US (APHIS) and CA (CFIA) **immediately inform** the Commission by direct telephone call or per email to the Director SANTE G

- **First-hand information** is provided at least on:
 - the location of the outbreak
 - the type of infected establishment (e.g. breeders, layers, broilers)
 - the initial disease control measures taken, quarantine of the farm, epidemiological enquiry
 - the identified HPAI virus subtype
 - the density of poultry holdings in the area indicating the risk for virus spread



Regionalisation – US/Canada (3/5)

- **Further information** is provided on:
 - the outcome of the **epidemiological inquiry**
 - the **trade patterns** of that holding and possibly related holdings
 - the **dispatch of commodities**, if any, to EU Member States within the risk period



Regionalisation – US/Canada (4/5)

Framework

- **Veterinary agreements** are in place between the European Union and the US (since 1998) and Canada (since 1999 with CETA since 21/09/2017).
- Regular meetings and verification of compliance take place
- **Equivalency of disease control measures** which are applied by US and CA to those applied in the EU is recognised



Regionalisation – US/Canada (5/5)

Legal procedures for the regionalisation of the US and CA territory can depending on the epidemiological situation be implemented as swiftly as possible and may be limited to a confined area taking into account:

- the **transparency and speed of transfer of information**
- the **short time for consultation** of Member States
- the **high level of trust in the guarantees provided** and the knowledge on the measures taken
- depending on the epidemiological situation restrictions for the regionalised and previously infected area **can be lifted 3 months after the last outbreak according to OIE requirements.**

