



Better Training for Safer Food *Initiative*

Placing on the market, export and import

Neil Leach, Christophe Keppens

Aims

- Complex set of controls on trade in ABPs/derived products in both ABP and TSE legislation
- This presentation focuses on those controls where TSE risk is a factor
- Starting point for controls is to restrict trade in category 1 material and Processed Animal Protein which may present biggest TSE risks



Legal requirements for trade in ABPs-TSE focus

- Focus on TSE related trade controls set out in:
- Regulation 1069/2009 - articles 41-43, 48
- Regulation 142/2011- art 26-28, annex XIV
- Regulation 999/2001 – Art 7, annex IV, VIII, IX



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ABP legislation – trade rules

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Import and transit under article 41, 42 of 1069/2009

- In principle all categories of ABP imported and transit EU under conditions equivalent to placing on market of ABPs of EU origin. However:
 - SRM imported only in accordance with 999/2001
 - Cat 1 and 2 only imported where implementing measures laid down in 142/2011
 - Imports from certain third countries only depending on their health status
- Reflects concern that import of higher risk material (principally TSE risks) can be traced and disposed of safely

Export under article 43 of 1069/2009

- Category 1 and 2 materials can only be exported if implementing rules laid down (see later)
- SRM can only be exported in accordance with 999/2001 (see later)
- Reflects need to have certainty about final destination of such products and to ensure materials with TSE risk do not re-enter EU feed chain

Controls on trade between MSs under Article 48 of 1069/2009

- Cat 1 and 2 and MBM/fat derived from cat 1 and 2 requires consent of MS of destination
- Importing MS can impose conditions e.g. pressure sterilisation
- MSs must notify dispatch/receipt using TRACES
- Must be transported direct to approved/registered plant of destination
- Again, potential increased TSE risks principally lie behind these controls (although arguably contrary to normal single market rules!)



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Implementing rules for imports - art 26, Annex XIV Ch IV 142/2011

- Authorises import of certain cat 1 including ruminant intestines, bone material comprising vertebral column/ skull, subject to:
 - must not come from TSE suspects
 - for certain technical uses only
 - labelled and sent direct to destination (rules set down in annex XIV ch IV section 1)
 - national sanitary certification

Implementing rules for imports - art 27,28, Annex IV Ch III of 142/2011

- Authorises import of:
- research and diagnostic samples
- trade samples
- display items
- Could include cat 1 and therefore present a TSE risk
- Slightly different rules apply for each according to risk.....

Research and diagnostic samples

- Must be authorised in advance by MS of destination
- Sent directly from point of import to user
- Harmonised rules for disposal (if not kept or re-dispatched)
- Where enters EU in MS not MS of destination must go to BIP but no veterinary checks and BIP informs MS of destination via TRACES.
- User must keep register of consignments

Trade samples

- Harmonised rules
- Do not have to be authorised in advance
- Approved third countries
- Must use health certificate (with TSE requirements).
- Subject to vet checks
- Channelled direct to destination under 97/78
- Disposal according to ABP rules if not re-dispatched or testing machinery
- Machinery must be dedicated or cleansed/disinfected



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Display items (inc artistic activity)

- Harmonised
- Authorised in advance
- Commercial document
- Approved third country
- Vet checks
- Direct to user
- Leakproof packaging
- Proper disposal or redispach after exhibition



Shakespeare Q1

I want to import from a third country some bovine skull material to do some research. Is this permitted?

No, it is banned

It depends if the third country is on an authorised list

Yes, if the Competent authority in your MS permits it



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TSE legislation 999/2001

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TSE regulation 999/2001: overview -imports

- Generally ABP regs controls import and address TSE risks
- TSE regs permit wide range of ABPs/derived products to be imported for various purposes (Annex IX Ch D)
- However must come from specified third countries and be accompanied by import health certificates with assurance that appropriate TSE requirements met . (see example next slide)
- Imports for research purposes out of scope of TSE regs
- SRM (when in scope) banned from import (Art 7)



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Health certificate with BSE attestation

COUNTRY **Processed animal protein not intended for human consumption including mixtures and products other than petfood containing such protein**

| II. Health information | II.a. Certificate reference No | II.b. |
|------------------------|--------------------------------|---|
| II.6. | | |
| ⁽¹⁾ either | | [does not contain and is not derived from specified risk material or mechanically separated meat obtained from bones of bovine, ovine or caprine animals and, except for animals born, continuously reared and slaughtered in a country or region classified as posing a negligible BSE risk by a decision in accordance with Article 5(2) of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001 of the European Parliament and of the Council ¹⁶ , the animals from which this animal by-product or derived product is derived, have not been slaughtered after stunning by means of gas injected into the cranial cavity or killed by the same method or slaughtered by laceration of central nervous tissue by means of an elongated rod- shaped instrument introduced into the cranial cavity.] |
| ⁽²⁾ or | | [does not contain and is not derived from bovine, ovine and caprine materials other than those derived from animals born, continuously reared and slaughtered in a country or region classified as posing a negligible BSE risk by a decision in accordance with Article 5(2) of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001.] |
| II.7. | | |
| ⁽¹⁾ either | | [does not contain milk or milk products of ovine or caprine animal origin.] |
| ⁽²⁾ or | | [contains milk or milk products of ovine or caprine animal origin which: |
| (a) | | derive from ovine and caprine animals which have been kept continuously since birth in a country where the following conditions are fulfilled: |
| (i) | | classical scrapie is compulsorily notifiable; |
| (ii) | | an awareness, surveillance and monitoring system is in place; |
| (iii) | | official restrictions apply to holdings of ovine or caprine animals in case of a suspicion of TSE or a confirmation of classical scrapie; |
| (iv) | | ovine and caprine animals affected with classical scrapie are killed and completely destroyed; |
| (v) | | the feeding to ovine and caprine animals of meat-and-bone meal or greaves of ruminant origin has been banned and effectively enforced in the whole country for a period at least seven years; |
| (b) | | derive from holdings where no official restriction is imposed due to a suspicion of TSE; |
| (c) | | derive from holdings where no case of classical scrapie has been diagnosed for the last seven years or, following the confirmation of a case of classical scrapie: |
| ⁽¹⁾ either | | [all ovine and caprine animals on the holding have been killed and destroyed or slaughtered, except for breeding rams of the ARR/ARR genotype, breeding ewes carrying at least one ARR allele and no VRQ allele and other ovine animals carrying at least one ARR allele;] |
| ⁽²⁾ or | | [all animals in which classical scrapie was confirmed have been killed and destroyed, and the holding has been subjected for two years at least since the confirmation of the last classical scrapie case to intensified TSE monitoring, including testing with negative results for the presence of TSE in accordance with the laboratory methods set out in Annex X, Chapter C, point 3.2, of all of the following animals which are over the age of 18 months, except ovine animals of the ARR/ARR genotype: |
| — | | animals which have been slaughtered for human consumption; and |
| — | | animals which have died or been killed on the holding but which were not killed in the framework of a disease eradication |

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TSE regulation 999/2001: overview - exports

- Scope of controls limited to where risks of ABPs/derived products being used as feed or fertiliser (Art 1)
- Much more active control regime covering exports of PAP - supports feed ban rules on feeding protein to ruminants and restrictions on non ruminants. (art 7 and annex IV)
- Concern is that PAP may enter the feed chain in third countries with risk of re-import into the EU
- Therefore strict controls on what can be exported and where
- Note : Annex VIII covers placing on market and exports of live animals, germinal products and products of animal origin

TSE regulation 999/2001: exports – ruminant PAP

- Exports of ruminant PAP and products containing it banned (Annex IV Ch V section E)
- Exception for petfood where fully processed (inc canned) and labelled
- Have been some issues where PAP is described as petfood to get round ban. Addressed by amendments to ABP regs to exclude material which maybe in a form where could be fed to farmed animals or used as OFSI

TSE regulation 999/2001: exports – non-ruminant PAP

- Exports of non-ruminant PAP permitted if destined for uses permitted under TSE reg
- But must have written agreement with importing country re: use (see next slide)
- No such restrictions for
 - (a) fishmeal and compound feed containing fishmeal;
 - (b) compound feed intended for aquaculture animals;
 - (c) petfood.

TSE regulation 999/2001: exports – written agreements

- To ensure non-ruminant PAP exports are not misused reg requires written agreements between CA of exporting MS (or Commission) and CA of importing third country
- Importing third country must undertake to only use PAP for purposes permitted under the TSE reg and not re-export it the EU. Agreements must be presented to SCoFCAH
- MS experience is that it is difficult to reach agreements on this basis and limited number only agreed e.g Vietnam, Israel, South Africa and Thailand
- Can system be improved?

TSE regulation 999/2001: exports – Possible solutions

- Third countries unwilling to sign up to EU restrictions and could be difficult to enforce anyway
- Could Commission take initiative and negotiate agreements with third countries?
- Perhaps if have specific agreements. E.g. export will for example go direct to an authorised petfood plant 3rd country have more confidence won't risk getting back into feed chain ?

Shakespeare Q2

I want to export non-ruminant PAP to a third country where it will be used to make petfood. Can I do this?

No, you can only export petfood containing PAP

It depends if the third country has a bilateral agreement with your MS

Yes, provided you can meet importing country's conditions



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Any questions?

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JVL
CONSULTING



*JVL Consulting s.a.
Rue Matagne 15
B-5020 Vedrin
Belgium*

Website: <http://btsf.euroconsultants.be/>

Better Training for Safer Food BTSF

*European Commission
Consumers, Health and Food Executive Agency
DRB A3/042
L-2920 Luxembourg*