



Federal Ministry
of Food, Agriculture and
Consumer Protection

Legal framework as basis for the control of feed in the European Union

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European Union



27 independent countries

4.234.000 km²

492,8 million inhabitants

Common Agricultural Policy

Total harmonized feed legislation

EC- Feed Legislation

Obligations and responsibilities of the different parties laid down in several regulations of the European Parliament and the Council

- Regulation (EC) No 178/2002 on general principles and requirements of food law
- Regulation (EC) No 1831/2003 on feed additives
- Regulation (EC) No 1829/2003 on approval of GMO
- Regulation (EC) No 1830/2003 on traceability and labelling of GMO
- Regulation (EC) No 882/2004 on official controls
- Regulation (EC) No 1831/2003 on feed hygiene
- Regulation (EC) No 396/2005 on pesticide residues
- Regulation (EC) No 767/2009 on circulation and labelling of feed
- Regulation (EC) No 999/2001 on the use of processed animal proteins
- Regulation (EC) No 1069/2009 on animal by-products
- Directive 2003/32/EC on undesirable substances in feed

In addition the European Commission has launched a enormous number of implementing regulations

General Food Law



Regulation (EC) No 178/2002 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 28 January 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



basis of the European legislation on Food and feed safety



covers the whole food and feed chain

General Food Law



Important elements of the Regulation

- Definitions
- General principles
- Feed safety requirements
- Risk analysis and precautionary principle
- Responsibilities of the food and feed business operator
- Traceability
- European Food safety authority
- Rapid alert system and crisis management

General Food Law



Obligations and Responsibilities of Feed Business Operators

Safety

→ Operators shall not place on the market unsafe feed.

Responsibility:

→ Operators are responsible for the safety of the feed which they produce, transport, store or sale.

Traceability:

→ Operators shall be able to rapidly identify any supplier or consignment.

Transparency:

→ Operators shall immediately inform the competent authorities if they have a reason to believe that their feed is not safe.

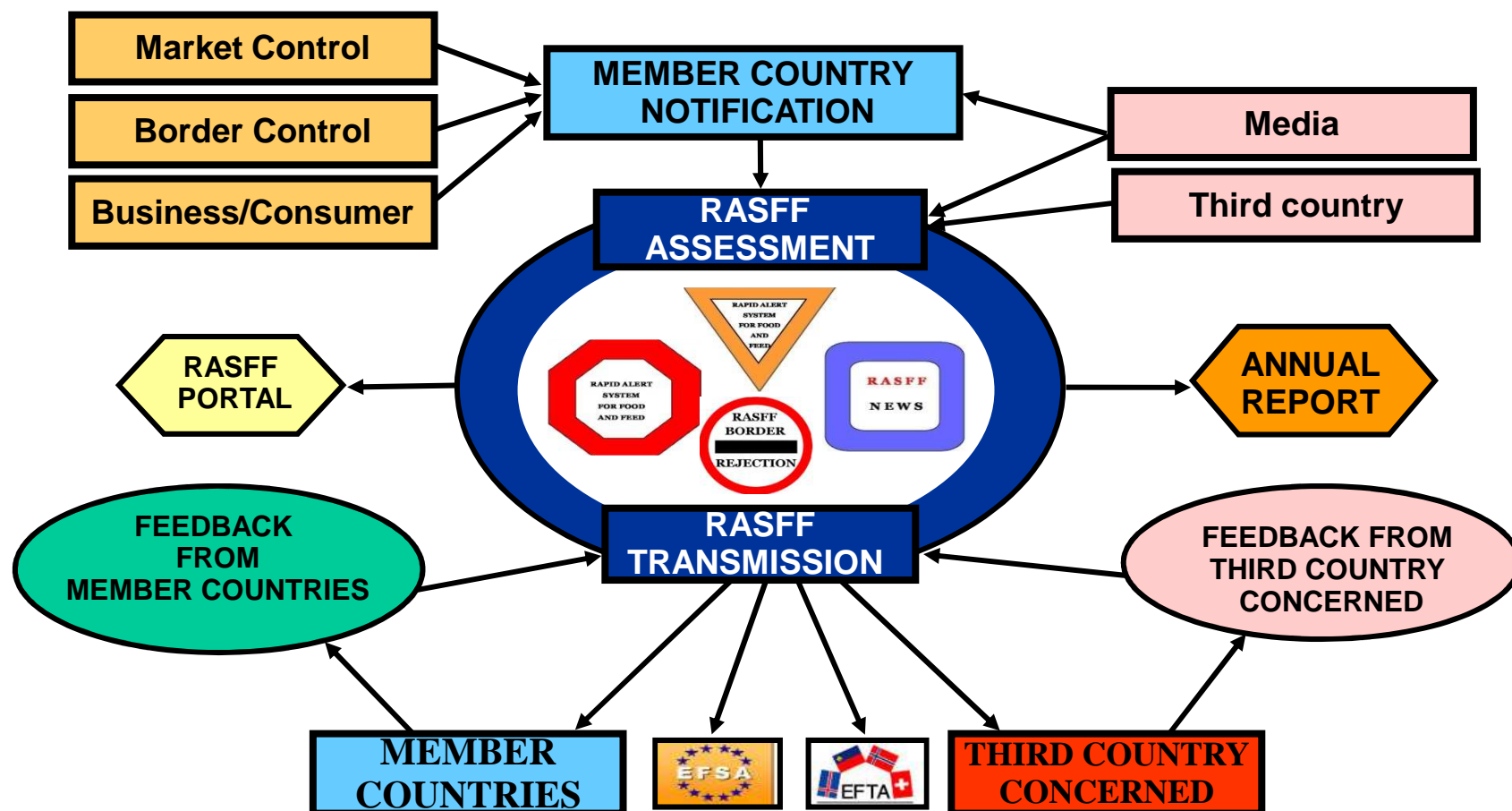
General Food Law



Obligations and Responsibilities of Feed Business Operators

- Emergency:** → Operators shall immediately withdraw food or feed from the market if they have a reason to believe that it is not safe.
- Prevention:** → Operators shall identify and regularly review the critical points in their processes and ensure that controls are applied at these points.
(HACCP-principles)
- Co-operation:** → Operators shall co-operate with the competent authorities in actions taken to reduce risks.

RASFF – Information Flow



Regulation on feed hygiene



Regulation (EC) No 1831/2003 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 22 September 2003 laying down the conditions for the placing on the market of feed additives and amending Directive 609/66/EEC as regards certain feed additives

- general rules for feed hygiene at all stages of the production, marketing and use of feed, inclusive safeguard measures
- conditions and arrangements ensuring traceability of feed,
- conditions and arrangements for registration and approval of establishments.
- conditions for import of feed
- guides to good practice

Legislation on placing on the Market of Feed



Regulation (EC) No 767/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 13 July 2009 on the placing on the market and use of feed

- general demands*
- labeling and presentation
- non exclusive catalogue of important feed material
- list of prohibited substances
- authorization procedure, list of authorized products and additional labeling provisions for products for specific nutritional purposes
- tolerances for evaluation of analytical results

* *“Feed materials must be sound, genuine and of mercantile quality and may represent no danger to animal or human health”*

Legislation on Feed Additives



Regulation (EC) No 1831/2003 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 22 September 2003 on additives for use in animal nutrition

- approval of feed additives on the basis of a dossier (safety for consumers and animals, efficacy)
- centralized procedure of evaluation (by EFSA) and approval (by regulation of the Commission)
- register of approved feed additives
- re-evaluation of approved additives after 10 years
- labelling and circulation of additives and premixtures
- ➔ For additives approved on the basis of Council Directive 70/524/EEC of 23 November 1970 concerning additives in animal nutrition labeling provisions of that directive must be applied until reevaluation

Legislation on undesirable substances in feed



Directive 2002/32/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 7 May 2002 on undesirable substances in animal nutrition

- ↪ safety of consumers and animals
- ↪ protection of the environment
- ↪ promote productivity of farmed animals
- ↪ non exhaustive list of MLs and action levels
- ↪ minimizing principle (dilution ban, action levels)

Legislation on Pesticide Residues



Regulation (EC) No 396/2005 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 23 February 2005 on maximum residue levels of pesticides in or on food and feed of plant and animal origin and amending Council Directive 91/414/EEC

- same principles for food and feed
- safety of consumers and animals and protection of the environment
- support of correct use of pesticides (good agricultural practice)

Legislation on genetically modified Organisms



Regulation (EC) No 1829/2003 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 22 September 2003 on genetically modified food and feed

- authorization
- labeling

Regulation (EC) No 1831/2003 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 22 September 2003 concerning the traceability and labelling of genetically modified organisms and the traceability of food and feed products produced from genetically modified organisms

- traceability

Regulation (EC) No 1946/2003 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 15 July 2003 on cross-border movements of genetically modified organisms

- specific rules for trade with third countries

Feed ban legislation



Regulation (EC) No 1069/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 21 October 2009 laying down health rules as regards animal by-products not intended for human consumption

- risk-based categorization of animal by-products
- rules for collection, transport, storage, treatment, manufacture, use or disposal of animal by-products
 - ➔ health of humans and animals
- intra-species recycling ban

Feed ban legislation



Regulation (EC) No 999/2001 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 22 May 2001 laying down rules for the prevention, control and eradication of certain transmissible spongiform encephalopathies

- ↪ rules for production , circulation and export of living animals and animal by- products to prevent TSE
- ↪ use of animal by-products in animal feeding (feed ban)

Official controls



Regulation (EC) No. 882/2004 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 29 April 2004 on official controls performed to ensure the verification of compliance with feed and food law, animal health and animal welfare rules

- ↪ same principles for food and feed
- ↪ risk based official control
- ↪ requirements for the competent authorities and enforcement measures
- ↪ multi-annual national control plans
- ↪ sampling and analysis methods
- ↪ community and national reference laboratories
- ↪ contingency plan