

EU Food Safety Almanac



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Bundesinstitut für Risikobewertung

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EU Food Safety Almanac

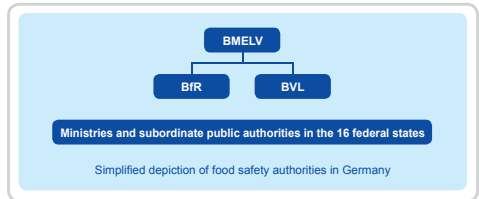
Bundesinstitut für Risikobewertung
Federal Institute for Risk Assessment

Klaus Jürgen Henning, Dr. Brigitte Anna Graf, Susanne Kaus and PD Dr. Gaby-Fleur Böhl

Country profiles – how to read the EU Almanac

Each country profile provides a three page overview of public authorities in the area of food and feed safety.

Diagram depicting the structure of governmental authorities: Each country profile starts with a simplified diagram that depicts the structure of governmental authorities and hierarchies. Authorities are referred to by their national acronym. The list of abbreviations (chapter 6) contains full names of all authorities listed in the Almanac (in English as well as in the respective national language).



Legal foundation: Brief description of national legal foundations in the area of food and feed safety at the beginning of the chapter.

In Germany the central legal foundation for food legislation is the Food and Feed Code (Lebensmittel und Futtermittelgesetzbuch). In Germany risk assessment and and risk management ...

Institutions at the central level: Tasks and activities of each authority are described in a separate section for each authority. The blue box at the beginning of each section contains the acronym and the full name of the authority. The grey box below contains the main tasks in the area of food and feed safety, followed by the city the authority is based in and the website of the authority.

BfR
Federal Institute for Risk Assessment

- Risk assessment
- Risk communication
- EFSA Focal Point
- Research

Seat: Berlin
<http://www.bfr.bund.de>

Responsibility: Ten pictograms illustrate the area of activity of the respective authority.

	Plant protection products		Food supplements		Residues of veterinary medicinal products
	Feed		Novel foods		Zoonoses
	Mineral water		Genetic engineering		Contaminants
	Drinking water				

Regional and local level: Authorities at regional and local level are described in a separate section.

Regional and local levels
Germany consists of 16 federal states, with large individual differences with regards to the size of each state (between 1 and 20 million inhabitants per state), ...

EFSA network: Article 36 of Regulation (EC) No 178/2002 establishing the European Food Safety Authority (EFSA) states that organisations operating in the fields within the authority’s mission are to form a network. Organisations that fall under this category are listed under the heading “Institutions involved in the EFSA network”.

- Institutions involved in the EFSA network pursuant to Article 36 Regulation (EC) No. 178/2002:**
1. Bundesinstitut für Risikobewertung
 2. Bundesamt für Verbraucherschutz und Lebensmittelsicherheit ...

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Preface

Food safety in the EU: A guide through public structures

Dear Readers,

Food safety in the European Union is an important goal and pre-requisite in the face of the increasingly rapid globalisation of the economy. The range of foods on offer in Europe is steadily growing. This, in turn, leads to an increase in the requirements that have to be met by European countries and the European Union when it comes to the scientific assessment, reduction and effective communication of food risks.

The EU Food Safety Almanac gives an overview of the competent public authorities and the structures of food and feed safety within the European Union. The emphasis is on risk assessment. This overview of the organisational links and cooperation within the European Union not only facilitates the search for European partners but also avoids duplication of work. Likewise, it promotes the clear setting out of responsibilities.

This brochure is intended for everyone interested in food safety structures and institutions, in particular for experts from everyday practice like parliamentarians, the staff of food safety agencies, the specialist and general interest press, consumer associations, the food industry and science.

The EU Food Safety Almanac provides information on the 27 Member States of the European Union as well as Croatia, The Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Iceland, Norway, Switzerland and Turkey.



This brochure does not claim to give a full description of the national structures but is intentionally restricted to consumer protection as an object of legal protection. Other objects of legal protection like environmental protection, animal welfare, health and safety at work are, of course, equally important. However, in the interests of transparency, the subject matter was restricted to the main aspects.

During the preparation of this EU-Almanac the Federal Institute for Risk Assessment benefited from excellent and effective support from the EFSA Focal Points and EFSA itself. I would like to express my sincere thanks for their contributions.



Professor Dr. Dr. Andreas Hensel
BfR President
and German Representative at the
EFSA Advisory Forum

1. National frameworks and food safety

Effective cooperation between state actors in Europe strengthens food safety. If all involved parties are familiar with relevant actors and legal framework in the European Member States, the countries are able to work together efficiently, avoid redundant work and effectively maintain consumer protection. Improved cooperation contributes to harmonised methods in risk assessment and the efficient control of risks, increases transparency and facilitates the search for European partners in project cooperation.

The aims of food safety and effective consumer protection are to protect health, prevent fraud and provide proper consumer information. The shared European legal framework provides a uniform and reliable level of protection for European consumers. National measures alone are not enough to provide sufficient protection in a globalised world.

Without releasing companies and consumers from their responsibilities and due diligence, consumer protection in the area of food safety through risk assessment, risk management and risk communication falls under the jurisdiction of national governments.

For this purpose, the following procedure is carried out:

In the first step, a risk is evaluated using scientific methods ("risk assessment"). In a guidance document for health assessments, the Federal Institute for Risk Assessment (BfR) proposes how the result of this process could be depicted in order to serve its purpose.

Competent management authorities use risk assessments to decide on the necessary measures ("risk management"). In addition to scientific risk assessments, this process also

incorporates societal and economic aspects in order to evaluate the adequacy and efficiency of measures.

Since consumers are only able to make self-determined purchase decisions if they are informed sufficiently, transparent risk communication in all respects is essential. For this purpose, information on food safety should be accessible in the appropriate form. Other concerned and involved parties from industry, politics, associations, NGOs and public bodies are also involved in the interactive exchange of information and opinions.

In 2000 the EU Commission's White Paper on Food Safety initiated a new framework for food safety in Europe. A new concept for effective and comprehensive consumer health protection was introduced: Food safety is to be warranted in all steps of production and processing along the delivery chain "from farm to fork". As a consequence, the European Food Safety Authority (EFSA) was founded as an independent scientific centre for expertise on risk assessment. This created a network of competent authorities and institutions which functions as a link between the national and European level as well as between bodies of different Member States in the area of food safety.

At the European level, risk assessment and risk communication is a task assigned to EFSA while risk management as a political task remains with the European Commission and the Council of the European Union. The jurisdiction of risk assessment, risk management and risk communication is arranged differently in the Member States. Some Member States unify all three areas in one competent authority, while others prefer a functional or institutional distribution of tasks between different authorities.



Knowledge concerning the legal framework of consumer protection in the Member States and the information exchange between the involved parties both have room for improvement as revealed by a BfR study in 2004. As a result, the idea for an EU Food Safety Almanac developed. The plans were presented by the President of BfR, Professor Dr. Dr. Andreas Hensel, at a meeting of the heads of all food safety

Sufficient knowledge concerning different bodies of food safety – national, European and global – is meant to facilitate the exchange of information and opinions. At the global level, this is carried out by bodies such as the World Health Organization (WHO), Food and Agricultural Organization (FAO) – which jointly publish the Codex Alimentarius – and the International Organization for Standardization (ISO). At the European level, the European Commission, EFSA and the EU Member States cooperate with each other.

Information of the Rapid Alert System for Food and Feed (RASFF) is communicated between the EU Member States and the European Commission in regard to risky food and feed. Risk assessments are published by many national authorities and EFSA. The media and product testing organisations also provide transparency for consumers.

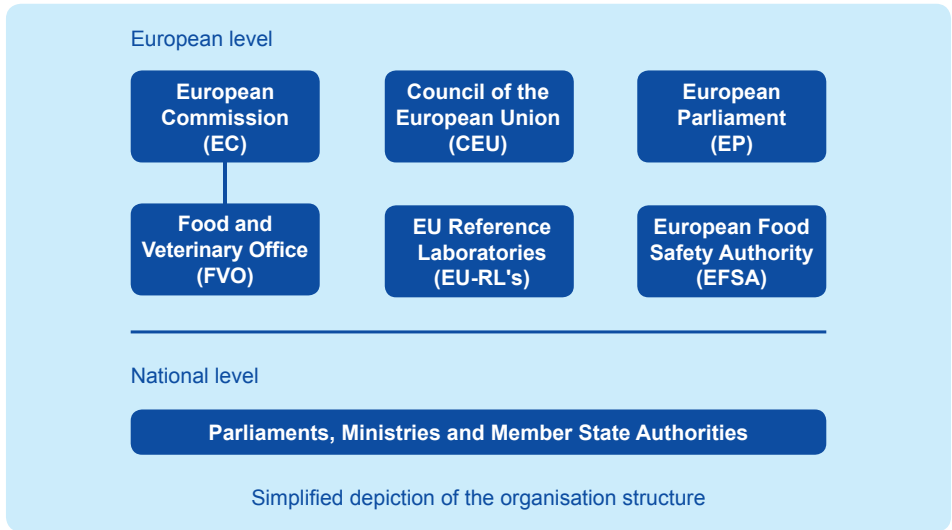
agencies in the EU. The aim of the EU Almanac as a work of reference is to clarify the present frameworks that exist in regard to food safety in order to improve cooperation.

Cooperation between European partners is based on two models. Collaboration is either based on EFSA as central body or it is established as cooperation between two Member States under EFSA involvement. Knowledge of public law frameworks in risk assessment facilitates the choice of the more adequate model.

The EU Almanac is an example of constructive cooperation of all bodies involved in food safety in Europe. We are grateful to EFSA as well as to all EFSA Focal Points in the Member States for their contributions to the EU Food Safety Almanac.

Klaus J. Henning

2. Food safety in the European Union



Regulation (EC) No. 178/2002 and Regulation (EC) No. 882/2004 are the central legal foundations for food legislation in the European Union (EU). EU Regulations apply directly in all Member States of the EU without the Member States having to enact national laws.

Regulation (EC) No. 178/2002 lays down the general principles and requirements of food law within the EU. It covers all stages of food production and processing along the food chain, “from farm to fork”. In addition it establishes and specifies the remit of the European Food Safety Authority (EFSA) and has created the Rapid Alert System for Food and Feed (RASFF) network. Regulation (EC) No. 882/2004 lays down the general principles of official controls performed to ensure compliance with food and feed law.

At EU level risk assessment is institutionally separated from risk management. While risk assessment of food and feed is undertaken by the European Food Safety Authority (EFSA), EU

risk management is dealt with by the European Commission (EC). Risk communication, the third component in the risk analysis framework, is a shared competence between risk assessors and managers. All risk assessments are published on EFSA’s website.

EC European Commission

- European law making
- Risk management
- Food safety policy

Seat: Brussels, Belgium
<http://ec.europa.eu/>



It is the role of the EC to promote the general interest of the EU as a whole. The “College of Commissioners” (currently one Commissioner

from each Member State) defines policy and takes decisions.

EC is the EU's executive body: As the “guardian of the treaties”, EC is responsible for ensuring that EU law is properly implemented and applied in all EU Member States. In case of infringements or doubts on the interpretation on EU Law, the European Court of Justice has the final say.

EC is the only institution having the right of legislative initiative. In practice, the proposals for legislative acts (regulations, directives and decisions) are prepared by specific EC departments (i.e. the EC Directorate General for Health & Consumers, DG SANCO, prepares draft legislation in the area of food and feed, animal and plant health. The EC Directorate General Environment prepares draft legislation in the area). EC has also delegated powers.

EC (SANCO) coordinates the Rapid Alert System for Food and Feed (RASFF). It collects, verifies and disseminates food and feed safety information it receives from one Member State to the other Member State and EFSA.

CEU Council of the European Union

- European law making
- Food safety policy
- Risk management

Seat: Brussels, Belgium
<http://www.consilium.europa.eu/>



CEU is, together with the European Parliament, the main decision-making body in the EU. One minister from each of the national governments attends CEU meetings. Which minister attends

a meeting depends on the topic of the meeting. The minister represents his/her Member State. In the field of food safety, CEU meetings “Agriculture and Fisheries” deal with food safety and CEU meetings “Employment, Social Policy, Health and Consumer Affairs” deal with food labelling.

European legislation in the field of public health, food and feed safety is adopted by the “co-decision procedure”, which is the main legislative procedure for the adoption of EU law. “Co-decision procedure” means that draft legislation needs to be adopted by both, CEU and EP.

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EP European Parliament

- Food safety policy
- European law making
- Risk management

Seat: Strasbourg, France
<http://www.europarl.europa.eu/>



EP is elected by the citizens of the EU. EP has 736 members from 27 EU countries and represents the interests of more than 490 million people. European legislation in the field of public health, food and feed safety is adopted by the “co-decision procedure”, i.e. both, CEU and EP need to adopt draft legislation. The fact that EP is directly elected by the citizens helps guarantee the democratic legitimacy of European law.

EP exercises democratic supervision over the other EU institutions and in particular over EC. EP has the power to approve or reject nomination of commissioners, and it has the right to censure EC as a whole. EP shares with the CEU authority over the EU budget and can therefore influence EU spending. At the end of the procedure, it adopts or rejects the budget in its entirety.

EP also prepares draft legislation in the area of food and feed safety. EP has 20 permanent committees: the “Environment, Public Health and Food Safety Committee” deals with food safety and drinking water.

EFSA European Food Safety Authority

- Risk assessment
- Risk communication

Seat: Parma, Italy
<http://www.efsa.europa.eu>



EFSA is an independent European agency and the keystone of risk assessment regarding food and feed safety in the EU. In close collaboration with national authorities and in open consultation with other stakeholders, EFSA delivers independent scientific advice as well as clear communication on existing and emerging risks. EFSA's scientific opinions provide a sound foundation for European policies and legislation to support EC, EP and EU Member States in taking effective and timely risk management decisions.

EFSA receives requests for risk assessments from EC, EP and Member States, however EFSA also undertakes scientific work on its own initiative. EFSA's remit covers risk assessment

for food and feed safety, nutrition, animal health and welfare, plant protection and plant health.

FVO Food and Veterinary Office

- Risk management (inspection and control)

Seat: Grange, Ireland
<http://ec.europa.eu/food/fvo/>



FVO is part of the EC Directorate-General for Health and Consumers and its activities are described in Regulation (EC) No. 882/2004/EC (article 45 and 46).

FVO assesses how the EU regulations are complied with within the EU and in non-EU countries that export to the EU. This is mainly done by inspections of the competent authorities in the Member States and non-EU countries.

FVO provides information on its results and makes recommendations, where appropriate, on remedying shortcomings and monitors their implementation. The FVO inspection reports and the comments of the inspected countries are published on the website of the Health and Consumers Directorate General.

EU-RLs European Union Reference Laboratories

- Analytics and diagnostics
- Harmonisation of laboratory methods

EU-RLs are analytical laboratories designated by EU Directives and Regulations. Some EU-RLs are part of the Joint Research Centre (JRC) which is a department of the EC. EU-RLs provide the EC with technical and scientific support in the area of diagnostic and analytical tests.

The area of activity of EU-RLs includes the set-up of EU-wide standards for testing, routine procedures and reliable methods, the organisation of comparative tests, training of analysts from national laboratories and networking with national reference laboratories. EU-RLs have an

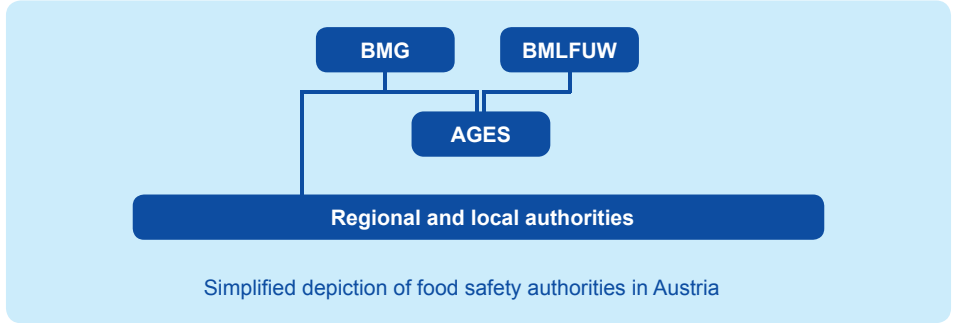
overview of international standards and practices, reference substances, reagents and their suppliers.

Individual EU-RLs for food and feed are listed in Annex VII of Regulation (EC) No. 882/2004.

3. Food safety in the Member States

3.1. Austria

Austria



The Food Safety and Consumer Protection Act is the central legal foundation for food legislation in Austria. Infringement of food regulations can lead to measures under criminal law and consumer damage claims under civil law, whereby the final decision rests with the courts. Government measures with regard to food safety are often based on scientific risk assessment. However, the final decision on the legality of governmental measures rests with the courts.

In Austria risk assessment and risk management are largely institutionally separated. Risk assessments are published on the Internet.

Federal level

BMG Ministry of Health

- Health policy, food safety
- Risk management

Seat: Vienna
<http://www.bmg.gv.at>



BMG is responsible for health policy and food safety. BMG prepares draft legislation in the field of food safety based on scientific risk assessments by the Austrian Agency for Health and Food Safety (AGES). BMG is responsible for the coordination of state food inspections and can issue national regulations in the area of food and feed.

The area of activity of BMG includes food, novel foods, food supplements, GMOs, zoonoses, mineral water, drinking water, residues of plant protection products and veterinary drugs, medical devices and medicinal products. Furthermore, BMG is responsible for the approval of pilot studies with regards to the cultivation of

genetically modified plants. BMG is also responsible for the approval of the use of genetically modified organisms (GMOs) in conjunction with food and feed.

The area of activity of BMG extends beyond food safety to, for instance, animal health and animal welfare.

BMLFUW

Federal Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry, Environment and Water Management

- Agricultural policy, food safety
- Risk management
- Codex Contact Point

Seat: Vienna

<http://www.lebensministerium.at>



BMLFUW is responsible for agricultural policy and food safety during primary food production. BMLFUW prepares draft legislation in the field of feed and groundwater based on scientific risk assessments by the Austrian Agency for Health and Food Safety (AGES). BMLFUW is authorized to issue national regulations with regards to feed and groundwater.

The work of BMLFUW is supported by the Federal Office for Food Safety (BAES). The area of work of BMLFUW extends beyond the field of food safety to plant health and plant protection.

AGES

Austrian Agency for Health and Food Safety

- Risk assessment
- Risk communication
- EFSA Focal Point
- RASFF Contact Point
- Research

Seat: Vienna

<http://www.ages.at>



AGES is a limited liability company (GmbH) owned by BMG and BMLFUW. AGES has a mandate from the Republic of Austria to prepare scientific risk assessments and conduct transparent risk communication with the public at large, scientists and other interested or involved groups. Independent of any scientific, political or social interests. AGES prepares scientific risk assessments, identifies new health risks and prepares recommendations for risk reduction. AGES risk assessments are used by BMG and BMLFUW as the foundation for their management measures.

The area of activity of AGES includes food and feed safety, novel foods, food supplements, GMOs, zoonoses, mineral water, residues of plant protection products and veterinary medicinal products. AGES is also active in the field of animal health, plant health, plant protection, soil health, fertilisers, seeds and bee health. AGES is also involved in active research. AGES has scientific analytical laboratory facilities in all of its areas of activity.

21 National Reference Laboratories pursuant to Regulation (EC) No. 882/2004 and reference laboratories in the fields of veterinary medicine and human medicine are attached to AGES.

The regulatory authority for veterinary drugs is assigned to Bundesamt für Sicherheit im Gesundheitswesen (BASG). BASG is also an authority within the organisational structure of AGES. BASG issues and monitors market authorisation of medicinal products and other medical devices.

BAES

Federal Office for Food Safety

- Risk management

Seat: Vienna

<http://www.baes.gv.at>



BAES supports the work of BMLFUW and is integrated into the organisational structure of AGES. BAES is responsible for the coordination and implementation of state inspections of animal feed. BAES is also the regulatory authority for plant protection products. The area of work of BAES extends beyond the field of animal feed to plant health.

Regional and local levels

Austria consists of 9 federal states which are divided into 99 districts (15 urban districts and 84 rural districts). Each district is further divided into several municipalities. Depending on the distribution of statutory competences, the responsibility for the implementation of food inspections is held by federal authorities – or – regional authorities of the 9 federal states.

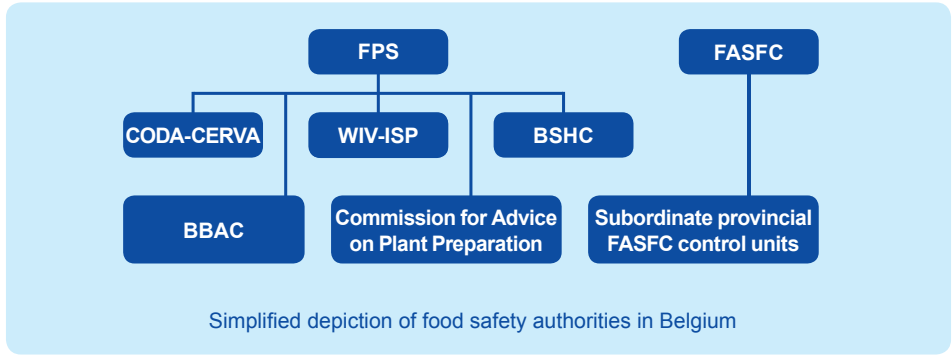
The Ministry of Health (BMG) has transferred the coordination and implementation of federal inspections on all aspects of food safety to the federal states of Austria (i.e. food safety inspections are carried out at a regional and local level).

In contrast, the coordination and implementation of animal feed inspections is not delegated to the federal states, it is responsibility of BAES (i.e. national level).

Institutions involved in the EFSA network pursuant to Article 36 Regulation (EC) No. 178/2002:

1. Österreichische Agentur für Gesundheit und Ernährungssicherheit GmbH
2. Umweltbundesamt GmbH

3.2. Belgium



Regulation (EC) No. 178/2002 and national food laws are the central legal foundation for food legislation in Belgium. Infringement of food regulations can lead to measures under criminal law and consumer damage claims under civil law, whereby the final decision rests with the courts.

In Belgium several independent Institutes are involved in risk assessment of food and feed safety, however there is no strict institutional separation of risk assessment and risk management. Risk assessments are published on the Internet unless there are statutory provisions that prohibit this.

Federal level

FPS
Federal Public Service for Health, Food Chain Safety and Environment

- Risk assessment
- Risk communication
- Risk management
- EFSA Focal Point
- Codex Contact Point

Seat: Brussels
<https://www.health.belgium.be>



FPS is a national ministry and is responsible for policy and legislation in the area of food and feed safety including novel foods, food supplements, chemical and microbiological contaminants, allergens, labelling and claims, dietetic products, materials in contact with food, water for human consumption, zoonoses, mineral waters and residues of plant protection products, GMOs and veterinary medicinal products.

FPS is responsible for drafting legislation in the area of food and feed safety. Food policy of the FPS is often based on scientific risk assessments. Risk assessments are carried out by the Veterinary and Agrochemical Research Centre (CODA-CERVA), the Scientific Institute of Public Health (WIV-ISP) and the Belgian Superior Health Council (BSHC). BSHC acts as link between government and the scientific world in the area of nutrition and food safety (nutrition advice, food supplements, labelling, health claims, dietetic products, risk assessment of food additives, chemical or microbiological contaminants, etc.)

Several other institutions provide FPS with scientific opinions on food safety: the Belgian Biosafety Advisory Council (BBAC), the Commission for Advice on Plant Preparation and, in specific cases, the Federal Agency for the Safety of the Food Chain (FAFSC) as well as external academic departments.

FPS is the regulatory authority for plant protection products. By contrast, the regulatory authority for veterinary medicinal products is the Federal Agency for Medicines and Health Products (FAMHP) which is the competent authority responsible for the supervision of the quality, safety and efficacy of medicines for human and veterinary use (including homeopathic medicines, herbal medicines, pharmacy-made and officinal preparations) and also of medical devices and accessories as well as raw materials for the preparation and production of medicines.

FPS provides funding for research in the area of food safety, animal and plant health and animal welfare. There are yearly calls for proposals, with a bottom-up (“free research”) and a top down (“targeted research”) approach.

The area of work of FPS extends beyond the field of food safety to, for instance, nutrition policy, animal health, animal welfare, plant protection, environment, cosmetics, biocides and REACH.

FASFC
Federal Agency for the Safety of the Food Chain

- Risk assessment
- Risk communication
- Risk management
- RASFF Contact Point
- Multi-annual national control plan

Seat: Brussels
<http://www.afsca.be/home-en>



FASFC is a federal executive agency, responsible for official controls and inspections as well as for the definition and enforcement of

operational standards applicable during food production (from farm to fork). The Agency carries out official controls of food, feed and its raw materials at all stages of the feed and food chain including production, processing, storage, transport, trade, import and export of food and its raw materials. FASFC oversees all official controls on the basis of multi-annual control plans. In addition FASFC is also responsible for the control of animal health and plant health.

To fulfil its tasks, the FASFC is supported by two committees. The Advisory Committee includes all stakeholders of FASFC and provides opinions on risk management matters. The Scientific Committee is responsible for independent risk assessment and provides scientific opinions on risk management standards and regulations.

CODA-CERVA
Veterinary and Agrochemical Research Centre

- Risk assessment
- Research

Seat: Brussels
<http://www.var.fgov.be>



CODA-CERVA is a federal research institute focusing on the prevention of infectious animal diseases including zoonoses. CODA-CERVA participates in active research and provides expert advice and scientific risk assessments.

WIV-ISP

Scientific Institute of Public Health

- Risk assessment
- Research

Seat: Brussels
<http://www.wiv-isp.be>



WIV-ISP is a federal research institute focusing on public health and surveillance of human disease. WIV-ISP participates in active research and provides expert advice and scientific risk assessments.

Several NRL's are located at WIV-ISP and CODA-CERVA. BBAC has a similar remit as WIV-ISP and CODA-CERVA, but focuses on matters related to the environmental release and commercialisation of GMOs.

Regional and local levels

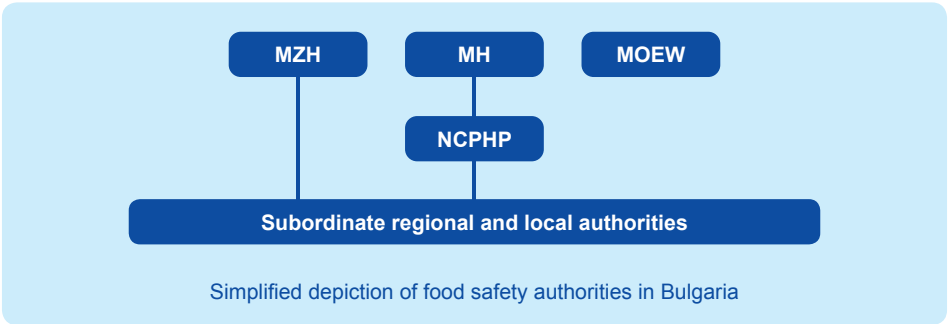
The regional and local levels of the federal country Belgium consist of three regions, 10 provinces and 589 districts. Provincial FASFC control units are responsible for carrying out food inspections. The central FASFC unit is responsible for co-ordinating the food inspections. The monitoring of drinking water is the responsibility of the regional authorities.



Institutions involved in the EFSA network pursuant to Article 36 Reg. (EC) 178/2002:

1. Belgian Federal Agency for the Safety of the Food Chain (FASFC) and Scientific Committee of the Federal Agency for the Safety of the Food Chain (Sci Com-FASFC)
2. Belgian Superior Health Council (BSHC)
3. Belgian Biosafety Advisory Council (BBAC)
4. Commission for Advice on Plant Preparation
5. Scientific Institute of Public Health (WIV-ISP)
6. Veterinary and Agrochemical Research Centre (CODA-CERVA)
7. Walloon Agricultural Research Centre (CRA-W)
8. Institute for Agricultural and Fisheries Research
9. Ghent University – Faculty of Veterinary Medicine
10. Ghent University – Laboratory of Phytopharmacy/Fytolab
11. Ghent University – Faculty of Pharmaceutical Sciences, Department of Food Analysis
12. Ghent University – Faculty of Medicine and Health Science
13. Ghent University – Faculty Bioscience Engineering
14. Centre d'Economie Rurale (CER Group)
15. Gembloux Agricultural University – Laboratory of Ecology
16. Gembloux Agricultural University – GLP Pesticide Science Laboratory
17. Université Catholique de Louvain – Unité de Phytopathologie
18. K.U.Leuven
19. Zootechnical Centre – K.U.Leuven R&D/ Laboratory Quality Care in Animal Production
20. University of Liège – Faculty of Veterinary Medicine
21. Université Libre de Bruxelles – Biological Control and Spatial Ecology Laboratory

3.3. Bulgaria



The Food Law is the central legal foundation for food legislation in Bulgaria. Infringement of food regulations can lead to measures under criminal law and consumer damage claims under civil law, whereby the final decision rests with the courts. Government measures with regard to food safety are often based on scientific risk assessment. However, the final decision on the legality of governmental measures rests with the courts.

In Bulgaria there is no institutional separation of risk assessment and risk management, however some procedural aspects of risk assessment and risk management are separated.

Risk assessments are published on the Internet unless there are statutory provisions that prohibit this.

In January 2011, the Bulgarian Parliament decided to establish a new public authority called Bulgarian Food Safety Agency. This agency shall be responsible for food and feed safety throughout the food chain and will start to operate from mid/end 2011.

Central level

MZH
Ministry of Agriculture and Food

- Risk assessment
- Risk communication
- Risk management
- Codex Alimentarius Contact Point
- RASFF Contact Point

Seat: Sofia
<http://www.mzh.government.bg>



MZH is responsible for agricultural policy and food and feed safety. MZH prepares draft legislation in this area and is responsible for the implementation of official controls of food of animal origin and animal feed.

MZH consists of four functional bodies:

1. The animal health and food safety directorate is a functional body within MZH and responsible for the development of strategies to implement food safety policy, for the harmonisation of EU and national legislation and for the preparation of the multi-annual national control plan (MANCP). This includes the coordination of specific control

and inspection activities with the Ministry of Health (MH). The directorate for animal health and food safety is also responsible for market authorisation of GMOs.

2. The National Veterinary Service is a functional body within MZH and responsible for the inspection and official control of food of animal origin. This includes animal health and welfare, animal nutrition, zoonoses, transmissible spongiform encephalopathy (TSE), animal by-products, medicated feed, veterinary medicinal products and residues thereof, as well as control and inspection of establishments producing and handling food of animal origin including retail.

The National Veterinary Service is also responsible for border control of imports, exports and transit of live animals, animal products, food of animal origin and feed. There are 8 approved border inspection posts in Bulgaria and 28 Regional Veterinary Services (RVS), each responsible for a number of municipalities.

The National Veterinary Services receive laboratory support from the National Diagnostic and Research Veterinary Institute. One laboratory, the Central Laboratory for Veterinary Control and Ecology, is accredited with EN ISO/IEC 17025.

3. The National Plant Protection Service is a functional body within MZH responsible for official controls in the area of plant health and of plants intended for animal feed. The National Plant Protection Service authorises and controls the use and marketing of plant protection products, and monitors pesticide residues in products and raw materials prior to their placing on the market. There are 14 regional offices for plant protection distributed across Bulgaria, each responsible for up to 3 regions.

4. The National Grain and Feed Service is a functional body within MZH responsible for the official control of feed. This includes feed raw materials, use and labelling of feed additives, implementation of requirements for the registration and approval of operators in the feed sector, feed hygiene, feed traceability, and presence of undesirable substances and products in feed in all stages of production, processing, storage, transportation and distribution. There are 15 Territorial Units (TU) subordinate to the National Grain and Feed Service, each responsible for up to 3 regions.

25 National Reference Laboratories are attached to MZH pursuant to Regulation (EC) No. 882/2004.

MH Ministry of Health

- Risk assessment
- Risk communication
- Risk management

Seat: Sofia
<http://www.mh.government.bg>



MH is responsible for health policy and food safety. In the field of food safety MH is responsible for the harmonisation of legislation with European provisions as well as the coordination of inspection of control activities which are carried out by Regional Inspectorates for Public Health Protection and Control. MH is also the competent authority for monitoring of water intended for human consumption (Directive 98/83/EC).

Most risk assessments are prepared by the Expert Council within the Ministry of Health. The main function of the Council is to provide independent scientific advice on matters related

to food safety. The Council has committees and working groups that correspond to those of EFSA.

The area of activity of MH encompasses, amongst other things, food of non-animal origin, novel foods, food supplements, GMOs, contaminants and residues of plant protection products and food contact materials.

Five National Reference Laboratories are attached to MH pursuant to Regulation (EC) No. 882/2004.

NCPHP National Centre for Public Health Protection

- Risk assessment
- Risk communication
- EFSA Focal Point

Seat: Sofia

<http://www.ncphp.government.bg>

<http://www.foodsafety.bg>



NCPHP is subordinate to MH and deals with health protection, health education and food safety. NCPHP is responsible for the publication of risk assessments in the field of food safety and hygiene. NCPHP is also responsible for microbiological hazards, contaminants, residues of plant protection products, GMOs, food contact materials, heavy metals, food supplements, food additives, novel foods and mineral water. The national Food Safety Training Coordination and Support Center is located within NCPHP and is responsible for the training of health and veterinarian inspectors.

MOEW

Ministry of Environment and Water

- Risk assessment
- Risk communication
- Risk management

Seat: Sofia

<http://www.moew.government.bg>



MOEW deals with environmental policy and the management and protection of water.

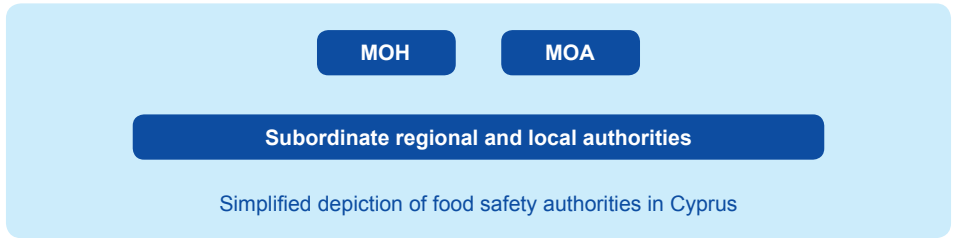
Regional and local levels

Bulgaria consists of 28 administrative regions with 264 towns and municipalities. Inspections on the regional and local levels are conducted by authorities that are subordinate to central government. Both MH and MZH have 28 regional services which report their activities to the central level in the Ministries.

Institutions involved in the EFSA network pursuant to Art. 36 Reg. (EC) No. 178/2002:

1. Canning Research Institute
2. National Centre of Public Health Protection
3. National Diagnostic and Research Veterinary Medical Institute
4. Institute of Cryobiology and Food Technology
5. Plant Protection Institute
6. Agricultural University Plovdiv
7. Central Laboratory of Veterinary Control and Ecology
8. University of Food Technologies
9. The Stephan Angeloff Institute of Microbiology, Bulgarian Academy of Sciences
10. Maritsa Vegetable Crops Research Institute
11. Department of Food Hygiene, Faculty of Veterinary Medicine, Trakia University
12. Joint Genomic Center to Sofia University

3.4. Cyprus



Cyprus

The central legal foundation for food legislation in the Republic of Cyprus is The Food Act, which is inline with Regulation (EC) No. 178/2002. Infringement of food regulations can lead to measures under criminal law and consumer damage claims under civil law, whereby the final decision rests with the courts. Government measures with regard to food safety are often based on scientific risk assessment. However, the final decision on the legality of governmental measures rests with the courts.

In Cyprus there is no established Food Safety Authority and no institutional separation of risk assessment from risk management. Risk assessments are not published on the Internet.

Central level

MOH Ministry of Health

- Risk assessment
- Risk communication
- Risk management
- EFSA Focal Point
- RASFF Contact Point

Seat: Nicosia
<http://www.moh.gov.cy>
<http://www.sgl.moh.gov.cy>



MOH deals with health policy and food safety in Cyprus. The area of activity of MOH includes, for instance, food hygiene, food of plant origin, ice-cream, honey, drinking and mineral waters, food supplements, GMOs and residues of plant protection products and contaminants. More specifically, MOH is responsible for sampling, inspection and enforcement, official laboratory food control, drafting of National Multiannual Control Plans in cooperation with MOA, relevant evaluation and risk assessment of the analytical results.

In 2003, the Food Safety Council (FSC) of Cyprus was established by the MOH. Its members are representatives of all relevant competent authorities and stakeholders.

The State General Laboratory (SGL) of MOH is the national EFSA Focal Point and the Medical and Public Health Service (MPHS) is the RASFF Contact Point. SGL conducts risk assessment of some contaminants and other toxic chemicals in close collaboration with MOH and FSC.

Six National Reference Laboratories are attached to MOH pursuant to Regulation (EC) No. 882/2004.

MOA**Ministry of Agriculture, Natural Resources and Environment**

- Risk management
- Risk communication

Seat: Nicosia

<http://www.moa.gov.cy>

MOA deals with agricultural policy and food and feed safety in Cyprus. It prepares draft legislation in the field of food of animal origin (except ice-cream and honey) and feed, and is responsible for state inspections. The National Residues Plan in animal and animal products is carried out by MOA in cooperation with MOH. The area of work of MOA extends beyond food and feed safety to, for instance, veterinary medicinal products, plant protection products, zoonoses, plant health, animal health and welfare as well as the registration and approval of establishments and intermediaries.

MOA is the authorisation authority for veterinary medicinal products in Cyprus and the regulatory authority for pesticides and veterinary drugs in Cyprus.

Four National Reference Laboratories pursuant to Regulation (EC) No. 882/2004 are attached to MOA.

Codex Contact Point

The Codex Contact Point for Cyprus is in the Ministry of Commerce, Industry and Tourism.

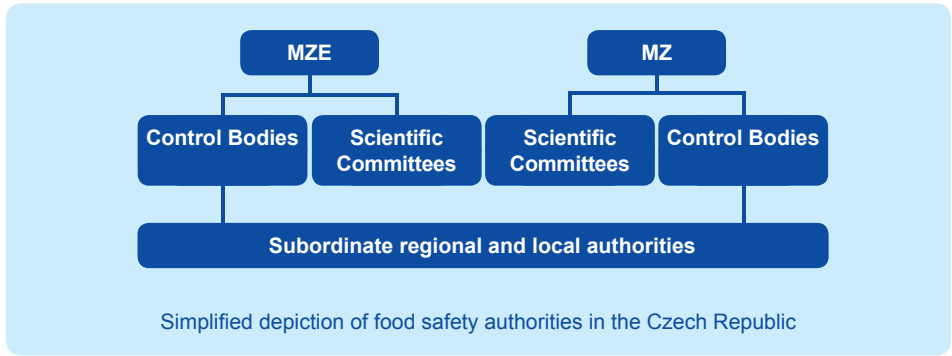
Regional and local levels

The Republic of Cyprus has six administrative districts. The regional and local levels are subordinate to the central state food safety institutions in a direct chain of instruction and are mainly responsible for the implementation of inspections. Five offices on the regional level and six other local institutions report to MOA. Within the framework of public health five offices have been set up in the administrative districts. 8 out of the 24 autonomous municipalities have their own control competences in the field of food hygiene in the restaurant and catering sector. Their activities are monitored by MOH.

Institutions involved in the EFSA network pursuant to Art. 36 Reg. (EC) No. 178/2002:

1. State General Laboratory, Ministry of Health
2. Veterinary Services, Ministry of Agriculture, Natural Resources and Environment
3. Department of Agriculture, Ministry of Agriculture, Natural Resources and Environment
4. Agricultural Research Institute, Ministry of Agriculture, Natural Resources and Environment
5. Public Health Services, Ministry of Health

3.5. Czech Republic



Czech Republik

Act No. 110/1997 Coll. on food and tobacco products is the central legal foundation for food legislation in the Czech Republic. The Food Safety and Nutrition Strategy for 2010–2013 is a key document of the Czech Republic in the field of food safety and nutrition.

Infringement of food regulations can lead to measures under criminal law and consumer damage claims under civil law, whereby the final decision rests with the courts. Government measures with regard to food safety are often based on scientific risk assessment. However, the final decision on the legality of governmental measures rests with the courts.

In the Czech Republic there is no institutional separation of risk assessment from risk management, however there is procedural separation of risk assessment and risk management. Risk assessments are published on the Internet unless there are statutory provisions that prohibit this.

Central level

MZE
Ministry of Agriculture

- Risk assessment
- Risk communication
- Risk management
- Codex Contact Point
- EFSA Focal Point
- RASFF Contact Point

Seat: Prague
<http://en.mze.cz>



MZE deals with agricultural policy and food safety in the Czech Republic. It is responsible for foods of animal and plant origin and also for state food inspections.

The area of activity of MZE also includes, amongst other things, food and feed, animal welfare and health, veterinary medicinal products and plant protection products and their residues, contaminants, drinking water, GMOs and food labelling.

MZE is in charge of supervision especially in the following areas:

- Czech Agricultural and Food Inspection Authority – food of plant origin, retail of food products of animal origin.
- State Veterinary Administration – production, processing and distribution of food and feed of animal origin, animal health and welfare, border inspection.
- Central Institute for Supervising and Testing in Agriculture – hygiene of production, processing, distribution and retail of feedstuffs.
- State Phytosanitary Administration – phytosanitary matters, plant protection products. The State Phytosanitary Administration is the regulatory authority for plant protection products.
- Czech Breeding Inspection – animal identification and registration.
- Institute for State Control of Veterinary Biologicals and Medicines (in collaboration with State Phytosanitary Administration) – veterinary medicinal products and some aspects of plant protection products. The Institute for State Control of Veterinary Biologicals and Medicines is the regulatory authority for veterinary drugs).

Risk communication is another main area of MZE. The Food Safety Information Centre was set up to provide information, accessible for the general public, on all aspects of food safety (“from farm to fork”).

Some National Reference Laboratories are attached to relevant competent authorities, which come within the portfolio of MZE and MZ, pursuant to Regulation (EC) No. 882/2004.

MZ Ministry of Health

- Risk assessment
- Risk communication
- Risk management
- Food hygiene

Seat: Prague
<http://www.mzcr.cz>



MZ deals with public health protection and food safety in the Czech Republic. The area of activity of MZ includes, amongst other things, novel foods, food contact materials, contaminants, additives, mineral water and food supplements.

The inspection competence of MZ is restricted to food contact materials, food hygiene and, more particularly, the catering trade. The relevant competent authorities are Public Health Authorities (National Institute of Public Health and Regional Public Health Institute).

Some National Reference Laboratories are attached to the MZ.

Regional and local levels

The Czech Republic consists of 14 regions which are further divided into districts.

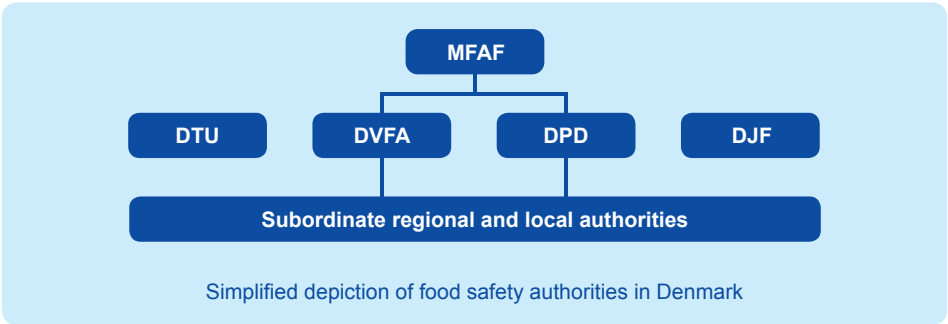
Food and feed inspections are the responsibility of the regions. In all 14 regions are regional offices of the State Veterinary Administrations and Public Health Authorities. In 7 regions are regional offices of the Czech Agricultural and Food Inspection Authority and the State Phytosanitary Administration, and in 6 regions are regional offices of the Central Institute for Supervising and Testing in Agriculture.

Animal welfare is the responsibility of the municipalities, i.e. to inspect, take measures and deal with infringements.

Institutions involved in the EFSA network pursuant to Article 36, Reg. (EC) No. 178/2002:

1. Mendel University in Brno, Faculty of Agronomy, Department of Animal Breeding
2. National Institute of Public Health
3. Veterinary Research Institute
4. Research Institute of Crop Production
5. Institute of Animal Science
6. Regional Public Health Institute of Hradec Kralove
7. Regional Public Health Institute of Brno
8. Regional Public Health Institute of Kolín
9. Regional Public Health Institute of Jihlava
10. Regional Public Health Institute of Liberec
11. Regional Public Health Institute of Olomouc
12. Regional Public Health Institute of Pardubice
13. Regional Public Health Institute of Prague
14. Regional Public Health Institute of Ústí nad Labem
15. Regional Public Health Institute of Pilsen
16. Czech University of Life Sciences Prague, Faculty of Agrobiological Sciences, Department of Quality of Agricultural Products
17. Food Research Institute Prague
18. Institute of Chemical Technology Prague, Faculty of Food and Biochemical Technology
19. Institute of Public Health in Ostrava
20. Biology Centre, Academy of Sciences (BCAS)
21. Faculty of Veterinary Hygiene and Ecology, University of Veterinary and Pharmaceutical Sciences Brno

3.6. Denmark



The Danish Food Act is the central legal foundation for food legislation in Denmark. Infringement of food regulations can lead to measures under criminal law and consumer damage claims under civil law, whereby the final decision rests with the courts. Government measures with regard to food safety are often based on scientific risk assessment. However, the final decision on the legality of governmental measures rests with the courts.

In Denmark risk assessment is largely institutionally separated from risk management. Risk assessments are published on the Internet unless there are statutory provisions that prohibit this.

Central level

MFAF
Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Fisheries

- Agricultural policy, food safety

Seat: Copenhagen
<http://www.fvm.dk>

MFAF deals with agricultural policy and food safety in Denmark. MFAF prepares draft legislation in the field of food and feed safety. The work of MFAF is supported by three specialist authorities: The Danish Veterinary and Food Administration (DVFA), the Danish Plant Directorate (DPD) and the Directorate of Fisheries (DDF).

The area of work of MFAF extends beyond food safety to, for instance, nutrition, plant health, animal health and animal welfare.

DVFA
Danish Veterinary and Food Administration

- Risk management
- RASFF Contact Point
- Codex Contact Point

Seat: Copenhagen
<http://www.foedevarestyrelsen.dk>



As a subordinate specialist authority of MFAF, DVFA is responsible for risk management in the field of food safety. DVFA co-ordinates state food inspections. The risk assessments of the National Food Institute of the Danish Technical University (DTU) are used by DVFA as the basis for management measures in the field of food safety.

The area of activity of DVFA includes novel foods, food supplements, GMOs, zoonoses, mineral water and residues of plant protection products and veterinary medicinal products. The area of work of DVFA extends beyond food safety to, for instance, consumer products.

DPD
Danish Plant Directorate

- Risk management

Seat: Copenhagen
<http://www.pdir.fvm.dk>



As a specialist authority that supports MFAF, DPD is responsible for feed safety. DPD co-ordinates state feed inspections. The risk assessments of the Faculty of Agricultural Sciences (DJF) of the University of Aarhus (UA) are used by DPD as the basis for management measures in the area of feed.

The area of activity of DPD includes, amongst other things, residues of plant protection products and GMOs in feed. The area of work of DPD extends beyond the area of feed safety to, for instance, plant health.

Seven National Reference Laboratories are attached to DPD pursuant to Regulation (EC) No. 882/2004.

DTU
National Food Institute of the Danish Technical University

- Risk assessment
- EFSA Focal Point
- Research

Seat: Copenhagen
<http://www.food.dtu.dk>



The area of activity of DTU includes science-based risk assessments and research in the field of food safety and drinking water. The risk assessments of DTU are used by MFAF and DVFA as the basis for management measures and by the Danish Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) for the regulation and management of drinking water.

DTU prepares risk assessments in the area of novel foods, food supplements, GMOs, zoonoses, mineral water, drinking water and residues of plant protection products and veterinary medicinal products.

The area of work of DTU extends beyond food safety to, for instance, consumer products and health claims. DTU conducts research, provides education and gives advice on nutrition, food safety, food technology, environment and health. Furthermore, DTU undertakes the hazard char-

acterisation of chemicals used by the Danish EPA for the risk management of chemicals in the environment, cosmetics and non-food products on the Danish market.

23 National Reference Laboratories are attached to DTU pursuant to Regulation (EC) No. 882/2004. Furthermore, DTU is also the EU Reference Laboratory for Pesticides in Cereals and Feedingstuffs and for Antimicrobial Resistance.

DJF

Faculty of Agricultural Sciences

- Risk assessment

Seat: Tjele

<http://www.agrsci.dk>



The area of activity of DJF includes science-based risk assessments in the field of feed safety. The risk assessments of DJF are used by MFAF and DPD as the basis for management measures.

DJF prepares risk assessments, more particularly in conjunction with the residues of plant

protection products and GMOs in feed. The area of work of DJF extends beyond the field of food safety to, for instance, plant health.

Regional and local levels

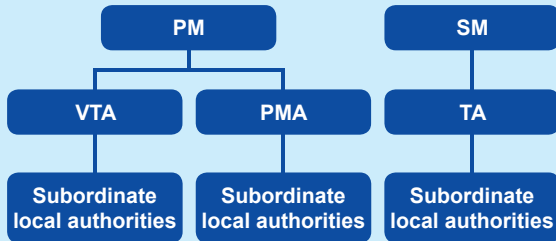
The regional and local levels in Denmark consist of five regions and 98 districts. On the regional level three Regional Veterinary and Food Administrations (RVFA) of DVFA are responsible for food inspections. When it comes to decision-making, RVFAs are independent of DVFA. RVFAs have a total of 10 food inspection authorities which carry out food inspections. RVFAs are also information and advice centres for business operators and consumers.

DPD is responsible for animal feed and six local authorities conduct inspection and control in this area.

Institutes involved in the EFSA network pursuant to Article 36 Reg. (EC) No. 178/2002:

1. National Food Institute and National Veterinary Institute of the Technical University of Denmark (EFSA Focal Point)
2. National Environmental Research Institute
3. Faculty of Life Sciences, University of Copenhagen
4. The Faculty of Agricultural Sciences, Aarhus University

3.7. Estonia



Simplified depiction of food safety authorities in Estonia

The central legal foundation for food and feed safety in Estonia are the Food Act and the Feed Act. These acts describe provisions on hygiene, labelling, control as well as the responsible competent authorities or control bodies in the field of food and feed safety. Infringement of food regulations can lead to measures under law on misdemeanour or criminal law and consumer damage claims under civil law, whereby the final decision rests with the courts. Government measures with regard to food safety are often based on risk assessment. However, the final decision on the legality of governmental measures rests with the courts.

In Estonia there is no institutional separation of risk assessment and risk management, however some procedural aspects are separated. There is no routine publishing of the results of risk assessment, however depending on the importance of the result they can be published and/or are available upon request.

Central level

PM Ministry of Agriculture

- Agricultural policy and food safety
- Risk management
- Risk communication
- Coordination of risk assessment
- Codex Contact Point
- EFSA Focal Point

Seat: Tallinn
<http://www.agri.ee>

PM deals with agricultural policy and, more particularly, food safety in Estonia. PM prepares draft legislation in the field of food and feed and co-ordinates the performance of state tasks in food safety. The Veterinary and Food Board (VTA) and the Agricultural Board (PMA) facilitate the work of PM within their remit as the competent authorities and executive bodies. They are responsible for official food and feed control. With regards to questions on GMOs, PM collaborates closely with the Ministry of the Environment (KKM) and the Ministry of Social Affairs (SM).

There are two National Reference Laboratories (Veterinary and Food Laboratory, Agricultural

Research Centre) attached to PM according to Regulation (EC) No. 882/2004.

The area of work of PM extends beyond food and feed safety to, for instance, plant health, animal health and animal welfare.

SM Ministry of Social Affairs

- Health policy
- Risk management

Seat: Tallinn
<http://www.sm.ee>

SM deals with health policy in Estonia. It prepares draft legislation in the field of drinking water, mineral water and spring water. SM, PM and KKM work together in the field of GMOs. TA and the State Agency of Medicines (RA) support the work of SM in their capacity as the competent authorities. RA is the regulatory authority for veterinary medicinal products in Estonia, except for their use by veterinarians and animal keepers.

The area of activity of SM extends beyond food safety to, for instance, nutrition in public institutions in Estonia.

TA Health Board

- Risk assessment
- Risk management
- Risk communication

Seat: Tallinn
<http://www.terviseamet.ee>



TA is subordinate to SM. TA is responsible for risk assessment, risk management measures and risk communication in the area of drinking water, natural mineral water and spring water.

TA is the regulatory authority for natural mineral water and drinking water, and monitors and co-ordinates tasks of relevant regional and local authorities.

Two National Reference Laboratories are attached to TA in accordance with Regulation (EC) No. 882/2004.

VTA Veterinary and Food Board

- Risk management
- Risk assessment
- Risk communication
- RASFF Contact Point

Seat: Tallinn
<http://www.vet.agri.ee>



VTA is subordinate to PM. The main focus of the work of VTA is risk management and risk communication. VTA monitors and co-ordinates relevant tasks of local authorities. Risk assessment is outsourced to research institutes and universities.

The area of activity of VTA includes, amongst other things, feed, food supplements, GMOs, food contact materials, zoonoses, novel foods and residues of veterinary medicinal products. The area of work of VTA extends beyond food and feed safety to, for instance, animal health and animal welfare, organic production, animal breeding and market control.

PMA Agricultural Board

- Risk assessment
- Risk management
- Risk communication

Seat: Saku
<http://www.pma.agri.ee>



PMA is subordinate to PM. The area of activity of PMA includes risk assessment, risk management and risk communication with regards to plant protection products (PPPs). PMA is the regulatory authority for the authorisation of plant protection products (including pesticides). PMA also controls the use of PPPs to ensure that relevant regulations are observed.

The area of work of PMA extends beyond plant protection products to, for instance, plant health.

Regional and local levels

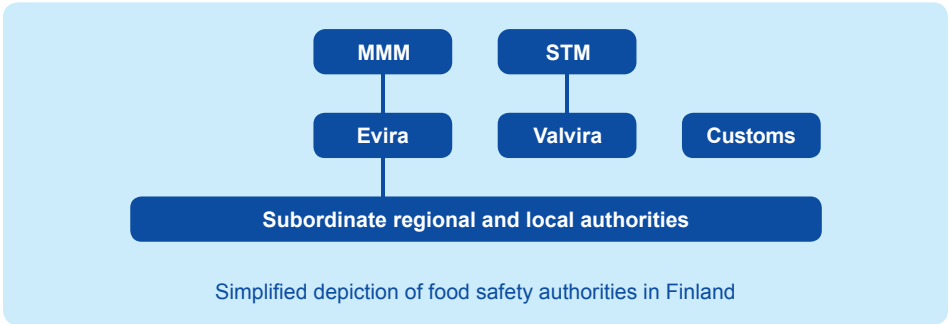
VTA has a local office in each of the 15 regions of Estonia. These local offices are called Veterinary Centers (VC) and are responsible for enacting food and feed legislation and for food and feed inspections. PMA also has a local office in each region which is responsible for plant health and for controlling the use of plant protection products. TA consists of a central authority and four regional offices called Health Board Services which have further divisions in 12 regions.

Institutions involved in the EFSA network pursuant to Article 36 Reg. (EC) No. 178/2002:

1. Estonian Environmental Research Centre
2. Estonian Veterinary and Food Laboratory
3. Health Board Tartu Laboratory
4. University of Tartu
5. Estonian Research Institute of Agriculture
6. Tallinn University of Technology
7. Institute of Veterinary Medicine and Animal Sciences of the Estonian University of Life Sciences

3.8. Finland

Finland



The Finnish Food Act is the central legal foundation for food legislation in Finland. Infringement of food regulations can lead to measures under criminal law and consumer damage claims under civil law, whereby the final decision rests with the courts. Government measures with regard to food safety are often based on scientific risk assessment. However, the final decision on the legality of governmental measures rests with the courts.

While there is no strict institutional separation of risk assessment and risk management in Finland, procedural aspects of risk assessment and risk management are separated. Risk assessments are publicly available.

Central level

MMM
Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry

- Food and feed safety
- Risk management

Seat: Helsinki
<http://www.mmm.fi>



Ministerial responsibility for food and feed safety is centralised in Finland within MMM. It bears policy and legislative responsibility.

The area of activity of MMM includes feed, animal welfare, animal health, plant health and plant protection. MMM's responsibility for animal products encompasses all processing stages except distribution.

There are five National Reference Laboratories attached to MMM, pursuant to Regulation (EC) No. 882/2004.

STM
Ministry of Social Affairs and Health

- Nutrition policy
- Risk management
- Risk communication

Seat: Helsinki
<http://www.stm.fi>



In the food sector STM deals with nutrition policy, including legislation on water for household consumption. The Board of Gene Technology at STM is responsible for coordinating activities under the EC genetic engineering directives.

Evira
Finnish Food Safety Authority

- Risk assessment
- Risk management
- Risk communication
- Codex Contact Point
- EFSA Focal Point
- RASFF Contact Point

Seat: Helsinki, several regional seats
<http://www.evira.fi>



Evira operates under MMM and is the central authority in the field of food and feed safety in Finland. Evira plays a leading role in the development and implementation of the national food control programme covering the food chain from “farm to fork”. Some of the inspections are carried out directly by Evira, main responsibility for the inspections is however assigned to regional and municipal authorities.

Evira is responsible for scientific risk assessment and conducts scientific research on food safety. It also acts as the link to consumers and organises risk communication.

The Finnish Zoonosis Centre located within Evira forms a co-operation body between Evira and the National Institute for Health and Welfare (THL). This ensures close co-operation between relevant experts in the field of food and feed safety as well as animal and public health.

The area of work of Evira extends to food, food hygiene, novel foods, zoonoses, GMOs, mineral waters, feed and plant protection products, their residues and consumer safety, as well as food contaminants and supplements. Evira is the regulatory agency for pesticides (reorganisation is scheduled for 2011).

The area of work of Evira extends beyond food safety to, for instance, animal health, animal welfare and veterinary medicinal products. (The regulatory agency for veterinary drugs however is the Finnish Medicines Agency Fimea).

Valvira
National Supervisory Authority for Welfare and Health

- Risk assessment
- Risk management

Seat: Helsinki
<http://www.valvira.fi>



Valvira is responsible in the field of food safety for the supervision of tap water. Valvira is also in charge of the implementation and control activities of the national Gene Technology Act.

Finnish Customs

- Risk management

Seat: Helsinki

<http://www.tulli.fi>

Finnish Customs (under the Ministry of Finance) are the competent authority for food of non-animal origin at import.

Regional and local levels

Finland is divided into seven regions which are managed by Regional State Administrative Agencies. These regional agencies are under the Ministry of Finance. The regions are further divided into self-governing municipalities. Food control as well as control of animal health and welfare is carried out by 120 local environmental health care control units which report to the municipalities.

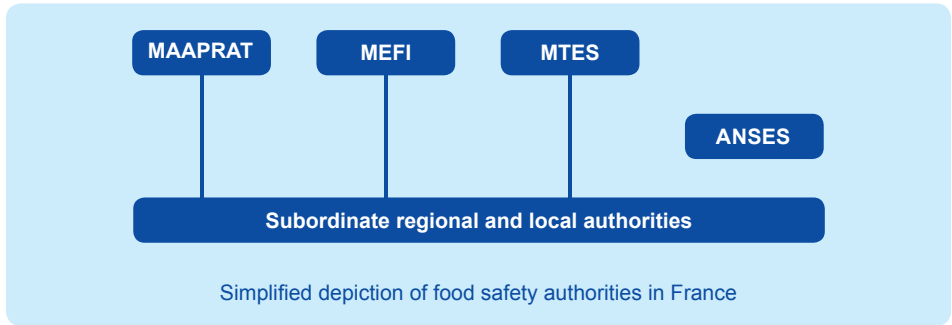
In addition, controls in the area of animal identification, registration, animal feed and plant health are carried out by 15 regional Centres

for Economic Development, Transport and the Environment (supervised by the Ministry of Employment and the Economy) on behalf of Evira.

Institutions involved in the EFSA network pursuant to Article 36 Reg. (EC) No. 178/2002:

1. Radiation and Nuclear Safety Authority
2. Finnish Food Safety Authority (Evira)
3. Finnish Environment Institute
4. University of Helsinki
 - 4.1. Faculty of Veterinary Medicine
 - 4.2. Department of Food and Environmental Sciences
5. University of Kuopio, Institute of Applied Biotechnology
6. Aalto University School of Science and Technology, Department of Biotechnology and Chemical Technology
7. National Institute for Health and Welfare
8. MTT Agrifood Research Finland
9. University of Turku, Functional Foods Forum

3.9. France



The 1998 Act on health monitoring and safety control of products intended for human beings is the central foundation for food legislation in France.

Infringement of food regulations can lead to measures under criminal law and consumer damage claims under civil law, whereby the final decision rests with the courts. Government measures with regard to food safety are often based on scientific risk assessment. However, the final decision on the legality of governmental measures rests with the courts.

In France risk assessment and risk management are institutionally separated. Risk assessments, scientific opinions and other statements are published on the Internet unless prohibited by statutory provisions.

Central level

MAAPRAT
Ministry of Agriculture, Food, Fisheries, Rural Affairs and Land Use Planning

- Agricultural policy, food safety
- Risk management
- Risk communication
- RASFF Contact Point

Seat: Paris
<http://agriculture.gouv.fr>



MAAPRAT is responsible for agricultural policy, the safety of food of animal or plant origin and the safety of animal feed. MAAPRAT prepares draft legislation in this area and is also responsible for control and inspection. MAAPRAT uses risk assessments prepared by ANSES as the scientific foundation for risk management measures. MAAPRAT is also responsible for risk communication.

The area of activity of MAAPRAT includes residues of plant protection products and veterinary medicinal products, GMOs and zoonoses. MAAPRAT is the regulatory authority for plant protection products (including pesticides).

The area of work of MAAPRAT extends beyond food safety to plant health, plant protection, animal health and animal welfare. In France there are two RASFF Contact Points, one is at MAAPRAT the other at MEFI.

MEFI
Ministry of Economy, Finance and Industry

- Consumer policy, food safety
- Risk communication
- Risk management
- RASFF Contact Point

Seat: Paris
<http://www.minefe.gouv.fr>



MEFI is responsible for consumer policy including state food inspections of all products of non-animal origin. MEFI uses risk assessments from ANSES as the scientific foundation for management measures.

The area of activity of MEFI includes food supplements, novel foods, mineral water, residues of plant protection products and GMOs in food of non-animal origin (other aspects with regards to GMOs are covered by the High Council for Biotechnologies). MEFI is also involved in risk communication activities. In France there are two RASFF Contact Points, one is at MAAPRAT the other at MEFI.

MTES
Ministry of Labour, Employment and Health

- Health policy, food safety
- Risk communication
- Risk management

Seat: Paris
<http://www.sante.gouv.fr>



MTES deals with health policy and food safety. MTES prepares draft legislation in the field of mineral and drinking water and is responsible for state drinking water inspections. MTES uses the risk assessments from ANSES as the scientific foundation for management measures. In collaboration with MAAPRAT, MTES is in charge of investigations on food borne diseases. Another main area of MTES is risk communication.

ANSES
French Agency for Food, Environmental and Occupational Health and Safety

- Risk assessment
- Risk communication
- EFSA Focal Point
- Research, scientific & technical support

Seat: Paris
<http://www.anses.fr>



In 2010 the two public authorities AFSSA (French Food Safety Authority) and AFSSET (French Agency for Environmental and Occupational Health Safety) were merged into one single institute for risk assessment: ANSES. ANSES is responsible for risk assessment in the area of food safety, environmental and occupational health.

ANSES is supervised by five ministries, three of which have responsibilities in the area of food safety and risk management. These ministries use risk assessments prepared by ANSES as basis for risk management measures. ANSES also identifies (re)emerging health risks and prepares recommendations for risk management measures. ANSES is supported by national experts in 20 scientific advisory panels. ANSES is also active in the area of risk communication.

ANSES actively conducts and participates in Research. Twelve laboratories, holding numerous reference mandates (51 national, 15 OIE, 9 EU, 4 FAO and 1 WHO) are attached to ANSES.

In the area of food and feed safety, the activity of ANSES covers novel foods, food supplements, nutrition, drinking and mineral water, plant protection products, plant health, residues of veterinary medicinal products, animal health and welfare. ANSES is also responsible for the assessment of the safety of GMOs in the food and feed sector.

The National Agency for Veterinary Medicinal Products (ANMV) is a part of ANSES, and is the regulatory authority for veterinary medicinal products.

The Codex Alimentarius Contact Point in France is located at the Secrétariat général des affaires européennes (General Secretariat for European affairs).

Regional and local levels

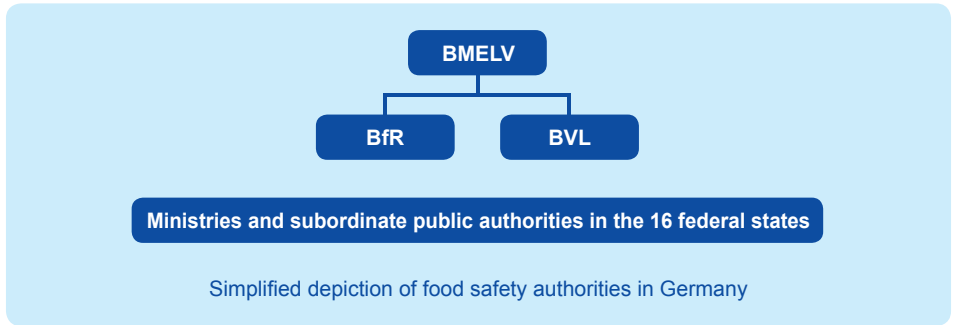
France consists of 26 regions and 100 départements (4 départements are located overseas).

Feed and food inspections are carried out by regional and local offices of MAAPRAT and MEFI. Public authorities in the *départements* are also offices of the national ministries and report to the central government.

Institutions involved in the EFSA network pursuant to Article 36 Reg. (EC) No. 178/2002:

1. French agency for food, environmental and occupational health and safety (ANSES)
2. French West AgroCampus (ACO)
3. French agricultural research centre for developing countries (CIRAD)
4. French national centre for scientific research (CNRS)
5. French national superior school of agronomy and food industries (ENSAIA)
6. National veterinary school of Alfort (ENVA)
7. National veterinary school of Toulouse (ENVT)
8. French research institute for sustainable land and water management (CEMAGREF)
9. French research institute for exploitation of the sea (IFREMER)
10. French national institute for agronomic research (INRA)
11. French national superior institute of agronomic, food and environment sciences, University of Burgundy, food toxicology laboratory (AgroSupDijon)
12. Institut Pasteur Paris (IPP)
13. Institut Pasteur of Lille (IPL)
14. University of Western Brittany, food toxicology laboratory, EA 3880 (UBO)
15. French superior training and research institute in food, animal health, agronomic and environmental sciences (VetAgroSup)
16. French high council for biotechnologies (HCB)

3.10. Germany



In Germany the central legal foundation for food legislation is the Food and Feed Code (Lebensmittel und Futtermittelgesetzbuch). Infringement of food regulations can lead to measures under criminal law and consumer damage claims under civil law, whereby the final decision rests with the courts. Government measures with regard to food safety are often based on scientific risk assessment. However, the final decision on the legality of governmental measures rests with the courts.

In Germany risk assessment and and risk management are institutionally separated at federal level. At regional level however (i.e. in the 16 federal states) risk assesment and risk management is not institutionally separated. In Germany, consumer protection laws are enacted at federal level, however implementation and control is the responsibility of the 16 federal states (i.e. at regional level).

Risk assessments are usually published on the Internet unless there are statutory provisions that prohibit this.

Federal level

BMELV
Federal Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Consumer Protection

- Consumer policy and food safety

Seat: Bonn and Berlin
<http://www.bmelv.de>

BMELV is responsible for consumer policy and food safety. In the field of food safety BMELV prepares draft legislation and issues ordinances. The Federal Institute for Risk Assessment (BfR) is a specialist authority within the portfolio of BMELV. It contributes to the enforcement of legislation by undertaking statutory risk assessments and advises political circles. On management issues, the Federal Office of Consumer Protection and Food Safety (BVL) undertakes preparatory work for BMELV. The portfolio of BMELV also encompasses other federal research institutions like, for instance, the Max Rubner-Institute in the field of nutrition.

BMU
**Federal Ministry for the Environment,
Nature Conservation and Nuclear Safety**

- Environmental policy

Seat: Bonn and Berlin
<http://www.bmu.de>

BMU is responsible for food safety risks caused by environmental contaminants, introduced into air, water or soil via human activity. The Federal Environmental Agency (UBA), the Federal Office for Nature Conservation (BfN) and the Federal Office for Radiation Protection (BfS) support the work of BMU as the competent specialist authorities in its portfolio. Effective environmental protection contributes to the production of healthy, largely uncontaminated food. BMELV is responsible for the other areas of food safety. BfR and BVL, the competent specialist authorities in this area, support BMELV and BMU in the field of food safety.

BfR
Federal Institute for Risk Assessment

- Risk assessment
- Risk communication
- EFSA Focal Point
- Research

Seat: Berlin
<http://www.bfr.bund.de>



BfR's area of activity encompasses scientifically based risk assessments as part of administrative procedures, for instance marketing authorisations for plant protection products and policy advice. The BfR risk assessments are used by BMELV, BMU and regional/local public authorities as the basis for management measures. Without being influenced by scientific, political or social interests BfR has the task of assessing

risks, identifying new health risks and drawing up risk minimisation recommendations. In this context, BfR draws on the support of independent expert committees. In its capacity as a scientific body, BfR enjoys independence in respect of the results of its opinions, and prepares expert reports on risk assessment.

BfR's area of activity includes, amongst other things, novel foods and food ingredients, feed, residues of plant protection products and veterinary medicinal products, GMOs, food supplements, zoonoses, food contact materials and mineral waters. Other main areas of its work are research and transparent communication with the public at large, scientific circles and other stakeholders.

14 national reference laboratories are attached to BfR pursuant to Regulation (EC) No. 882/2004.

In addition to food safety, BfR is also responsible for risk assessments in the area of safety of consumer products, cosmetics, biocides and chemicals (REACH). BfR also collects notifications of intoxication caused by chemicals.

BVL
**Federal Office of Consumer Protection and
Food Safety**

- Risk management
- RASFF Contact Point

Seat: Braunschweig and Berlin
<http://www.bvl.bund.de>



The main focus of BVL is on risk management. In the field of food safety BVL supports the cooperation between BMELV, BMU and the federal states. Together with the federal states, BVL coordinates programmes for inspection and control of food to ensure comparable results and procedures in all 16 federal states of Germany.

BVL is the regulatory authority for novel foods and food ingredients, plant protection products and veterinary medicinal products. In its decision-making process BVL normally draws on the BfR risk assessments.

Based on BfR risk assessments, BVL decides on applications for the experimental scientific cultivation of genetically modified plants. Furthermore, BVL is involved in the marketing authorisation of genetically modified organisms (GMOs) in food and feed.

Four national reference laboratories are attached to BVL pursuant to Regulation (EC) No. 882/2004.

In addition to food safety, the activity of BVL extends, amongst other things, to cosmetics and commodities which come into contact with food for human consumption.

UBA

Federal Environmental Agency

- Risk assessment

Seat: Dessau

<http://www.umweltbundesamt.de>



UBA is a specialist authority within the portfolio of BMU. The Federal Ministry of Health (BMG) is responsible for the safety of drinking water. UBA provides support for the BMG management decisions. Other statutory tasks include informing the public at large about environmental protection.

Regional and local levels

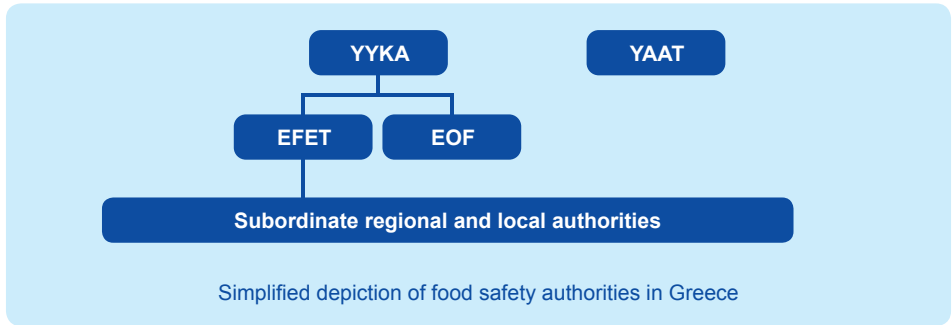
Germany consists of 16 federal states, with large individual differences with regards to the size of each state (between 1 and 20 million inhabitants per state). The 16 federal states of Germany are, in principle, responsible for the implementation of the law. Implementation of food and feed safety is therefore the responsibility of the federal states. In this task the federal states are independent, i.e. not bound by instructions of the federal government.

The appropriate ministry in each federal state coordinates and supervises control and inspection activities in this area. To ensure comparable procedures in all 16 federal states, the federal states coordinate their activities mainly in working groups in which the federal level is also involved. Distributed throughout all federal states there are 430 food inspection authorities and approximately 30 test authorities.

Institutions involved in the EFSA network pursuant to Article 36 Regulation (EC) No. 178/2002:

1. Bundesinstitut für Risikobewertung
2. Bundesamt für Verbraucherschutz und Lebensmittelsicherheit
3. Bundesamt für Naturschutz
4. Friedrich-Loeffler-Institut
5. Julius Kühn-Institut
6. Max Rubner-Institut
7. Robert Koch-Institut
8. Deutsche Gesellschaft für Ernährung
9. Forschungsinstitut für Kinderernährung
10. Umweltbundesamt

3.11. Greece



Regulation (EC) No. 178/2002 is the central legal foundation for food legislation in Greece. Infringement of food regulations can lead to measures under criminal law and consumer damage claims under civil law, whereby the final decision rests with the courts. Government measures with regard to food safety are often based on scientific risk assessment. However, the final decision on the legality of governmental measures rests with the courts.

In Greece there is no institutional separation of risk assessment from risk management. Risk assessments are not published.

Central level

YAAT Ministry of Rural Development and Food

- Agricultural policy, food safety
- Risk assessment
- Risk communication
- Risk management

Seat: Athens
<http://www.minagric.gr>



YAAT is responsible for agricultural policy and safety of agricultural (food) products in Greece. YAAT implements horizontal and vertical legislation in the area of food and feed and is responsible for the co-ordination of veterinary inspections. The basis for management measures of YAAT are the risk assessments undertaken by YAAT itself. YAAT is also responsible for transparent communication with the consumer on topics around food and feed safety.

YAAT is also responsible for feed safety, residues of plant protection products and veterinary medicinal products, GMOs and zoonoses. YAAT monitors veterinary inspections by local authorities and is the regulatory authority for plant protection products (including pesticides).

(The regulatory authority for veterinary medicinal products however is the National Organization for Medicines).

The area of work of YAAT extends beyond food safety to, for instance, plant health, plant protection, animal health, animal welfare and biocides.

37 National Reference Laboratories operate in Greece pursuant to regulation (EC) No. 882/2004.

YYKA Ministry of Health and Social Welfare

- Health policy, food safety
- Risk assessment
- Risk communication
- Risk management

Seat: Athens
<http://www.yyka.gov.gr>



YYKA deals with health policy. It is responsible for risk assessment, risk communication and risk management in the field of mineral waters and drinking water. YAAT is the regulatory authority for plant protection products.

EFET Hellenic Food Authority

- Risk assessment
- Risk communication
- Risk management
- Codex Contact Point
- EFSA Focal Point
- RASFF Contact Point

Seat: Athens
<http://www.efet.gr>



EFET is a subordinate authority of YYKA. EFET ensures that food produced, distributed or marketed in Greece meets food safety and hygiene standards as described by national and European legislation.

EFET supervises food inspections in Greece. The central office of EFET monitors and coordinates tasks of regional EFET authorities. A scientific committee associated with EFET prepares risk assessments. Risk assessments are the basis for risk management measures and communication on risk assessment and management. Risk assessments of the scientific committee are independent.

The area of work of EFET extends beyond food safety to, for instance, labelling and health claims, including nutrition policy.

EOF The National Organization for Medicines

- Risk assessment
- Risk communication
- Risk management

Seat: Athens
http://eof1.eof.gr/eof_en/enhome.html



EOF is a public entity within the remit of YYKA. The task of EOF is to ensure public health and safety of medicinal products for human and veterinary use. The area of activity of EOF also includes foodstuffs intended for particular nutritional uses, food supplements, biocides, medical devices and cosmetics. EOF is the regulatory authority for all health related products in Greece. It monitors the post-marketing product quality, safety and efficacy. EOF proposes and promotes medical and pharmaceutical research. EOF supplies the public and health professionals with objective information on medicines (for human and veterinary use) and other health

related products to ensure their safe and rational use and to support optimal cost-effectiveness.

Regional and local levels

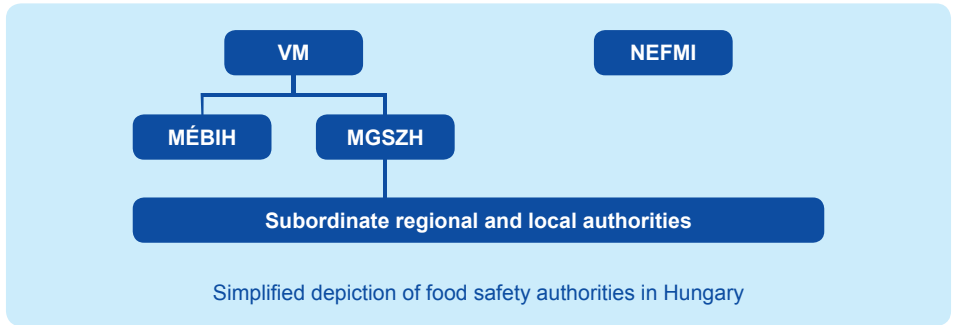
Regional and local levels in Greece consist of 13 administrative districts, 54 prefectures and 1,000 municipal authorities. Seven regional EFET authorities and local authorities are responsible for the implementation of food inspections. YAAT and the central EFET authority are responsible for co-ordinating regional food inspections.

Both the central "General Chemical State Laboratory" and the regional "Chemical Services" are under the supervision of the Ministry of Economy and Finance, and are responsible for the laboratory analysis of foodstuffs.

Institutions involved in the EFSA network pursuant to Article 36 Reg. (EC) No. 178/2002:

1. Hellenic Food Authority
2. General Chemical State Laboratory
3. National Agricultural Research Foundation, Institute of Technology of Agricultural Products
4. MS and Dioxin Analysis Lab, NCSR DEMOKRITOS
5. Institute of Food Hygiene
6. Food Industrial Research & Technology Development Company
7. Benaki Phytopathological Institute
8. Directorate of Plant Produce Protection, Department of Pesticides
9. National and Kapodistrian University of Athens
 - 9.1 Department of Hygiene and Epidemiology, Public Health Nutrition and Nutritional Epidemiology Unit, Medical school
 - 9.2 Laboratory of Analytical Chemistry, Department of Chemistry
10. University of Crete, Faculty of Medicine, Laboratory of Clinical Bacteriology, Parasitology, Zoonoses and Geographical Medicine/WHO Collaborating Centre for Research and Training in Mediterranean Zoonoses
11. Agricultural University of Athens
12. Department of Science of Dietetics-Nutrition, Harokopio University
13. NTUA, School of Chemical Engineering, Laboratory of Food Chemistry and Technology
14. Department of Forensic Medicine & Toxicology, Aristotle University of Thessaloniki
15. Technological Educational Institute of Thessaloniki
16. University of Thessaly, Veterinary Faculty
17. Hellenic Health Foundation

3.12. Hungary



The Food Chain Act is the central legal foundation for food legislation in Hungary. Infringement of food regulations can lead to measures under criminal law and consumer damage claims under civil law, whereby the final decision rests with the courts. Government measures with regard to food safety are often based on scientific risk assessment. However, the final decision on the legality of governmental measures rests with the courts.

In Hungary risk assessment is largely separated institutionally from risk management. Risk assessments are published on the Internet unless there are statutory provisions that prohibit this.

Central level

VM
Ministry of Rural Development

- Agricultural policy, food safety
- Risk management
- Risk communication

Seat: Budapest
<http://www.fvm.hu>



The Minister of VM supervises almost all food chain safety activities. The ministry's core tasks are: drafting legislation and international relations in the fields of feed inspections, food safety, food quality and food hygiene and in relation to the approval, distribution and monitoring of veterinary medicines. VM carries out the coordination of tasks relating to food safety monitoring through the Hungarian Food Safety Office.

The area of activity of VM includes, amongst other things, feed, GMOs, zoonoses, mineral water and drinking water. VM also deals with residues of plant protection products and veterinary medicinal products, however the regulatory authority for pesticides and veterinary drugs is the Central Agricultural Office.

The area of work of VM extends beyond food safety to, for instance, plant and animal health, animal feed, animal welfare, veterinary medicines, and border inspections relating to plant and animal health.

NEFMI Ministry of National Resources

- Health policy and consumer protection
- Risk management

Seat: Budapest
<http://www.kormany.hu>



NEFMI is responsible for tasks related to public health. NEFMI's area of competence covers legislation on food supplements, dietetic products, infant and follow-up formulae, health and nutrition claims. NEFMI supervises the National Office of the Chief Medical Officer which is responsible for nutrition and health claims, food supplements and novel foods and is a partner of EFSA and the European Centre for Disease Prevention and Control.

MÉBIH Hungarian Food Safety Office

- Risk assessment
- Risk communication
- EFSA Focal Point
- Codex Contact Point
- RASFF Contact Point

Seat: Budapest
<http://www.mebih.hu>



MÉBIH is a central governmental organisation under the supervision of VM. One of its core tasks is to liaise with international and Hungarian institutions, to coordinate, communicate and

assess health risks from food and indirectly from feed. MÉBIH is supported by a Scientific Committee and nine Scientific Panels – consisting of reputed Hungarian experts. In addition to ministries, authorities and laboratories involved in food control in Hungary, MÉBIH co-operates with scientific institutions, non-governmental organisations and professional associations. MÉBIH is involved in the European novel food authorisation.

One of its main tasks is providing risk-based advice for monitoring activities and sampling plans for food and feed control authorities. MÉBIH gathers, analyses and evaluates information about food and feed safety.

MÉBIH provides reliable, up-to-date information for both experts and the general public concerning food safety (e.g. via a weekly newsletter and its website).

MÉBIH's area of activity includes, amongst other things, feed, residues of plant protection products and veterinary medicinal products, novel foods, zoonoses, mineral water and drinking water.

MGSZH Central Agricultural Office

- Risk management

Seat: Budapest
<http://www.mgszh.gov.hu>

The Agricultural Administrative Office consists of central and regional institutions. MGSZH oversees inspection and monitoring in relation to plant health, feed inspections, animal health, animal welfare, border controls, food safety, food quality and food hygiene and the approval, distribution and monitoring of veterinary medicines. In addition, MGSZH monitors national reference and other official laboratory tasks.

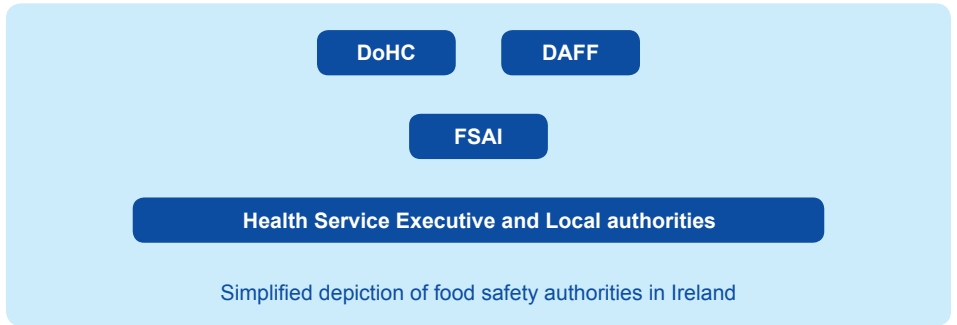
Regional and local levels

The regional and local levels in Hungary consist of the independent capital Budapest and 19 counties. MGSZH has 19 regional (county) offices. The Food Chain Safety and Animal Health Directorate carries out regional tasks relating to food and feed safety, quality and hygiene, epidemiological issues, animal welfare and transport.

Institutions involved in the EFSA network pursuant to Article 36 Reg. (EC) No. 178/2002:

1. Hungarian Food Safety Office (EFSA Focal Point)
2. Hungarian Authority for Consumer Protection
3. Central Agricultural Office – Food and Feed Safety Directorate
4. Central Agricultural Office – Plant Protection, Soil Conservation and Agri-environment Directorate
5. Agricultural Office of County Fejér, Plant Protection and Soil Conservation Directorate
6. Central Agricultural Office – Veterinary Diagnostic Directorate
7. National Institute for Food and Nutrition Science
8. Institute for National Agricultural Quality Control (Animal Breeding Division)
9. Hungarian Dairy Research Institute
10. Environmental Protection and Water Management Research Institute
11. Central Food Research Institute
12. Szent István University Faculty of Veterinary Science
13. Institute of Material and Environmental Chemistry, Chemical Research Centre of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences
14. Agricultural Research Institute of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences
15. Plant Protection Institute of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences
16. University of Debrecen, Centre of Agricultural Sciences and Engineering
17. Cereal Research Non-Profit Company
18. Corvinus University of Budapest, Faculty of Food Science
19. Corvinus University of Budapest Research Institute for Viticulture & Enology
20. Hungarian Meat Research Institute (Public Benefit Company)/OHKI KHT
21. National Centre of Epidemiology
22. Research Institute for Fisheries, Aquaculture and Irrigation

3.13. Ireland



Ireland

Most if not all Irish food legislation derives from Ireland’s membership of the European Union.

In Ireland there is no institutional separation of risk assessment from risk management. Risk assessments are in principle published on the Internet unless there are statutory provisions that prohibit this.

Central level

DoHC
Department of Health and Children

- Health policy, food safety policy

Seat: Dublin
<http://www.dohc.ie>

DoHC is responsible for policy issues in the area of food safety, for formulating and transposing EU regulations and for reviewing national legislation. Its remit covers the retail sectors for food and non-retail processing and distribution of foods of non-animal origin.

Two National Reference Laboratories are attached to DoHC pursuant to Regulation (EC) No. 882/2004.

FSAI
Food Safety Authority of Ireland

- Risk assessment
- Risk communication
- Risk management
- EFSA Focal Point
- RASFF Contact Point

Seat: Dublin
<http://www.fsai.ie>



FSAI is a statutory, independent and science-based body, dedicated to protecting public health and consumer interests in the area of food safety and hygiene. FSAI was established in 1999 and its principal function is to ensure that food produced in the State and food distributed or marketed in the State meets the highest standards of food safety and hygiene that are reasonably achievable.

FSAI is responsible for the enforcement of food legislation in Ireland. It carries out this function through the management of official control activities through service contract arrangements with other bodies, the provision of scientific and

technical support to other bodies through publications and training, and the carrying out of risk assessments to underpin risk management decisions and actions.

FSAI has a remit to carry out risk assessment, risk management and risk communication relating to food safety. The risk assessment and risk managements functions are carried out by different groups within the Authority.

The Health Service Executive (HSE) was established by the DoHC as part of the provisions of the Health Act, 2004. The Primary, Community and Continuing Care (PCCC) Directorate of HSE delivers health and personal social services in the community and other settings. The Environmental Health Service is part of PCCC and provides a range of food safety and food control services on behalf of FSAI.

DAFF

Department of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food

- Agricultural policy, food safety policy
- Food and feed risk assessment
- Codex Contact Point

Seat: Dublin

<http://www.agriculture.gov.ie>



DAFF is responsible for policy development, negotiation at EU level, implementation in national law of EU rules and official controls in the areas of primary production of food, animal health and welfare, feed safety, plant health, fisheries, slaughtering of animals and processing of foods of animal origin up to but not including the retail level. DAFF carries out risk assessments in the field of animal feed.

DAFF personnel also enforce food law and conduct risk management of food under contract

to FSAI whilst DAFF enforcement of feed law and associated risk management activities are a stand alone function.

DAFF also funds a food law enforcement agency that operates under contract to FSAI. The Sea Fisheries Protection Authority (SFPA) is responsible for the implementation and enforcement of national and EU legislation that deals with health conditions for the production and placing on the market of fish, shellfish and fisheries products.

The area of activity of DAFF also includes, feed, GMOs, zoonoses and residues of pesticides and veterinary medicinal products. The Irish Medicines Board is responsible for the marketing authorisation of veterinary medicinal products in Ireland.

Eight National Reference Laboratories are attached to DAFF pursuant to Regulation (EC) No. 882/2004.

The area of work of DAFF extends beyond food safety to, for instance, plant health, animal health and animal welfare. DAFF is the regulatory authority for pesticides and veterinary drugs.

Regional and local levels

The Health Service Executive is divided into four geographical regions: Southern Region, Western Region, Dublin Mid-Leinster Region and Dublin North Eastern Region. There are between seven and nine environmental health sections in each region and 33 nationally.

The DAFF national veterinary service is subdivided into four regional animal health and welfare inspectorates with 28 District Veterinary Offices. There are six regional veterinary public health inspectorate regions.

Local authorities (31 in total) who come under the local government structure of the Department of the Environment, Heritage and Local

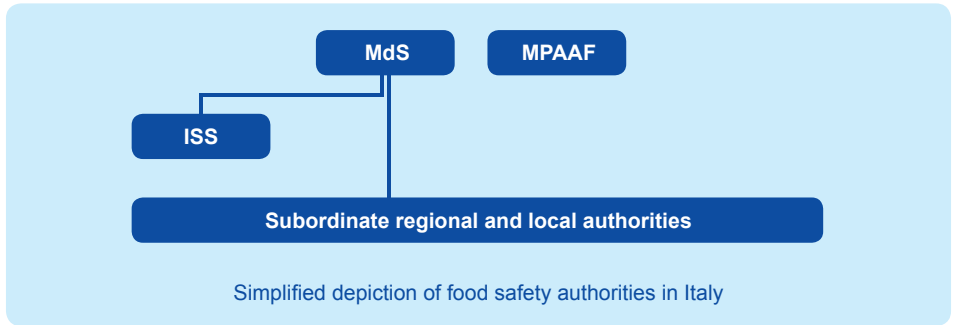
Government (DEHLG) are multipurpose bodies responsible for an extensive range of services including veterinary services. These are arranged on a county or city level.

The Sea Fisheries Protection Authority (SFPA) consists of three regions: the East, the South and the West/North West. Each region includes a number of Fishery Harbour Centres.

Institutions involved in the EFSA network pursuant to Article 36 Reg. (EC) No. 178/2002:

1. Food Safety Authority of Ireland (EFSA Focal Point)
2. Central Veterinary Research Laboratory
3. Department of Agriculture and Food, Pesticide Registration Division
4. Dublin Public Analyst's Laboratory
5. Department of Agriculture and Food, Residues Division of the Pesticide Control Service
6. Safefood, the Food Safety Promotion Board
7. Cork Public Analyst's Laboratory
8. The National Food Centre, Teagasc
9. Marine Institute
10. Teagasc, Moorepark Food Research Centre
11. University College Cork
12. University College Dublin
13. National University of Ireland Galway
14. University of Limerick, Department of Life Sciences
15. Athlone Institute of Technology
16. Dublin Institute of Technology

3.14. Italy



Regulation No. 190 is the central legal foundation for food legislation in Italy. Italy has implemented the EU “Hygiene Package” (Decree 6 November 2007, No.193) and introduced sanctions against violation of Regulation (EC) No.178/2002. Infringement of food regulations can lead to measures under criminal law and consumer damage claims under civil law, whereby the final decision rests with the courts. Government measures with regard to food safety are often based on scientific risk assessment. However, the final decision on the legality of governmental measures rests with the courts.

In Italy there is no institutional separation of risk assessment and risk management, however some procedural aspects of risk assessment and risk management are separated. Risk assessments are published on the internet unless there are statutory provisions that prohibit this.

Central Level

Mds
Ministry of Health

- Health policy, food safety
- Risk assessment
- Risk communication
- Risk management
- Codex Contact Point
- RASFF Contact Point

Seat: Rome
<http://www.salute.gov.it>



Most of the competences for animal health, food and food safety and animal welfare are assigned at national level to the Ministry of Health (Mds), Department for Veterinary Public Health, Nutrition and Food Safety (DVPHNFS). The DVPHNFS consists of two General Directorates and a Secretariat:

- Directorate General for Food Safety and Nutrition (risk management and risk communication)
- Directorate General for Animal Health and Veterinary Medicine (risk management and risk communication)

- National Secretariat for Risk Assessment in the Food Chain (risk assessment)

MdS deals with health policy and food safety. It prepares draft legislation on food and feed and is responsible for the coordination of tasks concerning the central competent authorities. Risk assessments are carried out by the MdS and the National Institute of Health (ISS) and are the basis for MdS risk management and risk communication measures.

The activity of the MdS includes official controls during import of food and feed, general food and feed hygiene, novel food, food supplements, labelling and nutrition, food contact materials, GMOs, zoonoses, mineral and drinking waters, residues of plant protection products, veterinary medicinal products. The MdS is the regulatory authority for plant protection products and veterinary medicinal products, and may conduct audits and inspections on the regional competent authorities.

The area of work of the MdS extends beyond food safety to, for instance, animal health, animal welfare, biocides.

MPAAF

Ministry of Agriculture, Food and Forestry Policies

- Agricultural policy, food safety
- Risk communication
- Risk management

Seat: Rome

<http://www.politicheagricole.gov.it>



MPAAF deals with agricultural policy and, more particularly, with the food quality of agricultural products, feed and residues of plant protection products. MPAAF monitors the co-ordination of food and feed inspections of the regional au-

thorities in these areas. The area of work of MPAAF extends beyond food safety to, for instance, plant health and plant protection.

ISS

National Health Institute

- Risk assessment
- EFSA Focal Point

Seat: Rome

<http://www.iss.it>



ISS is a scientific institution of the public health service in Italy. ISS undertakes risk assessments in the area of feed, novel foods, food supplements, GMOs, zoonoses, mineral water, drinking water and residues of plant protection products and veterinary medicinal products, on behalf of the MdS. The area of work of ISS extends beyond food safety to, for instance, biocides.

Regional and local levels

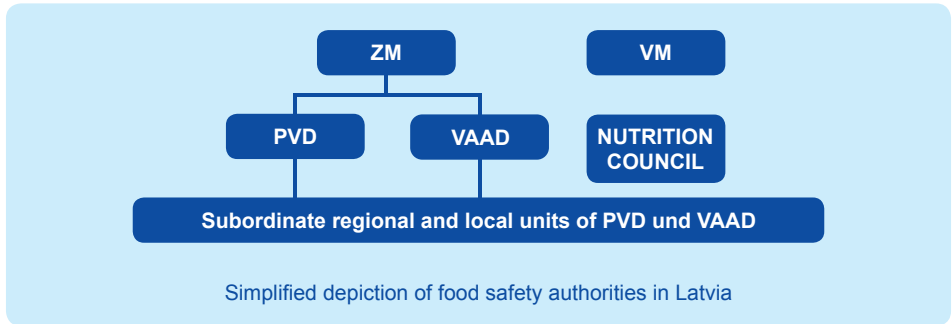
In Italy, regional and local levels consist of 21 regions and 109 provinces and municipalities. Food inspections are co-ordinated by the regional specialist authorities which are monitored by MdS and MPAAF in their respective areas. 195 local veterinary services and public health-care services are responsible for carrying out the food inspections.

Institutions involved in the EFSA Network pursuant to Article 36 Reg. (EC) No. 178/2002:

1. Istituto Superiore di Sanità (EFSA Focal Point)
2. Istituto Nazionale di Ricerca per gli Alimenti e la Nutrizione
3. Agricultural Research Council
4. Stazione Sperimentale per l'Industria delle Conserve Alimentari
5. Stazione Sperimentale per le Industrie degli Oli dei Grassi

6. Centro Internazionale per gli Antiparassitari e la Prevenzione Sanitaria
7. Istituto Zooprofilattico Sperimentale della Lombardia e dell'Emilia-Romagna
8. Istituto Zooprofilattico Sperimentale della Puglia e della Basilicata
9. Istituto Zooprofilattico Sperimentale della Sicilia
10. Istituto Zooprofilattico Sperimentale dell'Umbria e delle Marche
11. Istituto Zooprofilattico Sperimentale del Lazio e della Toscana
12. Istituto Zooprofilattico Sperimentale dell'Abruzzo e del Molise
13. National Reference Centre for Animal Encephalopathies
14. National Reference Centre for Surveillance and Monitoring Animal Feed
15. Istituto Zooprofilattico Sperimentale Piemonte, Liguria e V. d'Aosta – Laboratorio Controllo Alimenti
16. Università di Foggia
17. Università di Milano
18. Università di Parma
19. Università di Pavia
20. Università di Torino e del Piemonte Orientale
21. Università di Torino
22. Università di Perugia
23. Università di Napoli
24. Università Cattolica del Sacro Cuore
25. University "La sapienza" of Rome
26. CNR Institute of Sciences of Food Production
27. Istituto Zooprofilattico Sperimentale del Mezzogiorno
28. National Reference Laboratory for Toxoplasmosis (Ce.Tox.) IZS Sicily
29. Istituto Zooprofilattico Sperimentale delle Venezie
30. University of Bari
31. Alma Mater Studiorum Università di Bologna
32. University of Bologna, Degree Course in Aquaculture and Hygiene of Fish Production
33. University of Bologna, Department of Veterinary Morphophysiology and Animal Productions
34. Università di Bologna – DSPVPA
35. University of Milan
36. University of Napoli "Federico II"
37. Università degli Studi di Palermo
38. "Sapienza" University of Rome, Medical Physiopathology Department
39. Università La Sapienza di Roma, Dipartimento di Biologia
40. University of Teramo

3.15. Latvia



Latvia

The National Food Law is the central foundation for food legislation in Latvia. Infringement of food regulations can lead to measures under criminal law and consumer damage claims under civil law, whereby the final decision rests with the courts. Government measures with regard to food safety are often based on scientific risk assessment. However, the final decision on the legality of governmental measures rests with the courts.

In Latvia there is no institutional separation of risk assessment and risk management, however some procedural aspects of risk assessment and risk management are separated. Risk assessments are published on the Internet unless there are statutory provisions that prohibit this.

Central level

ZM
Ministry of Agriculture

- Agricultural policy
- Food safety, quality and hygiene
- Risk communication
- Risk management
- Codex Contact Point

Seat: Riga
<http://www.zm.gov.lv>

ZM is responsible for the development and implementation of agricultural policy as well as food and feed safety. ZM prepares draft legislation in this area. ZM uses risk assessments from the competent authorities (PVD and VAAD) as bases for management measures. ZM is constantly involved in risk communication activities.

The area of activity of ZM includes, amongst other things, novel foods, food supplements, GMOs, zoonoses, mineral water, residues of plant protection products and veterinary medicinal products. The areas of activity of ZM extends beyond food safety to plant health, plant protection, animal health and animal welfare.

VM Ministry of Health

- Health care policy, public health policy, pharmacy policy
- Risk communication
- Risk management

Seat: Riga
<http://www.vm.gov.lv>

VM is responsible for the development and implementation of state policy in the field of public health, nutrition, drinking water, health care as well as pharmaceuticals (including authorisation of veterinary medicinal products). The Nutrition Council was set up to support the activities of VM. VM issues dietary recommendations for the population of Latvia. A main task of VM is risk communication.

The State Agency of Medicines (ZVA), the Centre of Health Economics (VEC) and the Health Inspection (HI) are subordinate specialist authorities within the portfolio of VM. ZVA is the central authority for the authorisation and regulation of medicinal and veterinary medicinal products. VEC summarises and analyses public health data (including health care data) and organises, coordinates and conducts research on public health. HI monitors and coordinates the implementation of health promotion at the regional level. HI is responsible for the inspection of the sale of medicinal and veterinary medicinal products and the inspection of wholesale distributors. In this area, it undertakes risk assessment and risk management.

PVD Food and Veterinary Service

- Risk assessment
- Risk management
- Risk communication
- EFSA Focal Point
- RASFF Contact Point

Seat: Riga
<http://www.pvd.gov.lv>



PVD is a subordinate specialist authority within the portfolio of ZM. PVD is responsible for monitoring and coordination of state food and veterinary inspection within the food surveillance concept "from the field to the table". Within PVD risk management is separated functionally from risk assessment.

The Food Centre of Food and Veterinary Service (PVD PC) is an independent institution within PVD responsible for risk assessment and advice on risk reduction. PVD PC is involved in active research as well as transparent communication with all stakeholder groups. PVD PC is responsible for the risk assessment of contaminants.

The area of activity of PVD includes novel foods, food supplements, GMOs, zoonoses, mineral water, drinking water, residues of plant protection products and veterinary medicinal products. The area of work of PVD extends beyond food safety to, for instance, animal health, animal welfare and consumer products.

Attached to PVD is the Institute of Food Safety, Animal Health and Environment (BIOR), the National Reference Laboratory of Latvia, pursuant to Regulation (EC) No. 882/2004.

VAAD

State Plant Protection Service

- Risk assessment
- Risk management
- Risk communication

Seat: Riga

<http://www.vaad.gov.lv>



Under supervision of ZM, VAAD is the regulatory authority for plant protection products, responsible for evaluation, authorisation and post-registration control. VAAD is a control and supervising body to ensure implementation of legislation in the area of plant health, plant protection products, fertilisers, seeds and plant propagating material. VAAD is also responsible for control of GMOs within seeds and other propagating material.

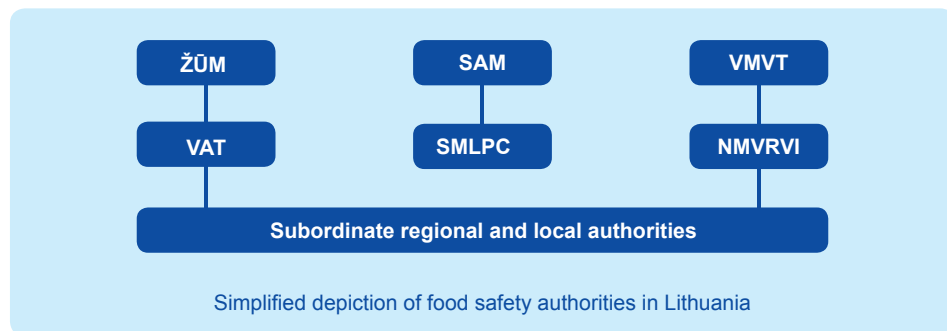
Regional and local levels

Official controls of marketing and use of plant protection products are carried out by inspectors from 7 regional divisions of VAAD. Regional inspectors ensure that products are used in compliance with authorisation and classification, and that products are labelled and packaged in accordance with the legislation. Controls on the use of plant protection products include: checks on the user's certificate, spraying records, storage conditions and equipment.

Institutions involved in the EFSA Network pursuant to Article 36 Reg. (EC) No. 178/2002:

1. Food and Veterinary Service (EFSA Focal Point)
2. State Plant Protection Service – Plant Protection Department
3. Institute for Food Safety, Animal Health and Environment (BIOR)
4. Latvia University of Agriculture (Faculty of Food Technology, Faculty of Veterinary Medicine (FVM), Research Institute of Biotechnology and Veterinary Medicine “Sigra”)
5. University of Latvia (Faculty of Biology, Faculty of Chemistry)

3.16. Lithuania



The Lithuanian Law on Food is the central legal foundation for food legislation in Lithuania. It covers requirements of food placed on the market, handling of food, competencies of public authorities in the area of food safety, duties and liability of food producers, food operators and food trade.

Infringement of food regulations can lead to measures under criminal law and consumer damage claims under civil law, whereby the final decision rests with the courts. Government measures with regard to food safety are often based on scientific risk assessment. However, the final decision on the legality of governmental measures rests with the courts.

In Lithuania risk assessment and risk management are institutionally separated. Risk assessments are published on the Internet.

Central level

SAM
 Ministry of Health

- Health policy and food safety
- Codex Contact Point

Seat: Vilnius
<http://www.sam.lt>

SAM is responsible for health policy and food safety in Lithuania. SAM prepares draft legislation in the area of food and food safety taking into account scientific assessments of risk to human health. The area of activity of SAM includes food additives, food supplements, maximum permitted concentrations of contaminants in food, addition of vitamins, minerals and other substances to foods, foods for particular dietary uses, irradiated food, genetically modified food, novel food and food contact materials. SAM also lays down mandatory requirements to protect the consumer, i.e. food labelling and use of nutrition and health claims. SAM also lays down mandatory requirements with regards to the health of persons handling food, required health examination procedures and obligatory hygiene training.

The National Public Health Surveillance Laboratory (NVSTL) is attached to SAM in accordance with Regulation (EC) No. 882/2004.

ŽŪM
Ministry of Agriculture

- Agricultural policy

Seat: Vilnius
<http://www.zum.lt>

ŽŪM is responsible for food quality and food safety in Lithuania. This includes regulation of food labelling, handling of food, cultivation of crops for human consumption, use of plant protection products as well as organic farming.

In collaboration with the Ministry of the Environment and the Ministry of Health, ŽŪM is involved in the regulation of the use of GMOs.

VMVT
State Food and Veterinary Service

- Risk management
- Risk communication
- EFSA Focal Point
- RASFF Contact Point

Seat: Vilnius
<http://www.vmvvt.lt>



VMVT is accountable to the Government of the Republic of Lithuania, and prepares and implements regulations in the area of food quality, food safety as well as animal health and welfare. Activities of the VMVT are usually based on scientific opinions from the National Food and Veterinary Risk Assessment Institute (NMVRVI).

VMVT monitors and controls animal welfare, including outbreaks of zoonoses and other contagious animal diseases. It is the aim of VMVT to ensure that all necessary biological measures are applied to prevent introduction of zoonoses and other contagious diseases into the territory of Lithuania and the EU.

VMVT works to ensure that food safety and control of food quality is applied at all stages of food production following the principle “from farm to fork”.

VMVT monitors food safety and coordinates tasks of subordinate regional and local authorities to ensure that the food on the Lithuanian market, as well as that intended for export complies with safety, labelling and other mandatory legal requirements.

NMVRVI
National Food and Veterinary Risk Assessment Institute

- Risk assessment
- Research

Seat: Vilnius
<http://www.nmvrvi.lt>



As a subordinate specialist authority of VMVT, NMVRVI is responsible for science-based risk assessments, identification of new health risks and recommendations for risk reduction. The area of activity of NMVRVI includes safety and effectiveness of veterinary preparations and veterinary biocides, assessment of biological, chemical and other risk factors in food and feed, zoonoses, assessment of the safety and efficacy of food and feed supplements, risk assessment of GMOs for living animals and GMOs in food and feed.

NMVRVI is the regulatory authority for veterinary medicinal products in Lithuania. One National Reference Laboratory is integral part of NMVRVI in accordance with Regulation (EC) No. 882/2004. The area of activity of NMVRVI extends beyond food safety, for instance, to animal health.

SMLPC**The Health Education and Disease Prevention Centre**

- Consumer food safety education
- Research (food consumption and monitoring)

Seat: Vilnius
<http://www.smlpc.lt>



SMLPC is a specialist authority within the remit of SAM. SMLPC organises and performs nutrition and food safety education for the residents, communities and professionals. SMLPC carries out regular monitoring of food consumption in Lithuania.

VAT**State Plant Service**

- Risk assessment
- Risk management

Seat: Vilnius
<http://www.vatzum.lt>



VAT is a subordinate specialist authority within the remit of ŽUM. VAT is responsible for the implementation and the control of the safe application of plant protection products and phytosanitary measures.

VAT evaluates and authorises the use of plant protection products and carries out post-registration control (import, storage, sale, labelling, package and use of PPPs). VAT also controls the cultivation of GM plant crops and the use of propagating materials (including GMOs). In these contexts VAT monitors and coordinates the tasks of the 10 regional divisions and 22 district officers.

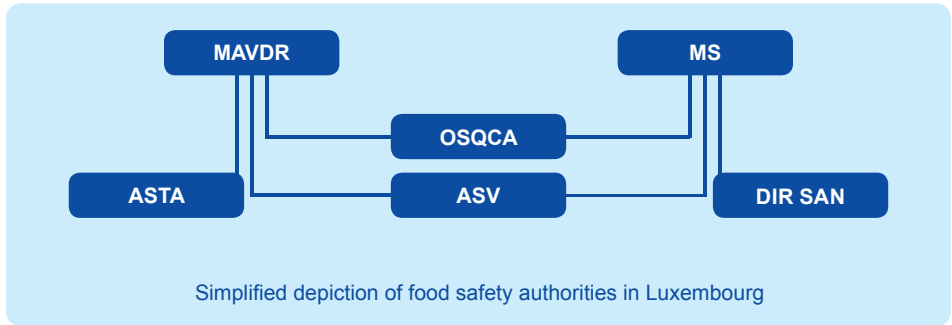
Regional and local levels

The regional and local levels in Lithuania consist of rural districts, cities and counties. VMVT has a total of 10 county, 5 city and 34 district offices. They are responsible for enacting food laws and carrying out food inspections. They are instructed and monitored by VMVT and cooperate with central and local authorities of SMLPC, VAT.

Institutions involved in the EFSA network pursuant to Article 36 Regulation (EC)**No.178/2002:**

1. State Food and Veterinary Service
2. National Nutrition Centre, Ministry of Health
3. State Plant Protection Service, Ministry of Agriculture
4. National Food and Veterinary Risk Assessment Institute

3.17. Luxembourg



Regulation (EC) No. 178/2002 and national food laws are the central legal foundation for food legislation in Luxembourg. Infringement of food regulations can lead to measures under criminal law and consumer damage claims under civil law, whereby the final decision rests with the courts. Government measures with regard to food safety are often based on scientific risk assessment. However, the final decision on the legality of governmental measures rests with the courts.

In Luxembourg there is no institutional separation of risk assessment from risk management.

Central level

MAVDR Ministry of Agriculture, Viticulture and Rural Development

- Agricultural policy, food safety
- Risk management
- Risk communication
- Codex Contact Point

Seat: Luxembourg
<http://www.ma.public.lu>

MAVDR deals with agricultural policy and prepares draft legislation in specific areas of food

and feed safety. Both ministries, MAVDR and MS, are supported by competent authorities, such as ASTA and ASV.

The activities of MAVDR extend beyond the area of food and feed safety to plant health, plant protection products, animal health and animal welfare.

MS Ministry of Health

- Health policy, food safety
- Risk management
- Risk communication

Seat: Luxembourg
<http://www.ms.public.lu>

MS deals with health policy and food safety and prepares draft legislation in this area. State food safety inspections are carried out by subordinate authorities and are monitored by MS. MS is supported by competent authorities such as DIR SAN, DS-SECUALIM, DPM and ASV. The area of work of MS extends beyond the field of food safety to, for instance, biocides and cosmetics.

OSQCA**Organisation for the Safety and Quality of the Food Chain**

- Risk assessment
- Risk management
- Risk communication
- EFSA Focal Point
- RASFF Contact Point

Seat: Luxembourg

<http://www.securite-alimentaire.public.lu>

OSQCA is a subordinate authority within the portfolio of MAVDR and MS. It is the task of OSQCA to ensure optimal cooperation of all authorities in the area of food and feed safety. Policy and management measures of MAVDR and MS are based on risk assessments prepared by OSQCA (as well as ASTA, ASV and DIR SAN). At the request of MAVDR and MS, OSQCA prepares additional recommendations on food safety. OSQCA is responsible for the coordination of state food and feed inspections. OSQCA audits competent authorities responsible for the control of food safety throughout the entire food chain. In addition, OSQCA provides training for these authorities, as described in Regulation (EC) No. 882/2004.

The area of activity of OSQCA includes the whole field of food and feed safety as described in Regulation (EC) No. 882/2004, including novel foods, residues of plant protection products and veterinary medicinal products, food supplements, GMOs, zoonoses, mineral waters and drinking water.

ASTA**Agricultural Technical Services Administration**

- Risk assessment
- Risk management

Seat: Luxembourg

<http://www.asta.etat.lu>

ASTA is a subordinate authority within the portfolio of MAVDR. ASTA is responsible for risk assessment and implementation of state inspections of feed, plant protection products and EU quality labels PDO, PGI and TSG. ASTA is the regulatory authority for pesticides. ASTA is responsible for the control of primary production of food of non-animal origin.

ASV**Veterinary Service Administration**

- Risk assessment
- Risk management

Seat: Luxembourg

<http://www.asv.public.lu>

ASV is a subordinate authority within the portfolio of MAVDR and MS. ASV is responsible for risk assessment and the implementation of state inspections in the field of food of animal origin, animal health and animal welfare.

DIR SAN

Directorate of Public Health

- Risk assessment
- Risk management

Seat: Luxembourg

<http://www.securite-alimentaire.public.lu>



DIR SAN is subordinate to MS. The Division of Food Safety (SECUALIM) within DIR SAN is responsible for risk assessment and the implementation of state food safety controls in the area of food hygiene, HACCP, microbiological agents, contaminants, pesticide residues, GMO, novel food, food supplements, food additives, special dietary food, food labelling, food contact material, irradiation, import of food and beverages of non-animal origin.

In the area of food hygiene, SECUALIM collaborates closely with the customs administration. Common procedures and checklists are in place for inspection and control activities.

The Division of Pharmacy and Medicine (DPM), within DIR SAN is responsible for risk assessment and the implementation of state food safety controls in the area of medicated feed and medicinal products. DPM is the regulatory authority for veterinary medicinal products.

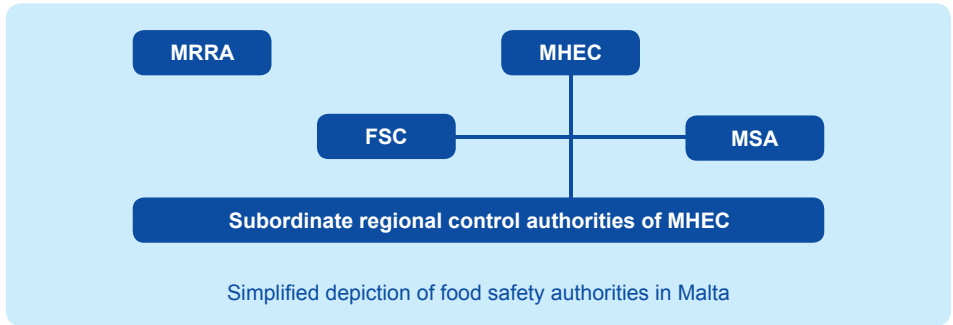
Regional and local levels

Implementation of feed, food and other types of inspections is undertaken by central authorities.

Institutions involved in EFSA pursuant to Article 36 Regulation (EC) No. 178/2002:

1. Centre de Recherche Public de la Santé
2. Laboratoire National de Santé
3. Centre de Recherche Public-Gabriel Lippmann

3.18. Malta



The Food Safety Act is the central legal foundation for food legislation in Malta. Infringement of food regulations can lead to measures under criminal law and consumer damage claims under civil law, whereby the final decision rests with the courts. Government measures with regard to food safety are often based on scientific risk assessment. However, the final decision on the legality of governmental measures rests with the courts.

In Malta risk assessment is institutionally separated from risk management. Risk assessments are not published.

Generally speaking Malta has a national centralised system. Due to the small scale of the services, the offices at central level are responsible not only for policy and co-ordination but also for direct implementation of controls.

Central level

MRRRA
Ministry of Resources and Rural Affairs

- Agricultural policy, food and feed safety
- Risk management

Seat: Valletta
<http://mrra.gov.mt>



MRRRA deals with agricultural policy and, more particularly, food and feed safety in Malta. It is the competent authority for controls of food of animal origin. MRRRA is responsible for guidance, approval and inspection of all types of establishments for food of animal origin and for import controls on food of animal origin and feed.

The area of activity of MRRRA includes, amongst other things, feed, GMOs, zoonoses, and residues of plant protection products and veterinary medicinal products. MRRRA is the regulatory authority for veterinary medicinal products in Malta. The area of work of MRRRA extends beyond food safety to, for instance, plant health, animal health and animal welfare.

MHEC
Ministry for Health, the Elderly and Community Care

- Social and health policy, food safety
- Risk management

Seat: Valletta
<http://www.sahha.gov.mt>



MHEC deals with social policy, health policy and food safety in Malta. It is responsible for controls of foodstuffs and food hygiene. MHEC is re-

sponsible for supervising and co-ordinating the implementation of controls. The actual controls are carried out by seven regional bodies.

The area of activity of MHEC includes, amongst other things, hygiene, novel foods, food supplements, mineral water and drinking water. The area of work of MHEC extends beyond food safety to, for instance, nutrition.

FSC Food Safety Commission

- Risk communication
- Risk management
- Codex Contact Point
- RASFF Contact Point
- Research

Seat: Msida
<http://www.health.gov.mt/fsc/fschome.htm>



FSC is an independent governmental co-ordinating body which reports to MHEC. FSC is responsible for risk management and risk communication. FSC is the coordination office for issues related to food safety and provides a forum for cooperation between MRRA, MHEC and MSA and other entities involved in food safety. FSC is responsible for the registration of all food establishments.

In Malta, the Public Health Laboratory is the National Reference Laboratory pursuant to Regulation (EC) No. 882/2004. It draws on the services of National Reference Laboratories in other EU Member States.

MSA Malta Standards Authority

- Risk assessment
- EFSA Focal Point

Seat: Valletta
<http://www.msa.org.mt>



MSA is a government-appointed authority within the portfolio of the Office of the Prime Minister. The Food Safety Act assigns specific responsibility for risk assessment to MSA. Risk assessments of MSA are used by MRRA and MHEC as the basis for management measures in the field of food safety. MSA assesses risks, identifies new health risks and prepares risk reduction recommendations. The MSA provides technical and scientific advice to FSC.

The area of activity of MSA includes, amongst other things, novel foods, food supplements, health and nutrition claims and natural mineral water. MSA is the regulatory authority for plant protection products in Malta. The area of work of MSA extends beyond food safety to, for instance, cosmetics, biocides and consumer products.

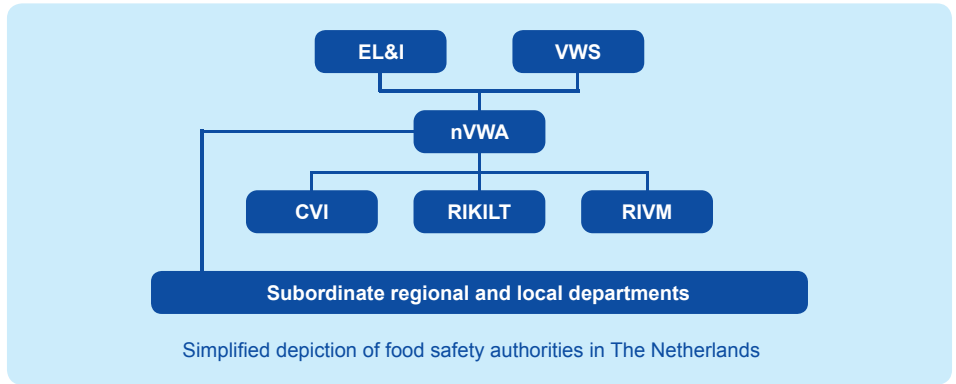
Regional and local levels

The implementation of food inspections is done through seven regional control bodies which are subordinate to MHEC. Coordination of food and feed inspection is carried out at the Food Safety Commission level.

Institutions involved in the EFSA network pursuant to Art. 36 Reg. (EC) No. 178/2002:

In Malta no institution is currently involved in the EFSA network pursuant to Art. 36 Reg. (EC) 178/2002.

3.19. The Netherlands



The Framework Commodities Act is the central legal foundation for food legislation in The Netherlands. Infringement of food regulations can lead to measures under criminal law and consumer damage claims under civil law, whereby the final decision rests with the courts. Government measures with regard to food safety are often based on scientific risk assessment. However, the final decision on the legality of governmental measures rests with the courts.

Based on the Dutch "Independent Risk Assessment Act" from 2006, risk assessment and risk management are largely institutionally separated. Risk assessments are published on the Internet unless there are statutory provisions that prohibit this.

Central level

EL&I
Ministry of Economic Affairs, Agriculture and Innovation

- Agricultural policy, food safety
- Animal health and welfare
- Risk management

Seat: Den Haag
<http://www.rijksoverheid.nl>



EL&I is responsible for agricultural policy and safety of food of animal origin (i.e. during primary production by farmers, growers and fishermen). EL&I prepares draft legislation in this field and ensures the traceability of food of animal origin.

In the Netherlands it is the responsibility of the food producer to ensure food safety and to conduct appropriate day to day quality control. The government however supervises this self-control system ("supervising the supervisor").

EL&I bases risk management measures on risk assessments prepared by the Office for Risk

Assessment and Research (BuRO), a department within the new Food and Consumer Product Safety Authority (nVWA) .

The area of activity of EL&I includes zoonoses, GMOs as well as residues of plant protection products and veterinary medicinal products in animal feed. The area of work of EL&I extends beyond food safety to plant health, plant protection, animal health and animal welfare. EL&I is the regulatory authority for plant protection products and veterinary medicinal products.

VWS
Ministry of Health, Welfare and Sports

- Health policy, food safety
- Risk management

Seat: Den Haag
<http://www.rijksoverheid.nl>



VWS pursues a “good food” policy based on recommendations and guidelines prepared by the Dutch Health Council. VWS is responsible for health policy and safety of food of non-animal origin and prepares draft legislation in this area. VWS bases risk management measures on risk assessments prepared by BuRO, a department within the new Food and Consumer Product Safety Authority (nVWA) .

The area of activity of VWS includes food supplements, novel foods, mineral water, drinking water, botanicals, residues of plant protection products and veterinary medicinal products as well as GMOs in the field of food of non-animal origin. The area of work of VWS extends beyond the field of food safety to cosmetics and consumer products.

nVWA
New Food and Consumer Product Safety Authority

- Risk assessment
- Risk communication
- Risk management
- EFSA Focal Point
- RASFF Contact Point

Seat: Utrecht
<http://www.vwa.nl>



nVWA is an independent specialist authority subordinate to EL&I, also delivering to VWS. In April 2010 three authorities (VWA, PD and AID) were merged into one authority named nVWA. nVWA will operate as one authority from January 2012. The three main tasks of nVWA are the implementation and supervision of food safety control and inspection activities, risk assessment and risk communication. nVWA is also responsible for incident and crisis management, including technical and scientific support and advice to EL&I. Within nVWA risk management is separated functionally from risk assessment.

The Office for Risk Assessment and Research, BuRO, is an independent unit within nVWA and conducts risk assessments on behalf of EL&I and VWS. BuRO is a scientific institution that enjoys independence and its results and scientific opinions are free of specific political, social or scientific interests. BuRO also identifies new health risks, prepares risk reduction recommendations and recommends preventive measures to ensure food and feed safety. Another main area of BuRO is the transparent communication with the public at large and other involved or interested circles. BuRO is also involved in active research.

BuRO is active in the area of novel foods, food supplements, mineral water, drinking water,

GMOs, zoonoses, animal feed, as well as residues of plant protection and veterinary medicinal products.

Several National Reference Laboratories are attached to nVWA, pursuant to Regulation (EC) No. 882/2004.

The area of work of nVWA extends beyond the field of food safety to animal health, animal welfare, plant health and non-food consumer products.

CVI – RIKILT – RIVM

**Central Veterinary Institute (CVI)
Institute of Food Safety (RIKILT)
National Institute of Public Health and
the Environment**

- Risk assessment
- Risk research

Seat: Lelystad, Wageningen, Bilthoven
<http://www.cvi.wur.nl>
<http://www.rikilt.wur.nl>
<http://www.rivm.nl>

CVI, RIKILT and RIVM are independent research organisations. CVI operates in the field of veterinary science, and contributes to protecting the health of animals and humans by undertaking research and making recommendations on animal diseases (zoonoses). RIKILT is an organisation in the field of food and feed safety and human health. RIKILT conducts research on substances in food of plant or animal origin,

animal feed and compound foodstuffs. RIVM is a recognised leading centre of excellence in the area of health, nutrition and environmental protection.

Several National Reference Laboratories are attached to CVI, RIKILT and RIVM, pursuant to Regulation (EC) No. 882/2004.

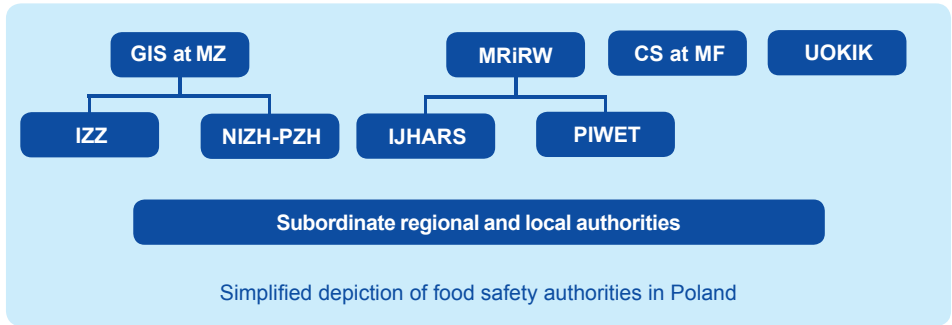
Regional and local levels

The Netherlands are divided in 12 provinces and 441 municipalities. Food and feed inspections are co-ordinated and implemented by regional departments and offices of nVWA.

Institutions involved in the EFSA network pursuant to Article 36 Regulation (EC) No. 178/2002:

1. Food and Consumer Product Safety Authority
2. Institute of Food Safety (RIKILT)
3. National Institute for Public Health and the Environment (RIVM)
4. Central Institute for Animal Disease Control (CVI)
5. Plant Protection Service
6. Institute for Environmental Studies, Vrije Universiteit
7. Board for the Authorisation of Pesticides
8. Alterra B.V.
9. Plant Research International B.V.
10. ASG Veehouderij B.V.
11. Landbouw-Economisch Instituut
12. Utrecht University – Faculty of Veterinary Medicine

3.20. Poland



The central legal foundation for food legislation in Poland is the Food and Nutrition Safety Act of 25th August 2006. Infringement of food regulations can lead to measures under criminal law and consumer damage claims under civil law, whereby the final decision rests with the courts. Government measures with regard to food safety are often based on scientific risk assessment. However, the final decision on the legality of governmental measures rests with the courts. In Poland risk management and risk assessment are institutionally separated. Risk assessments are not published.

MZ is responsible for public health policy and food safety. MZ cooperates with the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (MRiRW) on matters regarding food safety and with both MRiRW and the Ministry of Environment (MS) on matters regarding GMOs. MZ prepares draft legislation in the field of food hygiene, pesticide residues, contaminants and import of foods of non-animal origin. Risk management measures of the MZ are based on scientific risk assessments carried out by the National Food and Nutrition Institute (IZZ) and the National Institute of Public Health – National Institute of Hygiene (NIZP – PZH).

Central level

GIS at MZ Chief Sanitary Inspectorate (GIS) at the Ministry of Health (MZ)

- Health policy and food safety
- Risk management
- EFSA Focal Point
- RASFF Contact Point

Seat: Warsaw
<http://www.mz.gov.pl>
<http://www.pis.gov.pl>

GIS is subordinate to MZ and is the competent authority for food safety in Poland. GIS coordinates and supervises the activities of the State Sanitary Inspection (PIS) which is responsible for official control of all aspects of food safety, i.e. food hygiene, pesticide residues, contaminants, import of food of non-animal origin, food contact materials, food additives, GMOs in food, food supplements and novel foods.

MZ is responsible for the monitoring of contaminants in food of non-animal origin. The Office for Registration of Medicinal Products, Medical Devices and Biocidal Products at MZ is the regulatory authority for veterinary drugs in Poland.



16 National Reference Laboratories are attached to GIS in accordance with Regulation (EC) No. 882/2004. The area of work of MZ extends beyond food safety to, for instance, medicinal products.

MRiRW Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development

- Agricultural policy and safety of food of animal origin
- Risk management

Seat: Warsaw
<http://www.minrol.gov.pl>



MRiRW is responsible for agricultural policy and the safety of food of animal origin and prepares draft legislation in this area. MRiRW is supported by three competent specialist authorities responsible for control and inspection: the General Veterinary Inspectorate (GIW), the Main Inspectorate for Seeds and Plant Health (PIORIN) and the Agricultural and Food Quality Inspection (IJHARS).

The main focus of the work of MRiRW is risk management. Risk management in the area of food of animal origin is based on scientific risk assessments prepared by the National Veterinary Research Institute (PIWET).

The area of activity of MRiRW includes safety of feed, residues of veterinary medicinal products, GMOs and zoonoses. In these areas, MRiRW monitors the activities of the regional and local authorities.

MRiRW is the regulatory authority for pesticides and plant protection products. In the area of food safety, MRiRW cooperates with MZ, and in the field of GMOs with both, MZ and MS. The area of activity of MRiRW extends beyond

food safety to animal health and animal welfare. MRiRW is responsible for the monitoring of contaminants in food of animal origin.

CS at MF Customs Service (CS) at Ministry of Finance (MF)

- Risk management

Seat: Warsaw
<http://www.mf.gov.pl>

Customs Services, is subordinate to MF, and is responsible for the border control of food. Customs Services cooperates with GIW on controls of export and import of animals, food of animal origin and feed, PIORIN on controls of export and import of regulated plants and plant material, and GIS on controls of export and import of food of plant origin.

UOKiK Office of Competition and Consumer Protection

- Risk management

Seat: Warsaw
<http://www.uokik.gov.pl>

UOKiK aims to protect the interests of the consumer and to ensure free and fair competition within a free market. The President of the UOKiK reports directly to the Prime Minister. It is the task of UOKiK to protect the health of consumers and ensure that only safe products that meet the essential requirements set forth in Polish regulations are available on the market. Other tasks of the UOKiK are prevention of dominant entities on the market (cartels) and monitoring of efficiency and impact of state aid on the free market.

IZZ
National Food and Nutrition Institute

- Risk assessment
- Research

Seat: Warsaw
<http://www.izz.waw.pl>



IZZ prepares scientific risk assessments in the area of nutrition and novel foods, and is involved in active research in this area.

NIZP-PZH
**National Institute of Public Health –
 National Institute of Hygiene**

- Risk assessment
- Research

Seat: Warsaw
<http://www.pzh.gov.pl>



NIZP-PZH prepares scientific risk assessments in the area of food additives, biological risks, foreign chemical substances, residues of plant protection products and drinking water. NIZP-PZH is also involved in active research in this area.

PIWET
National Veterinary Research Institute

- Risk assessment
- Research

Seat: Puławy
<http://www.piwet.pulawy.pl>



PIWET prepares scientific risk assessments in the area of feed, residues of veterinary medicinal products and zoonoses. PIWET is also involved in active research in this area.

The Codex Contact Point for Poland is located at the Agricultural and Food Quality Inspection (JHARS), a competent specialist authority within the remit of MRiRW.

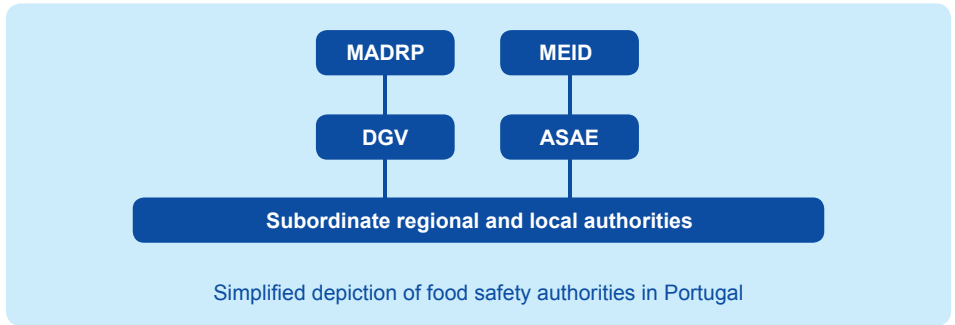
Regional and local levels

The regional and local levels in Poland consist of 16 administrative districts, 379 rural regions and 2,478 municipalities. On these regional and local levels the regional specialist authorities of MZ and MRiRW are responsible for enacting food laws and carrying out food inspections. They are instructed and monitored by MZ and MRiRW in their respective areas of activity.

Institutions involved in the EFSA network pursuant to Article 36 Reg. (EC) No. 178/2002

1. National Veterinary Research Institute
2. National Research Institute of Animal Production
3. Research Institute of Natural Fibres Medicinal Plants
4. National Institute of Public Health – National Institute of Hygiene
5. National Food and Nutrition Institute
6. Institute of Soil Science and Plant Cultivation – State Research Institute (IUNG – PIB)
7. Sea Fisheries Institute in Gdynia
8. Warsaw University of Life Sciences, Faculty of Veterinary Medicine, Department of Food Hygiene and Public Health
9. University of Warmia and Mazury in Olsztyn
10. Research Institute of Pomology and Floriculture

3.21. Portugal



Together with European food laws, Regulation No. 113/2006 is the central legal foundation for food legislation in Portugal. Infringement of food regulations can lead to measures under criminal law and consumer damage claims under civil law, whereby the final decision rests with the courts. Government measures with regard to food safety are often based on scientific risk assessment. However, the final decision on the legality of governmental measures rests with the courts.

In Portugal there is no institutional separation of risk assessment and risk communication from risk management. Risk assessments are not published.

Central level

MADRP
Ministry of Agriculture, Rural Development and Fisheries

- Agricultural policy, food safety
- Risk management
- Codex Contact Point
- RASFF Contact Point

Seat: Lisbon
<http://portal.min-agricultura.pt>

Within the MADRP, the Policy and Planning Office (GPP) is in charge of coordinating legisla-

tion, preparing bills and the multi-annual control plan. It is also responsible for the implementation of food safety controls for food of non-animal origin. Most activities in the area of food safety and food inspections are supervised by the MADRP. The Veterinary Directorate (DGV) is a subordinate specialist authority of MADRP.

The area of work of MADRP extends beyond the field of food safety to, for instance, plant health, animal health, animal welfare and biocides.

Three National Reference Laboratories pursuant to Regulation (EC) 882/2004 are attached to the National Institute for Biological Resources (INRB). INRB is subordinate to MADRP.

MEID
Ministry of Economy, Innovation and Development

- Consumer policy, food safety
- Risk management

Seat: Lisbon
<http://www.min-economia.pt>

MEID deals with consumer policy and, particularly, food safety in Portugal. The Economy and Food Safety Standards Authority (ASAE) is the competent specialist authority that supports the work of MEID.

ASAE Economy and Food Safety Standards Authority

- Risk assessment
- Risk communication
- Risk management
- EFSA Focal Point

Seat: Lisbon
<http://www.asae.pt>



As a subordinate specialist authority of MEID, ASAE is responsible for risk assessment, risk communication and risk management (food inspection) in the field of food safety.

ASAE operates as the national authority with responsibility to carry out inspections to combat and prevent fraud in all economic areas, including food, feed and residues. It is also responsible for risk assessment and communication in relation to food and feed. This is handled by a Scientific Directorate that coordinates all EFSA-related activities including the Portuguese representation in EFSA's Advisory Forum and Focal Point. The organic structure of this Authority covers the whole country and several Central and Regional Control Services.

The area of activity of ASAE includes, amongst other things, feed, novel foods, food supplements, GMOs, zoonoses, residues of plant protection products as well as contaminants in meat, fish, plant products and mineral water. (Note: Safety of drinking water, is responsibility of the regulatory authority for water and waste). The area of work of ASAE extends beyond food safety to, for instance, plant health, animal health and animal welfare.

One National Reference Laboratory is attached to ASAE pursuant to Regulation (EC) No. 882/2004.

DGV Directorate-General for Veterinary Issues

- Risk assessment
- Risk management

Seat: Lisbon
<http://www.dgv.min-agricultura.pt>



DGV is the subordinate specialist authority of MADRP. Based on its own science-based risk assessments, DGV implements state food policy and carries out inspections.

Regarding the operation of control systems for food and feed safety, animal health and animal welfare, activities are carried out through five regional authorities, which report directly to DGV.

The area of activity of DGV includes, amongst other things, GMO feed, zoonoses, residues of veterinary medicinal products. DGV is the regulatory authority for veterinary medicinal products in Portugal. By contrast, the Directorate-General for Agriculture and Rural Development (DGADR) is the regulatory authority for plant protection products.

The area of work of DGV extends beyond the field of food safety to, for instance, animal health, animal nutrition, transmissible spongiform encephalopathies, animal by-products, veterinary medicinal products and animal welfare.

DGADR**Directorate-General for Agriculture and Rural Development**

- Risk assessment
- Risk management

Seat: Lisbon

<http://www.dgadr.pt/>

DGADR is a subordinate specialist authority of MADRP and is active in the field of agriculture, plant genetics, plant health and plant protection products, including pesticide residues in plants.

As the national authority for plant health, DGADR develops standards for the regulation of plant protection products. DGADR plans and implements national control programmes on residues of plant protection products (including pesticides). DGADR is responsible for risk assessment and risk management in this area. The area of activity of DGADR includes seeds and plant propagation materials, certification of national plant varieties, genetically modified seeds and plant varieties, as well as the prevention of the introduction of plant diseases into Portugal.

Regional and local levels

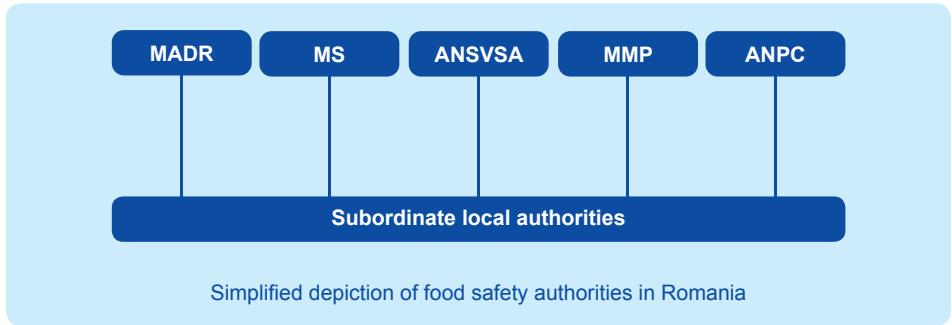
Portugal is administratively divided into five regions on the mainland (North, Centre, Lisbon and Tejo's Valley, Alentejo and Algarve) and two autonomous regions (Azores and Madeira). The regions on the mainland do not have any legislative powers but Azores and Madeira each have an elected assembly with devolved powers to enact legislation.

Institutions involved in the EFSA network pursuant to Article 36 Regulation (EU) No. 178/2002:

1. Economy and Food Safety Standards Authority
2. Instituto Nacional de Saúde

3. Direcção-Geral de Protecção das Culturas
4. National Institute of Pharmacy and Medicines
5. Direcção Geral de Veterinária
6. Laboratório Nacional de Investigação Veterinária
7. National Institute for Engineering, Technology and Innovation
8. Faculdade de Farmácia da Universidade de Lisboa
9. Universidade de Lisboa Faculdade de Medicina Veterinária
10. Instituto Superior de Engenharia – Universidade do Algarve
11. Universidade de Lisboa
12. University of Coimbra
13. Clínica Universitária de Medicina – Faculdade de Medicina – Coimbra
14. Instituto Superior de Ciências da Saúde Egas Moniz
15. University of Porto, Faculty of Nutrition and Food Sciences
16. Faculdade de Medicina da Universidade do Porto
17. Faculdade de Farmacia da Universidade do Porto
18. ICETA Instituto de Ciências e Tecnologias Agrárias e Agro-Alimentares
19. Área Departamental de Ciencia e Tecnologia de Alimentos, Escola Superior Agrária Instituto Politécnico de Beja
20. Instituto Politécnico de Leiria
21. Instituto Politécnico de Santarém
22. Instituto Superior de Agronomia
23. Universidade Lusófona de Humanidades e Tecnologia
24. Universidade Católica Portuguesa – Escola Superior de Biotecnologia
25. ITQB-UNL
26. Escola Superior Agrária – Instituto Politécnico de Bragança
27. University of Aveiro – Food Biochemistry Group
28. Faculty of Sciences and Technology/UNL
29. Universidade do Minho
30. Instituto de Ciências Agrárias Mediterrânicas

3.22. Romania



Romania

Law No. 150/2004 (with amendments) is the legal foundation for food and feed legislation in Romania. Infringement of food and feed regulations can lead to measures under criminal law and consumer damage claims under civil law, whereby the final decision rests with the courts. Government measures with regard to food safety are often based on scientific risk assessment.

In Romania there is no institutional separation of risk assessment and risk management. Risk assessments are not published on the Internet.

Central level

MADR
Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development

- Risk assessment
- Risk communication
- Risk management

Seat: Bucharest
<http://www.madr.ro>



MADR deals with agricultural policy and food safety in Romania. It prepares draft legislation in the area of food and feed of non-animal origin, residues of plant protection products and cultivation of GMOs. MADR also carries out risk assessments in these fields. Activities of MADR with regards to plant protection products are supported by the National Environmental Protection Agency and the Ministry of Health.

Two National Reference Laboratories are attached to MADR pursuant to Regulation (EC) No. 882/2004.

MS**Ministry of Health**

- Risk assessment
- Risk communication
- Risk management

Seat: Bucharest
<http://www.ms.ro>



MS is responsible for health protection and food safety in Romania. MS prepares draft legislation in the field of food safety and is responsible for official controls in the area of food safety. The area of activity of MS includes novel foods, food supplements, food for populations with special nutritional requirements, food additives, enzymes and flavourings, treatment of food with ionizing irradiation, food contact materials as well as mineral water. MS is also responsible for risk assessment in these areas.

ANSVSA**National Sanitary Veterinary and Food Safety Authority**

- Risk assessment
- Risk communication
- Risk management, border controls
- Codex Contact Point
- EFSA Focal Point
- RASFF Contact Point

Seat: Bucharest
<http://www.ansvsa.ro>



ANSVSA is subordinate to the Romanian Government and activities of ANSVSA are coordinated by the prime minister of Romania. ANSVSA manages all activities in the area of food safety – from the raw materials to the consumer. ANSVSA is responsible for official control, prepara-

tion of draft legislation as well as preparation of risk assessments in the following areas: contaminants, residues of plant protection products, import of animal and plant products, traceability and labeling of genetically modified food and feed, zoonoses, veterinary medicinal products and their residues, feed, animal health and welfare.

ANSVA ensures that HACCP and hygienic requirements are implemented in food production and catering businesses.

National Reference Laboratories pursuant to Regulation (EC) No. 882/2004 are subordinate to ANSVSA and attached to the Institute of Diagnosis and Animal Health, the Institute of Hygiene and Veterinary Public Health, the State Sanitary Veterinary and Food Safety Laboratory and the Institute for Control of Biological Products and Veterinary Medicines.

MMP**Ministry of Environment and Forests**

- Risk assessment
- Risk communication
- Risk management

Seat: Bucharest
<http://www.mmediu.ro>



MMP deals with environmental policy and is the main competent authority for plant protection products and GMOs. MMP authorises and controls the use of GMOs and plant protection products and monitors their impact on the environment. In this area MMP is supported by the National Protection Agency and the National Environmental Guard. Authorization of plant protection products in Romania requires the approval of three ministries, MADR, MS and MMP. MMP is also responsible for the management of obsolete pesticides.

ANPC
National Authority for Consumer
Protection

- Risk management

Seat: Bucharest
<http://www.anpc.ro>

ANPC monitors whether food, food advertising, and food labelling is conform with legal requirements. ANPC also handles consumer complaints.

Regional and local levels

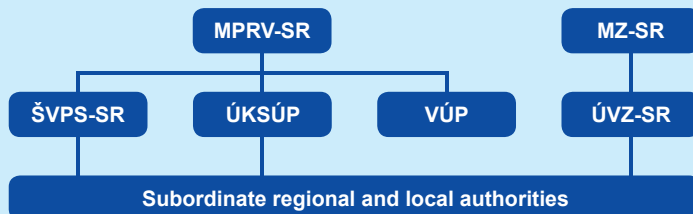
Romania has a unitary governmental structure with decentralised regional administration offices. The regional level (42 administrative districts) has no autonomous competency. The regional administration supervises the work of local authorities. All authorities (MADR, MS, ANSVA, MMP and ANPC) have regional offices that carry out inspections and control in the ar-

ea of food and feed safety, plant protection and plant health as well as veterinary inspections.

Institutions involved in the EFSA network pursuant to Art. 36 Regulation (EC) No. 178/2002:

1. Romanian Sanitary Veterinary and Food Safety Authority
2. Institute for Diagnosis and Animal Health
3. Ministry of Public Health – Department of Public Health Authority and Department of Sanitary State Inspection
4. Institute for Hygiene and Veterinary Public Health
5. Banat’s University of Agricultural Science and Veterinary Medicine
6. Sanitary Veterinary and Food Safety Directorate of Bucharest – Sanitary Veterinary Laboratory of State
7. University of Agricultural Sciences and Veterinary Medicine – Cluj Napoca
8. University Dunarea De Jos – Faculty of Food Science and Engineering

3.23. Slovak Republic



Simplified depiction of food safety authorities in the Slovak Republic

The central legal foundation for food legislation in Slovakia is the act on foodstuffs (No. 152/1995 Coll.). Infringement of food regulations can lead to measures under criminal law and consumer damage claims under civil law, whereby the final decision rests with the courts. Government measures with regard to food safety are often based on scientific risk assessment. However, the final decision on the legality of governmental measures rests with the courts.

In Slovakia risk assessment and risk management are institutionally separated. Risk assessments are published on the Internet.

Central level

MPRV-SR Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development

- Coordination of risk assessment
- Risk communication
- Risk management
- Codex Contact Point
- EFSA Focal Point

Seat: Bratislava
<http://www.mpsr.sk>



MPRV-SR is responsible for agricultural policy, animal health and welfare, animal feed, food safety, plant health and GMOs. MPRV-SR is involved in risk communication and the coordination of risk assessment. MPRV-SR manages and coordinates the official control authorities in the area of food and feed safety (ŠVPS-SR and ÚKSÚP). The Food Safety and Nutrition Department of MPRV-SR coordinates laboratory analysis and authorises laboratories to conduct analytical work (including designation of national reference laboratories).

The Commission for Food Safety and Nutrition is an advisory body of the Food Safety and Nutrition Department of MPRV-SR. The Commission issues advice with regards to nutrition and food safety throughout the food chain, particularly with regards to creation and implementation of strategies and policies in this area. Scientific risk assessments are prepared by scientific bodies, research institutions and universities.

Several National Reference Laboratories are attached to MPRV-SR pursuant to Regulation (EC) No. 882/2004.

ŠVPS-SR
State Veterinary and Food Administration of the Slovak Republic

- Risk management
- RASFF Contact Point

Seat: Bratislava
<http://www.svssr.sk>



ŠVPS-SR is subordinate to MPRV-SR and responsible for the official control of animal health and welfare, food of animal and non-animal origin at all stages of production, processing and distribution, except in the catering sector, which is the responsibility of the Ministry of Health (MZ-SR). The area of activity of ŠVPS-SR extends to feed materials of animal origin, animal feed, medicated feed, animal by-products, veterinary medicines and their residues.

ŠVPS-SR manages and coordinates the activities of the State Veterinary Institute (ŠVÚ), three State Veterinary and Food Institutes (ŠVPÚ), the Institute for State Control of Veterinary Biopreparations and Medicaments (ÚŠKVBL), and the Institute of Postgraduate Study for Veterinary Surgeons (IVVL).

The State Veterinary Institute (ŠVÚ) and the three State Veterinary and Food Institutes (ŠVPÚ) are designated by MPRV-SR as official laboratories to conduct analysis of samples taken during official controls. These laboratories are accredited in accordance with EN ISO/IEC 17025. The regulatory authority for veterinary drugs is the Institute for State control of Veterinary Biopreparation and Medicines (Seat: Nitra, <http://www.uskvbl.sk/>).

ÚKSÚP
Central Controlling and Testing Institute in Agriculture

- Risk management

Seat: Bratislava
<http://www.uksup.sk>



ÚKSÚP is subordinate to MPRV-SR and responsible for the official control of the agricultural sector. The activities of ÚKSÚP cover plant health, seeds and seedlings, plant varieties, plant protection products (PPP), animal feed and animal nutrition. ÚKSÚP assists during drafting of legislation and provides advisory services.

ÚKSÚP performs phytosanitary controls on imported and exported plants and plant materials at three border crossing points. ÚKSÚP is the competent authority for organic farming in Slovakia designated by the Department of Environmental Protection and Organic Farming (DEPOF).

VÚP
Food Research Institute

- Risk assessment

Seat: Bratislava
<http://www.vup.sk>



VÚP is subordinate to MPRV-SR and coordinates and prepares risk assessments, is active in research and develops new analytical methods and techniques. The Institute acts as part of the Rapid Alert System for Feed and Food (RASFF) and provides scientific opinions with regards to contaminants and pesticides. VÚP is also involved in drafting food legislation. VÚP provides training for both businesses and official authorities and is active in education and information with regards to food.

MZ-SR**Ministry of Health of the Slovak Republic**

- Risk management

Seat: Bratislava

<http://www.health.gov.sk>

MZ-SR is responsible for health policy and food safety and prepares draft legislation in this area. MZ-SR manages, coordinates and controls the performance of the Public Health Authority of the Slovak Republic (ÚVZ-SR), which is responsible for all inspection and control activities in the hotel, restaurant and catering sector, including food supplements, novel food, foods intended for particular nutritional uses (including foods for infants and young children), foodstuffs treated with ionising radiation as well as natural mineral waters, spring water and bottled water.

MZ-SR has authorized several laboratories to conduct laboratory analysis of natural mineral water and other samples taken during official food control. All these laboratories are accredited according with EN ISO/IEC 17025 by the SNAS (Slovak National Accreditation Service), DAP (Deutsches Akkreditierungssystem Prüfwesen) or CIA (Czech Accreditation Institute).

Several National Reference Laboratories are attached to MZ-SR pursuant to Regulation (EC) No. 882/2004.

ÚVZ-SR**Public Health Authority of the Slovak Republic**

- Risk management

Seat: Bratislava

<http://www.uvzsr.sk>

ÚVZ-SR is subordinate to MZ-SR and is the competent authority responsible for coordinating the implementation of official food inspection and control activities in the hotel, restaurant and catering sector, including food supplements, novel food, foods intended for particular nutritional uses (including foods for infants and young children), foodstuffs treated with ionising radiation as well as natural mineral waters, spring water and bottled water.

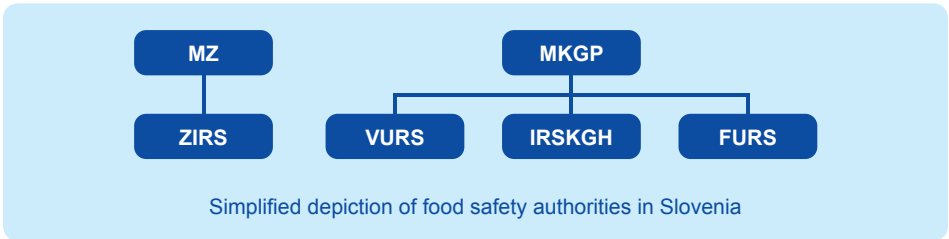
Regional and local levels

The Slovak Republic consists of 8 regions and 79 districts. Food and feed inspections, as well as veterinary and phytosanitary care are coordinated and conducted by ŠVPS-SR, ÚKSÚP and ÚVZ-SR. ŠVPS-SR is supported by 8 regional and 40 district Veterinary and Food Authorities, as well as 4 laboratories and 3 border inspection posts. ÚVZ SR is supported by 36 regional authorities and 10 laboratories.

Institutions involved in the EFSA network pursuant to Art. 36 Reg. (EC) No. 178/2002:

1. Research Institute for Animal Production
2. Public Health Authority of the Slovak Republic
3. Regional Public Health Authority in Proprad
4. Central Agricultural Inspection and Testing Institute
5. State Veterinary and Food Institute – Bratislava
6. State Veterinary and Food Institute – Dolny Kubin
7. Food Research Institute
8. State Veterinary and Food Institute – Kosice
9. Slovak Medical University
10. University of Veterinary Medicine
11. Slovak University of Agriculture
12. Slovak University of Technology, Faculty of Chemical and Food Technology
13. Comenius University, Faculty of Pharmacy
14. Institute of Neuroimmunology, SAS
15. State Veterinary Institute – Zvolen
16. Institute of Plant Genetics and Biotechnology, SAS

3.24. Slovenia



The legal foundation for food legislation in Slovenia is Public Administration Act No. 52/2002 and Government Regulation No. 120/2005 (with amendments). Infringement of food regulations can lead to measures under criminal law and consumer damage claims under civil law, whereby the final decision rests with the courts. Government measures with regard to food safety are often based on scientific risk assessment. However, the final decision on the legality of governmental measures rests with the courts.

In Slovenia risk assessment and risk management are institutionally separated. Risk assessments are not published on the Internet.

Central level

MKGP
Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Food

- Risk communication
- Risk management
- Codex Contact Point
- EFSA Focal Point

Seat: Ljubljana
<http://www.mkgp.gov.si>



MKGP is responsible for policy and legislative framework in the area of agriculture, fisheries, forestry as well as food and feed safety and quality. The area of activity of MKGP also includes residues of veterinary medicinal products and plant protection products, zoonoses and GMOs. The area of work of MKGP extends beyond food and feed safety to animal health, animal welfare and plant health. MKGP is the regulatory authority for pesticides.

MKGP is supported by three control and inspection authorities, the Veterinary Administration of the Republic of Slovenia (VURS), the Inspectorate of the Republic of Slovenia for Agriculture, Forestry and Food (IRSKGH) and the Phytosanitary Administration of the Republic of Slovenia (FURS).

MKGP and MZ request risk assessments from appointed scientific institutions and research organizations, such as the National Institute of Public Health, the Regional Institute of Public Health Maribor, the Agricultural Institute of Slovenia, the Institute for Hop-Growing and Brewing of Slovenia, the University of Ljubljana, the Veterinary Faculty – National Veterinary Institute or the National Institute of Biology.

VURS The Veterinary Administration of the Republic of Slovenia

- Risk management
- Inspection and control

Seat: Ljubljana
<http://www.vurs.gov.si>

VURS is subordinate to MKGP and responsible for official control of food of animal origin, safety of feed, animal health, animal welfare, zoonoses and residues of veterinary medicinal products.

IRSKGH Inspectorate of the Republic of Slovenia for Agriculture, Forestry and Food

- Risk management
- Inspection and control
- RASFF Contact Point

Seat: Ljubljana
http://www.mkgp.gov.si/si/delovna_podrocja/organi_v_sestavu/inspektorat_rs_za_kmetijstvo_gozdarstvo_hrano/

IRSKGH is subordinate to MKGP and responsible for the official control of food of non-animal origin, the quality and labelling of feed and residues of plant protection products.

FURS Phytosanitary Administration of the Republic of Slovenia

- Risk assessment
- Risk management

Seat: Ljubljana
<http://www.furs.si>

FURS is subordinate to MKGP and in charge of plant health and plant protection products (pesticides), including risk assessment in the approval process of plant protection products.

MZ Ministry of Health

- Risk communication
- Risk management

Seat: Ljubljana
<http://www.mz.gov.si>



The mission of MZ is to ensure public health. MZ is responsible for the safety of specific foods and drinking water. The area of activity of MZ includes healthcare and health insurance, production, trade and supply of medicines and medicinal products as well as nutrition and hygiene. MZ is responsible for food hygiene and safety in the catering industry, food for particular nutritional uses, food supplements and food contact materials. MZ is the regulatory authority for veterinary drugs.

MZ is supported by the Health Inspectorate of the Republic of Slovenia (ZIRS) which is responsible for control and inspection in this area.

Several national reference laboratories for food and feed are attached to MKGP and MZ pursuant to Regulation (EC) No. 882/2004, including The National Veterinary Institute, National Insti-

tute of Public Health, Regional Institute of Public Health Maribor, Regional Institute of Public Health Nova Gorica, National Institute of Biology and the Agricultural Institute of Slovenia.

ZIRS Health Inspectorate of the Republic of Slovenia

- Risk management
- Inspection and control

Seat: Ljubljana
<http://www.zi.gov.si>

ZIRS is subordinate to MZ and performs a number of control and inspection activities with the aim to ensure and protect public health. ZIRS is the main competent authority for official control of food safety, safety of food supplements, food contact materials and foods for particular nutritional uses. ZIRS is also responsible for control and inspection within the catering sector. Amongst other things, the activity of ZIRS also includes the safety of cosmetic products and toys.

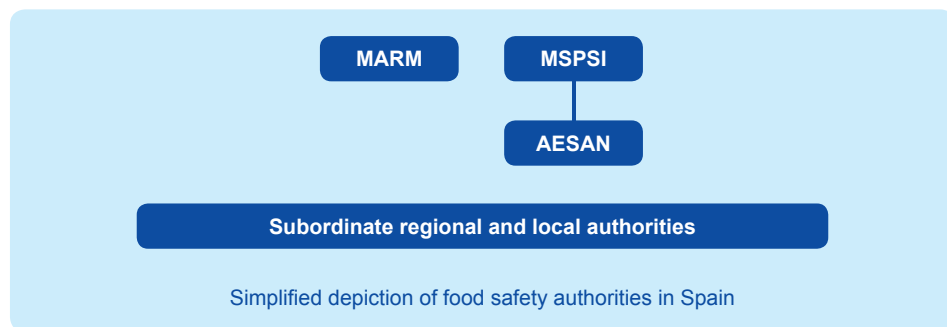
Regional and local levels

All authorities responsible for official control operate both at the central as well as the regional level.

Institutions involved in the EFSA network pursuant to Article 36 Reg. (EC) No. 178/2002:

1. National Institute of Public Health
2. Agricultural Institute of Slovenia
3. Slovenian Institute for Hop Research and Brewing
4. University of Ljubljana – Veterinary Faculty and National Veterinary Institute
5. University of Ljubljana – Biotechnical Faculty: Department of Agronomy, Zootechnical Department, Department of Food Science and Technology
6. University of Ljubljana – Biotechnical Faculty: Zootechnical Department
7. University of Ljubljana – Biotechnical Faculty: Department of Food Science and Technology
8. University of Maribor, Faculty of Agriculture and Life Sciences and Medical Faculty
9. “Jozef Stefan” Institute
10. National Institute of Biology

3.25 Spain



Regulation (EC) No. 178/2002 is the central foundation for food legislation in Spain. Infringement of food regulations can lead to measures under criminal law and consumer damage claims under civil law, whereby the final decision rests with the courts. Government measures with regard to food safety are often based on scientific risk assessment. However, the final decision on the legality of governmental measures rests with the courts.

In Spain there is no institutional separation of risk assessment and risk management. Risk assessments are published on the Internet unless there are statutory provisions that prohibit this.

Central level

MARM
Ministry of Environment, Rural and
Marine Affairs

- Agricultural policy, food safety
- Risk assessment
- Risk management

Seat: Madrid
<http://www.marm.es>



MARM deals with agricultural policy, feed safety and the safety of food of animal and plant origin during primary production. MARM prepares draft legislation and is responsible for the coordination of state food inspections in this area. MARM is also responsible for the preparation of risk assessments with regards to residues of plant protection products and animal feed. MARM is the regulatory authority for plant protection products.

The area of activity of MARM includes GMOs, zoonoses and veterinary medicinal products. MARM is the regulatory authority for pesticides, i.e. MARM registers, authorises and monitors the use of pesticides. However, before MARM authorises the use of pesticides, AESAN is consulted to provide a risk assessment of residues in food, MSPSI is consulted to assess the safety of the user, and MARM itself assesses the efficacy of the pesticide in question and its safety for the environment.

The area of work of MARM extends beyond food safety to plant health, animal health and animal welfare.

Four National Reference Laboratories are attached to MARM pursuant to Regulation (EC) No. 882/2004.

MSPSI
Ministry of Health, Social Policy and
Equal Opportunities

- Health policy, food safety
- Risk management

Seat: Madrid
<http://www.mspsi.es>



MSPSI deals with health policy and food safety. MSPSI prepares draft legislation in the field of food (secondary food production) and is responsible for the coordination of state food inspections in this area. MSPSI is in charge of control and inspection of food of animal and plant origin during import, export and transit. MSPSI is also responsible for the control and monitoring of residues of plant protection products in food of animal origin.

The area of work of MSPSI extends beyond food safety to nutrition, and MSPSI is supported by the Spanish Food Safety and Nutrition Agency (AESAN).

The regulatory authority for veterinary medicinal products is the Spanish Agency for Medicines and Health Products, a subordinate agency of MSPSI.

AESAN
Spanish Food Safety and Nutrition Agency

- Risk assessment
- Risk communication
- Risk management
- Codex Contact Point
- EFSA Focal Point
- RASFF Contact Point

Seat: Madrid
<http://www.aesan.msc.es>



AESAN is a subordinate specialist authority within the portfolio of MSPSI. AESAN is the competent authority for all legislative projects with regards to safety of food available in Spain, this includes incorporation of EU directives into national law as well as new national regulations.

As a scientific institution that enjoys independence in terms of the results of its opinions, AESAN prepares expert reports on risk assessment, particularly in conjunction with novel foods, residues of veterinary medicinal products, food supplements, zoonoses and mineral waters, drinking water. AESAN prepares recommendations for risk reduction and identifies new health risks. AESAN is also responsible for the risk management of GMOs.

Other main areas of AESAN are research and transparent communication with the public at large, science and other involved or interested circles. AESAN is also involved in the coordination of state food inspections. The area of work of AESAN extends beyond food safety to nutrition.

Two National Reference Laboratories are attached to AESAN pursuant to Regulation (EC) No. 882/2004.

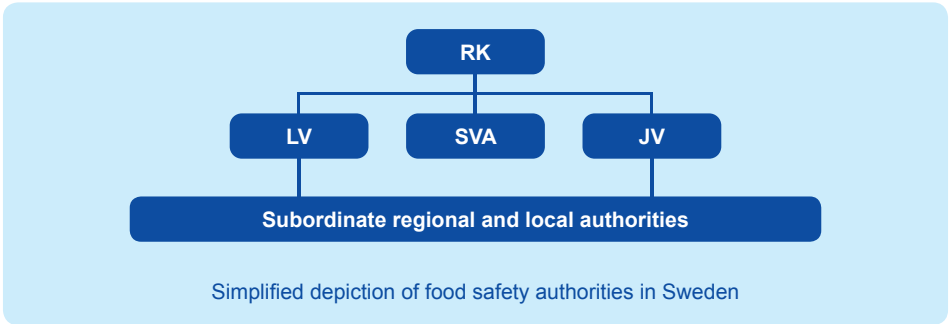
Regional and local levels

The regional and local levels in Spain consist of 17 autonomous regions, two autonomous towns (Ceuta and Melilla) and 52 provinces. The Catalan and Basque food safety authorities carry out risk assessments at the regional level. The implementation of feed and food inspections is task of regional and local authorities.

Institutions involved in the EFSA network pursuant to Art. 36 Reg. (EC) No. 178/2002:

1. Centro Nacional de Alimentación
2. Consejo Superior Investigaciones Científicas
3. Community Reference laboratory on Marine Biotoxins
4. Laboratorio Regional de Salud Pública de la Comunidad de Madrid
5. Laboratori Agroalimentari
6. Laboratorio de Salud Pública de la Delegación Provincial de la Consejería de Sanidad de Lugo
7. Departamento de Nutrición, Bromatología y Tecnología de los Alimentos, Facultad de veterinaria, Universidad Complutense
8. Universidad de Córdoba
9. Universidad Complutense de Madrid
10. Universidad de las Islas Baleares – Laboratorio de Biología Molécula, Nutrición y Biotecnología
11. Drug Analysis Service – Universidad Autónoma de Barcelona – Facultad de Veterinaria
12. Grupo de Investigación Dh03 – Universidad de León – Facultad de Veterinaria
13. Fundació Centre de Recerca en Sanitat Animal
14. Laboratorio Arbitral Agroalimentario de Madrid
15. Agència Catalana de Seguretat Alimentària
16. Institut de Recerca i Tecnologia Agroalimentàries
17. Laboratorio Central de Veterinaria
18. Laboratory of Mycology
19. Nutrición y Bromatología, Facultad de Veterinaria, Universidad de Murcia
20. Institute of Nutrition and Food Technology
21. Saluvet Group
22. Elika

3.26. Sweden



The Food Act is the central legal foundation in food legislation in Sweden. Infringement of food regulations can lead to measures under criminal law and consumer damage claims under civil law, whereby the final decision rests with the courts. Government measures with regard to food safety are often based on scientific risk assessment. However, the final decision on the legality of governmental measures rests with the courts.

In Sweden there is no institutional separation of risk assessment from risk management. Risk assessments are published on the Internet unless there are statutory provisions that prohibit this.

Central level

RK
Ministry of Rural Affairs

- Agricultural policy, food safety
- Risk management

Seat: Stockholm
<http://www.regeringen.se/sb/d/1473>

RK is responsible for agricultural policy and food safety in Sweden. The main focus of RK's work is risk management and the coordination of state tasks in the field of food safety. The work of RK is supported by The National Food Administration (LV), the Swedish Board of Agriculture (JV) and the Swedish National Veterinary Institute (SVA).

The area of activity of RK extends beyond food safety to plant health, animal health, animal feed and animal welfare.

LV National Food Administration

- Risk assessment
- Risk communication
- Risk management
- Codex Contact Point
- EFSA Focal Point
- RASFF Contact Point

Seat: Uppsala
<http://www.slv.se>



LV is an independent, non-ministerial government authority. Nonetheless, LV is accountable to the government and RK.

In the area of food safety, LV is responsible for risk assessment, risk communication and risk management. LV prepares draft legislation on the basis of its own science-based risk assessments. LV is also responsible for state food inspections and, if necessary, for the subsequent information of the government of the outcome of the control and inspection activities.

The area of activity of LV includes novel foods, food supplements, GMOs, food borne infections, mineral water, drinking water, residues of both plant protection products and veterinary medicinal products. However, the regulatory authority for plant protection products is the Swedish Chemicals Inspectorate and the regulatory authority for veterinary medicinal products is the Medical Product Agency (Läkemedelsverket).

The area of work of LV extends beyond food safety to, for instance, nutrition.

JV Swedish Board of Agriculture

- Risk assessment
- Risk communication
- Risk management

Seat: Jönköping
<http://www.jordbruksverket.se>



JV an independent, non-ministerial government authority. Nonetheless, JV is accountable to the government and RK.

In the area of feed safety, JV is responsible for risk assessment, risk communication and risk management. It prepares draft legislation on the basis of its own science-based risk assessments. JV is also responsible for state feed inspections and if necessary, subsequent information of the government of the outcome of control and inspection activities.

The area of activity of JV includes residues of plant protection products and GMOs in feed. The area of activity of JV extends beyond food safety to plant health, animal health and animal welfare.

SVA Swedish National Veterinary Institute

- Risk assessment
- Risk communication

Seat: Uppsala
<http://www.sva.se>



SVA is subordinate to RK and supports the work of JV with laboratory analytical services, epidemiological and microbiological expertise. SVA prepares science-based risk assessments

particularly in the field of zoonoses and animal health. The area of work of SVA extends beyond food safety to animal health.

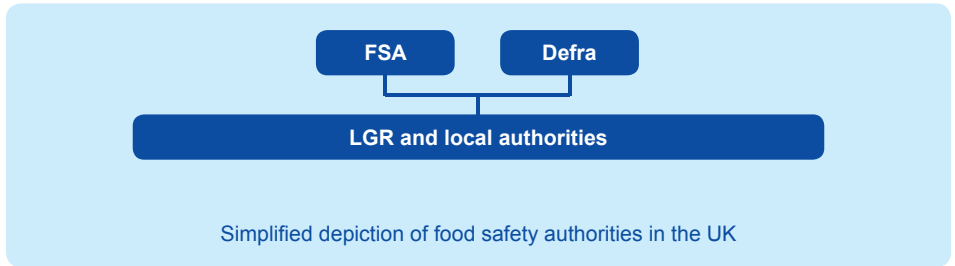
Regional and local levels

The regional level in Sweden consists of 21 country authorities and the local level of 290 municipal authorities. The country authorities are responsible for the coordination of food inspections at the regional level. However, in some cases, activities of the regional authorities are steered by the government. Municipal authorities also carry out food inspections at farms, they work and take their decisions independently.

Institutions involved in the EFSA network pursuant to Article 36 Reg. (EC) 178/2002:

1. National Food Administration Sweden (EFSA Focal Point)
2. National Veterinary Institute
3. Swedish Chemicals Inspectorate
4. Swedish Institute for Food and Biotechnology
5. Swedish Museum of Natural History, Contaminant Research Group
6. Swedish Environmental Protection Agency
7. Swedish Institute for Infectious Disease Control
8. Karolinska Institute
- 8.1. Veterinary resources
- 8.2. Institute of Environmental Medicine
- 8.3. Microbiological and Tumor Biological Center
9. Stockholm University
- 9.1. Department of Applied Environmental Science
- 9.2. Department of Environmental Chemistry
10. Örebro University Hospital
11. Swedish University of Agricultural Science
12. Göteborg University
13. MTM Research Centre at Örebro University
14. Lund University
15. Faculty of Natural Resources and Agricultural Sciences, SLU
16. Swedish University of Agricultural Sciences, SLU
17. Unit for Agricultural Entomology, SLU
18. Department of Crop Production Ecology, SLU
19. Uppsala University

3.27. United Kingdom



The central legal foundations in food legislation in the United Kingdom are the Food Safety Act 1990 and the General Food Regulations 2004. The Food Safety Act 1990 is the framework for all the food laws in Great Britain, with similar legislation in Northern Ireland. The General Food Regulations 2004 bring the Food Safety Act 1990 into line with Regulation (EC) No. 178/2002 and allow enforcement of the food safety requirements of this Regulation.

Infringement of food regulations can lead to measures under criminal law and consumer damage claims under civil law, whereby the final decision rests with the courts. Government measures with regard to food safety are often based on scientific risk assessment. However, the final decision on the legality of governmental measures rests with the courts.

In the United Kingdom there is no institutional separation of risk assessment, risk communication and risk management. Risk assessments are published on the Internet unless there are statutory provisions that prohibit this.

FSA
Food Standards Agency

- Risk assessment
- Risk communication
- Risk management
- EFSA Focal Point
- RASFF Contact Point
- Research

Seat: central office in London; regional offices in England (York), Northern Ireland, Scotland and Wales
<http://www.food.gov.uk/>



FSA is the central authority in the field of food safety in the United Kingdom. It is an independent non-ministerial Government Department, governed by an independent Chair and non-executive Board responsible for overall strategic direction of the Agency and for ensuring it meets its legal obligations. It is accountable to the British Parliament, the Northern Ireland Assembly, the Scottish Parliament and the National Assembly of Wales through Health Ministers. Besides questions about standards for food safety, the FSA is also responsible for meat inspection duties in fresh meat premises in England, Scotland and Wales (which is the responsibility of DARD in Northern Ireland).

FSA responsibilities also include monitoring of local enforcement authorities. FSA is a UK wide body with its headquarters in London and offices in York (England), Northern Ireland, Scotland and Wales to ensure its priorities are delivered in a country-specific context. Each office also has its own distinct areas of work. On relevant issues, FSA cooperates closely with local authorities. FSA receives information, advice and proposals from its expert scientific committees. FSA normally publishes risk assessments on the Internet, and the main policy issues are decided by the FSA Board in open session in the light of scientific and other evidence. FSA informs the government and public at large.

FSA's area of work includes, amongst other things, food additives and contaminants, microbiological safety of food, feed, GMOs, novel foods and food supplements. FSA also has a watchdog role in the authorisation and surveillance of pesticides and veterinary medicines.

National Reference Laboratories are appointed by FSA in accordance with Regulation (EC) No. 882/2004. FSA has posted a list on the Internet of the laboratories that are attached to authorities, hospitals and private companies.

Defra Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs

- Risk assessment
- Risk management
- Risk communication

Seat: London
<http://www.defra.gov.uk>



Defra is a government department that is responsible – together with its executive agencies – for legislation as well as implementation and monitoring of food safety unless this comes under the remit of FSA.

The Veterinary Medicines Directorate (VMD) is an executive agency of Defra responsible for, amongst other things, assessment, issue and maintenance of all national marketing authorisations for veterinary medicinal products; surveillance for residues of veterinary medicines and illegal substances in animals and animal products; and co-ordinating work in the area of anti-microbial resistance. The Chemicals Regulation Directorate (CRD) part of the Health and Safety Executive is the regulatory authority for pesticides on behalf of Defra. With regard to food safety activity, the Directorate carries out an official programme of pesticide residues testing of food in the UK in accordance with Regulation (EC) No. 396/2005 and publishes the results on a quarterly basis. The Directorate is also responsible for taking appropriate enforcement action.

Some of Defra's duties, for instance in the field of legislation, implementation and inspection, are delegated to the Agriculture/Rural Affairs Departments in the Devolved Administrations in Northern Ireland, Scotland and Wales. Defra publishes risk assessments in the field of animal health and welfare. Furthermore, it cooperates, where appropriate, with FSA working groups.

Defra is responsible for all aspects of water policy in England and works closely with the Drinking Water Inspectorate, which is responsible for regulating the quality of drinking water. There are similar arrangements in Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland. Defra's area of activity extends beyond food safety to, for instance, animal health, animal welfare and plant health.

Regional and local levels

The United Kingdom consists of the four countries Northern Ireland, Scotland and Wales (each of which has its own parliament/assembly) as well as England (where the UK parliament is based).

The main administrative structure in these countries is a single-tier administration, responsible for all regional and local administrative tasks.

England has 120, Northern Ireland 26, Scotland 32 and Wales 22 administrative units. In England there are 28 administrations with a two-tier structure which include 207 district councils. These authorities report to FSA and are responsible for enforcing the vast majority of food and feed laws and carrying out inspections.

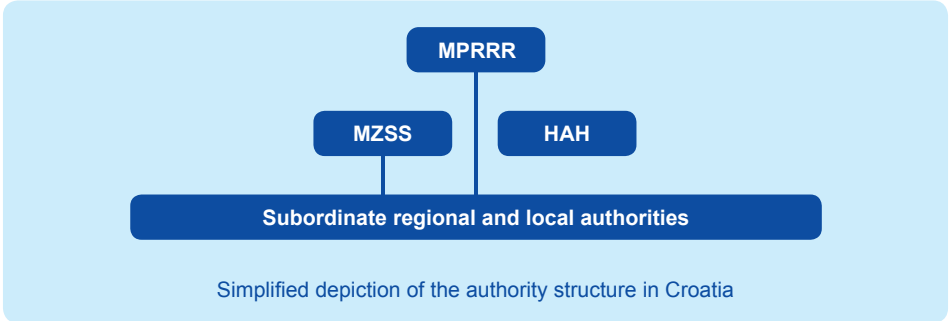
In its capacity as a local government authority, Local Government Regulation (LGR) represents the local authorities and coordinates the activities amongst the local authorities and between the local authorities and both FSA and Defra.

Institutions involved in the EFSA network pursuant to Article 36 Regulation (EC) No. 178/2002:

1. UK Food Standard Agency
2. Biomathematics & Statistics Scotland
3. Hampshire Scientific Service
4. Glasgow Scientific Services
5. Veterinary Laboratories Agency
6. Staffordshire Country Laboratory and Scientific Services
7. Leicestershire Country Council Scientific Services
8. Centre for Environment Fisheries and Aquaculture Science
9. Somerset Scientific Services
10. Institute of Food Research
11. Aberdeen City Council, Laboratory of the Public Analyst
12. Food and Environment Research Agency
13. City of Edinburgh Council
14. Chemicals Regulation Directorate
15. Health and Safety Laboratory
16. MRC Collaborative Centre for Human Nutrition Research
17. Dundee City Council Scientific Services
18. Durham Scientific Services
19. Royal Veterinary College
20. University of Plymouth
21. University of Birmingham, Food Safety and Production Group
22. Institute of Environment and Health, Cranfield University
23. University of Southampton
24. Natural Resources Institute of the University of Greenwich
25. University of Newcastle upon Tyne
26. University of Glasgow, Research and Enterprise
27. Food and Nutrition for Health Unit, University of Central Lancashire
28. University of Aberdeen
29. Agri-Food and Biosciences Institute (AFBI)
30. Health Protection Agency
31. Institute of Occupational Medicine
32. Kent Scientific Services
33. LGC Limited
34. University of Liverpool
35. Scottish Crop Research Institute
36. Worcestershire Scientific Services

4. Food safety in neighbouring states

4.1. Croatia



The legal framework for food safety in Croatia is provided by the Food Act (OG 46/07), which transposes the provisions of Regulation (EC) No 178/2002. Infringement of food regulations can lead to measures under criminal law and consumer damage claims under civil law, whereby the final decision rests with the courts. Government measures with regard to food safety are often based on scientific risk assessment. However, the final decision on the legality of governmental measures rests with the courts.

In Croatia risk assessment is institutionally separated from risk management. Risk assessments are published on the Internet unless there are statutory provisions that prohibit this.

Central level

MPRRR Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Rural Development

- Agriculture policy, animal health, animal welfare and plant health
- Food and feed safety policy
- Risk management
- Risk communication
- RASFF Contact Point

Seat: Zagreb
<http://www.mps.hr>



MPRRR is responsible for drafting and enforcing legislation in the area of food and feed safety, quality and hygiene as well as agriculture policy, official controls, plant health, animal health and welfare.

MPRRR is the competent body for official controls in the area of food and feed safety. This includes controls during the primary production of food of animal origin or food of plant origin, as well as during processing, import, export

and retail. MPRRR develops a single multi-annual national control plan and designates official reference laboratories to analyse food and feed and to safeguard animal health and welfare as well as plant health. MPRRR is the authority responsible for informing the public if there are reasonable grounds to suspect that food or feed may represent a risk for human or animal health.

The regulatory authority for plant protection products is the Croatian Centre for Agriculture, Food and Rural Affairs (HCPHS).

MZSS Ministry of Health and Social Welfare

- Health policy
- Food safety
- Risk management
- Risk communication

Seat: Zagreb
<http://www.mzss.hr>



In collaboration with MPRRR, MZSS is responsible for drafting legislation in the area of food safety of food of non-animal origin, food supplements, food for infants and young children, foods for special medical purposes, quick-frozen foodstuffs, contaminants in foodstuffs, food additives and flavouring as well as functional foods. MZSS is responsible for food sanitary inspections of food of non-animal origin, during production, processing, import and export. MZSS is also responsible for sanitary inspection in food retail (for food of animal AND non-animal origin), with the exception of establishments already approved by MPRRR. MZSS cooperates closely with MPRRR to supervise and conduct official controls and to develop multi-annual national control plans.

HAH Croatian Food Agency

- Risk assessment
- Communication of risk assessments
- Scientific and technical support
- EFSA Focal Point

Seat: Osijek
<http://www.hah.hr>



HAH is a government-appointed authority within the portfolio of the MPRRR. HAH is an independent and science-based authority and provides scientific and technical support on all matters with regards to food and feed safety. HAH is responsible for risk assessments in this area and the communication of results of risk assessments.

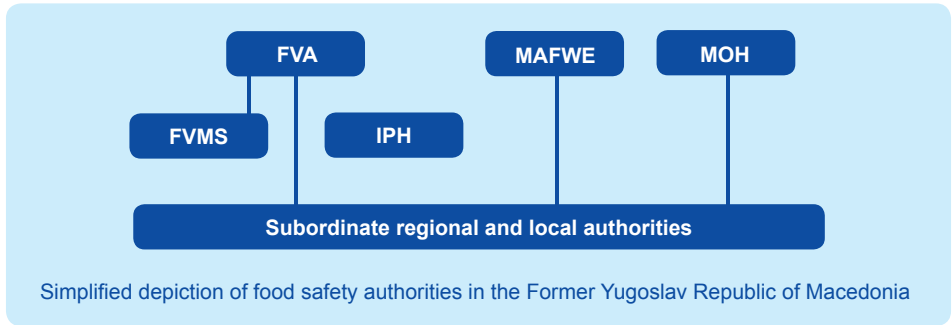
HAH works in close communication and cooperation with several national and international institutions. National independent experts support HAH via their participation in the Scientific Committee and in Scientific Panels. HAH also cooperates closely with MPRRR in developing multi-annual national control plans. Finally, HAH is responsible for establishing and coordinating a national network of institutions in the area of food safety.

The Codex Contact Point is at the Croatian Standards Institute (HZN).

Regional and local levels

Regional and local levels in Croatia consist of 20 counties and the capital city of Zagreb which has a county status. At the regional and local level, the inspection of food of animal origin is carried out by state and border sanitary and veterinary inspectors. The regional and local inspections are coordinated and supervised by the Directorate for Sanitary Inspection (MHSW) and the Directorate for veterinary inspection (MAFRD).

4.2. Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia



FYROM

The legal framework for food safety in the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia is the Food Safety Law. Infringement of food regulations can lead to measures under criminal law and consumer damage claims under civil law, whereby the final decision rests with the courts. Government measures with regard to food safety are often based on scientific risk assessment. However, the final decision on the legality of governmental measures rests with the courts.

In the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia there is no institutional separation of risk assessment and risk management. Risk assessments are not published on the Internet.

Central level

FVA Food and Veterinary Agency

- Food and feed safety
- Health policy, veterinary policy
- Risk assessment
- Risk communication
- Risk management
- EFSA Focal Point
- RASFF Contact Point

Seat: Skopje
<http://www.fva.gov.mk>



FVA is an independent governmental authority and started its activities in January 2011. FVA develops, coordinates and implements food and feed safety and veterinary policy to protect public health, animal health and the environment. FVA is responsible for the implementation of relevant EU legislation with regards to food and feed safety.

FVA coordinates all food and feed safety related activities within the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia and is also responsible for the communication with EU institutions.

FVA supervises official controls of food and feed of animal and non-animal origin – during production, processing, storage, transport, trade, import and export. FVA is also responsible for control and inspection activities of food business operators.

The remit of FVA includes food of animal origin, import of food of animal and non-animal origin, animal health and welfare, animal feed and animal nutrition, TSE and animal byproducts, veterinary medicines and residues of veterinary medicines, pesticides as well as general food hygiene.

MAFWE Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Water Economy

- Agricultural policy, food safety
- Risk management

Seat: Skopje
<http://www.mzsv.gov.mk>
<http://www.mafwe.gov.mk>



MAFWE is responsible for the development and implementation of agricultural policy and the safety of food and feed of plant origin during primary production.

MAFWE prepares draft legislation and is responsible for the implementation, inspection and control in following areas: plant health, plant protection products, establishing and operating the "plant passport system", recognition, approval and protection of plant and seed varieties, and laboratory analysis of plants and plant products.

Attached to MAFWE is the State Agriculture Inspectorate (SAI) which conducts inspection and control during primary protection of fruit and vegetables.

MOH Ministry of Health

- Health policy, food safety
- Risk assessment
- Risk communication
- Risk management

Seat: Skopje
<http://www.moh.gov.mk>



MoH is responsible for all aspects of public health and healthcare. This includes the preparation of draft legislation as well as the subsequent implementation and control of the safety of consumer products. MoH has active participation in the harmonisation of Macedonian legislation with EU legislation.

FVMS Faculty of Veterinary Medicine, Skopje

- Laboratory analysis

Seat: Skopje
<http://www.fvm.ukim.edu.mk>

FVMS laboratories are authorised to perform laboratory analysis of samples collected during official controls conducted by FVA. FVMS laboratories are in the process to receive accreditation according to MKC ISO/IEC 17025:2006. FVA laboratories cover the area of microbiology, biology and biochemistry, more specifically the analysis of food products, beverages, water, feed, and the examination of animal diseases.

IPH Institute for Public Health

- Laboratory analysis
- Risk assessment

Seat: Skopje
<http://www.iph.mk>

IPH is subordinate to the Ministry of Health and is responsible for laboratory analysis of food and feed samples collected by state food inspectors. IPH is accredited according to ISO/IEC 17025. IPH has 10 regional laboratories for chemical, toxicological and microbiological analysis of food and water. IPH also supports FVA and MAFWE in risk assessment activities.

Regional and local levels

Control and inspection activities are coordinated and supervised by FVA. Several separate units operate at the regional and local levels to inspect food of non-animal and animal origin, animal health and welfare, and the import and export at border inspection posts.

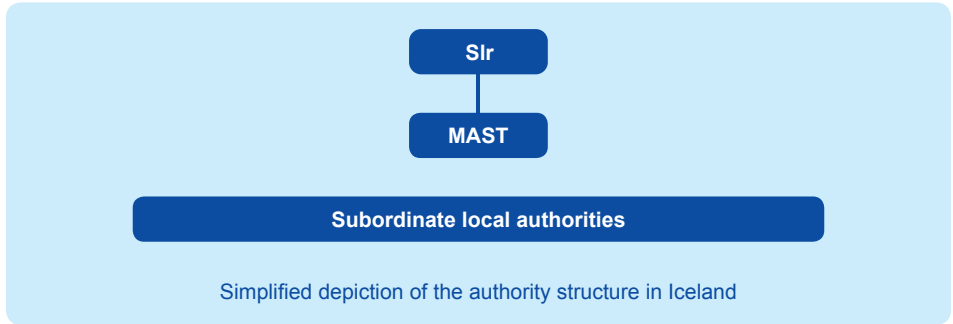
Institutions involved in the food safety system in the Republic of Macedonia:

1. Foods and Veterinary Agency
2. Phytosanitary Directorate, MAFWE

3. State Agricultural Inspection, MAFWE
4. Directorate for Seeds and Seedling Materials, MAFWE
5. Veterinary Laboratory, FVM
6. Phytosanitary Laboratory, MAFWE
7. Institute for Public Health of R. Macedonia, Skopje
8. Regional Centre for Public Health, Skopje
9. Regional Centre for Public Health, Bitola
10. Regional Centre for Public Health, Tetovo
11. Regional Centre for Public Health, Veles
12. Regional Centre for Public Health, Kumanovo
13. Regional Centre for Public Health, Kocani
14. Regional Centre for Public Health, Ohrid
15. Regional Centre for Public Health, Prilep
16. Regional Centre for Public Health, Strumica
17. Regional Centre for Public Health, Stip
18. Laboratory for biochemistry and molecular biology, Faculty of agricultural sciences and food
19. Research Centre for Genetic Engineering and Biotechnology, MASA
20. Centre of Preventive Medicine – Military Medical Centre
21. Faculty of Pharmacy, University of St. Cyril and Methodius, Skopje
22. Faculty of Medicine, University of St. Cyril and Methodius, Skopje

4.3 Iceland

Iceland



The Food Act is the central legal foundation for food legislation in Iceland.

Infringement of food regulations can lead to measures under criminal law and consumer damage claims under civil law, whereby the final decision rests with the courts. Government measures with regard to food safety are often based on scientific risk assessment. However, the final decision on the legality of governmental measures rests with the courts.

In Iceland there is no institutional separation of risk assessment and risk management. Some risk assessments are published on the Internet.

Central level

Sir
Ministry of Fishery and Agriculture

- Food and feed safety
- Risk communication
- Risk management

Seat: Reykjavik
<http://www.sjavarutvegsraduneyti.is>



Sir is responsible for fisheries and agricultural policy and food safety in Iceland. It prepares legislation in the field of fish and agricultural products, foods of animal and plant origin and other food and feed, and is responsible for state food inspections.

The area of responsibility of Sir includes drinking water, plant health, animal health, feed and welfare, seeds and fertilisers and fishing catches.

Matis Ltd.
Icelandic Food and Biotech R&D

- Laboratory services
- Risk assessment

Seat: Reykjavik
<http://www.matis.is>

Matís Ltd. is an independent research institute owned by the Icelandic government. Matís Ltd. provides laboratory services as well as risk assessments in the area of food safety.

MAST

Icelandic Food and Veterinary Authority

- Risk assessment
- Risk management
- Risk communication
- EFSA Focal Point
- RASFF Contact Point

Seat: Selfoss
<http://www.mast.is>



MAST is subordinate to SIr and is the central authority in the field of food safety. MAST carries out risk assessment in the area of food and feed, contaminants in drinking water, residues of veterinary medicinal products and plant protection products. MAST is also involved in risk communication as well as preparatory work for legislation (in support of activities of SIr).

MAST is responsible for inspection and control during import and export of food, feed, plants and live animals. In the area of food of animal origin, MAST conducts controls and inspection during primary production, in slaughterhouses, during processing of meat and fish, in dairies and egg production.

MAST consists of a head office, an office for import and export control and regional offices. MAST supervises food control activities of the municipalities.

MAST cooperates with the Institute for experimental pathology in Keldur, University of Iceland, with regards to risk assessment in the area of animal disease. The Institute for experimental pathology in Keldur also provides scientific advice and support in the area of animal and human disease, monitoring of human health, as well as laboratory diagnostic services in the field of animal disease.

MAST also cooperates with several other scientific and governmental institutions within Iceland, e.g. the Chief Epidemiologist of the Directorate of Health on topics regarding communicable diseases, the Directorate of Customs regarding import and export and the Icelandic Medicines Agency regarding evaluation and registration of veterinary medicinal products.

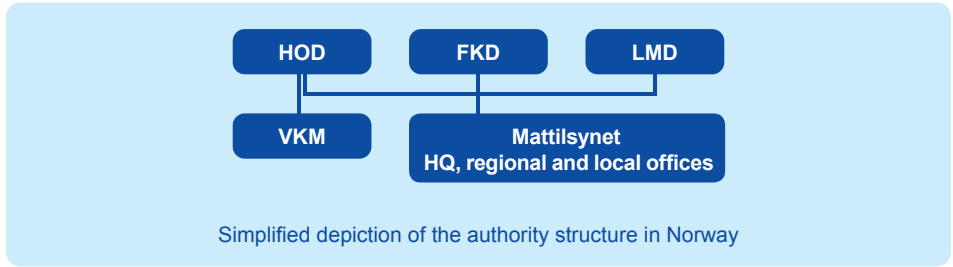
Regional and local levels

Iceland is divided into 14 veterinary districts, each with a regional office of MAST. The number of districts and regional offices will be reduced to 6 at the end of 2011. Ten independent municipal Environmental and Public Health Offices are responsible for food safety controls at the retail level and are supervised by MAST.

Institutions involved in the EFSA network:

1. The Icelandic Food and Veterinary Authority
2. The Public Health Institute of Iceland
3. Matis Ltd.
4. Unit for nutrition research, Landspítali-University Hospital and University of Iceland

4.4. Norway



In Norway the central legal foundation for food legislation is the Food Act. The EU Food Law is incorporated in the Norwegian Food act. Infringement of food regulations can lead to measures under criminal law and consumer damage claims under civil law, whereby the final decision rests with the courts. Government measures with regard to food safety are often based on scientific risk assessment.

In Norway risk assessment and risk management are separated institutionally. Risk assessments are published on the Internet unless there are statutory provisions that prohibit this.

Central level

The Ministry of Agriculture and Food, the Ministry of Fisheries and Coastal Affairs and the Ministry of Health and Care Services share responsibility for shaping food policy and for the management of foodstuffs from production to the consumer.

The Ministry of the Environment bears special responsibility for environmental policy issues.

**HOD
Ministry of Health and Care Services**

- Food issues, food safety and nutrition policy
- Risk communication
- Risk management

Seat: Oslo
<http://www.regjeringen.no/nb/dep/hod>



HOD deals with health policy, including nutrition and food safety. HOD is responsible for legislation in the field of health protection, food safety and food, except primary production. HOD's responsibilities include drinking water and cosmetics. HOD is responsible for the Norwegian Directorate of Health (Helsedirektoratet) which deals with public health, including nutrition. HOD finances and appoints the otherwise independent Norwegian Scientific Committee for Food Safety (VKM).

**FKD
Ministry of Fisheries and Coastal Affairs**

- Risk communication
- Risk management

Seat: Oslo
<http://www.regjeringen.no/nb/dep/fkd>



FKD is responsible for legislation in the field of primary production in aquaculture, both wild and farmed fish and shellfish as well as fish feed. The area of activity of FKD also includes feed for marine animals, fish health and welfare and sustainable use of marine resources.

LMD Ministry of Agriculture and Food

- Risk communication
- Risk management
- Food: primary production

Seat: Oslo
<http://www.regjeringen.no/nb/dep/lmd>



LMD is the main ministry in charge of Mattilsynet (the Norwegian Food Safety Authority). It deals with agricultural policy in Norway. It is responsible for draft legislation within the primary (agricultural) production of food and feed.

The area of work of LMD extends beyond food safety to, for instance, plant health as well as animal health and welfare.

Mattilsynet Norwegian Food Safety Authority

- Risk management
- Risk communication
- Codex Contact Point
- RASFF Contact Point

Seat: Oslo
<http://www.mattilsynet.no>



Mattilsynet consists of a head office, regional and local offices all part of one large organisa-

tion. Mattilsynet is responsible for state inspections including import control and monitoring of the entire production and distribution chain of food, feed and drinking water. Mattilsynet does preparatory work for legislation under the three main food ministries LMD, FKD and HOD.

Its area of work extends beyond food safety to, for instance, plant health, animal health and welfare as well as cosmetics. Mattilsynet is the regulatory authority for pesticides. Mattilsynet is responsible for residues of veterinary drugs. However the Norwegian Medicines Agency (<http://www.slk.no>) is responsible for the approval of veterinary drugs.

MD Ministry of the Environment

- Risk communication
- Risk management

Seat: Oslo
<http://www.regjeringen.no/nb/dep/md>



MD deals with environmental policies of the government. It bears responsibility for the Biotechnology Act in Norway.

DN The Directorate for Nature Management

- Risk communication
- Risk management

Seat: Trondheim
<http://www.dirnat.no/>



DN is the national governmental body for preserving Norway's natural environment. The directorate is responsible for preparatory work for MD and enactment of the biotechnology legislation.

VKM**Norwegian Scientific Committee for Food Safety**

- Risk assessment
- Risk communication
- EFSA Focal Point

Seat: Oslo

<http://www.vkm.no>

VKM is an independent risk assessment body, consisting of a secretariat and a committee of approximately 90 experts, organised with a Scientific Steering Committee and 9 panels similar to the EFSA structure. VKM is financed and appointed by the Ministry of Health and Care Services. VKM carries out risk assessments at the request of Mattilsynet. VKM is also responsible for the environmental risk assessments of GMOs on behalf of the Directorate for Nature Management (DN).

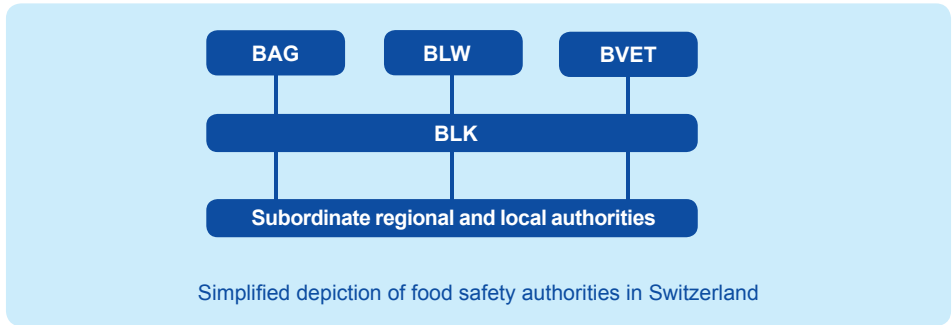
Regional and local levels

Norway has a centralised structure. The food supervision activities of the communes come under the responsibility of Mattilsynet with its 8 regional and 54 local offices. The local offices in particular are responsible for the implementation of food legislation.

Institutions involved in the EFSA network pursuant to Article 36 Reg. (EC) 178/2002:

1. Bioforsk – Norwegian Institute for Agricultural and Environmental Research, Plant Health and Plant Protection Division
2. National Institute of Nutrition and Seafood Research (NIFES)
3. Norwegian Veterinary Institute
4. Norwegian Forest and Landscape Institute
5. Norwegian Institute for Air Research (NILU)
6. Norwegian Institute for Water Research (NIVA)
7. Norwegian Institute of Public Health
 - 7.1. Division of Environmental Medicine
 - 7.2. Division of Infectious Disease Control
8. Norwegian School of Veterinary Science
9. Norwegian University of Life Sciences, Department of Animal- and Aquacultural Sciences
10. Department of Nutrition, Institute of Basic Medical Sciences, University of Oslo

4.5. Switzerland



Switzerland

The Federal Food and Consumer Products Act is the central legal foundation for food law in Switzerland. Also relevant in this area is the Federal Act on Agriculture and related ordinances on feed, animal health, animal welfare, as well as import, transit and export of animals and food of animal origin.

Infringement of food regulations can lead to measures under criminal law and consumer damage claims under civil law, whereby the final decision rests with the courts. Government measures with regard to food safety are based on scientific risk assessment. However, the final decision on the legality of governmental measures rests with the courts.

In Switzerland there is no institutional separation of risk assessment and risk management. In specific cases, risk assessments are published on the internet.

Central level

BAG Federal Office of Public Health

- Risk assessment
- Risk management
- Codex Contact Point
- RASFF Contact Point

Seat: Bern, Switzerland
<http://www.bag.admin.ch>



BAG is an office of the Federal Department of Home Affairs. As the national authority in health matters, BAG aims to ensure, maintain and promote good health for all people living in Switzerland. In the area of food safety and consumer protection, BAG is responsible for risk assessment as well as for risk management. Risk assessments focus on the safety of food, as well as the evaluation of chemical, microbiological and biotechnological risks. This includes safety of novel foods, food supplements, mineral water and drinking water, GMOs, safety of feed, residues of plant protection products, residues of veterinary medicinal products and the prevention of zoonoses. BAG is also responsible for

the safety of other consumer goods including toys and cosmetics.

In close collaboration with BAG, the Swiss Federal Customs Administration (EZV, Eidgenössische Zollverwaltung) is responsible for the inspection and control of foodstuffs at the border.

BLW
Federal Office for Agriculture

- Risk assessment
- Risk management

Seat: Bern, Switzerland
<http://www.blw.admin.ch>



BLW is an office of the Federal Department of Economic Affairs and responsible for agricultural policy, safety of food of plant origin during primary production and safety of animal feed. Together with the cantons and farmers' organisations, BLW implements decisions by the people, the parliament and the government.

BLW is responsible for risk assessment and risk management in the field of animal feed. Actual control and inspection activities are carried out by the research institute "Agroscope Liebefeld-Posieux".

The area of activity of BLW includes residues of plant protection products, GMOs and plant health. BLW is the regulatory authority for pesticides.

BVET
Federal Veterinary Office

- Risk assessment
- Risk management

Seat: Bern, Switzerland
<http://www.bvet.admin.ch>



BVET is an office of the Federal Department of Economic Affairs and responsible for the safety of food of animal origin. BVET monitors and controls the import, export and transit of livestock and domestic animals, animal products, food of animal origin and internationally protected flora and fauna (CITES Convention). In cooperation with importing countries, BVET also issues veterinary documents for the export of animals and animal products. The Border Inspection Posts (Zurich, Geneva airports) are responsible for the import control of animals and animal products.

The regulatory authority for veterinary drugs is the Swiss Agency for Therapeutic Products (swissmedic), while risks associated with residues of veterinary drugs in food of animal origin are covered by BAG.

The area of activity of BVET extends beyond food safety to animal health, animal welfare and the safety of food of animal origin.

BLK Federal Food Chain Unit

- Risk management

Seat: Bern, Switzerland
<http://www.bvet.admin.ch/blk>

On behalf of BLW, BVET and BAG, BLK audits the implementation and enforcement of national legislation by federal and cantonal authorities in the area of feed safety, food safety, animal health and animal welfare. BLK also prepares and coordinates the implementation and evaluation of the multi-annual national control plan.

Regional and local levels

The federal government of Switzerland is responsible for the inspection and control of the import, export and transit of all consumer products including food. The federal government of Switzerland is also responsible for the inspection and control of feed safety. The government is supported by BLK and the Federal Customs Authority.

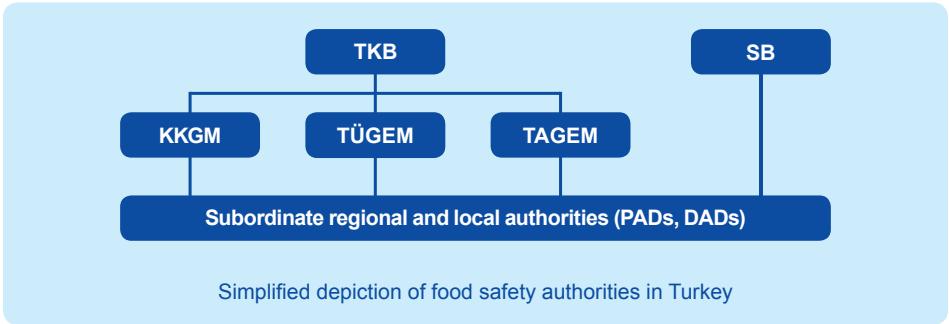
The cantons (i.e. the individual federal states of Switzerland) are responsible for the enforcement of food safety and for the enforcement of agricultural legislation. Cantonal food control authorities report to BAG and are responsible for food safety inspections. Cantonal veterinary offices report to BVET and are responsible for the enforcement of legislation on animal health, animal welfare and veterinary medicinal products. They inspect livestock prior to slaughter and carry out meat inspections.

Institutions involved in the EFSA network:

Switzerland has observer status for various EFSA working groups such as the EFSA Advisory Forum and the Focal Point Network where delegates from BAG participate. BLW participates in the "AF Representatives on Plant Health" and BVET participates in the "AF Representatives on Animal Health and Welfare".

Access to the RASFF is limited to border rejection notifications and notifications that directly concern Switzerland.

4.6 Turkey



The legal foundation for food safety in Turkey is Law No. 5996 addressing Veterinary Services, Plant Health, Food and Feed (Official Gazette No. 27610, dtd. 13.06.2010). Law No. 5996 covers provisions described in EU Regulations No.178/2002/EC, 852/2004/EC, 853/2004/EC, 854/2004/EC, 882/2004/EC as well as relevant provisions in various other EU legislation with regards to veterinary and phytosanitary issues.

Infringement of food regulations can lead to measures under criminal law (under the Law 5996) and consumer damage claims (under the Law 4077), whereby the final decision rests with the courts. Government measures with regard to food safety are often based on scientific risk assessment. However, the final decision on the legality of governmental measures rests with the courts.

In Turkey there is no institutional separation of risk assessment and risk management. At present, risk assessments are prepared by Scientific Expert Committees and risk assessment outputs are not regularly published yet.

Central Level

TKB
Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs

- Agricultural policy, food and feed safety, veterinary and phytosanitary tasks
- Risk assessment
- Risk management
- Risk communication

Seat: Ankara
[http:// www.tarim.gov.tr](http://www.tarim.gov.tr)

TKB is responsible for food and feed safety, including veterinary and phytosanitary aspects. TKB aims to protect public health, plant and animal health, animal welfare and consumer interests taking into consideration the protection of the environment. TKB is responsible for official control and inspection at all stages of the food and feed chain.

To protect human and animal health, TKB cooperates with the Ministry of Health and other relevant institutions with regards to the monitoring of certain zoonotic diseases and agents and antimicrobial resistance. Another reason for TKB cooperation with other institutions is to jointly conduct epidemiological research projects to investigate foodborne zoonotic diseases.

TKB in Ankara consists of five units, three of them are involved in the development and enforcement of food and feed safety, veterinary policy and phytosanitary policy (i.e. KKGM, TÜGEM, TAGEM).

KKGM General Directorate of Protection and Control

- Food and feed safety
- Risk assessment
- Risk communication
- Risk management
- Codex Contact Point
- EFSA Focal Point
- RASFF Contact Point

Seat: Ankara
<http://www.kkgm.gov.tr>



KKGM is a unit of TKB and responsible for developing policies and preparing legislation, as well as the subsequent enforcement, control and inspection of food and feed safety, animal health, animal welfare and plant health at the central level. KKGM is the regulatory authority for pesticides and veterinary drugs.

Most of the practical implementation and enforcement activities are carried out by 81 Provincial Agricultural Directorates (PADs) and 846 District Agricultural Directorates (DADs) with a vertical chain of command between the two.

TÜGEM General Directorate of Agricultural Production and Development

- Safety during primary production
- Risk management
- Risk communication

Seat: Ankara
<http://www.tugem.gov.tr>

TÜGEM is a unit of TKB and responsible for ensuring the safety of food of animal origin and food of plant origin during primary production. TÜGEM conducts studies to reduce risks associated with agricultural production. It is also involved in some issues falling under intra-community trade in live animals, semen, ova and embryos, import requirements for live animals and animal products, seeds and zootechnics.

TAGEM The General Directorate of Agricultural Research

- Agricultural research
- Risk assessment
- Risk communication

Seat: Ankara
<http://www.tagem.gov.tr>



TAGEM is a unit of TKB and involved in agricultural research in the field of plant health, animal health, food and feed safety, animal husbandry, fishery, horticulture and field crops.

Some specific areas such as issues with regards to GMOs, residues of plant protection products and veterinary drugs, heavy metals and other contaminants, mycotoxins, additives and microbiological criteria are studied in research institutions and laboratories, such as the

Plant Protection Central Research Institute or the Veterinarian Central Research and Control Institute.

Some of the laboratories associated with TAGEM carry out laboratory analysis of samples collected during food, feed, animal disease and phytosanitary control and inspection, under supervision of KKGM.

SB Ministry of Health

- Health policy, foodborne outbreaks
- Food safety
- Risk assessment
- Risk management
- Risk communication

Seat: Ankara
<http://www.saglik.gov.tr>



SB is responsible for specific aspects in the area of food safety. SB prepares legislation and is responsible for inspection and control of the quality of water intended for human consumption, natural mineral water, dietary foods for special medical purposes for babies and adults respectively, as well as products which do not require prescription but have been scientifically and clinically proven to be used as drugs, including enteral nutritional products.

SB has the authority to intervene in emergency situations with regards to public health. SB is represented by Provincial Health Directorates (PHD) in 81 provinces and 846 districts.




Regional and local levels





There are 81 provinces and 846 districts in Turkey. TKB is represented by local TKB offices (PADs and DADs) in all provinces and districts. PADs consist of 7 units: an animal health unit, a control unit, a plant protection unit, a farmer supervision unit, a support unit, a project statistics unit and an administration and financial unit.


Controls and inspections on foodstuffs, food contact materials and feedstuffs are carried out by the control units. KKGM's duties related to animal health and movement are conducted by the animal health units. Phytosanitary aspects are dealt with by the plant protection units. Plant quarantine services are handled by special directorates in provinces called Agricultural Quarantine Sections, whereas in smaller districts these duties are conducted by the plant protection units.

Laboratory services for animal health, plant health, food and feed are provided by 8 Veterinary Control and Research Institutes, 39 Provincial Control Laboratories, 1 Food Control and Central Research Institute, 8 Phytosanitary Laboratories and 1 National Food Reference Laboratory. There are also 56 private laboratories operating with the authorisation of TKB.

5. Glossary

Biocide or biocidal product		Active substance (or preparations containing one or more active substances) intended to destroy, deter or exert a controlling effect on harmful organisms by chemical or biological means. The term biocide (or biocidal product) implies that the active substance(s) are present in a form or product which can be supplied to the user (cp. Directive 98/8/EC).
Codex Alimentarius		(Latin for “food code”) Collection of internationally adopted food standards, guidelines and codes of practice. Although the standards described in the “Codex Alimentarius” are not binding, they serve as guideline for national food-law regulations. Codex Alimentarius follows the principle that consumers have a right to expect their food to be safe, of good quality and suitable for consumption. The Codex Alimentarius is prepared by the Codex Alimentarius Commission, a working group of the United Nations (FAO) and the World Health Organization (WHO), consisting of 180 member governments.
Codex Contact Point		Codex Contact Points act as the link between the Codex Alimentarius Secretariat and member countries. Codex Contact Points receive all Codex final texts (standards, codes of practice, guidelines and other advisory texts) and working documents of Codex sessions and ensure that they are circulated to those concerned within their own countries.
Competent authority		An organisation that has the legally delegated authority to perform a designated function.
Contaminant		Any substance not intentionally added to food which is present in such food as a result of the production (including operations carried out in crop husbandry, animal husbandry and veterinary medicine), manufacture, processing, preparation, treatment, packing, packaging, transport or holding of such food, or as a result of environmental contamination. Extraneous matter, such as, for example, insect fragments, animal hair, etc, is not covered by this definition. (Regulation (EEC) No 315/93).
Drinking water		Water from the tap, intended for human consumption.
EFSA Focal Point		EFSA Focal Points act as link between the European Food Safety Authority (EFSA) and EU Member States.
EU Directive		EU Directives are legislative acts of the EU, which have to be implemented into national law by the Member States.
EU regulation		EU regulations apply directly in all Member States of the EU without the Member State having to enact national laws.
Feed or Feedingstuff		Any substance or product, including additives, whether processed, partially processed or unprocessed, intended to be used for oral feeding to animals (Commission Recommendation 2011/25/EU).
Food or Foodstuff		Processed, partially processed or unprocessed product or substance intended or reasonably expected to be ingested by humans. (Regulation (EC) No 178/2002)

Food hygiene	Five keys of food hygiene defined by WHO: 1) Prevention of contaminating food with pathogens spreading from people, pets and pests; 2) Separation of raw and cooked foods to prevent contaminating the cooked foods; 3) Cooking of foods for the appropriate length of time and at the appropriate temperature to kill pathogens; 4) Storage of food at the proper temperature; 5) Use of safe water and raw materials.
Food safety	Food safety ensures that food consumption (according to its intended use) does not cause harm and/or foodborne illness to the consumer. Appropriate food hygiene contributes towards food safety; however the term food safety also includes the absence of harmful substances such as environmental contaminants or residues of veterinary medicinal products.
Food supplements 	Nutrients or other substances with a nutritional or physiological effect aimed to supplement the normal diet. Food supplements are usually on the market as capsules, pastilles, tablets, pills, sachets of powder, ampoules of liquids, drop dispensing bottles, and other similar forms of liquids and powders designed to be taken in measured small unit quantities (Directive 2002/46/EC).
Genetic engineering 	All modern molecular biology techniques used to isolate, manipulate and transfer genes from one organism to another.
Institutions involved in the EFSA network pursuant to Article 36 Reg. (EC) No. 178/2002	Organisations which are approved to undertake work on behalf of EFSA (i.e. data collection, preparatory work for the development of scientific opinions or other scientific and technical support). EFSA distributes “calls for proposals” which describe EFSA’s research questions that need to be answered, and “Article 36 organisations” can apply for the “job”.
Mineral water 	Bottled water for human consumption either a) natural mineral water, b) natural spring water or c) processed tap water. Natural mineral water is groundwater that has emerged from the ground and contains a certain amount of minerals. Spring water is also groundwater that has emerged from the ground but contains a lower amount of minerals. The icon does not refer to bottled water that is intended for medicinal purposes.
Multi annual control plans	A multi annual control plan describes how certain aspects of governmental control and inspection in the area of food and feed safety are organised, conducted and/or implemented. This includes the frequency of inspections, the distribution of inspections amongst business sectors and operators and number of samples to be analysed.
Novel food 	Novel foods are foods and food ingredients that have not been used for human consumption to a significant degree within the EU before 15 May 1997. In order to ensure the highest level of protection of human health, novel foods must undergo a safety assessment before being placed on the EU market. Only those products considered to be safe for human consumption are authorised for marketing.

<p>Plant protection products or Pesticides</p> 	<p>Active substances and preparations containing one or more active substances intended to protect plants (or plant products) against harmful organisms. The term plant protection product (or pesticide) implies that the active substance(s) are present in a form or product which can be supplied to the user.</p> <p>Active substances in plant protection products may also destroy undesired plants or influence life processes of plants in a way other than as a nutrient (for example growth regulators).</p>
<p>Primary food production</p>	<p>Growth, cultivation, harvesting, collection or catching of food, for example harvesting, slaughter, milking or fishing. The term primary food production does not include substantial transformation of food, for example manufacturing or canning, or sale or service of food directly to the public.</p>
<p>RASFF Contact Point</p>	<p>The Rapid Alert System for Food and Feed (RASFF) is an information exchange tool for national control authorities within the EU. RASFF has 33 members. Each member has an RASFF Contact Point. When a RASFF member has any information about a serious health risk from food or feed, it must immediately notify the European Commission using RASFF. In particular, Member States have to notify the Commission if they take measures such as withdrawing or recalling food or feed products from the market in order to protect consumers' health and if rapid action is required. The Commission immediately transmits the notification to all members of the network through the contact points.</p>
<p>Residue</p>	<p>Substance present in or on plants, plant products, edible animal products or drinking water resulting from the use of plant protection products or veterinary drugs, including their metabolites, breakdown or reaction products.</p>
<p>REACH</p>	<p>Regulatory framework for the registration, evaluation and authorisation of chemicals to ensure greater safety in the manufacture and use of chemical substances.</p>
<p>Risk assessment</p>	<p>Scientific activity consisting of hazard identification, hazard characterisation, exposure assessment and risk characterisation.</p>
<p>Risk communication</p>	<p>Interactive exchange of information of risk assessors, risk managers, consumers, feed and food businesses, academic community and other interested parties with regards to risks, hazards and risk perceptions. Risk communication also includes explanation of scientific risk assessment and risk management decisions.</p>
<p>Risk management</p>	<p>Process of weighing policy alternatives, taking decisions and implementing control and inspection procedures to handle risk associated with the food chain.</p>
<p>Zoonosis</p>	<p>Any disease and/or infection which is naturally transmissible directly or indirectly between animals and humans.</p>

6. List of abbreviations

Austria	AGES	Österreichische Agentur für Gesundheit und Ernährungs-sicherheit	Austrian Agency for Health and Food Safety
	BAES	Bundesamt für Ernährungs-sicherheit	Federal Office for Food Safety
	BMG	Bundesministerium für Gesundheit	Ministry of Health
	BMLFUW	Bundesministerium für Landwirtschaft, Forstwirtschaft, Umwelt und Wassermanagement	Federal Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry, Environment and Water Management
Belgium	FASFC	Agence Fédérale pour la Sécurité de la Chaîne Alimentaire	Federal Agency for the Safety of the Food Chain
	CODA-CERVA	Centre d'Etude et de Recherches Vétérinaires et Agrochimiques	Veterinary and Agrochemical Research Centre
	WIV-ISP	Institut scientifique de Santé Publique	Scientific Institute of Public Health
	FPS	Service public fédéral Santé publique, Sécurité de la Chaîne alimentaire et Environnement	Federal Public Service for Health, Food Chain Safety and Environment
Bulgaria	MH	Министерство на здравеопазването	Ministry of Health
	MOEW	Министерство на околната среда и водите	Ministry of Environment and Water
	MZH	Министерство на земеделието и храните	Ministry of Agriculture and Food
	NCPHP	Националният център по опазване на общественото здраве	National Centre for Public Health Protection
Croatia	MPRRR	Ministarstvo poljoprivrede, ribarstva i ruralnog razvoja	Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Rural Development
	MZSS	Ministarstvo zdravstva i socijalne skrbi	Ministry of Health and Social Welfare
	HAH	Hrvatska agencija za hranu	Croatian Food Agency
	HZN	Hrvatski zavod za norme	Croatian Standards Institute
	HCPHS	Hrvatski centar za poljoprivredu, hranu i selo	Croatian Centre for Agriculture, Food and Rural Affairs
Cyprus	MOA	Υπουργείο Γεωργίας, Φυσιικών Πόρων και Περιβάλλοντος	Ministry of Agriculture, Natural Resources and Environment
	MOH	Υπουργείο Υγείας	Ministry of Health
Czech Republic	MZ	Ministerstvo Zdravotnictví České Republiky	Ministry of Health
	MZE	Ministerstvo Zemědělství	Ministry of Agriculture

Denmark	DJF	Det Jordbrugsvidenskabelige Fakultet Aarhus Universitet	Faculty of Agricultural Sciences of the University of Aarhus
	DPD	Plantedirektoratet	Danish Plant Directorate
	DTU	Danmarks Tekniske Universitet Fødevarestitutet	National Food Institute of the Danish Technical University
	DVFA	Fødevarestyrelsen	Danish Veterinary and Food Administration
	MFLF	Ministeriet for Fødevarer, Landbrug og Fiskeri	Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Fisheries
Estonia	PM	Põllumajandusministeerium	Ministry of Agriculture
	SM	Sotsiaalministeerium	Ministry of Social Affairs
	TA	Terviseamet	Health Board
	PMA	Põllumajandusamet	Agricultural Board
	VTA	Veterinaar- ja Toiduamet	Veterinary and Food Board
Finland	Evira	Elintarviketurvallisuusvirasto	Finnish Food Safety Authority
	-	Tulli	Finnish Customs
	MMM	Maa- ja Metsätalousministeriö	Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry
	STM	Sosiaali- ja Terveysministeriö	Ministry of Social Affairs and Health
	Valvira	Sosiaali- ja terveysalan lupa- ja valvontavirasto	National Supervisory Authority for Welfare and Health
Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	MOH	Министерство за здравство	Ministry of Health
	MAFWE	Министерство за земјоделство, шумарство и водостопанство	Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Water Economy
	IPH	Институт за јавно здравје	Institut for Public Health
	FVA	Управа за ветеринарство	Food and Veterinary Agency
	FMVS	Факултетот за ветеринарна медицина	Faculty of Veterinary Medicine, Skopje
France	ANSES	Agence nationale de sécurité sanitaire de l'alimentation, de l'environnement et du travail	French Agency for Food, Environmental and Occupational Health and Safety
	MAAPRAT	Ministère de l'agriculture, de l'alimentation, de la pêche, de la ruralité et de l'aménagement du territoire	Ministry of Agriculture, Food, Fisheries, Rural Affairs and Land Use Planning
	MEFI	Ministère de l'économie, des finances et de l'industrie	Ministry of Economy, Finance and Industry
	MTES	Ministère du travail, de l'emploi et de la santé	Ministry of Labour, Employment and Health

Germany	BfR	Bundesinstitut für Risikobewertung	Federal Institute for Risk Assessment
	BMELV	Bundesministerium für Ernährung, Landwirtschaft und Verbraucherschutz	Federal Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Consumer Protection
	BMU	Bundesministerium für Umwelt, Naturschutz und Reaktorsicherheit	Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation and Nuclear Safety
	BVL	Bundesamt für Verbraucherschutz und Lebensmittelsicherheit	Federal Office of Consumer Protection and Food Safety
	UBA	Umweltbundesamt	Federal Environmental Agency
Greece	EFET	ΕΝΙΑΙΟΣ ΦΟΡΕΑΣ ΕΛΕΓΧΟΥ ΤΡΟΦΙΜΩΝ	Hellenic Food Authority
	EOF	Εθνικός Οργανισμός φαρμάκων	The National Organization for Medicines
	YAAT	Υπουργείο Αγροτικής Ανάπτυξης και Τροφίμων	Ministry of Rural Development and Food
	ΥΥΚΑ	Υπουργείο Υγείας και Κοινωνικής Αλληλεγγύης	Ministry of Health and Social Welfare
Hungary	NEFMI	Nemzeti Erőforrás Minisztérium	Ministry of National Resources
	VM	Vidékfejlesztési Minisztérium	Ministry of Rural Development
	MÉBIH	Magyar Élelmiszer-Biztonsági Hivatal	Hungarian Food Safety Office
	MGSZH	Mezőgazdasági Szakigazgatási Hivatal	Central Agricultural Office
Iceland	MAST	Matvælastofnun	Icelandic Food and Veterinary Authority
	Slr	Sjávarútvegs- og landbúnaðarráðuneytið	Ministry of Fishery and Agriculture
Ireland	DAFF	Department of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food	Department of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food
	DoHC	Department of Health and Children	Department of Health and Children
	FSAI	Food Safety Authority of Ireland	Food Safety Authority of Ireland
Italy	MdS	Ministero della Salute	Ministry of Health
	MPAAF	Ministero delle politiche agricole alimentari e forestali	Ministry of Agriculture, Food and Forestry Policies
	ISS	Istituto Superiore di Sanità	National Health Institute
Latvia	PVD	Pārtikas un Veterinārais Dienests	Food and Veterinary Service
	VAAD	Valsts Augu Aizsardzības Dienests	State Plant Protection Service
	VM	Veselības Ministrija	Ministry of Health
	ZM	Zemkopības Ministrija	Ministry of Agriculture

Lithuania	NMVRVI	Nacionalinis maisto ir veterinarijos rizikos vertinimo institutas	National Food and Veterinary Risk Assessment Institute
	SAM	Sveikatos Apsaugos Ministerija	Ministry of Health
	SMLPC	Sveikatos mokymo ir ligų prevencijos centras	The Health Education and Disease Prevention Centre
	VAT	Valstybinė augalininkystės tarnyba prie Žemės ūkio ministerijos	State Plant Service
	VMVT	Valstybinė maisto ir veterinarijos tarnyba	State Food and Veterinary Service
	ŽŪM	Žemės ūkio Ministerija	Ministry of Agriculture
Luxembourg	ASTA	Administration des Services Technique de l'Agriculture	Agricultural Technical Services Administration
	ASV	Administration des Services Vétérinaires	Veterinary Service Administration
	DIR SAN	Direction de la santé	Directorate of Public Health
	DS-SECUALIM	Division de la Sécurité alimentaire	Food safety authority
	DPM	Division de la Pharmacie	Division of Pharmacy and Medicine
	MAVDR	Ministère de l'Agriculture, de la Viticulture et du Développement rural	Ministry of Agriculture, Viticulture and Rural Development
	MS	Ministère de la Santé	Ministry of Health
	OSQCA	Organisme pour la Sécurité e la Qualité de la Chaîne Alimentaire	Organisation for the Safety and Quality of the Food Chain
Malta	FSC	Food Safety Commission	Food Safety Commission
	MHEC	Ministry for Health, the Elderly and Community Care	Ministry for Health, the Elderly and Community Care
	MRRA	Ministry of Resources and Rural Affairs	Ministry of Resources and Rural Affairs
	MSA	Malta Standards Authority	Malta Standards Authority
Netherlands	AID	Algemene Inspectiedienst	General Inspection Service
	EL&I	Ministerie van Economische Zaken, Landbouw en Innovatie	Ministry of Economic Affairs, Agriculture and Innovation
	LNV	Ministerie van Landbouw, Natuur en Voedselkwaliteit	Ministry of Agriculture, Nature and Food Quality
	PD	Plantenziekenkundige Dienst	Plant Protection Service
	RIVM	Rijksinstituut vor Volksgezondheit en Milieu	National Institute of Public Health and the Environment
	nVWA	Nieuwe Voedsel en Waren Autoriteit	New Food and Consumer Product Safety Authority
	VWS	Ministerie van Volksgezondheid, Welzijn en Sport	Ministry of Health, Welfare and Sports
Norway	DN	Direktoratet for naturforvaltning	Norwegian Directorate for Nature Management

Norway	FKD	Fiskeri- og kystdepartementet	Ministry of Fisheries and Coastal Affairs
	HOD	Helse- og omsorgsdepartementet	Ministry of Health and Care Services
	LMD	Landbruks- og matdepartementet	Ministry of Agriculture and Food
	Mattilsynet	Statens tilsyn for planter, fisk, dyr og næringsmidler	Norwegian Food Safety Authority
	MD	Miljøverndepartementet	Ministry of Environment
	VKM	Vitenskapskomiteén for mattrygghet	Norwegian Scientific Committee for Food Safety
Poland	GIS	Główny Inspektorat Sanitarny	Chief Sanitary Inspectorate
	IZZ	Instytut Żywności i Żywienia	National Food and Nutrition Institute
	MF	Ministerstwo Finansów/Służba Celna	Ministry of Finance/Customs Services
	MRiRW	Ministerstwo Rolnictwa i Rozwoju Wsi	Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development
	MZ	Ministerstwo Zdrowia	Ministry of Health
	NIZP-PZH	Narodowy Instytut Zdrowia Publicznego – Państwowy Zakład Higieny	National Institute of Public Health -National Institute of Hygiene
	PIWET	Państwowy Instytut Weterynaryjny – Państwowy Instytut Badawczy	National Veterinary Research Institute
	UOKiK	Urząd Ochrony Konkurencji i Konsumentów	Office of Competition and Consumer Protection
Portugal	ASAE	Autoridade de Segurança Alimentar e Económica	Authority for Food Safety and Economics
	DGADR	Direcção-Geral de Agricultura e Desenvolvimento Rural	Directorate-General for Agriculture and Rural Development
	DGV	Direcção-Geral de Veterinária	Directorate-General for Veterinary Issues
	MADRP	Ministério da Agricultura, do Desenvolvimento Rural e das Pescas	Ministry of Agriculture, Rural Development and Fisheries
	MEID	Ministério da Economia da Inovação e do Desenvolvimento	Ministry of Economy, Innovation and Development
Romania	ANSVSA	Autoritatea Națională Sanitară Veterinară și pentru Siguranța Alimentelor	National Sanitary Veterinary and Food Safety Authority
	ANPC	Autoritatea Națională pentru Protecția Consumatorilor	National Authority for Consumer Protection
	MADR	Ministerul Agriculturii și Dezvoltării Rurale	Ministry of Agriculture and Development of Rural Areas

Romania	MM	Ministerul Mediului și Pădurilor	Ministry of Environment and Forests
	MS	Ministerul Sănătății	Ministry of Health
Slovak Republic	MPRV-SR	Ministerstvo pôdohospodárstva a rozvoja vidieka Slovenskej republiky	Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development
	MZ SR	Ministerstvo zdravotníctva Slovenskej republiky	Ministry of Health of the Slovak Republic
	ŠVPS SR	Štátna veterinárna a potravinová správa Slovenskej republiky	State Veterinary and Food Administration of the Slovak Republic
	ÚKSÚP	Ústredný kontrolný a skúšobný ústav poľnohospodársky	Central Controlling and Testing Institute in Agriculture
	ÚVZ SR	Úrad verejného zdravotníctva Slovenskej republiky	Public Health Authority of the Slovak Republic
	VÚP	Výskumný ústav potravinársky	Food Research Institute
	Slovenia	FURS	Fitosanitarna uprava Republike Slovenije
IRSKGH		Inšpektorat Republike Slovenije za kmetijstvo, gozdarstvo in hrano	Inspectorate of the Republik Slovenia for Agriculture, Forestry and Food
MKGP		Ministrstvo za kmetijstvo, gozdarstvo in prehrano	Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Food
MZ		Ministrstvo za zdravje	Ministry of Health
VURS		Veterinarska uprava Republike Slovenije	Veterinary Administration of the Republik of Slovenia
ZIRS		Zdravstveni inšpektorat Republike Slovenije	Health Inspectorate of the Republik of Slovenia
Spain	AESAN	Agencia Espanola de Seguridad Alimentaria y Nutrición	Spanish Food Safety and Nutrition Agency
	MARM	Ministerio de Medio Ambiente y Medio Rural y Marino	Ministry of Environment, Rural and Marine Affairs
	MSPSI	Ministerio de Sanidad, Política Social e Igualdad	Ministry of Health, Social Policy and Equal Opportunities
Sweden	RK	Regeringskansliet	Ministry of Rural Affairs
	JV	Jordbruksverket	Swedish Board of Agriculture
	LV	Livsmedelsverket	National Food Administration
	SVA	Statens Veterinärmedicinska Anstalt	Swedish National Veterinary Institute
Switzerland	BAG	Bundesamt für Gesundheit	Federal Office of Public Health
	BLK	Bundeseinheit für die Lebensmittelkette	Federal Food Chain Unit
	BLW	Bundesamt für Landwirtschaft	Federal Office for Agriculture
	BVET	Bundesamt für Veterinärwesen	Federal Veterinary Office

Turkey	TKB	Tarım ve Köyişleri Bakanlığı	Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs
	KKGM	Koruma ve Kontrol Genel Müdürlüğü	General Directorate of Protection and Control
	TÜGEM	Tarımsal Üretimi Geliştirme Genel Müdürlüğü	General Directorate of Agricultural Production and Development
	TAGEM	Tarımsal Araştırmalar Genel Müdürlüğü	The General Directorate of Agricultural Research
	SB	Sağlık Bakanlığı	Ministry of Health
United Kingdom	Defra	Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs	Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs
	FSA	Food Standards Agency	Food Standards Agency

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