



Confederation of Danish Industry

Tanja Buch-  
Weeke



SPS issues and access to  
EU



# SPS issues and how to influence EU



# Agenda

1. **Context of the subject**
2. Access to EU
3. Identified objectives in the SPS area
4. EU Internal Market
5. Questions

# The context of the subject

- The how, where, when and why to gain influence in the EU
- Best practices and experiences





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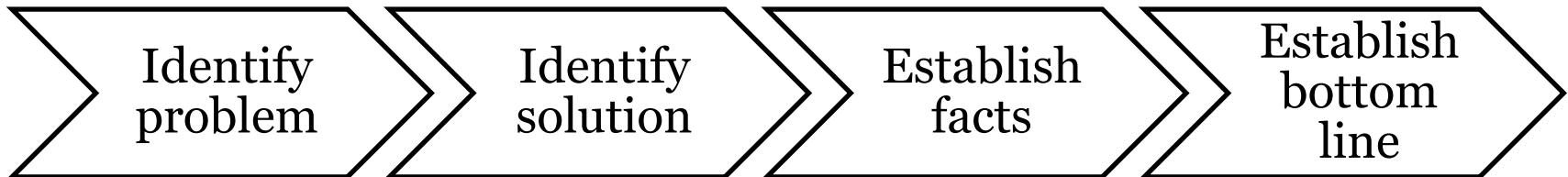


# Two steps to gain direct influence

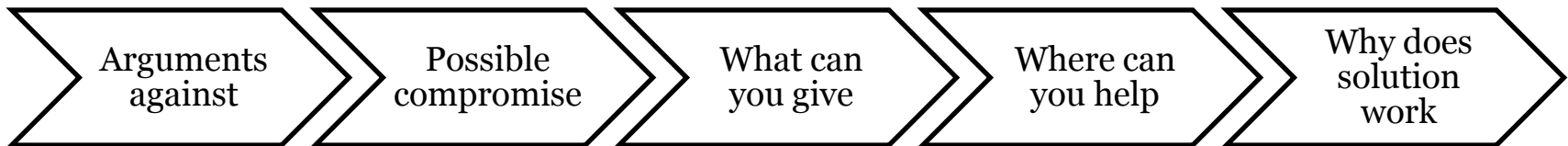
1. Define the need for a solution
2. Use your network



# Homework I



# Homework II





# Keep informed

Upcomming and new legislation

Rapid alerts from EU

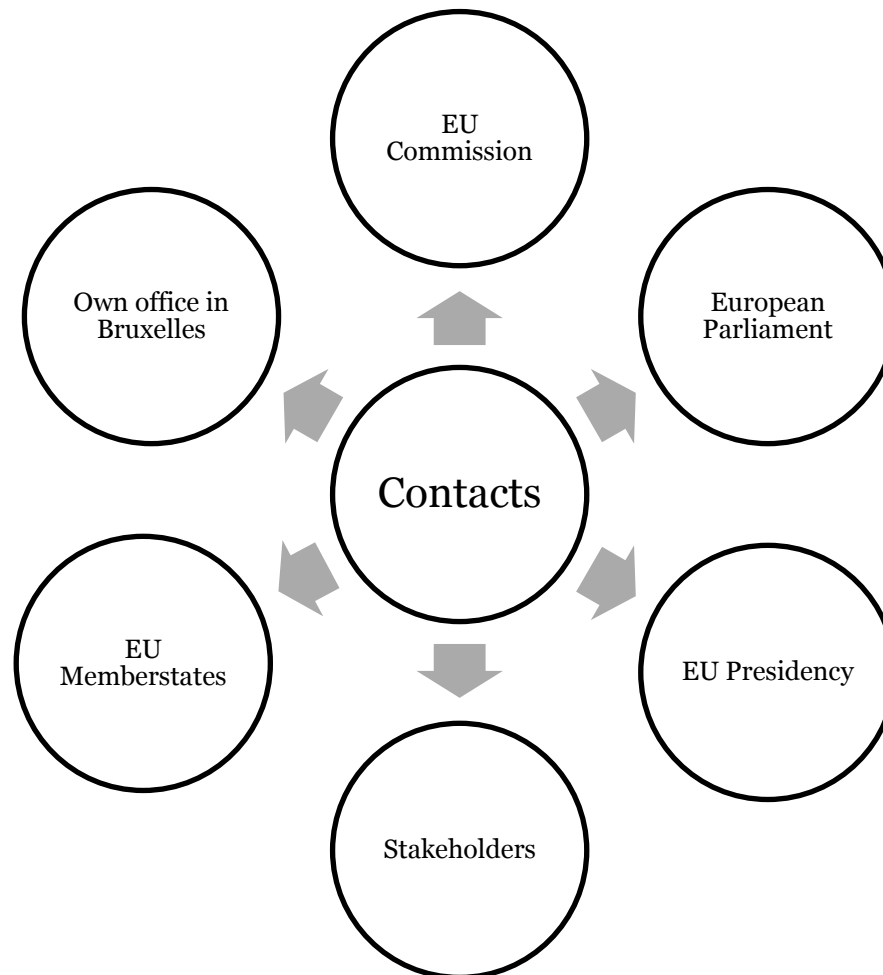
FVO reports

European Court Cases

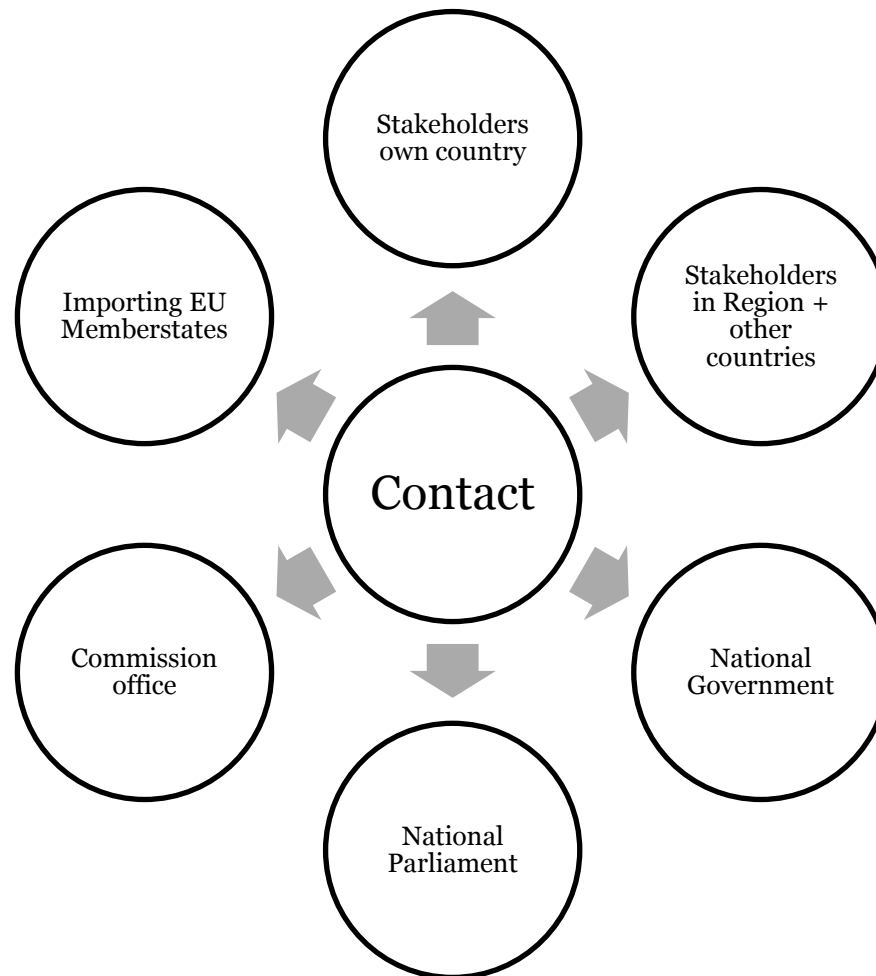




# Where to gain influence in Brussels

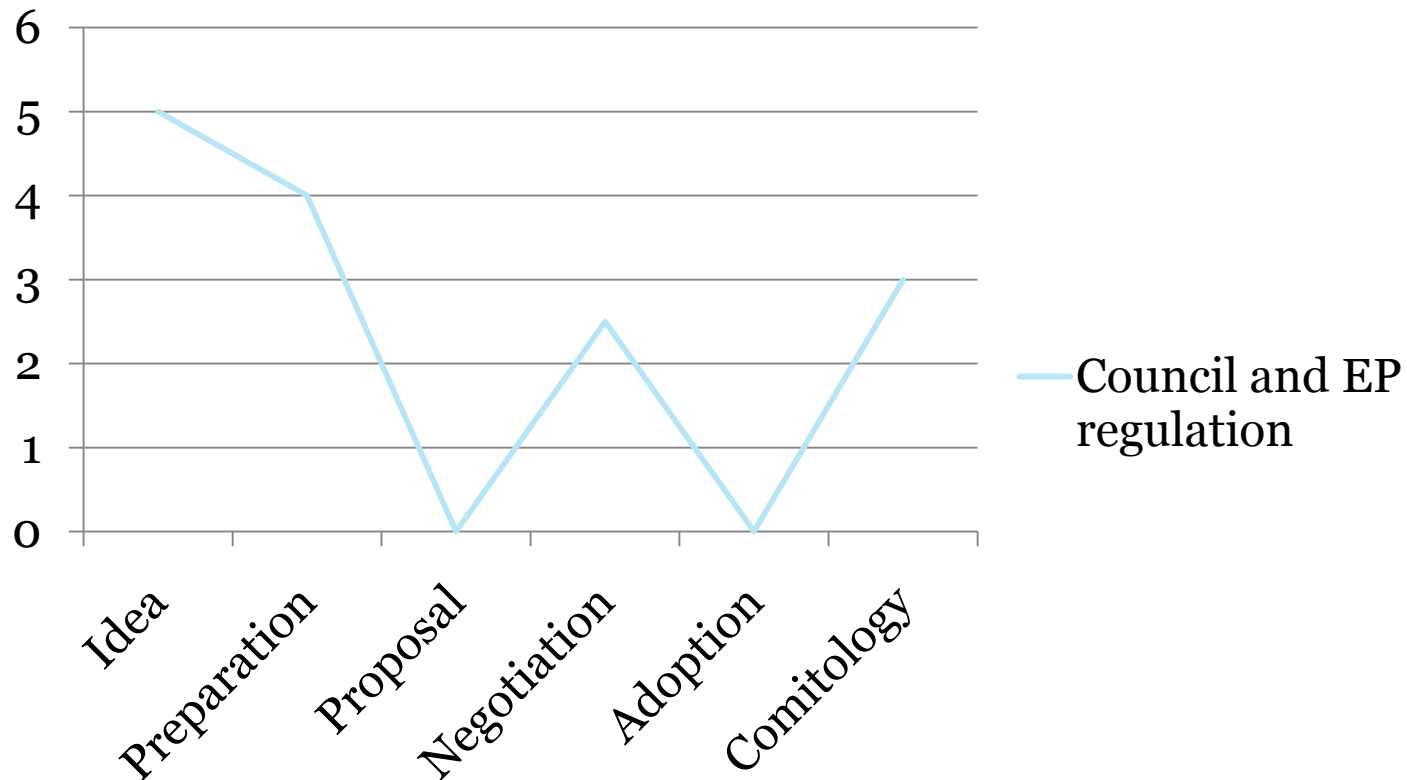


# Where to gain influence from home



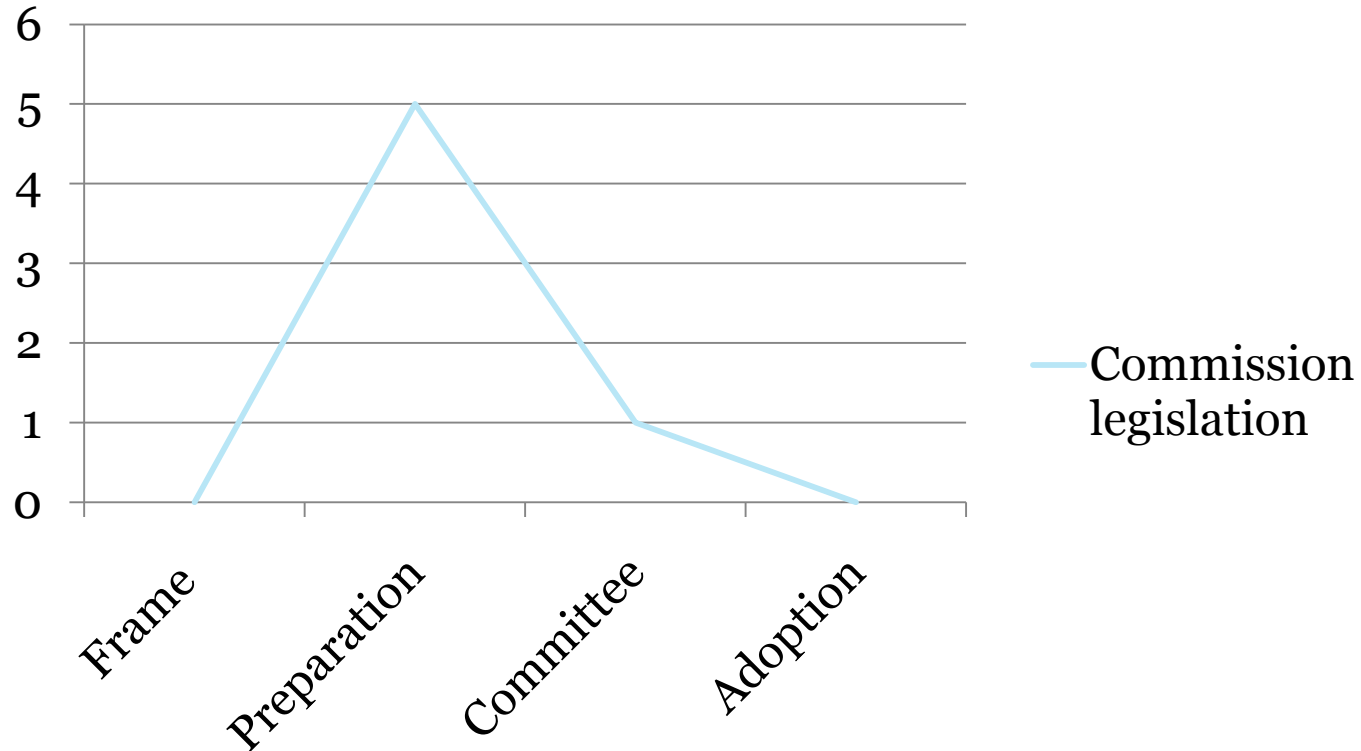
# When to gain influence I

## Council and EP regulation

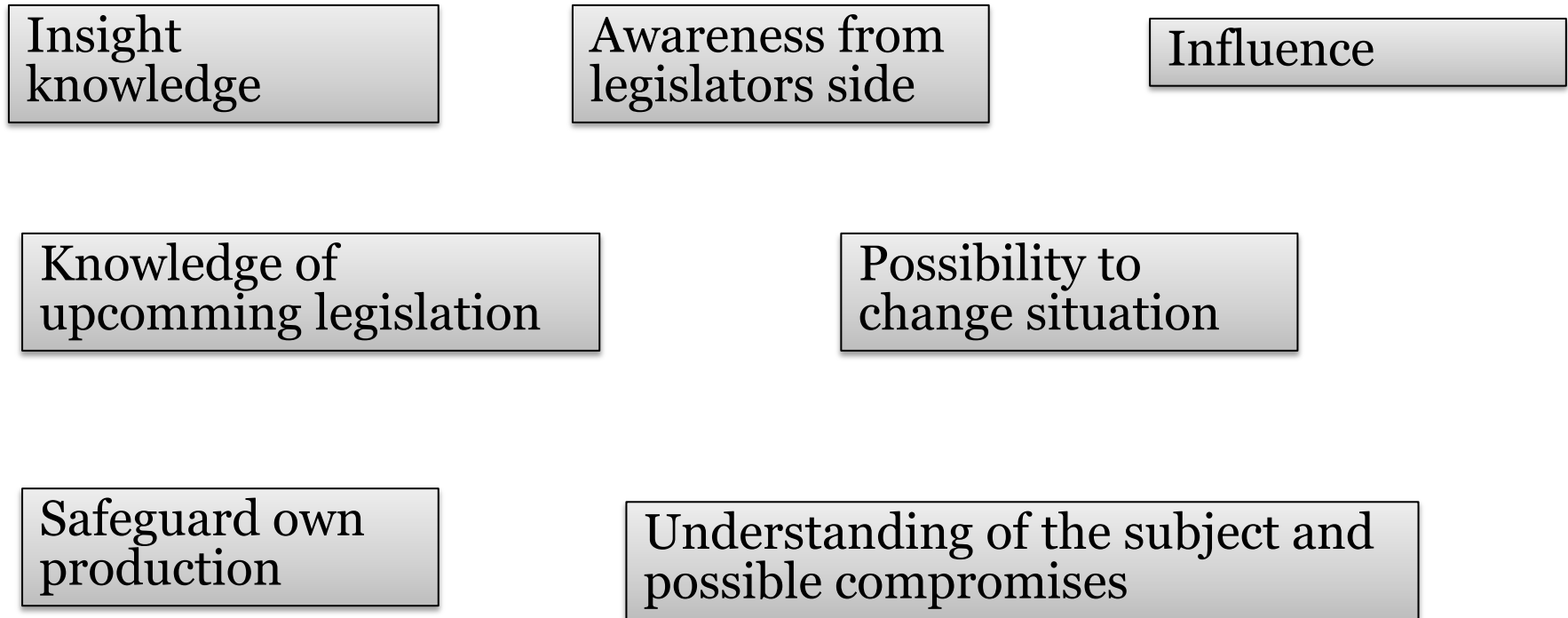


# When to gain influence II

## Commission legislation



# Why get influence



Strategic decision

# Prerequisites

Prioritize resources

Patience

Courage

A minor solution is also okay

Willing to compromise

No recent record of unsafe food

## Strategic decision



# It is all about using network





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# Subthemes already identified

## *Phytosanitary and sanitary issues*

- Traceability (eg.: Dairy products): EU should acknowledge traceability schemes on a company level rather than at a country level
- Collective vs individual punishment (eg.: Brown rot in potatoes, aflatoxin in nuts, Mediterranean flies, pesticide residues in vegetables and fruit): Bans and lockouts should target the individual exporter rather than the country of origin.
- Proper notification period: EU should provide advance notification of changes relating to standards and administration
- Subjective vs. fact based interpretation of rules and regulation: EU should apply same interpretation of standards
- Rejection based on “precautionary principle”: EU/country in question should enter into a dialogue prior to applying the precautionary principle

## *Labeling*

- Limit the mandatory number of languages to three
- Standardization of nutritional information on packages

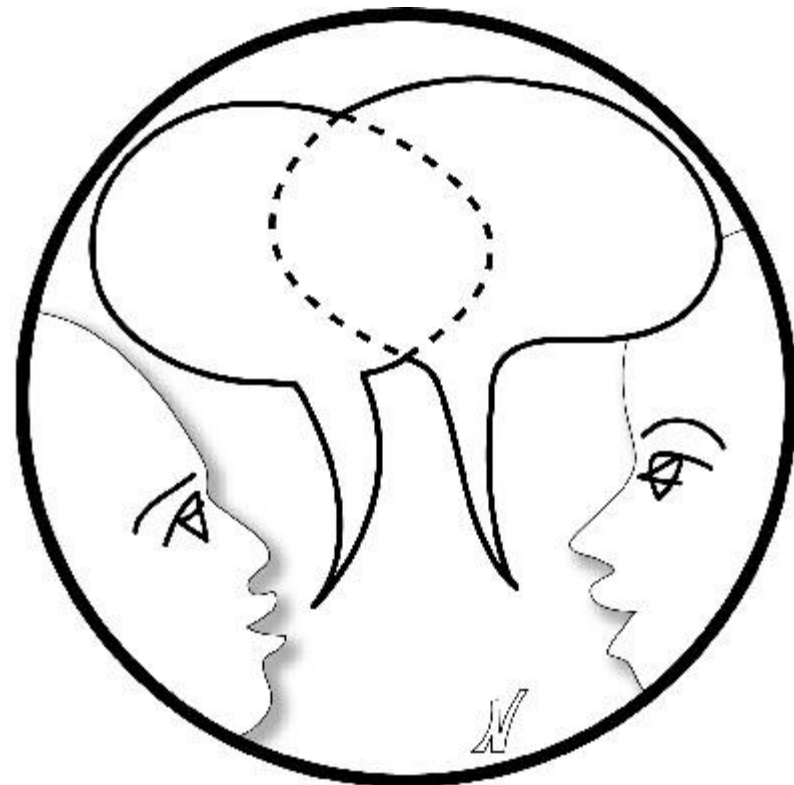
# Specific issues

- Traceability (eg.: Dairy products): EU should acknowledge traceability schemes on a company level rather than at a country level
- Collective vs individual punishment (eg.: Brown rot in potatoes, aflatoxin in nuts, Mediterranean flies, pesticide residues in vegetables and fruit): Bans and lockouts should target the individual exporter rather than the country of origin.



# General issues

- Proper notification period: EU should provide advance notification of changes relating to standards and administration
- Subjective vs. fact based interpretation of rules and regulation: EU should apply same interpretation of standards
- Rejection based on “precautionary principle”: EU/country in question should enter into a dialogue prior to applying the precautionary principle



# Risk evaluation and management

Ensures science based decisions- in theory

But reality is different:

Thrombin case (meat glue)



# Labelling issues

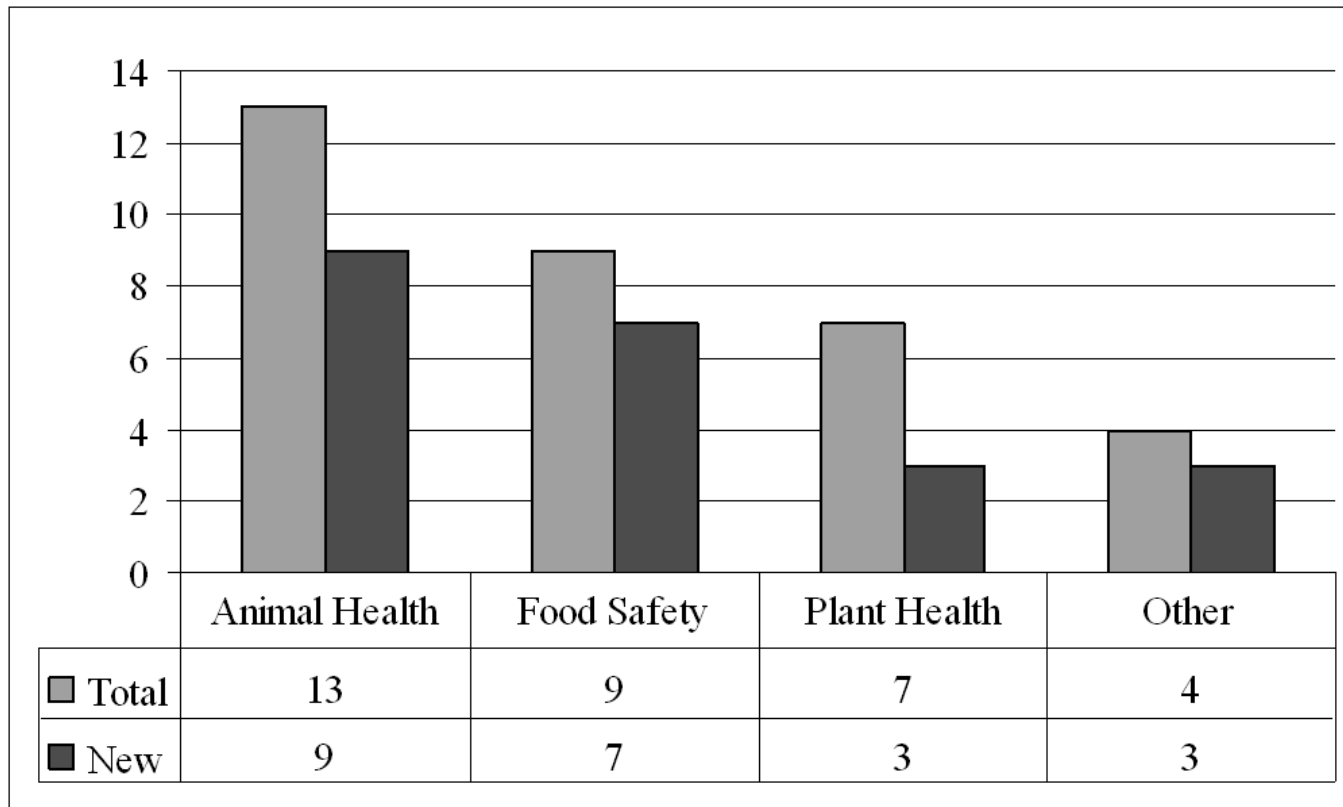
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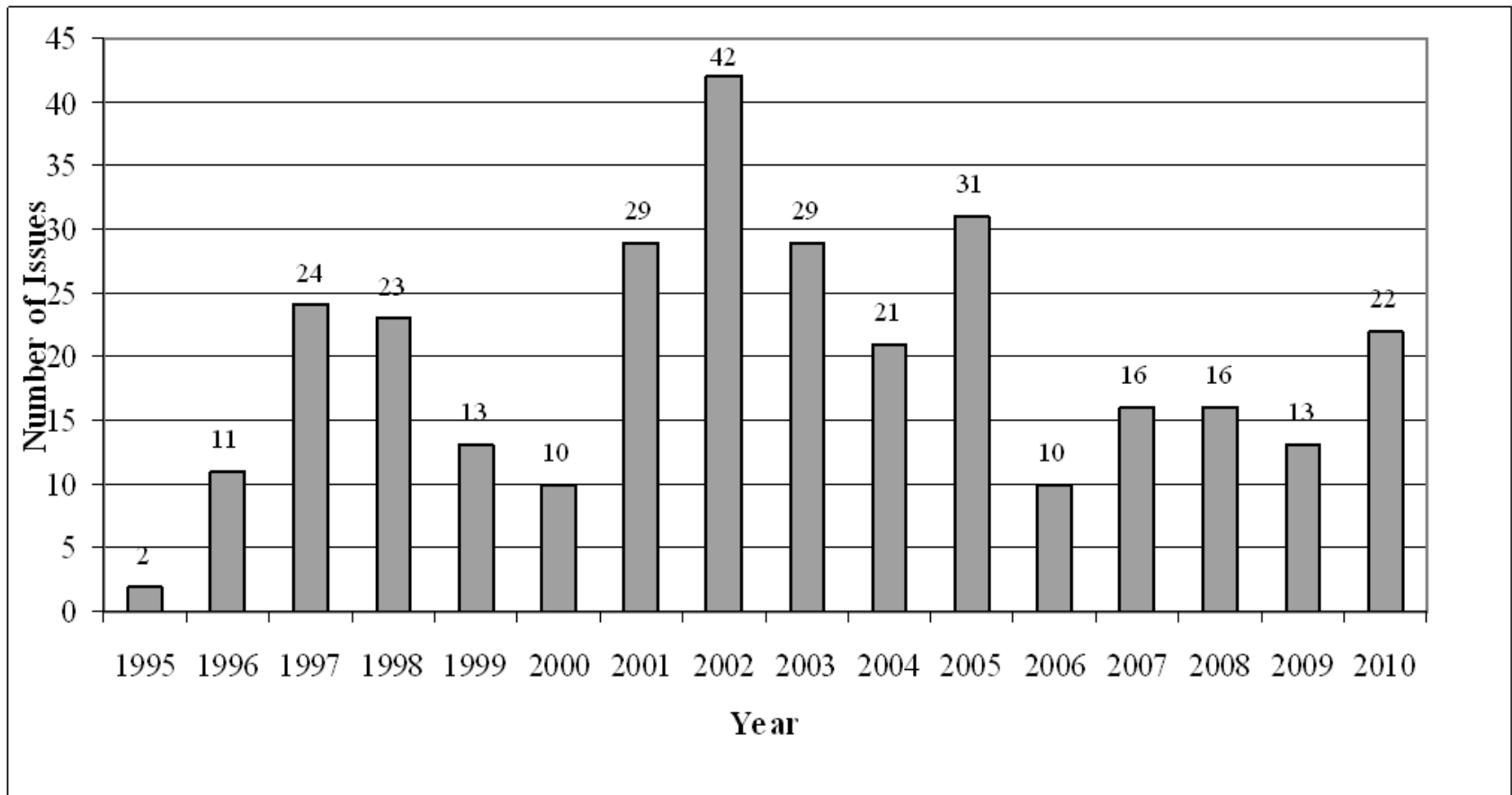
# It is all about faith in the safety standards



# Trade concerns by subject 2010



# New SPS issues raised in WTO







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# EU Internal Market

- Free movement of goods, persons, services and capital
- Custom Union
  - No internal tariffs, certificates, documents
  - Same tariff towards the world
- Mutual recognition



# Principle of mutual recognition

- Product is lawfully marketed in the first memberstate
- Second memberstate must accept it, unless risk for foodsafety + proportionate



It is all about accepting the other memberstates



# Upcomming new EU legislation

## Council/European Parliament frame legislation

- Foodinformation to consumers
- Control Regulation
- Hygiene legislation
- Plant health legislation

## Commission legislation

- RASFF implementing guidelines
- Decision 2007/275/EC on lists of animals + products subject to BIP (2011)
- Regulation 669/2009 on food of non animal origin subject to intensive control

