APPENDIX 5 – THE GENERAL GFL STUDY

ANNEX 1

Terms of Reference
REFIT General Food Law
Task specifications

ANNEX II

Terms of Reference (ToR)

SANCO FRAMEWORK CONTRACT ON EVALUATION, IMPACT ASSESSMENT AND RELATED SERVICES

Full title: 'Study on the evaluation of Regulation (EC) No 178/2002 ("the General Food Law Regulation")'

1. Context of the assignment

The evaluation is a part of a REFIT exercise, which aims to assess the effectiveness and efficiency of the "General Food Law Regulation", its relevance in delivering EU-added value, its coherence with EU wider policy priorities (synergies/trade-offs) as well as to focus on simplification and the reduction of regulatory costs and burdens.

1.1. Description of the policy area to be evaluated

The "General Food Law Regulation" consists of several chapters establishing common definitions and laying down overarching guiding principles and legitimate objectives for food law in order to ensure a high level of health protection and the effective functioning of the internal market. It seeks to harmonise at Union level general food law principles and requirements, already existing in Member States' legal history, placing them in the European context and providing the basic framework of definitions, principles and requirements for future European food law. It applies to all stages of the production, processing and distribution of food and feed. An important attribute of the Regulation is that it assigns to food business operators the primary responsibility for food safety. The Regulation also establishes the European Food Safety Authority (EFSA) and procedures and tools on the management of emergencies and crises.

1.2. Specific and operational objectives of the activity/action.

Regulation (EC) No 178/2002 defines food law as "laws, regulations and administrative provisions governing food in general, and food safety in particular, at Union or national level". It therefore takes a broad view on the scope of food law looking at the wide variety of fields that must actually be regulated in order to ensure the production, trade and handling of safe food. In other words, everything having to do with food at Union or national level, whether directly or indirectly would come within the ambit of food law.

Regulation (EC) No 178/2002 pursued the following main objectives:

1.2.1. To ensure a high level of protection of consumers in particular of their health.

A fundamental objective of high level of protection of human health was established while taking account of animal health and welfare, plant health and environment. Strong guarantees are established on safety: the separation of risk assessment and risk management (independent assessment of risk), the creation of a general safety obligation and of a general requirement of verification (for all actors in the food/feed chain), specific requirements providing for the withdrawal and recall of unsafe food/feed and restricting the export of unsafe food/feed. The protection of consumers against misleading information and fraud is also established as an objective that food law shall pursue.

1.2.2. To ensure a comprehensive and integrated approach of the food/feed chain as well as a common field for the free movement of foods by creating a harmonised framework for the development of all food law (EU and national).

Harmonised scope (all steps of the food/feed chain), definitions, principles and procedures should form a common basis for measures governing food and feed taken at national and Union level. Public authorities have to primarily pursue the objectives of high level of protection of health and the protection of consumers' interests; they have to apply the risk analysis approach (risk assessment, risk management and risk communication). Risk management shall be based on the results of risk assessment taking into account other legitimate factors. In order to eliminate barriers to the free movement of food and feed due to the application of precautionary principle, a uniform basis for the use of this principle is adopted. Public authorities have to apply general procedures ensuring the transparency of their decision-making process (consultation of stakeholders) and the information of the public on risks to health. The Regulation recognises the EU's commitment to its international obligations. Food law will be developed and adapted taking international standards into consideration, except where this might undermine the high level of consumer protection pursued by the EU.

1.2.3. To ensure that Food Law is supported by high quality, independent and efficient scientific and technical support and to secure a science based approach of the risks.

Food law must be science-based. The “General Food Law Regulation” establishes the European Food Safety Authority (EFSA) as an independent agency with sufficient scientific capacity responsible for providing the scientific opinions (risk assessment) as a basis for legislative actions (risk management) of the EU institutions.

1.2.4. To ensure the prevention of crises (adequate prevention and management of emergencies in order to prevent that they develop into crises).

The prevention and better management of crisis involved the creation of new tools, in particular the obligation of traceability, the requirement that food/feed business operators withdraw/recall food/feed at risk and notify public authorities, an improved and broader Rapid Alert System for Food and Feed (RASFF) allowing for adequate management of emergencies (to avoid that small incidents turn to crises) and the establishment of procedures for emergencies/crises.

1.3. Legal basis, budget and duration of the activity/action

Regulation (EC) No 178/2002 was adopted in 2002. It entered fully into force in 2005 but existing national and EU food law principles and procedures had to be adapted at the latest by January 2007 to comply with the general principles (Articles 5 to 10) of the Regulation.

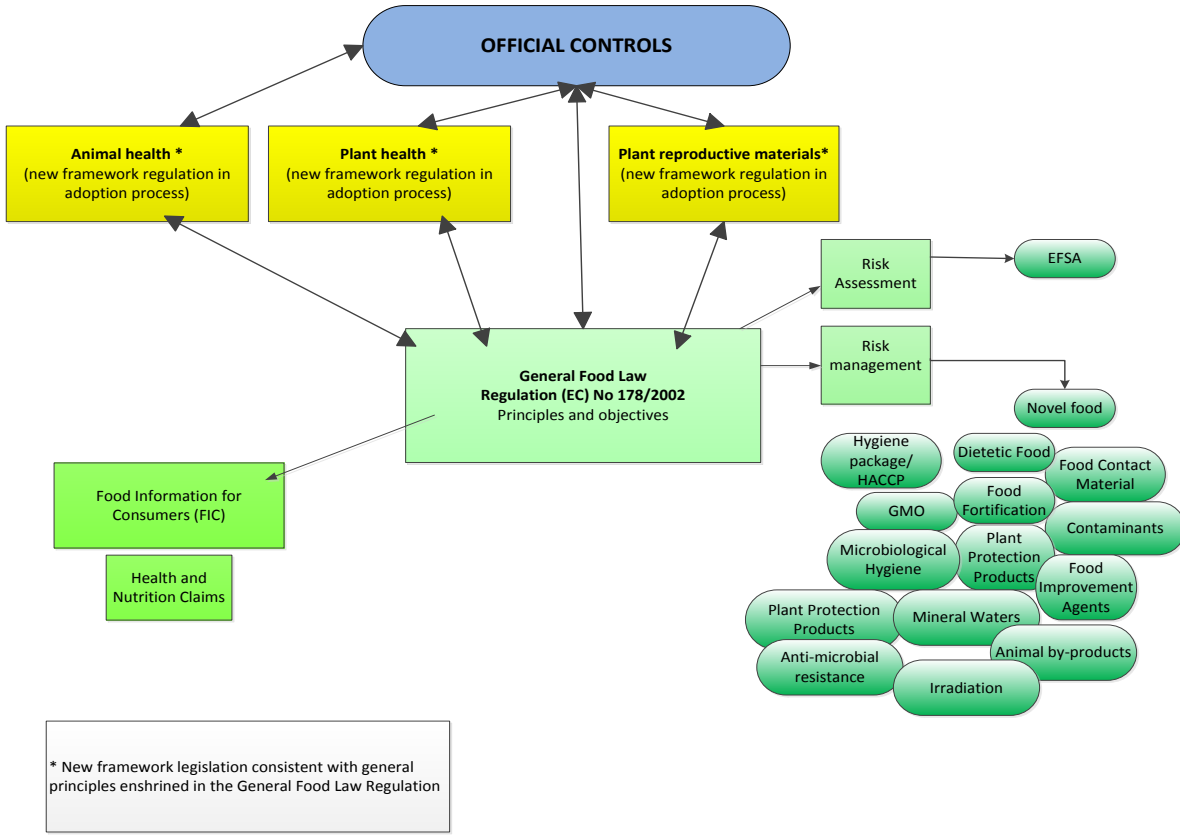
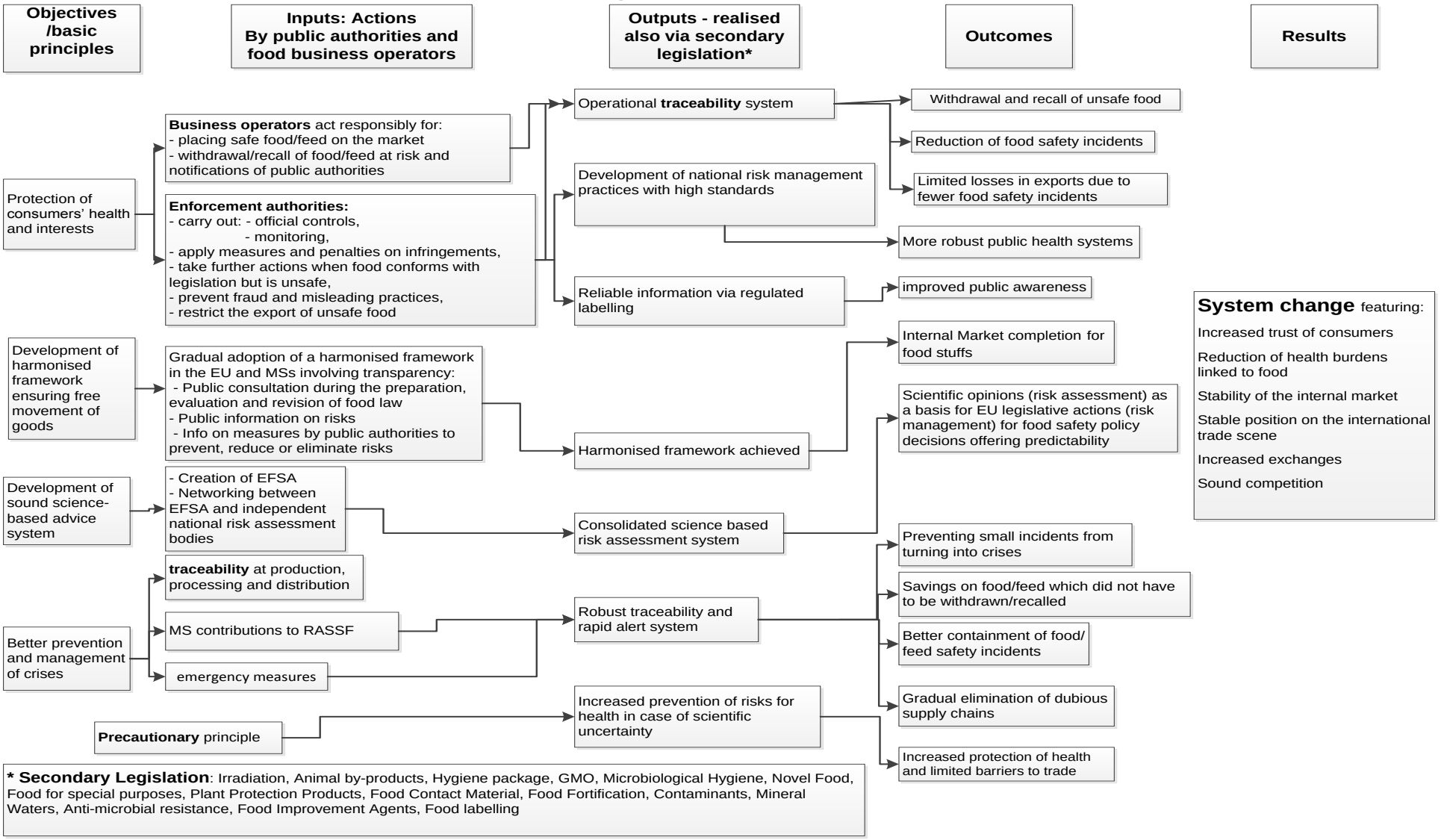


Table 1 – Legislative framework of EU Food policy

The fundamental principles to be followed by public authorities enshrined in this Regulation are reflected in other horizontal and sectorial food legislation that was adopted or revised following the adoption of the "General Food Law Regulation".

1.4. Intervention logic

Intervention Logic for the General Food Law Evaluation



2. Description of the task

2.1. Purpose and objective of the evaluation

The evaluation implies checking whether the fundamental principles and definitions (that had to be applied by all public authorities through the entire spectrum of food law) were effectively implemented. It also implies checking whether the new responsibilities/requirements for operators were fit for purpose. This exercise should take into account the rules and standards established by the subsequent legislation and their implementation, in particular to assess the cumulative effects and potential overlaps that could have been created by the general framework enacted by Regulation (EC) No 178/2002.

2.2. Evaluation issues to be addressed

Relevance: Extent to which the original objectives of Regulation (EC) No 178/2002 correspond to the current needs within the EU.

European Added Value: Additional value of the EU food safety regulatory framework established by the "General Food Law Regulation" comparing to what could be achieved by Member States at national and/or regional levels. The international dimension (Codex, OIE) should be also looked at.

Effectiveness: Extent to which the intervention resulting from the application of Regulation (EC) No 178/2002 (including the application of its fundamental definitions, principles and requirements in related specific pieces of food law) caused changes in the EU food safety area, extent to which the objectives have been achieved, where expectations have not been met, what factors have hindered their achievement and the role, if any, of policy measures outside legislation in achievement of the observed changes. The questions should address the situation at both EU and a representative MS level.

Efficiency: Extent to which the costs involved (including the costs generated by the application of its fundamental definitions, principles and requirements in related specific pieces of food law) have been justified given the effects achieved. Actions to reduce regulatory burden, potential alternative policy instruments or mechanisms that could improve cost-effectiveness etc. should be assessed.

Internal coherence: Extent to which the 'General Food Law Regulation' has contributed to the internal coherence of the EU food law.

External coherence: Extent to which the EU food safety regulatory framework established by the "General Food Law Regulation" and its implementation works together with other Member States interventions which have similar objectives.

Complementarity: Extent to which the EU food safety policy framework established by the "General Food Law Regulation" proved complementary to other Union interventions/initiatives in the field of food policy such as the Common Agriculture Policy (CAP), environmental policy etc.

Adaptation: As an outcome of this exercise, extent to which aspects of the "General Food law Regulation" and/or possibly of other related specific pieces of food law should be adapted.

2.3. Scope of the evaluation

Regulation (EC) No 178/2002 and its operational implementation except for:

- chapter III establishing the European Food Safety Authority (ESFA) as EFSA is subject to a regular evaluation every six years (next one in 2017);

- chapter IV establishing the Rapid Alert System for Food and Feed (RASFF) and laying down procedures and tools on the management of emergencies and crises - subject to a separate evaluation.

Although subject to stand alone evaluations, Chapters III and IV form integral part of the Regulation and as such their evaluation results should be taken into consideration for the final assessment of the 'General Food Law Regulation'.

Geographical scope: all Member States.
Temporal scope: 2002-2013

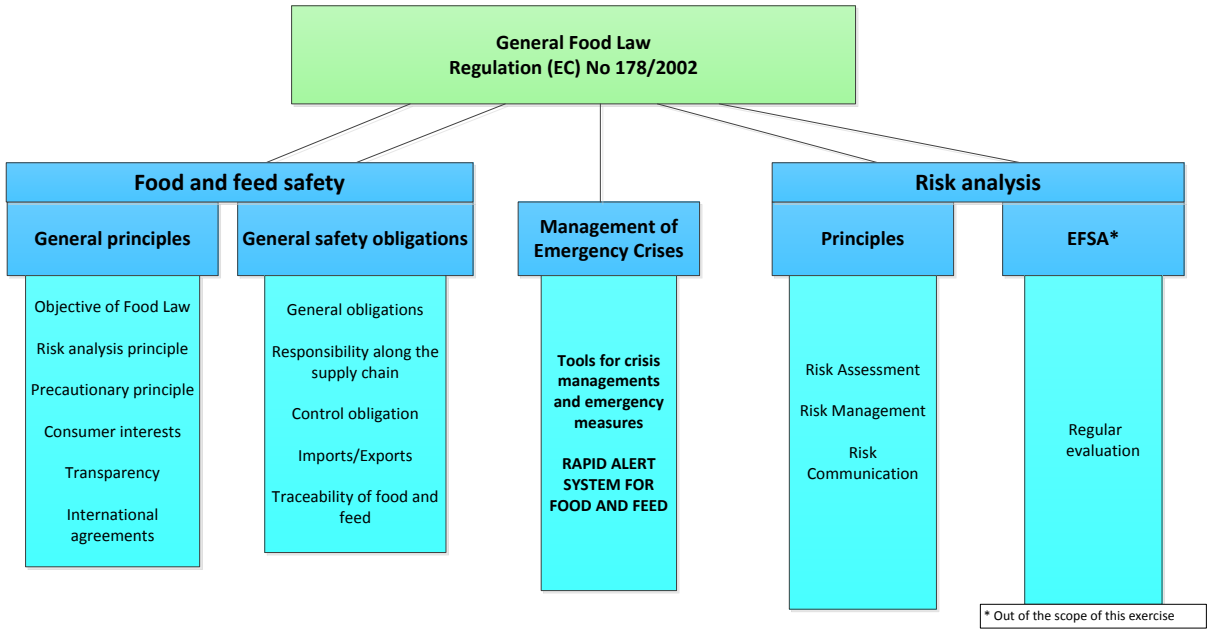


Table 2 - Structure of the General Food law

2.4. Evaluation questions (indicative list, more questions can be suggested)

Relevance and EU added value:

- To what extent do the original objectives of the "General Food Law Regulation" correspond to the current needs of the society within the EU, reflect policy trends of today, taking into account developments at Union and international level, and fit the Union's institutional, legal, economic and political landscape?
- What is the European added value of the EU Food safety regulatory framework established by the "General Food law Regulation" (compared to what could be achieved by MS at national and/or regional levels as well as international (Codex, OIE) level) ?

Effectiveness:

Protection of consumers' health and interests

- To what extent has Regulation (EC) No 178/2002 and its implementation contributed to achieving the objective of protection of consumers' health and interests including fair practices in food trade? (Article 5.1)
- To what extent have the provisions in food law taken into account the protection of animal health and welfare, plant health and the environment and been efficient and effective in producing the desired results? (Article 5.1)
- To what extent has Regulation (EC) No 178/2002 and its implementation contributed to achieving the objective of the internal market (Article 5.2)
- To what extent were the provisions of Article 8 of Regulation (EC) No 178/2002 and their implementation instrumental and successful in achieving a higher level of protection of consumers' interests, in particular through the prevention of fraud and of misleading practices?
- To what extent have the provisions of Regulation (EC) No 178/2002 and their implementation contributed to or hindered the achievement of other interests or needs in particular competitiveness of the food supply chain, innovation, sustainability/food waste, e-commerce, global trade?

Safety requirements

- To what extent have the obligations on food/feed business operators and public authorities to:

  - place only safe food/feed on the market (compliant with food/feed safety legislation) (Articles 14, 15)

  - verify that food/feed is compliant with relevant legislation (Article 17.1)

  - withdraw/recall food/feed at risk (Article 19.1, 19.2, 20.1 and 20.2) and

  - notify public authorities in case food/feed considered at risk (Articles 19.3 and 20.3)

  a) ensured a high level of protection of consumer's health and b) gradually contributed to the performance of fit for purpose withdrawals and recalls by food/feed business operators?

- To what extent have the provisions of the "General Food Law Regulation" and their implementation contributed to improving cooperation between authorities and operators and thereby made actions taken to avoid or reduce risks posed by food/feed placed on the market more efficient and effective? (Articles 19.2, 19.3, 19.4 and 20.2, 20.3 and 20.4) How has this contributed to achieving the objectives?

- To what extent has the provision that food/feed is deemed safe when it complies with specific EU provisions, or in their absence to specific national provisions, governing food/feed safety proved sufficient in order to achieve the objective of protection of health of consumers? (Article 14.7 and 9 and 15.4 and 6)

- To what extent and how efficiently and effectively have the public authorities taken further actions when food/feed was discovered unsafe despite its conformity with the legislation? (Articles 14.8 and 15.5) How significant has this been in terms of achieving the objectives?

Repartition of responsibilities

- How have the rules concerning the allocation of responsibilities in the food chain been applied? To what extent have they contributed to a consistent allocation of responsibilities in the field of food law across the EU? (Article 17) To what extent has this proved to be significant for achieving the objectives? Has the allocation of responsibilities produced efficient and effective results?

- To what extent have the public authorities applied penalties or other measures for infringements of EU food law? (Article 17.2) What impact did those have on effectiveness of the implementation of the Regulation?

Traceability

- What is the role played by the traceability requirements? (Article 18). Has Article 18 been a sufficient tool for food and feed tracing?

- What is the current added value of the traceability requirement in terms of improved safety of food/feed?

Imports/exports

- To what extent has the "General Food Law Regulation" influenced quality and quantity of trade?

- To what extent have the public authorities implemented restrictions of the export and import of unsafe food/feed? (Article 12) With what impact on achieving the objectives?

- To what extent have international standards been used in the development or adaptation of EU Food Law and national legislative acts?

Integrated food law

- To what extent have the provisions of the "General Food Law Regulation" ensured a comprehensive, integrated and effective approach to food chain management? Did the definitions laid down in Articles 2 and 3 contribute to an integrated approach to food law? Was the scope correctly defined? (Article 4.1)

- To what extent has the principle of risk analysis been applied efficiently, coherently and consistently in drawing up food law measures and in their application? (Article 6). Have the three components of risk analysis (risk assessment, risk management and risk communication) been clearly defined and consistently, efficiently and effectively applied? How did the separation of and the interface between risk assessment and risk management function in practice? To what extent have other legitimate factors been taken into account in the risk management process? What were mostly those legitimate factors? How has this influenced achieving the objectives?

- To what extent have the public authorities implemented the precautionary principle? (Article 7). How has the precautionary principle been used and interpreted? What was its impact on innovation and consumer protection?

- To what extent has the gradual adoption of the General Food Law harmonised framework in the Member States ensured transparency through public consultation of stakeholders during the preparation, evaluation and revision of food law? (Article 9) With what impact?

- To what extent have the provisions of the "General Food Law Regulation" and its implementation ensured adequate /appropriate information to the public in case of a significant risk (information on measures by public authorities to prevent, reduce or eliminate risks)? (Article 10) With what impacts?

Implementation and enforcement

- With reference to questions on Articles 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 14, 15, 17, 18, 19, 20 to what extent have the provisions of the "General Food Law Regulation" been interpreted and enforced in a consistent and harmonised way? To what extent does this influence achieving of the objectives? To what extent do insufficiencies in interpretation and enforcement cause distortions in public health protection and the market?

Efficiency:

- To what extent have the obligations of safety, verification withdrawal/recall, notification (Articles 14, 17, 19, 20) and their operationalization entailed a fair and proportionate burden on food/feed business operators?
- To what extent can some provisions of the "General food Law Regulation" be identified as too prescriptive or too general taking into account operational implementation?
- To what extent have other tools such as self- regulation, guidelines, code of good practices been combined with the provisions of "the General food Law Regulation" and their implementation and has that been an efficient and effective combination of measures?
- To what extent were differences between Member State markets and cultures taken into account in the "General Food Law Regulation' and did that improve the efficiency and effectiveness of the law?
- Which specific concerns and burdens for business (particularly SMEs) and public authorities have been identified in the implementation of the "General Food Law Regulation" (including in the application of its fundamental definitions, principles and requirements in related specific pieces of food law)?
- To what extent is there a potential for (legislative, non-legislative) simplification and reduction of regulatory costs and burdens in the area of General Food Law?
- Which reduction of costs in quantitative terms can be achieved? What are the specific costs, benefits (quantitative and qualitative) and risks of these actions?

Internal coherence:

- To what extent has the 'General Food Law Regulation' contributed to internal coherence of the EU food law?

External coherence:

- To what extent has the EU food safety regulatory framework established by the "General Food Law Regulation" worked together with other Member States interventions which have similar objectives?

Complementarity:

- To what extent has the EU food safety policy framework established by the "General Food Law Regulation" proved complementary to other Union

interventions/initiatives in the field of Food policy such as the Common Agriculture Policy (CAP)?

3. Methodology

The methodology of this evaluation must be drawn up by the tenderer taking into account the objectives and scopes outlined above as well a good mix of different tools including (where relevant):

- advanced desk research including consultations of FVO, Member States and Commission documents
- survey, interviews and focus group(s)
- thorough economic analysis of business processes including adaptation processes
- where relevant, research methods should be piloted
- validation of results in a workshop

We expect also a relevant number of case studies to address the substance of the evaluation questions but also to allow for solid considerations on cost/benefit relationships, including costs of compliance versus value added generated.

The case studies should be proposed by the contractor, taking into account stakeholder's inputs, and agreed with the Commission.

Submissions should explain possible limitations due to insufficient data or number of events.

Stakeholders' consultation

Stakeholders will be consulted through the whole study, including with a view to identify the specific related pieces of Union food law in the context of which the implementation of the general framework established by the "General Food Law Regulation" should be assessed.

4. Expertise required from the evaluation team

- at least 5 years expertise in food safety legislation
- at least 5 years expertise in evaluation methods including experience in carrying out public policy evaluations
- at least 2 years' expertise in economics of small businesses
- at least 2 years' expertise in economics of food safety legislation

5. Reporting and deliverables

The present assignment includes the submission of a series of deliverables: reports and presentations. The contractor will deliver the following reports at key stages of the evaluation process: inception report, interim report, draft final report and final report. Each report should be written in English, and critically assessed as it provides the basis for tracking the quality of

the work done by the evaluator. These reports will be submitted by the Commission to the established steering group, which may ask for complementary information or propose adjustments in order to redirect the work as necessary. Reports must be approved by the Commission. With work progressing and in the light of new findings, revisions of reports already approved may be necessary.

It is essential that all the reports be clear, concise, unambiguous and comprehensive. They should also be understandable for the non-specialists. The presentation of the texts, tables and graphs has to be clear and complete and correspond to commonly recognised standards for studies to be published. A structured and precise elaboration of add-ons based on previous deliverables at every stage of the process is requested (for example, this could be done via colour-coding parts of the report developed at the offer, inception, interim and draft final stage). An indicative size of each report to be provided is (excluding annexes):

inception report: up to 30 pages

interim report: up to 80 pages

final report: up to 120 pages

The reports should be provided to the Commission in both MS-Word and Adobe Acrobat (PDF) format with the charts in Excel. They should be accompanied, where requested, by appropriate annexes and delivered in accordance with the deadlines and requirements set out in the Terms of Reference and agreed with the Steering Group.

Every month, the contractor should submit a short progress note to the Commission reporting on the state of execution of the tasks. Furthermore, the following reports and presentations shall be delivered:

Kick-off meeting report

After signature of the contract, the contractor will participate in a kick-off meeting with the Steering Group. The purpose of this meeting is to verify:

- the contractor's understanding of the Terms of Reference
- the proposed general approach to the work (methodology, planning, structure of deliverables etc.)
- the composition and eligibility of the contractor's team.

Inception report – within 2 months of the signature of the contract

The inception report completes the structuring phase of the evaluation. It aims at describing the organisation of the work, adapting and substantiating the overall approach, the methodology required for each evaluation question and/or specific task requested as well as the work plan outlined in the proposal. It should set out in detail how the proposed methodology will be implemented, and in particular lay out clearly in tabular form how the method allows each evaluation question to be answered via establishment of judgement criteria and within these, of evaluation indicators. A further column highlighting choice of relevant evaluation tools should complete the table. The inception report should develop such a chart that allows the Steering

Group to gain a good understanding of the evaluation tools and related methodological steps proposed.

The report may complete and/or suggest additional evaluation questions the contractors consider suitable (see above paragraph). As such, this document will provide an opportunity to make a final check on the feasibility of the method proposed and the extent to which it corresponds with the task specifications.

The known sources of information, use of tracers (case studies), contact persons in Member States, as well as the way the contractor will interact with Member States representatives will be fully clarified at this stage.

The inception report is submitted to the Commission, which will forward it to the Steering Group. On the basis of discussion, including with the contractor, changes and improvements may be requested. Final version of evaluation tasks/questions suggested by the contractor and evaluation indicators to be used will be validated by the Steering Group and the Commission at this stage. The contractor will submit a final version within two weeks.

Interim report – 3 months after the inception report

This report will provide information on the analysis of data collected. The evaluator should already be in a position to provide: a) aggregated data and overview of the period under evaluation, and b) preliminary findings and conclusions regarding the evaluation tasks/questions.

The report will provide the Commission and the Steering Group with an opportunity to check whether the evaluation is on track and whether it has focused on the specified information needs.

The contractor will submit a revised interim report with the necessary updates of the report after Commission discussion with the Steering Group.

Draft final report – 3 months after the interim report

This document will provide the preliminary conclusions of the contractor in respect of the evaluation questions in the task specifications. These will be based on evidence generated through the evaluation. Any judgements provided should be clear and explicit. The draft final report should also contain substantiated recommendations made on the basis of the conclusions reached by the contractor. It will also provide a technical overview of the evaluation process highlighting limitations and possible bias therein.

The draft final report should be structured along the lines of common Evaluation Standards[1] and include an executive summary of not more than 6 pages (synthesis of analyses, conclusions and recommendations), the main report (structure to be confirmed by the Commission services but planned to reflect the content of the assignment), technical annexes (inter alia the Task Specifications and a compilation of all requested country-based information) and a draft one-page summary of the Key Messages (conclusions and recommendations in bullet form) of the evaluation and 200-word abstract *[for publication in EU Bookshop]*. The latter should precede the executive summary.

Final report – to be submitted 1 month after communication of comments made by the Commission services on the draft final report

[1] See annex II: http://ec.europa.eu/dgs/secretariat_general/evaluation/docs/eval_comm_sec_2007_213_en.pdf

The final report should have the same structure as the draft final report. It will take account of the results of the comments and discussions with the Steering Group regarding the draft final report insofar as they do not interfere with the autonomy of the contractor in respect to the conclusions. The executive summary (including the Key Messages section preceding it) should be provided. The executive summary must be translated in EN and FR.

The contractor should also provide a PowerPoint presentation of key aspects and findings of the study, together with speaking notes. At the request of the Commission, the contractor should provide a maximum of two presentations to interested stakeholder groups. The copyright of the reports remains with the Commission.

6. Budget

The maximum amount for the budget is **EUR 190.000**.

7. References

Official Controls regulation (882/2004) OCR **Multi-Annual Control Plans (MANCP):** Under the legislative framework (EC) Regulation 882/2004 (art. 41), Member States are required to draw up single, integrated Multi-Annual Control Plans (MANCP) and to implement them (from 01/01/2007) in line with some basic requirements (art. 42). The MANCP describe the strategy of the Member State (for a particular period) in order to guarantee an efficient result of controls and the preservation of the respect of food legislation by operators. They include among others a description of the competent authorities, of the general organization and of the management of official controls, and of the different control systems. Article 44 requires Member States to submit each year a report on the implementation of their MANCP to the Commission. For both MANCP and reports guidelines have been drafted for the Member States, giving further advice on structure and contain. MANCP and reports are available at https://circa.europa.eu/Public/irc/sanco/Home/main?f=login&referer=http%3A%2F%2Fcirca.europa.eu%2FMembers%2Firc%2Fsanco%2Fcountprof%2Flibrary%3Fcookie%3D1
The report draws from the results of the three EU rapid alert systems: Rapid Alert System for Feed and Food – RASFF http://ec.europa.eu/food/food/rapidalert/rasff_publications_en.htm Animal Disease Notification System – ADNS http://ec.europa.eu/food/animal/diseases/adns/previous_table_11_en.htm Alert system for threats to plant health – Europhyt http://ec.europa.eu/food/plant/europhyt/interceptions_en.htm
Better Training for Safer Food BTSF Evaluation 2011 http://www.standardsfacility.org/Files/News/EC_Best_Practices_SPS.pdf BTSF (2010) Communication Better training for safer food http://ec.europa.eu/food/training/communication_final_report_en.pdf
First report from the Commission on the overall operation of official controls in the Member States on food safety, animal health and animal welfare, and plant health (COM(2010) 441) http://eurlex.europa.eu/Result.do?T1=V5&T2=2010&T3=441&RechType=RECH_naturel&Submit=Search
Hygiene package Report presenting factually the experiences gained in 2006, 2007 and 2008 from the implementation of the hygiene package:

http://ec.europa.eu/food/food/biosafety/hygienelegislation/index_en.htm

Audit reports (Food and Veterinary Office, FVO):
Annual reports http://ec.europa.eu/food/fvo/annualreports/index_en.htm

Inspection reports http://ec.europa.eu/food/fvo/ir_search_en.cfm

Country reports http://ec.europa.eu/food/fvo/country_profiles_en.cfm

Special reports http://ec.europa.eu/food/fvo/specialreports/index_en.htm

Annual Report on the monitoring and testing of ruminants for the presence of transmissible spongiform encephalopathy (TSE) in the EU
Article 6 (4) of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 22 May 2001 laying down rules for the prevention, control and eradication of certain transmissible spongiform encephalopathies
http://ec.europa.eu/food/food/biosafety/tse_bse/monitoring_annual_reports_en.htm

EU Summary Report on trends and sources of zoonoses, zoonotic agents and food-borne outbreaks in the European Union (*Mandated to EFSA, elaborated by EFSA in cooperation with ECDC*)

Article 9 (2) of Directive 2003/99/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 17 November 2003 on the monitoring of zoonoses and zoonotic agents
http://www.efsa.europa.eu/en/efsajournal/doc/2090.pdf

Annual EU-wide Pesticide Residues Monitoring Report (*Mandated to EFSA)*
Article 32 of Regulation (EC) No 396/2005 of 23 February 2005 on maximum residue levels of pesticides in or on food and feed of plant and animal origin
http://ec.europa.eu/food/fvo/specialreports/pesticides_index_en.htm
http://www.efsa.europa.eu/en/efsajournal/pub/1646.htm

Annual report on food irradiation
Article 7(3) of Directive 1999/2/EC of 22 February 1999 on the approximation of the laws of the Member States concerning foods and food ingredients treated with ionising radiationhttp://ec.europa.eu/food/food/biosafety/irradiation/index_en.htm

Commission Staff Working Paper on the Implementation of National Residue Monitoring Plans in the Member States
Article 8 of Council Directive 96/23/EC of 29 April 1996 on measures to monitor certain substances and residues thereof in live animals and animal products
http://ec.europa.eu/food/food/chemicalsafety/residues/control_en.htm

Annual Report on notifiable diseases of bovine animals and swine
Article 8 of Directive 64/432/EEC, details of the occurrence of diseases listed in Annex E(I) to the Directive and of any other diseases covered by the additional guarantees provided for by Union legislation in its territory.
http://ec.europa.eu/food/animal/liveanimals/bovine/intra_trade_en.htm

Annual report on certain animal diseases that were notified by Member States to the animal disease notification system
http://ec.europa.eu/food/animal/diseases/adns/index_en.htm

Annual report on surveillance for avian influenza in poultry and wild birds
http://ec.europa.eu/food/animal/diseases/controlmeasures/avian/eu_resp_surveillance_en.htm

1.1. Previous evaluations and other reports

Evaluation	Completion date	Accountability purpose/ legal base	Web-link
Community Animal Health Policy (CAHP)	Completed 07/2006	Management decision	http://ec.europa.eu/food/animal/diseases/strategy/final_report_en.ht

1995-2004			m
Phytosanitary: Harmful Organisms - Financial Aspects	Completed 11/2007	Evaluation of the Community's financial support in the context of "phytosanitary solidarity"	http://ec.europa.eu/dgs/secretariat_general/evaluation/search/download.do?documentId=5030
Community *acquis* on the marketing of seed and plant propagating material (S&PM)	Completed 10/2008	Management decision	http://ec.europa.eu/food/plant/plant_propagation_material/review_eu_rules/index_en.htm
Better Training for Safer Food training activities 2006-2010	Completed 04/2009	Commission SWD on "Challenges and strategies for the BTSF programme" of October 2010	http://ec.europa.eu/dgs/secretariat_general/evaluation/search/download.do?documentId=4718
Community Reference Laboratories in the field of animal health and live animals	Completed 11/2009	Action Plan for the implementation of Community Animal Health Strategy	http://ec.europa.eu/dgs/secretariat_general/evaluation/search/download.do?documentId=4756
EU legal framework in the field of GM food and Feed	Completed 07/2010	Regulation 882/2004/EC	http://ec.europa.eu/food/food/biotechnology/evaluation/index_en.htm
EU legal framework of cultivation of GMOs	Completed 10/2010	Management decision	http://ec.europa.eu/food/plant/gmo/evaluation/index_en.htm
Plant Health Strategic Evaluation	Completed 05/2010	Management decision	http://ec.europa.eu/food/plant/plant_health_biosafety/rules/
Community Policy on Animal Welfare (C-PAW) and possible policy options for the future	Completed 05/2011	Management decision	http://ec.europa.eu/dgs/secretariat_general/evaluation/search/download.do?documentId=4630
Community Plant Variety Right Regime	Completed 04/2011	Management decision	http://ec.europa.eu/food/plant/plant_property_rights/evaluation/index_en.htm
EU Reference Laboratories in the field of food and feed safety and animal health	Completed 04/2011	Management decision, and FR art 27	http://ec.europa.eu/dgs/secretariat_general/evaluation/search/download.do?documentId=4753
EU rapid response network, regarding certain transmissible animal diseases	Completed 08/2012	Action Plan implementing Animal Health Strategy - action number 22	http://ec.europa.eu/dgs/secretariat_general/evaluation/search/download.do?documentId=6336096
Expenditure in the veterinary field	Completed 07.2013	Council Decision 2009/470/EC, Art. 27 Financial Regulation, Art. 21 Implementing Rules	Unit 01 up-date Not published yet
Evaluation of the European Food Safety Authority (EFSA)	Completed 08/2012	Regulation 178/2002	http://ec.europa.eu/dgs/secretariat_general/evaluation/search/download.do?documentId=6325942
Interim evaluation of the benefits of the Better Training for Safer Food Programme - Final Report	Completed 03/2013	Management Decision	http://ec.europa.eu/smart-regulation/evaluation/search/download.do?documentId=9092907