



Mid-term evaluation Report of Regulation (EU) No 652/2014 on the management of food chain expenditure

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Legal basis

Article 42 of Regulation (EU) No 652/2014 - Evaluation

- Commission mid- term evaluation report to the European Parliament and to the Council
 - Achievement of the general and specific objectives of Reg. (EU) No 652/2014
 - Efficiency of the use of resources
 - EU added value
 - Scope for simplification

in the four policy/spending areas covered by the evaluation:

- Animal health
- Plant health
- Official controls
- Food safety



Commission's mid-term evaluation report

Based on:

- *external supporting study and*
- *internal assessment by the Commission*

- Mid-term evaluation Report (+ Executive summary): on the outcome of the first 3 years of implementation of Reg. (EU) No 652/2014.
- Staff Working Document (SWD): with additional technical data and information complementing the main report
- SWD Synopsis Report: on the findings of the consultations conducted.

26 September 2017: Adoption of the Report from the Commission to the European Parliament and to the Council on the mid-term evaluation of Regulation (EU) No 652/2014

Scope

Measures:

- veterinary eradication, control and surveillance programmes
- veterinary emergency measures
- phytosanitary survey programmes
- phytosanitary emergency measures
- European Union Reference Laboratories (EURLs) activities
- Better Training for Safer Food (BTSF) programme

Timeframe:

- 2014, 2015, 2016

Geo:

- EU28

Findings (1)

1. Animal health – veterinary programmes:

- positive epidemiological trend for all priority diseases (e.g. rabies and bovine brucellosis)
- limited areas of concern: bovine tuberculosis in 1 MS; ovine and caprine brucellosis in 1 MS
- good framework for prioritising budget resources on priority programmes
- progressive reduction of financial resources thanks to improvement of animal health status
- technical and financial support provided by the EU essential to successful results
- effective coordination among MSs and between MSs and third countries

Findings (2)

1. Animal health – veterinary emergency measures:

- key role in achieving a higher animal health status in the EU
- recent epidemics successfully contained
- major economic consequences (e.g. trade restrictions and block of exports) avoided
- effective EU crises-management system
- spending difficult to predict (cyclical reoccurrence of some endemic diseases, climate change, globalisation of vectors, ...)

Findings (3)

2. Plant health - survey programmes:

- implementation at initial phase (started in 2015)
- positive support to detect emerging phytosanitary risks
- EU support facilitates coordination among MSs to survey plant pests with higher economic, environmental and social impact

Findings (4)

2. Plant health - phytosanitary emergency measures:

- focused on four major pests only (Pinewood nematode, *Xylella fastidiosa*, *Anoplophora glabripennis*, *Pomacea insularum*)
- contribution to prevent their further introduction and spread
- contribution to preserving agricultural production through plant health protection, and protection of biodiversity and forests
- difficulties in achieving eradication (population dynamics, lifecycle of pests and their vectors present in forests, parks and plantations, ...)
- containment when not eradication
- spending difficult to predict (climate change, global trade and movement of travellers)

Findings (5)

3. Official controls - EURLs:

- critical to uniform implementation of controls throughout the EU
- successful application of testing methods
- support to National Reference Laboratories (NRLs) thanks to annual workshops
- limited financial impact and 100% EU funded
- EU financial support and coordination essential to achieve results

Findings (6)

3. Official controls - BTSF:

- critical to a common understanding across Member States of their obligations and how best to enforce relevant EU legislation
- helpful and flexible in responding to new needs, notably during crisis events (contribution to both prevention and crises-preparedness)
- limited financial impact and 100% EU funded
- EU financial support and coordination essential to achieve results

Findings (7)

4. Food safety:

- horizontal area/objective (no specific measures to date)
- animal health, plant health, and official control activities contributing to having a high level of safety of food and of food production systems
- fundamental to stable markets, consumers' confidence and prevent economic and human costs of crises
- contribution to global appreciation of EU agri-food productions for their quality and high-level safety standards

Horizontal issues (1)

Simplification:

- a single piece of legislation replacing the previous legal framework, over-complex and out-of-date
- rationalised funding rates (50%, 75% and 100%)
- aligned procedures in phytosanitary and veterinary fields
- less comitology and Commission Decisions to shorten time for contract and payments
- introduction of unit cost system (veterinary programmes)

Horizontal issues (2)

Areas of further consideration:

- no access to the crises reserve
 - large-scale outbreaks with budgetary impact exceeding the ceiling under the present programme
- needed integration between survey programmes and emergency measures
 - difficulties in achieving eradication
 - containment when eradication is not possible
- use of grants
 - inappropriate for non-competitive funding consisting of reimbursement to the Member States
- Sustainable Development Goals
 - (EG: food waste prevention)



Conclusions

- Regulation (EU) No 652/2014 works well within its policy contest
- Activities receiving EU financial support in this area serve both its general and specific objectives, and the overall Commission's priorities
- Regulation (EU) No 652/2014 has proven to be flexible to address emerging needs for co-financing especially in the occurrence of outbreaks
- Activities funded under Regulation (EU) No 652/2014 contribute to an EU which is safe and secure, prosperous and sustainable, social, and stronger on the global scene



Way Forward after2020

Given possible budget constrains under the next MFF , a reflection should be carried out on further prioritisations and simplification of activities to be funded in the future (after 2020).



Thank you for your attention

https://ec.europa.eu/food/funding_en