

SPECIFIC OPERATIONAL PROCEDURES CARRIED OUT AT BORDER INSPECTION POSTS ON PRODUCT CATEGORIES. IMPORT AND EXPORT OF ANIMAL PRODUCTS

Chebelev Ioana Camelia*, **Chebelev M.****

*University of Oradea, Faculty of Environmental Protection, 26 Gen. Magheru St., 410048 Oradea, Romania, e-mail: chebelevioanacamelia@yahoo.com

**University of Oradea, Faculty of Environmental Protection, 26 Gen. Magheru St., 410048 Oradea, Romania, e-mail: chebelevmircea@yahoo.co.uk

Abstract

In order to achieve a more minute control and also as efficient over the imported and exported animal products, certain procedures have been established at state borders in order to verify product compliance with legal regulations. Of course these procedures and they were based on a law regulating the operation of their product categories.

Key words: specific procedures, food safety regulations, health inspection, legislation

INTRODUCTION

Literature and everyday life more strongly emphasizes that the world is producing a series of mutations of the most diverse and the activities including the factors that influence economic spheres of influence control of planetary scale. The impact of risk factors on the quality of food of animal origin and their effect on the health of the population is a major concern digeritelor organisms and constitutes the organization to ensure quality and food safety. International Trade and Community animal products must take drastic measures most effective for removal or prevention of negative effects from the conflict of interest policies promoted international food. In the globalized business operations, products of animal origin, we find ourselves in front of an explosion of consumer goods, food types that generate a more visible trend of replacing traditional products with nutritional products whose qualities are more efficient.

MATERIAL AND METHOD

Normative reference documents in order to achieve border procedures are as follows:

a) based on EU law:

- Council Directive 97/78/EC, Regulation 136/2004, Commission decision 94/360/CEE Commission Decision 2006/590/CE, 2000/208/CE Commission Decision 2000/25/EC, Commission Decision 2000/571/EC, Commission Decision 2001/881/EC repealed by Decision 2009/821/CE Commission Decision 2007/275/EC, Commission Decision 2001/812/EC, Regulation 882/2004, Regulation 852/2004/CE, Regulation 853/2004 / EC Regulation 854/2004/CE, Council Directive 2004/68/EC, Council Directive 2004/41/EC amending Commission Regulation 810/2010/CE 206/2010/CE, Council Directive 2002/99/EC, Commission Decision 2007/240/EC, Commission Decision 2009/148/CE, 2009/151/CE Commission Decision 2009/821/CE

b) the Romanian legislation:

- Government Decision Nr.984/2005, Ord 13/2005 amended by Order ANSVSA 268/2006, 206/2006 ANSVSA Ord, Ord ANSVSA 16/2007, 240/2006 ANSVSA Ord

The procedures referred to in normative acts: fresh bovine meat derived from imported chickens' legs and snails imported, fresh poultry meat imported, fresh meat imported solipeds, minced meat, meat preparations and products imported meat, milk and milk products for human consumption from imported eggs and egg products imported, fresh meat from sheep and goats imported fish and fishery products imported, fresh meat from domestic pigs imported, wild game meat imported.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

This procedure be concerned with determining how to control veterinary border inspection posts of the EU, located on the territory of Romania, the transport of fresh meat of bovine animals intended for importation into the European Union Member States.

The purpose of this control is to prevent the introduction into the European Union Member States which do not meet transport veterinary community, ensuring the traceability of such transport and quality assurance inspection activity Border Inspection Post. PIF sites in Romania by the European Commission approved for importation into the EU Member States under Commission Decision 2009/821/CE.

When fresh beef shipments are entering the EU Member States by the frontier inspection stations in Romania, they are subject to a documentary check, identity and physical, by the official veterinarian of the PIF.

Import control is done by notification of arrival of products through a common veterinary entry document CVED (COMMON VETERINARY ENTRY DOCUMENT).

Before the physical arrival of the consignment on Community territory, the person shall notify the arrival of cargo inspection products to staff at the border checkpoint to be submitted products through a common veterinary entry document (CVED).

This CVED be issued in accordance with the general rules of certification laid down in Community legislation. CVED include an original and a number of children determined by the competent authority to meet the requirements of this Regulation. The person responsible for the load complete Part 1 and forward CVED veterinarian at the border inspection post. The information contained in CVED may be subject to prior notification by a telecommunications system or by other electronic data transmission system. In such a case, the information transmitted electronically shall be as prescribed in Part I of the model CVED.

I. Documentary control

- involves examining the PIF official veterinarian veterinary certificates and other documents accompanying a shipment

To be imported into Romania shipments of fresh animal must:

a) come from a third country on the list of third countries or parts thereof, approved for export to the European Union listed in Annex II to Commission Regulation 810/2010, Part 1 (to be found in TRACES electronic application)

b) come from establishments approved for export to the European Union (to be found in TRACES)

c) be accompanied by an original veterinary certificate. Each certificate that accompanies a fresh batch of cattle originating in a third country and who is present at the border inspection post must be checked to confirm that:

- it is an original certificate or document

- refers to a third country or part of a country allowed to export to the Community

- presentation and its contents are consistent with the model established for the product and third country

- the general principles of certification set out in Annex IV to Directive 2002/99/EC Council

- was completed in full

- refers to an establishment authorized to export to the Community
- is signed by the official veterinarian or official authority representative if it is authorized to sign, legible statement in capital letters, the name and functions and official stamp and signature of the third country with a different color than the other Entries listed in the certificate or certificates for electronic signature and a stamp generated by a secure
- Part I of CVED is duly completed and the information contained in this coincide with those resulting from other official documents accompanying the consignment
- d) there is no veterinary restrictions for country
- e) verify the notification sent by the party responsible for the load of the Joint Veterinary I input products (DVCIP)

II. Identity control

- if product is a check by visual inspection to ensure that veterinary certificatululele documentulele veterinarian) or other documents required by veterinary legislation, correspond to the product itself:
 - a) the particulars entered in the veterinary certificates or documents afford the guarantees required by national legislation
 - b) the means of transport is the same as mentioned documents
 - c) check the seal, if intact and if it has the same number with the mentioned documents
 - d) verification that the stamps, official marks and health marks identifying the country of origin and the company are present and conform to those on the certificate or other document
 - e) check the labeling for products packed or wrapped

III. Physical control of products

The purpose of physical control of bovine fresh meat is that it meets further stated desire of veterinary certificate or document should verify the guarantees of origin certified by the third country and safe to give fresh bovine meat cătransportul did not alter the original terms of guaranteed departure.

This is achieved by:

- a) organoleptic examinations: smell, color, texture, taste
- b) physical and chemical tests simple: slicing, thawing, cooking, pH
- c) laboratory tests for detection of residues, pathogens, obvious modifications and alterations of the present

Regardless of the type of product, must do the following:

1. Environmental control of carried product

- a) control over the conditions and means of transport to identify in particular deficiencies or breaks in cold chain
- b) the actual weight of the consignment should be compared with that of the veterinary certificate or document, by weighing the carriage, if necessary
- c) verification of packing materials and all markings (stamps, labels) to ensure their compliance with Community legislation
- d) compliance with temperature control for the transport, during transport required by Community legislation
- e) for products in bulk packages or a range of samples to be examined before the examination sensory, physical, chemical and laboratory tests

2. Control of product

- a) sensory examination: smell, taste, color, consistency
- b) simple physical or chemical tests (in place) as follows:
 - the layout section
 - thawing
 - sample boiling
 - sample roasting
 - pH
- c) representative sampling (examination must cover 1% of the objects or packages in a shipment with a minimum of 2 and a maximum of 10 and for products in bulk, should be collected at least 10 samples produced in different parts of transport.) Depending on product and circumstances, veterinary authorities may require more extensive controls
- d) laboratory tests for detection of residues, pathogens, obvious modifications and alterations

The sampling shall be made a record harvest that will be signed by the official veterinarian who collected the sample or samples, countersigned or importer responsible for the load. If the importer responsible for the load or refuses to sign the minutes of harvest can be signed only by the official veterinarian and a witness. Minutes shall be prepared in triplicate, the first of which will accompany the samples shipped to the laboratory, the second will remain the official veterinarian who carried out the collection, and the third will remain in charge of loading or importing.

The official veterinarian shall be considered in preparing the minutes of sampling, the following:

- name and address of the authority who made the collection
- veterinarian name or identification code
- code (number) official proof

- date of harvest
- exams required
- Additional information - additional data (such as: destination of the product, storage conditions of the product until receipt of the analysis)

Along with representative sampling, the official veterinarian of the border inspection post will yield the same conditions, the counter samples for laboratory examination. Samples against the law to be stored at the border inspection post. Counter seal number will be specified in the minutes of sample collection. Samples for analysis may be a fee.

They must be transported to the laboratory in a timely manner so that they retain their integrity parameters unchanged.

Destination of products that were representative samples for laboratory examination will be determined by the official veterinarian at the border inspection post who carried out their collection, corroborating data from the laboratory examination, that the analysis with all data intended contribute to a decision under the law.

These tests must be performed on a series of samples taken from transport can be partially discharged, if necessary, to allow access to the entire contents of the shipment.

When laboratory results are not immediately made available at random and there is no immediate danger to public health or animal health, the batch may be put into circulation. However, when laboratory tests were performed based on a suspicion of irregularity or previous tests when positive results, lots can not be put into circulation until test results are negative.

The vehicles can be downloaded in full only in the following cases:

- official veterinarian suspects irregularities
- spot checks revealed irregularities
- previous batches showed irregularities
- loading was done so that access to the entire lot is only possible by partial discharge

Once the physical inspection was completed, the competent authority must certify control by closing and officially stamping all the opened packages and containers of all re-sealing and bearing the seal number in the border crossing document.

3. Changed physical controls

European Commission may decide to reduce physical checks, based on conditions and, in particular, according to results of previous controls, controls on products for which import conditions are harmonized, ie products that meet the following three conditions:

1. from third countries or parts of third countries offering satisfactory health guarantees, checks on the point of origin to be imported into one of the European Community
2. from companies included in a list drawn up in accordance with Community legislation
3. import licenses were issued for those products. Product groups and frequency of physical checks are set out in Annex I of Commission Decision 94/360/EC

4. Product groups and frequency of physical checks by category:

Category I

- fresh meat including
- internal organs
- products from cattle, sheep, goats, swine and equine species listed in Council Directive 92/5/EEC

In Annex II to Commission Decision 2006/590/CE (amending Commission Decision 94/360/EC) is established list of certain third countries (New Zealand, Canada, Chile and Switzerland) and frequency of physical checks in these cases.

After (documentary, identity and physical) checks, the official veterinarian of the PIF must:

A, complete part I and II DVCIP

B. to retain the original veterinary certificate, a copy of DCVIP, and copies of other documents accompany veterinary interest for at least 3 years

C. hand over responsible for the load a copy certified by a veterinarian veterinary official PFI DVCIP original and a copy of DVCIP

D. inform responsible for the load on that original and copy DVCIP veterinary certificate accompanying the consignment to its destination

Your official border inspection post or the person responsible for the load must be given a copy of DVCIP and customs office.

Category II

PIF Input

Documentary control:

1. Come from a third country on the list of third countries or parts thereof, approved for export to the European Union listed in Annex II to Commission Regulation 206/2010, Part 1

2. Be accompanied by an original transit and storage

Control of identity that implies the following conditions:

1. Number of means of transport is the same as mentioned documents
2. Seal verification , if intact and if it has the same number with the mentioned documents

In case of doubt can be made and other controls that PIF official veterinarian deems necessary. Notify the person responsible for loading the product arriving at the border inspection station staff by submitting Part I of DVCIP. The responsible person shall undertake to repossess the consignment if the products are rejected by the third country of destination and to destroy them. The person responsible for the load will pay all expenses incurred by the health check. After the controls (documentary and identity), the official veterinarian of the PIF should:

1. complete Part I and II DVCIP
2. Traces PIF notify the system out of the European Union
3. retain copy of certificate of transit or storage, a copy of DVCIP, and copies of other documents accompany veterinary interest for at least 3 years
4. responsible for the load hand over the original certificate of transit or storage, and a copy of the original DVCIP DVCIP and a copy to the office
5. inform responsible for the load on the original that the original certificate DVCIP transit or storage will accompany the consignment to exit PIF
6. transport to be sent in sealed containers in accordance with the customs T1
7. to leave the European Union through a PIF approved, within maximum 30 days
8. handling is not allowed within the European Union

Category III

PIF EXIT

The official veterinarian shall verify:

1. if documentary control and identity control are appropriate
2. if the transport of fresh beef came out of the country is accompanied by the following documents:
 - original certificate of transit or storage
 - DVCIP original duly completed official veterinarian of the input PIF
3. complete the appropriate section of Part II of DVCIP
4. DVCIP notify the PIF's input, the output transport
5. DVCIP retain the original and a copy of the certificate of the Tanzi or storage
6. where transport to a veterinarian from PIF entry has not received confirmation of leaving the country, inform the competent customs authorities of the input PIF

CONCLUSIONS

The literature reveals that among the factors that influence the context of spheres of economic influnță planetră scale, a place of utmost importance food plays in general trade and commerce in food of animal origin, in particular.

Trade in food products of animal origin must be taken to counter the most effective measures and prevention of possible negative effects of conflict of interest derived food and nutrition policies promoted worldwide

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