

ACTIVITIES AT THE BORDER INSPECTION POINTS IN THE PERIOD 2010-2011 ON THE IMPORT, EXPORT AND TRANSIT 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

Food safety incidents have demonstrated the need for appropriate measures in emergency situations ensuring that all foods, regardless of their type and origin, and all feed should be subject to common measures in the event of a serious risk to human health, animal health or the environment. Such a comprehensive approach to emergency measures for food safety should allow effective action and avoid artificial disparities in the treatment of a serious risk in relation to food or feed.

Key word: trade, food of animal origin, specific rules, import, export and transit

INTRODUCTION

International Trade and Community animal products must take the most efficient and drastic measures to remove or negative warnings from conflict of interest policies internationally promoted 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. Foods in this generation is characterized by a high degree of processing and because of course the scientific and technical progress. Despite the progress mentioned that will produce large quantities of food with high nutritional value and impact more positively on the welfare of the population consuming animal products, is shown more clearly a serious problem to increase the danger of acts of bioterrorism border through international trade in food. In order to implement and achieve the requirements at Community level in terms of import and export of food of animal origin was elaborated an action plan in 2010-2011, with the following objectives:

- providing the legal framework for the specific activity of DGSA, initiation, completion and modification of legislation on specific activity
- development and adoption of the order for approval of the surveillance and Control of food safety for 2011, the National Insurance Law Enforcement adopted at Community level, the elaboration of a draft order for the application of Regulation (EC) no. 1152/2009 of 27 November 2009 imposing special conditions applicable to certain foodstuffs imported from certain third countries due to contamination risks of these products by aflatoxins and repealing Decision 2006/504/EC
- development of sampling procedure for testing melamine (February 2010)
- development of sampling procedure for testing the degree of radioactive contamination of foodstuffs (June 2010)
- development of sampling procedure for testing treatment with ionizing radiation of food (July 2010)
- development of sampling procedure for testing additives/substances prohibited in food (September 2010)
- change border control procedure for certain foodstuffs imported under special conditions due to aflatoxin contamination risks (March 2010)
- coordination of the supervision and control (PSC) on food safety and monitoring the implementation of food safety PSC 2010 (February 2010)
- improvement of Romania's contribution to the activities of Codex Alimentarius, composed of disseminating documents in electronic format, from the Codex Secretariat and other information related to Codex work by all the structures involved in food (other authorities involved, producers, processors, traders, meetings with all stakeholders, to establish Romania's position to draft standards on specific areas, active participation in the subcommittees and the Codex Alimentarius Commission Codex Alimentarius and other events at CODEX / FAO meetings with all stakeholders, for Romania to establish the draft standards on specific areas.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

In the period 2005-2010 were carried out a series of legislative changes, given the pre-accession period and beyond after Romania's accession to the European Union, which had a beneficial effect on food safety, both in animal and imported of the national market products for domestic consumption and export. Thus in developing specific regulations on hygiene and public health were developed eight veterinary rules as published in the Official Order of the President of the National Sanitary Veterinary and Food Safety to establish veterinary requirements

concerning:

- certification in Romania imports from third countries of fresh meat of bovine animals, sheep, goats and pigs
- establish the conditions for veterinary import, export and transit of live animals and animal by-products
- laboratory expertise to detect contaminants in products of animal origin
- import, export and transit of animal products
- professional training for veterinarians who provide supervision and control of food establishments
- establishing the procedure for sampling animal products for laboratory expertise

We have taken action to:

- identification and verification units to monitor the problems they face
- conformity assessment units monitored in relation to national legislation requirements
- follow correct deficiencies in units that do not comply with the requirements of legislation
- updating the progress of restructuring and modernization of specialized livestock and food industry to achieve the minimum performance parameters in the food, the demands and requirements of the European Union

The results are quantified as follows:

- a red meat sector
- total number of units of red meat fell from 787-570 (217 facilities were permanently closed).
- number of units in Class D (units that have not established programs upgrading restructuring) decreased from 701-316.

Total number of units of red meat which meet European Union standards, increased from 11-19 units, and number of units in category B increased from 50-210 units.

B. Milk and milk products sector

- Total number of milk and milk products decreased from 560 to 470 (92 units were permanently closed).
- Number of units in Class D (units that have not developed programs for restructuring, modernization) decreased from 474-279.
- Total number of milk and milk products which meet European Union standards increased from 24-41 units, and number of units in category B increased from 35-126 units.

C. Poultry sector

- Total number of units of chicken fell from 60 to 53 (8 units were permanently closed).

- Number of units in Class D (units that have not established programs upgrading restructuring) decreased from 32 to 12.
- Total number of units that meet the requirements chicken EU rules increased from 7 to 13 units and the number of units in category B increased from 7 to 20 units.

D. District fish and fishery products

- The total number of fish and fishery products decreased from 47 to 43 (9 units were permanently closed).
- Number of units in Class D (units that have not established programs upgrading restructuring) decreased from 34 to 20.
- The total number of fish and fishery products which meet European Union standards increased from 7 to 13 units and the number of units in category B increased from 6 to 10 units.
- Department of Hygiene and Veterinary Public Health continued to monitor developments in restructuring the units listed in the food industry in transition and has identified a number of 115 units in categories B and D can be reclassified in Category C - establishments which have been provided a transitional period until 2009, when the European Commission would accept the inclusion of new units in the list C, after 30.06.2006.

During 2010 to import controlled shipments were collected and sent samples to a no. 3 transport as follows: 4 samples camelids blood (for ex. brucellosis and foot and mouth disease), eggs over a sample (eg. heavy metals), a frozen sample (eg mycotoxins). Were checked and recorded a no. 265 transports animal products and fodder and 34 transports animal products in terms of intra-Community trade after transit through third countries. Also these consignments were checked to ensure that exports of goods which are not covered by transit through the EU and the intra-Community trade in goods are indeed of Community origin or, for goods originating in countries third that was carried out veterinary checks in the Member State of entry into the EU and also that problems have occurred during transportation (transit country).

PBI Constața

Table nr.1

Operations of animal products import 2010

Period	January	February	March	April	May	June	July
Number of transports	180	260	352	286	166	113	167
Quantity tonnes	4068,2	6423	8795,65	7314,34	4949	2588	4068,8

Table nr.2

Transit operations of animal products

Period	January	February	March	April	May	June	July
Number of transports	-	3	2	1	3	2	1
Quantity tonnes	-	69	48	3,5	34,09	50	2,818

PBI Halmeu

Halmeu PBI consists of two modules, one for control of live animals and a second module for control of animal products. PBI- is authorized for sanitary control activity - border veterinary -animal products and live animals (ungulates, horses and others) ,NACE Code 8250, nr.5/07.02.2007 authorization. The PBI Halmeu were conducted following control operations: road transit animal products - 11 transports, of which 8 transports fish products from the Russian Federation Serbia and 3 shipments intended for human consumption in Ukraine snails destined for Serbia .

Table nr.3

Road transit of animal products

Peroada Period	Ianuarie January	Februarie February	Martie March	Aprilie April	Mai May	Iunie June	Iulie July
Număr transporturi Number of transports	-	1	1	1	1	4	2

PBI Otopeni

The PIF Working Otopeni are three points: the terminal passengers, the terminal freight and airports Baneasa

Table nr.4

The frequency of animal products imported through Otopeni border inspection post

Period	January	February	March	April	May	June	July
Number of transports	9	21	18	12	27	25	21

In the terminal Otopeni there were a total of 133 imports of animal products and a total of 55 shipments of products of animal origin. Notices of rejection at the border on shipments of food of animal origin were tested, inspected and rejected at the border points of Romania as a member of the European Union when it was identified a risk to consumers. Notifications are reported monthly consumer health risk case, detected in one or more lots of food. In these cases, control authorities are investigating and submit additional information, notifying it between them, in accordance with operating procedures and organization, the outcome and final part and the measures taken.

CONCLUSIONS

Complex laboratory control of animal products should be done with great rigor to detect the smallest amounts of residues in these animals produced after treatment with different drugs, feed additives, stimulators antiparasitic substances, which is a particular risk to biosecurity population. Border is necessary to implement a program of international partnership on food security, involving a minimum of measures including:

- know all the details of business partners
- special measures to ensure the safety of packaging, containers, all relevant route of transport to destination
- prohibiting unauthorized access to goods at customs points orduring the course of operations at the border check
- physical security of transport between the customs parking their location in places with perfect visibility and permanent security