

## **IMPORTANCE OF STUDIYNG THE LEGISLATIVE FRAMEWORK THAT ENSURES THE EFFECTIVE EXERCISE OF IMPORT-EXPORT OF ANIMAL PRODUCTS**

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### ***Abstract***

*Global problems regarding security and food safety. And last rând those of animal origin, have raised many questions about their quality, thus causing states to take action and work together in adopting these measures are embodied and set to complete a series of regulations. In this context, which requires careful consideration of legislation and risk factors involved in ensuring the security of food of animal origin from import and export.*

**Key words:** security and food safety, food and veterinary legislation, international trade in animal products

### **INTRODUCTION**

The legal framework for veterinary work has been done since law 60/1974 which amounted conventions signed by our country until now, law over the years has undergone some changes. These changes were due to economic, social, technological development and not least because of the need to create a framework to regulate the health of both people and animals. Being one of the main areas, namely the food, the need for consumer protection has become a crucial factor in improving the relevant laws and because the acts in question covers not only protect consumers, animals and products from animals slaughtered question, but their mode of transportation and trade, not least in animals and animal products.

In recent decades the practice of veterinary medical science and made important progress, which was materialized by the positive effects in areas such as social and economic. Genetics and biotechnology, veterinary epidemiology and medical statistics have joined in efforts by science already established for removing or reducing to acceptable values in terms of economic risk in the veterinary field, a field which he received in meanings.

Promoting knowledge and application of veterinary legislation is an obligation of society as it is addressed to advanced areas of undeniable strategic importance, including:

- improving the health of animals and their protection by applying the most efficient on epizootic disease control methods and the fight against disease

- protecting people against the effects of animal diseases from consumer protection through a set of conditions and measures that apply to the processing and marketing of food of animal origin, leading to obtain wholesome, fit for consumption - animal husbandry, which consists mainly of rules mandatory animal breeding pure breed, with reference to the large species of animals bred and trade. In this context, veterinary regulations and legislation meet a changing, laws or rules that were valid yesterday, today should be amended or restructured by the fund.

## **RESULTS AND DISCUSSION**

The development or adaptation of a good and effective food law will be taken into account existing international standards or state of being adopted, except where such standards or items covered by these standards will not be an effective or appropriate for the objectives of this legislation, or if there is scientific justification or if they can determine a level of protection different from that established at Community level as appropriate. In order to achieve the overall objective which aims at providing a high level of health and life people, food law is based on risk analysis except where this approach is not appropriate to the circumstances or nature of the measure. Risk assessment is based on the available scientific evidence and undertaken in an independent, objective and transparent.

Risk management takes into account risk assessment results and opinions of the Veterinary and Food Safety Agency, other factors relevant to risk management and the precautionary principle. In specific cases where, following assessment of existing information can be found harmful health effects, but remain a scientific uncertainty can be taken provisional risk management measures necessary to ensure a high level of health protection, to collect other scientific information for a more comprehensive risk assessment.

Food law seeks to protect consumer interests and provide them with necessary information for informed choices to choose foods they consume, and to prevent:

- a) fraudulent or deceptive practices,
- b) food counterfeiting
- c) any practices may mislead the consumer. development, evaluation and modification of food law must be conducted in an open and transparent public consultation, directly or through representative organizations, unless the urgency of solving this does not allow measures.

In cases where there is reason to suspect the existence of a risk to human or animal health determined by a food or feed, depending on the nature, severity and scope of this risk, the competent public authorities in the field take steps to inform the population about the nature of risk, by

identifying the most accurate of the food or feed these animals or the type of food or feed, the risk that they may submit the measures to be taken to prevent, reduce or eliminate that risk.

The food trade competent authorities, in particular the following responsibilities:

- a) to help develop technical standards for food and feed and the development of sanitary and phytosanitary standards,
- b) to coordinate activities relating to implementation of specific food and feed, adopted by governmental and nongovernmental organizations,
- c) contribute, where appropriate, to conclude agreements on recognition of equivalence of specific measures on food and feed,
- d) give special attention to problems specific development, financing and trade in developing countries, to ensure that international standards do not create barriers to achieving exports of these countries,
- e) promote consistency between international technical standards and food law, so that high level protection is not diminished.

Thus to ensure food safety will meet the following requirements:

- a) food should not be marketed unless they are safe,
- b) are considered food insecure if they are harmful to health or unfit for human consumption,
- c) to determine whether a food is not is safe to take in account the normal conditions of use of food by the consumer at every stage of production, processing and distribution, and consumer information, including information on the label, or other general information available to consumers on avoiding Personal harmful effects caused by a particular food or food category;
- d) to determine whether a food is harmful to health, should be considered the probable immediate and / or short-term and / or long-term health of that person food they consume and the effects on future generations, the possible effects cumulative toxic and sensitivity in terms of health of a certain class of consumers,
- e) to determine whether a food is or is unfit for human consumption should consider if the food is unacceptable for human consumption in accordance with destination, in terms of contamination caused by external factors or not, the alteration, damage or degradation;
- f) if a food insecure part of the lot, batch or consignment of food from the same class or the same description, it will be assumed that all foods in the lot, batch or consignment is unsafe, unless the following a detailed assessment is not uncovered any evidence to indicate that the rest of the lot / batch or consignment is unsafe;
- g) the compliance of a food with specific provisions applicable to that food will not prevent the competent authorities to take steps to impose

restrictions to market or to withdraw from the market, where there are grounds to show that food is safe, although apparently they are consistent.

The competent authorities shall enforce food law. They monitor and verify compliance by operators of food from the food and feed industry in all stages of production, processing and distribution. For this purpose, the competent authorities must maintain an official control system and other appropriate activities necessary, including public communication activities on food safety and risks, food safety surveillance and control activities to cover all stages of production, processing and distribution. The measures and penalties applicable to breaches of food law provisions are established by law.

Agencies and food business operators must be able to identify the origin and provide a food source for the production of food or any substance intended or expected to be incorporated into a food. For this purpose agencies and operators must have systems and procedures which allow them to request competent authorities to provide this information.

If a food business operator considers or has reason to believe that a food which has imported, produced, processed, manufactured or distributed does not comply with food safety requirements, will immediately withdraw food from the market if it no longer is under the direct control of the first food business operator and inform the competent authorities. If the product has reached the consumer, it must be efficiently and accurately advised by the agent on the reasons for withdrawal of food from the market and, if necessary, will take over from him already provided food when other measures are not sufficient to ensure a high level of health protection. Any agent in the food industry engaged in retail or distribution does not affect the packaging, labeling, food safety or the integrity to withdraw immediately from the market that do not comply with food safety requirements, within their own activities, and provide information to ensure their traceability, participating in activities of producers, processors and / or competent authorities shall immediately inform the competent authorities if it considers or has reason to believe that a food put on the market that can be harmful to human health. The agent should inform the competent authorities of the measures taken to prevent risk to the ultimate consumer and will not prevent or deter any person from cooperating with authorities, according to national legislation and legal practice, where this may lead to the prevention, reduction or eliminate a hazard caused by a food.

Nr.1292/96 Rules adopted by the European Union on June 27, 1996 food aid program defines food security and the European Commission. It stems from a policy reform progress of food aid established in 1994 with the aim of an integrated food aid effectively as possible in policy development and food security strategy of the countries concerned. This regulation is the

result of reflecting the dynamic demonstration of concern for a better appreciation of coercion and interests of people and the recipient countries also to intervene more effectively. One ambition is to develop a store of reserve requirements for bringing sustainable solutions and programs tailored to the nature that will arise. Character support (with respect to agricultural stocks) because it is now made to Article 11 of the Regulation. Reducing the vulnerability of the most helpless populations, is an appropriate identification for themselves, a better appreciation of the strategy they implement in the face of the risk factors of food. Reducing this risk can be avoided by several methods:

- improving access to representations of production - ease of access to credit and information
- jobs and increase business development in the agricultural sector
- and participation in decision-making capacity, ensuring that they are correct. Some things which are really about poverty associated with treatment . Multidimensionality, character of food security, just as the fight against poverty calls for better circulation between the different sectors (agriculture, commerce, infrastructure, health) and the variety of levels of intervention (local, national, regional, international). Strengthening coordination and enhancing participation of the representatives concerned for the success is determination result.

## CONCLUSIONS

Literature and daily life more strongly evidentiză world that is producing a series of mutations of the most diverse and include the activities of the factors that influence the control of spheres of economic influence on a planetary scale. The impact of risk factors on quality of food of animal origin and their effect on the health of the population is a major concern in digeritelor organisme contituite organizations to ensure quality and food safety. International Trade in animal products requires making the most efficient and drastic measures to remove or even negative preântâmpinarea conflict of interest from food policies promoted internationally. In the globalized business with products of animal origin, we find ourselves in front of an explosion of consumer goods, food items that generate a visible trend of replacing more traditional products with nutritional products whose qualities are more efficient. Foods in this generation is characterized by a high degree of due process and of course scientific and technical progress. Despite progress delayed afford large quantities of food with high nutritional value and more positive impact on the welfare of the population consuming animal products, is shown more obviously a worrying phenomenon of increasing acts of bioterrorism threat border food through international trade. The trend towards multilateral trading system is

determined by the evolution process of deepening international economic interdependence in the production and circulation of goods within the international division of labor under the impact of technological and scientific progress. In these circumstances, trade policies pursued by various countries acquire shapes, sizes and valences in November. The first major effort to adopt rules to govern international trade relations has been made by some countries after the Second World War, when it was necessary to ensure the creation of a body to supervise and be directly involved in the conduct of international trade. These efforts have led to the adoption in 1948 of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT), its rules applying to international trade. Over time, the GATT was amended to include new provisions, especially to address the issues of trade in developing countries. In addition, it was adopted a number of related agreements detailing some of the main provisions of the GATT. GATT rules and related agreements have been further revised and improved during several rounds of negotiations, most notably the Uruguay Round which lasted from 1986 to 1994. Progress in global politics of trade, harmonizing standards and other reference documents, customs procedures and the classification of food, in this case of animal products, under the auspices of the World Trade Organization.

To ensure a high level of protection of human health and consumer interests in relation to food, taking into account the diversity of food, including traditional products and efficient functioning of the internal market to the law 150 of 14 May 2004 on safety Food establishing common principles and responsibilities, means of ensuring a sound scientific basis, effective organizational procedures and requirements to support the most appropriate decision-making on food safety and animal feed. The provisions of this Act shall apply to all stages of production, processing, distribution and marketing of food and feed, except for primary production for private use or domestic preparation, handling or storage of food for domestic consumption.

The law applies in all stages of food production, processing and distribution of food or feed, or managed for the production of food animals.

Food law pursues one or more general objectives of protecting human life and health, consumer interests the use of fair practices in food trade, taking into account where appropriate, health and welfare, plant health and the environment, aims to achieve free movement of food and feed manufactured and marketed in accordance with the principles and legal requirements.

## **REFERENCES**

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