



EUROPEAN UNION

THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT

THE COUNCIL

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**REGULATION
OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL
AMENDING REGULATION (EU) 2017/625 AS REGARDS
OFFICIAL CONTROLS ON ANIMALS AND PRODUCTS OF ANIMAL ORIGIN
EXPORTED FROM THIRD COUNTRIES TO THE UNION
IN ORDER TO ENSURE COMPLIANCE WITH THE PROHIBITION
OF CERTAIN USES OF ANTIMICROBIALS
AND REGULATION (EC) No 853/2004 AS REGARDS
THE DIRECT SUPPLY OF MEAT FROM POULTRY AND LAGOMORPHS**

REGULATION (EU) 2021/...
OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL

of 6 October 2021

**amending Regulation (EU) 2017/625 as regards official controls on animals
and products of animal origin exported from third countries to the Union in order
to ensure compliance with the prohibition of certain uses of antimicrobials
and Regulation (EC) No 853/2004 as regards the direct supply of meat from poultry
and lagomorphs**

(Text with EEA relevance)

THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND THE COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN UNION,

Having regard to the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union, and in particular Article 43(2), Article 114 and point (b) of Article 168(4) thereof,

Having regard to the proposal from the European Commission,

After transmission of the draft legislative act to the national parliaments,

Having regard to the opinion of the European Economic and Social Committee¹,

After consulting the Committee of the Regions,

Acting in accordance with the ordinary legislative procedure²,

¹ OJ C 341, 24.8.2021, p. 107.

² Position of the European Parliament of 15 September 2021 (not yet published in the Official Journal) and decision of the Council of 28 September 2021.

Whereas:

- (1) Regulation (EU) 2017/625 of the European Parliament and of the Council¹ lays down the rules for the performance of official controls to verify compliance with, inter alia, rules on food and feed safety.
- (2) Regulation (EU) 2019/6 of the European Parliament and of the Council² lays down rules for, inter alia, the control and use of veterinary medicinal products, with a particular focus on antimicrobial resistance.

¹ Regulation (EU) 2017/625 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 15 March 2017 on official controls and other official activities performed to ensure the application of food and feed law, rules on animal health and welfare, plant health and plant protection products, amending Regulations (EC) No 999/2001, (EC) No 396/2005, (EC) No 1069/2009, (EC) No 1107/2009, (EU) No 1151/2012, (EU) No 652/2014, (EU) 2016/429 and (EU) 2016/2031 of the European Parliament and of the Council, Council Regulations (EC) No 1/2005 and (EC) No 1099/2009 and Council Directives 98/58/EC, 1999/74/EC, 2007/43/EC, 2008/119/EC and 2008/120/EC, and repealing Regulations (EC) No 854/2004 and (EC) No 882/2004 of the European Parliament and of the Council, Council Directives 89/608/EEC, 89/662/EEC, 90/425/EEC, 91/496/EEC, 96/23/EC, 96/93/EC and 97/78/EC and Council Decision 92/438/EEC (Official Controls Regulation) (OJ L 95, 7.4.2017, p. 1).

² Regulation (EU) 2019/6 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 11 December 2018 on veterinary medicinal products and repealing Directive 2001/82/EC (OJ L 4, 7.1.2019, p. 43).

- (3) In accordance with Regulation (EU) 2019/6, a more prudent and responsible use of antimicrobials in animals is ensured, inter alia, by way of the prohibitions on the use of antimicrobials for growth promotion and yield increase and on the use of antimicrobials reserved for treatment of certain infections in humans. Under Article 118(1) of Regulation (EU) 2019/6, operators in third countries are required to respect those prohibitions when exporting animals and products of animal origin to the Union. As highlighted in recital (49) of that Regulation, it is important to consider the international dimension of the development of antimicrobial resistance by taking non-discriminatory and proportionate measures, while respecting Union obligations under international agreements.
- (4) Article 118 of Regulation (EU) 2019/6 builds on the Commission communication of 29 June 2017 entitled ‘A European One Health Action Plan against antimicrobial resistance (‘AMR’)', by enhancing the prevention and control of antimicrobial resistance and promoting a more prudent and responsible use of antimicrobials in animals.
- (5) In order to ensure the effective implementation of the prohibition of the use of antimicrobials for growth promotion and yield increase and of the use of antimicrobials reserved for treatment of certain infections in humans, official controls for the verification of compliance of animals and products of animal origin exported to the Union with Article 118(1) of Regulation (EU) 2019/6 should be included in the scope of Regulation (EU) 2017/625, again while respecting Union obligations under international agreements.

- (6) In accordance with Article 18(7), point (g), of Regulation (EU) 2017/625, the Commission is to adopt specific rules for the performance of official controls on criteria and conditions to determine, in relation to Pectinidae, marine gastropods and Holothuroidea, when production and relaying areas are not to be classified. Holothuroidea are a class of the phylum Echinodermata. Echinoderms are generally not filter-feeding animals. Consequently, the risk of such animals accumulating micro-organisms related to faecal contamination is remote. In addition, no epidemiological information has been reported which could link public health risks to echinoderms that are not filter feeders. For that reason, the possibility laid down in Article 18(7), point (g), of Regulation (EU) 2017/625 to derogate from the requirement to classify the production and relaying areas should be extended to all echinoderms which are not filter feeders, for example to those belonging to the class Echinoidea, and not be limited to Holothuroidea. For the same reason, it should be clarified that the conditions for the classification and monitoring of classified production and relaying areas to be laid down by the Commission apply to live bivalve molluscs, echinoderms, tunicates and marine gastropods, except those marine gastropods and echinoderms that are not filter feeders. The terminology used in Article 18(6), (7) and (8) of Regulation (EU) 2017/625 should be aligned accordingly.

- (7) Regulation (EC) No 853/2004 of the European Parliament and of the Council¹ excludes from its scope the direct supply, by the producer, of small quantities of meat from poultry and lagomorphs slaughtered on the farm to the final consumer or to local retail establishments directly supplying such meat to the final consumer as fresh meat. Since the date of application of that Regulation, namely 1 January 2006, the exclusion had been extended several times to all meat from poultry and lagomorphs as a transitional measure. The last extension of the transitional period, by Commission Regulation (EU) 2017/185², was until 31 December 2020. During the 15 years of the transitional period no significant food safety concerns caused by the activities carried out in accordance with that extension were observed. In addition, the Commission in its communication of 20 May 2020 entitled 'A Farm to Fork Strategy for a fair, healthy and environmentally-friendly food system' underlines the importance of shorter supply chains with a view to enhancing resilience of regional and local food systems. The extension of the derogation to all meat of poultry and lagomorphs should therefore be introduced on a permanent basis. Regulation (EC) No 853/2004 should be amended accordingly.

¹ Regulation (EC) No 853/2004 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 29 April 2004 laying down specific hygiene rules for food of animal origin (OJ L 139, 30.4.2004, p. 55).

² Commission Regulation (EU) 2017/185 of 2 February 2017 laying down transitional measures for the application of certain provisions of Regulations (EC) No 853/2004 and (EC) No 854/2004 of the European Parliament and of the Council (OJ L 29, 3.2.2017, p. 21).

- (8) In accordance with Article 47(1), point (e), of Regulation (EU) 2017/625, competent authorities are to perform official controls at the border control post of first arrival into the Union on each consignment of animals and goods subject to, inter alia, the emergency measures provided for in acts adopted in accordance with Article 249 of Regulation (EU) 2016/429 of the European Parliament and of the Council¹. However, Article 249 of Regulation (EU) 2016/429 does not concern Commission emergency measures. That error should be corrected and reference should be made to Article 261 of Regulation (EU) 2016/429.
- (9) Since the objective of this Regulation, namely to allow for official controls on the use of antimicrobials in animals and products of animal origin entering into the Union, cannot be sufficiently achieved by the Member States but can rather be better achieved at Union level, the Union may adopt measures, in accordance with the principle of subsidiarity as set out in Article 5 of the Treaty on European Union. In accordance with the principle of proportionality as set out in that Article, this Regulation does not go beyond what is necessary in order to achieve that objective.
- (10) Regulation (EU) 2017/625 should therefore be amended accordingly.
- (11) Since Regulation (EU) 2019/6 applies from 28 January 2022, the corresponding provisions of this Regulation should apply from the same date,

HAVE ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

¹ Regulation (EU) 2016/429 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 9 March 2016 on transmissible animal diseases and amending and repealing certain acts in the area of animal health ('Animal Health Law') (OJ L 84, 31.3.2016, p. 1).

Article 1

Regulation (EU) 2017/625 is amended as follows:

(1) in Article 1(4), point (c) is replaced by the following:

‘(c) Regulation (EU) 2019/6 of the European Parliament and of the Council*; however, this Regulation shall apply to official controls for the verification of compliance with Article 118(1) of that Regulation.

* Regulation (EU) 2019/6 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 11 December 2018 on veterinary medicinal products and repealing Directive 2001/82/EC (OJ L 4, 7.1.2019, p. 43).’;

(2) Article 18 is amended as follows:

(a) paragraph 6 is replaced by the following:

‘6. For the purposes of official controls referred to in paragraph 1 performed in relation to live bivalve molluscs, echinoderms, tunicates and marine gastropods, the competent authorities shall classify production and relaying areas.’;

(b) in paragraph 7, point (g) is replaced by the following:

‘(g) criteria and conditions to determine, by way of derogation from paragraph 6, when production and relaying areas are not to be classified in relation to:

(i) Pectinidae; and

(ii) where they are not filter feeders: echinoderms and marine gastropods;’;

(c) in paragraph 8, point (b) is replaced by the following:

‘(b) the conditions for the classification and monitoring of classified production and relaying areas for live bivalve molluscs, echinoderms, tunicates and marine gastropods;’;

(3) in Article 47(1), point (e) is replaced by the following:

‘(e) animals and goods which are subject to an emergency measure provided for in acts adopted in accordance with Article 53 of Regulation (EC) No 178/2002, Article 261 of Regulation (EU) 2016/429, or Articles 28(1), 30(1), 40(3), 41(3), 49(1), 53(3) and 54(3) of Regulation (EU) 2016/2031 requiring consignments of those animals or goods, identified by means of their codes from the Combined Nomenclature, to be subject to official controls at their entry into the Union;’.

Article 2

In Article 1(3) of Regulation (EC) No 853/2004, point (d) is replaced by the following:

‘(d) the direct supply, by the producer, of small quantities of meat from poultry and lagomorphs slaughtered on the farm to the final consumer or to local retail establishments directly supplying such meat to the final consumer;’.

Article 3

This Regulation shall enter into force on the twentieth day following that of its publication in the *Official Journal of the European Union*.

It shall apply from ... [the date of the entry into force of this Regulation].

However, Article 1, point (1) shall apply from 28 January 2022.

This Regulation shall be binding in its entirety and directly applicable in all Member States.

Done at Strasbourg,

For the European Parliament
The President

For the Council
The President