

DG Health and
Food Safety

Health and food audits and analysis programme 2021

Further information on the Health and Food Safety Directorate-General is available on the internet at:
http://ec.europa.eu/dgs/health_food-safety/index_en.htm

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Executive summary

The Directorate-General for Health and Food Safety of the European Commission develops and implements the Commission's policies on food safety and public health. Its Directorate for Health and food audits and analysis ("the Directorate") dedicates most of its resources to Commission controls. These monitor the implementation and enforcement of European Union (EU) legislation in the policy areas of food and feed safety, animal health, animal welfare, plant health, EU quality standards (the Food domain) and in certain areas of human health protection (the Health domain).

This document, the Health and food audits and analysis work programme 2021, presents the Directorate and its controls, priorities for Commission controls in 2021-2025 and the detailed activities planned for 2021.

Multi-annual plan 2021-2025

The Directorate's control universe is very broad due to both an extensive body of EU legislation in the Food and Health domains, and the high number of countries involved. Therefore, the Directorate has to prioritise and plan carefully to ensure it fulfils its obligation for carrying out Commission controls whilst ensuring that it covers the various policy areas in proportion to the risks posed in those areas. The prioritisation also ensures consistency with the European Commission's political priorities, and in particular the Farm to Fork Strategy. The multi-annual plan 2021-2025 results from this process. It establishes the selected priority themes and, for each of these, the objectives of controls, including the country coverage for the five-year period.

Control activities in 2021

In 2021, the Directorate plans to perform 349 controls. From those, 217 are audits and similar controls (joint assessments, joint country visits, joint controls and fact-finding studies), and 132 are analyses. Control activities in 2021 cover around two-thirds of the priority themes for the period 2021-2025.

Controls in the Food domain

Commission controls in the Food domain account for 86% of controls planned in 2021 (301). These will address a number of priority themes from the multi-annual plan and in particular:

- **food and feed safety:** More than half of the controls in the Food domain (167) will cover food safety issues, targeted in the light of identified risks. One third of these controls will take the form of audits and similar controls (66). Controls on feed safety will also continue because many food crises have had their origin in animal feed;
- **animal diseases and plant pests** with a high impact on or representing a significant threat to the EU economy and the health of EU citizens and EU environment;

- **sustainability of the agri-food chain** with the sustainable use of pesticides and animal welfare in the context of the Farm to Fork Strategy. Controls on the welfare of laying hens on-farm will start in 2021;
- **third country listing and market access as well as third countries' compliance with EU requirements** for the export of food, feed, animals and plants to the EU;
- Member States' implementation of newly introduced legal requirements. Controls will notably verify **laboratories and testing facilities'** adherence to the applicable standards for carrying out tests and studies submitted to the European Food Safety Authority;
- controls in the United Kingdom (UK) in respect of Northern Ireland and in respect of Great Britain in the context of **Brexit** and the operation of the Ireland/Northern Ireland protocol to the withdrawal agreement between the EU and the UK.

Controls in the Health domain

Controls in the Health domain in 2021 have been estimated at 48. Most of these are demand-driven and depend upon requests from Member States. These controls will cover a number of human health areas such as medical devices, active pharmaceutical ingredients for human use, antimicrobial resistance and eHealth. In addition, the Directorate will initiate controls on human clinical trials.

The annexes to this document include the priorities for 2021-2025 and the detailed work programme for 2021.

Other activities planned in 2021

The Directorate will continue working on the other activities under its responsibility. In particular:

- on the **sustainable use of pesticides**, the evaluation of the Directive will continue in 2021, as well as the work on the European harmonised risk indicators and integrated pest management. This work will contribute to progress towards the pesticide reduction targets of the Farm to Fork Strategy;
- **networking** activities with Member States' competent authorities with respect to the **multi-annual national control plans** and the **national audit systems** will carry on;
- on the **Better Training for Safer Food (BTFSF)** programme, the range of training options and delivery through virtual classes will be further developed;
- it will keep developing and operating the European Commission's rapid alert and notification system for plant pest **EUROPHYT-Outbreaks** and analysing **plant health surveys** carried out by Member States.

Further details on these activities are provided in section 6 of the document.

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1. Introduction

The Directorate-General for Health and Food Safety of the European Commission is responsible for monitoring the implementation and enforcement of European Union (EU) legislation governing food safety and certain areas of human health. To this end, it carries out controls in Member States and third countries exporting plants, animals and food to the EU. Every year, it publishes the details of controls planned in the following year, as part of the annual Health and food audits and analysis work programme.

This programme presents the priorities for Commission controls in 2021-2025 and the detailed activities planned for 2021.

For the first time, the Commission has adopted an implementing decision ⁽¹⁾ establishing a multi-annual programme of controls for the period 2021-2025 to be carried out in Member States on areas falling within the scope of the official control regulation ⁽²⁾. The multi-annual plan set out in this publication incorporates this programme.

2. Presentation of the Directorate for Health and food audits and analysis

The Directorate-General for Health and Food Safety develops and implements the Commission's policies on food safety and public health. The implementation and enforcement of EU legislation are essential for citizens to be confident that their interests are protected. The Directorate-General for Health and Food Safety has a specific Directorate that dedicates most of its resources to Commission controls.



The Directorate for Health and food audits and analysis, Grange, County Meath, Ireland

The European Commission created the Directorate for Health and food audits and analysis (“the Directorate”), formerly known as the Food and Veterinary Office, in 1997. This Directorate is located in Ireland.

⁽¹⁾ OJ L 354, 26.10.2020, p. 9.

⁽²⁾ OJ L 95, 7.4.2017, p. 1.

The Directorate performs controls in the areas of food and feed safety, animal health, animal welfare, plant health, EU quality standards (the Food domain) and in certain areas of human health protection (the Health domain). It is also responsible for other important activities such as the development of policy on the sustainable use of pesticides, networking activities with Member States, and, since more recently, the management of the Better Training for Safer Food (BTSF) programme.

The Directorate has a team of some 160 professionals originating from most EU Member States and with a wide range of professional experience.

The Directorate produces reports of its control activities, which are, with few exceptions, publicly available on the European Commission's website ⁽³⁾. The Directorate also publishes overview reports and analyses.

3. Audits and controls

3.1. Objectives and role



Figure 1: Levels of controls of EU safety standards in the Food domain

In the EU, **operators** in the agri-food chain (such as farms, slaughterhouses, food-processing establishments and importers) have the primary responsibility for ensuring compliance with EU safety standards. In turn, **Member States'** authorities are responsible for checking operators' compliance by means of official controls (e.g. inspections). Member States also have to set up a system to assure themselves that they carry out their official controls effectively and consistently. The **Commission controls** verify the effectiveness of Member States' official control systems.

Imported animals and goods have to comply with EU requirements. With some exceptions, the authorities of **third countries exporting** goods to the EU are responsible for checking that operators involved in the export chain comply with specific EU requirements and for certifying that goods exported meet EU requirements. For animals and animal products, before any export can take place, third countries must demonstrate their capacity to provide the above guarantees and the countries are listed in various Commission decisions.

Commission controls play a central role in the decision making process **for country listing and market access** of animals and animal products originating in third countries. These controls also concern third countries exporting food, feed, animals or plants to the EU. The Directorate targets countries according to risks associated with their exports to the EU, such as

⁽³⁾ https://ec.europa.eu/food/audits_analysis_en

the volume of exports, non-compliant consignments identified at EU points of entry and risk associated with the type of products. The controls also cover countries with free trade agreements with the EU.

A negative outcome of any control in a third country performed by the Directorate may result in a Commission decision to impose trade-restrictive measures to protect the health of European citizens, animal and plant health. This also encourages the third country authorities and the implicated food business operators to take the necessary corrective measures swiftly. Examples of trade restrictive measures include increased checks at EU borders and, as a last resort, suspension of imports. The Commission reviews those measures periodically.

In the **Health domain**, the Directorate's work aims at protecting citizens across the EU and addressing emerging challenges. In particular, the programme contributes to the effective implementation of the regulatory framework in areas of medical devices, active pharmaceutical ingredients, clinical trials, and eHealth, as well as supporting Member States in the design and implementation of their national action plans in the area of antimicrobial resistance. Controls in the Health domain are mostly demand-based and, for this reason, limited information is available on the countries concerned in 2021. A negative outcome of a control performed by the Commission may result, for example in the area of medical devices, in change in the scope of designation of a notified body (third party conformity assessment body) or its de-designation.

3.2. Types of controls

The Directorate carries out a range of controls. Audits and similar controls represent roughly two-thirds of the control activities while the remaining third concerns analyses.

3.2.1. Audits and similar controls

Traditionally, the Directorate carries out audits and similar controls travelling to the targeted countries. Due to the COVID-19 restrictions, the Directorate adapted its approach and currently performs most of these controls remotely, using the latest developments in video-conferencing. In 2021, depending on the evolution of the COVID-19 pandemic, a significant percentage of audits and similar controls may have to be carried out remotely.

3.2.1.1. Audits

Audits are the most common form of control, in particular in the Food domain. They are a valuable tool to verify the effectiveness of the implementation of official controls, including enforcement, over EU legislation. The Directorate's audits typically involve a team of two auditors and frequently a national expert from a Member State. The team devotes one to two weeks to meetings with national, regional and local authorities as well as operators and border control posts, as appropriate. The Directorate issues an audit report after each audit, which may include recommendations to the competent authority to address the non-compliances identified.

The Directorate follows up systematically on the actions taken by Member States in addressing these recommendations. In addition, when sectoral audits identify serious non-compliances in a

Member State or a third country, the Directorate may carry out follow-up audits to verify the implementation of the agreed corrective actions.

3.2.1.2. Joint assessments

Notified bodies in the medical devices field are conformity assessment bodies responsible for checking that medical devices meet the relevant legal requirements, resulting in certification and CE marking. Since 2017, the designation and notification of these notified bodies involve joint assessment teams, composed of experts from the Commission and national designating authorities. The Directorate coordinates and participates in these joint assessment teams. Joint assessments aim to ensure that only appropriately resourced, adequately performing and reliable notified bodies are designated.

3.2.1.3. Joint country visits

Since 2017, the Directorate carries out, jointly with the European Centre for Disease Prevention and Control (ECDC), country visits to Member States on antimicrobial resistance in a One Health perspective. The aim of the visits is supporting Member States in the preparation and implementation of national action plans on preventing the development of antimicrobial resistance.

3.2.1.4. Joint controls with the European Free Trade Association Surveillance Authority

In 2019, the Directorate-General for Health and Food Safety and the European Free Trade Association (EFTA) Surveillance Authority (ESA) signed an administrative arrangement on cooperation between the two services, which includes the active participation in each other's audits. On this basis, the Directorate also carries out joint controls with ESA for the assessment of compliance of border control posts in EFTA States before their designation. These consist in analyses (see section 3.2.2) complemented by on-site controls of the facilities, when necessary.

3.2.1.5. Fact-finding studies

Fact-finding studies are controls organised in anticipation of the applicability of legal requirements, or in areas where the Commission needs to complete its knowledge about the operation of legislation. The results of these studies provide input into the preparation of subsequent audits, or into the review or development of legislation.

3.2.2. Analyses

The Directorate carries out analyses, most of which are specifically required by EU legislation. These concern border control posts assessment before (re-)designation as well as the assessment of residues monitoring plans from Member States and from third countries already listed or requesting approval for the export of animals and animal products to the EU. The Directorate has also elaborated product-specific pre-listing questionnaires for third countries seeking market access to the EU and it assesses the responses to determine whether the country can satisfy the EU import requirements for the commodities in question. Other analysis work involves remote verification of official controls carried out by third country authorities in listed food-producing

establishments and of the official systems to guarantee EU animal health and food safety requirements in countries approved to export to the EU but with very low volume of exports.

4. Multi-annual plan 2021-2025

The control universe is an inventory of the policy areas that the Commission has the legal mandate to check. This control universe is very broad due to both an extensive body of EU legislation in the domains of Food and Health and the high number of countries involved. Therefore, the Directorate has to prioritise and plan carefully to ensure it fulfils its obligation for carrying out Commission controls whilst ensuring that it covers the various policy areas in proportion to the risks posed in those areas. The prioritisation also ensures consistency with the European Commission's political priorities, and in particular the Farm to Fork Strategy.

The multi-annual plan establishes the priorities for the Directorate's controls in 2021-2025.

- In the Food domain, the choice of topics and countries covered by the plan takes into account legal requirements, food safety and health risks (associated with products, their origin, production or trade volumes, evidence of non-compliance, and the outcome of past audit activities) and policy considerations.
- In the Health domain, priority themes relate to Commission political priorities, identified in the Commissioner's mandate letter or in the pharmaceutical strategy, and/or explicit legal requirements for controls. Most controls are demand driven.

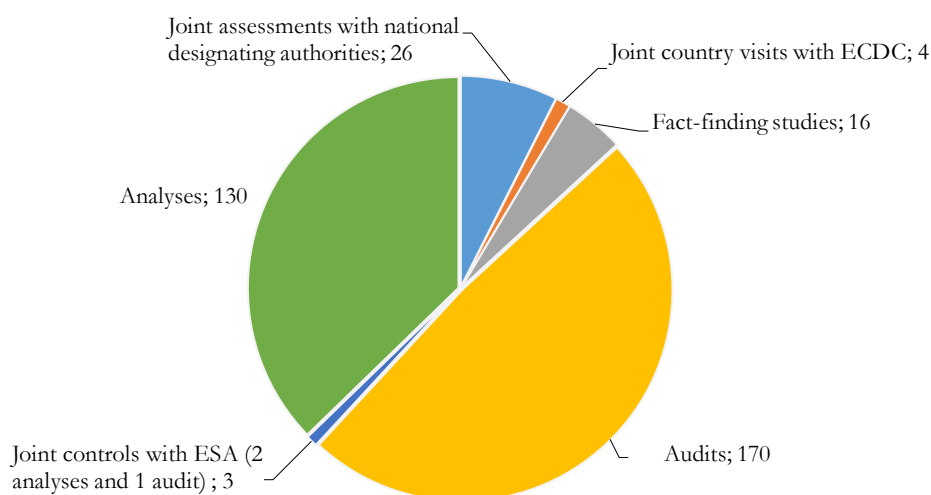
Annex 1 presents the multi-annual plan 2021-2025. It identifies the priority themes and objectives for controls, including the country coverage, which will be addressed at different stages during the five-year period.

The multi-annual plan 2021-2025 is a reference document for the annual selection of controls during this period, subject to necessary adjustments.

5. Control activities in 2021

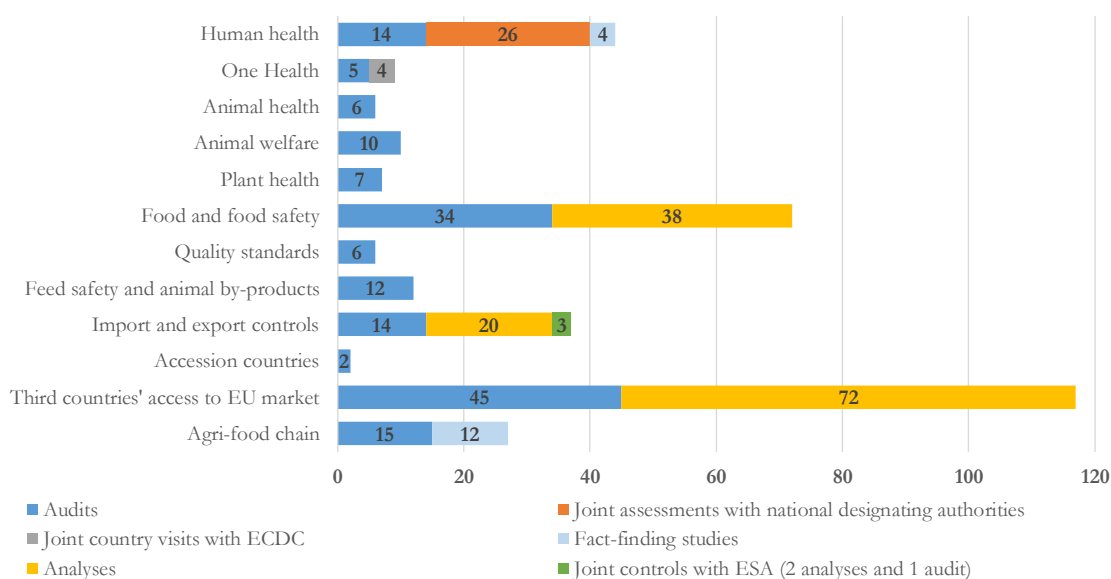
The Directorate carries out its controls in accordance with the multi-annual plan. Controls planned in 2021 amount to 349 in total, which includes 217 audits and similar controls, and 132 analyses (see details in figure 2).

Figure 2 Number of controls planned or estimated in 2021 per type



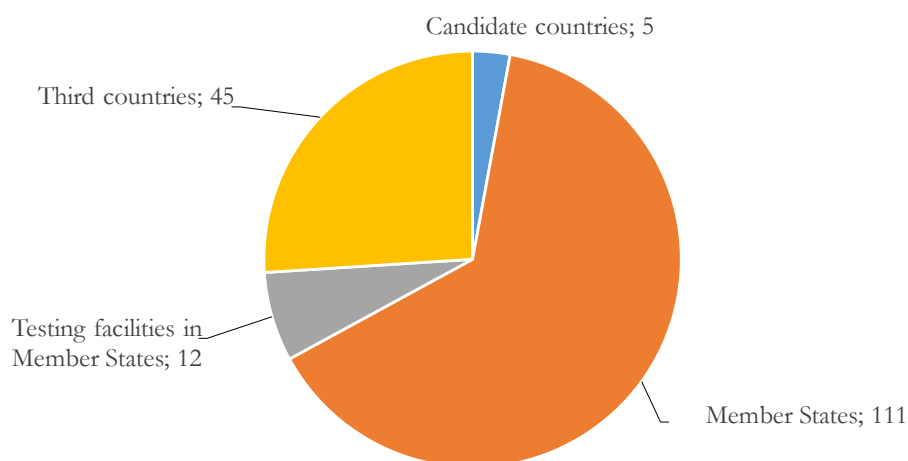
Controls in 2021 cover all policy domains in the control universe (see figure 3), and address two-third of the priority themes identified in the multi-annual plan 2021-2025. In the Food domain, which represents 86% of all controls and most of the audits planned, overall more than half of the controls focus on food safety (in figure 3, these are labelled “food and food safety” and they account for 80% of controls on “third countries’ access to EU market”).

Figure 3 Number of controls (all types) per policy domain



Of the 217 audits and similar controls planned in 2021, 169 concern the Food domain. As shown in figure 4, most of these are planned in the Member States because most food consumed in the EU is also produced in the EU. Nonetheless, a significant number of audits are planned in third countries wishing to export or exporting to the EU. In comparison to previous years, the proportion of controls in Member States has slightly increased due to new controls of laboratories and testing facilities in order to assess their adherence to the applicable standards for carrying out tests and studies submitted to the European Food Safety Authority.

Figure 4: Number of audits and similar controls in the Food domain per entity/ country status



The Directorate may review the controls planned in 2021 (as detailed in the Annexes to this document) if the circumstances require a change of priorities (such as emerging risks or crises, political priorities) or prevent the performance of a control (such as the absence of a timely reply to pre-audit questionnaires or security issues).

- Annex 1 provides all commission controls planned in 2021 along with their objectives by policy domain and area. For certain controls, and in particular analyses, countries have not been identified yet.
- Annexes 2 to 4 list the controls planned in 2021 per country. Annex 2 relates to Member States, Annex 3 relates to candidate countries and Annex 4 to third countries.

6. Other activities planned in 2021

6.1. Sustainable use of pesticides

The aim of the sustainable use of pesticides directive is to reduce the risks and impacts of pesticides use on human health and the environment. It forms part of the EU legal framework covering pesticides and their use. By emphasising the use of low risk pesticides and non-chemical alternatives, it supports the achievement of the targets set out in the Farm to Fork Strategy ⁽⁴⁾ for reducing the risks and use of pesticides.

The Directorate is responsible for the development of the policy on the sustainable use of pesticides. This encompasses a range of activities performed in close cooperation with other Commission services and authorities in the Member States.

In 2021, the Directorate will notably:

- continue the evaluation of the sustainable use of pesticides directive. This will assess the usefulness of this directive, its objectives and actions as a policy tool and the results it has produced;
- organise and chair two working groups on pertinent issues with Member States' representatives and three stakeholder events, to provide input into the above evaluation;
- oversee an external study of the sustainable use of pesticides to input into the above evaluation;
- proceed with the development of a legal proposal to modify one of the two harmonised risk indicators. The Directorate will also calculate and communicate on the current harmonised risk indicators;
- support Member States to develop agreed criteria, which could be used to verify compliance with the principles of integrated pest management at farm level.

6.2. EUROPHYT-Outbreaks

EUROPHYT-*Outbreaks* is the European rapid alert system for the notification by Member States of plant pest outbreaks. The Directorate develops and operates this system in close cooperation with Member States in such a way that it provides an overview of the outbreak situation in the EU and data analysis supporting Member States and Commission policy making decisions and targeting of official and Commission controls. In 2021, it will produce a report on the system and its data.

⁽⁴⁾ https://ec.europa.eu/food/farm2fork_en

6.3. Plant health surveys

EU plant health legislation requires Member States to carry out annual surveys for the presence of certain plant pests presenting a significant threat to the EU economy and the environment, and to send the results of these surveys to the Commission. The Directorate collects, analyses and prepares presentations on these survey results for the Standing Committee on Plants, Animals, Food and Feed. These reports support informed policy decision making at EU level on these plant pests. In 2021, a number of plant pests will be covered including those of potato that are subject to the control Directives and others which are subject to emergency decisions including *Xylella fastidiosa*, *Bursaphelenchus xylophilus* and *Anoplophora* spp.

6.4. Member State networks

The Directorate manages two Member State networks that aim to enhance official control systems in the Member States and EFTA countries. These concern the multi-annual national control plans (MANCP) and the national audit systems. Each network regularly meets in plenary or subgroup meetings chaired by the Directorate, with the objective to:

- exchange experiences in implementing the MANCPs and the national audit systems,
- discuss better ways to address common problem areas, and
- consolidate agreed principles and good practices into reference documents.

In 2021, the networks will contribute to monitoring the implementation of new provisions ⁽⁵⁾ to assist the Member States in the preparation of their MANCPs, in filling in the standard model form for the Member States annual reports, and in the conduct of Member States' internal audits ⁽⁶⁾. In particular, the Directorate, in consultation with the MANCP network, will oversee the use of the electronic version of the standard model form (Annual Reporting on Official Controls – AROC), which Member States must use from 2021 onwards for submitting their annual reports.

⁽⁵⁾ Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2019/723 of 2 May 2019 laying down rules for the application of Regulation (EU) 2017/625 of the European Parliament and of the Council as regards the standard model form to be used in the annual reports submitted by Member States (OJ L 124, 13.5.2019, p.1.) and three Commission Notices on guidance documents.

⁽⁶⁾ Audits under Article 6 of Regulation (EU) 2017/625.

6.5. Better Training for Safer Food

The European Commission launched the “Better Training for Safer Food” (BTSF) programme in 2006 with the aim of keeping staff involved in official control activities, in both Member States and third countries, up-to-date with EU law in the areas of food and feed, animal health, animal welfare and plant health.

The Directorate establishes priorities for training activities and the training programme itself. External contractors selected through public procurement procedures, deliver the training activities in the EU and in third countries exporting to the EU.

Since the start of the COVID-19 pandemic, competent authorities have made great use of the existing e-learning modules and further modules will be added to broaden the range of training options in 2021 and 2022. The Directorate has adapted the existing programme and new courses in 2021 will take place in virtual classrooms whilst maintaining the option of reverting to face-to-face training, should the epidemiological conditions permit.

Annex 1– Multi-annual plan 2021-2025 and controls planned in 2021

Human health protection

Area	Priority theme	Country status/ entity	Objectives 2021-2025	Controls 2021
Medical devices	Designation of notified bodies	Member States	To coordinate and participate in the joint assessment team, which evaluates, together with the designating authority, that the applicant notified body satisfies the necessary requirements to fulfil the tasks for which it has applied for designation under the applicable Regulation. ➤ In applicant notified bodies based on demand.	25 joint assessments (estimated)
	Re-assessment of notified bodies	Member States	To coordinate and participate the joint assessment team which re-evaluates, together with the designating authority, that the notified body continues to satisfy the necessary requirements to fulfil the tasks for which it was designated under the applicable Regulation. ➤ In all notified bodies, 3 years after the notification of designation, starting in 2022	-
	Scope extension of notified bodies	Member States	To coordinate and participate in the joint assessment team, which evaluates, together with the designating authority, that the notified body satisfies the necessary requirements to extend the range of devices it can certify. ➤ In designated notified bodies, based on demand.	1 joint assessment (estimated)
	Peer reviews	Member States	To support exchange of experience and coordination of administrative practice between the designating authorities. ➤ In all designated authorities, over a rolling three-year cycle, starting in 2023.	-

Area	Priority theme	Country status/ entity	Objectives 2021-2025	Controls 2021
eHealth	National contact points for eHealth	Member States	<p>To assess compliance of the National contact points for eHealth with the requirements of the eHealth Digital Service Infrastructure (eHDSI) and conclude on potential risks to the confidentiality, integrity and availability of health data.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ In national contact points for eHealth applying for an audit in 2021. 	12 audits (estimated)
Pharmaceuticals for human use	Clinical trials in Member States	Member States	<p>To prepare and develop the process to verify whether Member States correctly supervise compliance with Regulation (EU) No 536/2014 on clinical trials.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ In 2 Member States in 2021 <p>To verify whether Member States correctly supervise compliance with Regulation (EU) No 536/2014 on clinical trials.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ In 4 Member States in 2022 and in 6 Member States per year after that. 	2 fact-finding studies ; countries to be determined
	Clinical trials in third countries	Third countries	<p>To prepare and develop the process to verify whether the regulatory system applicable to clinical trials conducted outside the EU ensures that the relevant requirements are complied with.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ In one third country in 2021 <p>To verify whether the regulatory system applicable to clinical trials conducted outside the EU ensures that the relevant requirements are complied with.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ In 2 third countries in 2022 and in 3 third countries per year after that. 	1 fact-finding study; country to be determined
	Active pharmaceutical ingredients	Third countries	<p>To verify whether third countries' regulatory framework applicable to active pharmaceutical ingredients exported to the EU and the respective control and enforcement activities ensure a level of protection of public health equivalent to that of the EU.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ In 2 - 3 third countries per year: In countries requesting to be listed as equivalent, in countries already listed (on a regular basis), and/or in the biggest exporters of active pharmaceutical ingredients. 	2 audits and 1 fact-finding study; countries to be determined

One Health

Area	Priority theme	Country status/ entity	Objective 2021	Controls 2021
Antimicrobial resistance	One-Health country visits	Member States	<p>To assist Member States in further developing and implementing their national strategies and policies against antimicrobial resistance based on a One Health perspective. Country visits are performed jointly with the ECDC, in Member States requesting a visit.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ In a maximum of 4 Member States requesting a visit per year 	4 joint country visits (estimated): Germany, Hungary and up to 2 other.
	AMR monitoring (zoonotic and commensal bacteria)	Member States	<p>To verify Member States' compliance with the legislation governing the monitoring of antimicrobial resistance in zoonotic and commensal bacteria and by this contributing to the full implementation of the 2017 European One Health Action Plan against antimicrobial resistance.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ In a representative sample of 11 - 15 Member States in 2022 and 2023 	-
SUD	Sustainable use of pesticides	Member States	<p>To verify the Member States' compliance with the applicable EU legislation governing the sustainable use of pesticides (SUD), and the implementation of official controls thereon.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ In 4 - 8 Member States selected based on audit history and risk based criteria 	5 audits: Bulgaria, Italy, Luxembourg, Romania and Slovakia

Animal health

Area	Priority theme	Country status/entity	Objectives 2021-2025	Controls 2021
Active epizootics	African swine fever	Member States and neighbouring countries	<p>To verify Member States' compliance with the applicable EU legislation governing the control of African swine fever and the implementation of official controls thereon.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ In Member States with difficulties to control the disease. <p>To verify the compliance with EU legislation of the third country's legislation and the capacity of its control system to prevent the re-entry of African swine fever in the EU.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ In 2-3 countries neighbouring the EU where the disease is present. 	3 audits: Poland, Romania and Slovakia
	Highly pathogenic avian influenza	Member States	<p>To verify Member States' compliance with the applicable EU legislation governing the control of highly pathogenic avian influenza and the implementation of official controls thereon.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ In Member States with difficulties to control the disease. 	
Animal health requirements	Surveillance, traceability, ...	Member States	<p>To verify Member States' compliance with the applicable EU legislation governing animal health and the implementation of official controls thereon.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ In all the Member States. 	

Area	Priority theme	Country status/entity	Objectives 2021-2025	Controls 2021
Enzootic diseases	Tuberculosis, Brucellosis	Member States	<p>To verify Member States' compliance with the applicable EU legislation governing the control of enzootic diseases, with a particular focus on the level of implementation and effectiveness of the EU co-financed eradication programme, and the implementation of official controls thereon.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ In 2 - 4 Member States with an approved national control programme and difficulties to control enzootic diseases. 	-
Non-foodborne zoonoses	Rabies	Member States and neighbouring countries	<p>To verify Member States' compliance with the applicable EU legislation governing the control of rabies, with a particular focus on the level of implementation and effectiveness of the EU co-financed eradication programme, and the implementation of official controls thereon.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ In Member States with an EU approved (and co-financed) rabies national control programme and in 3 countries neighbouring the EU with an EU co-financed programme in place with sporadic rabies cases detected in Regions adjacent to the EU border. 	3 audits: Bosnia and Herzegovina, Romania and Serbia
Pharmaceuticals for veterinary use	Control systems of veterinary medicinal products	Member States	<p>To verify the appropriateness of the controls carried out by the competent authorities in relation to veterinary medicinal products</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ In the Member States, starting in 2023. 	-

Area	Priority theme	Country status/entity	Objectives 2021-2025	Controls 2021
Preparedness and prevention	Contingency plans	Member States	<p>To verify Member States' compliance with the applicable EU legislation governing preparedness to cope with multiple outbreaks of epizootic diseases and the implementation of official controls thereon</p> <p>➤ In 6 - 8 Member States, starting in 2022.</p>	-

Animal Welfare

Policy area	Priority theme	Country status/entity	Objectives 2021-2025	Controls 2021
On-farm	Laying hens	Member States	<p>To verify Member States' compliance with the applicable EU legislation governing the welfare of laying hens during rearing and the implementation of official controls thereon.</p> <p>➤ All Member States, 8-10 Member States by means of an audit and the other Member States by means of a questionnaire.</p>	5 audits: Austria, Germany, Greece, the Netherlands, and Sweden
Slaughter	Ruminants and poultry	Member States	<p>To verify Member States' compliance with the applicable EU legislation governing the welfare of ruminants and poultry at slaughter and the implementation of official controls thereon.</p> <p>➤ In 4 - 5 Member States amongst those not controlled before 2021.</p>	5 audits: Cyprus, France, Italy, Slovakia and Spain

Policy area	Priority theme	Country status/entity	Objectives 2021-2025	Controls 2021
Transport	Control posts	Member States	<p>To verify Member States' compliance with the applicable EU legislation governing the welfare of unweaned calves during transport and the implementation of official controls thereon</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ In 10 - 12 Member States with a view to produce an overview of intra-EU transport of calves, starting in 2022. 	
	Livestock vessels	Member States	<p>To verify Member States' compliance with the applicable EU legislation governing the welfare of laying animals in livestock vessels and the implementation of official controls thereon</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ In all Member States with exit ports for animals (7 Member States concerned), starting in 2022. 	
	Unfit animals	Member States	<p>To verify Member States' compliance with the applicable EU legislation governing the welfare of unfit animals during transport and the implementation of official controls thereon</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ In 8 Member States, where the proportion/number of unfit animals is higher than the EU average, due to the size of dairy farms and piglet producers; starting in 2022. 	

Plant Health

Policy area	Priority theme	Country status/entity	Objectives 2021-2025	Controls 2021
Outbreaks presenting a significant risk	Official control measures	Member States	<p>To verify Member States' compliance with the applicable EU legislation governing the control of EU plant pests found on the EU territory and the implementation of official controls thereon</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ 6 - 8 controls per year in response to outbreaks of plant pests subject to emergency measures (<i>Xylella fastidiosa</i>, Tomato brown rugose fruit virus (ToBRFV), pinewood nematode, <i>Anoplophora</i> long-horn beetles) and other priority pests such as <i>Trioza</i>, the vector of Citrus greening disease. 	<p>7 audits:</p> <p>Spain, Italy and France (<i>X. fastidiosa</i>), Italy (ToBRFV), Italy (<i>Anoplophora</i> sp. and <i>Popillia japonica</i>), Portugal (pine wood nematode) and Portugal (<i>Trioza</i>)</p>
General plant health	Implementation of the Plant Health controls	Member States	<p>To verify Member States' compliance with the applicable EU plant health legislation, and official controls thereon.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ In Member States not controlled for other plant health related themes in 2021-2025; starting at the latest in 2024. 	
Movement of plants within the EU	Plant Passports	Member States	<p>To verify Member States' compliance with the applicable EU plant health legislation governing the movement of plants, plant products and other objects within the EU and the implementation of official controls thereon</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ In 15 Member States starting in 2022, with the aim to carry out at least one plant health audit in each MS in 2021-2025 	

Policy area	Priority theme	Country status/entity	Objectives 2021-2025	Controls 2021
Preparedness and prevention	Contingency Plans	Member States	<p>To verify Member States' compliance with the applicable EU legislation governing the drawing up and update of plant health contingency plans.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ In 15 Member States starting at the latest in 2024, with the aim to carry out at least one plant health audit in each Member State in 2021-2025. 	

Food and food safety

Policy area	Priority theme	Country status/entity	Objectives 2021-2025	Controls 2021
Food of animal origin	Chemical safety - Residues	Member States	To verify that residues monitoring plans submitted by all Member States comply with the requirements laid down in the relevant EU legislation. ➤ All Member States' monitoring plans every year.	27 assessments: all Member States
		Member States	To verify Member States' compliance with the applicable EU legislation governing residues of veterinary medicinal products, pesticides and contaminants in live animals and food of animal origin. ➤ In 80% of Member States risk-based selected.	5 audits: Estonia, Germany, Ireland Luxembourg and Slovakia
	Safety of fishery products	Member States	To verify Member States' compliance with the applicable EU food safety legislation governing the production and placing on the market of fishery products, and the implementation of official controls thereon. ➤ In the majority of Member States.	6 audits: Bulgaria, Croatia, Hungary, Romania, Slovakia and Spain
	Safety of meat of mammals and birds and products thereof	Member States	To verify Member States' compliance with the applicable EU food safety legislation governing the production and placing on the market of meat of mammals and birds and products thereof, and the implementation of official controls thereon. ➤ In the majority of Member States.	7 audits: Cyprus, Czech Republic, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Poland and Spain
	Safety of milk and products thereof	Member States	To verify Member States' compliance with the applicable EU food safety legislation governing the production and placing on the market of milk and products thereof, and the implementation of official controls thereon ➤ In the majority of Member States	5 audits: Czech Republic, Denmark, Finland, the Netherlands and Poland

Policy area	Priority theme	Country status/entity	Objectives 2021-2025	Controls 2021
Food of animal origin	Production hygiene of live bivalve molluscs	Member States and EFTA countries	To verify Member States' compliance with the applicable EU safety legislation governing the production and placing on the market of live bivalve molluscs and the implementation of official controls thereon. ➤ In 2 Member States or EFTA country every year	3 audits: Croatia, Denmark and Spain 11 analyses (questionnaires): Belgium, Bulgaria, France, Germany, Greece, Italy, Ireland, the Netherlands, Romania, Slovenia and Sweden
Foodborne zoonoses	<i>Salmonella</i>	Member States	To verify Member States' compliance with the applicable EU legislation governing the control of <i>Salmonella</i> , with a particular focus on the level of implementation and effectiveness of the EU co-financed programme, and the implementation of official controls thereon. ➤ In 1 Member State per year; Member State with an EU approved (and co-financed) <i>Salmonella</i> national control programme per year.	1 Audit: Germany
Food of non-animal origin	Chemical safety - Contaminants	Member States	To verify, based on Member States' multi-annual national control plans and reports thereon, that official controls on contaminants in food and feed of non-animal origin comply with the requirements laid down in the relevant applicable EU legislation. ➤ In all Member States.	

Policy area	Priority theme	Country status/entity	Objectives 2021-2025	Controls 2021
Food of non-animal origin	Chemical safety - authorisation, marketing and use of pesticides	Member States	<p>To verify Member States' compliance with the applicable EU legislation governing the authorisation, marketing and use of plant protection products, pesticide residues and aspects related to the sustainable use of pesticides, and the implementation of official controls thereon.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ In 10 - 15 Member States selected based on audit history and risk based criteria. 	2 audits: Malta and Poland
	Microbiological safety	Member States	<p>To verify Member States' compliance with the applicable EU food safety legislation governing the production and placing on the market of food of non-animal origin, and the implementation of official controls thereon.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ In the majority of Member States. 	5 audits: Estonia, France, Italy, the Netherlands and Romania
Food of animal and non-animal origin	Food contact materials	Member States	<p>To verify Member States' compliance with the applicable EU legislation on food contact materials and the implementation of official controls thereon.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ In Member States. ➤ Following adoption of a revised legislation on food contact materials and other Commission initiatives. 	
	Labelling and claims	Member States	<p>To verify Member States' compliance with the applicable EU legislation on food information to consumers and health and nutrition claims, and the implementation of official controls thereon.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ In Member States. ➤ Following adoption of a revised legislation on food information to consumers and after a suitable implementation time. 	

Feed safety and animal by-products

Policy area	Priority theme	Country status/entity	Objectives 2021-2025	Controls 2021
Feed safety	Animal by-products and derived products	Member States	To verify Member States' compliance with the applicable EU legislation governing the handling, use and/or disposal of animal by-products (ABP) and derived products (DP) generated in the EU or placed on the EU market and the implementation of official controls thereon. ➤ In all the Member States	6 audits: Cyprus, Czech Republic, Finland, Greece, Hungary and Latvia
	General feed hygiene	Member States	To verify Member States' compliance with the applicable EU legislation governing feed hygiene (with a particular focus on approval and registration of establishments, contaminants, traceability and labelling and the implementation of official controls thereon. ➤ In all Member States (the project started in 2020)	6 audits: Austria, Croatia, Germany, Italy, Luxembourg and Slovenia
	Medicated feed	Member States	To verify Member States' compliance with the new EU requirements governing the production of medicated feedingstuffs, applicable from January 2022 (Regulation (EU) 2019/4). ➤ In all Member States, starting in 2023.	-

Quality standards

Policy area	Priority theme	Country status/entity	Objectives 2021-2025	Controls 2021
Food quality standard	Organic	Member States	<p>To verify the Member States' compliance with the applicable EU legislation governing the production and labelling of organic produce, and the implementation of official controls thereon.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ In 15 Member States selected based on audit history and risk-based criteria. 	3 audits: France, Lithuania and Luxembourg
	Geographical Indications	Member States	<p>To verify the Member States' compliance with the applicable EU legislation governing the production and labelling of geographical indications, and the implementation of official controls thereon.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ In 15 Member States selected based on audit history and risk-based criteria. 	3 audits: Belgium, France and Hungary

Import and export controls

Policy area	Priority theme	Country status/entity	Objectives 2021-2025	Controls 2021
Animals and goods entering the EU	Border control posts	Member States and EFTA countries	<p>To verify that border control posts proposed for designation by Member States comply with the minimum requirements for border control posts laid down in the applicable EU legislation (Article 64 of the OCR) before such posts are designated. To verify that border control posts re-designated in accordance with Article 61(2) of Regulation (EU) 2017/625, designated border control posts and control points other than border control posts, referred to in Article 53(1)(a) of Regulation (EU) 2017/625 comply with the applicable minimum requirements.</p> <p>➤ In all border control posts before designation (demand based).</p>	<p>20 analyses and 1 audit (estimated)</p> <p>2 joint analyses and 1 joint audit with ESA (estimated)</p>
	Official import controls	Member States	<p>To verify that Member States meet their obligations with regard to conducting official controls on animals and goods entering the EU from third countries, as established in particular in Regulation (EU) 2017/625 and related delegated and implementing acts and thus verify that such animals and goods comply with the applicable EU general and specific requirements for entry into the EU. There will be a special focus on new requirements established by Regulation (EU) 2017/625 and related Delegated and Implementing Acts in this area.</p> <p>➤ All Member States on a 4-year control cycle</p>	<p>7 audits: Bulgaria, Cyprus, France, Hungary, the Netherlands, Spain and one to be determined</p>

Policy area	Priority theme	Country status/entity	Objectives 2021-2025	Controls 2021
Plants, plant products and other objects entering the EU	Official plant health import controls	Member States	<p>To verify that Member States meet their obligations with regard to conducting official plant health controls on plants, plant products and other objects and thus verify that such goods comply with the applicable EU plant health requirements for entry into the EU. There will be a special focus on new requirements established by Regulation (EU) 2017/625 and Regulation 2016/2031 and related Delegated and Implementing Acts in this area, in particular Regulation 2019/2072.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ In 15 - 20 Member States, with the aim to carry out at least one plant health audit in each Member States in 2021-2025 	6 audits: Bulgaria, Cyprus, France, Latvia, Poland and another Member State to be determined
Animals and goods originating in the EU	Official export controls	Member States	<p>Commission oversight on Member States' controls on the implementation of certification requirements for exports</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ In Member States 	

Third countries access to EU market

Policy area	Priority theme	Country status/entity	Objectives 2021-2025	Controls 2021
Live animals and food of animal origin	Animal health in countries requesting to be listed /listed	Third /candidate countries	<p>To verify the compliance with EU legislation of the third country's legislation and the capacity of its control system to ensure that consignments of live animals, meat and/or animal products exported to the EU comply with EU animal health requirements or with requirements recognised to be at least equivalent, where so established.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ In 2 - 6 third countries per year; third country requesting to be listed for the export of live animals, meat and/or animal products ➤ In 2 - 4 third countries listed per year amongst those listed for such export to the EU, selected based on audit history and the presence of relevant diseases in the exporting country. 	<p><u>Listing requests:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ 3 audits: Belarus (dairy, poultry), Moldova (poultry, eggs) and South Africa (horses) ➤ 3 controls based on questionnaires <p><u>Listed countries:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ 3 audits on animal health to listed third countries: Brazil (traceability-foot and mouth disease or avian influenza), Thailand and United States (highly pathogenic influenza) ➤ 6 analyses (questionnaires): Albania, Argentina, Canada, Chile, Israel and Turkey

Policy area	Priority theme	Country status/entity	Objectives 2021-2025	Controls 2021
Food of animal origin	Chemical safety - Residues	Third countries	To verify that residue monitoring plans submitted by third countries offer guarantees with an effect at least equivalent to that foreseen in the relevant EU legislation. ➤ All third countries' residue monitoring plans on a 5-year cycle.	Up to 45 analyses (assessment of residue monitoring plans)
		Third countries	To verify that third countries meet the requirements for their listing in respect of the provision of guarantees with an effect equivalent to that foreseen in the EU legislation governing residues of veterinary medicinal products, pesticides and contaminants in live animals and food of animal origin. ➤ In approx. 5 - 8 third countries per year; selected amongst countries listed based on trade volume or country applicant to be listed.	7 audits: Argentina, Bosnia and Herzegovina, China, Costa Rica, India, Moldova and Nicaragua
	Safety of products of mammals and birds for human consumption	Third countries	To verify the compliance with EU legislation of the third country's legislation and the capacity of its control system to ensure that consignments of products of mammal and bird origin for human consumption exported to the EU comply with EU food safety requirements or with requirements recognised to be at least equivalent thereto. ➤ In approx. 9 third countries per year, selected based on audit history and risk based criteria.	7 audits: Brazil (poultry), Moldova (listing poultry and eggs), New Zealand (meat), Ukraine (dairy), United States (bovine meat), Uruguay (bovine and ovine meat) and Uruguay (horses)

Policy area	Priority theme	Country status/entity	Objectives 2021-2025	Controls 2021
Food of animal origin	Safety of fishery products	Third countries	<p>To verify the compliance with EU legislation of the third country's legislation and the capacity of its control system to ensure that consignments of fishery products exported to the EU comply with EU food safety requirements or with requirements recognised to be at least equivalent, where so established.</p> <p>➤ In approx. 9 third countries per year, selected based on audit history and risk based criteria, including, if appropriate, 1 to 2 third countries exporting small quantities of fishery products, selected based on an analysis.</p>	8 audits: Curacao, El Salvador, Falklands, Faroe Islands, Mexico, New Zealand, Republic of Korea and South Africa
	Safety of fishery products	Third countries	<p>To verify on the basis of the country's reply to a questionnaire, that official controls on food business operators (fishery products) in third countries (a) are performed and are suitable to verify those operators' compliance with the applicable EU rules and (b) in the event that non-compliances have been detected, action will be taken to bring the operators back into compliance.</p> <p>➤ Approx. 10 analyses per year, covering third countries exporting small quantities of fishery products.</p>	10 analyses (questionnaires)
	Production hygiene of live bivalve molluscs	Third countries	<p>To verify the compliance with the EU legislation of the third country's legislation and the capacity of its control system to ensure that consignments of live bivalve molluscs exported to the EU comply with EU food safety requirements or with requirements recognised to be at least equivalent, where so established.</p> <p>➤ In 1 third country per year, amongst those listed for such export to the EU.</p>	<p><u>Listing requests</u></p> <p>3 audits: China, Peru and United States</p> <p><u>Listed countries:</u></p> <p>2 audits: Morocco and Turkey</p> <p>2 analyses (questionnaires): Tunisia and Jamaica</p>

Policy area	Priority theme	Country status/entity	Objectives 2021-2025	Controls 2021
Food of animal origin	Official controls in establishments	Third countries	<p>To verify on the basis of documentary evidence that official controls on food business operators (food of animal origin) in third countries (a) are performed and suitable to verify those operators' compliance with the applicable EU rules in respect of exports to the EU and (b), in the event that non-compliances have been detected, action has been taken to bring the operators back into compliance.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ 6 - 7 third countries per year; third countries listed and exporting food of animal origin to the EU and cannot be visited for logistical or security reasons. 	6 analyses (questionnaires)
Food of non-animal origin (FNAO)	Chemical safety - Contaminants	Third countries	<p>To verify the compliance with EU Legislation of the third country's legislation and the capacity of its control system to ensure that consignments of food and feed of non-animal origin intended for export to the EU comply with EU requirements on contaminants or with requirements recognised to be at least equivalent thereto</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ In 10 - 15 third countries selected based on audit history and risk based criteria. 	3 audits: Egypt, India and Turkey
	Microbiological safety	Third countries	<p>To verify the compliance with EU legislation of the third country's legislation and the capacity of its control system to ensure that consignments of food of non-animal origin exported to the EU comply with the EU food safety requirements or with requirements recognised to be at least equivalent, where so established.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ In approx. 2 third countries per year, selected based on audit history and risk based criteria including countries subject to increased level of official controls on import. 	2 audits: Brazil and Ukraine

Policy area	Priority theme	Country status/entity	Objectives 2021-2025	Controls 2021
FNAO	Chemical safety - Pesticides controls	Third countries	<p>To verify the compliance with EU legislation of the third country's legislation and the capacity of its control system to ensure that consignments of food of non-animal origin intended for export to the EU comply with EU pesticides maximum residue limits</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ In 4 - 8 third countries selected based on audit history and risk based criteria, starting in 2022. 	
	Organic farming	Third countries/ Control bodies in third countries	<p>To verify the application of the organic production standards and control measures applied by a recognised control body operating in a third country or to verify the compliance with the EU legislation of the third country's legislation and the capacity of the control system to ensure that consignments of organic products exported to the EU comply with EU requirements or with requirements recognised to be at least equivalent thereto</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ In 30 control bodies operating in third countries or third countries with an equivalency status or requesting it, depending on availability of resources. 	-
Quality standards	Seeds & propagating Material - recognition of equivalency	Third countries	<p>To verify the equivalence with EU legislation of the country's legislation and the capacity of its control system to ensure that consignments of seeds and propagating material intended for export to the EU comply with the EU requirements or with requirements recognised to be at least equivalent thereto</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ In 1 - 2 third countries per year, based on third countries' requests for recognition of equivalence. 	

Policy area	Priority theme	Country status/entity	Objectives 2021-2025	Controls 2021
Plants, plant products and other objects	Phytosanitary conditions for export to the EU	Third countries	<p>To verify the compliance with EU legislation of the third country's legislation and the capacity of its control system to ensure that consignments of plant, plant products and other objects exported to the EU comply with EU plant health requirements or with requirements recognised to be at least equivalent thereto.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ In 6 - 8 third countries per year, selected based on audit history and risk based criteria including the number of interceptions of EU plant pests in consignments entering the EU. 	7 audits to Argentina (Citrus), China (vegetable seed), Israel (Tomato brown rugose fruit virus and false codling moth), Peru (Spodoptera), South Africa (Citrus) and Ukraine (Agrilus and wood), and another third country (potato derogation)

Accession countries

Policy area	Priority theme	Audited country status/entity	Objectives 2021-2025	Controls 2021
Animal health	Official animal health controls	Candidate country	<p>To verify the compliance of the official framework for animal health controls for accession into the EU</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ In candidate countries 	2 audits: Montenegro and North Macedonia

Agri-food chain

Policy area	Priority theme	Country status/entity	Objectives 2021-2025	Controls 2021
Agri-food chain	UK-NI	Third country	<p>Verify that United Kingdom in respect of Northern Ireland complies with EU requirements in the context of Brexit and the operation of the Ireland/Northern Ireland protocol to the withdrawal agreement between the UK and the EU. This will include the assessment of the planned border control posts in UK-NI, verification of implementation of official controls on imports of animals and goods in the border control posts, and application of other EU legislation in the region.</p> <p>➤ Audits will be carried out in the period 2021-2025, as necessary.</p>	Number, objective and scope of controls including audits to, be determined
	UK-GB	Third country	<p>Verify that United Kingdom in respect of Great Britain complies with EU requirements as regards exports of animals and goods to the EU.</p> <p>➤ Audits will be carried out in the period 2021-2025, as necessary.</p>	Number, objective and scope of controls including audits, to be determined
	Systematic follow-up	Member States	<p>Verify that Member States take appropriate follow-up measures to remedy any specific or systematic shortcomings identified by Commission controls.</p>	10 audits: Austria, Bulgaria, Cyprus, France, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Malta, the Netherlands and Slovakia

Policy area	Priority theme	Country status/entity	Objectives 2021-2025	Controls 2021
Agri-food chain	Sectoral follow-up	Member States and third countries	To verify that Member States and third countries take appropriate follow-up measures to remedy any specific or systematic shortcomings identified by Commission controls ➤ In Member States and third country where appropriate, for example where important or recurring problems have been identified by previous controls.	Planned controls are indicated in the relevant policy domains
	Emerging problems and new development	Member States	To investigate and collect information in relation to emerging situations, emerging problems or new developments in the Member States. ➤ Where necessary.	Controls will take place in response to emerging situations
	Fraud	Member States	To verify Member States' compliance with applicable EU legislation governing the identification of and follow-up on fraudulent or deceptive practices along the agri-food chain and official controls thereon. ➤ In a representative sample of 8 Member States.	5 audits: Germany, Latvia, the Netherlands, Poland and Sweden
	Regulated product submissions - Adherence to study standards	Testing facility in Member States	To verify testing facilities' adherence to any applicable standards against which studies submitted to EFSA in support of regulated product submissions have been performed and to bring any non-compliances identified to the attention of the appropriate regulatory authorities.	12 fact-finding studies

Policy area	Priority theme	Country status/entity	Objectives 2021-2025	Controls 2021
Agri-food chain	Authorisation/ marketing/ traceability/ labelling of Genetically Modified Organisms/ GMMs	Member States	<p>To verify, as appropriate, Member States' compliance with the applicable EU legislation governing the authorisation/ marketing of Genetically Modified Organisms and their traceability and labelling in food and feed, and the implementation of official controls thereon</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ In Member States. 	-

Annex 2– Audits in Member States planned in 2021

Country name	Priority theme
Belgique/België (Belgium)	Food quality standard - Geographical Indications
България (Bulgaria)	Sustainable Use of Pesticides and aspects of the authorisation of plant protection products Safety of fishery products Official import controls of animals and goods entering the EU Official plant health import controls of plants, plant products and other objects entering the EU Systematic follow-up
Česká republika (Czech Republic)	Safety of milk and products thereof Safety of meat of mammals and birds and products thereof Animal by-products and derived products
Danmark (Denmark)	Production hygiene of live bivalve molluscs Safety of milk and products thereof
Deutschland (Germany)	One Health country visit concerning antimicrobial resistance Animal welfare on-farm - laying hens Chemical safety –Residues in food of animal origin Foodborne zoonoses - <i>Salmonella</i> General feed hygiene Agri-food chain - Fraud
Eesti (Estonia)	Chemical safety –Residues in food of animal origin Microbiological safety of food of non-animal origin
Éire/Ireland	Chemical safety –Residues in food of animal origin Safety of meat of mammals and birds and products thereof Systematic follow-up
Ελλάδα (Greece)	Animal welfare on-farm - laying hens Safety of meat of mammals and birds and products thereof Animal by-products and derived products

Country name	Priority theme
España (Spain)	Animal welfare at slaughter - ruminants and poultry Official measures to control plant pest outbreaks (<i>Xylella fastidiosa</i>) Production hygiene of live bivalve molluscs Safety of fishery products Safety of meat of mammals and birds and products thereof Official import controls of animals and goods entering the EU
France	Animal welfare at slaughter - ruminants and poultry Official measures to control plant pest outbreaks (<i>Xylella fastidiosa</i>) Microbiological safety of food of non-animal origin Food quality standard - Geographical Indications Food quality standard - Organic farming Official import controls of animals and goods entering the EU Official plant health import controls of plants, plant products and other objects entering the EU Systematic follow-up
Hrvatska (Croatia)	Safety of fishery products Production hygiene of live bivalve molluscs General feed hygiene
Italia (Italy)	Sustainable Use of Pesticides and aspects of the authorisation of plant protection products Animal welfare at slaughter - ruminants and poultry Official measures to control plant pest outbreaks (<i>Xylella fastidiosa</i>) Official measures to control plant pest outbreaks (Tomato brown rugose fruit virus) Official measures to control plant pest outbreaks (<i>Anoplophora</i> spp. ; <i>Popillia japonica</i>) Safety of meat of mammals and birds and products thereof Microbiological safety of food of non-animal origin General feed hygiene Systematic follow-up

Country name	Priority theme
Κύπρος/Κίβρις (Cyprus)	Animal welfare at slaughter - ruminants and poultry Safety of meat of mammals and birds and products thereof Animal by-products and derived products Official import controls of animals and goods entering the EU Official plant health import controls of plants, plant products and other objects entering the EU Systematic follow-up
Latvija (Latvia)	Animal by-products and derived products Official plant health import controls of plants, plant products and other objects entering the EU Systematic follow-up Agri-food chain - Fraud
Lietuva (Lithuania)	Food quality standard - Organic farming
Luxembourg	Sustainable Use of Pesticides and aspects of the authorisation of plant protection products Chemical safety –Residues in food of animal origin General feed hygiene Food quality standard - Organic farming
Magyarország (Hungary)	One Health country visit concerning antimicrobial resistance Safety of fishery products Animal by-products and derived products Food quality standard - Geographical Indications Official import controls of animals and goods entering the EU
Malta	Systematic follow-up Chemical safety – authorisation, marketing and use of pesticides
Nederland (Netherlands)	Animal welfare on-farm - laying hens Safety of milk and products thereof Microbiological safety of food of non-animal origin Official import controls of animals and goods entering the EU Systematic follow-up Agri-food chain - Fraud

Country name	Priority theme
Österreich (Austria)	Animal welfare on-farm - laying hens General feed hygiene Systematic follow-up
Polska (Poland)	Active epizootics - African swine fever Safety of meat of mammals and birds and products thereof Safety of milk and products thereof Official plant health import controls of plants, plant products and other objects entering the EU Agri-food chain - Fraud Chemical safety – authorisation, marketing and use of pesticides
Portugal	Official measures to control plant pest outbreaks (pine wood nematode) Official measures to control plant pest outbreaks (<i>Trioza</i>)
România (Romania)	Sustainable Use of Pesticides and aspects of the authorisation of plant protection products Active epizootics - African swine fever Non-foodborne zoonoses - rabies Safety of fishery products Microbiological safety of food of non-animal origin
Slovenija (Slovenia)	General feed hygiene
Slovensko (Slovakia)	Sustainable Use of Pesticides and aspects of the authorisation of plant protection products Active epizootics - African swine fever Animal welfare at slaughter - ruminants and poultry Chemical safety –Residues in food of animal origin Safety of fishery products Systematic follow-up
Suomi (Finland)	Safety of milk and products thereof Animal by-products and derived products
Sverige (Sweden)	Animal welfare on-farm - laying hens Agri-food chain - Fraud

Annex 3– Controls in candidate countries planned in 2021

Country name	Priority theme	Types of control
Shqipëria (Albania)	Animal health in listed countries	Analysis (questionnaire)
Црна Гора (Montenegro)	Official animal health controls	Audit
Северна Македонија (North Macedonia)	Official animal health controls	Audit
Србија (Serbia)	Non-foodborne zoonoses - rabies	Audit
Türkiye (Turkey)	Production hygiene of live bivalve molluscs	Audit
	Chemical safety -Contaminants of food of non-animal origin	Audit
	Animal health in listed countries	Analysis (questionnaire)

Annex 4 – Controls in third countries planned in 2021

Country name	Priority theme	Types of control
AR - Argentina	Chemical safety -Residues in food of animal origin	Audit
	Animal health in listed countries	Analysis (questionnaire)
	Phytosanitary conditions for export to the EU - citrus	Audit
BA - Bosnia and Herzegovina	Non-foodborne zoonoses - rabies	Audit
	Chemical safety -Residues in food of animal origin	Audit
BR - Brazil	Safety of products of mammals and birds for human consumption (poultry)	Audit
	Microbiological safety of food of non-animal origin	Audit
	Animal health in listed countries (traceability-FMD or avian influenza)	Audit
BY - Belarus	Animal health in countries requesting to be listed (dairy, poultry)	Audit
CA - Canada	Animal health in listed countries	Analysis (questionnaire)
CL - Chile	Animal health in listed countries	Analysis (questionnaire)
CN - China	Chemical safety -Residues in food of animal origin	Audit
	Production hygiene of live bivalve molluscs	Audit
	Phytosanitary conditions for export to the EU (vegetable seed)	Audit
CR - Costa Rica	Chemical safety -Residues in food of animal origin	Audit
CW - Curacao	Safety of fishery products	Audit
EG - Egypt	Chemical safety -Contaminants in food of non-animal origin	Audit
FK - Falklands	Safety of fishery products	Audit
FO - Faroe Islands	Safety of fishery products	Audit
IL - Israel	Animal health in listed countries	Analysis (questionnaire)
	Phytosanitary conditions for export to the EU (Tomato brown rugose fruit virus and false codling moth)	Audit

Country name	Priority theme	Types of control
IN - India	Chemical safety -Residues in food of animal origin	Audit
	Chemical safety -Contaminants in food of non-animal origin	Audit
JM - Jamaica	Production hygiene of live bivalve molluscs	Analysis (questionnaire)
KR – Korea, Republic of	Safety of fishery products	Audit
MA - Morocco	Production hygiene of live bivalve molluscs	Audit
MD - Moldova, Republic of	Safety of products of mammals and birds for human consumption (listing poultry and eggs)	Audit
	Chemical safety -Residues in food of animal origin	Audit
	Animal health in countries requesting to be listed (poultry, eggs)	Audit
MX - Mexico	Fishery products	Audit
NI - Nicaragua	Chemical safety -Residues in food of animal origin	Audit
NZ - New Zealand	Safety of products of mammals and birds for human consumption (meat)	Audit
	Safety of fishery products	Audit
PE - Peru	Production hygiene of live bivalve molluscs	Audit
	Phyosanitary conditions for export to the EU (<i>Spodoptera</i>)	Audit
SV - El Salvador	Safety of fishery products	Audit
TH - Thailand	Animal health in listed countries	Audit
TN - Tunisia	Production hygiene of live bivalve molluscs	Analysis (questionnaire)
UA - Ukraine	Safety of products of mammals and birds for human consumption (dairy)	Audit
	Microbiological safety of food of non-animal origin	Audit
	Phyosanitary conditions for export to the EU (<i>Agrilus planipennis</i> - wood)	Audit
UK – United Kingdom in respect of Great Britain	To be determined	Audit

Country name	Priority theme	Types of control
UK – United Kingdom in respect of Northern Ireland	To be determined	Audit
US - United States	Safety of products of mammals and birds for human consumption (bovine) Production hygiene of live bivalve molluscs Animal health in listed countries (highly pathogenic avian influenza)	Audit Audit Audit
UY - Uruguay	Safety of products of mammals and birds for human consumption (bovine and ovine) Safety of products of mammals and birds for human consumption (horses)	Audit Audit
ZA - South Africa	Safety of fishery products Animal health in countries requesting to be listed (horses) Phytosanitary conditions for export to the EU - citrus	Audit Audit Audit

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