行政院及所屬各機關出國報告
（出國類別：研究）

「第二屆歐盟研習班」出國報告

服務機關：行政院衛生署
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出國地區：比利時
出國期間：民國 89 年 11 月 3 日至 20 日
報告日期：民國 90 年 2 月 20 日

摘要

歐洲聯盟以共享富裕、繁榮、自由及和平為宗旨，相當成功整合成一繁榮之共同體，目前成員國有 15 國且正擴增中。歐盟之運作、公共衛生政策及食品安全之管理模式等皆有我可學習之處，如食品管理建立回溯追蹤系統、風險分析及適度應用預防原則等。鑑於我國市場逐步開放食品貿易日益頻繁，我國應與他國建立良好溝通管道，俾利於食品安全、衛生資訊與技術之交流。但現今我國衛生合作交流之主要國家仍以美國為主，唯歐盟統合後之發展對國際政治及經濟情勢之影響愈來愈強，我國衛生與歐洲國家之交流亦日益增多，對歐盟公共衛生政策及食品安全管理模式之瞭解是刻不容緩之事，是以我國宜持續觀察歐盟對食品安全管理相關政策及立場之發展，以研擬我國因應之道，並積極推動我國與歐盟之互訪、合作交流及資訊交換，以爭取歐盟對我之支持。

目次

壹、目的

歐洲聯盟自 1951 年，德、法等六國在巴黎簽訂「歐洲煤鋼共同體條約」始，至今已發展成僅次於美國，相當強大地組織。外交部辦理「第二屆歐盟研習班」，使我國「對歐盟工作指導小組」各部會承辦相關工作人員瞭解歐盟之演進、組織架構、運作方式、現行政策及相關專業事務，俾利我國對歐盟之工作得以順利推展，及促進我國與歐盟之交流合作。

貳、過程

研習課程於比利時布魯塞爾之歐洲政策研習中心舉辦，分為共同課程—歐盟之發展過程、歐盟之主要議程、貨幣聯盟及其影響、歐盟單一市場之政策及其執行、執委會與理事會和歐洲議會之角色、歐盟資料收集及解析。選修課程—歐盟共同外交及安全政策、歐盟健康及消費者保護之合作、歐盟司法及內政事務、歐盟稅務及關稅事務、歐盟競爭政策、歐盟貿易政策、歐盟發展政策及人道救援等。參訪課程--歐盟標準局、歐盟理事會、歐洲議會、歐洲法院、歐洲投資銀行、歐洲審計院之參訪。

一、歐盟食品安全管理政策

（一）現行制度

1、組織架構

歐盟有關食品衛生管理工作，在執委會主要係由衛生及消費者保護總署（Health and Consumer Protection Directorate-General）主管。該署於二０００年七月一日完成組織架構之調整，將原分散於不同總署主管之公共衛生、食品管理、動植物防疫及消費者政策等業務予以整合而成，以確保歐盟境內之消費者健康、安全及經濟利益受到高度保護為主要任務。

依據該署組織架構（附件一）顯示，食品衛生管理在全署佔有重要地位，計可區分為食品安全產銷系統管理處（其下設動物營養科、生物性風險管理科、化學性及物理性風險管理科、食品法規及生物技術科）、食品

安全動植物防疫及國際業務處（其下設植物防疫科、動物防疫科、國際事務科）、食品及獸醫處（其下設品質計畫追蹤發展科、哺乳動物性食品科、禽類及魚類食品科、植物性食品科、進口管理及殘留藥物科）。而在認證評核及風險評估方面，則另有獨立之部門負責。

2、管理策略：

歐盟之食品安全法規在過去四十年來，受到科學、社會、政治及經濟等外在條件之影響，一方面要考慮各會員國所面臨不同之問題，整合各國之管理，另一方面又要顧及歐盟農業及貿易政策之走向，造成其在食品安全政策上著力點之分散。為加強管理，重拾消費者信心，目前執委會擬定之食品安全管理重點範圍，包括動物飼料、動物衛生、動物繁殖、食品衛生、污染物與殘留物、新穎性食品（novel foods）、食品添加物、調味劑、食品包裝及輻射照射（irradiation），在策略上，則著重於：

- 加重生產者與製造者之責任－業者自主管理。
- 建立回溯追蹤系統（traceability），加強源頭管理。
- 建立風險分析（risk analysis）之能力，包括風險評估（risk assessment）、風險管理（risk management）及風險溝通（risk communication）。
- 適度應用預防原則（precautionary principle）。
- 提供消費者及時且正確之資訊。
- 強化會員國執法能力，確認會員國之責任。
- 相關法規與管理之透明化。
- 加強對動物飼料之管理。

（二）未來施政方針

1、食品安全白皮書

歐盟執委會為確保其會員國之人民在食品衛生管理上受到最佳保護，乃於二０００年二月間發表食品安全白皮書（White Paper on Food Safety），其基本原則為，食品安全之管理應全面且整體，亦即應考慮：

- 自農作物生產至消費整個流程（from farm to table）
- 所有食品種類

- 各會員國間之協調合作
- 歐盟境內、歐洲其他國家及歐洲以外國家之關係
- 其他領域之政策配合

食品安全白皮書之內容包括多項新政策：

1、成立「歐洲食品總署」(European Food Authority)(附件二)：

執委會預定於二００二年成立「歐洲食品總署」，此為歐盟改進食品安全管理及使消費者重拾信心之一系列計畫中最重要之一項政策，其任務主要為蒐集資料、風險評估、發布警訊及分析政策，以提供執委會制訂食品安全政策所需之科學依據，並協調各會員國主管機關之相關工作，但並不具有稽查、檢驗及管理之相關執法或決策權力。以風險分析之角度而言，該署係以獨立之機構進行風險評估及風險溝通工作，但最後風險管理之決策，仍交由執委會進行。食品總署成立初期之前三年，預期編制人力為250名，預期經費為四千萬歐元，而為維持總署作業之獨立性，其經費主要由歐盟預算中編列。

2、制定食品安全法規：

配合食品總署之成立，將強化自生產至消費整個流程之食品安全相關法規。近年來食品製造與加工方法日益進步，舊有法規須加配合加速檢討以符合實際需要，並強化追蹤至源頭之執行能力。執委會已擬定未來將逐步採取之八十餘項行動(附件三)，以加速完成相關法規之檢討。

3、食品安全管制：

由於會員國間在執法上之差異，導致各會員會之消費者無法獲得同等之保護，故擬加強會員國間之合作，建立整合之管理架構，會員國間亦將發展出一套有效的追蹤管理辦法，以便落實源頭管理。在產品進口檢驗方法，將逐步擴大至所有食品及飼料，並將加強各港埠間之聯繫與合作。

4、消費者資訊：

執委會與食品總署將加強與消費者間之溝通，鼓勵消費者參與相關政策之制定。此外，並就消費者關切事項隨時提供資訊。在食品標示方面，則在現有基礎上繼續改進，以使消費者充分瞭解食品之特性與品質，進而協助消費者建立均衡之飲食習慣。

2、預防原則（Precautionary Principle）：

歐盟執委會於本（二０００）年二月間發布為保護環境、人類及動植物之健康，擬採行「預防原則」之通報文件（communication），旨在提供歐盟會員國及國際會討論本議題之參考資訊，以避免該原則被不當引用，而成貿易保護之藉口。

依據世界貿易組織食品衛生檢驗與動植物檢疫措施協定（Agreement on Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures）第五條第七項之規定，「在科學證據不充分之情況下，會員可暫時依據現有資訊，採取某種必要之措施，在此情況下，會員應設法取得更多必要之資料，以進行更客觀之風險評估，並在合理期限內檢討該措施之適當性。」故預防原則係在科學證據不充分、不確定，而經風險評估結果顯示可能具有潛在危險時，供決策者決定管理策略之一種原則。

執委會強調，預防原則應在確有某產品（或情況）具有潛在性危險，且在執行風險分析之架構下引用，才不至成為保護貿易之工具。其採行之措施應與所擬達到之保護水準比例相當，且不以零風險（zero risk）為目標，同時應不具歧視性，且與其他類似情況中所採措施一致，另應先行評估成本效益，並應視科學之新發展及研究結果重新檢視該措施之適當性並作必要之修正。除此之外，亦得要求業者舉證，由其提出必要之科學證據，以便進行完整之風險評估。

歐盟就預防原則提出之文件，現尚在各界討論中，以美國之論點為例，美國主張在未有科學證據確認其危害前，不宜採取任何措施，故對歐盟之預防原則提出多項意見，要求歐盟回應。而在執委會發布此一文件後，目前之工作重點為：

- 宣導風險分析之理論，並運用於實際管理工作。
- 促使國際組織，例如 Codex、WTO/SPS Committee 就「預防原則」進行討論，以尋求國際間對於風險分析與預防原則之共識。
- 透過與其他國家之雙邊會談，尋求其他國家之瞭解。

實際上，歐盟境內之食品安全管理措施，已在引用此一原則，例如賀爾蒙之禁用、狂牛症牛肉之禁止出口、基因改造食品之管理等即屬之，而未來預防原則亦將成為歐盟整體食品安全管理之一重要概念，其在國際間之討論及其後續發展，尚有待密切觀察。

（三）歐盟之擴張（enlargement）對於食品安全管理之影響

歐盟自一九五八年成立經濟共同體以來，歷經四次之擴張，其成員由創始之六國發展為目前之十五國，未來仍將持續擴張，以期在二０一０年成為世界上最有競爭力的經濟體。目前向歐盟提出申請而正在進行談判的國家有保加利亞、愛沙尼、立陶宛、羅馬尼亞、賽普勒斯、匈牙利、馬爾他、斯洛伐克、土耳其、捷克、拉脫維亞、波蘭、斯洛維尼亞十三國。

在衛生管理方面，由於申請國各有其不同之管理系統，而特定之公共衛生問題亦各有不同，但大致而言，這些國家在執行衛生管理所需之資源及專業人才均為不足。

目前申請案在衛生管理方面之審查作業，需先行瞭解申請國之各項衛生管理狀況及其特定公共衛生問題，再由申請國與歐盟會員國之衛生主管官員分就各個項目開會逐步討論，以針對問題擬定改善計畫，並參與歐盟會員國正在執行或即將執行之計畫，此等計畫之範圍，可分為以下三類：

- 建立基礎資料。
- 改善處理問題之能力，以協助申請國能即時加入並勝任加入歐盟衛生稽查與管理之工作網。
- 擴大歐盟在整體衛生決策時之考慮範圍。

在食品安全管理方面，經初步評估之結果，申請國需加強管理架構及稽查、檢驗與安全評估等之執行能力，以符合歐盟強調源頭管理及整體流程管理之需求。而食品業者之專業水準及自主管理之能力亦有待提升，以便符合歐盟之標準。

二、歐盟公共衛生政策

（一）公共衛生一般概況

1、人口狀況

（1）兒童較少，年長者較多－歐盟人口約有 350 萬人，自 1970 年代始出生率下降使得兒童人口數減少，年長者人口比例增加。

（2）壽命延長－歐盟衛生狀況改善，使得兒童更為健康，成年人壽命延長。1991 年平均壽命約 76.5 歲高於美國 1990 年之 75.5 歲，但低於日本 1992 年 79.6 歲。平均而言，男性之平均餘命較女性少 7 歲。死亡率中約有十分之一死亡歲數少於 65 歲。

（3）歐盟各國之差異－死亡率因社經環境不同而有差異，社經環境較差之國家死亡率較高。

2、健康和疾病之型態

（1）兒童較為健康－嬰兒死亡率大幅降低，遺傳疾病仍是嬰幼兒死亡之主因。意外傷害及癌症是 1 至 4 歲兒童之主要死因。口腔衛生已大為改善，另藉由預防注射，兒童之傳染病已大量減少。

（2）青春期建立成人期之行為模式－15 至 34 歲死亡主因為車禍。青春期之行為模式會延續且影響成年期之健康狀態，如青少年抽煙到成年後引發肺癌之機率增加。

（3）中年人之死亡－心臟疾病、中風、癌症和意外傷害是中年族群之主要死因。心血管疾病導致之死亡率已逐漸降低，但多數會員國肺癌死亡率卻增加，可能導因於抽煙。抽煙會引起心臟病、肺癌和其他呼吸性疾病。

（4）老年人之慢性病－隨著平均餘命之增加，老年人罹患慢性疾病及行動不便之問題逐漸浮現，如關節疾病、感覺神經失常、失聰、老年癡呆症逐漸增多。

（二）公共衛生設定工作優先項目如次：

1、癌症

每年歐洲社會死於癌症之病例約有 840,000 個案，癌症是歐洲最主要之死因。執委會實施「第三行動計劃對抗癌症」，計劃期間為 1996 至 2000 年，由歐洲中央銀行提供 6 千 4 百萬元。計劃項目為：培訓醫護人員、早

期檢測及自動篩檢、監督照護品質、防治、流行病學研究及癌症登記等。目的為收集及比較資訊，建立網路及交換經驗。癌症死亡率中最值得注意的是因吸煙而導致者，歐盟中的死亡病例約有 250,000 個案，另罹患乳癌之婦女年齡為 35 至 64 歲，為婦女之最主要死因。

2、愛滋病及其他傳染性疾病

在 1994 年會員國檢測出愛滋病個案約有 120,000 病例。預估約有 500,000 人感染愛滋病。為根除愛滋病，於 1996 至 2000 年間會員國推行「社區第二計劃愛滋病防治」，歐洲中央銀行提供 4 千 9 百 60 萬元。

計劃目的：

1. 防治政策及計劃之合作；
2. 支持非政府組織；
3. 會員國密切合作。

歐洲議會為更有效的根除愛滋病，建立流行病學調查及監測網系統，以交換資訊及經驗，希望藉由會員國緊密合作以達目的。另歐盟亦與開發中國家合作，特別是 HIV 或感染人口多之國家，這些國家沒有先進之治療技術，所以 HIV 感染者快速死亡，另經由母親傳染給胎兒，使得兒童感染病例增加。因此執委會工作優先次序為，首重預防，其次為醫療照護。

歐盟會員國與美國合作發展各種傳染病防治計劃，包含加強監測及防治、研究、訓練、互相了解及共享資源，以協助其他國家提昇防治傳染病能力。

3、藥物依賴

自九十年代始藥物濫用之趨勢明顯增加，特別是「硬」藥之使用。

藥物濫用之趨勢表

	海洛因	古柯鹼
1987	1.9	3.5
1992	5.2	1.7

單位：噸

歐洲聯盟立法以期加強會員國合作，共同遏止藥物濫用。1996 年 12 月 16 日歐洲議會和執委會共同決議施行「社會第一行動計畫以防止藥物依賴」，計畫期間為 1996 年至 2000 年，計畫目的如次：

（1）防止麻醉藥品及精神藥物之依賴，方法為教育宣導、訓練、發展早期檢測系統、使用者勸導、藥物成癮者斷戒；

（2）遏止毒品走私，方法為資訊交流、與非會員國簽署協議，及各國警政合作；

（3）加強國際間之合作，方法為參與聯合國國際藥品控管計畫，警方加強取締非法藥品交易等。

1997 年 4 月 11 日，執委會發表「歐洲藥品及藥品濫用監測中心 1994 至 1996 年之工作報告」中強調，必須加強資訊之取得，以便於全面瞭解藥物濫用之問題。

1996 年 5 月 26 日，執委會為回應理事會之要求，提出歐洲聯盟對抗藥物 2000 至 2004 年計畫，計畫含括各階層之合作，必能對藥物濫用之現象有遏止作用，並明訂工作優先次序。

4、興奮劑

1990 年執委會「防治運動藥品及興奮劑之濫用」。1992 年大力推行民眾教育，運動資訊傳播，且著重年輕族群之宣導。執委會邀集會員國和國際體壇共同合作，期盼能有效地改善此問題。

5、罕見疾病

歐盟於 1999 年 1 月 1 日到 2003 年 12 月 31 日施行罕見疾病如遺傳性疾病防治計劃。目標為促進會員國共同合作防治罕見疾病，重點工作為教育宣導和資訊之容易於取得。

工作項目

（1）設立罕見疾病資料庫－疾病名稱、徵狀、病況之描述、致病原因、防治方法、治療方式、臨床試驗、特別諮詢、研究等；

（2）醫事專業人員之訓練，以早期發現，早期治療之目的；

（3）促進各國間之合作及共享網路資源；

（4）罕見疾病之監測，早期發現及後續追蹤。

6、環境污染疾病之防治

歐洲議會和理事會於 1999 年 4 月 29 日第 1296/1999/EC 號法令共同決議環境污染疾病防治。

目標

（1）明白環境污染疾病之起因及相關資訊；

（2）宣導環境污染疾病之防治，建立資料庫，會員國資訊共享。如歐洲民眾約 10-30%罹患過敏及呼吸道疾病，造成社會經濟負擔。可藉由資訊交換、宣導方式、鼓勵人民建立良好之生活型態，健康行為模式或良好之飲食習慣等，減少健康危害因子對人體之傷害，降低疾病之發生。

（三）歐盟當前重要公共衛生政策

1、電磁波之防護；

2、環境污染疾病之防治；

3、罕見疾病資料庫建立；

4、意外傷害之防治。

（四）歐盟與世界衛生組織合作項目

為因應各種新興疾病及舊疾病之流行，如瘋牛症、肺結核和白喉等，世界衛生組織和歐盟同意緊密合作，重點項目為：

1、技術諮詢；

2、建立共同綱要及標準，如飲用水之品質；

3、合作伙伴，如共同對抗發展中國家毒品走私；

4、經濟援助世界衛生組織之計畫。

（五）歐洲聯盟之公共衛生展望

建立一個健康之歐洲是歐盟未來公共衛生政策之首要，目標為降低年輕及中年族群因癌症、心血管疾病及意外傷害而導致之死亡率。

1998 年 4 月 15 日，執委會發表歐盟公共衛生政策之發展報告，簡述歐盟公共衛生現況，並認為現階段歐盟之公共衛生狀況非常良好；衛生指標如平均餘命、嬰幼兒及孕產婦死亡率等數據皆非常理想。歐盟人口壽命延長且更健康，但仍須進一步加強，歐盟人口 600,000 人中會有一人死於年齡低於 65 歲。危害健康之新興因素出現，但歐盟卻沒有良好之防治機制，另平均餘命增加使得阿默海滋症患者增加，預估 2000 年歐盟約有 8 百萬患者，且患者數目會持續增加，使得醫療及照護壓力更行升高。

意外傷害為歐盟公共衛生之最主要問題，減少及預防意外傷害之發生是未來重點工作之一。

意外傷害防治策略：

1、意外傷害資料庫建立及相關報告之評估；

2、建立家庭和休閒時事故傷害通報和防治系統；

3、統合各會員國意外傷害防治計劃。

執委會建議未來三項必須施行之政策

1、歐盟建立更完整及詳細之資料庫，且隨時修正及更新系統；

2、設立監測、早期發現和快速處理之機制；

3、推行各種措施以促進人民健康，及疾病防治，如提昇人民健康知識，預防接種和篩檢等。

參、心得與建議

歐洲聯盟自 1951 年，德、法、義、荷、比、盧等六國在巴黎簽訂「歐

洲煤鋼共同體條約」始，1957 年「歐洲經濟共同體」，1967 年（歐洲共同體），1986 年「單一歐洲法」，1992 年「歐洲聯盟條約」，至 1997 年「阿姆斯特丹條約」，成員國目前有 15 國且正擴增中，歐洲聯盟之整合工作似已達相當之成功。歐盟統合之動機原為避免戰爭，後以經濟合作為起點，逐漸轉向其他領域之合作。歐洲各國間種族、文化、語言、風俗習慣皆不相同，但歐盟尊重各會員國文化之差異，經由不斷之雙方、多方協商、意見交換等各種方式，化解各國之意見分歧及利益衝突，達成共享富裕、繁榮、自由及和平。

歐洲聯盟藉由執委會、理事會、歐洲議會之共同決議、監督、立法及授權等，成功的運作。執委會為執行之機構，負責法案之草擬及執行；理事會具立法決策權，並授權執委會執行通過之法案。歐洲議會為歐盟之唯一民意機構，具立法共同決定權、預算、監督等。另有其他機構如歐洲法院、審計院、歐洲中央銀行等，則各司其職，密切合作促使歐盟得以穩定步伐前進及發展。本次參加外交部舉辦「第二屆歐盟研習班」，研習歐盟緣起、發展過程、現行政策與措施等，茲有下述心得與建議，鑑於歐盟之統合、發展與改革著重於經濟議題，相較之下衛生議題於整個歐盟發展中所受到之關注則稍顯不足。

（一）食品衛生安全管理

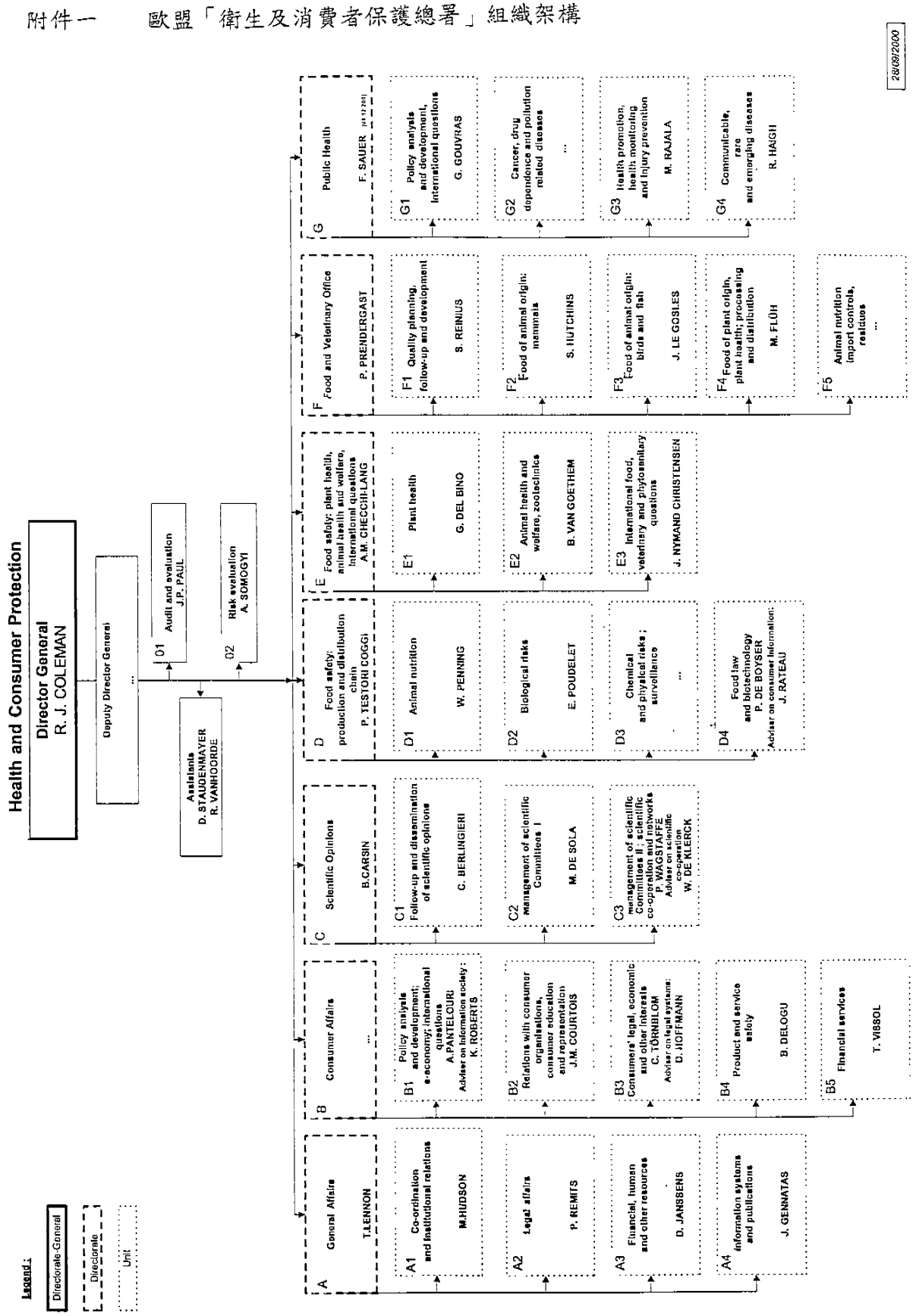
傳統的食品安全管理模式，主要強調對最終產品之檢驗，但一件產品之檢驗結果，並不能代表市場上所有食品之安全性，而檢驗之耗時，亦常有緩不濟急或無法追蹤到來源之現象發生，故基於預防重於治療之觀念，國際食品安全管理之潮流，特別強調食品從生產到消費之整體流程中，業者應有責任在每一個環節做好管制，以積極的預防來取代消極的檢驗。故以歐盟現行衛生及消費者保護總署之架構而言，其將動植物防疫及動植物生長階段之管理，均納入食品管理之一部分，已可見其強調整體流程管理之芻形，未來俟其食品總署成立後，將可進一步強化此一管理概念。而為使食品安全之管理均以科學依據為基礎，歐盟亦開始以各種角度積極加強此一方面之能力，俾符合國際規範之要求。

我國自市場逐步開放以來，食品貿易之往來日益頻繁，我國宜與其逐步建立良好之溝通管道，以便於食品安全相關資訊與技術之交流，並於必要時針對急緊之食品安全重大案件進行對話。而由整個歐盟發展之情形觀之，未來歐盟在國際上將會發揮更大的影響力，我國宜持續觀察其對於食品安全管理相關政策及立場之發展，並研擬我國因應之道。

（二）國際衛生合作交流

我國近年來致力於民主改革、經濟發展和衛生保健之建設，達成促進及保障國民健康之目標。為了照顧我國二千三百萬人民健康，我國政府在傳染病防治、家庭計畫推廣及醫療資源均衡均獲得相當的成就。現我國正積極推動加入世界衛生組織，但因政治因素，國人之健康無法獲得世界衛生組織之照顧，而我國在衛生及醫療等之經驗也失去與其他國家交流之機會。現階段我國進行醫藥衛生合作交流之國家仍以美國為主，但歐盟統合後之發展對國際政治及經濟情勢之影響愈來愈強，我國衛生與歐洲國家之交流亦日益增多，對歐盟公共衛生政策之瞭解是刻不容緩之事，且歐盟某些會員國之地理環境現況，與我國較相似，可值得我借鏡之處頗多；此外瞭解歐洲先進國家之衛生政策趨勢可作為我國衛生政策擬定及推行之參考，是以應積極推動我國與歐盟之互訪、合作交流及資訊交換，並爭取歐盟對我之支持。

附件一　　歐盟「衛生及消費者保護總署」組織架構



附件二　成立歐洲食品總署

Brussels, 8 November 2000

Food law from farm to table - Creating a European Food Authority

The European Commission today adopted a proposal for a Regulation of the Parliament and Council, to be adopted by co-decision, laying down fundamental principles and requirements of food law and establishing a European Food Authority (EFA). The proposal presented by Health and Consumer Commissioner David Byrne together with the Enterprise Commissioner Erkki Liikanen is the centrepiece of the Commission's strategy for a proactive food policy covering the entire food chain, from the farm to the fork. Its primary objective is to provide the basis for the assurance of a high level of protection of human life whilst ensuring the effective functioning of the internal market. The package will not only contribute to a high level of consumer health protection in the area of food safety, but also to the restoration and maintenance of consumer confidence in food. The Commission decided that the necessary staffing and resources would have to be devoted to the EFA to ensure its success. Within 3 years it is expected to have about 250 staff and a budget of some □40 million. A review of ultimate staffing and budgetary requirements will be made at this time so as to ensure that the Authority has the resources necessary for its full operation. Preliminary figures would indicate a staff size of around 330. The Commission will subsequently come forward with its proposal for the location of the EFA.

"Safety is the most important ingredient in our food. Europe must have the capacity to ensure that we can deliver this to our consumers. This legislative package is designed to overcome the weaknesses of the past and put food safety firmly on top of our agenda. The substantive food law and the creation of the European Food Authority are the building blocks, the very foundations upon which our new food safety policy will rest," Health and Consumer Commissioner David Byrne said when presenting the proposal.

Byrne went on to emphasise, "We have to re-gain public confidence in the capacity of the food industry and in public authorities to ensure that food is safe. The new food law provides the basic principles and requirements for the marketing of food and for the assurance of a safe food supply to consumers. It

will also address the safety of animal feeds particularly where these may have a direct or indirect effect on food safety. A well-resourced Food Authority underpins this approach with top class, up-to-date scientific advice to consumers, industry, Member States, the Commission and the European Parliament. A key element of the Authority is the closest involvement of the food safety authorities of the Member States to facilitate the early identification of emerging risks and to avoid confusing and conflicting messages to consumers."

Launching the legislation, Commissioner Liikanen said, "It is vital that the highest standards are applied in the food industry in the common interests of consumers and industry. Our food industry employs over 2.6 million people in Europe with annual production exceeding €600 billion. A food industry that applies the very best standards of food safety will continue to grow, be competitive and increase employment."

Today's proposal for a regulation lays out the basic principles and requirements for the marketing of food and feed, to assure a safe food supply, and sets up the Food Authority as the key instrument in achieving the new food law objectives. The regulation establishes crisis management procedures, expands the rapid alert system, puts in place procedures to prevent the marketing of unsafe foods and places responsibility on businesses to put only safe food and feed on the market. This integrated and comprehensive approach initiates a new way of dealing with food safety.

General food law principles and requirements

The proposal lays down common overarching principles and requirements for EU food law, harmonising divergent approaches both at European and national level. The guiding principles as presented today will form the basis for any future revision of existing and for any new proposals for food legislation.

The main provisions of the law are the following:

- Definition of the term "food":
Food means any substance or product intended to be, or expected to be ingested by humans.

- Establishments of general principles:
Food law shall pursue the protection of human life, taking into account the precautionary principle, the protection of the consumers' interest, the traceability of food and feed and clearly establish responsibilities for food and feed business operators and public authorities.

- Requirements of food and feed safety:
Only safe food may be placed on the market and food shall be considered unsafe if it is potentially injurious to health or unfit for human consumption or contaminated. Similarly no feed shall be placed on the market or fed to any food-producing animal unless it satisfies the feed safety requirements. Food and feed business operators shall ensure that at all stages of production and distribution under their control this principle is respected.

Setting up a European Food Authority

The European Food Authority will give effect to the general principles and requirements of food law and will have a key role in improving human health protection and consumer confidence. The Authority will be a separate legal entity from the Community institutions. Its mandate is broad, so that it can take a comprehensive view of the food chain and provide a coherent scientific basis for policy and legislation. Therefore the EFA will cover all issues having a direct or indirect impact on the safety of food, as well as animal health and welfare and plant health and nutrition. It will also provide scientific opinions on any issue related to genetically modified organisms.

The EFA will have six main functions:

(1) independent scientific opinions (at the request of the Commission, Member States, national food bodies or the European Parliament)

(2) advice on technical food issues to underpin policy and legislation in the areas of food safety and nutrition, as well as animal health and welfare, and plant health

(3) collection and analysis of data on dietary patterns, exposure, risks etc. for monitoring food safety in the EU

(4) identification of emerging risks

(5) day-to-day operation of the rapid alert system covering both food and feed

(6) a clear communication role to inform the public on all matters within its mandate.

The main focus of the EFA will be to provide excellent, independent scientific advice and establish a network of close co-operation with similar bodies in Member States. It will have a key function in assessing risks related to all food and feed operations.

Organisational structure

Management board
The Authority will be fully independent, transparent in its workings and accountable to democratic institutions. Its Management Board will be composed of

- four representatives appointed by the Council of Ministers,

- four representatives appointed by the Commission,

- four representatives appointed by the European Parliament,

- and four representatives of consumers and industry designated by the Commission.

The Board, on the basis of a proposal by the Commission, will appoint the Executive Director for a period of 5 years.

Advisory Forum:
The EFA will be assisted by an Advisory Forum, composed of fifteen

representatives from competent bodies in the Member States, e.g. national food agencies.

Scientific Panels

The Scientific Panels will be composed of independent scientific experts following a call for expressions of interest and appointed by the Management Board. . The following panels 1 will be established:

- the panel on food additives, flavourings, processing aids and materials in contact with food;

- the panel on additives and products or substances used in animal feed;

- the panel on plant protection products and their residues;

- the panel on genetically modified organisms;

- the panel on dietetic products, nutrition and allergies;

- the panel on biological hazards;

- the panel on contaminants in the food chain;

- the panel on animal health and welfare.

A Scientific Committee will be responsible for the general co-ordination necessary to ensure the consistency of the scientific opinion procedure. This Committee will be composed of the Chairpersons of the Scientific Panels and six independent experts who do not belong to any the panels.

Personnel and budget

The EFA will be funded from the Community budget and, when fully operational could in the light of the review employ about 330 staff, including a substantial in-house scientific expertise. Its resource needs will be reviewed within three to four years to establish more precisely its needs in the light of operational experience. It is envisaged that some 250 people will be employed

by the Authority within three years, with a budget of some €40 million. The EFA will initially be funded from the Community budget, but the feasibility of partial funding by fees for services provided will be examined.

Conflicting scientific opinions

The Authority will be mandated to exercise vigilance in order to ensure early identification of a potential source of conflict between its scientific opinions and the scientific opinions issued by other bodies carrying out similar tasks. A main contribution to solve upcoming potential conflicts will be the effective running and setting up of scientific networks. If the EFA identifies a potential source of conflict, it shall ensure that all relevant scientific information is shared. Where the conflict involves a national scientific body, the EFA and this body shall be obliged to co-operate, in consultation with the Advisory Forum, with a view to either resolving the conflict or presenting a joint document clarifying the contentious scientific issues.

Ensuring Independence

Members of the Management Board, the Advisory Forum and scientists on the panels shall act independently. For this purpose they will make a declaration of commitment and a declaration of interests annually in writing. At each meeting they will declare any special interest which might be considered prejudicial to their independence in relation to the items on the agenda.

Proactive analysis and networking

Central to the restoration of consumer confidence, the Authority will have a clear pro-active role in collection and analysis of scientific and other relevant types of data, allowing for identification and early warning of emerging risks in the food chain. The EFA will co-ordinate the collection of exposure data from a variety of monitoring programmes. The EFA will collaborate with scientific and institutions in the Member States and the Joint Research Centre of the Commission to make the best possible use of available expertise. The Authority will be expected to set up fully integrated networks with authorities, universities and research institutes in the Member States. It will be able to commission short-

term scientific activities when required to complete the scientific basis for its advice, and to outsource certain of its tasks.

A special role in communication and transparency

The Authority will communicate actively with the public about its work and results. The information will be objective, reliable and easily understandable for the general public.

The EFA will make public the opinions of the Scientific Committee and the scientific panels, minority opinions always being included, as well as the annual declarations of interest and the declarations of interest made in relation to items on the agendas of meetings and the results of scientific work. The Management Board is enabled to hold some of its meetings in public and may invite consumer representatives to observe some of the EFA´s activities. It shall also ensure wide access to documents it posesses.

Crisis management: rapid alert and planning for crisis management

The Commission remains responsible for risk management measures, and for emergency measures such as marketing bans or imposing specific conditions for marketing. In fact, this proposal extend to all foods, whatever the type and origin, the emergency procedures existing at present in the veterinary sector, on the basis of which the Commission can adopt a ban, on its own initiative or at the request of a Member State, in case of serious risk to human health. Within less than 10 working days such measures are to be reviewed by a newly created Committee on Food safety and Animal Health, in which will be merged four existing standing Committees.

It is proposed that the EFA will be charged with the day-to-day operation of a broadened rapid alert system for food and feedstuffs involving the Member States, the Commission and the EFA. The new rapid alert system will cover the entire food chain, notably adding feed to its scope. The system is based on the obligation for the members of a network to notify to the EFA any information relating to the existence of a serious direct or indirect risk to human health deriving from food or feed. Food and feed businesses shall also immediately

inform their national competent authorities if they establish that a product poses a serious direct or indirect risk to health. Member States must forward any such information to the EFA and also notify all measures taken to restrict the marketing of a product, whether of EU origin or imported. The EFA will evaluate if the product in question poses a serious risk to health and, if so, immediately transmit such information to other authorities in the rapid alert network. The expertise of the Authority will bring the necessary scientific and technical expertise to assess the notifications received through this system on their health impact and urgency. The Authority will also assist as necessary in crisis management. The Commission will, together with the EFA and the Member States draw up a plan for food and feed crisis management. In case of a crisis, the Commission would set up immediately a crisis unit, involving the Authority for necessary scientific and technical advice. The crisis unit would collect and evaluate all relevant information and identify options to prevent, reduce or eliminate the risk effectively and rapidly. The crisis unit would equally be in charge of measures to inform the public in times of crises.

Background

The White Paper on Food Safety of January this year set out to modernise legislation and produce a coherent and transparent set of rules, reinforcing controls from the farm to the table and increasing the capability of our scientific advice system. Public consultations on the White paper and reactions of the European Parliament and the Council of Ministers confirmed that the creation of a Food Authority with scientific and technical competence is generally regarded as the most effective way to address to growing need for a solidly science-based policy and to increase consumer confidence.

History of scientific advice in the EU

Fundamental changes in the organisation of scientific advice on which Community legislation is based were first introduced in 1997, in response to the BSE crisis. The basic principle of separation of risk assessment and risk management was developed in the Commission Communication of April 1997 and implemented with a Decision of October 1997 setting up a scientific Steering Committee and 8 specialised scientific committees. At the same

occasion, the principles of independence, excellence and transparency were set out as the basic operating rules for the functioning of these committees.

Practical experience acquired in the work of the committees over the past years has demonstrated a lack of capacity in the current system which has led to serious delays in both the delivery of advice required for decisions to manage risks to consumer health and for the authorisation of products, processes and substances under EU legislation. Notably the lack of in-house scientific expertise to undertake preparatory work for the actual risk assessment task of the committee's members was identified in the White Paper on Food Safety (link) as a hindrance to the delivery of rapid and effective advice.

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1 Replacing the current Scientific Steering Committee and five sectoral Scientific Committees

Released on 13/11/2000

ANNEX

Action Plan on Food Safety[3]

NO	Action	Objective	REF. IN WP	Adoption by Commission	Adoption by Council/ Parliament
I. Priority measures					
1.	Proposal for setting up a European Food Authority	To set up an independent European Food Authority.	29	September 2000	December 2001
2.	Proposal for laying down procedures in matters of food safety	To introduce a comprehensive safeguard measure covering the whole food chain, including feed. To establish a comprehensive Rapid Alert System covering all feed and food emergencies with harmonized requirements and procedures, including third countries on the basis of reciprocity.	80 18	September 2000	December 2001
3.	Proposal for a General Food Law Directive	To establish food safety as the primary objective of EU food law. To lay down the common principles underlying food legislation (in particular: scientific basis, responsibility of producers and suppliers, traceability along the food chain, efficient controls and effective enforcement). To increase transparency, consistency and legal security.	67	September 2000	December 2001
4.	Proposal for a Regulation on official food and feed safety controls	To establish a Community framework for official controls on all food and feed safety aspects along the feed and food chain by: - merging and completing existing rules for national controls and Community controls and inspections within the EU, at the borders and in third countries. - integrating existing monitoring and surveillance systems so as to establish a comprehensive and effective food safety monitoring and surveillance system from farm to table. - establishing a framework for organising consolidated annual programmes for controls of foodstuffs. - merging existing Community rules on mutual assistance and	Ch. 6	December 2000	December 2001

[3] This action plan does not include all of the on-going actions resulting from the obligations in EU legislation.

NO	Action	Objective	REF. IN WP	Adoption by Commission	Adoption by Council/ Parliament
		administrative co-operation. - creating a Community approach towards a financial support for official controls.			
5.	Proposal for a Regulation on feed	To establish animal and public health as the primary objective of EU feed legislation To lay down common principles underlying feed legislation (in particular: scientific basis, responsibility of producers and suppliers, systematic implementation of hazard analysis and critical control points (HACCP), traceability, efficient controls and enforcement). To recast all existing measures on feedingstuffs so as to create a comprehensive legislative tool increasing transparency, consistency and legal security.	69	December 2001	December 2002
6.	Proposal for a Regulation on novel feed	To put into plan a centralised system for the authorization of use in animal nutrition of non conventional products, in particular of GMOs and GMO derived feedstuffs.	69	September 2000	December 2001
7.	Amendment to the Annex of Directive 96/25/EC on the circulation of feed materials	To amend the definitions of feed materials listed in the Annex to Decision 96/25/EC, particularly with regard to oils and fats and animal products	69	September 2000	-
8.	Proposal for a Regulation on hygiene	To recast horizontal and vertical Directives on hygiene of food of plant and animal origin. To clarify responsibility of food operators and to introduce the systematic implementation of HACCP. To apply hygiene rules at all levels of the food chain, including primary production.	72	June 2000	June 2002
9.	Amendment to Decision 98/272/EC on epidemio-surveillance of transmissible spongiform encephalopathies (TSEs)	To reinforce TSE surveillance including a study on mandatory testing (rapid post-mortem test) on targeted groups of cattle. To reinforce TSE surveillance in small ruminants	71	March 2000 September 2000	- -
10.	Decision on the Member State and third country residue programmes	To ensure efficacy of residue testing in Member States and third countries.	74	December 2000	-
11.	Proposal for amending Directive 89/107/EEC on food additives	To confer implementing powers for maintaining the lists of permitted food additives and to lay down specific provisions in respect of enzymes	77	December 2000	December 2001

NO	Action	Objective	REF. IN WP	Adoption by Commission	Adoption by Council/ Parliament
12.	Proposal for amending Directive 95/2/EC on food additives other than colours and sweeteners	To update and revise the list of food additives other than colours and sweeteners	77	December 2000	December 2001
13.	Proposal for amending Directive 88/388/EEC on flavourings for use in foodstuffs	To clarify the scope and update definitions, to set maximum limits for toxic substances and to confer implementing powers to the Commission	77	December 2000	December 2001
14.	Proposal for amending Regulation 258/97 on novel foods and novel food ingredients	To make the necessary adaptations in the light of the conclusions of the report on the implementation of the Regulation and in accordance with the new regulatory framework of Directive 90/220/EEC	76	December 2001	December 2002
15.	Regulation on the labelling of GMO-free foodstuffs	To give operators the possibility to use labelling claims referring to the absence of use of genetic engineering techniques for the production of foodstuffs	76 103	September 2000	-
16.	Proposal for amending Directive 79/112/EEC on the labelling, presentation and advertising of foodstuffs	To remove the possibility not to indicate the components of compound ingredients forming less than 25% of the final product and lay down a list of allergenic substances	100	December 2000	December 2001
17.	Proposals for Commission Directives to fix maximum residue levels (MRLs) of pesticides in food and agricultural commodities	To fix MRLs for pesticides residues for, inter alia: 36 pesticides with existing open positions in the residues directives that will automatically go to zero in July 2000 unless the Commission adopts other values To set MRLs at zero for 8 pesticides that were excluded from Annex I to Directive 91/414/EEC To set MRLs for new active substances included in Annex I to Directive 91/414/EEC	74	June 2000 September 2000 Continuous process	-
18.	Communication on an action plan on nutrition policy	To develop a comprehensive and coherent nutrition policy	106	December 2000	-
II. Feedingstuffs					
19.	Proposal for amending Directive 70/524/EEC concerning additives in feedingstuffs	To consolidate the Directive. To fix maximum residue limits for additives. To clarify certain aspects of the procedure (evaluation reports) and the authorization (generic versus specific).	69	July 2001	December 2002

NO	Action	Objective	REF. IN WP	Adoption by Commission	Adoption by Council/ Parliament
20.	Amendment to Decision 91/516/EEC on the list of ingredients the use of which is forbidden in compound feedingstuffs	To introduce the changes deemed necessary to the list of feed materials the use of which must be prohibited in compound feedingstuffs, with particular reference to certain by-products from fat processing.	69	June 2000	-
21.	Amendment to the Annex of Directive 1999/29/EC on the undesirable substances and products in animal nutrition	To fix the maximum limits of dioxins for oils and fats, and for other or all feed materials. To collect information on background contamination of PCB and dioxin-like PCB, MRLs for other potential contaminants of feedingstuffs will also be fixed.	69	December 2000	-
22.	Proposal for amending Directive 96/25/EEC on the circulation of feed materials	Following reflection to decide whether an exclusive positive list of authorized feed materials should be established	69	December 2002	December 2003
23.	Proposal for amending Directive 95/53/EEC fixing the principles governing the organization of official inspections in the field of animal nutrition	118. To foresee a legal basis for a safeguard clause in case of appearing or spreading hazards related to feedingstuffs likely to pose a risk to human health. To introduce an obligation for Member States to carry out a monitoring programme for contaminants in feedingstuffs. To introduce a Rapid Alert System for feed to be integrated in the Rapid Alert System for food. (to be integrated in action 2)	69	March 2000	March 2001
24.	Proposal for amending Directive 79/373/EEC on the marketing of compound feedingstuffs	To review current provisions for the labelling of compound feedingstuffs	69	January 2000	March 2001
25.	Proposal for amending Directive 95/69/EEC laying down the conditions and arrangements for approving and registration of certain establishments and intermediaries operating in the feedingstuffs sector	To introduce provisions for: – Approval or registration of manufacturers of compound feedingstuffs – Approval of manufacturers of certain feed materials – Improving traceability of feed materials and identification of critical points – Establishing a code for good manufacturing practice for animal feeding	69	December 2000	December 2001
III. Zoonoses					
26.	Proposal for amending Directive 92/117/EEC on zoonoses	To improve monitoring and reporting system for diseases transmissible from animals to man and to reduce prevalence of specified zoonoses (e.g. salmonella)	70	June 2000	June 2002

NO	Action	Objective	REF. IN WP	Adoption by Commission	Adoption by Council/ Parliament
27.	Decision on Member State and third country programmes for the control of zoonotic agents on animal products exported to the Community	To ensure that Member States implement adequate measures to control zoonotic agents To ensure that third country products are controlled to the same level as Community products	70	December 2002	-
IV. Animal health					
28.	Proposal for a Regulation on animal health requirements for products of animal origin	To recast existing animal health rules for products of animal origin	70	June 2000	June 2002
29.	Increase budgetary allocation for actions provided for in Council Decision 90/424/EEC on expenditure in the veterinary field	To enable actions necessary to improve animal disease eradication (brucellosis, tuberculosis etc) To create a task force for monitoring disease eradication in the Member States	70	May 2000	December 2000
V. Animal by-products					
30.	Proposal for amending Directives 90/667/EEC and 92/118/EEC on animal waste and derived products	To recast existing measures of animal by-products not destined for human consumption (meat and bone meal, rendered fats, manure etc.) To ensure that only animal by-products derived from animals declared fit for human consumption can enter the animal feed chain. To clarify responsibility of animal by-products operators To tighten up official control and to improve traceability	69	June 2000	December 2001
VI. BSE/TSE					
31.	Decision on classification according to BSE status	Classification of individual countries in view of changes in BSE status (post-mortem tests)	71	June 2000	-
32.	Amendment to Decision 94/381 (feed ban) Decision on the removal of specified risk materials (SRMs) replacing Decision 97/534/EC.	To amend the Decision in the light of recent scientific opinions To replace Decision 97/534/EC laying down the rules on the prohibition of the use of materials that present risks as regards TSEs. Amendment of the TSE framework proposal accordingly.	71	March 2000	-
33.	Decision on the harmonisation of BSE rules for imports of live animals and products from third countries	To harmonize the BSE import rules for other third countries	71	September 2000	-

NO	Action	Objective	REF. IN WP	Adoption by Commission	Adoption by Council/ Parliament
VII. Hygiene					
34.	Report on the testing of residues in Member States and third countries	To evaluate the performance of national and third country residue programmes.	74	December 2000	-
35.	Modification of the Annex to Council Directive 96/23/EC on residue monitoring	To re-enforce the monitoring and detection of PCBs and dioxines in food of animal origin.	74	June 2000	-
36.	Proposal for a Decision to review the ante-and post -mortem procedures for animals and meat	To make ante- and post-mortem inspections risk based, and to review inspection methods applied at present	72	September 2001	December 2002
37.	Decision on microbiological standards on certain foods	To fix the maximum limits of undesirable micro-organisms in foodstuffs, after risk assessment.	72	December 2001	-
VIII. Contaminants					
38.	Amendment to Regulation No 194/97 setting maximum limits for certain contaminants	To set up limits for several contaminants : ochratoxin A, cadmium, lead, 3-MCPD, dioxin and, possibly, PCBs.	73	December 2000	-
IX. Food additives and flavourings					
39.	Report on the intake of food additives	To provide an overview of the intake of food additives in the European Union	77	June 2000	-
40.	Proposal for amending Directive 94/35/EC on sweeteners	To update and revise the list of sweeteners for use in foodstuffs	77	December 2000	December 2001
41.	Amendment to Directives 95/31/EC, 95/45/EC and 96/77/EC on purity criteria for food additives (including sweeteners and colours)	To update and complete existing provisions. To introduce a general requirement for a new safety evaluation for permitted additives made from new sources or with new methods.	77	September 2000	-
42.	Amendment to Directive 81/712/EEC laying down Community methods of analysis for the respect of purity criteria	To replace existing provisions with a set of general principles and a reference to other similar provisions	77	June 2001	-
43.	Decision amending the Community register of flavouring substances used in or on foodstuffs	To update the register	77	December 2000	-
44.	Regulation establishing a programme for the evaluation of flavouring substances	To set priorities and time limits for evaluation	77	June 2000	-

NO	Action	Objective	REF. IN WP	Adoption by Commission	Adoption by Council/ Parliament
45.	Proposal for a Regulation on additives used in flavourings	To lay down a list of additives authorized for use in flavourings	77	June 2001	December 2002
46.	Proposal for a Regulation on smoke flavourings	To lay down the conditions for the production of smoke flavourings	77	June 2001	December 2002
X. Materials in contact with food					
47.	Proposal for amending Directive 89/109/EEC on food contact materials	To allow the update of specific Directives through regulatory procedure and to change or add provisions on the labelling of contact materials	78	December 2000	December 2001
48.	Amendment to Directive 90/128/EEC on food contact plastics	To update the list of authorized food contact plastics	78	December 2000	-
49.	Practical guide on food contact materials	To provide guidance on the application of Community provisions relating to contact materials	78	December 2000	-
XI. Novel foods/Genetically modified organisms					
50.	Regulation clarifying the authorization procedure for novel foods and novel food ingredients	To clarify and make more transparent the procedure laid down in Regulation 258/97 for the authorization of novel foods and novel food ingredients	76	September 2000	-
51.	Report on the implementation of Regulation 258/97 on novel foods and novel foods ingredients	To examine the application of the "novel food" legislation and assess its impact on public health, consumer protection and information, and the functioning of the internal market	76	December 2001	-
52.	Regulation on the labelling of food containing or derived from genetically modified organisms	To further harmonize the provisions governing the labelling of food, additives and flavourings containing or derived from GMO material	76 103	September 2000	-
XII. Irradiation of food					
53.	Proposal for amending Directive 1999/3/EC on foods and food ingredients treated by irradiation	To complete the Community list of foods and food ingredients which may be treated with ionising radiation	79	December 2000	June 2002
54.	Decision establishing the list of irradiation facilities	Publication of the list of irradiation facilities authorized in the Member States and those in third countries which have been approved by the EU	79	December 2000	-
XIII. Dietetic foods/food supplements/fortified foods					
55.	Directive on foods intended for intense muscular effort	To lay down specific provisions for foods intended to meet the expenditure of intense muscular effort, especially by sportsmen	105	December 2001	-
56.	Report on foods intended for persons suffering from diabetes	To assess the need for specific provisions for food for people with carbohydrate-metabolism disorders	105	December 2001	-

NO	Action	Objective	REF. IN WP	Adoption by Commission	Adoption by Council/ Parliament
57.	Proposal for amending Directive 89/398/EEC on dietetic foods	To define the conditions for making the claims "low-sodium" or "sodium-free", and "gluten-free".	105	December 2001	December 2002
58.	Directive on purity criteria for nutritional substances in food for particular nutritional use	To lay down purity criteria for nutritional substances which are added to food for particular nutritional use or which are present in food supplements and foods to which nutrients are added	105	December 2002	-
59.	Directive on substances added for nutritional purposes in foods for particular nutritional uses	To establish a positive list of the various substances which may be added for nutritional purposes in foods for particular nutritional uses	105	June 2000	-
60.	Proposal for a Directive on food supplements	To lay down common criteria for marketing concentrated source of nutrients (vitamins and minerals)	105	March 2000	March 2001
61.	Proposal for a Directive on fortified foods	To lay down provisions for marketing foods to which nutrients such as vitamins and minerals have been added	105	September 2000	September 2001
62.	Amendment to Directive 91/321/EEC on infant formulae and follow-on formulae	To set up a list of pesticides not to be used in agricultural products intended for use in these formulae	105	November 2000	-
63.	Amendment to Directive 96/5/EEC on processed baby foods	To set up a list of pesticides not to be used in agricultural products intended for infants and young children	105	November 2000	-
64.	Amendment to Directive 80/777/EEC on mineral waters	To lay down a list of constituents of mineral waters and the conditions of use for the treatment of certain mineral waters with ozone enriched air	79	September 2000	-
XIV. Labelling of food					
65.	Proposal for amending Directive 79/112/EEC on the labelling, presentation and advertising of foodstuffs	To specify the conditions under which "functional claims" and "nutritional claims" may be made	101	July 2001	July 2002
66.	Proposal for amending Directive on nutrition labelling	To bring the provisions on nutrition labelling into line with consumer needs and expectations	101	July 2001	July 2002
67.	Proposal for amending Directive on misleading advertising	To clarify the scope of the Directive with regard to claims concerning in particular food, health and the environment	102	December 2000	July 2002
XV. Pesticides					
68.	Regulation on monitoring of pesticide residues in food	To improve co-ordination and quality of monitoring of pesticides in foods	74	March 2000	-

NO	Action	Objective	REF. IN WP	Adoption by Commission	Adoption by Council/ Parliament
69.	Recommendation for a co-ordinated Community Monitoring Programme for pesticides residues in Foods for the year 2001	Recommendation for a co-ordinated Community Monitoring Programme for pesticides residues in Foods for the year 2001	74	December 2000	-
70.	Commission Decisions for pesticide active substances including in or excluding from Annex I to Directive 91/414/EEC	Pesticides active substances evaluated in the framework of Directive 91/414/EEC need, after the evaluation to be either included in Annex I or withdrawn from the market.	74	Continuous process	-
71.	Regulation on the evaluation of existing pesticides active substances	To fix a priority list of substances for evaluation at Community level; to introduce a notification procedure for all remaining substances To lay out the ground rules for the final stage of the Community evaluation of active substances	74	December 2000 September 2001	-
72.	Proposal for amending Directive 91/414/EEC	*Inter alia*, to – extend competence to include genetically modifies organisms, – allow a harmonized Community regime to charge fees for the evaluation of new pesticides active substances develop a fast-track procedure for low-risk substances, – clarify problems relating to data protection, work-sharing, parallel imports, classification and labelling, borderlines with biocides legislation etc.	74	June 2002	June 2003
73.	Directive to develop and adopt the Annexes to Directive 91/414/EEC	To develop Community data requirements for non-GMO microbial plant protection products To develop a harmonized set of risk and safety phrases To establish uniform principles for assessment of safety of micro-organisms as plant protection products	74	December 2000 December 2001 December 2001	-
XVI. Nutrition					
74.	Proposal for Council Recommendations on European dietary guidelines	To support the Member States in their development of nutrition policy at the national level To streamline the flow of information to enable consumers to make informed choices	107	December 2000	December 2001

NO	Action	Objective	REF. IN WP	Adoption by Commission	Adoption by Council/ Parliament
XVII. Seeds					
75.	Proposal for a Regulation concerning environmental risk assessment in respect of genetically modified plant varieties	To lay down the specific conditions for the conduct of the risk assessment applicable to genetically modified varieties of agricultural and vegetable plant species, as required under Council Directive 98/95/EC, as required under Council Directive 98/95/EC.	69 76	March 2001	March 2002
76.	Directives on environmental risk assessment and the assessment principles laid down in Regulation 258/97, in respect of genetically modified plant varieties	To provide for technical and scientific guidance for the conduct of the assessment applicable to genetically modified varieties of agricultural and vegetable plant species.	69 76	June 2001	-
77.	Directives amending the Annexes of the Directives on the marketing of seeds	To lay down the details of the labelling requirement as established by Council Directive 98/95/EC for seeds of genetically modified plant varieties of agricultural and vegetable plant species. To lay down the growing conditions and other requirements for purity concerning the adventitious presence of genetically modified seeds in seed lots of traditional plant varieties	69 76	December 2000	-
78.	Proposal for a Directive amending Directive 68/193/EEC on the marketing of material for the vegetative propagation of the vine.	To lay down assessment procedures and labelling requirements for propagating material of genetically modified varieties of the vine	69 76	January 2000	June 2001
XVIII. Supporting measures					
79.	Proposal for a Regulation on the financial support for food safety actions at Community level	To provide for a uniform legal basis to ensure adequate Community financial support of actions necessary to enhance food safety (liaison and reference laboratories, exchange of officials, training of officials etc.)	Ch. 3	December 2000	December 2001
80.	Proposal for a Decision establishing a data base of dietary intakes across the whole EU population.	To create a basis of exposure data used in risk assessments and nutrition	74	December 2000	December 2001
81.	Decision on an Advisory Committee on Food Safety	To improve involvement of all stakeholders in the Community food safety policy by streamlining the existing Advisory Committees.	11	December 2000	-

NO	Action	Objective	REF. IN WP	Adoption by Commission	Adoption by Council/ Parliament
XIX. Third country policy/ international relations					
82.	Proposals for agreements with third countries	To establish further agreements with third countries on veterinary and/or phyto-sanitary issues	113	Continuous process	-
83.	Proposal for accession of the European Community to Codex Alimentarius	To reinforce the participation of the European Union in the elaboration of international food standards	111	May 2000	December 2000
84.	Proposal for accession of the European Community to OIE	To reinforce the participation of the European Union in the elaboration of international animal health standards.	111	December 2000	December 2001

第二屆歐盟研習班課程表

CEPS SEMINAR FOR TAIWAN CIVIL SERVANTS
November 6-17, 2000

Monday 6/11

Introduction
At CEPS – Place du Congrès 1 – 1000 Brussels

09.30-13.00 *Session I: The Development of the European Union*
- The origins
- The dynamics of the integration process
- The character and role of the major institutions

Speaker: Peter Ludlow, Founding Director, CEPS*

13.00 **Lunch at the Taipei Representative Office**

15.00-17.00 *Session II: The Agenda of the European Union*
- The IGC and institutional reform
- The challenges of the next five/ten years

Speaker: Peter Ludlow, Founding Director, CEPS*

Tuesday 7/11

The European Union & the European Economy

09.30-11.00 *Session I: Monetary Union and its Implications*
Speaker: Daniel Gros, Director, CEPS*

11.00-13.00 *Session II: The Single Market: Policies and Implementation*
Speaker: Jacques Pelkmans, Senior Research Fellow, CEPS*

13.00-14.30 **Lunch**

15.00-17.00 *Session III: ECOFIN, Euro 12 and the Management of the EU Economy*
Speaker: Wolfgang Ploch, Advisor Cabinet of the Secretary General*

Wednesday 8/11

The Making of the EU Budget

09.30-11.00 *Session I: The Role of the Commission*
Speaker: Eric Paradis, Budget Directorate General, European Commission*

11.15-13.00 *Session II: The Role of the Council*
Speakers: Otto Harnier, Council Secretariat, Fabia Jones*, UKREP and Feargal O'Brolchain*, Permanent Representation of Ireland*

13.00-14.30 **Lunch:** *Discussion with Georg Jarzembowski*, MEP*

(as of 26.10.00)

15.00-17.00 ***Session III: The Role of the Parliament***
Speakers: *David Martin*, Vice President of the European Parliament and Alfredo De Feo*, EP Secretariat, Budget Committee*

Thursday 9/11

Visit to the European Parliament

09.30-12.30 ***Briefing** by EP officials Dietmar Nickel*, Mike Shackleton*, Ulrich Rösslein* and Thomas Grünert**

13.00-14.15 **Lunch** *with Catherine Van Reeth, Senior Consultant, Paul Adamson Associates*

14.45 *Travel by coach to Luxembourg*

Friday 10/11

The Court of Justice, Court of Auditors and European Investment Bank

10.00-12.00 ***Visit to the European Court of Justice***

12.15-13.15 **Lunch**

13.30-14.30 ***Presentation** by Léon Kirsch*, Court of Auditors*

14.30-16.30 ***Presentation** by a member of the EIB*

Both afternoon presentations will be held at the EIB

WEEK 2

The second week will focus on specific policy areas. Two options will therefore be offered for most sessions so that participants can choose which subject area they wish to pursue.

Monday 13/11

Option 1 : 09.00-12.30
The Common Foreign & Security Policy
- ESDP and relations with NATO
- Relations with the US
- Relations with China, Japan and Asia
- Relations with Russia & the Wider Europe

Speakers: *Michael Emerson*, CEPS, Noel Purcell O'Byrne*, Council Secretariat, Brendan Devlin*, Christoph Wiesner*, Wallis Goelen*, DG External Relations, European Commission*

Option 2 : 09.00-12.30
Agriculture Policy
- Origins of CAP
- Basic principles
- Compatibility with WTO
- Recent and future reforms

Speakers: *Anastassios Haniotis*, Member of the Cabinet of Commissioner Fischler and Giam Piero Schiratti*, Independent Analyst*

13.00 **Lunch**

(as of 26.10.00)

Option 3 : 15.00-17.00
Co-operation in the Cultural/Educational Field
- Mutual recognition of qualifications
- Exchange programmes
- Youth Training programmes
- Support for the Arts
- Events and Twinnings
- Films and broadcasting

Speaker: Morten Espelund, DG EAC, European Commission*

Option 4 : 15.00-17.00
Co-operation in Health and Consumer Protection
- Quarantine Policy
- White Paper on Food Safety
- Precautionary principle
- Health promotion and monitoring

Speakers: Claudia Sedlmeier, Austrian Perm Rep and Eddy Engelsman*, Dutch Perm Rep*

Tuesday 14/11

Option 5 : 09.00-12.30
AT THE COUNCIL SECRETARIAT
Justice and Home Affairs
- Immigration & Asylum
- Fight against organised crime
- Access to Justice
- External Implications

Speakers: Gilles de Kerchove D'Ousselghem, Director and Niels Bracke, Council Secretariat

Option 6 : 09.30-12.30
Energy Policy
- Internal Energy Market
- Co-operation with non-members countries
- Energy Technology
- Nuclear Safety

Speakers: Peter Faross, EU Commission and Christian Egenhofer*, CEPS*

13.00 Lunch

Option 7 : 15.00-16.30
The Information Society
- Analysis and Strategy
- Technology
- The Lisbon Agenda

Speaker: Martin Ulbrich, DG Information Society, EU Commission*

Option 8 : 15.00-16.30
Environment Policy
- General overview
- Action Programme
- Legal and economic instruments

Speakers: Alan Huyton, DG Environment, EU Commission and representatives from the Permanent Representations*

Wednesday 15/11

Option 9 : 09.30-12.30
Taxation and Customs
The limits on the EU's powers in the taxation field
The constraints on member states from EU policies
Customs duties
VAT
Speakers: Jochen Matthies, Ulrich Trautmann*, DG Taxation & Customs, EU Commission*

Option 10 : 09.30-12.30
Employment Policy and Labour Relations
The limits to the Eu's powers in labour market
Key decisions of European Councils
Implementation of the strategy
The role of the social partners
Speakers: Gertrude Loewen, DG Employment, EU Commission, Christer Eriksson, Swedish Perm Rep, Porfirio Silva, Portuguese Perm Rep and representatives from UNICE and ETUC*

13.00 Lunch

(as of 26.10.00)

Option 11 : 13.30-14.00
Visit to the Information Office of the European Commission

Option 12 : 14.30-16.00
Visit to CEN and CENELEC, the bodies dealing with standardisation
Speakers: Stewart Sanson, CEN and Bernard Mertens*, CENELEC*

Thursday 16/11

Option 13 : 09.00-10.45
Trade Policy
- The EU in the WTO
- Rules of origin
- Market access
- Anti-dumping
- Export credit policy
- Services, investments, standards and certification

Speakers: Paul Brenton, CEPS Senior Research Fellow, Dorian Prince* and Alistair Stewart, DG Trade, European Commission*

Option 14 : 11.00-13.00
Competition Policy
- General policy
- Mergers and Acquisitions
- Anti-trust
- State Aids
- International implications

Speakers: Carsten Schittek and other officials from DG Competition, European Commission*

13.00 Lunch

Option 15 : 15.00-16.30
Transport policy
Networks and infrastructure
International relations
Speakers: John Steele, Prisma Consulting and Alfonso Gonzales Finat, EU Commission*

Option 16 : 15.00-16.30
Development Policy & Humanitarian Aid
Development Policy: A new beginning?
Financial commitment
Instruments and methods
Priority regions
Humanitarian aid
Speakers: Francisco Granell, EU Commission and officials from two Permanent Representations*

Friday 17/11

09.00-12.30 ***How to gather information***
Speakers: Hannes Boner, Swiss Cantons, representatives from Scotland Europa and representative from Euroheat and Power*
How to interpret information
Speakers: Peter Norman, FT, Alastair Sutton*, White and Case and diplomat from the US Mission to the EU*

13.00 **Lunch**

14.30-16.00 ***Concluding Session with presentation of certificates***

18.30 ***Reception hosted by Mr. Y.C. Huang, Representative, Taipei Representative Office***

Unless otherwise indicated sessions will take place at CEPS, 1 Place du Congrès, 1000 Brussels, Telephone 02 229 39 12 (Anne-Marie Boudou).

***Confirmed speakers**

(as of 26.10.00)