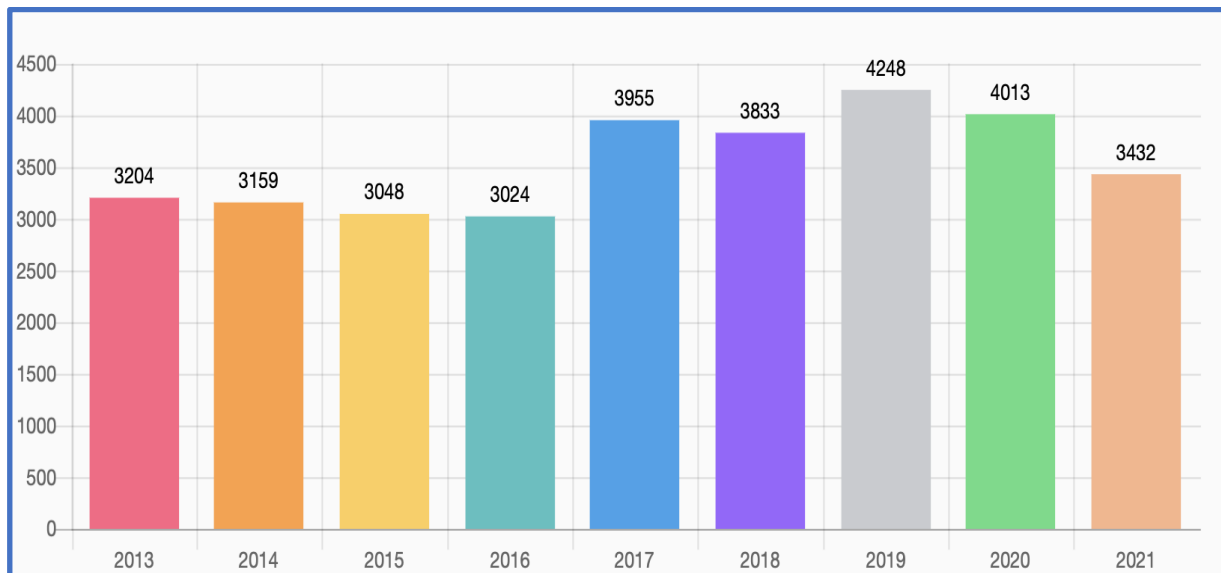


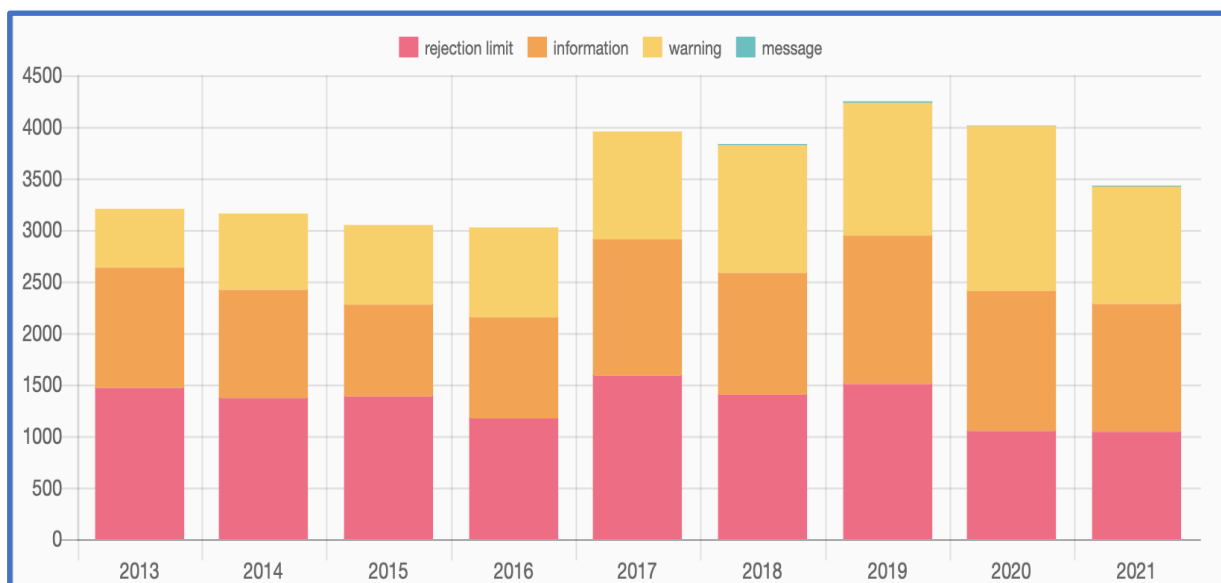


Safefood-Online

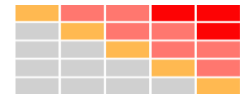
Newsletter



(RASFF notifications and monthly Food Fraud notifications (EU))



Notifications according to the type of notification (from the dashboard on www.safefood.online.de)



Dear Seafood-Online user,

Together with the evaluation of the RASFF notifications in September, we inform you about the latest developments in the area of veterinary medicines (antibiotics). In addition, you will of course find a media review on the topics of food safety and food fraud.

In "Q &A" regarding the Safefood-Online database we will inform you about "CPI" and "GCI" in Safefood-Online when evaluating the countries of origin of raw materials and/ or foodstuffs.

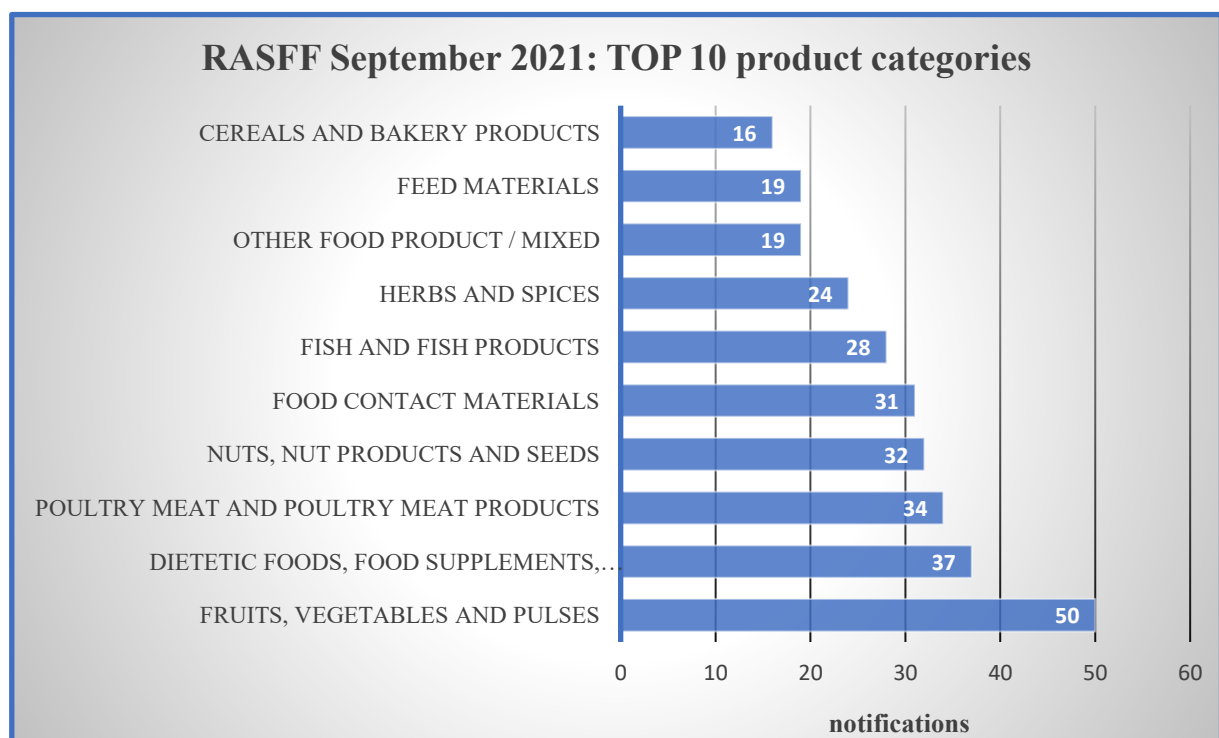
We hope also this edition of the Safefood-Online newsletter will be of interest to you and would of course be pleased to hear your opinion, as this is the only way we can improve.

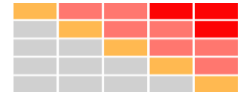
Your Safefood-Online Team

1 RASFF notifications September 2021

In September, there were in total 387 RASFF-notifications (7 less than in the previous month).

Most notifications were again in the product category "fruits, vegetables and legumes" (50 notifications), followed by "dietetic foods, food supplements and fortified foods" (37 notifications) and "poultry meat and poultry meat products" (34 notifications):

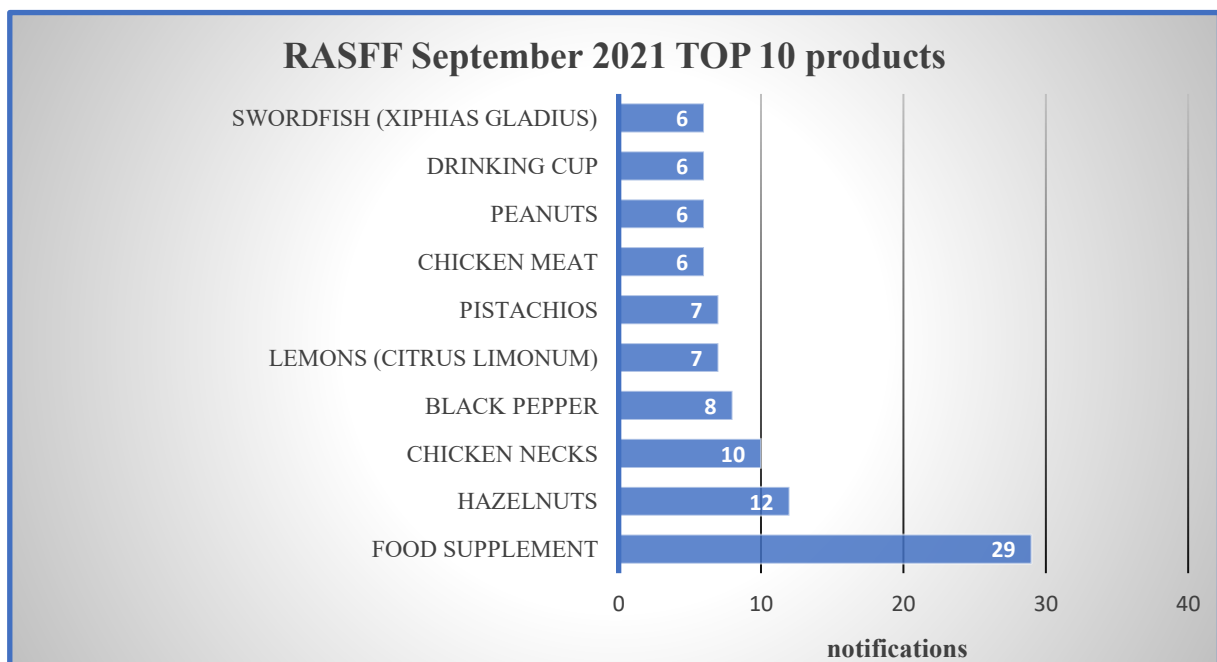




Pesticides account for 33 of the 50 notifications on "fruits, vegetables and legumes", of which 14 notifications are caused by chlorpyrifos.

Ethylene oxide/ 2-chloroethanol are responsible for 14 of the 50 notifications in the product category "dietetic foods, food supplements, fortified foods".

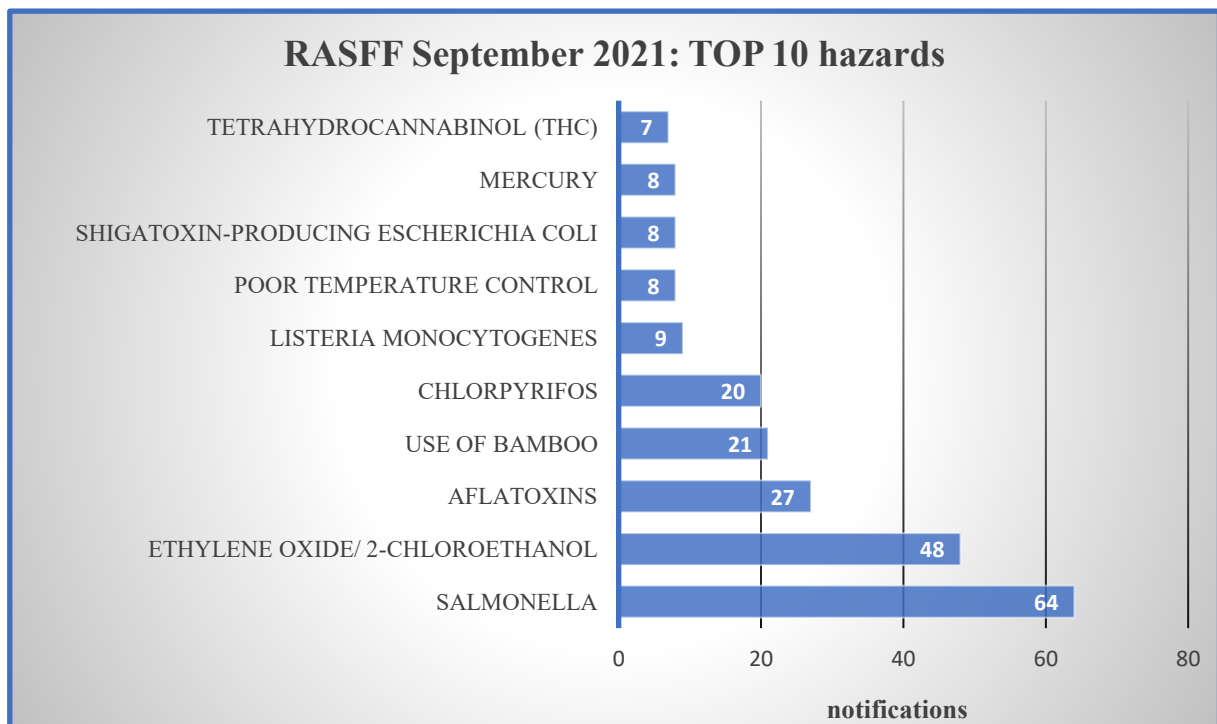
At the top of the TOP 10 products are food supplements with 29 notifications, of which 12 notifications are caused by ethylene oxide/ 2-chloroethanol. The reason for the notifications on chicken necks and black pepper were findings with Salmonella. The notifications on pistachios are all due to aflatoxins:



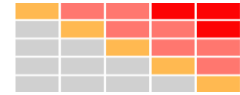
The highest number of notifications in September 2021 was in the hazard category pathogenic-microorganisms (94 notifications), followed by pesticides (89 notifications) and the hazard category composition (59 notifications):



As in August, the high number of notifications in the hazard category pesticides are due to ethylene oxide/ 2-chloroethanol (48 out of 89 notifications):



With 20 notifications, the number of chlorpyrifos notifications is at the same level as in the previous month (24 notifications).



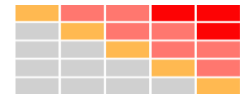
2 Antibiotics (veterinary vs. human medicine)

In the last few months, there have been discussions about "reserve antibiotics" for human medicine.

The background is the adoption of [Regulation \(EU\) 2019/6](#) on veterinary medicinal products. This regulation, which is valid from January 28, repealing Directive 2001/82/EC. This means that there is no need for implementation in national law, i.e., the new regulation is directly applicable in all EU-Member States. According to Article 37 (4) of this Regulation, the Commission is required to adopt delegated acts to supplement the Regulation by establishing the criteria for the designation of the antimicrobials which are to be reserved for treatment of certain infections in humans in order to preserve the efficacy of those antimicrobials. In addition to the draft delegated regulation ([DEA 2021/2718](#)) on the establishment of criteria for the adoption of antibiotics reserved for the treatment of humans, there was a [request from the Committee on Environment, Public Health and Food Safety \(ENVI\)](#). Here are the main objections/ demands against the delegated regulation:

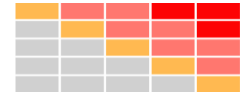
- ⇒ the bar for the designation of HRAM (human-reserved antimicrobials') is set unduly high
- ⇒ its criteria inappropriately take into account animal health concerns, and therefore deviates significantly from the WHO criteria for the designation of (highest priority) critically important antimicrobials for human use and the WHO guidelines for the use of medically important antimicrobials in food-producing animals;
- ⇒ does not adequately protect human health
- ⇒ the Commission is invited to present a new delegated act that meets the criteria and the WHO recommendations to reserve critically important antibiotics with the highest priority exclusively for human use
- ⇒ attach a legislative proposal to amend Regulation (EU) 2019/6 in order to establish the conditions for the treatment of individual animals with HRAM by derogation from Article 37(3) of that Regulation;
- ⇒ a derogation should only apply to the treatment of individual animals with a clinically diagnosed serious, life-threatening disease which, if not properly treated, would result in significant morbidity or significant mortality and for which no alternative treatment, alternative management strategies or improved husbandry techniques are available to prevent, treat or control the disease, and only on condition that an antibiotic susceptibility test is required prior to treatment.

On September 16, 2021, the European Parliament rejected the ENVI resolution and voted for the delegated regulation.



3 NEWS

product/ issue	content
Genetic engineering	UK: First gene edited (CRISPR) wheat trials
Genetic engineering	Are the EU inspections of GM content in food and feed effective
Biotechnology	Modern Biotechnology in a Changing World: Health, Environment and Regulation
Food Fraud	Why is honey fraud such a problem?
Food safety	UK: ARM (antimicrobial resistance) is still increasing
Food safety	WHO: World Food Safety Day 2021
Novel Food	insect proteins: great potential to reduce carbon footprint
Food additives	German BfR: What does the population think about food additives?
Food Fraud	EU-Annual Report 2020: "The EU agri-food Fraud Network"
Food safety	Italy: Giardia outbreak linked to tap water
Food Fraud	UK: Food Fraud increasing due to difficulties with the export of Italian food
Border controls	UK: delay of border controls on EU food imports
Food safety	New national reference laboratory for food additives and flavourings at the German Federal Institute for Risk Assessment (BfR)
Food safety	UK: BSE found in cow
Fortified food	UK: Flour fortified with folic acid
Food safety	Sweden 30 people sick due to Salmonella outbreak
Food information	QR-code is changing the food industry
Food Fraud	Detecting and preventing coffee Food Fraud
Food safety	BfR: Perfluorobutanoic acid (PFBA) does not accumulate excessively in lungs and kidneys
Food safety	UK: Increase in Salmonella in livestock



4 Questions and answers regarding the database Safefood-Online

For the evaluation of the countries of origin of raw materials and/ or foodstuffs, what is the importance of "CPI" and GCI" in Safefood-Online?

4.1 Food Fraud

In the Food Fraud vulnerability analysis questions on the likelihood of occurrence and detection must be answered. One question (A 3/4) to classify the likelihood of occurrence is:

"From which country of origin, the raw material is sourced? How long (time) and how complex is the supply chain? Are manipulations possible?"

Here as an example for hazelnuts:

After entering the countries of origin, Safefood-Online is calculating based on the:

- Corruption Perceptions Index (**CPI**)
and the
- Global Competitiveness Index (**GCI**)

the classification in countries of origin with:

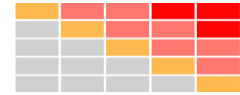
- No risks
- Acceptable risks
- Conditionally acceptable risks
- Critical risks

(If more than one country of origin is selected, the country with the worst rating is used as the basis for the classification).

CPI and GCI are defined as follows:

- Corruption Perceptions Index (**CPI**):

The Corruption Perceptions Index is based on surveys and research conducted by more than ten independent institutions. The index ranges from 0 to 100, with 100 indicating the lowest perception of corruption and thus representing the best possible result in terms of the CPI.



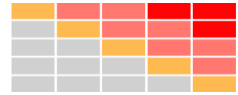
Currently, 180 countries are included in the evaluation.

- Global Competitiveness Index (**GCI**):

The Growth Competitiveness Index is an indicator of the competitiveness or growth opportunities of currently 141 countries. It is compiled by the World Economic Forum and published as part of the Global Competitiveness Report. The index is based on publicly available data and surveys on infrastructure, information/ communication technology, the macroeconomic environment, health, education and training, product market efficiency, labour market efficiency, financial systems, market size, business dynamism and innovation capacity.

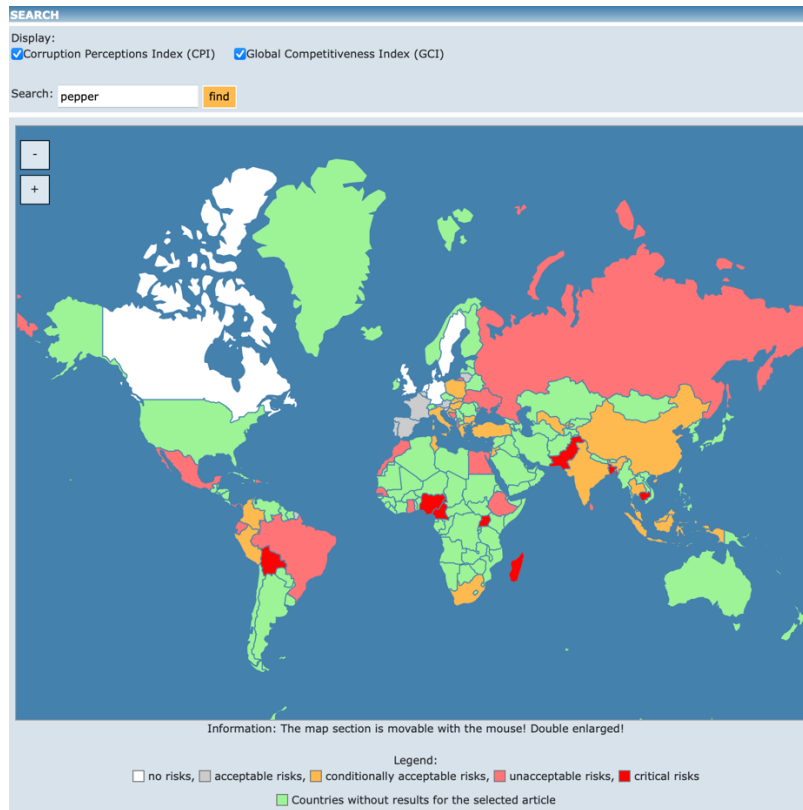
The following rules apply to question A 3/4 on the likelihood of occurrence:

Question A 3/4 From which country of origin the raw material is sourced? How long (time) and how complex is the supply chain? Are manipulations possible? Select the country of origin for the raw material several countries can be selected, according to a worst case scenario, the worst rating is used		
1	no risks (-->show result directly from safefood-online)	No further measures required.
2	acceptable risks (-->show result directly from safefood-online)	No further measures required.
3	conditionally acceptable risks (-->show result directly from safefood-online)	Choose, if possible, countries of origin with a high CPI and the highest possible GCI with no or acceptable risks. The Corruption Index (CPI) ranges from 0 to 100, where 100 indicates the lowest perception of corruption and is therefore the best possible result. The Growth Competitiveness Index (GCI) is an indicator of a country's competitiveness, with 100 indicating the highest growth competitiveness.
4	unacceptable risks (-->display result directly from safefood-online)	Choose, if possible, countries of origin with a high CPI and the highest possible GCI with no or acceptable risks. The Corruption Index (CPI) ranges from 0 to 100, where 100 indicates the lowest perception of corruption and is therefore the best possible result. The Growth Competitiveness Index (GCI) is an indicator of a country's competitiveness, with 100 indicating the highest growth competitiveness.
5	critical risks (-->display result directly from safefood-online)	Choose, if possible, countries of origin with a high CPI and the highest possible GCI with no or acceptable risks. The Corruption Index (CPI) ranges from 0 to 100, where 100 indicates the lowest perception of corruption and is therefore the best possible result. The Growth Competitiveness Index (GCI) is an indicator of a country's competitiveness, with 100 indicating the highest growth competitiveness.

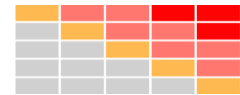


4.2 Module “Map”

In the module "Map" of Safefood-Online, you can display the countries of origin for a selected food/product, from which the searched food/product originates and for which notifications are available. The map view can be set in such a way that either the CPI or GCI or both indicators (CPI and GCI) are included in the evaluation:



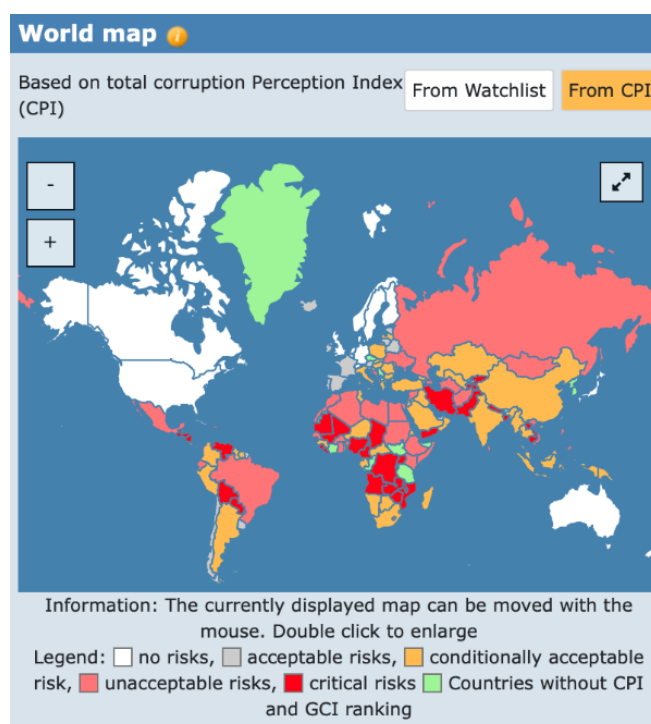
At the end of the query, a table is shown with the details:



Dominican Republic	peppers, chilli peppers, red peppers (Capsicum spp.), jamaican peppers, habanero peppers, pepper, green chilli peppers, red chilli peppers, hot peppers, peppers (Capsicum spp.)	28	58.30	
Ecuador	black pepper	39	55.70	
Egypt	peppers, peppers (Capsicum annum), sweet peppers, white peppers, chilli peppers, red hot chilli peppers, hot peppers, pepper, peppermint rubbed, curry powder, green peppers, red peppers (Capsicum spp.), sweet basil (Ocimum basilicum), calendula, parsley, peppermint, spicy pepper, peppers (Capsicum spp.), red cherry peppers, red chilli peppers, peppermint leaves	33	54.50	
Ethiopia	red pepper powder, pepper, long peppers, cayenne pepper, black pepper	38	44.40	
France	melegueta pepper, spicy pepper, liver pat? with green peppers, white pepper powder, green pepper, peppered salami, chillies, oregano, pepper, saffron, turkey and pepper skewers, peppers filled with tuna, rabbit pie with green pepper, red peppers (Capsicum spp.)	69	78.80	
Gambia	chilli peppers	-	-	
Germany	red peppers (Capsicum spp.), chicken breast steaks with paprika and pepper, black pepper, black pepper powder, set of salt and pepper mills, white pepper, ham pepper salami snack, hot peppers, dark chocolate with peppermint filling, cayenne pepper, pepper corns in glass pepper mill, peppers, minipeppers filled with cream cheese	80	81.80	
Ghana	pepper soup spice, suya pepper, aubergines (eggplants), peppers, kebab pepper, chilli peppers, pepper	43	51.20	
Greece	peppers with cheese, peppers in glass jars, spices with garlic and pepper, long peppers, sweet pepper and goat cheese dip sauce, sweet peppers	50	62.60	
Hong Kong	pepper mills, chilli peppers	-	-	
Hungary	bell peppers stuffed with cabbage, sweet peppers, red peppers paste, black pepper, peppers, corno peppers, yellow long peppers, red peppers (Capsicum spp.)	44	65.10	
India	chilli peppers, peppers, red peppers (Capsicum spp.), red chilli peppers, black pepper, green peppers, dried green pepper, red hot chilli peppers, sweet peppers, cayenne pepper, black pepper powder, hot peppers, organic chilli peppers, pepper and tomato sauce, pepper, green chilli peppers, peppers (Capsicum spp.), curry powder, red pepper flakes	40	61.40	
Indonesia	black pepper, white pepper	37	64.60	
Israel	red peppers (Capsicum spp.), peppers	60	76.70	
Italy	pasta speciality with hot peppers, pasta with red hot peppers, sauce containing chilli pepper, pasta with chilli pepper, black pepper, chilli peppers, pepper and speck flavoured croutons, black pepper cheese	53	71.50	

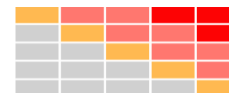
4.3 "Map" in module Dashboard

In addition, there is a "map" in the "Dashboard" module, in which you can either display all countries according to the CPI or on the basis of the watchlist (an individually selected list of product categories):



Please forward your suggestions, questions and requests regarding this newsletter directly to:

info@safefood-online.de



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safefood-online GmbH

Birkenweg 18
D-68723 Schwetzingen
Phone: +49 (0) 62 02 / 92 36 97
Fax: +49 (0) 62 02 / 92 36 96
E-mail: info@safefood-online.com
Internet: www.safefood-online.com

Personally liable partner:
Dr. Bernhard Müller

Registered Office: Schwetzingen
Commercial Register: Amtsgericht Mannheim, HRB 710365

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