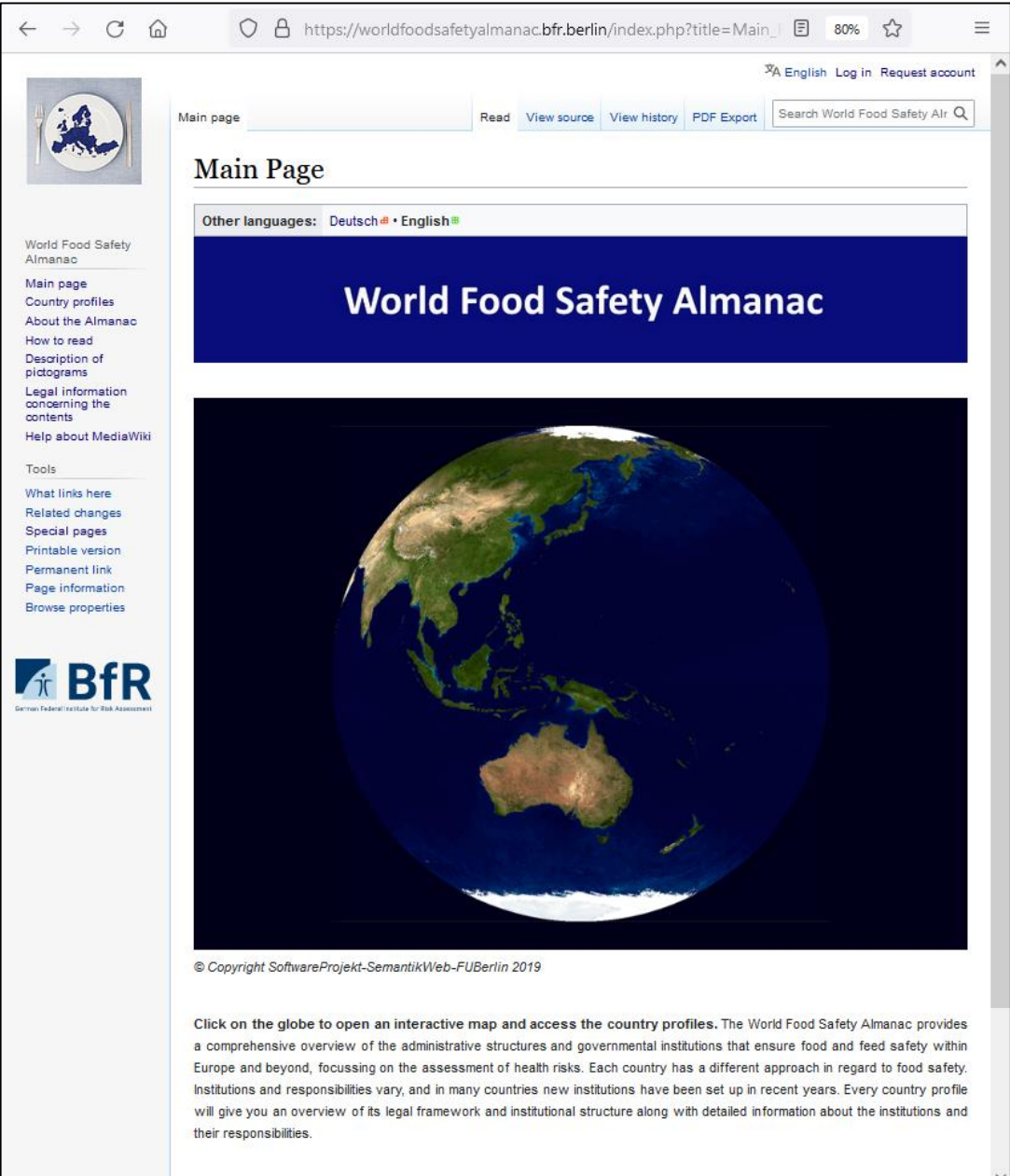




# **Online World Food Safety Almanac**

Phoebe Young

# Online World Food Safety Almanac



**VISIT:**

<https://worldfoodsafetyalmanac.bfr.berlin/>

**SCAN:**



# Concept of the Food Safety Almanac

## Motivation

Globalisation has made risk assessment, management and communication increasingly challenging

## Almanac

Overview of the institutional structures in food and feed safety

## Goals

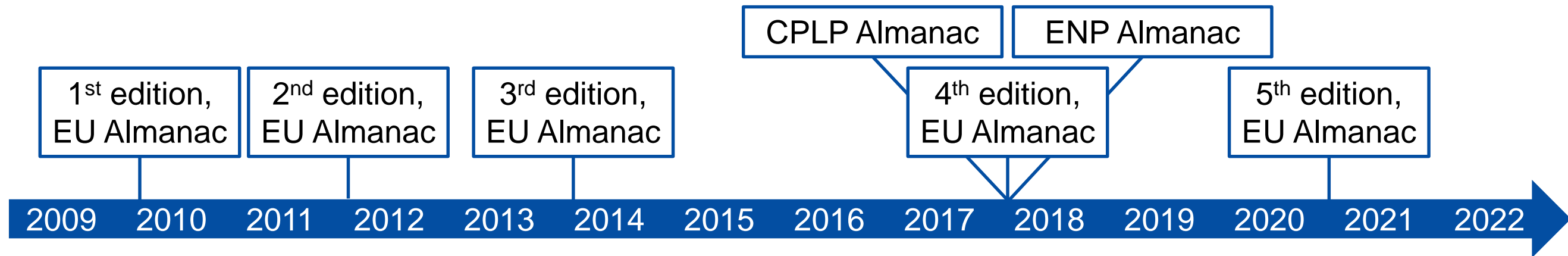
Facilitate search for partners, avoid duplication of work, promote harmonisation of practices/processes

## Audience

- Everyone who is interested in food and feed safety
- Experts: parliamentarians, staff of government agencies, press, consumer associations, industry, science



# The printed Food Safety Almanac



- EU Food Safety Almanac (5 editions)
  - all EU countries
  - Neighbouring countries: Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Iceland, Kosovo, Montenegro, Norway, Republic of North Macedonia, Serbia, Switzerland, Turkey
- ENP Almanac (European Neighborhood Policy)
  - Armenia, Belarus, Georgia, Israel, Jordan, Lebanon, Moldova, Morocco, Tunisia, Ukraine
- CPLP Almanac (Community of Portuguese Language Countries)
  - Angola, Brazil, Cape Verde, East Timor, Equatorial Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Mozambique, Portugal, São Tomé und Príncipe

# The printed Food Safety Almanac: successes

## Accomplished during the printed phase of this project

Worked through content together with the FP network

- Scope and emphasis of the almanac
- Content of organigram
- Pictograms

## Total reach

- 56 countries have participated
- Almanacs have been published in 7 languages
- The latest edition of the Almanac had 11,863 downloads in 2021

EU Food Safety Almanac

3.11 Germany

Simplified depiction of food safety authorities in Germany

**Germany**

The central legal foundation for food legislation in Germany is the Food and Feed Code (*Lebensmittel- und Futtermittelgesetzbuch*), and the legislative responsibilities lie almost exclusively with the Federal Ministry of Food and Agriculture (BMEL) and its subordinate authorities. Infringement of food regulations can lead to measures under criminal law and consumer damage claims under civil law, whereby the final decision rests with the courts. Government measures with regard to food safety are generally based on scientific risk assessments.

In Germany, risk assessment and risk management are institutionally separated at the federal level. However, at the regional level (i.e. the 16 federal states), risk assessment and risk management are not institutionally separated. Food safety laws are enacted at the federal level, but competence for official food control lies with the federal states.

Risk assessments are usually published on the Internet unless there are statutory provisions prohibiting it.

**BMEL**  
Federal Ministry of Food and Agriculture

► Agricultural policy and food safety

Locations: Bonn and Berlin  
[https://www.bmel.de/EN/Home/home\\_node.html](https://www.bmel.de/EN/Home/home_node.html)

The Federal Ministry of Food and Agriculture (BMEL) is responsible for agricultural policy and food safety. In the field of food safety, BMEL prepares draft legislation and issues related to statutory regulations. BMEL is assisted by several scientific Advisory Boards (ABs), such as for the Agricultural Policy, Food and Consumer Health Protection, Biodiversity and Genetic Resources. The institutions within the BMEL's portfolio include higher federal authorities, legally independent institutions, the federal research centres, institutions belonging to the Leibniz Association and recipients of institutional grants.

BMEL is the central competent authority (CCA) for EU legislation in the field of foodstuffs and food hygiene, for GMOs in food and feed, and for negotiations on legislative provisions concerning food safety and their transposition into national law. Furthermore, it is the CCA in the area of plant health, for animal welfare, and for EU legis-

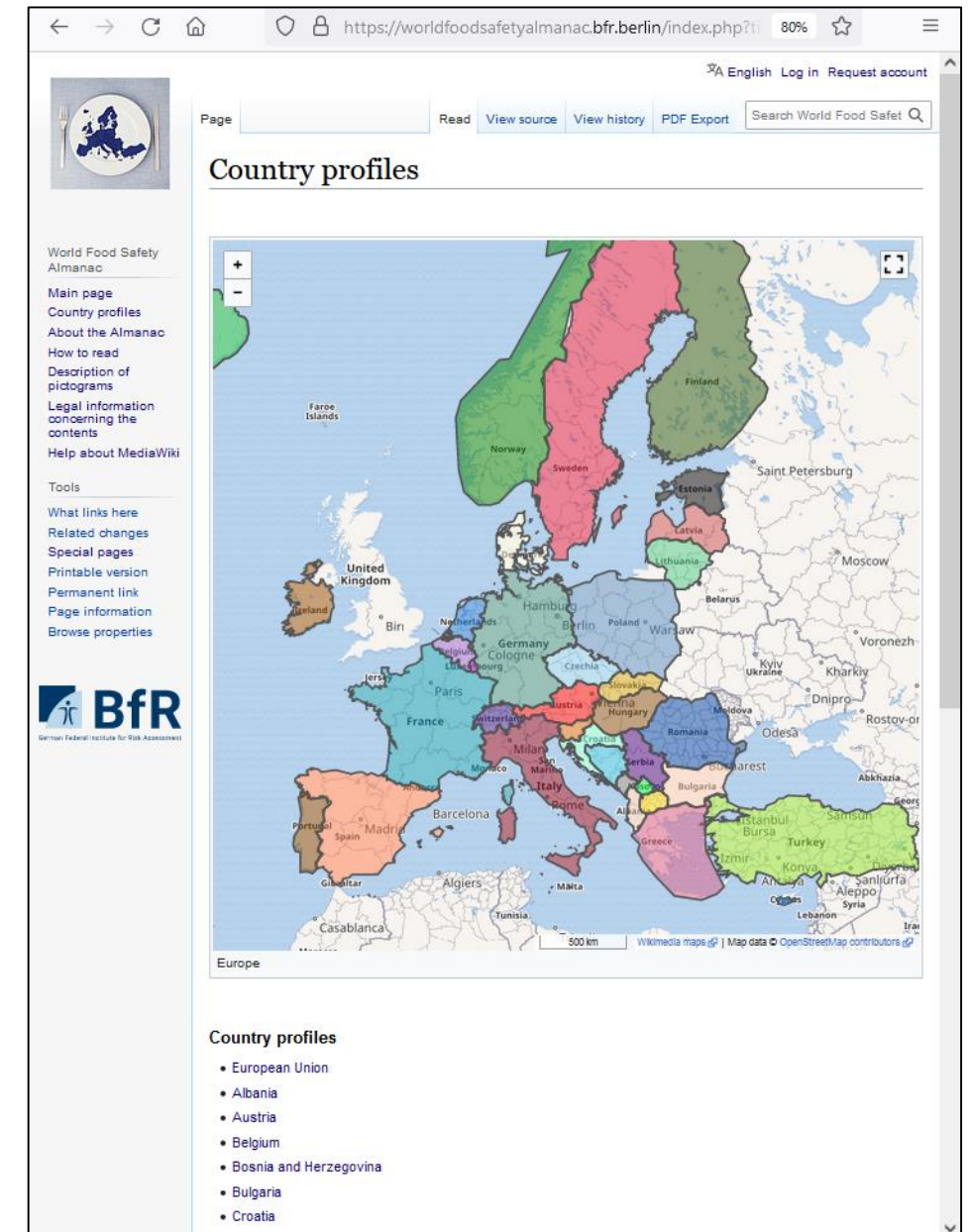
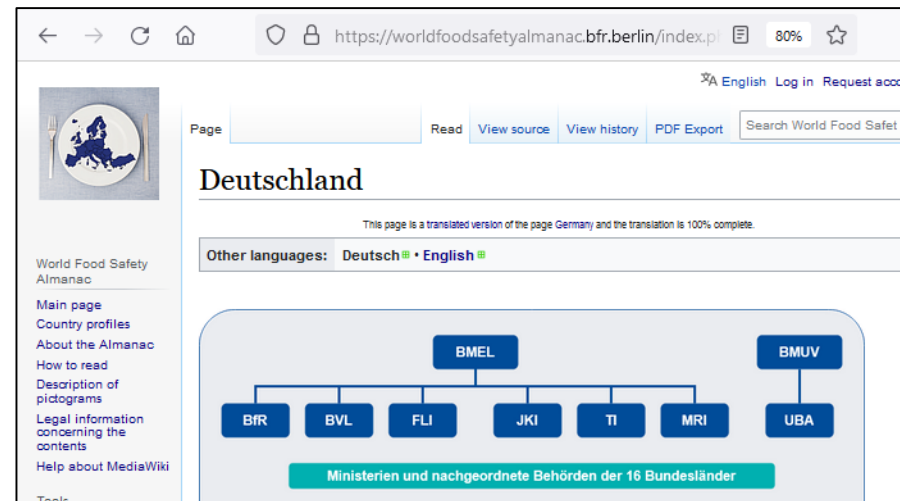
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# Transition to an online platform

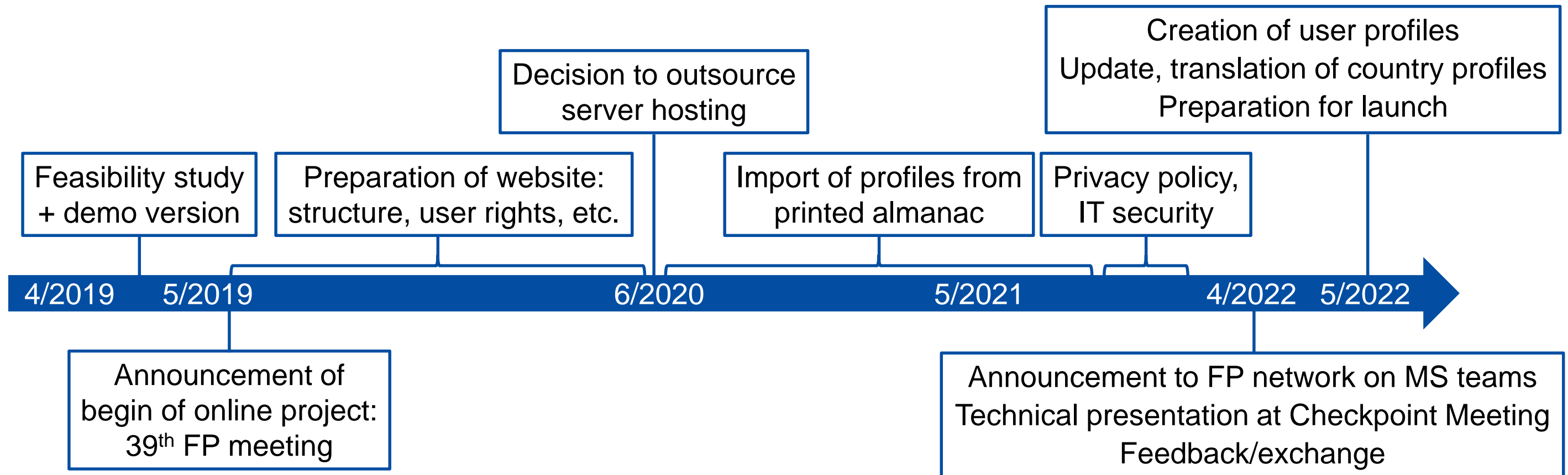
May 2019 announced that the Almanac would be going online.

Advantages of the online platform:

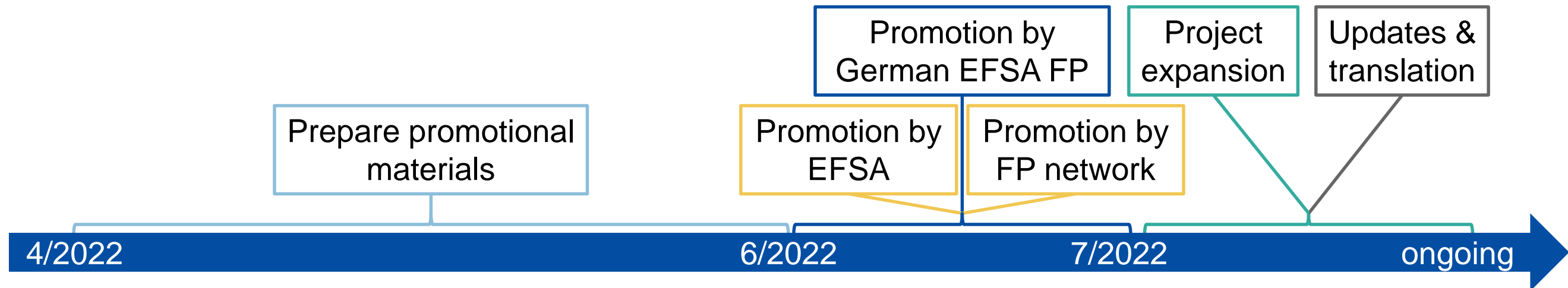
- Wider readership (more easily found)
- Advanced search functions
- Countries manage own profiles
  - Countries have more control
  - More dynamic updating
  - Translation into relevant languages
- Flexibility for more countries to participate



# Progress report: preparation of website



## Next steps: promoting and expanding the project



### Promotional materials (work is ongoing)

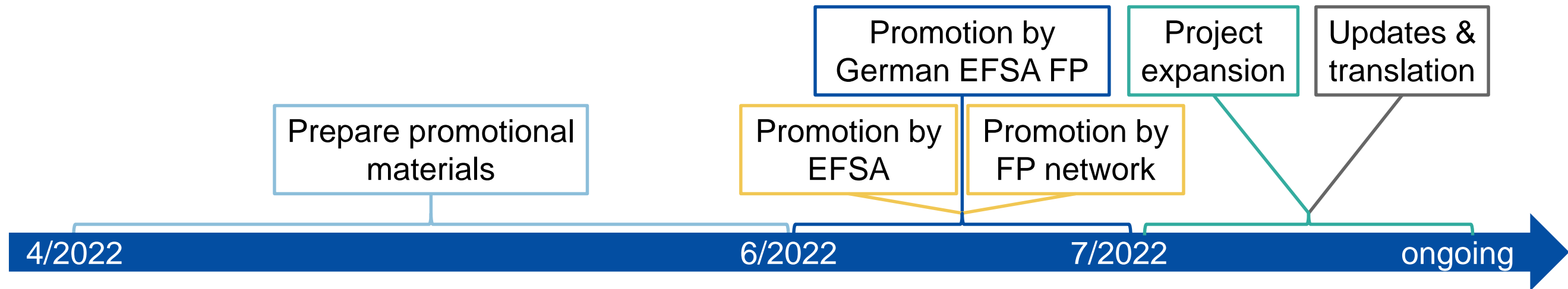
- Prepare communication package
  - Visual graphic, flyer, press release
  - Hashtag: [#WorldFoodSafetyAlmanac](#), QR code
  - Send to partners (EFSA, FPs, etc.) for dissemination
- Other materials
  - PPT-presentations
  - Social media materials
  - Video

**SCAN:**





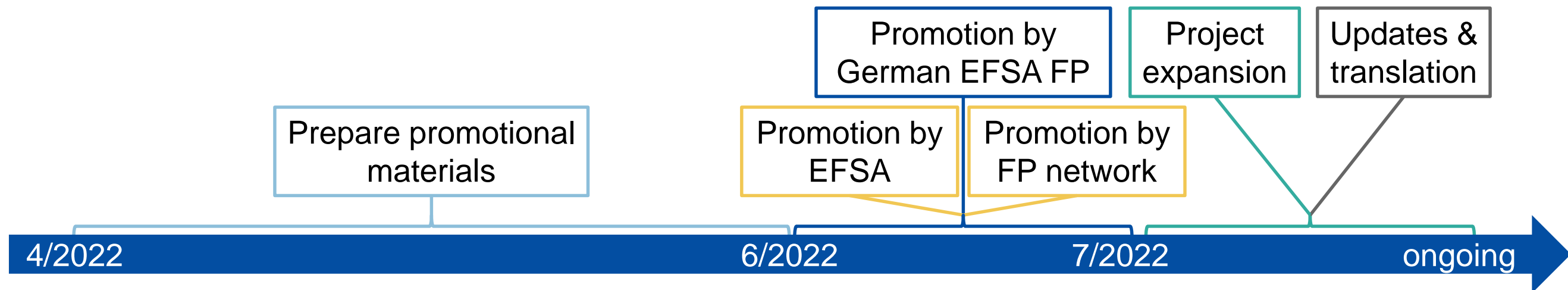
## Next steps: promoting and expanding the project



### Promotion by German EFSA FP (June 2022)

- Online & print announcements
  - Internal announcement
  - Link on BfR page
  - Press release, social media
- At meetings
  - Within Germany: e.g. Art. 36 organisations
  - At European level: e.g. Heads of Agency
- Email announcement to international partners

## Next steps: promoting and expanding the project



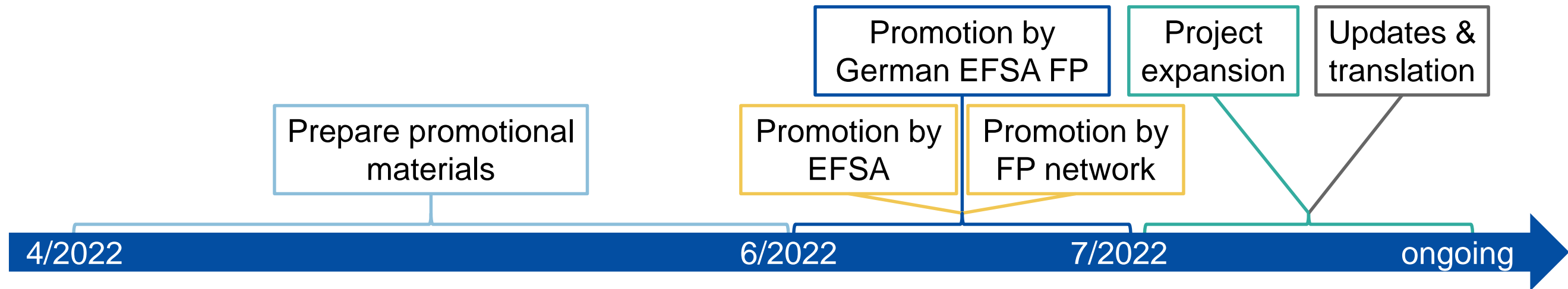
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### Promotion by EFSA and FP network (June 2022)

- Use the media from the communication package or create your own
- Use the hashtag **#WorldFoodSafetyAlmanac**
- Social media
- Email to partners
  - FPs: e.g. Art. 36 institutions
  - EFSA: scientific networks, other committees
- Promotion at events, through newsletters and websites

## Next steps: promoting and expanding the project



### Project expansion (beginning July 2022)

- Invite other countries to join
- Mutual promotion/collaboration with other projects



### Updates and translation

- Complete the current round of updates and translation (begun in May)
- Develop a plan for future updates and translation
- Continually update project

# Thank you for your attention

Phoebe Young



Identify Risks –  
Protect Health

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