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EFTA SURVEILLANCE AUTHORITY

COUNTRY PROFILE

Iceland

Competent authority control systems in the areas of food and feed safety, animal health and animal welfare

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INTRODUCTION

This country profile has been drawn up by Iceland in cooperation with the EFTA Surveillance Authority ("the Authority") to present in a summary form the latest information available on the Icelandic control systems related to food and feed safety, animal health and welfare. Plant health is not part of the country profile as it does not fall under the Agreement of the European Economic Area ("the EEA Agreement", "the Agreement").

The information in the country profile has been compiled from:

- recent written submissions and background documentation from the Icelandic competent authorities detailing how control systems are organised.
- the results of the EFTA Surveillance Authority's missions to Iceland in recent years and, in particular, a general review mission in Iceland which took place in December 2013.

The country profile is presented in four parts:

Part 1 describes the overall organisation of the Icelandic authorities and the respective responsibilities of the relevant ministries in relation to the different components of the control system.

Part 2 gives a more detailed description of the different control systems that form the complete range of official controls in Iceland and covering the whole chain of animal, feed and food production.

Part 3 contains an overview of missions carried out by the Authority in Iceland, from May 2010 to January 2013, including assessment of specific recommendations reviewed in a general review mission of December 2013.

Part 4 contains executive summaries of missions carried out by the Authority in Iceland, since February 2013.

The country profile is to be updated at regular intervals based on recommendations, and pursuant to the EFTA Surveillance Authority's missions or additional relevant information being submitted by the Icelandic competent authorities.

Acronyms are used extensively throughout this report for the sake of brevity. A list of acronyms, abbreviations and special terms is given in Annex I.

1 COMPETENT AUTHORITIES AND IMPLEMENTATION OF REQUIREMENTS

1.1. Designation of competent authorities

The main Icelandic legislation in relation to designation of competent authorities for food, feed, animal health and animal welfare are:

- Act No 93/1995 on Food;
- Act No 25/1993 on Animal Diseases and Preventive Measures;
- Act No 96/1997 on Slaughtering etc.;
- Act No 55/1998 on Marine products;
- The Act on Veterinarians and Animal Health, No 66/1998;
- The Act on Control of Feed, Fertiliser and Seed, No 22/1994;
- The Act on the Food and Veterinary Authority, No 80/2005;
- The Act on Hygiene and Pollution Control, No 7/1998;
- The Act on Animal Welfare, No 55/2013;
- The Act on Livestock management, No 38/2013;
- Regulation No 102/2010, implementing Regulation (EC) No 178/2002 laying down the general principles and requirements of food law, establishing the European Food Safety Authority and laying down procedures in matters of food safety;
- Regulation No 103/2010, implementing Regulation (EC) No 852/2004 on the hygiene of foodstuffs;
- Regulation No 104/2010, implementing Regulation (EC) No 853/2004 on laying down specific hygiene rules for food of animal origin;
- Regulation No 105/2010, implementing Regulation (EC) No 854/2004 on laying down specific hygiene rules for the organisation of official controls on products of animal origin intended for human consumption;
- Regulation No 106/2010, implementing Regulation (EC) No 882/2004 on official controls performed to ensure the verification of compliance with feed and food law, animal health and animal welfare rules;
- Regulation No 107/2010, implementing Regulation (EC) No 183/2005 on laying down requirements for feed hygiene;
- Regulation No 108/2010, implementing Regulation (EC) No 1774/2002 laying down health rules concerning animal by-products not intended for human consumption;

Ministry of Industries and Innovation (MoII)

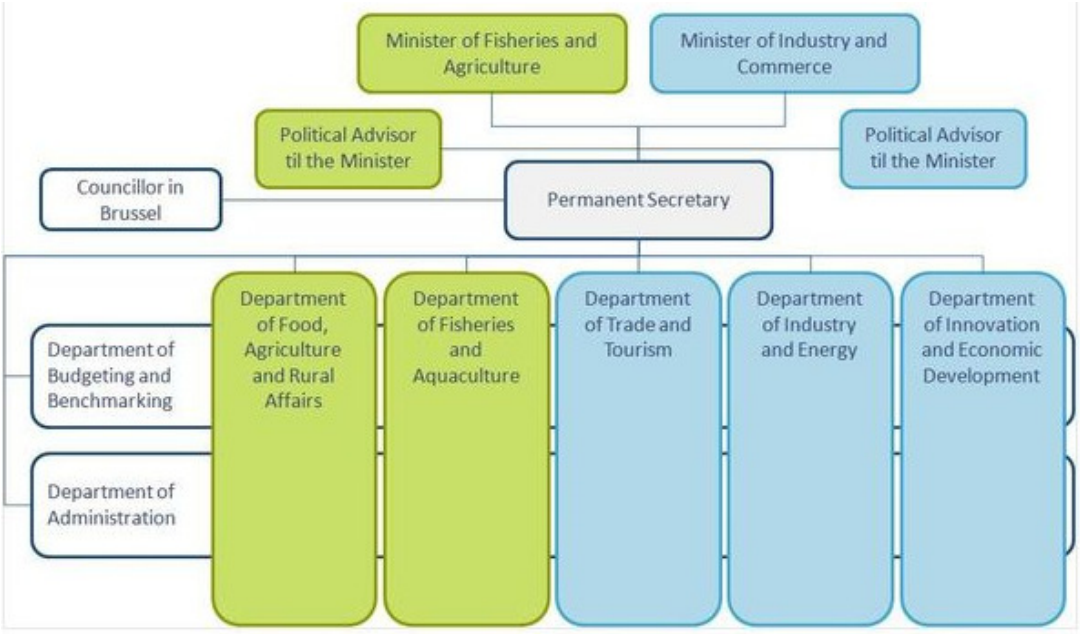
The Ministry of Industries and Innovation (MoII) is the lead Ministry for policy co-ordination and transposition of legislation concerning issues related to food and feed safety, animal health and animal welfare. Within the Ministry, the Department of food, agriculture and rural affairs is responsible for policy development/co-ordination and legislation (including the transposition of the EU legislation). The Ministry was formed

with a merger of the former Ministry of Fisheries and Agriculture, the Ministry of Industry, Energy and Tourism and part of the Ministry of Economic Affairs and opened 1 September 2012.

The MoII is responsible for issues related to:

- Fisheries and agriculture;
- Control of production and import of food and feed products;
- Culture of aquatic and marine species;
- Food and feed safety related issues;
- Animal welfare;
- Research and management of marine resources.

MoII organisation chart:



Icelandic Food and Veterinary Authority (MAST)

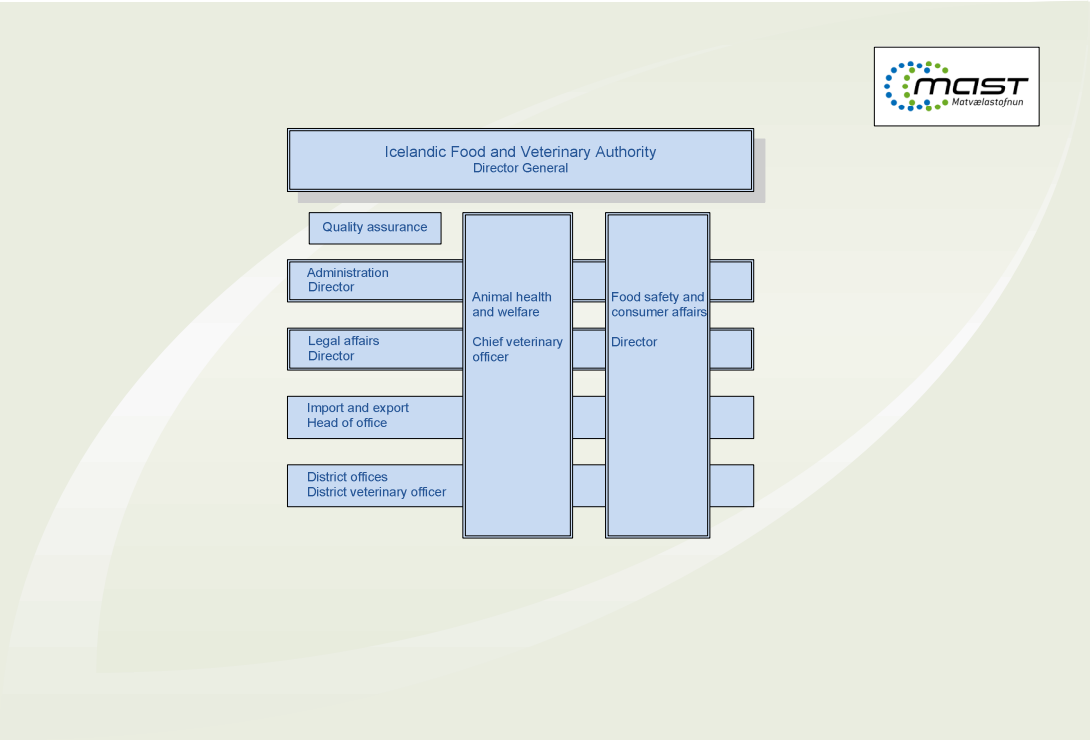
Since January 1 2008, MAST is the central competent authority for food and feed safety, animal health and animal welfare and operates under the auspice of MoII. The organisation and structure of MAST is based on provisions of Act No 80/2005. MAST operates six district offices and is responsible for operation of several Border Inspection Posts (BIPs) for control of import of foods from third countries (non EEA States).

MAST's primary roles are:

- Food safety; control of all primary production, production of foodstuffs of animal origin and import and export control of all foodstuffs;
- Controls regarding animal health and animal welfare;
- Plant protection services;
- Feed (including fish meal), seed and fertiliser services;
- Meat classification services;
- Administration of organic production of agricultural products;
- Disease control and prevention (zoonoses and contingency plans);
- Consumer affairs and education;

- Supervision of domestic food control by the Independent Municipal Environmental and Public Health Offices (Local Competent Authorities (LCAs); the coordination of official control to ensure that they are implemented in the same manner. MAST may in this regard issue guidelines that the LCAs are supposed to follow. For further clarification see chapter on coordination between Competent Authorities (CAs).

MAST Organisation chart:



Directorate of Fisheries (DoF)

The Directorate operates under the auspice of MoII and is responsible for implementing government policy on fisheries management. The Directorate enforces laws and regulations regarding fisheries management, monitoring of fishing activities and imposition of penalties for illegal catches. The Directorate co-operates with MAST.

Ministry for the Environment and Natural Resources (MoE)

Ministry for the Environment and Natural Resources formulates and enforces government policy for environmental affairs. The Ministry formulates and enforces the Icelandic government policy for issues such as environmental affairs, nature conservation, wildlife management, pollution and waste management, environmental monitoring and surveillance.

Environment Agency (UST)

The Environment Agency operates under the auspice of MoE and its organisation and structure is based on provisions of Act No 90/2002. UST has the role of promoting environmental protection and sustainable use of Iceland's natural resources, as well as public welfare, by ensuring a healthy environment, safe consumer goods and enhancing hygiene and safety in public facilities. UST manages eco-labelling, labelling and handling of toxic and other hazardous substances. It conducts the evaluation of environmental

impact assessment and development plans. It is responsible for the management and supervision of designated protected areas, assessment of conservation effects and registration of unique nature sites. UST has a wide-reaching administrative role, for instance concerning pollution issues (water, waste, air, soil), health and safety, nature and wild animal protection, wildlife conservation and management, monitoring of environmental quality, hunting management, biological diversity, the registration and marketing of pesticides and genetically modified foods. The agency provides information and gives advice for the public, businesses and regulatory authorities. UST supervises and coordinates the work of LCAs (see below). Generally the supervision and the coordination is mostly based on organised communication, formal requests, meetings for coordinating actions, organisation of country wide control actions, and issuing of guidelines. The UST meets with LCAs regularly twice a year. Furthermore there are specialised working groups in different categories where the specialised staffs of both UST and LCAs meet regularly to discuss ways to improve controls and the implementation of the requirements of legislation. Also UST has published guidelines for implementation in specific fields. LCAs can send formal requests asking UST for review, information, interpretation and opinion on certain matters arising or according to formal procedures laid out in relevant legislation.

Municipal Environmental and Public Health Offices (LCA)

Iceland is divided into 10 LCA districts, each comprising between one and fifteen municipalities. Each LCA district staff operates under the jurisdiction of a local public health committee, comprising control district staff, several politically appointed members and one member representing the confederation of Icelandic Employers. Each LCA has control duties within its districts related to food safety, environmental protection and general hygiene. The organisation and structure of the LCAs is based on provisions of Act No 7/1998 on Hygiene and Pollution control. The district chief epidemiologist attends in general the meetings of the local public health committees.

Ministry of Welfare (MoWF)

The Ministry of Welfare is responsible for administration and policy for health and health insurance issues in Iceland, as prescribed by law, regulations and directives, including:

- Public health;
- Patient rights;
- Operation of hospitals, health centres and other providers of health services;
- Promotion of information technology in the health services in Iceland;
- Pharmaceutical affairs (including veterinary medicines);
- Health Insurances;

The Directorate of Health (DoH)

The Directorate of Health operates under the auspice of the MoWF. The Chief Epidemiologist at the Directorate of Health is responsible for health security and general and public measures on communicable diseases and other threats to health. The Chief Epidemiologist is also the chairperson of the Joint Committee on Health Security and Communicable Disease Control (JC), a supervisory body appointed under the MoWF.

The Icelandic Medicines Agency (IMA)

The Icelandic Medicines Agency operates under the auspice of the MoWF. IMA´s responsibilities are e.g. assessing quality and safety of medicinal products, inspections to confirm that relevant regulatory requirements are fulfilled and consumer protection.

Ministry of Education (MoE)
The Ministry of Education, Science and Culture includes the Institute for Experimental Pathology of the University of Iceland which undertakes some analytical work in relation to official controls.

Ministry of Finance (MoF)

The Ministry of Finance oversees State finances. The Ministry provides advice to the government on its policy areas, and provides services and information to the general public. Its responsibilities include customs issues (see directorate of customs below) and international co-operation. The Directorate of Customs (DoC) was established in 1929. Its main role is to control import, transit and export and collect duties, taxes and other state revenues. MAST co-operates with the Directorate of Customs on export and import control including controls at BIPs and follow up of RASFF notifications.

Other institutions

Veterinary Council

Under the Act on Veterinarians and Animal Health service No 66/1998 the Veterinary Council deals with national issues such as live animal imports.

Joint Committee on Health Security and Communicable Disease Control

The Joint Committee on Health Security and Communicable Disease Control (JC) is a supervisory body appointed by the MoWF to ensure that relevant information is obtained, an assessment made and appropriate measures taken, to control and eliminate the spread of infectious diseases.

The Chief Epidemiologist of the Directorate of Health is chairperson of the JC. MAST has two representatives, a specialist on food safety and another on animal diseases. An environment specialist and a radiation specialist are also appointed to the Committee.

The following table lists the main relevant authorities with responsibility for feed and food safety, animal health and animal welfare in Iceland. Where available, links to internet web pages are also given.

Central level		Website
MoII	Ministry of Industries and Innovation	www.atvinnuvegaraduneyti.is
MoE	Ministry for the Environment and Natural Resources	www.umhverfisraduneyti.is
MoWF	Ministry of Welfare	www.velferdarraduneyti.is
MAST	Icelandic Food and Veterinary Authority	www.mast.is
UST	The Environment Agency	www.ust.is
DoH	Directorate of Health	www.landlaeknir.is
IMA	Icelandic Medicines Agency	www.lyfjastofnun.is
DoF	Directorate of Fisheries	www.fiskistofa.is
DoC	Directorate of Customs	www.tollur.is

Municipal Environmental and Public Health Offices (LCAs)		
HKK	LCA for Hafnarfjordur and Kopavogur	www.heilbrigdiseftirlit.is/
HER	LCA for the City of Reykjavik	www.reykjavik.is/desktopdefault.aspx/tabid-3822/6631_view-2807/
HKJ	LCA for the Kjos area	www.eftirlit.is/
HVL	LCA for the Vesturland area	No website
HVF	LCA for the Vestfjordur area	www.isafjordur.is/thjonusta/adrar_stofnanir/Heilbrigdiseftirlit_Vestfjarda/
HNV	LCA for Nordurland west area	www.hnv.is/
HNE	LCA for Nordurland east area	www.akureyri.is/hne/
HAUST	LCA for Austurland area	www.haust.is/
HSL	LCA for Sudurland area	www.heilbrigdiseftirlitid.is
HSN	LCA for Sudurnes area	www.hes.is/Heilbrigdiseftirlit_Sudurnesja/HES.html

Coordination between Competent Authorities

MAST and LCAs have been designated as the competent authorities for food safety controls as provided for in article 4.1 of Regulation (EC) No 882/2004.

The division of responsibilities between the competent authorities is established in the Icelandic Food Act No 93/1995. The official controls for which MAST is directly responsible are listed in Article 6 of that Act and according to Article 22 the LCAs are responsible for all other official controls, including official controls of food business operators (FBOs) producing food of non-animal origin and all official controls of the retail market.

According to Article 22 of the Food Act MAST shall supervise and coordinate the work of the LCAs; this includes the coordination of official control to ensure that they are implemented in the same manner throughout the country. In order to fulfil these tasks MAST may issue guidelines that the LCAs are supposed to follow. MAST shall ensure cooperation of all those working in this field and shall in that respect make sure that control procedures are cost-efficient and designed to avoid as far as possible the duplication and overlap of efforts. MAST shall cooperate closely with LCAs and provide advice and services in the field of food control within the limits of its capacities and as required by the circumstances.

These provisions do not imply that MAST has the responsibility to carry out control nor to organize the control for the LCAs. The LCAs have to bear these duties themselves, including the organization of the control and carrying it out and if necessary to apply enforcements measures.

If there is an overlap of competencies between MAST and LCAs the division of responsibilities must be agreed upon between the CAs. If the CAs cannot agree as to who is responsible the Ministry will decree where the competencies should lie.

MAST may delegate some of its responsibilities to other CAs through contractual agreements. No such contracts are currently in force.

There are several mechanisms for co-operation between MAST and the LCAs

- A Food Safety Group meets 5-6 times annually. The group is chaired by MAST and consists of representatives from all LCAs as well as relevant staff from MAST.

The main purpose of the group is to exchange information, harmonise the work of LCAs and discuss and carry out other activities.

- Twice a year meetings between MAST and the LCAs are held, in the spring with the Managers of the ten LCAs and in the autumn with all LCA inspectors.
- A few times each year a teleconference is organized between the LCA Managers and the Director General of MAST, and other relevant staff, to discuss currents topics and issues relating to official controls, coordination, etc.
- Joint inspections by MAST and LCAs.
- Joint monitoring/inspection projects focusing on certain aspects of food safety are done each year (3-5 annually). The projects are planned and coordinated by the Food Safety Group.
- Working groups are also established as needed with members from both LCAs and MAST to work on certain topics, such as updating the inspection manual and developing risk-based prioritisation of official controls.

Coordination within MAST

There are several mechanisms in place to ensure effective coordination within the Central Competent Authority (MAST):

- Weekly meeting of Directors. Every week the Director General, CVO and other Directors meet to discuss current issues, plan and coordinate activities.
- Monthly meetings with the Ministry. Each month the Directors of MAST meet with the Ministry to discuss current issues and coordinate activities.
- Monthly meetings with district veterinary officers (DVOs). Each month the Director General and the Director of finances at MAST meet with the DVOs to discuss current issues and coordinate activities.
- Monthly staff meetings within each Office. Each month (or every other month) there is a staff meeting within each Office at MAST to provide information to all staff, discuss current issues and coordinate activities.
- Annual general staff meeting. Each year there is a full day meeting for all staff members of MAST. Each meeting focuses on certain issues or relevant themes associated with the work done at MAST.
- Monthly coordination meeting for staff doing official controls for fishery products to discuss current issues and coordinate activities.
- Information meetings. Every other Friday a staff member of MAST presents for their colleagues what they are currently working on and what are their main responsibilities.
- An advisory board meets on an ad hoc basis that discusses and decides on issues relating to interpretation of the requirements of the hygiene package. The board decides on how to proceed with issues and uncertainty that have come up during official controls.
- Ad hoc coordination, planning and discussion meetings and working groups are continually operating.

- An intranet has been set up within MAST to facilitate information flow between staff, announce events and report news, training activities and other necessary information. It replaces the weekly newsletter.

Coordination between and within LCAs

Iceland's ten LCAs undertake many coordinating activities, with the Association of Municipal Environmental and Public Health Offices (SHÍ) playing a substantial role. SHÍ was founded in 1999 with the purpose to safeguard of health and the environment in Iceland, promoting effective, independent and professional controls in accordance to Act No. 7/1998, on Public Health and Pollution Control.

SHÍ has several mechanisms in place with the purpose to increase the cooperation between LCAs and to synchronise Iceland's health and environment monitoring as regards policy formulation and discussions about enacting laws and regulations on sanitary practices and pollution prevention. SHÍ meetings are normally attended by both the local public health committee Chair and the Manager of each of Iceland's 10 LCAs, while additional meetings within the SHÍ structure are attended by the LCA Managers.

Following are some of the means used to achieve SHÍ objectives:

- Two SHÍ meetings are held every year with the participation of LCA Managers and local public health committee chairs to review policies and inter-regional coordination.
- Every autumn, SHÍ organises a two-day meeting in which all LCA officials and local public health committee chairs, as well as the national coordinating agencies (the Environment Agency of Iceland and the Icelandic Food and Veterinary Authority) and the ministries concerned.
- The Board of SHÍ meets regularly, some 4 to 6 times a year. The individual LCAs may refer matters to the Board and vice versa. Some of the Board's roles include further coordinating the different regions and serving as their representative and link to ministries and other government bodies. In addition, SHÍ is a consultation body which provides opinions to the parliament and to ministries.
- The LCA Managers meet regularly, perhaps 4 to 8 times a year, whether by teleconference or in person. The discussions include points which the Regional Managers and other LCA officials find to be pressing, as well as points of policy towards coordinating activities.
- Within their group, the LCA Managers are involved in active e-mail correspondence, which is an especially useful way of responding to varied tasks, passing on experience and exchanging opinions.
- Internally, the different LCAs are engaged in ongoing coordinating efforts among their staff, ranging from informal endeavours to weekly consultation meetings, depending on the size and staff numbers of the particular region.

Delegation of specific tasks related to official controls

There is no delegation of official controls within the meaning of article 5 of Regulation (EC) No 882/2004.

1.2. Resources for performance of controls

Legal basis for controls

According to Article 30 of the Foodstuffs Act No 93/1995 the CAs and their staff have full access to the all premises and documentation of FBOs. The Foodstuffs Act also requires the FBOs to undergo inspections and assist the CAs in the process (Article 24 (1)).

Resources for performance of controls

MAST and the 10 LCAs set the level of fees independently. Regulation IS No. 567/2012 deals with the funding of MAST through inspection fees which contribute to 30% of MAST operational costs. The remaining 70% is financed from the state budget. The fees are directly linked to inspection activity and the level of fees is based on actual cost for each activity.

The LCAs are financed through inspection fees collected from inspected bodies and direct funding from local municipalities. The level of fees is based on actual cost for each activity. The fees are published in the Icelandic Official Journal.

Staff qualification and training

MAST has developed a training programme for employees and staff undergoes initial training and ad-hoc ongoing training. Directors of all district offices are requested to prepare plans and requirements for training and continuing education for their staff although there is no system in place for assessment of training needs and effectiveness of trainings. There is no formalised training for contracted Private Veterinary Practitioners (PVPs).

LCA inspectors all have a university degree in subjects appropriate to their tasks. Furthermore before being authorised by the Ministry of the Environment as public health inspectors they have to participate in a training course arranged by MAST and undertake practical training at a LCA district office.

The table below represents the total number of staff including administrative staff.

Acronym	**Organisation**	**Number of Staff**
MAST	The Food and Veterinary Authority	79,8 FTE*
	Administration	9,6
	Quality Manager	1
	Office of animal health and welfare	9,8
	Office of food safety and consumer affairs	18
	Office of legal affairs	9,5
	Office of import and export	8,0
	District offices (DVOs and OVs)	23,9
Acronym	**Organisation**	**Number of Staff**
UST	Environmental Agency	73
DoF	Directorate of Fisheries	74
IMA	Icelandic Medicines Agency	59
DoC	Directorate of Customs	250
LCAs	Local Competent Authorities (10 districts)	30 (food control)
Total		**565,8**

** FTE: Full time employees (total number of staff is 82).*

Conflict of interest

Legal provisions are in place with regard to conflict of interest under various acts - Article 20 of the Government Employees Act No 70/1996 applies to the staff of MAST and Section II of the Administrative Act No 37/1993 applies to the staff of both MAST and LCAs. Official veterinarians (OVs) are allowed, under some conditions, to carry out general veterinary services but DVOs work exclusively on official controls and may not provide general veterinary services. However, the Minister may authorise a DVO to provide general veterinary services.

MAST gives subsidies to private veterinary practitioners (PVPs) to provide veterinary services in remote areas through formal agreements.

1.3. Organisation and implementation of official controls

Registration/approval of food business operators

According to Act No 93/1995 on Foodstuffs, all FBOs (food of animal and non-animal origin) need approval following a visit, except for sheep and horse farms and vegetable growers, which need to be registered. Freezer and factory vessels are approved; other fishing vessels need to be registered.

As a general rule MAST issues approval to FBOs that fall under the scope of Regulation (EC) No 853/2004, the LCAs issues approval for all other FBOs. In certain circumstances the LCAs are the responsible authority for issuing approvals to FBOs that need to be approved according to Regulation (EC) No 853/2004/EC, such as when production of animal products which must be produced in accordance with the Regulation is only a small part of the FBO business.

Only those FBOs that fall under the scope of Regulation (EC) No 853/2004 are given approval number according to Regulation (EC) No 854/2004. All approval numbers for FBOs are issued by MAST. These FBOs are also listed on the website of MAST as approved establishments.

Standardized procedures for approval of establishments for food of animal origin and feed production are in place.

Risk-based prioritisation of controls and control activities

MAST and the LCAs organise their controls on a risk basis. Different systems are applied for different sectors although all systems will in the future be based on the same principles.

Food of animal origin and feed

The control frequency of establishments producing food of animal origin or producing feed (except primary production) is established based on a risk classification system. The control frequency of each establishment is calculated based on the risk of the production and the processing method, the extent of labelling and packaging of consumer products and the complexity of the production process.

The risk category of each establishment is identified based on three risk factors: (1) the nature of the production and the product; (2) the size of the production or the establishment; (3) the consumer group. Each risk factor gives a risk score, the higher the risk the higher the score. The total risk score indicates the risk category of the establishment from 1, the highest risk, to 8, the lowest risk. The risk category indicates the

comparative risk of the establishment and subsequently the necessary minimum control frequency in hours per year of official controls within the establishment.

In addition to the minimum hours for official controls additional time is allocated to establishments based on the nature and extent of their labelling and packaging of consumer products. Additional time can also be added due to the complexity of the operations of the establishment. When added together this provides the total time for official controls within each establishment in hours per year.

Food of non-animal origin

The LCAs will implement a new system for risk based prioritization of official controls as of 2014. It is the same risk classification system that is being used to establish the control frequency of FBOs producing food of animal origin and feed, but it has been adapted to the sectors under LCA controls.

Each FBO will thus be classified into one of eight risk categories that will determine the minimum control frequency in hours per year of official controls within the FBO. The risk categories and minimum control frequency is the same for both FBOs producing food of non-animal origin and FBOs producing food of animal origin and feed.

As for food of animal origin and feed additional time is allocated to FBOs based on the nature and extent of their labelling and packaging of consumer products. Additional time can also be added due to the complexity of the operations of the FBO. When added together this provides the total time for official controls for each FBO in hours per year.

The current situation is however that each LCA develops its own annual risk based control plan and submits it to MAST before December 1st of each year. MAST compiles the information (i.e. the 10 LCA plans) to obtain an overview and facilitate a comparison between the LCAs in relation to: the number of FBOs to be inspected; frequency of inspections; and the number of samples to be taken for analysis.

Primary Production

A preliminary risk prioritisation has been made for different sectors of primary production which focused on: Hazard identification; Risk evaluation, i.e. frequency and severity of risk; Exposure assessment, i.e. how much does the industry produce in a year; Factors that diminish the risk during primary production and during processing. The risk prioritisation provides indication for control objectives, identifies risk areas for controls and evaluates the inherent risk of different sectors of primary production with regard to consumer safety. Such hazard identification has yet to be done for animal welfare.

A risk classification model is being developed to evaluate the necessary frequency of official controls. It will have the same basic structure as the model for food of animal origin and feed. The risk class of each primary producer will be based on a total risk score for three main risk factors: (1) risk for animal welfare; (2) the size of the farm or quantity of the production; (3) risk for food safety. In addition, factors concerning the complexity of the operations of the primary producer can have an effect.

The development of the risk classification model will be based on the preliminary risk prioritisation and will also take into account recent developments in Europe for risk evaluation of primary producers, particularly with regard to risk factors for animal welfare. The model will be developed and tested in 2014 and is scheduled to take full effect in 2015.

The current situation is that there is no unified system for risk-based prioritisation of controls for primary production and a different system for prioritization is employed for each sector.

Performance Evaluation and reporting of control activities

In addition to the risk based prioritisation of controls an evaluation of the performance of FBOs during past controls affects their total control time. Based on their performance evaluation FBOs are categorized into three performance categories: A, B and C. Each performance category has a performance index that affects the total control time of the FBOs.

All new FBOs start in performance category B, which has the performance index 1,0. This means that when multiplied with the FBOs total control time it does not have any effect on the time allocated to that FBO through the risk classification process. FBOs in this performance category are considered to have a satisfactory situation with working internal procedures and established good hygiene practices. It should be noted that when the new risk classification and performance evaluation systems were or will be implemented, all FBOs are categorised in performance category B.

FBOs that are moved to performance category A have their total control time multiplied with the performance index 0,5 and thus receive a 50% deduction of their allocated control time. These FBOs are considered to have excellent internal procedures and hygiene practices, HACCP or HACCP based procedures are established and effective, non-compliances are minimal, not repeated and fixed immediately.

FBOs that are moved to performance category C have their total control time multiplied with the performance index 1,5, which means that their total control time is increased by 50%. This applies only to regular official controls and does not include additional control time due to follow up in cases of infringements. FBOs in performance category C have had several and repeated non-compliances or a serious non-compliance. They have not made appropriate arrangements and enforcement procedures are in progress.

The performance evaluation of FBOs is based on inspection manuals that are part of the work procedures for official controls of food of animal origin and feed. Work procedures for approval of establishments, official controls as well as follow up and enforcement procedures are all established in the Quality Manual of MAST. All information regarding the official controls of FBOs are kept in the database IS-leyfur which contains an active list of all approved establishments producing food of animal origin or feed. All necessary information on each establishment is accessible through IS-leyfur, i.e. the risk category, the total number of hours for official controls, the number of hours already used, the number of hours left, the performance category, previous reports, non-compliances and status of non-compliances. IS-leyfur also automatically calculates the performance of the FBOs based on the inspection reports and notifies senior level staff at MAST when an FBO can be moved between performance categories. All inspection reports are filled out directly into the database and an electronic copy is sent to the FBOs after each inspection. The database is accessible via password controlled access on the internet.

The same performance evaluation system will be implemented for all FBOs falling under official controls of the LCAs alongside the new risk classification system. A new inspection manual has been developed for the LCAs, based on the same principles as the inspection manuals for MAST, which will be implemented with the new control system in 2014.

All the necessary information on primary producers is currently being transposed into IS-leyfur and it will be used as the database for official controls on primary producers in the

future. A performance evaluation system based on the same principles as the system for food of animal origin and feed is also being developed for primary producers.

Several databases have been developed to keep records of live animals, their health status and their treatment with veterinary medicines.

Sampling and laboratory analysis

MAST designates laboratories to carry out analysis of samples taken during official controls. To be designated, a laboratory must have accredited testing methods. If no laboratory has accreditation for a testing method, a foreign accredited laboratory is chosen, having regard to practical experience and proximity. More than half of animal health samples and some food samples are analysed by foreign laboratories.

Four laboratories have been designated to handle all of the samples analysed in Iceland. All four are accredited, but not for all of the analyses they perform. These laboratories are accredited according to the international standard ÍST EN ISO/IEC 17025, on the general requirements for the competence of testing and calibration laboratories and Icelandic Regulation IS No 351/1993 on the operation of accredited testing laboratories.

Official national laboratories are administered by three Ministries. The LCAs use both official and private laboratories accredited for analysis of samples of food and water for human consumption. The LCAs have their own contract with the laboratories. Some samples are sent for analysis to laboratories in other Member States of the EEA. A list of official laboratories is published on MAST´s website

(http://mast.is/matvaelastofnun/eftirlitsnidurstodur/rannsoknastofur/).

Laboratories

Matís laboratory (Ministry of Industries and Innovation)

The Matís laboratory was established by Act No 68/2006 on the Icelandic Food Research Ltd. According to the Act, the laboratory has certain food safety obligations. The CA contract with the Matís laboratory covers the analysis of official samples for the most common food pathogens. The CA also subsidises the costs of analysis of samples taken by the LCAs in co-ordinated control projects. Matís is the National Reference laboratory for Salmonella and zoonoses, and viral and bacteriological contamination of bivalve molluscs.

Keldur - The Institute for Experimental Pathology of the University of Iceland (Ministry of Education)

The Institute for Experimental Pathology analyses official samples for food borne pathogens and animal diseases (duties laid down in Act No 67/1990). The laboratory also has a department for fish diseases established by Act No 50/1986. According to the Act, the laboratory and CA are obliged to co-operate on measures to control/prevent fish diseases. Keldur is the National Reference laboratory (NRL) for *Campylobacter,* parasites (in particular *Trichinella*, *Echinococcus* and *Anisakis*), transmissible spongiform encephalopathies (TSEs), fish diseases, bivalve mollusc diseases and crustacean diseases.

Department of Immunology, University hospital (Ministry of Welfare)

The laboratory is used by MAST and LCAs for the identification/confirmation of zoonotic agents such as *Salmonella* serotypes. Staff at this laboratory may also be consulted by the CAs regarding disease control and prevention, in both animals and humans.

Private laboratories

A few private laboratories in Iceland analyse samples for food and feed businesses and to a limited extend samples for official controls.

Other laboratories

MAST also uses laboratory services in other Member States of the EEA for analysis of various samples related to official controls.

List of laboratories used for official controls by Mast:

Field of analysis	**Laboratories in Iceland**	**Laboratories in EU and EEA**
Salmonella	Matis ohf. Keldur, Syni hf, Promat	
Phytoplankton / algae in seawater	Marine Research Institute Iceland	
Monitoring of biotoxins		Marine Institute (Ireland)
Monitoring the viral and bacteriological contamination of bivalves molluscs	Matis ohf.	
Listeria monocytogenes	Keldur, Matis ohf. Syni hf.	
Coagulase positive Staphylococci, including *Staphylococcus aureus*	Matis ohf.	
Escherichia coli, including Verotoxigenic E. coli (VTEC)	Matis ohf, Keldur, Syni hf.	
Campylobacter	Matis ohf, Keldur, Syni hf.	
Tríchinella	Keldur, Promat.	
Veterinary medicines and contaminants in food of animal origin.	Keldur, Matis ohf.	Livsmedelsverket Sweden, SVA Sweden, Norges Veterinærhögskole, Födevarestyrelsen Danmark, Eurofins Food&Agro, Sweden
TSE	Keldur	Norwegian Veterinary Institute and UK Veterinary Laboratories Agency – for verification of results from Keldur
Residues of pesticides (a-d)	Matis ohf.	
Heavy metals in feed and food	Matis ohf.	
Mycotoxins		SVA Sweden, Eurofins Hamburg, Eurofins Food&Agro, Sweden
Dioxins and PCBs in feed and food		Födevarestyrelsen Danmark, Eurofins Hamburg
Fish from Aquaculture		Födevarestyrelsen Danmark
Feed		LUFA Nord-West, Germany

NRLs designated by the Ministry of Industries and Innovation.

Field of analysis	**NRL**
Zoonoses and salmonella	Matis ohf
Viral and bacterial contamination in live bivalve molluscs	Matis ohf
Campylobacter	Keldur
Parasites (Trichinella etc.)	Keldur
Transmissible spongiforma encephalopathy (TSE)	Keldur
Fish diseases	Keldur
Bivalve molluscs diseases	Keldur
Crustacean disease	Keldur

Other NRLs have still to be designated by the Ministry of Industries and Innovation.

National accreditation bodies

Iceland's accreditation body ISAC (Icelandic Board for Technical Accreditation), a division of the Icelandic Patent Office, assesses the competence of the laboratories according to Act No 24/2006 on Accreditation. The assessment is carried out by SWEDAC, (the Swedish Accreditation Body) on behalf of ISAC according to an agreement between the two accreditation bodies. ISAC and SWEDAC are members of the European co-operation for Accreditation (EA). SWEDAC is also a signatory to the EA Multilateral Agreement for Laboratories (EA MLA) and a member of the International Co-operation for Laboratory Accreditation (ILAC).

Transparency and confidentiality

The MAST website provides easily accessible news coverage of topics pertaining to food safety and animal/plant health, publications and legislation. Part of the information is also available on the English version of the website.

Concerning data protection, Article 24 (2) of the Foodstuffs Act No 93/1995 states that the staff of the CA may not disclose any professional information regarding FBOs. There are also restrictions on the right to information due to private interest in Article 5 of the Information Act No 50/1996. According to General Penal Code No 19/1940 (article 136), a civil servant or former civil servant revealing work sensitive information may be subject to imprisonment.

Annual reports are published on the MAST website.

1.4. **Enforcement measures**

Measures in case of non-compliance

The Food Act 93/1995 has been amended to include enforcement measures. MAST has developed detailed guidelines on how to follow up non-compliant cases.

Depending on the seriousness of a case, the inspectors may choose to use the following measures listed in Article 30 in the Act on Foodstuffs No 93/1995: issue safeguards or precaution; inform the general public of the nature of the risk to health; order

decontamination of food; stop or limit the production and placing on the market of food, detain food and/or destroy it; shut down the activities of a food business; and withdraw the operating licence.

While MAST and LCAs have legal powers to impose daily fines until the corrective action has been implemented, they have not used it to date. The daily fines issued by the CAs are subject to Regulation IS No 767/2010. The regulation stipulates the maximum fines per day, at 500.000 ISK. The daily fines are subject to an administrative complaint to the MoII. Serious infringements may be reported to the police and eventually the courts for possible measures under criminal law.

The CAs may also order tasks to be performed at the expense of the business responsible for executing the task. Such costs and daily fines may be collected without a prior judgment or settlement.

In general, LCAs do not report their non-compliant cases to MAST, unless they are related to FBOs designated to LCAs by MAST or if there are any serious public health issues. The IS-leyfur database clearly identifies different degrees of non-compliance and actions to be taken.

Sanctions

Sanctions, as described in Article 55 Regulation (EC) No 882/2004, may be imposed by the court. Article 31 of the Food Act No 93/1995 provides for a maximum imprisonment of 4 years in case of serious or repeated violations of law. There are no limits set out in law regarding the amount of fines. Serious infringements may be reported to the police and eventually to the courts for possible measures under criminal law.

The legal basis for sanctions is the Acts No 93/1995 on Foodstuffs (see Article 31), No 55/1998 on Fishery Products (see Article 32) and No 96/1997 on Slaughtering etc. (see Article 21).

1.5. Verification and review of official controls

Verification procedures

MAST has several mechanisms in place to verify the effectiveness and appropriateness of official controls.

Senior officers at the Office of Food Safety and Consumer Affairs are responsible for harmonisation of official controls within their specific sectors. Another senior officer is also responsible for general harmonization between sectors and general implementation and training of the new control procedures.

The official control time for all establishments producing food of animal origin and feed is estimated through the same risk classification system to ensure a harmonized evaluation of the risk across sectors, the appropriate allocation of resources for official controls across sectors and to ensure the effective implementation of official controls. The system also ensures that the official controls allocated to each FBO are based on transparent and sound criteria and to ensure that the FBOs risk and performance is evaluated in the same manner, without regard to the sector they belong to or where they are geographically located. The same system will be implemented for all FBOs under the control of the LCAs in 2016.

All control staff across sectors work according to the same general documented procedures which are established in MAST´s Quality Manual. During harmonization efforts and inspections with control staff, the officers responsible check whether control staff are using the appropriate procedures and help them to effectively implement them in

their work and to ensure that the procedures are followed in a consistent manner. Regular meetings are also held with control staff to ensure the appropriate implementation and effectiveness of the controls.

An advisory board is also in place to discuss and decide on issues relating to interpretation of the requirements of the hygiene package. The board decides on how to proceed with issues and uncertainty that have come up during official controls. This ensures that there is a harmonized resolution of control issues and interpretation of the legislation.

Through the database IS-leyfur the progress and results of official controls can be monitored and extrapolated. Information is collected on i.e. the progress of official controls in all sectors, harmonization between inspectors, frequencies and types of non-compliances. Results are continually monitored and then they are also collected and compiled annually in a more systematic manner.

Annually the control system is reviewed and information collected from senior officers and control staff on how the control system is working and what needs to be improved to ensure the effectiveness of official controls. Information is collected through surveys and meetings with senior staff and representatives from control staff.

The LCAs must also report annually (information to be sent before March 1st each year) on the progress of their official controls the previous year. The information is compiled and compared with the control plans for that year and the results from previous years.

DVOs conduct ad-hoc visits to slaughterhouses either weekly or monthly, depending on the need in each area. As of yet there are no formal reports made from these visits.

An evaluation of the effectiveness of official controls is also due to be examined through long term and strategic objectives being developed as a part of the MANCP. Indicators will be established to evaluate whether the long term objectives are being achieved.

Audit system (internal or external audit)

An internal audit system is being developed based on the requirements of Decision 2007/677/EC on audit guidelines and the ISO 19011:2002 standard. The Quality Manager of MAST is responsible for the internal audit process as the Chief Auditor, under the authority of an audit committee and an audit steering committee. The Quality Manager is independent of all other organization units at MAST. The internal audit teams consist of MAST specialists that have received training as internal auditors at BTSF “training on audit systems and internal auditing” and a TAIEX seminar on “internal audits of official controls”.

The audit steering committee is responsible for the internal audit system and receives consultation and assistance from the audit committee. The audit committee approves the annual audit plans, evaluates the audit system and suggests changes based on their assessment to ensure an independent scrutiny of the audit process. The follow-up of audit results is the responsibility of the audit steering committee.

A five-year plan (multi-annual national internal audit plan (MANIAP)) is in preparation to cover all areas of Regulation (EC) 882/2004 and all responsible authorities, i.e. MAST, LCAs, Laboratories and the Ministry. An annual risk-based audit plan is also being developed based on the multi-annual programme, as well as any recent developments, previous audit findings and identified risk areas.

The internal audit system will be established in 2014.

1.6. Multi-annual national control plan (MANCP) and annual reports

MAST has control plans for the various control systems and is in the process of developing a three-year MANCP. The first edition will be published and implemented in 2014. The development of the MANCP will be an on-going process and it will be revised and improved as new control procedures are officially implemented.

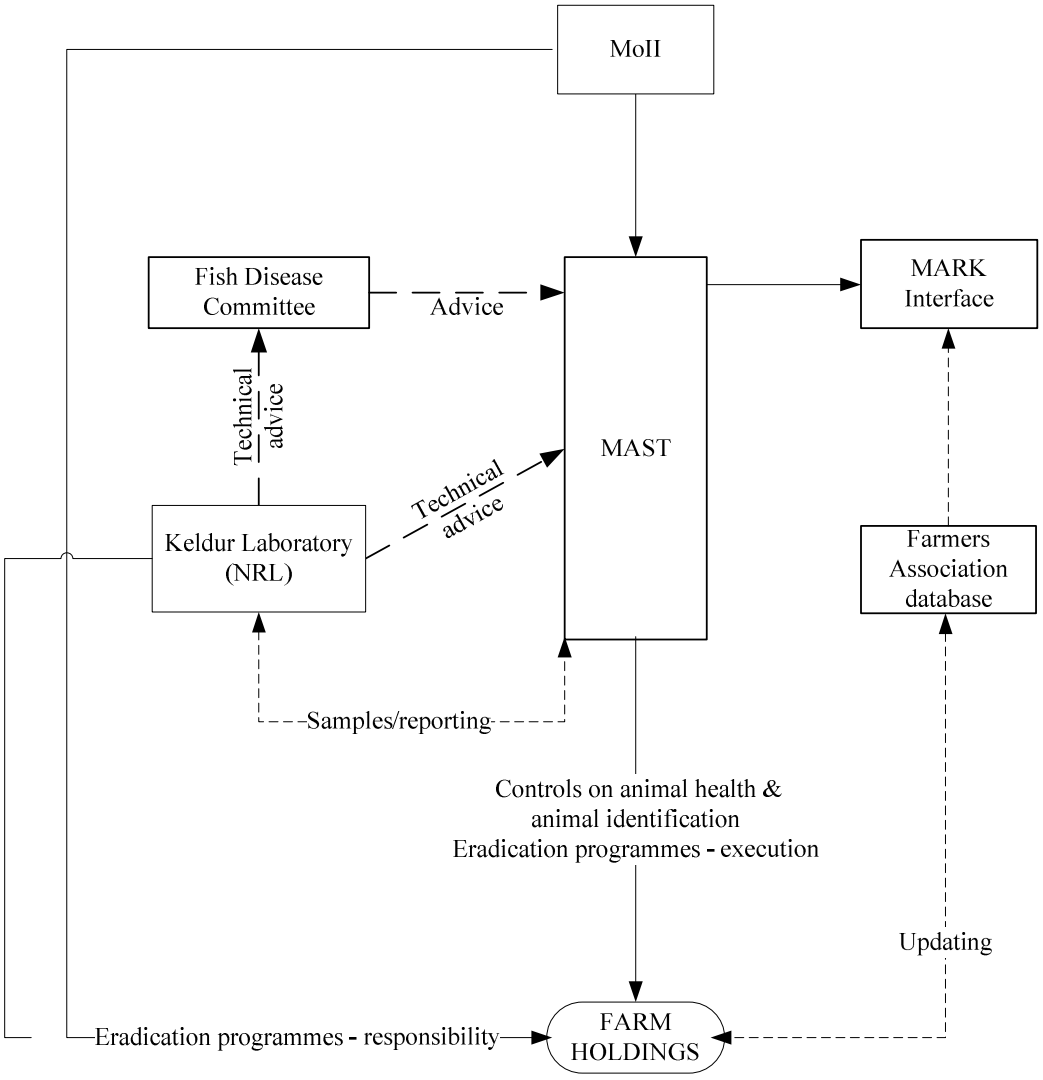
Each year MAST publishes an Annual Report which provides information on the work done in the previous year and results of controls and control findings.

The following chart gives an overview of the distribution of responsibilities in relation to control systems and operational levels.

Sector	Policy co-ordination	Co-ordination of controls	Implementation of controls	Laboratories	Risk assessment, scientific advice
1. Animal Health	MoII	MAST	MAST	The Institute for experimental pathology at Keldur	MAST and the Institute for experimental pathology at Keldur
2. Food of Animal Origin	MoII	MAST	MAST	Matís Laboratory	MAST and Matís Laboratory
3. Imports of animal and food of animal origin	MoII	MAST	MAST	Matís Laboratory The Institute for experimental pathology at Keldur	MAST
4. Feedingstuffs	MoII	MAST	MAST	Syni Laboratory Service. LUFA	MAST
5. TSEs/ABP	MoII	MAST	MAST	The Institute for experimental pathology at Keldur, Matís Laboratory	MAST and the Institute for experimental pathology at Keldur
6. Veterinary medicines - authorisation, marketing and distribution	MoWF	MoWF	Icelandic Medicines Agency		MAST and IMA
Veterinary medicines - residues	MoII	MAST	MAST	Norges Veterinærhögskole, Livsmedelsverket Sweden, SVA Sweden, Födevarestyrelsen Danmark	
7. Foodstuffs and Food hygiene	MoII MoE	MAST UST (GMOs)	MAST LCA	Matís Laboratory, Syni Laboratory Service. Rannsoknaþjonustan Promat hf	MAST and Matís Laboratory
8. Imports of food of plant origin	MoII	MAST	MAST		MAST
9. Plant protection products - authorisation, marketing and use	MoE	UST	UST	N/A	MAST and UST
Plant protection products - residues	MoII	MAST	MAST	Matís Laboratory	
10. Animal Welfare	MoII MoE	MAST UST	MAST	N/A	MAST
11. Plant Health	MoII	MAST	MAST		MAST

2 ORGANISATION OF RESPONSIBILITIES IN RELATION TO CONTROL SYSTEMS

2.1 Control system for animal health



MAST Icelandic Food and Veterinary Authority
MARK Livestock database
MoII Ministry of Industries and Innovation
NRL National Reference Laboratory

The EU legislation on animal health and intra-EU trade of live animals is outside the scope of EEA Agreement except for Council Directive 2006/88/EC on animal health requirements for aquaculture and its products and the prevention and control of certain diseases, which has been fully transposed. The area of zootechnics is outside the scope of the EEA Agreements. Only Directive 90/425/EEC concerning veterinary and zootechnical checks applicable in intra-Community trade has been transposed (except for live animals and fresh meat and eggs).

Act No 25/1993 on animal diseases covers major animal diseases including those for which EU legislation exists. Iceland prohibits import of live animals except of live fish, fish germplasm, crustaceans and molluscs. Iceland participates in the Animal Diseases Notification System (ADNS).

Iceland has transposed Directive 2003/99/EC on the monitoring of zoonoses and zoonotic agents. It has also transposed Decision No 2119/98/EC setting up a network for the epidemiological surveillance and control of communicable diseases and Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003 on the control of salmonella and other specified food-borne zoonotic agents. Iceland applies a zero tolerance for *Salmonella* sp. in broilers and eggs and operates a control programme for *Campylobacter*. Salmonella-positive broilers flocks are destroyed and *Campylobacter*-positive broilers must be frozen.

Competent authorities and animal health controls

MAST, in conjunction with MoII, is responsible for surveillance, contingency plans, and preventive measures against animal diseases. The CA seeks to: eradicate endemic disease, control the transmission of infectious agents and improve the general health and welfare of animals.

Inspections are typically carried out by DVOs or OVs according to: Act No 25/1993 on Animal Diseases and Preventive Measures; Act No 66/1998 on Veterinarians and Animal Health Services; Act No 96/1997 on Slaughtering etc. and Act No 38/2013 on Livestock Management (fish farming, cattle, pigs and poultry).

Holding registration, animal identification and movement controls

Iceland has transposed the EU legislation on identification and registration of cattle (Regulation (EC) No 1760/2000) and sheep and goats (Regulation (EC) No 21/2004). EU rules for pigs and horses are not covered by the EEA Agreement.

Farm holdings are registered in a national interface (MARK) the operation of which MAST oversees. The Icelandic Farmers Association manages its daily operation as well as its further development.

Act No 38/2013 on livestock management and Regulation IS No 916/2012 on identification of livestock lay down the principles for animal identification and registration of their movement.

The identification system for animals is based on ear tagging. Records are maintained on farm registers and databases for domestic animals. Information in MARK is retrieved from databases used by the Farmers Association for breeding purposes. All stakeholders have access to information in MARK and keepers of livestock are required to keep their records updated. Livestock keepers are also responsible for recording diseases identified, medical treatments and preventive measures. When livestock is transported, a copy of their health-card must accompany them.

A livestock database - BUSTOFN - in operation since November 2010, is primarily for livestock owners (cattle, sheep, goats and horses) to enter information on the numbers of their livestock and other related information. This database will be connected to MARK and other livestock databases (HUPPA (bovine), FJARVIS (ovine) and FENGUR (horses). BUSTOFN is accessible to all on the MAST website. Personal information on livestock owners is accessible only by designated persons.

Livestock keepers are responsible for keeping records of all animals in their herd in a herd-book. The herd-book and health-card records have to be retained for at least 10

years, even if production stops. If requested by the DVO, keepers must provide information on origin and destination of: all animals in their ownership; animals produced and sold as live animals; or slaughtered animals.

Identification mark and traceability

Control on the application of identification marks is included in MAST inspection tasks. Traceability control is also included in inspection procedures. Identification and registration rules per animal species are as follows:

Cattle

Bovine animals must be identified according to Regulation IS No 916/2012 and Regulation IS No 968/2011 implementing Regulation (EC) No 1760/2000 on the identification of bovines with later amendments.

Sheep and goats

Ovine and caprine animals must be identified according to Regulation IS No 916/2012 and Regulation IS No 973/2011, implementing Regulation (EC) No 21/2004 on the identification of ovines and caprines.

However, in the implementation regulation, farmers are only required to put identification tag in one ear of sheep and goats. When ovine or caprine animals are sold between herds, they have to be identified with two tags. Sheep may be moved within a region without a movement document (e.g. during the summer, animals may be moved to highland grazing and returned to their home farm in the autumn).

National programmes (surveillance, prevention and eradication of fish disease).

A Fish Disease Committee has been established to provide advice for the MoII and for MAST regarding problems related to fish diseases. The chairman of the Committee is the CVO and other representatives are experts from the national laboratory at Keldur, the Institute of Fresh Water Fisheries, the Directorate of Fisheries and the Marine Research Institute. All fish farms have been included in the official national health control programme since 1985. The surveillance also includes farms producing wild salmon. Since 1993, EU legislation on disease control measures has been followed, and since December 2008 with the implementation of Council Directive 2006/88/EC of 24 October 2006 on animal health requirements for aquaculture animals and products thereof, and on the prevention and control of certain diseases in aquatic animals (IS Regulation No 1254/2008). Canadian requirements have been respected since 2003. Surveillance is partly carried out by regular "on-site" health inspections, under the supervision of the veterinary officer for fish diseases, and partly via laboratory work at the official fish disease laboratory at Keldur in Reykjavík which has close co-operation with the EU reference laboratory on virus diseases in Denmark. Surveillance takes place for: Viral Haemorrhagic Septicemia (VHS); Infectious Haematopoietic Necrosis (IHN); Infectious Pancreatic Necrosis (IPN); Infectious Salmon Anaemia (ISA) and Bacterial Kidney Disease (BKD) (notifiable diseases under Act No 25/1993). Only Bacterial Kidney Disease has been detected. The veterinary officer for fish also deals with mollusc and crustaceans disease.

All infectious diseases of concern in the aquaculture industry are of bacterial origin, mainly in the farming of Atlantic salmon (*Salmo salar* L.), Arctic char *(Salvelinus alpinus*) and Atlantic cod (*Gadus morhua*). The main bacterial diseases are: Atypical furunculosis (*Aeromonas salm.* ssp. *achromogenes*); Bacterial Kidney Disease (BKD -

Renibacterium salmoninarum); Winter ulcers (*Moritella viscosa*); Enteric Redmouth (*Yersinia ruckeri*); Vibriosis (*Vibrio anguillarum*); and Cold water vibriosis (*Vibrio salmonicida*). All of these diseases except BKD, are effectively controlled by vaccines. Iceland has carried out an active eradication programme against BKD since 1985 including: a ban on transport and trade; sanitation/disinfection; fallowing and surveying period before the farm is permitted to recommence trade. No viral diseases have been detected in the aquaculture and no clinical symptoms have ever been found.

Contingency plans

MAST has a generic contingency plan for each species which is extended to specific disease situations. The contingency plan for animal health is included in the MAST quality manual.

In the event of an outbreak of a serious contagious animal disease, MAST is the main disease control centre and its district offices act as the local disease control centre. Assistance is to be provided by Keldur laboratory (see below).

A memorandum of understanding on animal health emergencies has been signed by the competent authorities in the Nordic and Baltic countries. The aim is to provide support and assistance to the countries concerned affected by an animal disease outbreak, when resources are not sufficient to meet the needs of the outbreak emergency. Simulation and other training exercises have been performed, most recently in October 2011 with regard to African Swine Fever and on 3-4 December 2014 Iceland will participate in a Nordic-Baltic table-top exercise on the fish disease Viral Haemorrhagic Septicemia, in Norway.

In cases of food borne diseases, infectious animal diseases of zoonotic nature, emergencies and crisis, MAST co-operates with the Chief Epidemiologist, who is responsible to the MoWF. In such cases, the Joint Committee on Health Security and Communicable Disease Control reviews the situation and decides whether a given situation should be considered an emergency or a crisis.

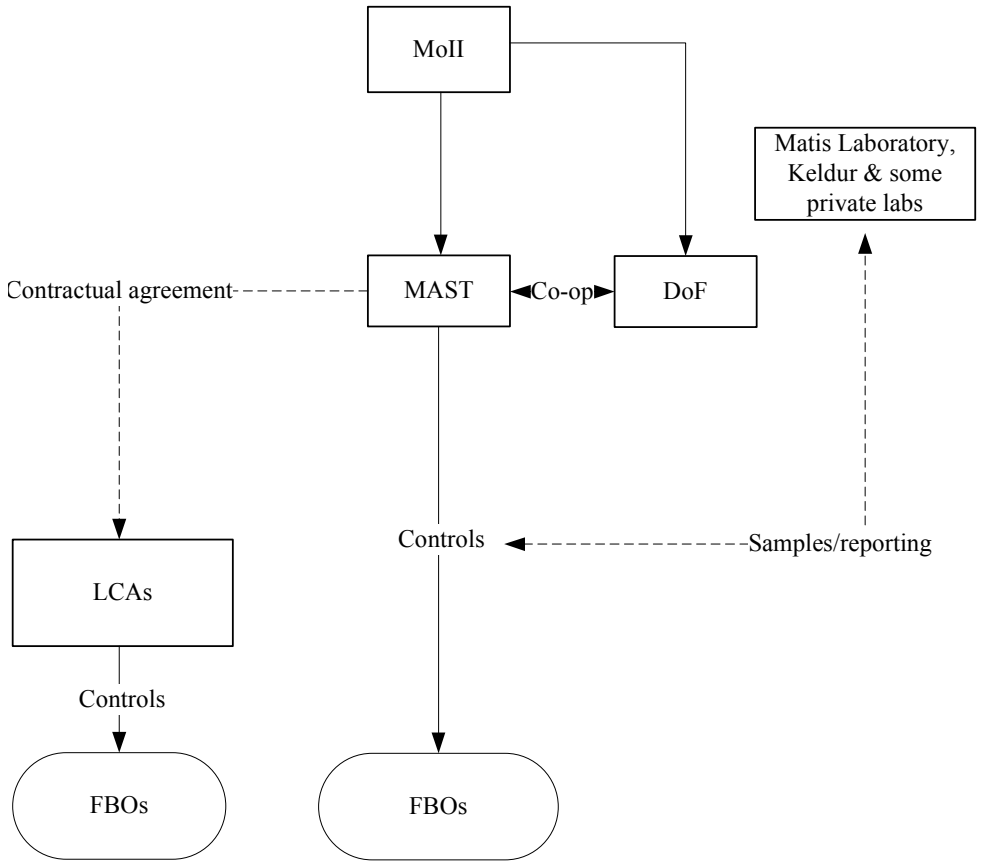
Laboratories

The Institute for experimental pathology at Keldur is responsible for diagnosis of diseases in animals. It has an advisory role for MAST regarding animal diseases (IS Act No 67/1990). A bio-safety level 3 laboratory facility was built following the Avian Influenza outbreaks in Europe. The institute has made agreements with the Danish National Veterinary Institute, Swedish National Veterinary Institute and the Veterinary Laboratory Agency in the UK, covering services urgently needed to confirm or rule out suspicion of an outbreak of an exotic or other animal virus disease.

The Keldur laboratory has two agreements with the Technical University of Denmark (DTU) to provide capacity, technical assistance and human resources in the case of a crisis. The diseases covered by the agreement of January 2003 are: foot-and-mouth disease; swine vesicular disease; classical African swine fever and virus enteritis in pigs; and other high risk infectious diseases of group A in animals, as far as the capacity of DTU permits. The diagnostic service covered by the agreement of October 2004 is to confirm or rule out suspicion of an outbreak of the exotic fish virus diseases: Infectious Salmon Anemia; Infectious Haematopoietic Necrosis; Viral Haemorrhagic Septicaemia; Salmonid Alpha Virus and Infectious Pancreatic Necrosis.

Viral analyses are also carried out at the Food, Veterinary and Environment Agency of the Department of Fish and Animal Diseases in Faroe Islands and PatoGen Analyse in Norway.

2.2. Control system for food of animal origin



DoF	Directorate of Fisheries
FBO	Food Business Operators
LCAs	Municipal Environmental and Public Health Offices
MAST	Icelandic Food and Veterinary Authority
MoII	Ministry of Industries and Innovation

Competent authorities

MAST is responsible for food safety controls covering primary production, official control in slaughterhouses, cutting plants, meat processing plants, dairy plants, egg packaging centres, egg processing plants, fish processing plants and vessels and control of live bivalve molluscs, as well as control of food import and export.

MAST supervises the work of the LCAs who are by law responsible for controls of the retail market, including meat and fish processing in retail outlets. A working group with members from MAST and the LCAs is currently drafting a new inspection manual and work procedures for the LCAs which will be implemented in 2014.

MAST can also assign some of its tasks to LCAs by a formal contract. The tasks that can be contracted out include the approval of the FBOs, the official controls and the collection of control fees.

Registration and approval of establishments and vessels

According to Act No 93/1995 on Foodstuffs, primary producers of food of animal origin must be approved following an official control visit, except for premises for sheep production, horse farms and vegetable growers, which should only be registered. All other food processing establishments (including freezer vessels and factory vessels) must be approved by MAST or the LCAs; other fishing vessels only need to be registered. MAST keeps a live list of all approved establishments which is available on the MAST website.

Fish farms

Under Act No 71/2008 on Aquaculture, the responsibility for approving fish farming facilities lies with the Directorate of Fisheries (DoF) of MoII.

Shellfish growers (Bivalve molluscs)

MAST is responsible for the licensing and registration of shellfish (Live Bivalve Molluscs - LBM) growers according to Act (IS) No 90/2011 on culturing of shellfish.

MAST is also the CA for classification of production areas, monitoring of toxic algae and marine biotoxins and approval of dispatch centres according to Regulation (EC) No 853/2004 and 854/2004.

Organization and implementation of official controls

See description of risk-based prioritization and performance evaluation systems in chapter 1.3.

Laboratories

MAST has a contract with Matís laboratory for analysis of official samples for the most common food pathogens. Also Keldur and two private laboratories in Iceland analyse samples for food and feed businesses and some official control samples.

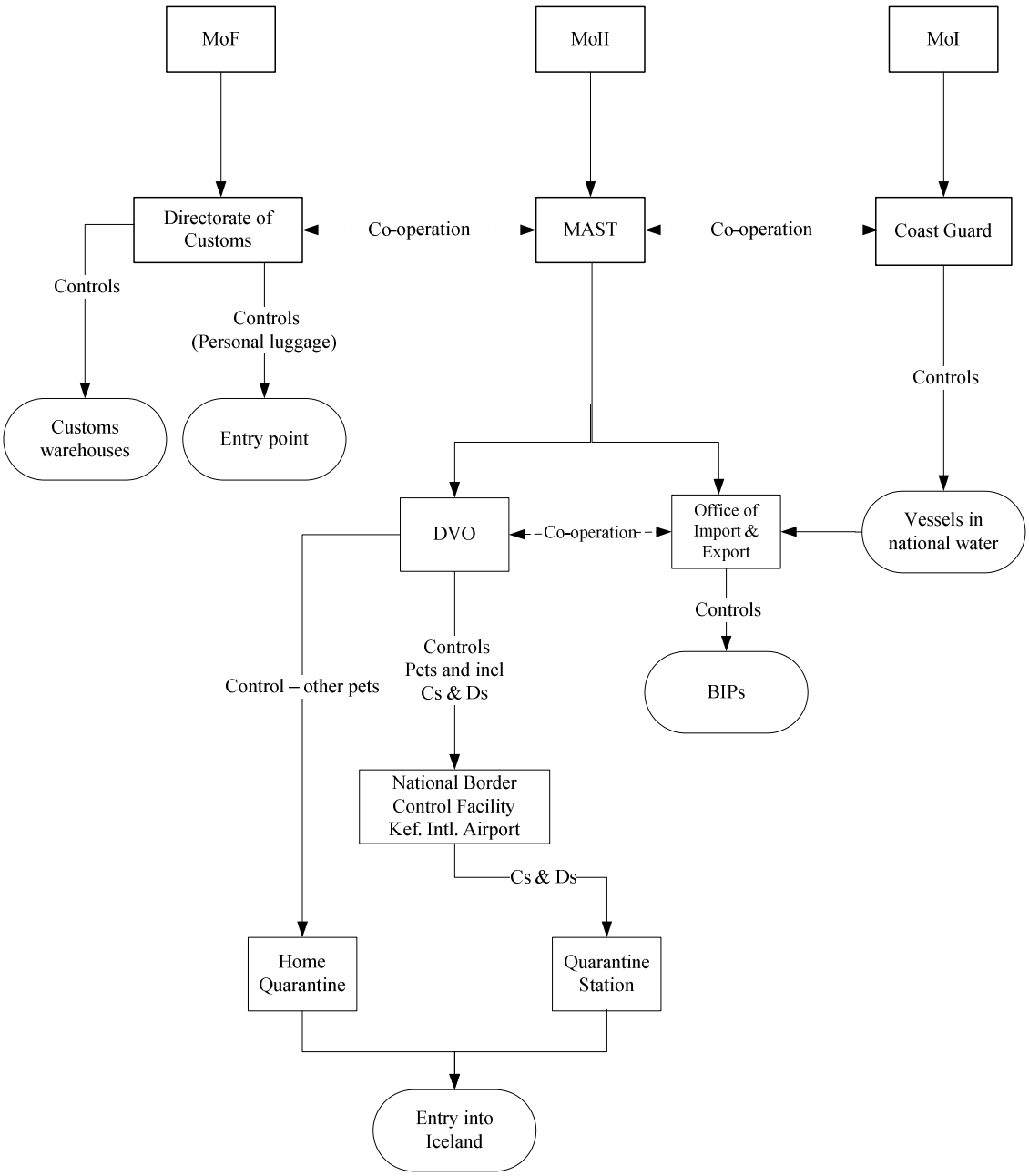
Keldur Laboratory is the NRL for Campylobacter.

Matís laboratory is the NRL for Zoonoses (Salmonella) and for microbiological analysis of LBMs.

The designated laboratory for phytoplankton/algae is the Marine Research Institute (Iceland). For marine biotoxins, samples are sent to the Marine Institute in Ireland.

Contaminants/pollutants are analysed by Matís and Eurofins laboratories.

2.3. Control system for imports of animals and food of animal origin



BIP	Border Inspection Post
DVO	District Veterinary Officer/
MAST	Icelandic Food and Veterinary Authority
MoF	Ministry of Finance
MoII	Ministry of Industries and Innovation
MoI	Ministry of the Interior

Icelandic import legislation for products of animal origin is compliant with EU import legislation. Iceland is, however, exempt from Annex I of the EEA Agreement concerning

trade in live animals other than fish and aquaculture animals. This exemption also applies to germplasm such as ova, embryos and semen.

Importation of live animals into Iceland is covered by specific Icelandic Acts. Permission for importation of live pet animals as defined by Regulation IS No 935/2004 is in the hands of MAST. Permission for importation of other live animals is in the hands of the Ministry of Industries and Innovation. For the latter, a positive recommendation by MAST is required.

Importation of raw meat and raw eggs is subject to an import permit from the Ministry of Industries and Innovation.

Veterinary checks are in line with Council Directive 91/496/EEC on the organisation of veterinary checks on animals entering the Community from third countries and Council Directive 97/78/EEC on the organisation of veterinary checks on products entering the Community from third countries.

The deadline for completion of the rejection procedure for non-compliant consignments is limited to 60 days.

The following eight BIPs are in Iceland:

Name of the BIP	**Type**	**Approval EFTA Surveillance Authority Decision 367/11/COL**	**Number of consignments received**			
			2010	**2011**	**2012**	**Transit/ transhipments**
Akureyri	Port	HC-T(1)(2)(3), NHC(16)	**2**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Hafnarfjörður	Port	HC(1)(2)(3), NHC-NT(2)(6)(16)	**38**	**34**	**46**	**0**
Húsavík	Port	HC-T(FR)(1)(2)(3)	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Keflavík	Airport	HC(2),NHC(2),O(15)	**7**	**6**	**8, 3, 1**	**150** (2010) **181** (2011) **274** (2012)
Ísafjörður	Port	HC-T(FR)(1)(2)(3)	**2**	**12**	**0**	**0**
Reykjavík (Eimskip)	Port	HC(2), NHC(2)	**219**	**245**	**214** **9**	**0**
Reykjavík (Samskip)	Port	HC-T(FR)(1)(2)(3), HC-NT(1)(2)(3), NHC-NT(2)(6)(16)	**13**	**21**	**16**	**0**
Þorlákshöfn	Port	HC-T(FR)(1)(2)(3), HC-NT(6),NHC-NT(6)	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**

Competent authorities

MAST's Office for Import and Export is responsible for control at the Border Inspection Posts (BIPs). National border control facilities are operated by MAST at Keflavik International Airport for the control of importation of pet animals (cats and dogs). The Directorate of Customs is responsible for checks of personal luggage for travellers. The Coast Guard is responsible for monitoring vessels in national waters. MAST is also in close cooperation with the Directorate of Customs as regards filtering out consignments for inspection by MAST.

Import controls

Import controls of products of animal origin and live fish from third countries is in accordance with EU legislation. For imports of food of animal origin, pre-notifications are received through the TRACES system. MAST has direct access or receives cargo manifests from freight companies for crosscheck purposes.

Consignments requiring veterinary checks by MAST are identified in the customs computer system (using the CN codes) and flagged for further attention. For cross check purposes, MAST receives lists of consignments of food of animal origin from Customs and then filters information according to the origin of the consignments: EEA or third countries.

MAST regularly organises seminars for Customs on import controls and on the different procedures for release of a consignment from BIPs, either for free circulation, for channelling, re-import or for transit procedure.

Veterinary checks on food of animal origin

The main legislation governing importation of products of animal origin are: Act No IS 55/1998 on Fishery Products; Act No IS 93/1995 on foods; Act No IS 22/1994 on control of Feed, Fertilisers and Seed, Act No IS 25/1993 on Animal Diseases and their Prevention; Regulation IS No 168/2011 on import of aquaculture animals (entry into force of Regulation (EC) No 1251/2008) and Regulation IS No 1044/2011 on Veterinary Checks on Imports of Products of Animal Origin from Third Countries.

The frequency of veterinary checks on products of animal origin is carried out according to Regulation IS No 1044/2011 that is in line with Decision 94/360/EC.

The frequency of laboratory tests on consignments is in accordance with a monitoring plan. The plan is based on the nature of the products and the risk they present, taking into account all relevant monitoring parameters, such as: frequency; number of incoming consignments; and results of previous monitoring. The monitoring plan is revised annually.

Following satisfactory documentary, identity and physical checks, a CVED (Common Veterinary Entry Document) is issued. The importer subsequently takes the clearance import documents to customs for release of their goods released.

Rejections

In the case of discrepancies noted by the inspection team, or where requirements for importation in accordance with Regulation IS No 1044/2011 (Council Directive 97/78/EC) are not met, the consignment is rejected. In case of rejection, an announcement of a pending decision of rejection is sent to the importer. The importer has

the right to object. Thereafter a decision of rejection is sent to the importer, who subsequently has the right to appeal to the MoII.

Fish – direct landing

For direct landings of fish from third country vessels, pre-notifications are received through the TRACES system. In the case of freezer vessel from third country, a captain's declaration is required, while a health certificate is required from a factory vessel.

Personal imports

Travellers may bring in food products which have been heat-treated, without a certificate (Article 10 in Regulation IS No 448/2013).

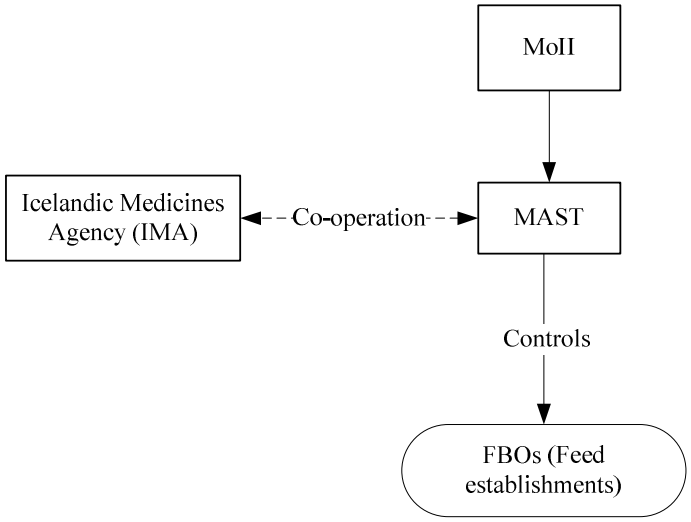
Transit / transhipments of consignments

The freight companies notify transhipments of products of animal origin to MAST. Time limits for such consignments are followed up and documented by MAST. Transhipments take place at Reykjavík Eimskip and Keflavik airport.

Customs warehouses and ship suppliers

Neither approved customs warehouses nor ship chandlers exist in Iceland.

2.4. Control system for feeding stuffs and animal nutrition



IMA	Icelandic Medicines Agency
MAST	Icelandic Food and Veterinary Authority
MoII	Ministry of Industries and Innovation
FBO	Feed Business Operator

Competent Authorities

MAST is the only CA responsible for official controls on feed (it may not assign tasks to LCAs in this area). The administrative work is carried out by MAST's Office of Food Safety and Consumer Affairs and, where appropriate, in co-operation with the MAST's Office of Animal Health and Welfare. Informal co-operation is also in place with the Icelandic Medicines Agency regarding the definition of "feed" and "medicine" where there may be an overlap and with the Customs Authorities regarding imports. Inspections are carried out by MAST according to Act No 22/1994 on control of feed, fertilisers and seeds, Regulation (EC) No 183/2005 on feed hygiene and Regulation (EC) No 882/2004 on official controls.

MAST Official controls have focused on verification of internal quality management systems and sampling for FBOs in the higher risk groups. Control of the lower risk groups is primarily based on registration, documentation and import control.

The surveillance of primary producers on farm level is part of the regular surveillance system for animal welfare and production on farms. All farms in the country will be inspected with regard to primary production of feed in the period 2011-2019.

Medicated feed controls

Iceland has implemented Council Directive 90/167/EEC laying down the conditions governing the preparation, placing on the market and use of medicated feeding stuffs in the Community. The directive was implemented through two national regulations IS No 608/2013 for production and placing on the market and use of medicated feeding stuffs for fish, crustaceans and molluscs and IS No 607/2013 of production and placing on the market of medicated feeding stuffs for animals.

The surveillance of medicated feeding stuffs is under the supervision of the Icelandic Medicines Agency. The medicines shall be mixed in pre-mixtures before they are mixed into the feed that is combined with normal feed. The preparation of the medicated feeding stuffs shall only be done by specially authorised feed operators.

Enforcement

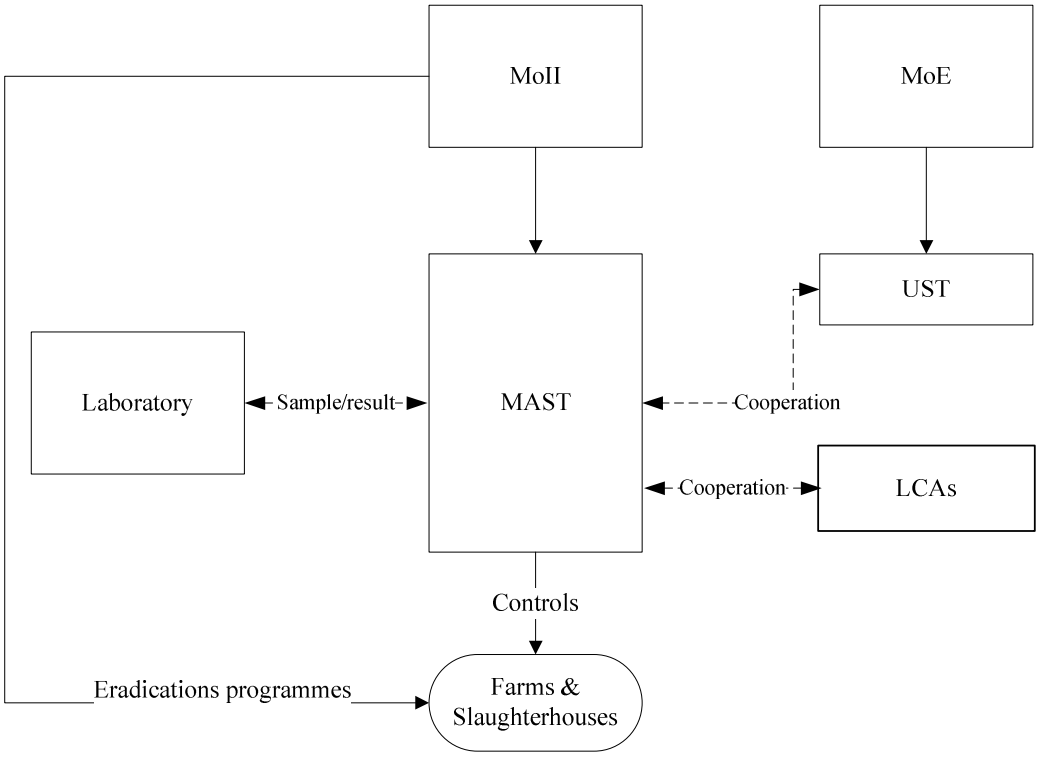
The legal basis for sanctions in cases of infringement is contained in Act No 22/1994 on control of feed, fertilisers and seeds. Documented procedures are in place in the MAST Quality Manual on actions taken in cases of infringements.

Laboratories

MAST cooperates with two laboratories for analyses of feed:

- LUFA *Nord-West Institut für Futtermittel* in Germany can undertake a range of analyses, in their own laboratories or contract laboratories. It is accredited by *Deutscher Akkreditierungs Rat* (DAR). The scope of accreditation covers all methods used, except for fluorine analyses for which method - CEN/TC 327 N620 (*Entwurf*) is used.
- Syni Laboratory Service is used for analyses of *Salmonella*. It is accredited for analysis of most common substances and microorganisms in accordance with the IST EN ISO/IEC 17025 standard. The laboratory analyses *Salmonella* by methods: NMKL Nr. 71, 5. edition 1999 and Vidas Salmonella 30702.

2.5. Control system for Transmissible Spongiform Encephalopathy (TSE)



LCAs	Municipal Environmental and Public Health Offices
MAST	Icelandic Food and Veterinary Authority
MoE	Ministry of Environment
MoII	Ministry of Industries and Innovation
UST	Environment Agency

Competent authorities

MAST is the CA for all issues concerning TSE, including import controls, animal health controls, surveillance, monitoring and slaughterhouse controls. The Environment Agency (UST) is the CA for issues concerning disposal of contagious animal waste. UST co-operates with MAST which has an overall responsibility for the prevention of spread of animal diseases. In case of TSE the LCAs shall in co-operation with UST and MAST recommend how and where a contagious waste will be disposed and how the transport of the waste shall be carried out. The LCAs will also control that the process of the disposal and cleaning of equipment and vehicles, are in line with the recommendation.

Regulation (EC) No 999/2001 on TSE with 38 amendments was transposed with Regulation IS No 41/2012 with the exception of feeding of fish meal to ruminants, certain provisions related to TSE eradication.

Epidemio-surveillance

BSE has never been detected in Iceland. Since 2000 a survey has been carried out annually. Samples are taken at slaughterhouses from cattle over 24 months of age and cattle displaying behavioural or clinical signs consistent with BSE. In 2004 and again in 2008 Iceland was recognised as a negligible BSE risk country, by the OIE International

Committee. According to the EEA JCD of October 2007, an agreement was made for Iceland to implement TSE legislation Regulation (EC) No 999/2001 with derogation from the requirements to breed for genetic resistance (Iceland has an eradication policy – see below). According to the agreement, only lambs that are free of the VRQ gene may be used for repopulation.

Scrapie has been endemic in the country since 1878. A decision was made in 1986 to start an eradication programme. Areas where scrapie has been detected are kept under special surveillance for 20 years. Samples are taken annually from 3000 sheep at slaughter and sheep displaying clinical signs compatible with scrapie. The farmer is fully compensated for his loss for at least the two years that the farm must remain depopulated of sheep. Disinfection procedures carried out on the farm involve removal of all interior wooden material, hay and sheep manure from the sheep houses and their safe disposal. This is followed by disinfection.

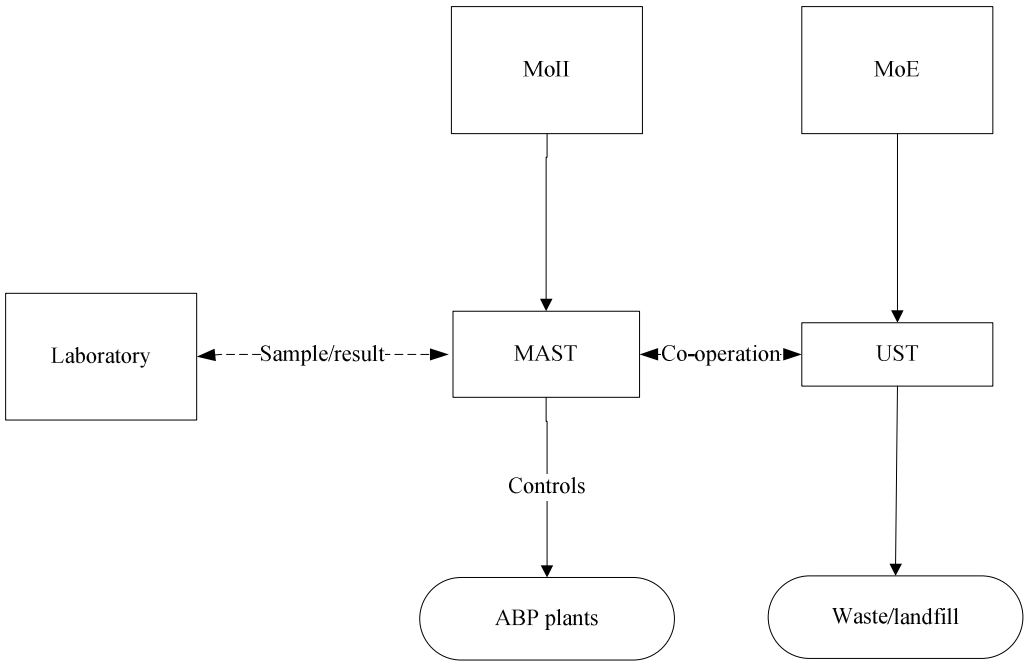
Total Feed Ban

Since 1968, it has been prohibited to import meat and bone meal and greaves for use in feeding stuffs for livestock (except pet food). The current legislation regarding import ban of all meat and bone meal is article 10 of Act No 25/1993. There has been a ban on feeding meat and bone meal (MBM) to ruminants since 1978 and all food producing animals since 2001. Fish-meal is readily available and is used as a protein source for food producing animals instead of MBM. Almost all compound feed for livestock is produced domestically. The main importation is of additives, premixes and pure feed ingredients. There have been no registered imports of compound feedstuffs since 1968.

Laboratories

The Keldur Veterinary Institute is the NRL for transmissible spongiform encephalopathies (TSEs) and is responsible for analysing samples taken by MAST officers in the field or in slaughterhouses. Keldur uses the Biorad system for routine analyses. All suspicious samples are also tested using Western Blot and Immuno-Histochemical methods. Some samples are sent to CRL for TSE – Veterinary Laboratories Agency (VLA) in Waybridge in the UK for confirmation. Keldur Veterinary Institute is accredited by SWEDAC for these analyses and takes part in ring or proficiency tests.

2.6. Control system for Animal By-Products (ABP)



MAST	Icelandic Food and Veterinary Authority
MoE	Ministry of the Environment
MoII	Ministry of Industries and Innovation
UST	Environment Agency

Competent Authorities

MAST is the CA for animal-by-products. The Environment Agency (UST) is the CA for issues concerning disposal of contagious animal waste. UST co-operates with MAST as it has overall responsibility for the prevention of spread of animal diseases.

Regulation (EC) No 1774/2002 laying down health rules concerning ABPs not intended for human consumption, has been implemented by Regulation IS No 108/2010. The regulation entered into force on 1 March 2010, except for the provisions on ABPs from terrestrial animals, which entered into force on 1 November 2011. Iceland may decide to use a derogation for remote areas (material when at the time of the disposal the SRM has not been removed (category 1 material), category 2 material and category 3 material may be disposed as waste by burning or burial on site). However, the definition of a remote area still needs to be established.

MAST issues approval for fish meal plants, MBM plants, feed plants using ABP, pet food plants, technical plants and composting plants on the basis of an inspection of the premises and the own-check system. An updated list of approved ABP establishments exists and is published on the MAST website.

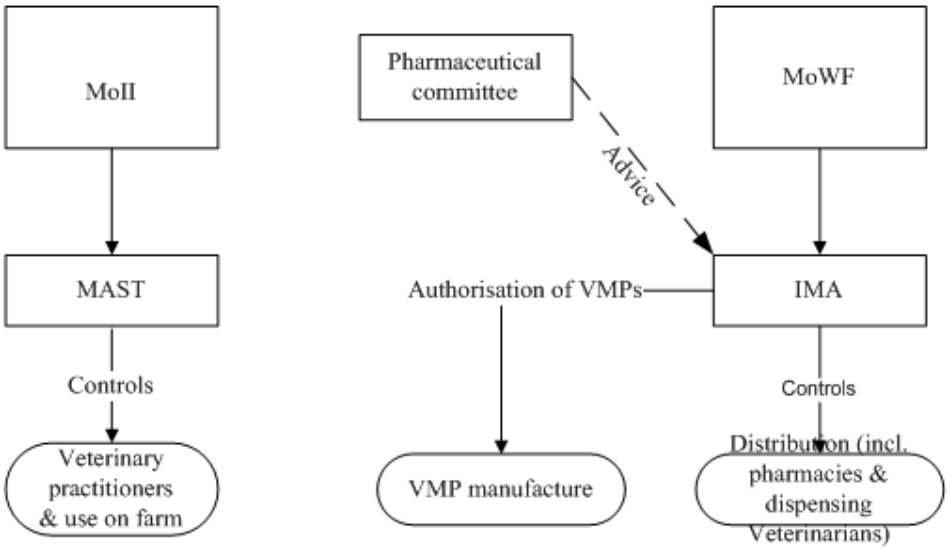
MAST is responsible for the official control of fish meal plants, MBM plants, feed plants using ABP, pet food plants, technical plants and composting plants. Home slaughter is permitted in Iceland. All waste shall be delivered to a facility holding a valid permit to

handle waste according to Article 10 of the Waste Act No. 55/2003. However there is not a complete system for collection of home slaughter waste and fallen stock (with exceptions in populated areas). MAST has issued commercial documents and guidelines for the movement of ABPs.

Iceland lacks incineration capacity for carcasses potentially infected with TSE. Catering waste is currently disposed in landfill or subject to composting.

2.7. Control system for veterinary medicinal products (VMP) and residues

Veterinary Medicinal Products (VMP)



IMA	Icelandic Medicines Agency
MAST	Icelandic Food and Veterinary Authority
MoWF	Ministry of Welfare
MoII	Ministry of Industries and Innovation
VMP	Veterinary Medicinal Products

Competent Authorities

The Minister of Welfare is responsible for the implementation of legislation on VMPs.

Controls on the production, distribution and use of VMPs are divided between the Icelandic Medicines Agency (IMA) and MAST. IMA is responsible for licensing of, and official controls on, manufacture and distribution of VMP to pharmacy level, while MAST is responsible for the control of VMP use by veterinary practitioners and on farms.

Authorisation of VMP

In accordance with the Medicinal Products Act, the IMA, an independent regulatory authority under the auspices of the MoWF, issues marketing authorisations for medicines. In most cases this is done in collaboration with regulatory authorities in the EEA.

In accordance with the Medicinal Products Act, the Pharmaceutical Committee serves as the advisory committee of the Agency. The Committee comprises seven persons with expertise in VMPs and pharmaceutics.

PVPs can make a request to a VMP wholesaler to import EU approved VMPs. This import needs to be pre-approved by IMA which seeks a statement from MAST.

Prohibited substances

Regulation IS No 539/2000 on the authorisation of veterinarians to prescribe medicine establishes the provisions for prohibition of the use of certain substances. The legal basis for the Regulation is Act No 93/1994 on Medicinal Products. Chapter II of the Regulation contains a list of substances prohibited for use as animal treatments.

Official controls on marketing/use

The IMA is responsible for the control on manufacturing and distribution of VMPs. MAST supervises veterinary practitioners and controls the use of veterinary medicinal products according to Article 11 of Act No 93/1994 on Medicinal Products**.**

Control of VMPs at wholesale and retail level

According to IMA internal procedures, large wholesalers should be inspected every three years and smaller ones every three to five years. There is a checklist for use during inspections of wholesalers which includes checks of the VMPs and purchases by PVPs.

VMPs are distributed mainly *via* practicing veterinarians who purchase VMPs from the wholesalers for use in their own practice and operate veterinary pharmacies selling VMPs to animal owners. Small quantities of VMPs are also distributed through other pharmacies. Retailers are required to be inspected every four to ten years. Checklists are used during inspection of retailers and veterinary practitioners operating veterinary pharmacies.

Feed mills

Production and distribution of medicated feed is permitted in Iceland. IMA is responsible for control and authorisation for manufacturers and distributors of medicated feed.

Private veterinary practitioners (PVPs) and farms

MAST is responsible for official control on the proper use and storage of medicines on farms. Animal keepers are obliged to keep records on the health status of the animals and their medical treatment in a herd book for at least ten years.

Farmers in remote areas may store/administer drugs under specified conditions if the farmer has a contract with a PVP for the supply of the drugs and the PVP has permission from the CVO.

MAST is also responsible for the controls on the use of VMPs by PVPs. PVPs are required to enter their use of certain VMPs listed in Regulation (EC) 1950/2006 into the database for equidea (FENGUR) with withdrawal times of six months.

However, a new database (HEILSA), which includes information on animal health and veterinary treatment of horses and cattle has been implemented. HEILSA is an internet based computer system in which the practising veterinarians are obliged to register their prescription of medicines to animals used for food production. It was launched in the beginning of June 2011. There are three types of access to the system:

a) Access for private practising veterinarians,

b) Access for district veterinary officers and veterinary specialists at the Icelandic Food and Veterinary Authority (MAST), and

c) Administrative access by the chief veterinary officer, the veterinary officer responsible for the control of prescription of veterinary medicines, the veterinary officer responsible for the development of the system and the programmer.

The system is developed by the farmers' union IT department in cooperation with MAST and operated according to instructions from MAST.

In cases where veterinarians are not fulfilling the requirements concerning registration in Heilsa the Ministry of Industries and Innovation can take appropriate measures against the veterinarian. In worst cases, the veterinarian would lose his license to practice as a veterinarian.

Usage of HEILSA

a) Private practising veterinarians

Within three days after a visit the private practising veterinarians shall register the date of the visit, the identification of the animals, diagnoses, and type and amount of medicines used. If the treatment includes a medicine which requires a temporary ban of slaughter or milk delivery, the veterinarian is obliged to inform the animal owner about the withdrawal period by a written notification and register the dates in HEILSA within 24 hours. The veterinarian shall also enter information if he has ordered further treatment, including instructions for use and has the opportunity to enter, the expiry date for the medicine and lot number. Fig. 1 shows the main registration window in HEILSA. The veterinarians can look up a particular animal or a farm and see all registered diagnoses and treatments, but are not able to see which veterinarians entered the data.

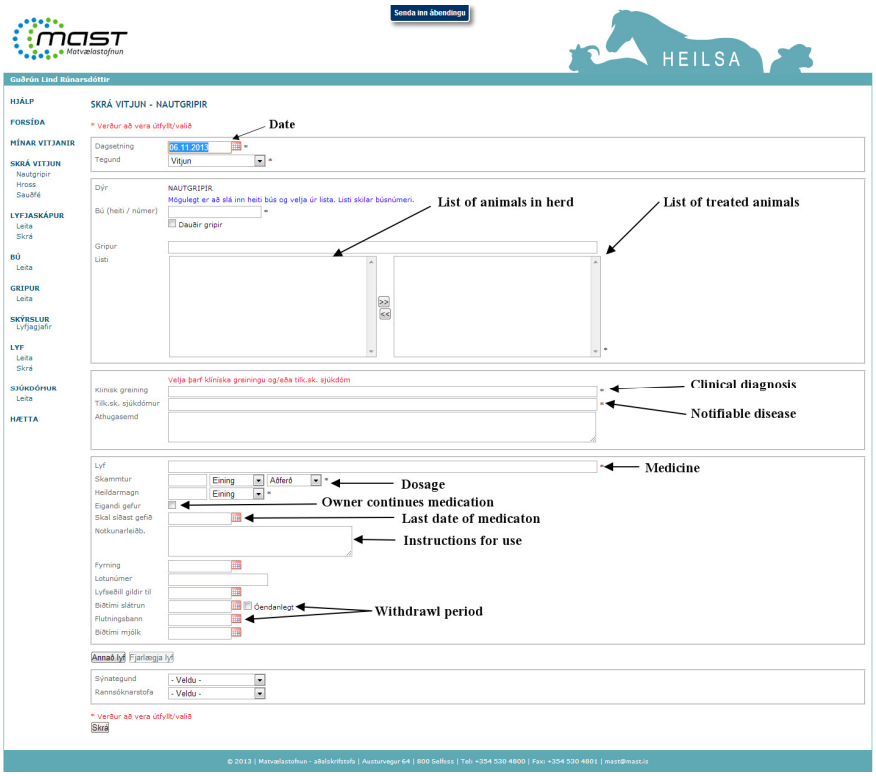
b) District veterinary officers and veterinary specialists at MAST

In addition to the above mentioned possibilities for application, the DVOs and veterinary specialists at MAST can look up certain diagnoses or medicines for a particular district or the whole country. They can also display a list of animals which are within the withdrawal period for slaughter or delivering of milk.

c) The officer responsible for the control of prescription of veterinary medicines at MAST

The officer at MAST who is responsible for the control of prescription of veterinary medicines, can in addition to the above described usage, display a list of medicines each veterinarian has prescribed.

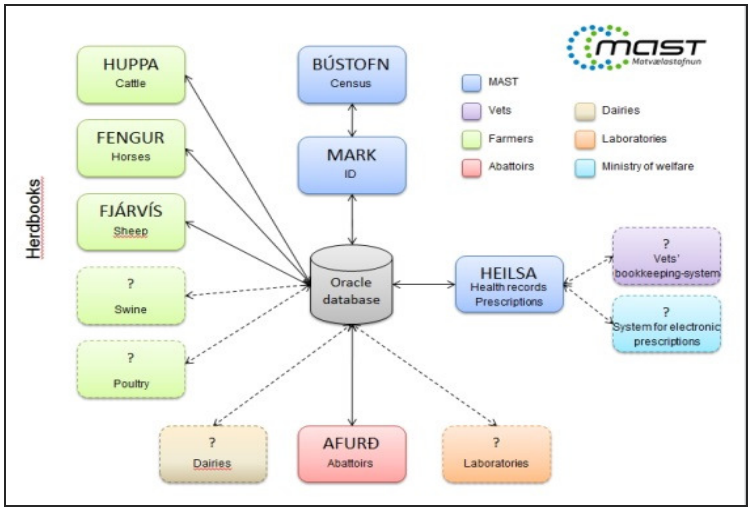
Window for registration of disease diagnosis and prescription of medicines.



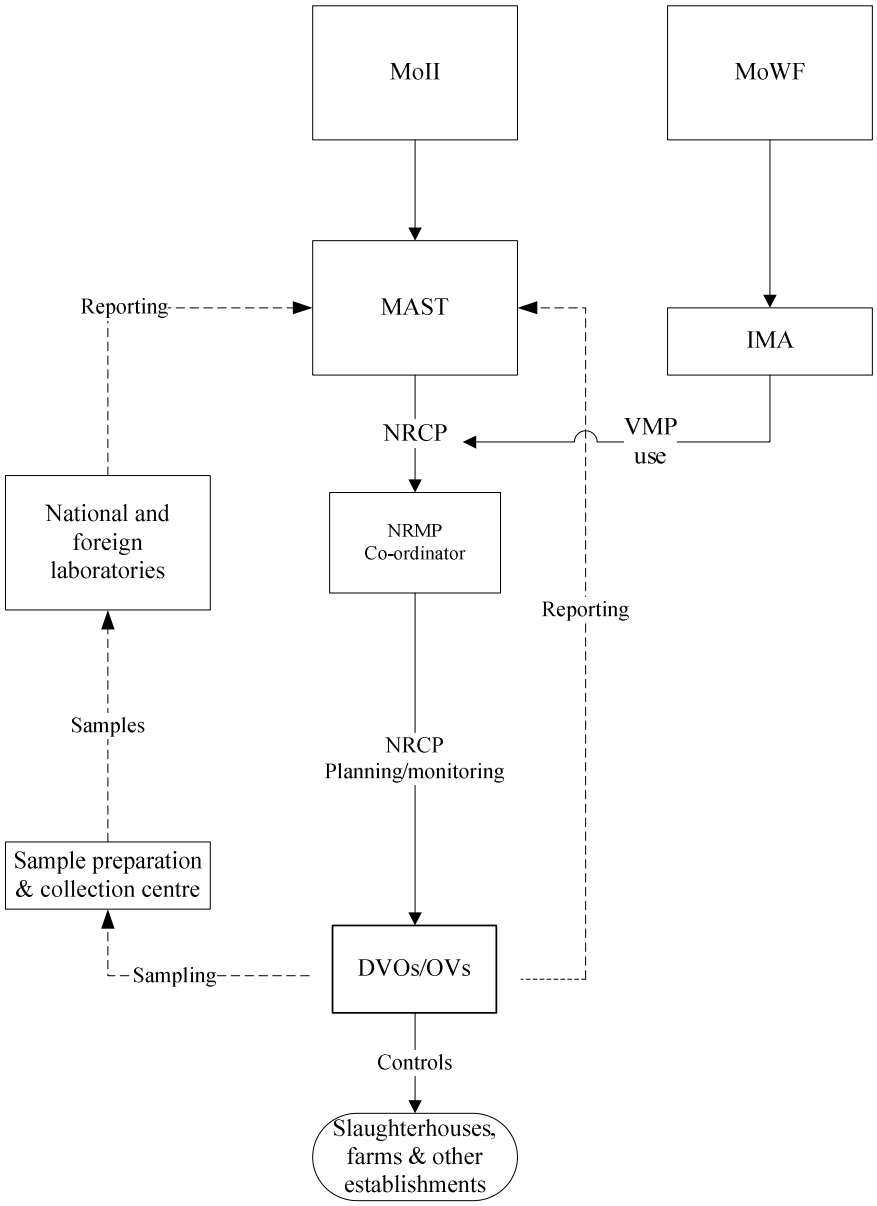
Links to other systems

HEILSA is linked to MARK, the system in which the registration of animals' ID is handled. MARK is on the other hand linked to BÚSTOFN, a system which contains information about number and locations of animals. In a near future HEILSA will also be connected to various other systems, e.g. the farmers electronic herd books and the computer systems of the abattoirs, laboratories, dairies etc. and the aim is also to make the electronic prescriptions made in HEILSA legal. To make the registration easier for the veterinarians, a bridge between HEILSA and the system which veterinarians use for their bookkeeping, will be made. An overview of the connections of the various systems is shown in fig. 2.

Links between the various computer systems



Residues



DVOs/OVs	District Veterinary Officers/Official Veterinarians
IMA	Icelandic Medicines Agency
MAST	Icelandic Food and Veterinary Authority
MoII	Ministry of Industries and Innovation
MoWF	Ministry of Welfare
NRCP	National Residue Control Plan
NRMP	National Residue Monitoring Plan
VMP	Veterinary Medicinal Products

Competent authorities

MAST is responsible for residues monitoring in live animals and animal products. The IMA has an input into the NRMP based on their data on VMP use.

Official controls on residues

Implementation of the National Residue Monitoring Plan (NRMP)

The NRMP is based on total national production and the requirements of Council Directive 96/23/EC. The annual monitoring plan and the results are submitted annually to the Authority. MAST is responsible for supervision of the NRMP. The sampling plan is reviewed and evaluated annually. This takes into account the level of risk for residues in certain areas and animals.

Other residue control programmes including pre-export testing

MAST operates a monitoring programme for contaminants in feed. Dairy plants operate own-control programmes for antibacterial substances (every delivery is tested). Non-compliant results can be traced back to each farm and evidence of follow up investigations by the dairy plants must be reported to the district veterinary officer.

Follow up of non- compliant results of official samples

In the case of non-compliant results, the MAST NRMP co-ordinator contacts the relevant DVO for follow-up.

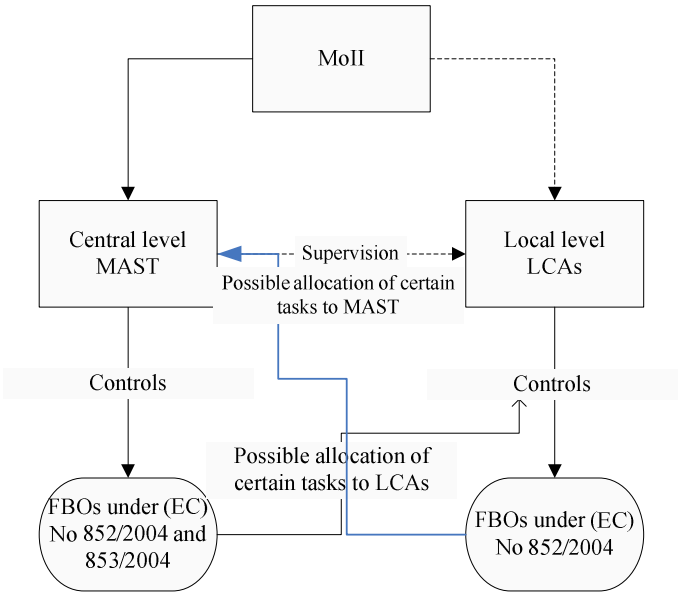
Laboratories

Six laboratories (one in Iceland and five MS laboratories) analyse samples for the Icelandic NRMP. MAST operates a dedicated sample collection and preparation centre located at the premises of the Institute for Experimental Pathology at Keldur.

Summary of testing performed under the NRMP

Laboratory	**Analysis**
Matís laboratory:	Chemical elements.
Norges veterinærhögskole:	Toltrazuril, flumixin in muscle.
Livsmedelsverket Sweden:	Antibiotics, Stilbenes, Steroids, RALs, Thyrostats, Beta-agonists, Chloramphenicol, Avermectines, Benzimidazoles, Anticoccidials, NSAIDs, Corticosteroids
SVA Sweden:	Promazines, Mycotoxins
Eurofins labs:	PCBs, chlorinated and phosphorus containing organic compounds.
Födevarestyrelsen Denmark:	Analysis in fish from aquaculture excl. chemical elements.

2.8. Control system for foodstuffs and food hygiene



MAST	Icelandic Food and Veterinary Authority
MoII	Ministry of Industries and Innovation
FBOs	Food Business Operators
LCAs	Municipal Environmental and Public Health Offices

Competent authorities

The MoII is responsible for legislation on food safety, while the MoE is responsible for legislation on environmental protection and general hygiene. MAST is responsible for the supervision of LCA activities regarding food safety. In general, the LCAs are supervised by MAST although it has no direct legal power over the LCAs and may not give direct instructions or intervene in their day-to-day running. However, in cases of food borne disease, MAST may intervene directly. According to the Icelandic Food Act No 93/1995 MAST can also issue guidelines for specific areas that the LCAs must adopt. MAST is the CA for all FBOs approved according to regulation (EC) No 853/2004 and the LCAs are the CA for all FBOs that fall under the scope of regulation (EC) No 852/2004.

Official controls of food premises

Each LCA develops an annual risk based control plan which is submitted to MAST before 1 December of each year. MAST compiles this information (i.e. the 10 LCA plans) to obtain an overview and facilitate a comparison between the LCAs in relation to: the number of FBOs to be inspected; frequency of inspections; and the number of samples to be taken for analysis.

A new risk classification and performance evaluation system for the LCAs will be implemented in 2014 as well as new documented procedures an inspection manual for official controls. MAST and the LCAs are jointly working on the preparations for the implementation. As of yet there is no harmonised national register or database of food establishments as each LCA has its own register.

Good Hygiene Practice Guides (GHP)

MAST, in cooperation with the LCAs, has issued general guidelines on Good Hygiene Practice. Several other guidelines have been issued and they are all available on the MAST website. These guidelines include: small waterworks, personal hygiene, guidelines for packaging rooms etc.

Potable water

The Ministry of Industries and Innovation and the Ministry for the Environment and Natural Resources are responsible for the implementation and application of EEA legislation related to official controls of the quality of water used and produced by the food industry. Directive 98/83/EC was implemented into the Icelandic internal legal order by Regulation IS No 536/2001, which entered into force on 28 June 2001. According to Article 12 of that Regulation, LCAs are responsible for official control under MAST supervision. The ten LCAs are responsible within their municipalities for the surveillance of quality of water used and produced for/by the food industry. MAST is responsible for supervision and coordination as well as issuing guidelines and general information. The LCAs also play an important role concerning provisions related to the necessary protection of the bodies of water used for the abstraction of drinking water and shall designate protective zones. LCAs can restrict the use of land and use and storage of polluting or dangerous substances in relation to abstraction sites for drinking water. LCAs are responsible for the implementation of Regulation IS No 797/1999 on the protection of groundwater and Regulation IS No 804/1999 on the protection of water from nitrogen compounds from agriculture and other businesses under the supervision of UST. LCAs must for instance monitor nitrates in both surface water and ground water that is used for extraction of drinking water. As part of the implementation of the Water Framework Directive bodies of water used for the abstraction of drinking water have been identified (>10 m^3/day or serving >50 persons). UST is responsible for ensuring that the requirements of WFD (2000/60/EC) are met, e.g. the monitoring of surface water bodies used for the extraction of >100 m^3/of potable water pr. day and the establishment of monitoring network (surveillance and operational monitoring) for groundwater bodies identified as being at risk of not achieving the environmental objectives set out.

Food contact materials

The Ministry of Industries and Innovation is responsible for the legislation on food contact materials in Iceland. Official control of food contact materials business operators (producers and importers) is under the responsibility of the 10 municipal control districts, the Local Competent Authorities (LCAs) within their respective regions. In the end of 2013 an amendment to the food act 93/1995 was made (Act No 143/2013) to clarify further the role of the LCAs regarding official control of FCM producers and importers. The official control of users of food contact materials (food business operators) is the responsibility of the respective competent authority that is responsible for the main activities of the establishment, i.e. either LCAs (retail level, food of non-animal origin establishments) or MAST (food of animal origin establishments). MAST is in charge of coordination and supervision of LCAs, issues guidelines and is responsible for ensuring a harmonised approach for the controls by the LCAs. Some training has been provided by MAST on the subject for relevant LCA and MAST staff and further training and issuing of guidelines is foreseen in 2014-2015.

RASFF

Iceland has been a full member of the RASFF system since 1994 with MAST as the National contact point (NCP). The system ensures that urgent notifications are sent, received and responded to quickly. NCP is on duty 24/7.

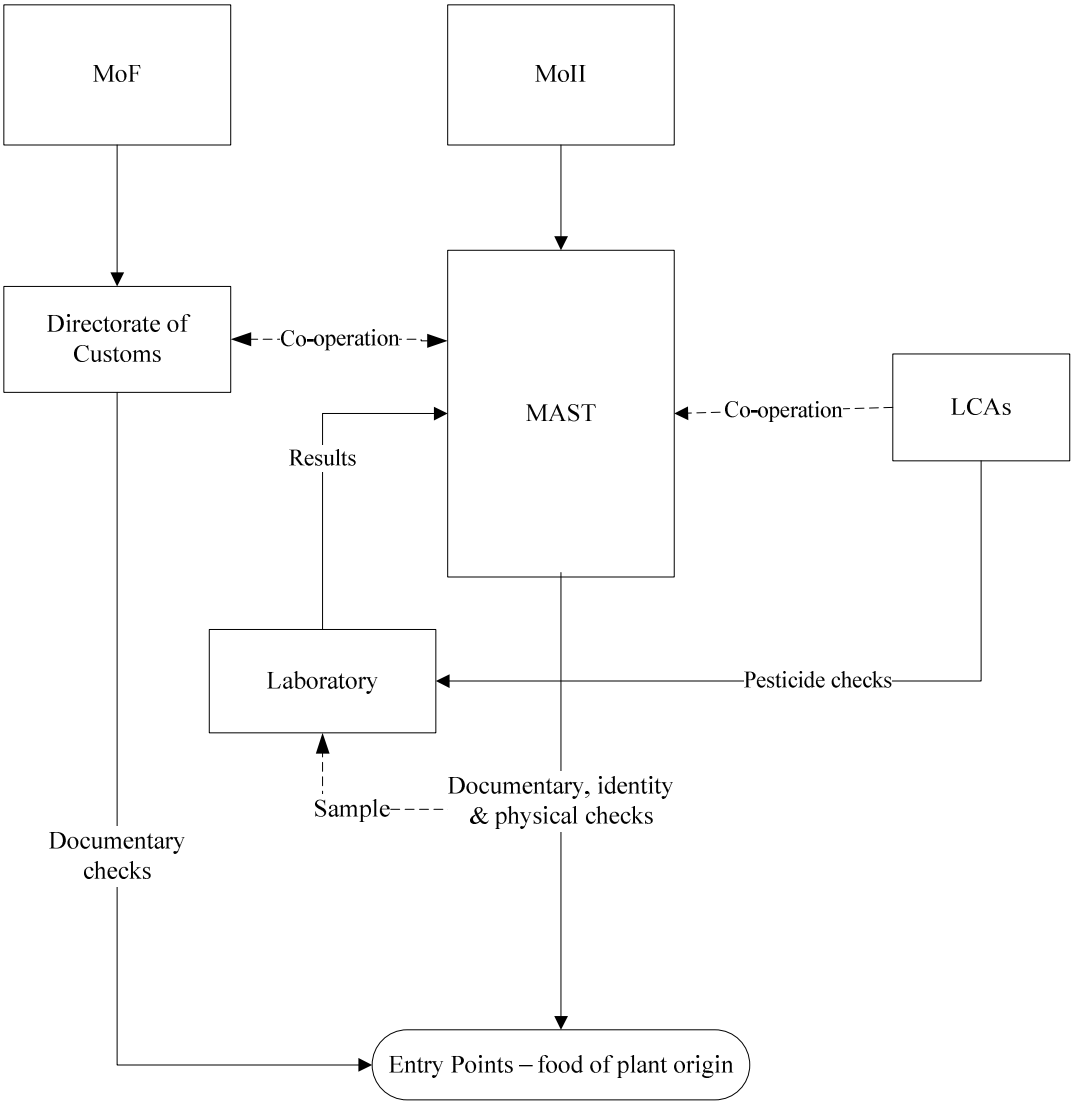
The NCP ensures the immediate transmission of information provided by national food and feed control authorities through the RASFF upstream to the Commissions RASFF contact point via ESA.

If a product has already been imported, action is taken to eliminate the hazard to human or animal health. NCP sends notification to the LCAs or the appropriate unit within MAST and co-ordinates the action taken (e.g. checks on the domestic market, recall and withdrawal of the product by the distributor). The investigation must take into account the distribution of the products and the nature of the notification. Details of incidents are published on MAST´s website and sent to the press. In serious cases, an announcement is sent to the Chief Epidemiologist in Iceland. Iceland's response is conveyed to the EEA Member States *via* the RASFF system (iRASFF).

Laboratories

MAST has a contract with Matís laboratory for analysis of official samples for the most common food pathogens. Two private laboratories in Iceland analyse samples for food and feed businesses and some official control samples. There is a lack of laboratory capacity for food contact materials.

2.9. Control system for imports of food of plant origin



LCAs Municipal Environmental and Public Health Offices
MAST Icelandic Food and Veterinary Authority
MoF Ministry of Finance
MoII Ministry of Industries and Innovation

Competent authorities

The Office of Import and Export of MAST is responsible for import controls on food of non-animal origin in co-operation with Customs. LCAs are involved only if food is contaminated. In special cases the Ministry may grant exemptions from the provisions of the import regulation to allow import of prohibited commodities.

Import controls

The main priorities for controls on imported foodstuffs are a) monitoring of pesticide residues (sampling allocated to one of the LCAs by informal agreement), b) participation in the Rapid Alert System for Food and Feed (RASFF) and c) documentary checks on foodstuffs where specific import restrictions have been laid down in EEA Decisions or an import permit is required.

MAST co-operates with Customs to ensure that products subject to import restrictions are not imported without documentary checks by MAST prior to import. However, MAST has restricted access to the customs database (an old MS-DOS based system).

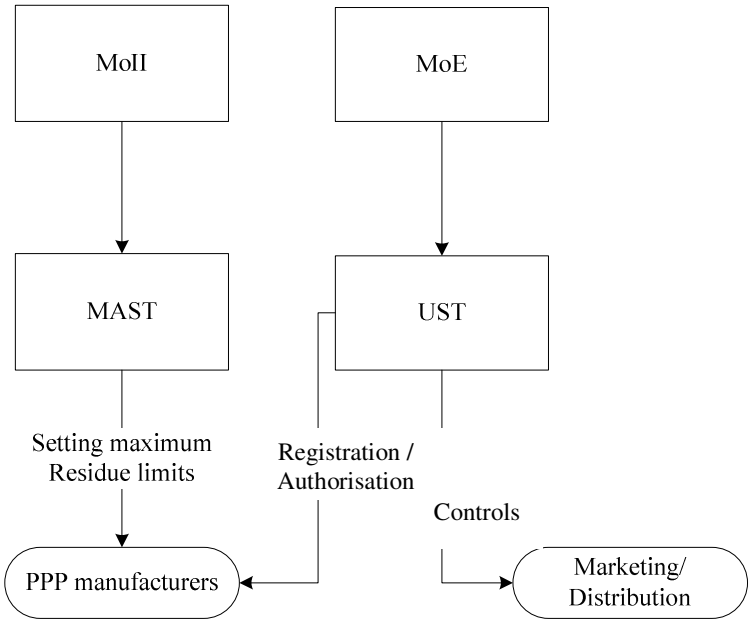
MAST charges fees for approval of the import of specific products (identified by tariff codes laid down in the relevant EEA Decisions).

MAST has carried out physical checks at the premises of one FBO of imported food of non-animal origin. Only one physical check has been carried out at the premises of the FBO since the beginning of 2011. MAST inspects food of non-animal origin at the facilities of the BIPs. Further, the list will be published on MAST´s homepage (cf. Regulation (EU) No 669/2009 articles 4 and 5). There are very few imports from third countries of food of non-animal origin to Iceland. Only about 10-15 CEDs are sent to the Competent Authority (CA), office of import and export annually. Samples have been taken at BIPs according to the frequency listed in Annex 1 of Regulation (EU) No 669/2009 or other implemented EU import regulations regarding PONAO. This was done with separation in time to avoid cross-contamination with food of animal origin. All samples taken for analyses were packaged consumer units.

Laboratories

The CA contract with the Matís laboratory covers the analysis of official samples for the most common food pathogens. The CA also subsidises the costs of analysis of samples taken by the LCAs in co-ordinated control projects. Samples are sent to Analycen or SLV in Sweden for the analysis of mycotoxins.

2.10 Control system for plant protection products (PPP) and residues



MAST	Icelandic Food and Veterinary Authority
MoE	Ministry of Environment
MoII	Ministry of Industries and Innovation
PPPs	Plant Protection Products
UST	Environment Agency

Competent authorities

Plant protection products must be granted an authorisation by the Environment Agency (UST) before they are placed on the market according to the chemicals act No 61/2013. According to transitional provision II of the chemical act, registrants that, at the date of entry into force (i.e. 17 April 2013), were holders of a valid registration for any product/-s listed in Iceland can, within one year from the entry into force, notify if they wish, for any product registered, that it would be granted a temporary registration for marketing and use in Iceland. Such a temporary registration will be valid until the product, containing the active substance in question has to be re-evaluated. A regulation for granting mutual recognition for authorisations already granted within the EEA-area is under preparation. With the implementation of Regulation (EU) No 1107/2009, that regulation will apply concerning the placing of plant protection products on the market in Iceland.

Official controls on marketing/use of pesticides

The marketing of plant protection products for professional use has to be notified to the Environment Agency (UST). A user permit issued by UST is required for professional use of plant protection products. Import statistics on pesticides are collected by UST through the inspection of invoices from distributors at the time of customs clearance.

Distributors must provide information on sales of plant protection products for professional use.

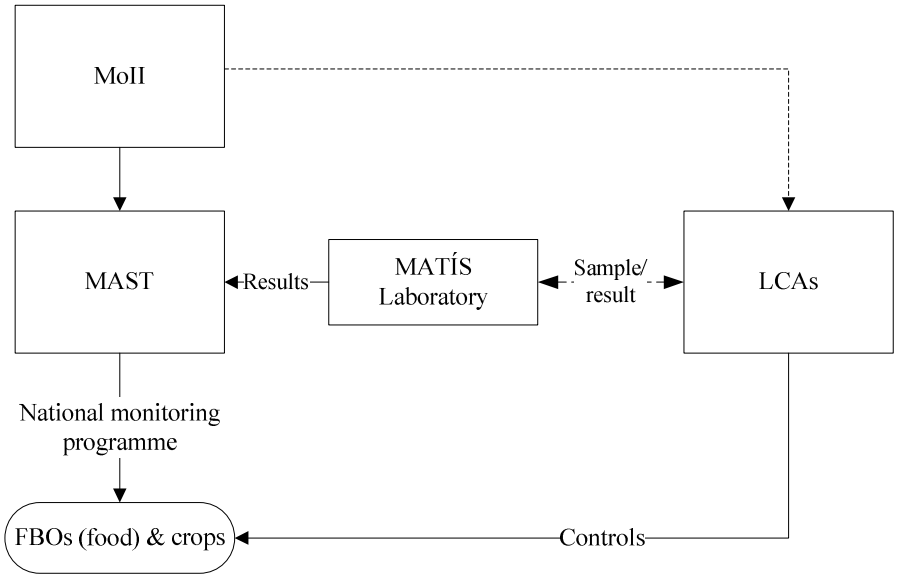
The Environment Agency isresponsible for controls on marketing of pesticides and implements a market surveillance plan. Products may be removed from the market if not registered or labelled correctly. The

The register of pesticides is available at UST´s website. There are no controls at farm level and there are no laboratory checks on active ingredients.

Obsolete pesticides

The UST can confiscate any obsolete pesticides found on the market. Stocks of obsolete pesticides are treated as hazardous waste.

Residues



FBOs	Food Business Operators
LCAs	Local CAs (independent municipal environment and public health authorities)
MAST	Icelandic Food and Veterinary Authority
MoII	Ministry of Industries and Innovation

Competent authorities

The Ministry of Industries and Innovation (MoII) is responsible for setting maximum residue limits of pesticides and control of pesticide residues. MAST is responsible for pesticide residue monitoring programmes. The sampling is carried out by the LCA in Reykjavik.

Official controls on residues

Sampling and monitoring plans

A multiannual sampling plan for pesticides residues, drawn up by MAST, is in place for the national monitoring programme. The sampling plan is based on import volumes and

domestic production and past results from monitoring programme. It takes account of the pesticide residues most often analysed in a particular product and the co-ordinated EU monitoring programme.

Import controls for pesticides are the responsibility of MAST. However for practical purposes, Reykjavik LCA, under an informal agreement with MAST, carries out all sampling and enforcement as almost all products are channelled through Reykjavik. An annual sampling plan, based on the multi-annual sampling plan, is drawn up by MAST. Samples are taken at warehouses in Reykjavik and occasionally at retail level. Each year some 280 samples of fruit and vegetables are taken. Some 25% of samples are from domestic production.

Enforcement

When a pesticide residue exceeds the MRL, a new sample must be analysed to confirm the result. Enforcement action is taken if the pesticide residues in the repeat sample exceed the MRL. Provisions on MRLs are contained in Regulation IS No 672/2008 on maximum levels of pesticide residues in food and feed, based on EU legislation.

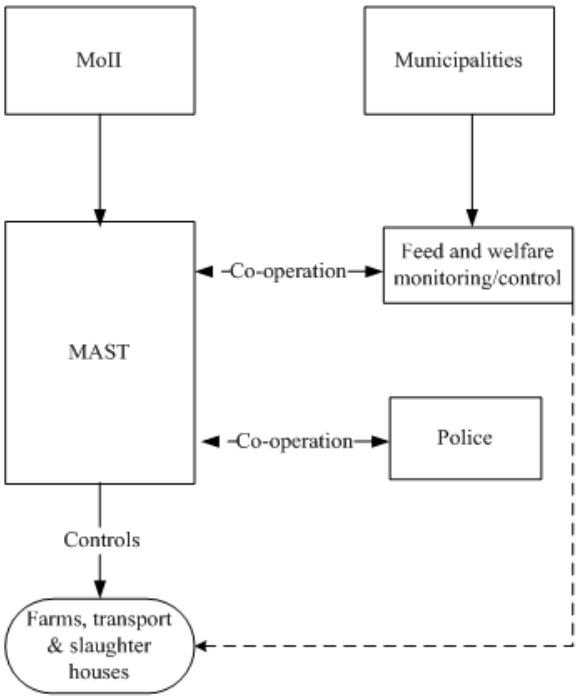
Export certification

There is no export of food of plant origin from Iceland.

Laboratories

Analysis of some pesticide residues is performed by Matís laboratory but a limiting factor in the pesticide residue monitoring is a lack of necessary equipment. No laboratory in Iceland has the capability to measure all residues.

2.11. Control system for animal welfare



MAST Icelandic Food and Veterinary Authority
MoII Ministry of Industries and Innovation

Competent authorities

MAST is responsible for animal welfare and the application of the Animal Welfare Act (IS) No 55/2013. Iceland is not obliged to implement the EU *acquis* regarding animal welfare except rules concerning protection of animals at the time of killing. Regulation (EC) No 1099/2009 on humane slaughter has been transposed with Regulation IS No 911/2012. Official controls of animal welfare at time of killing are carried out on the spot by OVs.

Regulation (EC) No 1/2005 on transport of animals is not applicable under the EEA Agreement but MoII and MAST have finalised a draft regulation which is harmonised to a large extent with Council Regulation (EC) No 1/2005 on the transport of animals, including a registration system for licensed hauliers.

3 CURRENT STATUS OF PROGRESS IN IMPLEMENTATION OF RECOMMENDATIONS

Summary of missions and follow-up status of recommendations

The EFTA Surveillance Authority (the Authority) regularly conducts missions to Iceland to evaluate compliance with relevant EEA legislation. Article 45 (5) (a) of *Regulation (EC) No 882/2004 on official controls performed to ensure the verification of compliance with feed and food law, animal health and animal welfare rules*, requires that EEA states take appropriate follow-up actions in the light of recommendations resulting from the Authority controls. In relation to missions carried out by the Authority in Iceland, recommendations are issued in mission reports, addressing shortcomings identified where Iceland is requested to present action plans to the Authority, detailing the actions taken or planned to rectify the identified shortcomings. The Authority evaluates these action plans and systematically monitors their implementation through a number of follow-up activities including conducting a general follow-up missions. Iceland shall continuously provide information on progress of open recommendations and, following assessment by the Authority, this may result in an update of the follow-up status of recommendations. All Authority mission reports are available on the Authority website (www.eftasurv.int).

This part of the country profile gives an overview of missions (table 1 and table 2) carried out by the Authority in the period from May 2010 to January 2013. Table 3 presents an overview of number and status of all issued recommendations from Authority missions conducted in this period, including assessment of status of progress. The aim is to provide a summary of progress on the implementation of recommendations. In the following chapters related to specific control systems, recommendations identified by the Authority and addressed during a general follow up mission in December 2013, including also other recommendations where the deadlines for notified corrective actions have not passed, are listed indicating the Authority's assessment of actions taken by Iceland.

For the purpose of assessment the following terms are used and defined as follows:

Action taken: Appropriate measures to address the recommendation have been implemented. The recommendation is therefore closed.

No longer relevant: For administrative, technical or legal reasons follow-up of the recommendation is no longer appropriate. The recommendation is therefore closed.

In progress: Appropriate measures to address the recommendation have been initiated but not all of the measures have been implemented. The recommendation therefore remains open.

Action still required: Appropriate measures to address the recommendation have not been initiated. The recommendation therefore remains open.

Recommendations classified as "In progress" or "Action still required" do not necessarily require any immediate specific legal or administrative action on the part of the Authority but these recommendations will remain the subject of monitoring by the Authority to assess progress. On the other hand where the Authority considers the situation warrants additional action on its part, it takes appropriate additional measures.

Table 1: Overview of Authority missions to Iceland since May 2010 and included in the scope for follow up for the 2013 general follow up mission

Date (Y/M)	Topic
2010/05	Import control systems and border inspection posts
2010/07	Live bivalve molluscs
2010/11	Production and placing on the market of fishery products
2011/02	Feed Safety
2011/02	Food Hygiene and Import Controls of Food of Non-Animal Origin
2011/05	Live bivalve molluscs (follow up mission)
2011/11	Approval of a border inspection post (Joint mission with the FVO)
2011/12	Residues and contaminants in live animals and animal products, including controls on veterinary medicinal products
2012/05	Safety of food of animal origin, in particular meat, milk and their products
2012/09	Monitoring and control of zoonotic agents in live animals and products of animal origin with emphasis on *Salmonella*
2012/10	Import control systems and border inspection posts
2012/12	Food contact materials (FCM)
2013/01	Potable water used and produced by the food industry

Table 2: Overview of more recent Authority missions not included in the scope of the 2013 general follow-up mission.[1]

Date (Y/M)	Topic
2013/04	Fish health
2013/09	Animal by-products not intended for human consumption
2013/11	Poultry meat

Table 3: Overview of status of progress in implementation of Authority recommendations from Authority missions from May 2010 to January 2013)

Control system (Number of missions)	Number and status of recommendations				
	No	Action taken	No longer relevant	In progress	Action still required
Animal health (0)	0	-	-	-	-
Food of animal origin (5)	75	64	0	8	3
Import controls animals, food of animal origin (3)	19	15	0	4	0
Feeding stuffs and animal nutrition (1)	13	7	0	5	1
Transmissible spongiform encephalopathies (0)	0	-	-	-	-
Animal by products (0)	0	-	-	-	-
Veterinary medicines and residues (1)	14	10	0	3	1
Foodstuffs, food hygiene, imports of food of plant origin, and pesticides (3)	37	16	0	18	3
Animal welfare (0)	0	-	-	-	-
Total (13)	**158**	**112**	**0**	**38**	**8**

[1] Executive summary from these missions are found in chapter 4

It should be noted that the number of recommendations does not represent per se a measurement of the degree of responsiveness by Iceland or of the seriousness of non-compliances identified. Some recommendations may be related to minor technical aspects while others may refer to more problematic, systemic, issues.

Recommendations not included in the scope of the 2013 general follow-up mission, where deadline for corrective actions indicated by Iceland have not yet passed or where the Authority is considering or has already initiated specific follow up procedures, are included in the overview in table 3 and in the tables in the following chapters.

The basis for the assessment of actions in relation to the individual recommendations, is presented in the following chapter for each control system. The information has been compiled on the basis of the general follow-up mission which carried out by the Authority in Iceland 2 to 5 December 2013 and on other follow-up actions and verification carried out by the Authority.

3.1 Animal health

The EU legislation on animal health and intra-EU trade of live animals is outside the scope of EEA Agreement except for Council Directive 2006/88/EC on animal health requirements for aquaculture and its products and the prevention and control of certain diseases. In the period from May 2010 to January 2013, the Authority did not conduct any missions related to animal health. An executive summary of a mission on fish health, completed in March 2013, is presented in Chapter 4.

3.2 Food of animal origin

In the period from May 2010 to January 2013, the Authority has completed 5 missions in relation to food of animal origin. Out of a total of 75 recommendations issued in relation to these missions, 36 were identified to be addressed during the general follow-up mission in December 2013. Action is still required for 3 recommendations where the Authority has already initiated infringement procedures. An executive summary of a mission on poultry meat, completed in November 2013, is presented in Chapter 4.

Mission to Iceland from 15 to 24 November 2010 regarding application of EEA legislation related to fishery products		
(Reference) Recommendation	Information provided by the Icelandic authorities	ESA Assessment
(2) Iceland should ensure that all official controls are carried out by competent authorities designated in accordance with Article 4 of Regulation (EC) No 882/2004.	A decision has been taken on the delegation of tasks between the CCA and LCAs. Private control bodies will not be involved in official control as of March 1 2011. Contracts on delegations of tasks are being completed with all 10 LCAs. Four (of 10) LCAs decided to sign the contracts of delegated tasks. The four LCAs have withdrawn from the previously referred to contracts. No tasks in the field of FP are delegated to LCAs for the time being. No current contracts of delegated FBOs to the LCAs.	Action Taken

Mission to Iceland from 15 to 24 November 2010 regarding application of EEA legislation related to fishery products		
(Reference) Recommendation	Information provided by the Icelandic authorities	ESA Assessment
(5) The competent authorities should ensure that the operational contingency plan for crisis management is available as required in Article 13 of Regulation (EC) 882/2004.	The contingency plan will be reviewed in the coming months in light of requirements of Article 13 of Regulation (EC) No 882/2004. Delayed to 1.11.2012 due to heavy workload. In case of food born outbreaks investigation is carried out according to the plan. A draft contingency plan for food borne diseases has been written in cooperation with the chief epidemiologist. Included in the provided draft are comments inserted by IS concerning issues that still need to be clarified. The plan is now being reviewed by the chief epidemiologist. It is expected to by finalized by the end of February 2014. To be completed by 1.3.2014.	In progress
(8) The competent authorities should ensure that official controls of aquaculture farms are carried out in compliance with Article 4 of Regulation (EC) No 854/2004 in order to verify that food business operators place comply with requirements of Regulation (EC) No 852/2004 and in particular its Annex I. The competent authorities should ensure that official controls include inspections at regular interval of all vessels in line with the requirements as laid down in Chapter 1 of Annex III to Regulation(EC) No 854/2004	<u>Concerning Aquaculture Farms:</u> Not all requirements regarding official control of aquaculture in regulation No 852/2004 are fulfilled. MAST will before include aquaculture farms in its control plan to insure that aquaculture farms comply with requirements of Regulation No 852/2004. MAST is working on risk classification of primary production and on procedures of official control of primary production. This work should be finalised by the end of the year 2012. The work on risk classification is ongoing and will be finalized 2014. The official veterinarian for fish disease is responsible for official control in fish farms. The control is mainly focused on prevention of fish diseases but also covering GHP. From 1st of January 2014 the applicable requirements in 852/2004 annex I will be covered in his report. The report will be available in the beginning of December. The Official veterinarian on fish diseases has received a description of the food hygiene requirements of annex I in 852/2004. The requirements will be included in the inspection checklist from 1st of February 2014. <u>Concerning vessels:</u> The Directorate of Fisheries (DoF) and MAST are discussing a formal participation of the first in control and follow-up actions regarding fishing vessels. MAST will however inspect the fishing vessels regarding hygiene, handling and documentation, according to a risk based frequency. The freezer vessels and factory vessels will be inspected by MAST-inspectors MAST is the process of preparing a plan for inspections of vessels. The frequency of inspections will be according to the risk	In progress

Mission to Iceland from 15 to 24 November 2010 regarding application of EEA legislation related to fishery products		
(Reference) Recommendation	Information provided by the Icelandic authorities	ESA Assessment
	classification (point 7). The size of the boats will be the main parameter influencing the frequency of inspections. This work should be finalized by the end of the year 2012. MAST will employ 4 inspectors in June and July and part of their work will be to inspect the small fishing vessels. A contract of co-operation between MAST and DoF has been drafted and is now being evaluated by the lawyers on both sides. In the contract the DoF inspectors are supposed to send information on handling of fish in the processing as well as status of deficiencies listed in the inspection reports and in the company's own maintenance programme. Contract expected to be in full operation from beginning of 2012 on this point. Informal co-operation is however in function, especially on temperature checks and raw material handling at landing sites. Contract has not been signed but some parts of the procedures are in force. MAST has from September 1st 2013 been inspecting fishing vessels for registration and operating approval. The 3 main prerequisites for fishing from the Icelandic waters are: 1.The vessel must have a valid approval as a fishing vessel, 2.The vessel must have been allocated fishing permit such as quotas and finally 3. The vessels must have an approval for operation that covers the hygienic demands for handling the fish as safe food. The two first points are the responsibility of by the Directorate of Fisheries, while MAST is responsible for the third point. The max number of these vessels is close to 1500 where of approx 1100 are smaller boats landing chilled fish within 24 hours. There are many of these boats catching only part time or season based catches. The same applies for the pelagic RSW vessels. As the risk classification for the vessels is not ready MAST has preliminarily placed the vessels into 3 size-based categories: 0 – 15 BT; 15 BT – 250 BT and equal or above 250 BT. Preliminary decision for the frequency of inspections is once every 3 years for the below 15BT, once every 2 years for the 15 – 250 BT and finally once a year for the vessels greater than 250 BT. Since 1 September 2013 there has been some activity in inspections of other vessels than FV and ZV. However the vessels inspected are only about 50.The intension of MAST is to inspect all vessels in according to a risk assessment. The system and	

Mission to Iceland from 15 to 24 November 2010 regarding application of EEA legislation related to fishery products		
(Reference) Recommendation	Information provided by the Icelandic authorities	ESA Assessment
	checking frequency will be determined latest 31.12.2014 but the inspections will be carried out with added force from April /May 2014.	
(9) The competent authorities should ensure that regular checks are carried out on the hygiene conditions of landing as required by Chapter 1 of Annex III to Regulation (EC) No 854/2004. The competent authorities should ensure that auction halls comply with the requirements laid down in Chapter II of Section VIII of Annex III to Regulation (EC) No 853/2004.	A letter to the municipalities and companies that control the landing sites will be sent in February in order to clarify practical things like contact persons etc. The Directorate of Fisheries (DoF) and MAST are discussing a formal participation of the first in control and follow-up actions regarding landing sites. MAST will however inspect at regular intervals the landing sites regarding appropriate landing equipment, contamination hazards and facilities to allow proper handling of the landed fish. According to the discussions the DoF inspectors will measure temperature and the use of ice in landed fish and report to MAST. The DoF inspectors will also report to MAST the of use of unclean fish tubs intended for fish going into the fish auctions. MAST employed 4 inspectors in June and July that performed regular checks on landing sites together with other tasks related to handling of raw material and organoleptic checks after landing and first sale. 36 landing sites were checked in June/July 2011. Follow up on findings remains. One of the tasks of the 4 inspectors will be to follow up the findings from 2011. This year as well as 2012 and 2011 MAST employed inspectors for the same tasks as previously. In year 2012 4 men were employed but In 2013 only 2. The results from these tasks have been published on MAST homepage. Letters were sent to the municipalities responsible for the landing sites and to the vessel owners that landed fish not sufficiently chilled. The recommendations regarding requirements laid down in Chapter II of Section VIII of Annex III to Regulation (EC) No 853/2004 concerning auction halls will be highlighted in a letter to the FBOs (auction halls) and a time limit for compliance will be given. (Correction plan). Examples of check list used on landing sites have been provided and also copies of informative letter sent to the community or the legal business operator that is operating the landing facilities at the harbour. The informative letter is not a report as it points out non-compliances for which others are responsible. In the future these regular checks will be made by permanent MAST inspectors and data (findings) will be written into a report and sent to the responsible body within the respective community. Reports will probably be collected in the Ísleyfur database.	In progress

Mission to Iceland from 15 to 24 November 2010 regarding application of EEA legislation related to fishery products		
(Reference) Recommendation	Information provided by the Icelandic authorities	ESA Assessment
	Corrective actions to be finished by 1. 4. 2014. It is in discussion at MAST if the requirement regarding separated lockable cold storages to store detained fish separated from other fish could be risk based. There is no fishing of toxic species in Icelandic waters and the fish received in fish auction is usually very fresh. There is no history that this has happened in Icelandic fish auction halls. The Advisory board (interpretation team) within MAST has discussed the requirement for lockable facilities in Auction Halls to detain fish unfit for human consumption. The board could not foresee the need for those facilities and came to the conclusion that an access to lockable facilities should be sufficient. A letter has now been sent out to all Auction Halls covering a.o.t. lockable facilities and separation issues.	
(13) The competent authorities should ensure that official control of fishery products is carried out in line with the requirements laid down Chapter II of Annex III to Regulation (EC) No 854/2004. The competent authorities should also ensure that samples for histamine analyses are collected in line with the requirements laid down in Article 11 of Regulation (EC) No 882/2004 and Chapter I of Annex I to Regulation 2073/2005.	MAST has designed a sampling plan of final products which will take into account the requirements of 854/2004 chapter II of Annex II and relevant requirements in 2073/2005 are met. The sampling plan is attached. MAST has carried out organoleptic checks of fishery products. Sampling for histamine analysis was carried out in July/August 2011. Mast has postponed the further sampling until 2012. Confirmed that no sampling for histamine was carried out in 2012 and 2013 MAST did not receive governmental funding to take samples according to the sampling plan. All sampling for the year 2014 were therefore cancelled. In MAST draft sampling plan for 2014 sampling for histamine is included but the plan has not been approved yet and funding is not ensured.	Action still required
(16) The competent authority should designate laboratories that may carry out analysis of samples taken during official controls as laid down in Article 12 of Regulation (EC) No 882/2004.	Designation of official laboratories in accordance with Regulation (EC) No 882/2004 has commenced. Official laboratories for salmonella in food and feed have been designated and can be found on MAST website. LCAs designate laboratories in accordance with regulations (EC) No 882/2004 and follow guidelines from MAST. Matís is the official laboratory for LCAS and is the designated laboratory for all major analysis. If analyses are not performed at Matís, Matís will send samples to other accredited laboratories. One LCA designates Promat ehf, Akureyri as well as Matís. MAST has published a list of designated official laboratories on its homepage and is working on	Action taken

Mission to Iceland from 15 to 24 November 2010 regarding application of EEA legislation related to fishery products		
(Reference) Recommendation	Information provided by the Icelandic authorities	ESA Assessment
	issuing a working procedure on how laboratories are designated. The LCAs will take account of those documents and designate laboratories in accordance to information available on accreditation of laboratory methods.	

Mission to Iceland from 23 to 27 May 2011 regarding application of EEA legislation related to live bivalve molluscs		
(Reference) Recommendation	Information provided by the Icelandic authorities	ESA Assessment
(1) The competent authorities should ensure that the operational contingency plan for crisis management is reviewed as required in Article 13 of Regulation (EC) No 882/2004.	Delayed until 01.01.2012 The work is ongoing and is done cooperation with the chief epidemiologist. In case of food borne disease the investigation is done according to the contingency plan from 2005. A draft contingency plan for food borne diseases has been written in cooperation with the chief epidemiologist, see attachment. MAST has also defined internal procedures which will be activated in cases when LBMs are suspected to be the cause of food borne diseases (see annex VI in the draft CP). The draft has been reviewed by the chief epidemiologist. It is expected to be finalized by the end of February 2014.	In progress
(2) The competent authorities should ensure that the requirements in Annex II to Regulation (EC) No 854/2004 are also applied to live echinoderms and live tunicates.	The definition of catching areas will be discussed with the ministry with the aim of finding a way to secure that catching of echinoderms and tunicates will only take place in classified areas. The regulations are finalized but they have not yet been issued by the ministry. MAST organized a workshop for inspectors and producers on LBM in September 2012. The workshop was a TAIEX project. The instructors were from Ireland. Included in the TAIEX project was a expert mission on LBM. Regulations for echinoderms (i.e. sea urchins and sea cucumbers) will be issued by the ministry in before 1 December 2013 (to enter into force 1 March 2014). They will include a new regulatory requirement were it will be stated that "*catching is only allowed in classified production areas*". Regulation for tunicates has not and will not be issued since tunicates are not caught in Icelandic waters. MAST will forward the regulations to ESA as soon as they have been issued by the ministry. MAST has already made necessary arrangements to classify harvesting areas for sea cucumbers in cooperation with the FBOs. Sea	Action taken

Mission to Iceland from 23 to 27 May 2011 regarding application of EEA legislation related to live bivalve molluscs		
(Reference) Recommendation	Information provided by the Icelandic authorities	ESA Assessment
	cucumbers have so far only been harvested in areas that are > 4 miles off coast and are therefore without any direct source of pollution. The results of the classification will be forwarded to ESA as soon as they have been finalized. All harvesting areas for sea urchins have already been classified. In regulation 795/2013 catching areas for sea cucumber have been defined. A link to the regulation is below. http://stjornartidindi.is/Advert.aspx?ID=1bef5e64-e059-4624-a13b-b05532664165 Samples sea cucumbers have been taken and the results are expected in week 45. Results from analysis of sea urchin are available at: http://mast.is/library/Eftirlitsni%C3%B0urst%C3%B6%C3%B0ur/Skelfiskur/EftirlitsnidurstodurSkelfisku221013.pdf Two Regulations on echinoderms were published November 15. No 1010/2013 on sea urchins and No 1013/2013 on sea cucumbers.	
(3) The competent authorities should ensure that samples of end-products taken for official controls comply with the requirements laid down in Article 4 of Regulation (EC) No 854/2004 and Regulation (EC) No 882/2004.	Samples of end products will be taken according to the sampling plan by Mast´s inspectors. See recommendation 11 from 2010. No official samples of end products have been taken. The reason is financial problems. However MAST verifies if the producers are taking samples. A special instruction meeting on FBO's sampling will be organized in January for MAST's inspectors. Proposed sampling plan for 2013 has been presented for the financial department for approval. Within the next few weeks the sampling plan for 2013-2014 will be issued in accordance with the new fishing year (which starts 1 September) for wild species. In general the official sampling plan includes analysis of E.coli, salmonella, heavy metals, and biotoxins for all species produced in Iceland. MAST´s official sampling plan will take into account the results from official sampling on marine products made by other institutes i.e. Matís ohf. Information on results from Matís official sampling on marine products is available at: http://www.matis.is/media/valadskotaefna/ValAdskotaefna.swf and http://www.matis.is/media/matis/utgafa/16-13-	Action taken

Mission to Iceland from 23 to 27 May 2011 regarding application of EEA legislation related to live bivalve molluscs		
(Reference) Recommendation	Information provided by the Icelandic authorities	ESA Assessment
	Undesirable-substances.pdf A list of final product samples from MAST´s database has been provided, included are results from Sea urchins, Sea cucumbers, Whelk, cooked shellfish products and live mussels. Results from analysis of biotoxins and phytoplankton in open harvesting areas are available on MAST´s website at: http://www.MAST.is/library/Eftirlitsni%C3%B0urst%C3%B6%C3%B0ur/Skelfiskur/EftirlitsnidurstodurSkelfisku260813.pdf In the case of life LBM production the end product is almost exactly the same as harvested LBM (A-class) and according to our risk assessment there is no need for a special end product sampling. Our risk assessment declares that end product sampling should be directed to where it is needed i.e. where the product could get polluted during process, storage or transport.	
(4) The competent authorities should ensure that food safety criteria as listed in Chapter of Annex I to Regulation (EC) No 2073/2005 concerning live bivalve molluscs are complied with during official controls and own checks.	As already presented MAST is working on guidelines for FBOs on sampling according to 2073/2005. This work is ongoing and is expected to be finalised during the autumn. Draft guidelines are available and are under review. Will be published soon. Guideline has been published on MAST website. http://mast.is/Uploads/document/leidbeiningar/LBE_2073_2005b.pdf The inspectors got a special instruction / guidance on how to verify FBO´s sampling according to 2073/2005. The guidance will be discussed further at meeting with inspectors in January. Training course on 2073/2005 for inspectors was organised in March 2012	Action taken
(5) The competent authority should designate laboratories to support the official controls on live bivalve molluscs in accordance with Article 4(2)(c) and Article 12 of Regulation (EC) No 882/2004.	A draft contract with the Marine Institute (Hafro) is available and a contract has been completed with the Norwegian School of Veterinary Science. Contract with Matís laboratory (heavy metals) is in progress. Within the next few weeks the sampling plan for 2013-2014 will be issued in accordance with the new fishing year (which starts 1 September) for wild species. In general the official sampling plan includes analysis of E.coli, salmonella, heavy metals, and biotoxins for all species produced in Iceland. MAST´s official sampling plan will take into account the	Action taken

Mission to Iceland from 23 to 27 May 2011 regarding application of EEA legislation related to live bivalve molluscs		
(Reference) Recommendation	Information provided by the Icelandic authorities	ESA Assessment
	results from official sampling on marine products made by other institutes i.e. Matís ohf. Information on results from Matís official sampling on marine products is available at: *http://www.matis.is/media/valadskotaefna/ValAdskotaefna.swf* and *http://www.matis.is/media/matis/utgafa/16-13-Undesirable-substances.pdf* A list of final product samples from MAST´s database is attached, included are results from Sea urchins, Sea cucumbers, Whelk, cooked shellfish products and live mussels. Results from analysis of biotoxins and phytoplankton in open harvesting areas are available on MAST´s website at: *http://www.MAST.is/library/Eftirlitsni%C3%B0urst%C3%B6%C3%B0ur/Skelfiskur/EftirlitsnidurstodurSkelfisku260813.pdf* Mast has designated official laboratories to support official control of LBM. The list of official laboratories is available on MAST´s website. http://www.mast.is/matvaelastofnun/eftirlitsnidurstodur/rannsoknastofur/ Official samples of LBM are analyzed be the following laboratories. Information on the laboratories can be seen on the website. *Parameter/Laboratories* Heavy metals/ Matís E.coli/ Matís Salmonella/ Matís and Promat Akureyri Marine biotoxins/ Marine Institute Ireland Toxic algae/ Marine Research Institute Iceland	
(6) The competent authority should ensure that the quality of water intended for human consumption is regularly monitored in accordance with Article 7 of Directive 98/83/EC and that the minimum requirements set out in Annex II (audit monitoring) are fulfilled.	The situation and the status of the survey were presented during ESA´s mission on LBMs in May. MAST will meet with the LCAs and other stakeholders to gather information available for potable water and the water sources. The aim is to get a clearer picture of the water sources and to determine if there are common aquifers. A working group has been established with members from MAST and the LCAs in order to collect data on water sources. The work is ongoing. Reference is made to recommendation no 9 from ESA	In progress

Mission to Iceland from 23 to 27 May 2011 regarding application of EEA legislation related to live bivalve molluscs		
(Reference) Recommendation	Information provided by the Icelandic authorities	ESA Assessment
	mission 21-25 January 2013 on potable water and the proposed action by the CA. "Food businesses under the control of MAST should according to MAST´s inspection manual take samples of the water at the point of compliance and it is MAST´s understanding that point of compliance is the point where water is used in the establishment. The parameters that should be checked are the microbiological parameters. In the next revision of the inspection manual MAST will review this requirement in order to get confirmation that water used in the food production establishments is potable water as defined in directive 98/93/EC. The local health authorities are taking samples of water from some food businesses when taking samples for check and audit monitoring from distribution system. MAST is in cooperation with the LCAs writing an inspection manual for FB under their control. The food businesses should be able to give evidence that the water is used as an ingredient in the production of food is potable water as defined in directive 98/93/EC."	
(7) The competent authorities should ensure that food business operators place on the market fishery products (including processed bivalve molluscs) produced in conformity with the general hygiene requirements laid down in Annex II to Regulation (EC) No 852/2004.	Letter was sent to the establishments concerned. No production from 1st of June to August. The corrective action will be followed up in the next inspection in August- September. Mast inspectors were informed that they should in each inspection make comments on insufficient cleaning of equipment, facilities, working clothes and bad housekeeping. They will receive written instructions on which inspection items in the inspection manual should always be evaluated. This has been followed up and inspections are now carried out in accordance with the inspection handbook to ensure sufficient hygiene of surroundings and equipment. Official control of establishments producing fishery products is according MAST ´s procedure on control of FB.	Action taken
(8) The competent authorities should ensure that the requirements mentioned in Chapter V point E.2 (Toxins harmful to human health) of Section VIII (Fishery products) of Annex III to	See point 2. According to MAST´s risk assessment, toxins are not a Hazard in sea cucumber Samples for Echinoderms and Gastropods will be included in the official sampling plan for 2013. The aim is to verify that those species fulfil the regulatory	Action taken

Mission to Iceland from 23 to 27 May 2011 regarding application of EEA legislation related to live bivalve molluscs		
(Reference) Recommendation	Information provided by the Icelandic authorities	ESA Assessment
Regulation (EC) No 853/2004 are complied with.	requirements for biotoxins. The samples will be taken in periods with bloom toxic algae. Reference is made to answers in points .2 and 3 which solve the problem in the future. However Mast has already made necessary arrangements and samples and analysis will be conducted of sea cucumbers next week in order to fulfill the requirements laid down in Chapter II of Annex III to EC No 854/2004. The results will be made available at Mast´s website for each harvesting area. http://mast.is/library/Eftirlitsni%C3%B0urst%C3%B6%C3%B0ur/Skelfiskur/EftirlitsnidurstodurSkelfisku221013.pdf	
(9) The competent authorities should ensure that official controls of fishery products are carried out in conformity with the requirements laid down in Chapter II of Annex III to Regulation (EC) No 854/2004.	Samples will be taken see point 3. Catching of sea cucumber outside classified area see point 2. Samples will be taken to verify MAST conclusion on risk assessment. Furthermore sea cucumbers are not caught during the period when highest risk for toxic algae.. Sampling will carried out at an appropriate time in late summer/autumn 2012 See point 3 Official control of establishments producing fishery products is according MAST ´s procedure on control of FB. MAST has already made necessary arrangements and sampling and analysis of sea cucumbers will be conducted in order to fulfill the requirements laid down in Chapter II of Annex III to EC No 854/2004. The results will be made available at MAST´s website for each harvesting area. MAST has already made necessary arrangements and sampling and analysis of sea cucumbers will be conducted in order to fulfill the requirements laid down in Chapter II of Annex III to EC No 854/2004. The results will be made available at MAST´s website for each harvesting area. http://mast.is/library/Eftirlitsni%C3%B0urst%C3%B6%C3%B0ur/Skelfiskur/EftirlitsnidurstodurSkelfisku221013.pdf	Action taken

Mission to Iceland from 23 to 27 May 2011 regarding application of EEA legislation related to live bivalve molluscs		
(Reference) Recommendation	Information provided by the Icelandic authorities	ESA Assessment
(10) The competent authorities should ensure that food safety criteria as listed in Chapter 1of Annex I to Regulation (EC) No 2073/2005 concerning cooked mollusc shellfish is complied with during official controls and own checks.	See point 3 and 4. During audits of establishments it is verified that producers are taking samples according to the requirements in Regulation No 2073/2005/EC. Guidance document for official inspectors on audits of the requirements of the regulation has been issued. See attachment. Cooked mussels were produced for a short period or 2-3 months earlier this year. This was the only production of cooked shellfish since 2010.	Action taken

Mission to Iceland 7 to 16 May 2012 regarding application of EEA legislation related to the safety of food of animal origin, in particular meat, milk and their products		
(Reference) Recommendation	Information provided by the Icelandic authorities	ESA Assessment
(3) The competent authority should ensure that food business operators only place products of animal origin on the market, if the animal products are prepared and handled exclusively in establishments approved according to Article 4 of Regulation (EC) No 853/2004.	A letter has been sent to Slaughterhouses to reiterate the issue. FBO operators producing food of animal origin are approved according to procedures in MAST's quality manual. VLY-001	Action taken
(4) Iceland should arrange for designation of national reference laboratories in line with the requirements of Article 33 of Regulation (EC) No 882/2004.	The matter is being dealt with by the ministry of fisheries and agriculture. Additional designations have been carried out. However also ongoing. See MAST´s website.	Action still required
(5) The competent authority should ensure that laboratory methods used for analysis of microbiological criteria are accredited and fulfil all requirements of Article 12(3) and (3) of Regulation (EC) No 882/2004.	MAST will encourage laboratories analysing samples taken in official control to use only accredited methods. See MAST´s website. Concerning LCAs see comments under recommendation number16 from mission on fish and fishery products in 2010.	Action taken
(7) The competent authority should ensure that in case of serious or repeated non-	MAST will take necessary action against non-compliant FBOs, as stated in procedures for enforcement which has recently been published in the quality system of MAST. The procedure will be	Action taken

Mission to Iceland 7 to 16 May 2012 regarding application of EEA legislation related to the safety of food of animal origin, in particular meat, milk and their products		
(Reference) Recommendation	Information provided by the Icelandic authorities	ESA Assessment
compliances of feed and food law action must be taken for enforcement in line with the requirements of Article 54 of Regulation (EC) No 882/2004.	introduced to all official inspectors at MAST. Non- compliances are followed upp according to the procedures in MAST´s inspection manual and quality manual. IS-Leyfur the database gives a good overview of FBO that need a follow- up. Enforcement is according to MAST procedures VLR-022, VLY-003; VLY-051. Examples of LCA cases have beeen provided.	
(8) The competent authority should carry out audits of good hygiene practice and HACCP-based procedures in meat and milk establishments as required by Article 4(3) of Regulation (EC) No 854/2004 and should ensure the food business operator's compliance with all the requirements for HACCP based procedures as set out in Article 5 of Regulation (EC) No 852/2004.	The CA takes notice of this recommendation and will ensure that HACCP based procedures will be satisfactory in all establishments. This issue has been and will continue to be emphasized in inspection visits in 2012-2013. Inspections are performed according to the inspection manual and control plans. HACCP based procedures should be checked regularly each year. The frequency depends on the total number of hours allocated to the FBO through the risk classification system. Meat and milk establishments are not approved or inspected by the LCA except retail and MAST is responsible for the official control of milk and meat establishments. Inspections are performed according to the inspection manual and control plans. HACCP based procedures should be checked regularly. The frequency depends on the total number of hours based on the risk classification system. Guidelines from MAST homepage regarding internal checks, as well as EU guidelines on HACCP requirements, are also used. TAIEX workshops on Audits of HACCP and Control Procedures for Food and Feed Establishments were held in Iceland in 2012 and most LCAs were represented there.	Action taken
(11) The competent authority should ensure that food business operators comply with the provisions for compulsory labelling of beef as required by Regulation (EC) No 1760/2000.	Rules on compulsory labelling will be further implemented and introduced to official inspectors as well as the FBOs. Seminars on labelling were held in March. See MAST´s website. The rules were introduced on 4 seminars on labelling	Action taken

Mission to Iceland 7 to 16 May 2012 regarding application of EEA legislation related to the safety of food of animal origin, in particular meat, milk and their products		
(Reference) Recommendation	Information provided by the Icelandic authorities	ESA Assessment
	which were organised in March 2013. They were also introduced and discussed in a meeting with slaughterhouses and cutting plants in August 2013. The presentations are available on: http://mast.is/matvaelastofnun/utgafa/fraedslufundir/ Draft guidance for FBOs has been made and it will be issued as soon as possible.	

Mission to Iceland from 10 to 14 September 2012 regarding application of EEA legislation related to control of Salmonella and other specified food-borne zoonotic agents		
(Reference) Recommendation	Information provided by the Icelandic authorities	ESA Assessment
(1) Iceland should ensure compliance with Articles 4(2) (c) and 4(3) of Regulation (EC) No 882/2004 regarding official controls, control duties and harmonisation of supervision concerning the different authorities in charge of official controls.	MAST will in 2013 write an inspection manual in cooperation with the LCAs. Risk classification system similar to the system MAST has implemented to determine the frequency of inspection will be implemented by the LCAs latest 1 of January 2014. The inspection manual should be finalised 2013. The overall aim is to ensure harmonisation between the LCAs. The need for further guidelines will be analysed when the inspection manual has been finalised. MAST is planning audits of the LCA in 2013. MAST has in cooperation with the representatives from the LCAs written an inspection manual. The draft has been provided. It is expected to be finalized in November 2014. The inspection manual will then be tested by some of the LCA. It will then be revised if necessary. Training will be organized before the implementation which is scheduled to be in the second quarter of 2014. The inspection manual contains in chapter1, general procedures on how to perform audits and inspections on establishments under their responsibility. In chapter 1 it is defined which inspections items should be addressed under the approval process and under regular control of establishments. Each LCA should define responsibilities and how they save documents, reports and letters made in connection with official control, follow up and enforcement. Each LCA should define how reports are documented. A system for follow up of non-compliances is defined in the inspection manual. General procedure for the enforcement that should be adapted by each LCA is included in chapter 1.	In progress

Mission to Iceland from 10 to 14 September 2012 regarding application of EEA legislation related to control of Salmonella and other specified food-borne zoonotic agents		
(Reference) Recommendation	Information provided by the Icelandic authorities	ESA Assessment
	Internal Audits The internal audit system will be implemented in 2014 See chapter 1.5 in the country profile.	
(2) Iceland should ensure that efficient and effective coordination and cooperation between the different competent authorities dealing with food borne outbreaks is assured in accordance with Article 4(3) of Regulation (EC) No 882/2004.	MAST, in cooperation with the Chief epidemiologist, is working on a revision of the contingency plan. The cooperation and coordination has been discussed between MAST and Chief epidemiologist and it was presented in a joint LCA/MAST meeting in the Food Group on 29 October and in a meeting with the directors of all the LCAs on 31 October 2012. The contingency plan will be finalised in January 2013 and followed-up with a desktop exercise. A draft contingency plan for food borne diseases has been written in cooperation with the chief epidemiologist. The plan is now being reviewed by the chief epidemiologist. It is expected to by finalized by the end of February 2014.	In progress
(3) Iceland should ensure that appropriate enforcement measures in cases of non- compliance as detailed in Article 54 of Regulation (EC) No 882/2004 are taken.	Reaction of LCA inspectors in case of non-compliance will be described in the inspection manual. See also recommendation No 1 above. On behalf of the LCA, certain action was taken immediately in the premises, followed-up with an inspection on the spot and a report with request for corrective measures. It has been confirmed that actions were taken by the establishment. See also comments to rec 1 and Reference to the corrective actions regarding the application of EEA legislation related to Official Controls on Food Hygiene and Import Controls of Food of Non-Animal Origin from the 28th of February to the 4th of March 2011. Concerning LCAs see comments under recommendation number 7 in Meat and Milk mission 2012.	Action taken
(4) Iceland should ensure that NRLs are designated in compliance with the provisions laid down in Article 33(2) of Regulation (EC) No 882/2004, Article 10 of Directive 2003/99/EC, Article 11 of Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003, and Article 3 and Annex II of Decision 2004/564/EC.	ANR (the Ministry of Industries and Innovation) and MAST have held meetings with two laboratories, Keldur and Matis regarding designation of NRLs, not only for zoonoses but NRLs in general. The last meeting was on November 5 and hopefully ANR and the laboratories will have a draft agreement for NRL services before the end of this year. ANR will work to designate NRLs and notify EFTA of the designation before the end of the first quarter of 2013. Matís laboratory has been designated as the NRL for Salmonella and notified to ESA. Work is ongoing for the designation of Keldur as the NRL for	Action still required

Mission to Iceland from 10 to 14 September 2012 regarding application of EEA legislation related to control of Salmonella and other specified food-borne zoonotic agents		
(Reference) Recommendation	Information provided by the Icelandic authorities	ESA Assessment
	Campylobacter. Keldur has been designated as the NRL for Campylobacter.	
(6) The Icelandic competent authorities should ensure that the report on trends and sources of zoonoses, zoonotic agents and antimicrobial resistance is drawn up in accordance with Article 9(1) and Annex IV to Directive 2003/99/EC and is submitted to the Authority and made publicly available as required by Article 9(1).	A complete report (2012) will be drawn up in accordance with Directive 2003/99 and will be sent to the Authority. The report for 2011 was sent to the Authority on October 24, 2012. The report (2012) will be made available on the MAST website. As EFSA has not yet published the 2012 report, it has not been made available on the MAST website. The report for 2012 was due to be submitted to ESA end of May 2013	Action taken
(7) The Icelandic competent authorities should ensure that the monitoring of antimicrobial resistance in Iceland covers *Campylobacter jejuni* and *Campylobacter coli* as required by Annex II (B) to Directive 2003/99/EC.	Ongoing It is planned that all of the *Campylobacter* isolates in broiler chickens in 2013 (19 isolates so far) will be analysed for antimicrobial resistance at the end of the year. The analyses will be performed by Keldur.	Action taken
(8) The Icelandic competent authorities should ensure that information relating to the existence of a serious direct or indirect risk to human health deriving from food is immediately notified under the rapid alert system as required by Article 50(2) of Regulation (EC) No 178/2002.	MAST will take notice of this recommendation	In progress
(9) The Icelandic competent authorities should submit to the Authority the national control programmes for *Salmonella* as required by Article 5(7) of Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003.	The NCP for Salmonella in poultry has been completed and published on MAST´s website. The document was sent to ESA 7 January 2014.	Action taken

Mission to Iceland from 10 to 14 September 2012 regarding application of EEA legislation related to control of Salmonella and other specified food-borne zoonotic agents		
(Reference) Recommendation	Information provided by the Icelandic authorities	ESA Assessment
(10) The Icelandic competent authorities should implement official control of *Salmonella* in feed as required by point 1.6 of Part A (d) of the Annex Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003.	MAST will in 2013 prepare a control plan for 3-5 years for Salmonella in feed. The plan will include sampling for Salmonella analyses at the critical places in the most important feed business establishments. It will also include sampling for Salmonella in case there is a special risk for Salmonella contamination. A plan for official sampling in feed was made and followed for 2013 and will continue for 2014. Ongoing. See the NCP for Salmonella in poultry.	Action taken
(11) The Icelandic competent authorities should supervise education of food business operators to guarantee the correct application of the sampling protocol in compliance with Annex 2 to Regulation (EC) No 646/2007; they should also ensure that samples are taken by trained persons in compliance with point 2.2. of the Annex to Regulation (EU) No 517/2011.	Description of the responsibility of the CA regarding supervision, coordination and training of FBOs will be described in the NCP for salmonella. The NCP also includes a description of correct sampling. It will be ensured that only trained staff takes samples at farms. A training seminar for official veterinarians is planned in December 2012. In the early months of 2013 the DVOs and OVs were trained. This is ongoing as new employees arrive. The NPC for *Salmonella* in poultry includes a description of the training programme for FBOs and how the official control is organized, see point 9.	Action taken
(12) The Icelandic competent authorities ensure that an additional sample for laying hens is collected as required by point 2.2.2 of the Annex to Regulation (EU) No 517/2011.	Additional sampling requirements will be described in the NCP for Salmonella. See the NCP for Salmonella in poultry.	Action taken
(13) The Icelandic competent authorities should ensure that food business operators comply with the general hygiene provisions as laid down in Annex II to Regulation (EC) No 852/2004.	MAST and the LCA-Rvk have taken notice of the remarks made in the establishments and those remarks will be addressed in the inspection of the establishments concerned as well as in other establishments. In a meeting in the joint LCA/MAST Food Group on 29 October MAST presented the draft report on Zoonosis. The LCAs were encouraged to read the final report in order to learn from the remarks made in some establishments. An Inspection manual will be issued 2013. The need for further guidelines will be analysed. See also recommendation No 1. MAST is in cooperation with TAIEX organising two HACCP audit workshops for LCA and MAST	Action taken

Mission to Iceland from 10 to 14 September 2012 regarding application of EEA legislation related to control of Salmonella and other specified food-borne zoonotic agents		
(Reference) Recommendation	Information provided by the Icelandic authorities	ESA Assessment
	inspectors. The workshops will be in the beginning of 2013. This is checked regularly during the inspections of establishments according to the MAST´s inspection manual and will also be an inspection item in LCA inspection manual, see point 1.	
(14) The Icelandic competent authorities should ensure that registration and approval of food business operators and its official controls of such establishments are in line with the requirements laid down in Article 6(2) of Regulation (EC) No 852/2004, Article 4(2) of Regulation (EC) No 853/2004 and Articles 3 and 4 of Regulation (EC) No 854/2004.	MAST has collected information on establishments that should be approved. The work is ongoing and the establishments concerned will be inspected and approved when they have fulfilled the requirements of 852/2004 and 852/2004. As written in the draft report page 19, MAST took action against the cold store concerned. The establishment will get approval in week 46 as a cold store and rewrapping establishment. Approval is according to procedure in MAST quality manual VLY-001. If the LCAs receive information on establishments that have not been registered or approved the operator is contacted immediately and instructed to apply for registration. A visit to the establishment follows. For products produced in a non-registered establishment a product recall on a national level would be considered together with MAST. In case of compliance with food regulations an approval is issued.	Action taken
(15) The Icelandic competent authorities should ensure that food business operators have traceability systems and procedures in place to identify from whom certain products have been supplied, as required by Article 18 of Regulation (EC) No 178/2002. Furthermore, the competent authorities should verify compliance with traceability requirements as required by Article 4(6) of Regulation (EC) No 854/2004.	A joint LCA/MAST control project on traceability is ongoing for 2012. The LCAs have, in several e-mails, been encouraged to participate. Description of the project is in attachment. A report will be issued. Traceability is checked regularly during the inspections of establishments according to chapter 7.1 in MAST´s inspection manual. Traceability will also be an inspection item in LCA inspection manual, see point 1. Results from the project on traceability are available on MAST´s website: http://www.mast.is/frettaflokkar/frett/2013/05/17/Eftirlitsverkefni-2012/	Action taken

3.3 Imports of animals and food of animal origin

In the period from May 2010 to January 2013, the Authority has completed 3 missions in relation to imports of animals and food of animal origin. No recommendations were issued in relation to one of the missions that concerned approval of border inspection posts (joint mission with the Food and Veterinary Office of the European Commission in November 2011. Out of a total of 19 recommendations issued in relation to the two other missions, 8 were identified to be addressed during the general follow-up mission in December 2013.

Mission to Iceland from 15 to 19 October 2012 regarding application of EEA legislation related to import/transit controls systems and border inspection posts		
(Reference) Recommendation	Information provided by the Icelandic authorities	ESA Assessment
(1) The competent authority should ensure the enforcement of the 60 days limit for destruction or re-dispatch of rejected consignments in line with Article 17 of Directive 97/78/EC and Article 54 of Regulation (EC) No 882/2004.	The procedure for rejection of consignments (MAST QM: VLY-039 and attached documents) will be revised in order to improve the adherence to the 60 days limit. A list of rejected consignments in 2013 has been provided to ESA.	Action taken
(2) The competent authority should continue the efforts to ensure effective and efficient co-operation between the different competent authorities in line with Article 4(3) of Regulation (EC) No 882/2004. It should be ensured that no consignments from a third country are introduced into EEA without having been subjected to veterinary checks at a BIP in particular by be ensuring that all pertinent information is gathered as set out in Article 3 of Directive 97/78/EC, Article 6 and 7 of Regulation (EC) No 136/2004 and Article 5 and 6 of Regulation (EC) No 282/2004.	Monitoring of incoming consignments will be improved. This will be done in cooperation with the carrier companies and customs authorities. Cooperation with carrier companies will be in the form of a seminar on import controls, as well as announcing information as necessary. Cargo manifests from all relevant carrier companies will be collected on a regular basis. Cooperation with customs will be arranged regarding monitoring of transit consignments. Seminar for carrier companies completed and a list of attendants and program for seminars provided to ESA. The procedure for consignments in transit/ transhipment (MAST QM: VLY-013 and attached documents) will be revised and completed. The school of customs will include an introduction on veterinary controls as well as a cross exam, arranged by MAST. VLY-013 has been repealed and LBE-075 revised accordingly. A list from Customs of Import declarations with MST nr has been provided to ESA. MAST compares those with notified imports. MAST contacts importers, in case of discrepancies. List of carrier companies supplying cargo manifests has been provided to ESA.	Action taken

Mission to Iceland from 15 to 19 October 2012 regarding application of EEA legislation related to import/transit controls systems and border inspection posts		
(Reference) Recommendation	Information provided by the Icelandic authorities	ESA Assessment
(3) The competent authority should ensure that appropriate actions are taken, as required by Article 54 of Regulation (EC) No 882/2004, when documentary checks reveal incorrect information on the consignment from the person responsible for the load and to ensure that information entered into TRACES in part I of the CVED is correct in line with Article 3 (3) of Commission Decision 2004/292/EC and Article 3(3) of Directive 97/78/EC.	The procedure for import of POAO from 3rd countries (MAST QM: VLY-034 and attached documents) will be revised in order to improve the obligations of the person responsible for the load and MAST inspectors on the importance of correct information in CVED/ TRACES, matching with those in health certificate/ attached documents. When documentary checks reveal incorrect information on the consignments MAST contacts importers / customs agents and guides them to correct discrepancies in documents, usually in their input data in TRACES, compared to information given in the health certificate with consignment, e.g. CN-code or weight.	Action taken
(4) The competent authority should ensure that persons responsible for consignments of products of animal origin arriving from third countries notify such consignments before their physical arrival to Iceland as required by Article 3 of Directive 97/78/EC and Article 2(1) of Regulation (EC) No 136/2004. Furthermore, it should be ensured that the requirement of pre-notifications is enforced by the competent authorities in an efficient and effective way as provided for in Article 54 of Regulation (EC) No 882/2004.	The procedure for import of POAO from 3rd countries (MAST QM: VLY-034 and attached documents) will be revised in order to improve the obligations of the person responsible for the load regarding time limits of pre-notifications and actions taken due to lack of pre-notifications. A system will be arranged to inform the person responsible for the load on their obligations, as well as notifying them on the enforcement of an increased inspection-costs due to lack of pre-notifications. The checklist GAT-004 was revised 04.02.2013, accordingly. Increased inspection costs were introduced on the seminar for carrier companies Increased inspection costs of a minimum 2 h extra fees due to lack of pre-notifications was announced and validated 25.10.2013 Examples of extra fee cases and cases of lack of pre-notification have been provided to ESA.	In progress
(5) The competent authority should ensure that all animal products of fish origin arriving from third countries are accompanied by original veterinary documents satisfying the requirements laid down in Article 14 and Annex	Iceland is in the midst of negotiations with Canadian Authorities on finding a practical solution to the issuance of veterinary health certificates for wild catches from EU approved freezer / factory vessels temporarily landed directly onto Canadian grounds. The products are further sent by reefer ships to the EEA. Discussions are ongoing and have been so for some time. These are to be continued with involvement of the offices of foreign affairs of both countries with the aim of fulfilling the legal	In progress

Mission to Iceland from 15 to 19 October 2012 regarding application of EEA legislation related to import/transit controls systems and border inspection posts		
(Reference) Recommendation	Information provided by the Icelandic authorities	ESA Assessment
VI of Regulation (EC) No 854/2004 and Article 6 and Annex VI of Regulation (EC) No 2074/2005.	requirements applicable within the EU as early as possible, hopefully within the next 2 - 3 months. Timeline of official negotiations: February 2013; Steinar I. Mattíasson with the Icelandic Mission to the EU, brought the matter to Wolf Maier at the EU Commission, who informed that letters to the Canadian authorities have been exchanged, and that the issue should now definitively be resolved. 21.05.2013; meeting with the Embassy of Iceland in Canada and Terence McRay at the Canadian Food Inspection Agency. According to McRay the cold stores in Canada could be approved, but the framework was unclear, regarding issuing health certificates for EU vessels, fishing in Canadian waters. 24.05.2013, meeting with the EU- delegation in Canada and the Icelandic Ambassador: According to information from Canada there are ongoing negotiations between Canada and the EU. <u>Update provided to ESA 21.01 2014.</u> Since the last report, efforts have been made in influencing the matter in order for the two parties involved to reach a pragmatic solution. Enquiries have been, as to the possibility of obtaining the necessary health certificates (in accordance with letter, ref: Ares (2010) 555058 – 02/09/2010), from the country of dispatch. According to the aforementioned letter, such a certificate should accompany consignments of POAO unloaded, temporary stored, handled / processed in any way or reloaded into transport containers in a third country. The consignments should subsequently be checked at BIPs in Iceland on arrival to the EEA. A.Eastern site: Representatives of the Icelandic embassy in Brussels have on several occations approached both the Mission of Canada to the EU, in order to move the matter at hand towards a mutually acceptable agreement. The last cards put on the table were those of a suggestion of a solution. The content of which was that the regulatory framework of the EU to be changed in the way that a specific regulation be issued by the EU with the aim of fulfilling public – and animal health requirements of the EU without any discount on food safety. A specific model certificate should be drafted, containing attestations which the Canadian authorities would agree on. On the Canadian side, the relevant authorities would have to agree on issuing the specific health certificate based	

Mission to Iceland from 15 to 19 October 2012 regarding application of EEA legislation related to import/transit controls systems and border inspection posts		
(Reference) Recommendation	Information provided by the Icelandic authorities	ESA Assessment
	on this new legislation on the basis of an identity check of the product in question and documents from the relevant cold stores and the EU approved vessel which landed the catch. The aforementioned idea has been brought to the attention of the Fisheries Program in Ottawa. No comments received from the two sides. The issue was also brought up on a meeting of the Icelandic Minister for Industries and Innovation Mr. Sigurdur Ingi Johannsson and Commissioner Tonio Borg of DG Sanco. All parties say they are committed to the project, but no agreement seems to be in sight. B. Western site Equally representatives of the Icelandic Embassy in Canada have on numerous occasions been in contact with the European Union Delegation to Canada and The Canadian Food Inspection Agency, Terence Mc Rae of theFish Seafood and Production Division. The differences appear to be those of interpretation of the EU legislation regarding freezer / factory vessels being mentioned in the health certificate required for the products in question and these thus having to be inspected by the Canadian Authorities, for which there are no legal provisions in Canadian legislation. A positive step is that the Cold Stores in Canada used for storage of POAO to be further shipped to EEA have now been EU approved.	
(6) The competent authority should ensure that the official veterinarian at the border inspection post follow up on channelled consignments at the controlled destination in line with provisions laid down in Article 8(4) of Directive 97/78/EC.	Controlled destination procedure (MAST QM: LBE-108) will be enforced. List of examples concerning channelled consignments has been provided to ESA.	Action taken
(7) The competent authority should ensure that consignments of animal origin intended for transit through Iceland are correctly pre-notified and undergo	Cooperation with customs will be arranged regarding monitoring of transit consignments. The customs code for transits (and transhipments) 9815 will be divided up in order to flag consignments with POAO. The single administrative document (SAD) Customs form for transit will be introduced.	In progress

Mission to Iceland from 15 to 19 October 2012 regarding application of EEA legislation related to import/transit controls systems and border inspection posts		
(Reference) Recommendation	Information provided by the Icelandic authorities	ESA Assessment
the necessary veterinary checks in a BIP as set out in Article 11 and 12 of Directive 97/78/EC.	Directorate of Customs will speed up the introduction of the "Green button", acting as a form of a pre-declaration for sea freight consignments. Consignments can thereby be pre-declared from the day of departure, thus allowing approximately three days pre-notification. The procedure for consignments in transit/ transhipment (MAST QM: VLY-013 and attached documents) will be revised accordingly and completed. Revision of VLY-013 completed. The transit custom code changes will take place before 13.7.2013. The aim is to take up SAD 2013-2014. Launch of the Green button: September 2013. The Customs will allocate transit codes in the following manner, 1) General goods in transit, 2) Dual use products (Military and Civil) which fall under legislation 58/2010, 3) Products of animal origin which originate from EEA, 4) Products of Products of animal origin which originate from outside EEA. The new codes will come into effect from 1st January, 2014. The Customs will include MAST in an e-mail alert system for products of animal origin in transit originating from outside EEA. „Green button" Pre-declaration. A pilot project will be launched in March, 2014. Single Administration Document (SAD). This project is delayed.	
(8) Iceland should ensure that the customs authorities allow the intended customs-approved treatment or use of the consignments only in accordance with the conditions set out in the certificate referred to in Article 5(1) in accordance with Article 3(4) of Directive 97/78/EC.	Cooperation with the carrier companies and customs will be improved regarding movement of undeclared consignments. This will be by way of collecting cargo manifests from all relevant carrier companies and informing them on their obligations. Directorate of Customs will introduce the necessity for amendments of the Icelandic customs Act No 88/2005 in a letter to the Ministry of Finance and Economic Affairs in order to prevent movement of undeclared consignments subject to veterinary control. Revision of VLY-013 completed. (See point 2 above) The amendments of the Customs Act were introduced	In progress

Mission to Iceland from 15 to 19 October 2012 regarding application of EEA legislation related to import/transit controls systems and border inspection posts		
(Reference) Recommendation	Information provided by the Icelandic authorities	ESA Assessment
	to the Ministry of Finance on 30 April 2013. It was revealed that legislation changes are unnecessary. In principle, all goods may move between storage facilities, however, special rules apply (see article 60, IS Customs law 88/2005) which state that all goods of this nature must undergo the necessary veterinary checks at BIP. Written procedure has not been issued of custom operating procedures corresponding to MAST procedure VLY-013. The procedure for consignments in transit in the Customs computer system: 1. Export declaration (ED) is made with CN code 9815. 2. For processing of ED an Import Declaration (ID) is made with CN code 9815. 3. Customs compares the information in ID with ED, prior to processing of the ID.	

3.4 Feeding stuffs and animal nutrition

In the period from May 2010 to January 2013, the Authority has completed 1 mission in relation to feeding stuffs and animal nutrition. Out of a total of 13 recommendations issued in relation to this mission, 7 were identified to be addressed during the general follow-up mission in December 2013. Concerning 1 recommendation action is still required (Designation of National Reference Laboratories).

Mission to Iceland from 31 January to 4 February 2011 regarding application of EEA legislation related to feed hygiene		
(Reference) Recommendation	Information provided by the Icelandic authorities	ESA Assessment
(1) The competent authorities should ensure effective co-operation between and within competent authorities as required by Article 4 of Regulation (EC) No 882/2004.	MAST is the CA responsible for all official control of feed business, including the feed operations of food business operators that might supply co-products as feed. MAST will set up the necessary channels between MAST and the local public health authorities to identify food business that supply co-products as feed. Information on FBOs supplying co-products will be collected in inspection visits in 2013. Ongoing, not finished Attached is a list of FBOs that provide co-products to be used as feed. Some are already registered but others were collected by DVOs in 2013 and work has	In progress

Mission to Iceland from 31 January to 4 February 2011 regarding application of EEA legislation related to feed hygiene		
(Reference) Recommendation	Information provided by the Icelandic authorities	ESA Assessment
	been initiated to have them registered. Information is still to be collected in two districts.	
(2) The competent authority should ensure full compliance with Article 8(3) of Regulation (EC) No 882/2004 in particular by establishing procedures to verify the efficiency of official controls.	The establishing of procedures is ongoing and will be finished this year. To ensure the effectiveness of official controls on food hygiene, and in accordance with the requirements set forth in Article 8 of Regulation (EC) 882/2004, documented procedures are in place for official controls for feed in the form of checklists. The lists provide a uniform guideline as to the requirements of official controls. As the implementation of the EU food hygiene package has called for extensive changes in both the control systems and the legal requirements for feed business operators the guidelines are continually being updated to incorporate these changes. According to regulation (EC) 183/2005 and regulation (EC) 882/2004 MAST develops a control plan that is based on a preliminary risk assessment of feed business operators, previous findings and RASFF notifications. The control plan provides an overview of the control system for feed that can be adjusted according to findings of official controls. By comparing the results of the official controls with the control plan originally established by MAST information can be obtained on the effectiveness of the official controls and their coordination and the control plan is adjusted accordingly. This control plan will be incorporated into the MANCP and as such will be affected by the overall strategic objectives of the MANCP. According to the requirements of Article 3(1) of regulation (EC) 882/2004 and 42(2)(b) modifications are being made to the risk assessment and risk categorisation system of MAST to ensure the efficiency of controls. This process is scheduled to be finished this year as it is the basis for the development of a strategic MANCP. Audits in accordance with Article 4(6) of regulation 882/2004 are due to be carried out by MAST to ensure the effectiveness of official controls although as of yet no audits have been carried out in the area of feed control apart from the above mentioned documented verification of compliance with the control plan. An audit system that fulfils the requirements of the regulation is still being developed at MAST and is being integrated as part of the quality system that is being implemented at MAST. Internal audit teams have been established and internal audits are being carried out for different sectors of MAST. As the changes in the control systems become implemented and documented procedures are established and finalised internal audits will be carried	In progress

Mission to Iceland from 31 January to 4 February 2011 regarding application of EEA legislation related to feed hygiene		
(Reference) Recommendation	Information provided by the Icelandic authorities	ESA Assessment
	out to verify the effectiveness of official controls and their compliance with the documented procedures in place. To obtain further knowledge and expertise on the audit process MAST is applying through the TAIEX (Technical Assistance and Information Exchange) assistance for a training program to be held for the relevant staff of MAST on the audit procedure required by regulation 882/2004. The TAIEX instrument is managed by the Directorate-General Enlargement of the European Commission and aims at supporting EU partner countries with regard to the approximation, application and enforcement of EU legislation. The training program is scheduled for the last quarter of 2011. MAST also takes part in the expert network on National Audit Systems (Article 46 of 882/2004) organised by FVO in order to obtain further knowledge and understanding on the requirements of 882/2004 regarding audits. It is also planned that relevant staff from the Department of risk assessment and quality assurance will attend training courses organised by "Better Training for Safer Food" that provides training in both the development of audit systems and carrying out audits. These training seminars are scheduled during 2011 and the first quarter of 2012, but as of yet it is not clear which course the MAST staff may attend and so the dates of the training are still not finalised. An audit procedure will be devised by MAST alongside the development of the MANCP and when the MANCP is implemented in 2012 a firm national audit system should be in place. MAST has initiated internal audits of the working procedures in its Quality Manual and will eventually carry out internal audits on the basis of 882/2004. The official control of the LCAs will also be audited. The establishment of a Board of Directors and an audit team is now with the Minstry. MAST´s current audit team attended a Taiex seminar on internal audits in August 2012. See attached agenda. Work procedures have been published as a part of MAST´s quality manual. The procedure on official control (VLY-002) in feed establishments was audited in November 2013. The audit system will be implemented in 2014 Reference is made to the relevant chapter in the country profile.	
(3) The competent authority should ensure full compliance with	The establishing and applying a national control plan is ongoing and will be finished this year.	In progress

Mission to Iceland from 31 January to 4 February 2011 regarding application of EEA legislation related to feed hygiene		
(Reference) Recommendation	Information provided by the Icelandic authorities	ESA Assessment
Article 41 of Regulation (EC) No 882/2004 by establishing and applying a single integrated multi annual national control plan.	Regulation (EC) 882/2004 regarding official controls has been implemented in Iceland and the regulations regarding feed took effect on March 1st 2010. Iceland is however still in the process of implementing the food and feed hygiene package and the regulations regarding food of animal origin will not come into full effect until November 1st this year. As part of implementing the regulation on official controls work has begun on devising the Multi-Annual National Control Plan (MANCP) as required by Article 41. However as the MANCP covers all control systems it cannot be implemented until the hygiene package has taken full effect and all feed and food producers must comply with the requirements of the hygiene package. As a part of this process a re-evaluation of the structure of the control systems for food and feed is being done based on further risk assessment and risk categorisation as required by Article 3 and Article 42(2) (c) of reg. 882/2004. The risk evaluation process of the control systems is based on the principles devised in the report published by TemaNord in 2007 (TemaNord 2007:524) concerning risk-based official control of the food chain and the Swedish model for risk categorisation for primary production and food and feed establishments is being used as the main template. This work is expected to be concluded this year. Responsibilities have been appointed for different sections of the MANCP and the work is ongoing parallel to the process of implementing the hygiene package. In order to help devise and structure the MANCP Iceland participates in the National Control Plans and Annual Reports Network organised by the FVO. Collaboration with Finland regarding the forming of a MANCP has also been established as Finland plans to hold a seminar for Iceland, as well as a few other collaborating partners, on the structure and implementation of the MANCP. This seminar is expected to be held in the spring of 2011. Work on the MANCP is thus ongoing and scheduled to be finished this year (2011) and as such the MANCP is scheduled to take effect as of 2012. The work on the Multi-annual National Control Plan is ongoing and will be finished in 2012. Underlying the development a new risk classification system for food and feed businesses has been developed and is being adopted for all establishments. Currently all feed establishments have been classified according to the model and their control frequencies calculated accordingly. Completion of the risk classification process for all food and feed establishments and the risk assessment for primary production is however	

Mission to Iceland from 31 January to 4 February 2011 regarding application of EEA legislation related to feed hygiene		
(Reference) Recommendation	Information provided by the Icelandic authorities	ESA Assessment
	necessary before the MANCP can be finalized. This process is estimated to be concluded in the first half of 2012. All inspections are carried out according to an inspection plan for each year based on risk classification. MANCP is under development. The first edition will be published in 2014. Reference is made to chapter 1.6 in the CP.	
(6) The competent authority should ensure full compliance with Article 12 of Regulation (EC) No 882/2004, in particular by using accredited laboratories or methods for analysing official samples. Furthermore, compliance with Article 33 of Regulation (EC) No 882/2004 should be ensured by designation of national reference laboratories for each of the Community reference laboratories listed in Annex VII of the said Regulation and Iceland should communicate the name and the address of these to the Authority, the relevant Community reference laboratory and other Member States.	The TAIEX support for reference laboratories will be finished 01.11.2011. The full compliance by using accredited laboratories or methods for analyzing official samples is ongoing. The samples are now sent to laboratory in Germany called Lufa (lufa.de) All feed samples are analyzed by official laboratories using accredited methods (LUFA and Sýni). The designation of labs as NRL is currently with the ministry. The Taiex support did not come through. Official laboratories have been designated LUFA for chemical analyses and Sýni for micro-biological analyses. http://www.mast.is/matvaelastofnun/eftirlitsnidurstodur/rannsoknastofur/ Relevant NRLs still to be designated	Action still required
(7) The competent authority should ensure full compliance with Article 9 of Regulation (EC) No 183/2005 by registering all feed business operators.	The registration of feed producers is ongoing as well as registration of food producers delivering materials to feed producers. Only small food producers left, such as bakeries. Slaughterhouses registered and beer producers. Ongoing. In the inspection manual (chapter 9)for the LCA the registration of FBO selling materials as feed will be addressed.	In progress

Mission to Iceland from 31 January to 4 February 2011 regarding application of EEA legislation related to feed hygiene		
(Reference) Recommendation	Information provided by the Icelandic authorities	ESA Assessment
(11) The competent authority should ensure that identification and transport of animal by-products not intended for human consumption is carried out in line with the requirements laid down in Article 7 and Annex II to Regulation (EC) No 1774/2002.	The procedures are already partly in place and will be fully complied this year. For further information see below. The procedure that MAST has been implementing in the fish processing industry for a period of one year, is as follows: The Animal by-products (ABP´s) with origin in fish-processing industry are all of category 3. However the FBO´s, especially those operating in aquaculture, shall be prepared to handle ABP´s of category 2. MAST requires that every FBO in the fish processing industry handles the ABP-products in accordance with Article 7 and Annex II of the Regulation (EC) No 1774/2002. This applies for keeping the ABP´s in separate containers, that are only used for this purpose, specially marked „Category 3 – Not for human consumption“, identifiable from other containers that are used for products or raw material intended for human consumption. It also applies for filling out a commercial document accompanying the ABP-products to the receiving body authorized to handle ABP-products. A commercial document (copy enclosed) shall be filled out for each delivery in 3 copies (one copy for the receiving body, one for the transporter (truck) and the sender keeps one copy). This procedure goes for all ABP´s originating in the fish processing factories, including ABP´s intended for fishmeal production. The only exception from this procedure is if the processor is allowed or approved by environmental authorities to dispose his ABP´s himself. All FBO´s shall also keep records of the daily amount of ABP´s regardless if they dispose the ABP´s themselves or send it elsewhere. The records contain mostly the same information as the commercial document and there is a traceability code between commercial documents and records. This procedure is valid when the ABP´s are produced further or disposed within Iceland. In case of export the commercial documents and health certificates are issued for the ABP´s. Legislation came into force for animal products November 1 2011. Procedures are in place in cooperation with FBOs. Handling of ABP is part of the checklist in the inspection handbook. Therefore it is a part of the regular inspections both in the food and feed BO's. This is an ongoing procedure, which takes time to	Action taken

Mission to Iceland from 31 January to 4 February 2011 regarding application of EEA legislation related to feed hygiene		
(Reference) Recommendation	Information provided by the Icelandic authorities	ESA Assessment
	fully implement in the business operators. Non- compliances are followed upp according to the procedures in MAST´s inspection manual. Concerning labelling of fish meal intended as feed on farms: Fish meal is allowed as feed for all animals in Iceland. Labelling and documentation have been a problem in the past years but emphasis has now been put on correcting this at the fish meal factories and they should have corrected labelling of their products. After recommendation from ESA in December 2013 the feed control in Iceland has put increased focus on these issues at farms and feed mills. Two matters were discovered: 1. One feed mill is repacking fish meal in paper bags which were not correctly labelled. 2. Most of the fish meal sold to farmers is a fish bone meal, which is produced by factory ships on sea. This product is incorrectly labelled. These two examples describe the lack of labelling of fish meal sold to farms. MAST has informed the companies of this and asked for immediate corrective actions regarding the labelling of this product. This will, at the latest, be followed-up in the next regular inspection visit.	
(13) The competent authority should ensure compliance with Article 54 of Regulation (EC) No 882/2004 by taking action in case of non-compliances and use available enforcement measures to ensure that the operators remedy the situation.	Quality manual for monitoring and follow-up for MAST is under construction. With the quality manual it is intended to ensure that the comments made by ESA are followed. Non- compliances are followed upp according to the procedures in MAST´s inspection manual and quality manual. IS-Leyfur the database gives a good overview of FBO that need a follow- up. Enforcement is according to MAST procedures VLR-022, VLY-003; VLY-051.	In progress

3.5 Transmissible spongiform encephalopathies (TSE)

In the period from May 2010 to January 2013, the Authority did not conduct any missions related to TSEs.

3.6 Animal by-products (ABP)

In the period from May 2010 to January 2013, the Authority did not conduct any missions related to ABPs. An executive summary of a mission on ABPs, completed in September 2013, is presented in Chapter 4.

3.7 Veterinary medicines and residues

In the period from May 2010 to January 2013, the Authority has completed 1 mission in relation to veterinary medicines and residues. Out of a total of 14 recommendations issued in relation to this mission, 12 were identified to be addressed during the general follow-up mission in December 2013. Concerning 1 recommendation action is still required (Designation of National Reference Laboratories).

Mission to Iceland from 6 to 16 December 2011 regarding application of EEA legislation related to control of residues and contaminants in live animals and animal products, including controls on veterinary medicinal products		
(Reference) Recommendation	Information provided by the Icelandic authorities	ESA Assessment
(1) Iceland should ensure that all the relevant legislation concerning residues and veterinary medicinal products is made part of its legal order.	Several relevant EU-acts have been implemented since the mission took place. Council Directive 92/23, commission Decisions 97/747 and 98/179 have been made part of the Icelandic legal order, with Regulation No 30/2012 which entered into force January 3, 2012. Commission Decision 2002/657 is being translated at the Translations centre with the Ministry of FA. The Ministry of Fishery and Agriculture has already insisted for the translation to be prioritized. Work is ongoing within the Ministry of Welfare and the Icelandic Medicinal Agency to fully implement Regulation 92/22 with amending Directives 2003/74 and 2003/97 and Council Directive 90/167. Act No 93/1994 on medicine was amended with Regulation No 20/2013 in order to allow for full implementation of Directive 90/167. The implementation was completed with regulations 607/2013 on production and distribution on medicated feed for animals and regulation 608/2013 on production and distribution on medicated feed for fish, crustacean and mollusc. Decision 2002/657 with amendments will be incorporated in January 2014.	In progress

Mission to Iceland from 6 to 16 December 2011 regarding application of EEA legislation related to control of residues and contaminants in live animals and animal products, including controls on veterinary medicinal products		
(Reference) Recommendation	Information provided by the Icelandic authorities	ESA Assessment
(2) Iceland should improve coordination and cooperation between MAST and IMA when drawing up the National Residue Control Plan and when planning official controls on veterinary medicinal products in order to ensure that all relevant information is included in the planning in line with Article 4(3) of Regulation (EC) No 882/2004.	MAST will make an agreement with IMA regarding cooperation on providing information on the use patterns of veterinary medicines. A written procedure on the drawing up of the NRCP will be prepared. Meetings have been held with IMA to improve work procedures and cooperation. Division of tasks has been made clearer. With fewer DVOs the training and cooperation within MAST has become easier and more focused. A draft procedure on the making of the NRCP has been prepared. The work procedure will be issued in MAST´s QM when completed. As discussed in mission meetings the agreement with IMA is not written but verbal and cooperation and regular meetings have been decided on and commenced.	Action taken
(3) Iceland should ensure that official veterinarians who carry out official sampling for the National Residue Control Plan or perform official controls on use of veterinary medicinal products are free from any conflict of interest when simultaneously carrying out private practice work as required by Article 4 (2.b) of Regulation (EC) No 882/2004.	A letter has been sent to all District Veterinary Officers, with instructions to ensure that official veterinarians are free from any conflict of interests. Further actions will be taken in order to hinder any conflict of interest in the work of all Official Veterinarians.	Action taken
(4) Iceland should ensure that there is a sufficient number of suitably experienced and qualified staff to carry out official controls on the National Residue Control Plan and on the use of veterinary medicinal products efficiently and effectively in line with Article 4 (2.c) of Regulation (EC) No 882/2004.	Actions have already been taken in order to improve the matter. An expert within MAST has taken up increased responsibility in designing the NRCP and preparing the sampling process. It is being considered for 2013 to outsource the preparation and sending of sampling equipment to a laboratory to further decrease the work load at MAST. The evaluation of results and follow-up procedure would however be carried out by experts at MAST. A list of samples taken in 2013 has been provided to ESA.	Action taken

Mission to Iceland from 6 to 16 December 2011 regarding application of EEA legislation related to control of residues and contaminants in live animals and animal products, including controls on veterinary medicinal products		
(Reference) Recommendation	Information provided by the Icelandic authorities	ESA Assessment
(6) Iceland should ensure that necessary training is provided to responsible staff for official controls and sampling of residues and contaminants in live animals and animal products including controls on veterinary medicinal products in line with the requirements of Article 6 of Regulation (EC) No 882/2004.	MAST has for many years organized annual one or two day seminars for DVOs and OVs where training on official sampling has been part of the agenda. A seminar was held in the middle of November 2011 (DVOs) and another in middle of February 2012 (DVOs & OVs). There is a monthly meeting with the DVOs where the topic of official sampling is most often discussed. Please provide information if any further specific training initiatives are planned at current for sampling of residues and contaminants in live animals and animal products including controls on veterinary medicinal products A training programme is being designed in cooperation of MAST, Matís and the German Institute Laves. The training was previously planned under the IPA programme of the EU. Training will be offered in 2014 for MAST and LCA staff with emphasis on how to prepare sampling programmes, sampling methods, treatment of samples and the processing of results. The training will include study visits for some MAST staff to Germany.	In progress
(7) Iceland should ensure that legislation concerning the use of veterinary medicinal products is appropriately enforced in line with Article 54 to Regulation (EC) No 882/2004.	A new regulation on the electronic recording of the prescription and use of VMPs by all veterinarians has been published. It enters into force 1 November 2012. Regulation 303/2012 on electronic recording by veterinaries on animal diseases and VMP treatment entered into force 1 November 2012. Information from IMA about sales of medicines to vets has been used to request information from vets about their usage of specific medicines if their registration in the electronic database does not add up to the amount sold.	Action taken
(9) Iceland should ensure that the correct measures are applied when finding non-compliant residues results in the implementation of the National Residue Control Plan in line with Articles 13, 16, 17, 18, 19, 23, 24, 27 and 28 of Council Directive 96/23/EC, and that when non-compliances are detected including on the use and distribution of VMPs,	Written procedures will be prepared. Work procedures regarding the NRCP will be made in the fall. Procedures regarding follow-up of non-compliances at the farm and at Veterinarians have been prepared and published in MAST´s QM. See attachments. Work procedures regarding the NRCP will be made before spring. No non-compliant samples 2012 – 2013.	Action taken

Mission to Iceland from 6 to 16 December 2011 regarding application of EEA legislation related to control of residues and contaminants in live animals and animal products, including controls on veterinary medicinal products		
(Reference) Recommendation	Information provided by the Icelandic authorities	ESA Assessment
proper action must be taken to ensure that the operator remedies the situation in line with Article 54 to Regulation (EC) No 882/2004.		
(10) Iceland should designate a National Reference Laboratory for residues as required by Article 33(1) of Regulation (EC) No 882/2004.	Nominations for a NRL will be sent from MAST to the Ministry. Agreement with SLV in Sweden valid until July 31, 2013. Agreement with SLV in Sweden valid until December 31, 2013. MAST plans to continue cooperation with SLV as regards analysis of samples taken in 2014 as part of the NRCP.	Action still required
(11) Iceland should ensure that all laboratories performing residue testing also in other countries are officially designated by the competent authorities as required by Article 12(1) of Regulation (EC) No 882/2004.	Laboratory contracts are to be renewed for 2012. Designations will be documented accordingly and presented on the internet. A work procedure for the designation of laboratories has been drafted and will be published in MAST´s QM in the fall. List of labs found on MAST´s website. The work procedure for the designation of laboratories will be published in MAST´s QM before spring 2014. SLV is the designated official laboratory.	Action taken
(12) Iceland should ensure that all decisions regarding compliance/ non-compliance of samples are based on confirmatory analysis using an analytical method validated to the requirements of Commission Decision 2002/657/EC and that methods used for samples tested in the framework of the NRCP are accredited as required by Point 1.2 of the Annex to Commission Decision 98/179/EC and in Article 12(2) and (3) of Regulation (EC) No 882/2004.	MAST will take notice of this when contracting laboratories. A work procedure will be designed in cooperation with Inspectors who are responsible for official control and follow-up. The work procedure will be a part of MAST´s quality manual which will be issues later this year. See point 11.	Action taken

Mission to Iceland from 6 to 16 December 2011 regarding application of EEA legislation related to control of residues and contaminants in live animals and animal products, including controls on veterinary medicinal products		
(Reference) Recommendation	Information provided by the Icelandic authorities	ESA Assessment
(13) Iceland should ensure that veterinary medicinal products for food producing animals are only dispensed to the public under a veterinary prescription as required by Article 67(aa) of Directive 2001/82/EC.	So far IMA has not had sufficient tools to enforce this. However, the Ministry of Welfare has drafted, in cooperation with IMA, a regulation on per diem fines, where it is stipulated that IMA can impose per diem fines on parties subject to inspection under the Medicinal Products Act no. 93/1994. According to Art. 3 of the Medicinal Products Act, veterinarians are subject to inspection under the Act. Once the Regulation is in force, IMA can impose per diem fines on veterinarians who do not oblige the requirements set out in Article 67 (aa) of Directive 2001/82/EC. The Regulation draft is now in a review process at the Ministry of Welfare. In each and every inspection at dispensing veterinarians the Icelandic Medicines Agency demands that veterinarians write prescriptions when dispensing POM VMP. There have been cases where veterinarians have received a formal reprimand for lack of compliance. A regulation on per diem fines is now available but has so far not been used.	Action taken
(15) Iceland should ensure that inspections are carried out through all links of the distribution chain of veterinary medicinal products in line with Articles 65, 66, 68 and 69 of Directive 2001/82/EC.	IMA carries out regular inspections at wholesalers for veterinary medicines at least every third year. Public pharmacies that sell both human and veterinary medicines are also inspected at regular intervals. However the EFTA Surveillance Authority mission commented on low number of inspections of pharmacies run by veterinarians and this was a comment raised during previous inspection as well in 2008. IMA pointed out during the inspection that since the previous inspection, IMA had carried out 15 inspections (as compared to zero in the previous years) at dedicated veterinarian‘s pharmacies. Due to the fact that the only trained inspector was no longer working at IMA and because of lack of resources those inspections had only been four in the year 2011 at the time of the inspection. In the year 2012 IMA conducted 27 inspections at pharmacies run by veterinarians and 16 in 2013. Some were re-inspections and other first inspections. IMA has now finished visiting all veterinarians with considerable medicinal sale and future inspections will be routine inspections with defined interval between inspections or ad hoc inspections when needed. Inspections concerning use of veterinary medicines in horse and sheep farms have not been planned as of yet. With amendment of the Act on animal welfare new staff members that may carry out these tasks have just recently started their work.	In progress

3.8 Foodstuffs, food hygiene, imports of food of plant origin, and pesticides

In the period from May 2010 to January 2013, the Authority has completed one mission in relation to import of food hygiene/import of food of plant origin, one mission related to food contact materials and one mission related to potable water. Out of a total of 37 recommendations issued in relation to these missions, 28 were identified to be addressed during the general follow-up mission in December 2013 and for three recommendations action is still required.

Mission to Iceland from 28 February to 4 March 2011 regarding the application of EEA legislation related to Official Controls on Food Hygiene and Import Controls of Food of Non-Animal Origin		
(Reference) Recommendation	Information provided by the Icelandic authorities	ESA Assessment
(2) The competent authority should ensure that procedures for granting conditional approval are in line with Article 31 of Regulation (EC) No 882/2004.	Before November 1, MAST will coordinate issuance of operating licenses from LCAs. Guidelines will be published for the LCAs for coordinated application of regulation (EC) No 882/2004. Conditional approval is issued by the LCAs according to 882/2004 and 853/2004, article 34. Most LCAs have at some point granted conditional approval.	In progress
(3) The competent authority should ensure that activities on official controls on food are fully in compliance with Article 10 of Regulation (EC) No 882/2004.	The handbook for food control is currently under revision. Certain issues, such as enforcement and follow-up will be emphasized and further coordination of the food control in all areas is planned. A working group of 3 (1 from MAST and 2 from LCAs) will be established to manage the revision and coordination. WG formed in may 2011. Work starts September 2011. Revision completed May 2012 Risk classification See chapter 1.3 in the Country profile Inspection manual (procedures, reports, follow-up, enforcement). MAST has in cooperation with the representatives from the LCAs written an inspection manual. The inspection manual will then be tested by some of the LCA. It will then be revised if necessary. Training will be organized before the implementation which is scheduled to be in the second quarter of 2014. The inspection manual contains in chapter1, general procedures on how to perform audits and inspections on establishments under their responsibility. In chapter 1 it is defined which inspections items should be addressed under the approval process and under regular control of establishments. Each LCA should define responsibilities and how they save documents, reports and letters made in connection	In progress

Mission to Iceland from 28 February to 4 March 2011 regarding the application of EEA legislation related to Official Controls on Food Hygiene and Import Controls of Food of Non-Animal Origin		
(Reference) Recommendation	Information provided by the Icelandic authorities	ESA Assessment
	with official control, follow up and enforcement. Each LCA should define how reports are documented. A system for follow up of non-compliances is defined in the inspection manual. General procedure for the enforcement that should be adapted by each LCA is included in chapter 1. Internal Audits: The internal audit system will be implemented in 2014 See chapter 1.5 in the country profile.	
(5) The competent authority should ensure that reports on the official controls that it has carried out are drawn up in line with Article 9 of Regulation (EC) No 882/2004.	MAST will include information regarding reports and the provisions of article 9 in a letter which will be sent to the LCAs. This will furthermore be taken up in a meeting or a seminar with representatives from MAST and the LCAs. A letter will be sent in May to the LCAs summing up the results of 4 recent ESA missions (this one, zoonotic agents, FCMs and potable water). Each LCA should define responsibilities and how they save documents, reports and letters made in connection with official control, follow up and enforcement. Each LCA should define how reports are documented.	Action taken
(6) The competent authority should ensure that the operator remedies the situation when non-compliances are identified in line with Article 54 of Regulation (EC) No 882/2004.	MAST intends to take the issue of enforcement and follow-up, up with the LCAs in a common meeting and include this information in the letter which will be sent out to the regions. See also point 5. Meeting: Sept-oct 2011 A system for follow up of non-compliances is defined in the inspection manual draft to be completed 2014. General procedure for the enforcement that should be adapted by each LCA is included in chapter 1.	In progress
(7) The competent authority should ensure compliance with Article 8 of Regulation (EC) No 882/2004 regarding verification of the effectiveness of official controls on food hygiene.	*Text below also takes into consideration recommendation 8* MAST has documented procedures in place to verify the effectiveness of official controls. However as an internal audit system is still being implemented at MAST no internal audits have taken place as of yet on the LCAs responsible for official controls on food hygiene according to Regulation (EC) 852/2004. As a result no on-the-spot verification of the effectiveness of official controls has been carried out. MAST works according to a Quality Assurance system that is based on the ISO9001:2000 standard. The Quality Assurance system is hosted with the Focal Quality Manual system software and	In progress

Mission to Iceland from 28 February to 4 March 2011 regarding the application of EEA legislation related to Official Controls on Food Hygiene and Import Controls of Food of Non-Animal Origin		
(Reference) Recommendation	Information provided by the Icelandic authorities	ESA Assessment
	includes the Authority´s quality policy, work procedures, control documentation and audit system. MAST is still in the process of finalising the Quality Manual and developing the internal audit system. The work is however progressing and the audit system is scheduled to take effect as of 2012 when the new MANCP is implemented. To achieve this goal an officer in Quality Management is working at MAST in the *Office of risk assessment and quality assurance* until the end of 2011 to finalise and implement the Quality Assurance system. As a part of that work is the structuring of an audit system that fulfils the requirements of regulation (EC) 882/2004. Another expert from the *Office of risk assessment and quality assurance* is attending training courses held by the "Better Training for Safer Food" initiative to facilitate the process. The first course is titled "Setting up and implementing an Audit System" and will be held in Dublin, Ireland from June 28th until July 1st 2011. The second course is titled "Development of the Ability to Conduct a Detailed Audit" and will be held in Lisboa, Portugal on September 20th until September 23rd 2011. The expert from MAST has been formally approved for both these courses. To be able to conduct internal audits and accurately verify the effectiveness of official controls in accordance with the requirements of Regulation (EC) 882/2004 it is imperative that the MAST audit teams receive further training on how to effectively conduct internal audits. To meet this end and fulfil its obligations according to 882/2004 MAST has also applied for a grant from the Technical Assistance and Information Exchange (TAIEX) initiative to provide training by external experts in the internal audit process. This training is scheduled to take place in the first months of 2012. As MAST and the LCAs are currently doing extensive changes to their risk assessment process, and consequently control system, are still developing the MANCP and updating the inspection handbooks; MAST considers that conducting the internal audits will be most effective when these changes have been implemented. MAST also considers that it must be ensured that for the audit process to be effective audits must be conducted as part of an established audit system and by staff members that have received the appropriate training. This is scheduled to be in place in the beginning of next year 2012 with the internal audit system possibly coming into effect in the last months of 2011.	
(8) The competent authority should ensure that internal audits are carried out as required by Article 4 of Regulation (EC) No 882/2004.	MAST has initiated internal audits of the working procedures in its Quality Manual and will eventually carry out internal audits on the basis of 882/2004. The official control of the LCAs will also be audited. The establishment of a Board of Directors and an audit team is now with the Minstry. See attached documents that were sent to the Ministry. MAST´s	In progress

Mission to Iceland from 28 February to 4 March 2011 regarding the application of EEA legislation related to Official Controls on Food Hygiene and Import Controls of Food of Non-Animal Origin		
(Reference) Recommendation	Information provided by the Icelandic authorities	ESA Assessment
	current audit team attended a Taiex seminar on internal audits in August 2012. Work procedures have been published as a part of MAST´s quality manual. The internal audit system will be implemented in 2014 See chapter 1.5 in the country profile.	
(9) The competent authority should ensure that the food business operators carrying out production, processing and distribution of food comply with all the general hygiene requirements laid down in Annex II to Regulation (EC) No 852/2004.	MAST will inform the LCAs about the findings and reiterate available guidelines, documents/checklists, legislation, enforcement and follow-up.	Action taken
(10) The competent authority should ensure that all the food business operators put in place, implement and maintain a permanent procedure or procedures based on HACCP principles as laid down in Point 1 of Article 5 of Regulation (EC) No 852/2004.	As stated earlier, MAST, in cooperation with the LCAs, has developed guidelines and other documents to assist the FBOs in implementing and maintaining functional procedures based on HACCP principles. This material has been made available on-line at www.mast.is/innraeftirlit. A brochure, introducing the FBOs responsibility and the basics for implementing a own check system based on HACCP was published. This material was introduced in a stakeholder meeting in April 2011. For the year 2012 MAST and the LCAs have planned monitoring projects that will focus on the implementation of point 1 of Article 5 of regulation (EC) No 852/2004. To prepare for this project courses/seminars are planned for the inspectors and more guidelines to assist in this task will be prepared.	In progress
(11) The competent authority should ensure that traceability is established as laid down in Article 18 of Regulation (EC) No 178/2002.	Traceability will be addressed in the inspection manual chapter 15. See summary below. Project on traceability was organised 2013. The results are available on MAST website. http://www.mast.is/frettaflokkar/frett/2013/05/17/Eftirlitsverkefni-2012/	Action taken
(12) The competent authority should ensure that the labelling of food stuffs complies with the requirements of Directive 2000/13/EC.	An open meeting regarding labelling of foodstuffs was held on April 27. LCAs have lately put more emphasis on the inspection of food labelling. Labelling will be addressed under the regular control of FBO that are packing food. Inspection manual	Action taken

Mission to Iceland from 28 February to 4 March 2011 regarding the application of EEA legislation related to Official Controls on Food Hygiene and Import Controls of Food of Non-Animal Origin		
(Reference) Recommendation	Information provided by the Icelandic authorities	ESA Assessment
	chapter 14. Se summary below. Overview of training related to training on Labelling: For FBO and inspectors: Slaughterhouses / meat processing plants august 2013 Labelling of food:-Ingredients –id-mark-Origin-Heath reclaim. –seminar 4 times in March 2013 Labelling of food September 2012 Nutrition labelling for LCA´s inspectors EC/ 1169/2011 - December 2011 Labelling and allergy– April 2011 Some of the presentations are available at: http://mast.is/matvaelastofnun/utgafa/fraedslufundir/ For MAST and LCA control staff. Seminar on nutrition labelling and health reclaims. MAST and LCA, April 2013 Seminar on labelling for fish inspectors - 20.May 2011 Seminar on nutrition labelling and health reclaims. MAST and LCA, January 2011 Labelling DVO -February 2010 Labelling of vegetable´s origin LCA/MAST meeting in Oct. 2009 Training of new employees at MAST	
(15) The competent authority should ensure that non-compliant lots are destroyed or re-dispatched as required by Article 19 of Regulation (EC) No 882/2004.	MAST will collect information regarding the work procedure for destruction or re-dispatchment by all LCAs. Procedures will be evaluated and information sent out to all parties involved. Information regarding work procedures for destruction or re-dispatchment has not been collected from the LCAs. This work will be initiated by MAST and ESA informed about the outcome. LCA-HER has a certain written procedure for destruction or re-dispatch. Other LCAs act accordingly although the procedures are not yet documented. The LCAs will implement this procedure into their control handbook that will be issued in 2014. LCA-Rvk (HER) procedure: In cases where food products are recalled from the market and need to be destroyed this is carried out in the presence of a LCA inspector. In cases where products are found not to be in compliance with the EEA legislation but are in compliance in other countries (e.g. USA) they can be returned to the country of export / origin and documents confirming this are sent to the LCA-Rvk.	In progress

Mission to Iceland from 3 to 7 December 2012 regarding application of EEA legislation related to food contact materials		
(Reference) Recommendation	Information provided by the Icelandic authorities	ESA Assessment
(1) Iceland should ensure that Regulation (EU) No 284/2011 is made part of its internal legal order. In addition, Iceland should ensure to apply and enforce the regulation.	A bill amending Act No 93/1995 on foodstuffs has been introduced in the Icelandic parliament (see attachment) which better defines the roles and responsibilities of the competent authorities. The amendment will among other things transfer the responsibility of import controls regarding food contact materials from the LCAs to MAST. This is deemed necessary as the Ministry of Industries and Innovation does not consider the current situation regarding import controls feasible or that the LCAs are capable of controlling the imports of food contact materials in an effective and efficient way. As soon as the parliament has completed its procedures regarding the amendment, the Ministry of Industries and Innovation will published a regulation incorporating regulation No 284/2011 into the Icelandic legal order.	Action taken Iceland notified incorporation of Regulation (EU) 284/2011 on 18/02/2014
(2) The competent authorities should take measures to harmonise the official controls on food contact materials throughout the country in line in Articles 4(3), 4(4) and 4(5) of Regulation (EC) No 882/2004. The competent authorities shall ensure that internal or external audits are carried out to ensure that the objectives of Regulation (EC) No 882/2004 are achieved in line with Article 4(6) of that regulation.	Notice will be taken of the guidance document currently under preparation by the Commission Services regarding FCM as well as other such documents issued by the Commission. They will be used for training and information purposes towards the LCAs. MAST intends to carry out audits on its own procedures as well as those of the LCAs. The organization of the audits and ideas for the structure of such an audit system have been drafted and sent to the MoII for implementation. Final version of the guidance document is not ready by Commission Services. For harmonisation a training course related to the Nordic control project will be held in Lund, Sweden in March 2014. MAST and some LCAs will attend. A training course in Iceland will be held by MAST in April 2014. Guidance document on declarations of compliance is being prepared as a part of the Nordic control project. Final draft will be ready before the Nordic training course and will be finalized soon after. Information on FCM on MAST's homepage will be updated. That work is planned to be finalized by the end of 2014. By the end of the Nordic control project (first half of 2015) further need for harmonisation (training and guidance) will be assessed.	In progress
(3) The competent authorities should ensure that all personnel carrying out official controls on food contact materials receive appropriate training and are kept	All LCAs involved in the mission have already sent inspectors to BTSF courses on FCMs and will continue to participate in seminars offered on the issue. In 2013 a LCA inspector will attend a BTSF course on FCM. For 2014 a Nordic project on FCM is being	In progress

Mission to Iceland from 3 to 7 December 2012 regarding application of EEA legislation related to food contact materials		
(Reference) Recommendation	Information provided by the Icelandic authorities	ESA Assessment
updated in this area as required by Article 6(a) through (c) of Regulation (EC) No 882/2004.	organized with a budget of 500.000 Dkr for training and analyzing samples. Iceland will participate in this project and planning has already started. Training course for both LCA inspectors and Mast staff is planned as a part of this Nordic project in Danmark in March 2014. See answer to recommendation nr. 2. All MAST and LCA personnel carrying out official controls on FMC will be invited to take part in training in April in Iceland. Ten seats are reserved for Iceland in the Nordic training course.	
(4) Iceland should ensure that official controls are carried out to enforce compliance with Regulation (EC) No 1935/2004 in line with Article 24 of that Regulation. In particular, the competent authorities should decide on the appropriate frequency of regular official controls on all stages of production, import and use of food contact materials on the basis of risk and ensure the quality and consistency the official controls in line with the requirements of Article 3 and 4 of Regulation (EC) No 882/2004.	The recommendation is taken notice of. LCAs involved in the mission have already increased the emphasis on this control (both producers and importers). The frequency is based on risk assessment. Other LCAs will be informed about the results of this mission and encouraged (where relevant) to initiate and/or improve this control. The amendment of the Act on Food will increase the clarity of responsibilities and division of tasks as well as implement provisions on control fees in this category. See also Annex 1 – General comments. Amendment of the Act on Food has been introduced to Parliament. LCAs: In at least 4 areas there are no producers to which the regulation applies. In those areas where such producers are the same procedures will be in place for risk assessment as for food establishments. The rate will also be defined in the risk assessment.More emphasis has been put on the control of materials and articles in contact with food and the importance of the existence of a "declaration of compliance" for all packaging materials has been and will continue to be introduced to all involved. Following a recent amendment to the Food Act clarifying the legal basis for the control of producers and importers of FCM the LCAs will follow the guidelines and handbook that MAST will issue. No official sampling of FCM has been carried out.	In progress
(5) The competent authorities should establish procedures to verify the effectiveness of official controls carried out, and procedures to ensure that corrective action is taken when needed, in accordance with Article 8(3) of Regulation (EC) No	It is foreseen that the verification of the effectiveness of official control as well as follow-up procedures and enforcement will be carried out simultaneously to audits of the official control of both MAST and LCAs. The issue of follow-up and enforcement will also be taken up in a joint meeting of MAST and LCAs in May. LCAs will be encouraged to establish procedures for their official control of the	Action still required

Mission to Iceland from 3 to 7 December 2012 regarding application of EEA legislation related to food contact materials		
(Reference) Recommendation	Information provided by the Icelandic authorities	ESA Assessment
882/2004. Furthermore, the competent authorities should ensure that documented procedures are in place in line with the requirements of Article 8(1) of Regulation (EC) No 882/2004.	manufacture and import of FCMs. Discussions between Mast and LCAs are ongoing.	
(6) The competent authorities should ensure that the implementation of traceability of food contact materials in the establishments using them is in line with the requirements laid down in Article 17 of Regulation (EC) No 1935/2004.	A chapter on FCM and traceability is already included in the handbook on official control in establishments producing animal products. Traceability is also in the list of items to be checked during inspections. The LCAs will be encouraged to make sure that this item is also included in their handbook and procedures.	In progress
(7) The competent authorities should ensure that official controls are carried out to verify that declarations of compliance for food contact materials comply with the requirements set out in Article 16 of Regulation (EC) No 1935/2004, Article 15 of Regulation (EC) No 10/2011 and Article 2a of Council Directive 84/500/EEC.	Notice will be taken of the guidance document currently under preparation by the Commission Services regarding FCM as well as other such documents issued by the Commission. They will be used for training and information purposes towards the LCAs. Producers of FCMs in the district of LCA-HHK have already been visited as a follow-up of the mission. Both are in the process of sampling and sending their products for analysis. See also input concerning LCAs in point 4 above.	Action still required
(8) The competent authorities should ensure that producers of food contact materials implement Good Manufacturing Practice as required by Commission Regulation (EC) No 2023/2006 and Article 3 of Regulation (EC) No 1935/2004. The competent authorities should further ensure that official controls include the assessment of the Good Manufacturing Practice as required by Article 10(2)(d) of Regulation (EC) No 882/2004.	The recommendation is taken notice of. The amendment of the Food Act will facilitate this by providing clear authority for LCAs to collect fees for their official control of the production of FCMs. Producers of FCMs in the district of LCA-HHK have already been visited as a follow-up of the mission. This recommendation has been introduced to the producers which have set up an own-control plan based on GMP. LCAs will take into account the requirements of the Regulation and focus on GMP in establishments and ensure in future inspections that both the official control and the establishments fulfil the requirements of the regulation.	In progress

Mission to Iceland from 3 to 7 December 2012 regarding application of EEA legislation related to food contact materials		
(Reference) Recommendation	Information provided by the Icelandic authorities	ESA Assessment
(9) In order to enforce compliance with Regulation (EC) No 1935/2004 in line with Article 24(1) of that Regulation, the competent authorities should ensure that official controls include sampling of food contact materials aimed at verifying compliance with relevant legislation.	A part of a draft agreement with DTU for their service as a NRL for Iceland is taking part in their projects for sampling and analyzing different kinds of FCM products. For 2014 a Nordic project on FCM is being organized with a budget of 500.000 Dkr for training and analyzing samples. Iceland will participate in this project and planning has already started. Agreement is not finalized with the DTU. Iceland will participate in Nordic project for year 2014. No sampling by LCAs has been carried out. Some samples will be taken and analysed in relation to the Nordic project (May-October 2014), focusing on phthalates in plastic materials (PVC).	In progress
(10) The competent authorities should designate a national reference laboratory for the official controls of food contact materials to comply with the requirements of Articles 11, 12 and 33 of Regulation (EC) No 882/2004 and Article 24(3) of Regulation (EC) No 1935/2004.	A draft agreement between DTU in Denmark, MAST and MoII is in the pipeline. DTU is already the NRL for Denmark and for Norway and has been positive towards adding Iceland to its role. Agreement is not finalized with the DTU.	Action still required

Mission to Iceland from 21 to 25 January 2013 regarding application of EEA legislation related to the control system for the quality of water used and produced by the food industry.		
(Reference) Recommendation	Information provided by the Icelandic authorities	ESA Assessment
(1) Iceland should transpose all the requirements laid down in Directive 98/83/EC concerning the quality of water intended for human consumption into its national legislation	Necessary amendments of Regulation No 536/2001 will be made to insure that all provisions in Directive 98/83/EC are transposed into the Icelandic legal order. In the report it is stated that Iceland does not include in its legislation a provision regarding the frequency for audit monitoring of chemical parameters in waterworks providing equal or less the 100 m3/day. Regulation No 536/2001 which implements Directive 98/83/EC, clearly states the procedures regarding audit monitoring of chemical parameters, see Article 12 (3) and (4). It is also stated that Regulation No 536/2001 does not include a text stating that Iceland shall publish a report every three years on the quality of water intended for human consumption with the objective of informing consumers and that Iceland shall send the report to the Authority within two months of the publication. In article 16 of the regulation it is stated	Action taken

Mission to Iceland from 21 to 25 January 2013 regarding application of EEA legislation related to the control system for the quality of water used and produced by the food industry.		
(Reference) Recommendation	Information provided by the Icelandic authorities	ESA Assessment
	that the LCAs are required to send MAST a report every year regarding quality of water in their area. According to the article MAST shall publish the findings in a report, with the aim of informing consumers. As for the provision regarding the obligation of States to send a report to the Authority, it is the opinion of Icelandic Authorities that such text does not have to be included in the Icelandic regulation.	
(2) The Icelandic competent authorities should take the necessary measures to ensure that there is, in practice, efficient and effective coordination and cooperation between all the competent authorities involved in official controls on potable water, as required by Article 4(3) of Regulation (EC) No 882/2004	Actions will be taken to coordinate the work of the LCAs regarding the official controls of potable water. It is clearly stated in Act No 93/1995 on Foodstuffs that food controls are as a general rule under the responsibility of the LCAs, unless the unity falls under article 6 of the Act. In article 6 it is stated that MAST shall carry out official controls pursuant to this act of a. primary production, b. imports and exports of livestock products, c. meat processing and meat packaging facilities, excluding meat processing facilities operated in retail establishments, d. milk processors and egg producers, e. communicable livestock diseases, e. the treatment, inspection and evaluation of slaughter products, f. health inspections of farmed fish, h. the treatment, transport, storage, processing and distribution of marine products, excluding retail, i. the import of food not referred to in points a. to h. In article 6 the tasks of MAST are fully defined and the authority may not act beyond its powers. As the controls are divided among 10 LCAs (which are all self governing), there is a provision in article 22 of the Act No 93/1995 where it is stated that MAST shall supervise and coordinated the work of the LCAs. The supervision has been interpreted to mean that MAST shall oversee official controls of foodstuffs in general; this includes the coordination of official control to ensure that they are implemented in the same manner throughout the country. In order to fulfil these tasks MAST may issue guidelines that the LCAs are supposed to follow. MAST shall ensure the cooperation of all those working in this field and shall in that respect make sure that control procedures are cost-efficient and designed to avoid as far as possible the duplication and overlap of effort. MAST shall cooperate closely with LCAs and provide advice and services in the field of food controls within the limits of its capacities and as required by the circumstances. These provisions have never been interpreted to imply that MAST has the responsibility to carry out control nor to organize the control for the LCAs. The LCAs have to bear these duties themselves, including the organization of the control and carrying it out and if necessary to apply enforcements measures. Guidance document on official controls under	In progress

Mission to Iceland from 21 to 25 January 2013 regarding application of EEA legislation related to the control system for the quality of water used and produced by the food industry.		
(Reference) Recommendation	Information provided by the Icelandic authorities	ESA Assessment
	Regulation 536/2001 on drinking water, will be published in 2014.	
(4) Iceland should ensure that the list provided under Article 3(8) of Directive 2000/60/EC to the Authority includes all the competent authorities involved.	Action will be taken to amend the list provided under Article 3(8) of Directive 2000/60/EC. An updated list has been provided to the Authority.	Action taken
(5) Iceland should identify all bodies of water used for the abstraction of water intended for human consumption providing more than 10 m3 a day as an average, or serving more than 50 persons, and subsequently ensure the necessary protection of such, as required by Article 7(1) and Article 7(3) of Directive 2000/60/EC.	As far as MAST has been informed a list for identified water bodies is currently being updated in cooperation of UST and the LCAs.	In progress
(6) Iceland should ensure that the reports which are published and submitted to the Authority every three years on the quality of water intended for human consumption with the objective of informing consumers, include, as a minimum, all individual supplies of water exceeding 1000 m3 a day as an average or serving more than 5000 persons, in accordance with Article 13(2) of Directive 98/83/EC.	The LCAs will in the future be requested to report to MAST on the basis of the amount of water used as well as the population. Use will also be made of the database built up by the Icelandic Met Office. The report for 2011-2013 will cover water supplies serving more than 5000 persons or supplying water exceeding 1000 m^3 per day. Previous misunderstanding has been eliminated. MAST will (in the future/from now on) requests reports on all water works under official control. MAST collects the data for the three year report and submits it to the Authority In January 2014 MAST will request information from the LCAs regarding water works, in accordance with Article 13(2). Data from 2011-2013 will be submitted to the Authority by the end of 2014.	In progress
(8) Iceland should ensure that the minimum frequency of check and audit monitoring is decided in accordance with the requirements laid down in Table B1 of Annex II to Directive 98/83/EC read in conjunction with note 6 thereto, for supply zones	The minimum frequency of check monitoring has been decided for water supplies serving less than 500 inhabitants but the minimum frequency of audit monitoring is decided by the LCAs in collaboration with MAST. The LCAs perform a risk assessment on the water works on which the frequency of audit monitoring is then based. This issue will be taken up with the LCAs in the coming months. The LCAs perform a risk classification on all FB under their control and monitoring and audit will be	In progress

Mission to Iceland from 21 to 25 January 2013 regarding application of EEA legislation related to the control system for the quality of water used and produced by the food industry.		
(Reference) Recommendation	Information provided by the Icelandic authorities	ESA Assessment
producing 100 m3 or less a day, or, as is the criterion in the national Icelandic legislation, for 500 or less inhabitants.	based on the outcome.	
(9) Iceland should ensure that food-production undertakings provide guarantees that water used in their establishments is potable water according to the requirements laid down in Article 2(2) of Regulation (EC) 178/2002, Article 2(g) of Regulation (EC) No 852/2004, Chapter II (3) and VII of Annex II to Regulation 852/2004 and Chapter II, Article 3 of Regulation (EC) No 853/2004.	Food businesses under the control of MAST should according to MAST´s inspection manual take samples of the water at the point of compliance and it is MAST understanding that point of compliance is the point where water is used in the establishment. The parameters that should be checked are the microbiological parameters. In the next revision of the inspection manual MAST will review this requirement in order to get confirmation that water used in the food production establishments is potable water as defined in directive 98/93/EC. See suggested amendment attached. The local health authorities are taking samples of water from some food businesses when taking samples for check and audit monitoring from distribution system. MAST is in cooperation with the LCAs writing an inspection manual for FB under their control. The food businesses should be able to give evidence that the water is used as an ingredient in the production of food is potable water as defined in directive 98/93/EC. Control handbook for LCAs is being prepared. Guidance document on potable water, clean water and clean seawater in food business will also be prepared. The deadline for the guidance document on official control of water works and distribution of water is 1.3.2014. The control handbook for the LCAs will be implemented in a 1 year period starting 1.9.2014.	In progress

3.9 Animal welfare

In the period from May 2010 to January 2013, the Authority did not conduct any missions related to animal welfare in Iceland. Iceland is not obliged to implement the EU *acquis* regarding animal welfare except concerning protection of animals at the time of killing.

4 EXECUTIVE SUMMARY FROM RECENT AUTHORITY MISSIONS

The following tables give a brief summary of findings from recent Authority missions to Iceland that were not included in the scope for follow up for the Authority general follow up mission to Iceland in December 2013. All Authority mission reports are available on the Authority website (www.eftasurv.int).

Mission to Iceland from 11 to 20 March 2013 regarding application of EEA legislation related to aquatic animal health
The objective of the mission was to verify that official controls related to aquatic animal health were carried out in compliance with the European Economic Area legislation. Due to a long-established animal health strategy in the aquaculture sector, Iceland benefits at present from a favourable animal health situation and is active in trading live fish both intra-community and to third countries. The mission team found that the main part of the EEA legislation concerning aquaculture animal health has been transposed to the national order, nevertheless, some delays in transposition were noted. Matvælastofnun (MAST), the responsible competent authority for official controls is clearly designated and legal powers are in place to carry out official controls and to enforce the legislation. Two official veterinarians placed at central level of MAST are in charge of official controls at farm level. The official controls were carried out regularly, on a risk basis, with appropriate frequency and were well reported. However, a possible conflict of interest was identified, since the official veterinarian in charge of official controls at farm level concerning use of veterinary medicinal products is, at the same time, prescribing medicine to the same farms. In addition, the official control system has not yet been subject to audits as set out in Article 4 of Regulation (EC) No 882/2004. A national reference laboratory (NRL) for diseases for fish, molluscs and crustaceans has been designated in February 2013. The methods used for detecting fish diseases have been accredited in 2011. However, it was noted that the methods used for detection of mollusc diseases have not yet been accredited. The authorisation process of aquaculture production businesses in line with Article 4 of Directive 2006/88/EC has not yet been initiated by the competent authorities, in particular to ensure that quality management systems and good hygiene practices including appropriate biosecurity plans are in place. Examples were seen in the aquaculture farms visited where quality management systems and good hygiene practices were not yet in place. A register of aquaculture production businesses is established and is publicly available, however, transporters were not included in the register. A system for notification of the presence of disease is in place in Iceland and a contingency plan for fish diseases has been established in line with Article 27 of Directive 2006/88/EC. However, there are currently no facilities equipped or authorised for slaughtering fish for disease control in Iceland and it is not clear from the contingency plan where and how disposal of carcasses will be done in case of outbreak of disease. The report includes a number of recommendations addressed to the Icelandic competent authority aimed at rectifying the identified shortcomings and enhancing the control system in place.

Mission to Iceland from 9 to 13 September 2013 regarding application of EEA legislation related to animal by-products not intended for human consumption
The objective of the mission was to verify that official controls in Iceland related to animal by-products (ABPs) not intended for human consumption were carried out in compliance with the European Economic Area (EEA) legislation with particular focus on available infrastructure, the general organization of official controls and the verification by competent authorities of the categorization,

Mission to Iceland from 9 to 13 September 2013 regarding application of EEA legislation related to animal by-products not intended for human consumption

collection, processing and final destination of certain ABPs.

The mission team found that in Iceland it is not ensured that all animal by-products are handled and processed in line with legal requirements.

Although the relevant EEA legislation included in the scope of this mission has been made part of the Icelandic internal legal order, national legislation was, at the time of the mission, not in line with the EEA agreement since certain ABPs are in Iceland considered as waste and therefore fall outside the scope of the Icelandic legislation.

Many of the mission findings regarding collection, transport and disposal of ABPs, are considered heavily linked to the uncertainty of responsibility for ABP specific official controls in Iceland as the Regulation IS No 108/2010, incorporating Regulation (EC) 1774/2002, excludes from its scope ABPs that are to be considered as waste and the competent authorities responsible for collection transport and disposal of waste do not consider requirements for ABPs as laid down in the same Regulation within the scope of their control activities.

Iceland has not ensured that adequate arrangements are in place and sufficient infrastructure exists to ensure that ABPs are disposed of in accordance with EEA legislation and unprocessed ABPs are in general directly disposed of at landfills.

It was confirmed during this mission that Iceland does not comply with requirements concerning removal of bovine specified risk material (SRM), as laid down in EEA legislation. The Authority has already initiated infringement proceedings in relation to this matter.

Iceland has a derogation from EEA legislation concerning the ban of the use of fishmeal in ruminant feed. This derogation takes into account the absence of production and importation of meat and bone meal in Iceland. It was noted during this mission that there is production of meat and bone meal in Iceland.

The report includes a number of recommendations addressed to Iceland aimed at rectifying the identified shortcomings or deficiencies and enhancing the control system in place.

Mission to Iceland from 4 to 8 November 2013 regarding application of EEA legislation related to the food safety control systems in place governing the production and placing on the market of poultry meat and products thereof

This was the first mission carried out regarding poultry meat by the Authority within the framework of the Food Hygiene Package (Regulations (EC) No 852/2004, 853/2004 and 854/2004) and legislation on official control principles (as laid down in Regulation (EC) No 882/2004 and Regulation (EC) No 178/2002), that was incorporated into the European Economic Area (EEA) agreement and entered into force in Iceland on 1 November 2011. The objective of the mission was to verify that official controls related to poultry meat and products thereof were carried out in compliance with the EEA legislation.

The mission team found that the relevant EEA legislation had been transposed to national legislation. Legal powers were in place to enforce the legislation. The responsible competent authority were clearly designated and comprehensive training has been provided. A quality management system had been launched with written work procedures and instructions for staff in July 2012. A system for risk classification and frequency of official controls had been implemented. However, the system does not currently take into account the reliability of own checks that have already been carried out as required by Article 3 of Regulation (EC) No 882/2004. A multi-annual national control plan was not yet in place in Iceland but was expected to be ready from 2014.

National reference laboratories (NRLs) had recently been appointed for Salmonella and Campylobacter, but at the time of the mission no NRLs had been appointed for Escherichia coli and Listeria monocytogenes as required by Article 33 of Regulation (EC) No 882/2004.

At the time of the mission five poultry meat establishments were listed in Iceland. Three establishments

Mission to Iceland from 4 to 8 November 2013 regarding application of EEA legislation related to the food safety control systems in place governing the production and placing on the market of poultry meat and products thereof
were visited by the mission team. Not all deficiencies found by the mission team had been identified by the competent authority and were therefore not included in the inspection reports. Deficiencies were detected in flow of products and staff, non-appropriate changing rooms, insufficient maintenance, unclear separation of clean and unclean areas, inadequate procedures for cleaning and disinfection, lack of sterilisers in cutting plants and incomplete HACCP-procedures. Sampling for microbiological testing (Regulation (EC) No 2073/2005) had only started in two out of three establishments visited but did not cover all relevant products or were not applied with the correct sampling frequencies. So far no official samples have been taken to verify the food business operators compliance as regards microbiological testing. Poultry farms were appropriately registered and under official controls. The farm visited was in compliance with the requirements of Regulation (EC) No 852/2004, Annex I. Identification marking of poultry meat products was applied in line with the EEA legislation. Serious shortcomings were detected in post-mortem and ante-mortem controls, that were carried out by insufficiently trained slaughter house staff and, in addition, without the presence and supervision from an official veterinarian. The report includes a number of recommendations addressed to the Icelandic competent authority aimed at rectifying the identified shortcomings and enhancing the control system in place.

ANNEX I – ACRONYMS, ABBREVIATIONS AND SPECIAL TERMS

ACRONYM	DESCRIPTION
ABP	Animal By-Products
ADNS	Animal Diseases Notification System
BIP	Border Inspection Post / *Landamærastöð*
BKD	Bacterial Kidney Disease
(L)BM	(Live) Bivalve Molluscs
BSE	Bovine Spongiform Encephalopathy
(C)CA	(Central) Competent Authority
CE	Chief Epidemiologist
CP	Contingency Plan
CRL	Community Reference Laboratory
CVED	Common veterinary entry document for products of animal origin and for live animals
CVO	Chief Veterinary Officer / *Yfirdýralæknir*
DG ELARG	DG Enlargement
DoC	Directorate of Customs / *Tollstjórinn í Reykjavík*
DoF	Directorate of Fisheries / *Fiskistofa*
DoH	Directorate of Health
DVO	District Veterinary Officer / *Héraðsdýralæknir*
EA	European Co-operation for Accreditation
EC	European Community
EEA	European Economic Area / *Evrópska efnahagssvæðið*
EEA Agreement	Agreement on the European Economic Area
EEC	European Economic Community
EFSA	European Food Safety Authority
EFTA	European Free Trade Association
ESA	EFTA Surveillance Authority
EU	European Union
FBO	Food Business Operator
GAA	General Assessment Audit
GM	Genetically Modified
GMO	Genetically Modified Organism(s)
HACCP	Hazard Analysis and Critical Control Points
IMA	Icelandic Medicines Agency
IPPC	International Plant Protection Convention
IS	(unique) Establishment Number
ISAC	Icelandic Board for Technical Accreditation
ISO/IEC	International Standards Organisation
ISK	Icelandic currency (Krona)
ISPM	International Standard for Phytosanitary Measures
IS-Leyfur	A MAST database which contains an active list of all approved establishments producing food of animal origin or feed and information concerning official controls

ACRONYM	DESCRIPTION
JC	Joint Committee on Health Security and Communicable Disease Control
JCD	Joint Committee Decision
LBM	Live Bivalve Molluscs
LCA	Local Competent Authority / *Heilbrigðiseftirlit sveitarfélaga* (Municipal Environmental and Public Health Offices)
LPHA	Local Public Health Authorities
LSH	National University Hospital
MANCP	Multi Annual National Control Plan
MARK	Icelandic interface for Domestic Animals
MAST	The Food and Veterinary Authority / *Matvælastofnun*
MBM	Meat and Bone Meal
MoE	Ministry of the Environment
MoEd	Ministry of Education
MoF	Ministry of Finance
MoI	Ministry of Interior
MoII	Ministry of Industries and Innovation
MoWF	Ministry of Welfare
MRI	Marine Research Institute
MRL	Maximum Residue Limit
MS	Member State
NBC	National Border Control Centre
NCP	National Control Programme
NHC	Non-Human Consumption
NPPO	National Plant Protection Organisation
NRCP	National Residue Control Plan
NRL	National Reference Laboratory
NMKL	Nordic Committee on Food Analysis
OIE	World organisation for animal health
OV	Official Veterinarian
PCR	Polymerase Chain Reaction
PONAO	Products of non-animal origin
PPP	Plant Protection Product(s)
PVP	Private Veterinary Practitioner
RASFF	Rapid Alert System for Food and Feed
SHÍ	The Association of Regional Health and Environment Authorities / *Samtök heilbrigðiseftirlitssvæða á Íslandi*
SPS	Sanitary and Phytosanitary Agreement
SRM	Specified Risk Material
SWEDAC	Swedish Board for Accreditation and Conformity Assessment
TAIEX	Technical Assistance and Information Exchange instrument
TRACES	TRACES Trade Control and Expert System
TSE	Transmissible Spongiform Encephalopathy

ACRONYM	DESCRIPTION
UK	United Kingdom
UST	Environmental Agency
VLA	Veterinary Laboratories Agency
VMP	Veterinary Medicinal products
Worldfengur	Equine Database (owned by the breeders)
WFD	Water Framework Directive (2000/60/EC)