

FORMATION OF THE EUROPEAN MODEL OF FOOD SAFETY AND ITS IMPLEMENTATION IN THE ENTERPRISES OF THE AGRICULTURAL SECTOR UKRAINE

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***Abstract.** Deals with retrospective model food safety and animal feed, which was introduced in the member states of the European Union, analyzed key provisions of EU directives and regulations on which to base its organization and functioning since 2000's. Reveals the situation with the implementation of key elements of the European model of food safety, including HACCP, basic programs and simplified procedures based on HACCP principles, enterprises of agrarian sector of Ukraine. Reviewed scoping to ensure the convergence of technical regulations for the agricultural sector of Ukraine for the base model, introduced in the EU.*

***Keywords:** agricultural sector, the HACCPsystem, basic applications, simplified procedures, the system of food safety, technical regulations.*

Introduction. The system of food safety and animal feed, which is formed and functioning of the European Union, is the result of many rounds of lengthy negotiations and multilateral international agreements related to the regulation of international trade. The first of these is the General agreement from tariffs and trade GATT-47, after watching its provisions complement and expand GATT became 78, and already it updated version - GATT-94. The successor to GATT became the World Trade Organization (WTO), which was established in January 1995 after signing 15.04.1994 year Relevant multilateral agreements in the city. Marrakech (Morocco). While the organization consisted of 128 countries in September 2015 year were 161 WTO member country and the negotiations for it were still 22 countries. The negotiations on WTO accession Ukraine was launched 30/11/1993 year, And after compliance with all procedures and signing relevant documents 16.05.2008 year. It became a full member of this organization.

Presenting main material. In the preamble to the Agreement Establishing the World Trade Organization (WTO Agreement) recognizes the right of every country to direct the development of trade and economic entrepreneurship to address such important tasks:

- Raising standards of living, ensuring full employment and a significant and steady growth of real income and effective demand;
- Expansion of production of goods and services and trade, taking into account the optimal use of the world's resources in accordance with sustainable development;
- The desire to protect and preserve the environment and improve the means for doing so in a manner that is consistent with their respective needs and concerns at different levels of economic development;
- The desire to develop an integrated, stable and a longer multilateral trading system, covering GATT-94, previously achieved results of trade liberalization efforts, and the results of the Uruguay Round of multilateral trade negotiations 1986 - 1994 and others.

The preamble of the TBT Agreement, 94 (Technical Barriers to Trade) states that no country should be prevented from taking measures necessary to ensure the quality of its exports or protect the life or health of humans, animals or plants, protection the environment, or to prevent deceptive practices, at the levels it considers appropriate, subject to the requirement that such measures are not applied in a manner which would constitute a means of arbitrary or unjustifiable discrimination between countries where prevail the same conditions or a disguised restriction on international trade, and must comply with other provisions of this Agreement and others.

General principles and approaches to ensure the protection of life or health of humans, animals or plants, environmental protection, have found a specific introduction and implementation of the European Union. In this respect, the fundamental starting point - the nature and structure of sanitary measures envisaged SPS Agreement (Appendix A, p. 1), and their practical implementation, namely:

- All relevant laws, decrees, regulations, requirements and procedures including inter alia end product criteria;
- Production processes and production methods;
- Testing, inspection, certification and approval;
- Quarantine treatments including relevant requirements for the transport of animals or plants or to the materials necessary for their survival during transport;
- Provisions on relevant statistical methods, sampling procedures and methods of risk assessment;

- Requirements for packaging and labeling that are directly related to food safety.

With specific regard to businesses, for objective assessment mechanisms, tools and "technology" to guarantee the safety of food and animal feed advisable to seek legal and regulatory framework and the practical experience of the European Union.

You must be noted that food security is one of the cornerstones on which was formed and sought to provide its citizens the European Union. In particular, in order to develop concrete measures to build the EU internal market 28-29.06.1985 g. Was published by the Council and approved by the White Paper "Completing the internal market" [1]. The book contained about three hundred measures must realize the Commonwealth until 1992 year and which were grouped into three main objectives, namely:

- a) eliminate physical borders by refusing checks on persons and goods at internal borders
- b) elimination of technical frontiers, ie the elimination of barriers that existed in national regulations concerning the production of goods and services by harmonizing relevant standards or mutual recognition;
- c) the elimination of tax frontiers, such as overcoming obstacles caused by differences in indirect taxation, based on harmonization or convergence of rates of value added tax and excise duties.

Through all of the White Paper "Completing the internal market" is held idea of a new concept of legal harmonization. According to it should happen harmonization of member states of the European Union and this should be a powerful impetus for the internal market and the transition to a common market.

Meanwhile, 07/05/1985 year EU Council of Ministers adopted a resolution on a new approach to technical harmonization and standards. It included four main principles on which the new approach was based, in particular:

- a) harmonization of legislation is limited to establishing, by issuing directives, based on Article 100 of the Treaty establishing the European Economic Community, the essential safety requirements, compliance with which is mandatory (or other requirements in the interests of impersonal circle of people) to be met by products on the market which thus can move freely within the Community;

- b) the task of preparing the technical specifications needed for the production and introduction into the market circulation of goods that meet the basic requirements set by the Directive, given the current state of technology, relying on organizations competent in the field of standardization;

- c) these technical specifications are not mandatory and maintain the status of voluntary standards;

d) However, public authorities are obliged to recognize that products manufactured in accordance with harmonized standards (in their absence - the requirements of national standards), deemed to meet "essential requirements" established by that Directive.

However, the implementation of key provisions of this resolution is possible, provided that the capacity of said system. You need to fulfill two conditions: first, to provide quality assurance standards in respect of "essential requirements" established by Directives; and secondly that public authorities fully held accountable for the safety (or other specified requirements) on its territory.

Another Resolution on the Global Approach to conformity assessment, the European Council adopted 21.12.1989 year. It was released additional fundamental principles, the most important of which are:

a) a consistent approach in the EU legislation is ensured through the development of modules for the various phases of the conformity assessment procedures and by establishing criteria for the use of such procedures for identifying and notifying authorities for such procedures and for the use of CE marking; (Notification - formal registration certification body (CB) by the EU Commission in the official list of the EU by assigning appropriate number);

b) the generalized use of European standards relating to quality assurance (standard series EN 29000) and the requirements to be fulfilled by the above relevant bodies (standards series EN 45000), the creation of accreditation systems and the use of techniques are actively distributed in all Member States as well as at the level of the Community.

Note that the series of European standards EN 29000 regulate the development of quality systems and EN 45000 - evaluation, quality system certification and accreditation of quality system certification. European standards series EN 29000 are analogous to international standards ISO 9000, which includes three standards describing three quality system, and twenty-two standards containing guidelines and guidelines for selecting and building systems, such as (latest version) :

ISO 9001: 2015. Quality Management System. Requirements;

ISO 9002: 2008. Quality Management System. Model for quality assurance in production, installation and service;

ISO 9003: 2008 Quality Management System. Model for quality assurance in control of the finished product and its trials.

In member states of the European Union national standards for quality systems is developed or created directly on the basis of ISO 9000 or refer to standards EN 29000 series.

To the family of European Standards EN 45000 series includes:

EN 45001. General requirements for the testing of laboratories;

EN 45002. General requirements for assessment (certification) testing laboratories;

EN 45003. General requirements for accreditation bodies laboratories;

EN 45011. General requirements for bodies operating product certification;

EN 45012. General requirements for bodies operating certification of quality systems;

EN 45013. General requirements for bodies operating certification held certification of personnel;

EN 45014. General requirements for the application of provider.

The essence of the Global Approach to conformity assessment, which was defined in the resolution of the Council of 21.12.1989 year, Was the fact that, on the one hand, to provide the necessary conditions for reliable conformity assessment, and the second, to promote confidence between the parties to trade relations through competence and transparency of conformity assessment bodies. Thus, the main objective of this concept is to build confidence in the certification of suppliers to test results, the activities of control and authorized by the application of certification and accreditation. When using this procedure the participants of trade relations between producers and consumers will form the necessary confidence:

- The quality and safety of products;
- The quality and competence of the testing laboratory;
- The quality and competence of the certification body;
- The quality and competence of the bodies that accredit testing laboratories and certification bodies.

Thus, in the second half of the 1980-s year was formed only institutional and legislative, regulatory and organizational framework of a common economic space and the regulatory environment, which created the necessary conditions for the organization of the common internal market in the European Union's borders. And in the 1990-s year, carried out active development of quality infrastructure the main components of which were and are metrology, standardization and conformity assessment. At the same time, conformity assessment interacts with other fields, including: system management, accreditation and equivalence of accreditation of testing and calibration laboratories and certification bodies of products and services, quality management systems and environmental management, staff and of control between countries or industry associations, metrology, standardization and statistics and others.

It should be noted that since the early 1990-s year laid the basic foundations of security products, which later began to be differentiated by type of industrial goods. Crucial in this respect was the directive 92/59 EEC - on general product safety, which was confirmed following imperative: any consumer goods present on the national markets of the Member States EEC should be safe. This means that the product under normal or reasonably anticipated conditions of use, taking into account the life not cause risk or minimal risk to life and health. The magnitude of

this risk is the general criterion of security of any consumer product. In assessing the risk included: product characteristics, including its composition, packaging, storage conditions; the impact of other goods in cases of joint use; clearance labeling, instructions for use, information on the product provided by the manufacturer; category of consumers for whom the product is intended.

Directive 92/59 / EEU applies to all products that are no industry guidelines and complements the national legislation in the part where it covers only certain aspects of safety. In the absence of sectoral directives goods in accordance with Directive 92/59 / EEU, is considered safe if it meets national standards (standards). In the absence of a national standard for safety assessment can be used international standards adopted technical regulations and even science and technology. Requirements for product safety as producers are obliged to comply and those who provide their sales (transportation, storage, sale).

After nine years, it was recognized that Directive 92/59 / EEU must make a number of amendments in order to complement, enhance or clarify some of its provisions in the light of experience acquired, new significant changes in the security of consumer products, and changes made to The contract, especially in article 152 on public health, and article 153 concerning consumer protection, and in the light of the precautionary principle. Therefore, in the interests of clarity, it was made a full review and adopted a new Directive of the European Parliament and of the Council 2001/95 / EC - on general product safety (from 03.12.2001 year).

However, the formation of scientifically based legislative and regulatory foundations of modern infrastructure and quality has set the need to significantly improve the protection of consumers and their confidence in providing safe food. This was inspired by crises in the food industry, have been associated with acute outbreaks of diseases in farm animals (foot and mouth disease, transmissible like a sponge encephalopathy of cattle, poultry plague, sex hormones in pork, antibiotics in honey, dioxin in feed, eggs and poultry, etc.) [2, p. 40 - 41]. All this led to the development and study of new approaches to risk management in food safety and led to public debate. They were initiated by the "Green Book" (1997) and had led in January 2000 "White Paper on food safety» (White Paper on Food Safety). The basis of food safety on the principles underlying the new (1985) and Global (1989) approach.

It should be noted that in the European Union in the 1990-s year developed the following practices: development of the new bill is based on the so-called "White Paper» (White Paper), which often precedes the "green book» (Green Paper). The latter is a document of the European Commission (EC) [3], the aim of which is to initiate public discussion and initiate a process of consultation at European level on specific topics, in particular in terms of social policy, the single currency, telecommunications and more. The result of these discussions and consultations may be later published "White Paper", which is an official document

of the European Commission. "White Paper" [4] containing practical recommendations for Community action in certain sectors of the economy, developed by official agencies and experts in the relevant specialty. If the Council supports a "white book", then it becomes a program of action of the European Union in the relevant industries.

"The White Paper on Food Safety" consists of nine chapters, summary and additions. The "White Paper" concept of food hygiene related not only to the final product, but also extended to the entire food chain, including primary production. These provisions are a key reference point in the formation of modern legal framework aimed at ensuring proper control in the production of food, animal feed and efficient control of their safety, the necessary basis for the creation of a unified and transparent systems of safety of food products (SSFP). The global and integrated approach to SSFP provided with modern legal framework regulating clear duties and responsibilities of all participants in the food chain according to the principle "from farm to fork" and involves the following basic points:

First, based on food safety is the position on recognizing animal beings with feelings, and so manufacturers are obliged to take care of their terms in three areas: cultivation, transport and slaughter of animals. This is a complex concept covers all components of their animal health and nutrition, animal welfare, care about their welfare and permanent veterinary control, protection and plant health, compliance with health standards for processing and preparing food;

Secondly, mandatory state control of all links in the chain of production and consumption of food, the safety of all kinds;

Third, responsibility for compliance with the principles of safety is differentiated by all levels of government: a) European Commission (forming the legal basis and the obligatory organization of official controls); b) the national authorities (the organization comply with standards of the food business operator); c) the food business operators (compliance with manufacturers, suppliers and distributors within their responsibilities and minimizing risks);

Fourth, to ensure respect for the health, safety, protection of economic and legal interests of consumers and their right to an objective and timely information;

Fifthly, including consumers, as the final link of the food chain, in public discussion of food safety problems, learning new rules and requirements (personal responsibility for the proper storage, use and preparation of food), taking into account their wishes and comments at improving the system monitoring compliance with the principle of transparency in European politics of food safety at all levels in order to increase confidence in the producers of food resources etc;

Sixth, the implementation of the Commission of effective monitoring and evaluation of performance of national authorities, of their ability to implement effective biosafety system at both the country and direct food producers, as evidenced by the results of the examination (audit and inspection) some of them to

determine the compliance of enterprises with the requirements of technical regulations and others.

"White Paper on food safety" issue also includes risk analysis, traceability and prevention of food hazards, such as [4]:

a) Risk analysis is considered as the foundation on which policy is based food safety. In addition, three separate steps apply risk analysis: risk assessment (economic advice and information analysis) risk management (legal supervision and evaluation system) and notification of risk (between all participants food chain);

b) a prerequisite for a successful policy on food and feed have traceability of food products, their ingredients. Traceability must ensure that in the event of a health risk to consumers, you can take steps to retirement of relevant feed and food;

c) when approving decisions on risk management, if possible, use preventive methods;

d) for regulation at European Community level should take into account other important factors that are important to protect the health of consumers and to promote fair management in food trade. These factors include environmental issues, animal welfare, sustainable agriculture, consumer demands for quality products, providing true information and identify important characteristics of the product, including methods of processing and production.

It should be noted that the main provisions of the "White Paper on Food Safety" became an important foundation for the development in the first half of 2000 these years a number of regulations of higher authorities of the Community which were later called primary EU law and which are still in force. Among them, the most important are those that directly relate to the fundamental principles of food safety and scientific and methodological support in their implementation in practice, including:

Regulation (EU) №178 / 2002 "On determining the general principles and requirements of food Code for the establishment of food safety and the establishment of measures to comply with food safety";

Regulation №852 / 2004 of the European Parliament and the EU Council "On food hygiene";

Regulation (EU) № 853/2004 of the European Parliament and the Council "On estab;

Regulation №854 / 2004 of the European Parliament and the EU Council "On departmental control certain products of animal origin intended for human consumption";

Regulation №882 / 2004 of the European Parliament and the EU Council "on official controls to ensure conformity with feed and food law, regulations, health and animal welfare";

Commission Regulation (EU) №2073 / 2005 "On the microbiological criteria applicable to foodstuffs";

Regulation (EU) № 764/2008 of the European Parliament and the Council "On establishing procedures for the application of certain national technical rules to products lawfully sold in another Member State and repealing Decision number 3052/95 / EU."

At the same time, it is necessary to draw attention to the fact that in parallel with the development of a new generation of regulations occurred and significant changes in relations between consumers of food and food producers, intermediaries and shopping centers. In order to overcome consumer mistrust quality, and most importantly - food safety began to play the crucial role of food-trading corporations, shopping malls, purchasing patterns and retail. This they began to implement a quality management system assessment and regulatory compliance capabilities for all participants food production chain, including feed manufacturers. But the initial trade structure each put forward their own demands on suppliers of food and independently developed criteria for their evaluation. Checks, iesuppliers audits conducted various trade bodies several times a year, required considerable time and resources diverted staff from work and showed their very low efficiency. In this connection, suppliers of products or had to adapt to these requirements or implement it only in their retail outlets. When they were producers of large amounts of products, they have to deliver different commercial structures and adapt to the requirements of each of them, this created many problems objectively and put the necessity of unification.

Thus, in the early 2000s was considered appropriate and necessary to create a unified assessment system vendor products. The solution to this current problem was first held in 2002 in Germany through the introduction of international standards for food (International Food Standard - IFS). This standard was widespread among the manufacturers own brands that supply products to retailers. Their certification for compliance with IFS suggests that proper quality management system is functionally capable, and proof of this is the certificate that was issued by the European Commission notified the certification center. Later begun to develop other standards, including BRC Food, BRC 1, HACCP, GlobalGAP, ISO 9001, ISO 14001, ISO 22000, FSSC, which, as demonstrated practices actually become an instrument of competition among suppliers to retailers and rapid promotion of its products market. Their defining characteristic is that each of them positioned higher than the previous level of guarantees not only quality but also product safety. Note that these standards differ orientation requirements (standard on a system or product), depth of use (horizontal or vertical standard) and wide coverage (regional, national or international) [6].

In the basic regulations of the EU have been further developed, in-depth and detailed practical guidance a number of fundamental principles. In particular,

Regulation (EC) №172 / 2002 of the European Parliament and of the Council (from 28.01.2002 year) Were consistent and deep relationship and the implementation in practice these successive and interrelated terms: risk-prevention traceability, transparency -food products and animal feed, international standards. We expand them more and taking into account practical direction.

In section 1 "General principles of food law" Regulation 178/2002 [6, p. 5-10] sets out common principles which form the legal basis of horizontal EU legislation. They are based upon the achievement of common objectives in the area of food. These include (a summary of the key provisions):

- Common tasks. A legislation is about food foods (the LAFF) pursues one or more of the general objectives of a high level of human life and health and consumer protection, and includes fair practices in food trade, taking into account, where appropriate, the protection of animal health and their conditions of detention, plant health and the environment. LAFF aimed at achieving free movement of food and animal feed in the Community manufactured or sold in accordance with the general principles and requirements of this Chapter;

- Risk analysis. LAFF is based on risk analysis except where this is not appropriate to the circumstances or nature of the event. Risk assessment should be based on the available scientific evidence and should be made independent, objective and transparent manner. Risk management should take into account the risk assessment, and in particular the conclusions Authority (European Food Safety Authority of products) other reasonable factors and the precautionary principle if requirements are appropriate, in order to achieve common objectives LAFF;

- The precautionary principle. In special circumstances, may be adopted interim measures of risk management needed to ensure a high level of health protection chosen by the EU, while waiting for further scientific information for a more comprehensive risk assessment. Measures taken based on the precautionary principle must be proportionate and no more restrictive of trade than is required to achieve a high level of health protection that the EU has chosen, taking into account other factors;

- Consumer protection. LAFF is aimed at protecting the interests of consumers and facilitate the implementation of consumer competent choice about the foods that they consume. It aims to prevent: (a) fraudulent or deceptive practices; (B) the falsification of food; (C) any other practices which may mislead the consumer;

- Principles of transparency (Section 2) include public consultation and public awareness. Public consultation should be open and transparent and carried out directly or through representative bodies, during the preparation, evaluation and revision of LAFF, except where the urgency of the issue does not allow this. If there are reasonable grounds to suspect that food or animal feed may pose a risk to human or animal health, depending on the nature, seriousness and degree of that

risk, public authorities must begin to take the necessary steps to inform the public about the nature of risk health, identifying the most complete food or animal feed, or type of food or animal feed, the risk that they may present, and the measures that are taken or to be taken to prevent, reduce or eliminate this risk.

In section 3, "General obligations in the food trade" established requirements for food and feed [6, p. 11-13], namely:

- Food products and animal feed imported into the Community for placing on the market within the Community must satisfy the relevant requirements LAFF or conditions that are approved by the Community;

- Food products and animal feed exported from the Community or re-exported from the Community for placing on the market of a third country must satisfy the relevant requirements LAFF, unless otherwise required by authorities of the importing country, or meet the established laws, regulations, standards, codes of practice, or other legal or administrative procedures in force in the importing country;

- International standards. Without prejudice to their rights and obligations, the Community and the Member States: (a) promote the development of international technical standards for food and animal feed, as well as the development of sanitary standards; (B) promote the coordination of standards for food and animal feed; (C) promote the development of agreements on recognition of the equivalence of specific measures relating to food and animal feed; (D) pay particular attention to the special development, financial and trade needs of developing countries, to ensure that international standards do not create unnecessary obstacles to exports from developing countries; e) promote consistency between LAFF and international technical standards, ensuring in this way that a high level of protection, which is selected by the Community is not reduced.

In section 4, "General requirements of food law" systematized requirements for food safety and animal feed, traceability and responsibility for compliance with the law [6, p. 14-20], especially major ones are:

- Requirements for food safety. Food should not be placed on the market if it is unsafe. Food products are considered hazardous if they: (a) are harmful to health; (B) unfit for human consumption;

- Safety requirements for animal feed for the animals. For animal feed if they are dangerous should not be placed on the market or fed to any farm animals. Animal feed considered dangerous for the intended use if they have a negative effect on human or animal health; make the food derived from animals are used for food, unsafe for human consumption;

- Method of presentation. Without prejudice to more specific provisions LAFF, advertising and presentation of data on food or animal feed must not mislead the consumer;

- Responsibility. Operators whose activities are related to food and feed for animals at all stages of production, processing and distribution within the activities under their control must ensure that food and animal feed requirements LAFF which of their activities and shall verify that such requirements;

- Tracking. The ability to track food and feed for animals used for food, and any substances intended for introduction into food or animal feed, should be ensured at all stages of production, processing and distribution. Market operators whose activities are linked to the food, feed for animals should be able to identify who supplied food, animal feed, animals used for food production, or any substance intended for administration to food or animal feed;

- Responsibility for food: operators of market of food foods (hereinafter - OMFF)

1. If OMFF considers or has reason to believe that the foods that he has imported, produced, processed, manufactured or distributed without the requirements of food safety, it must immediately begin the withdrawal of food from the market and inform the competent authorities. If products could no longer reach the consumer - must effectively and accurately inform the consumers about the reasons for their withdrawal and recall back from consumers products already delivered to them when other measures are not sufficient to achieve a high level of health protection.

2. OMFF shall, within their respective activities, initiate procedures to withdraw from the market products that do not meet the requirements of food safety and promote food safety by transferring the relevant information required to track food and to cooperate in the case relevant trials.

3. OMFF shall immediately inform the competent authorities if foods that he put on the market may be harmful to human health; the measures taken to prevent risks to the final consumer and shall not prevent or discourage any person to cooperate with the competent authorities, if it can prevent, reduce or eliminate the risk that comes from food.

4. OMFF cooperate with the competent authorities in the implementation of measures to prevent or reduce the risks that are the food that they supply or supplied;

- Responsibility for animal feed, operators of market of forage are for animals (hereinafter - OMFA). 1. If OMFA considers or has reason to believe that the animal feed which it has imported, produced, processed, manufactured or distributed without satisfying the security requirements for animal feed, it must immediately begin the removal of animal feed from the market and inform competent authorities.

5. OMFA shall, within their respective activities, initiate procedures to withdraw from the market products that do not meet safety requirements for animal feed, and

promote food safety by transferring the relevant information needed to track animal feed and collaborate if appropriate trials.

6. OMFA shall immediately inform the competent authorities if it considers or has reason to believe that the animal feed, which he put on the market can not meet the safety requirements for animal feed; the action taken to prevent risk arising from the use of animal feed and shall not prevent or discourage any person to cooperate with the competent authorities, if it can prevent, reduce or eliminate the risk that comes from animal feed.

7. OMFA should encourage the competent authorities in the implementation of measures to prevent risks, which are animal feed which they supply or set.

Opening the mandatory requirements of EU legislation for food and animal feed, and the associated problems and risks that have found their logical solution in Regulation (EU) number 178/2002 of the European Parliament and of the Council (from 28.01.2002 year). [6, p. 5-20], while it is necessary to draw attention to the organization prevent their occurrence in practice under conditions of food processing production. The most appropriate in this respect is codified in Regulation (EU) number 852/2004 of the European Parliament and the Council on the hygiene of foodstuffs (from 29.04.2004 year) Basic principles of safe agricultural and food products in the food chain [7, Article 1], namely :

- Responsibility for food safety lies with the food industry;
- Is necessary to ensure food safety at all stages of the food chain, starting with primary production;
- It is important that food products that can not safely be stored at ambient air, especially for frozen food stored at one and the same temperature in all stages of the food chain;
- General procedures for the use of procedures based on HACCP principles, together with the use of critical hygiene practices should raise the level of responsibility in the food industry;
- Guides to good practice application is a valuable tool to assist food business operators at all levels of the food chain in observing hygiene rules and the application of HACCP principles;
- Must determine microbiological criteria and temperature control requirements based on hazard assessments conducted by scientists;
- Need to ensure that imported products meet the EU requirements for food safety;
- Imported products have the same or similar standards of food hygiene, which are made in the EU.

It should be noted that for the period of time that has passed after the adoption of this resolution was developed and tested a number of diverse instruments pre-requisite programs (basic programs) and prevention of the emergence of risks and / or prevent or minimize their impact in case of detection.

These requirements found necessary practical detail when developing standards and implementing their demands on enterprises in the EU member states, specialized in the production of food and / or feed for animals. However, given the need to monitor the progress of Ukraine to the European model of safety it is advisable to analyze the situation that emerged in the domestic agricultural sector is that concerns not only the food-processing facilities, but also at primary production entities.

In the food industry, there are about 5.6 thousand. Companies, including:

- Large and medium-sized enterprises - 1.05 thousand., Employing 313.2 thousand. Employees;
- Small businesses: the number - about 4500 units., Including without micro (up to 10 employees) - 1200 units., where generally employed 36.2 thousand. workers.
- In the primary production (agriculture, forestry, fisheries) - over 46 thousand., Including rustic - 44 ths. business entities, including:
 - Big - 28 units. and more than 46 thousand. employees;
 - Average - about 2.6 thousand. Companies and about 0.3 ths. Individual entrepreneurs, where there are more than 360 thousand. Employees;
 - Small (not micro) - About 4.5 thousand. Companies and about one thousand. Individual entrepreneurs and micro enterprises (up to 10 employees and individual entrepreneurs) - respectively about 10 thousand. And nearly 25 thousand., Where there are more than 150 thousand. employees.

In Table 1 are summarizing the results of targeted government agencies at various levels, industry associations of the agricultural sector and interested companies whose efforts are focused on ensuring the transition from the post - Soviet model of rigid state control over compliance with requirements of SS (state standard of Soviet Union) every enterprise to the European base model technical regulations when the responsibility for compliance with regulatory safety parameters coined production relies on products that it produces, and the quality - the consumer, which it buys according to their preferences and depending on their financial capabilities. With specific regard to technical regulations, over the first five main components is a significant advancement and approaching the final phase, and the sixth - level access to practical creation of system of market surveillance for compliance with the mandatory requirements of the food production industry. To ensure the formation of public market surveillance need at least one year of practical work and on its results - adjusting the legal framework, improving the territorial structure, professional development specialists, forming the image of the territory of the EU, WTO and other international organizations as a reliable national market surveillance authority issued certificates that can be trusted fully.

Table 1. Summarizing the results of the convergence of national technical regulation system (TRS) for food complex with the base model of the EU and implementation of functional systems management, basic programs and simplified procedures based on HACCP principles in the agricultural sector of Ukraine

№	Number of claims TRS components	Situation at the end of April 2016	Should be developed (to implement)
1	Legislative and regulatory framework	adopted and enacted about 50 laws of Ukraine (basic, framework of food safety for certain types of products, control of economic activity);	Adopt and implement more than a dozen draft laws of Ukraine, including key, "On state control in the field of safety and quality of food and feed, animal welfare," etc.;
2	Harmonization of national database standards	National standards base includes 30 thousand. Regulations, of which harmonized with European 10 thousand. And 13.5 thousand. SS (state standard of Soviet Union) and SSU (state standard of Ukraine) SS (state standard of Soviet Union), the validity of which was canceled in December 2015 year, but extended to early 2018 year to business was able to adapt to new conditions;	To prevent "legal chaos" in 2018 year need to implement a range of measures: - Divide the requirements of SS and SSU SS required to (fix technical regulations (TR) and voluntary (Pin to national standards); - Develop plans and estimate the volume of work for Standardization (SS revision and elaboration TR); - To seek funds for the work of standardization (development of national standards and TR);
3	Development of technical regulations	approved 49 technical regulations, of which 45 developed based on the regulations of the EU (40 - required for use);	Resume work for Standardization (TR sector): - See "mothballed" laws for certain types of food and implement them; - To refine the list of technical regulations on the safety of agricultural and food products and to develop in a matter of priority; - Complete development of "dormant" and expand the work to develop new TR;
4	accreditation of conformity assessment bodies	accredited in accordance with the requirements of harmonized national and international standards 620 of organs from the estimation of accordance (OEA);	It should intensify work to bring into line with the requirements of harmonized national and international standards and conduct accreditation at the OEA 340;
5	conformity	- conformity assessment - proving that the	To ensure equivalence (unity) test results and their mutual recognition must sign an

	assessment procedure	<p>requirements for product, process, system, person or body made by testing, monitoring or certification;</p> <p>- Conformity - issue a declaration of conformity (certificate of conformity) based on a decision that is taken after appropriate (necessary) conformity assessment procedures that have proven to their satisfaction;</p> <p>Number of claims TRS components Name situation at the end of April 2016 should be developed (to implement)</p>	<p>agreement on mutual recognition between NAAU (National Accreditation Agency of Ukraine) and ILAC (International Laboratory Accreditation Cooperation), which will remove barriers (re-testing products) at moving goods between countries that are signatories to this Agreement (about one hundred countries). This agreement was signed with the European Association for Accreditation (EA). Members of EA today has 26 member states of the European Union;</p>
6	State market supervision of compliance with regulations	<p>Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine "On optimization of central authorities" (from 10.09.2014 year №442) established State Service of Ukraine on Food Safety and Consumer Protection (State Border Guard Service of Ukraine) by the State Veterinary and service and liquidated State Border Guard Service of Ukraine, Sanitary-epidemiological service Inspectorate sanitary-epidemiological service</p>	<p>To ensure the success of the new service must:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Complete reorganization and / or liquidation of regional offices and liquidated inspection service; - Complete filling staff vacancies in management, institutions and organizations in the regions, cities and districts; - To provide the necessary facilities departments and institutions where they do not exist; - Provide adequate funding (about 1 bln. USD.)
7a	Implementing functional management systems in the food industry	<p>management system:introduced functional management systems:</p> <p>ISO 9000 (Ukrainian version of SSU ISO 9001: 2009) - the requirements for quality management systems of organizations and enterprises (QMS), certified systems - 413 units., In a state of development and implementation - 22 units .;</p> <p>ISO 14000 (SSU ISO 14001-97) - Environmental Management System (Safety</p>	<p>It is necessary to introduce functional</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Facilities that carry out activities with food, which is a part of the raw ingredients of animal origin (except small capacity) *. Terms implementation of HACCP - until 20.09.2017 year. Number of capacity - about 200 units .; - Facilities that carry out activities with food, which included no raw ingredients of animal origin (except small capacity). Terms implementation of HACCP - until 20.09.2018 year. Number - more than 800 units .; - Small capacity. Terms implementation of HACCP - until 09.20.2019 year. The total amount - about 4.5 thousand units., Including without micro (up to 10

		<p>Management System Environment): 30 and 10 units ;</p> <p>HACCP (SSU 4161-2003) - Hazard analysis and critical control points (system of food safety. Requirements): 279 and 91 units. ;</p> <p>ISO 22000: 2005 (SSU ISO 22000: 2007) - a system of food safety. Requirements for any organization in the food chain: 438 and 77 units.</p>	<p>employees) - 1200 units. ;</p> <p>* The rest of the food-processing facilities (except small capacity). Note that raw ingredients of animal origin completely correlate with the definition under the framework of the Law of Ukraine on food safety following phrases: unprocessed food product - a food which had not been processed, in addition to severing, cutting, separation of bone cutting, breaking, removing the skin, removal or other shell membrane, cooling, freezing and thawing;</p>
7b	Implementation of basic programs and simplified procedures based on HACCP principles in primary production	introduced various functional management system, baseline programs and simplified procedures based on HACCP principles in primary production, estimated at about a thousand farms	<p>should be implemented basic programs and simplified procedures based on HACCP principles in primary production for more than 44 thousands of businesses primary production. Of them:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Average - about 2600 enterprises and about 0.3 thousand individual entrepreneurs; - Small (not micro) - About 4,500 companies and nearly one thousand individual entrepreneurs and micro enterprises (up to 10 employees and individual entrepreneurs) - respectively about 10 thousand and nearly 27 thousand.

These indicators (p.7a Table 1) apply only to food, beverages and tobacco, for which the NASSR system is mandatory. However, since the primary production (production and growing production, including harvesting, milking, breeding animals to slaughter, hunting animals, fishing and harvesting wild plants), its application is not mandatory, the agricultural producers (p. 7b Table 1) can use flexible or simplified application procedures based on HACCP principles (so-called basic program or programs required prior actions), provided for low-risk product safety [8]. Similar programs have previously applied for those processing food facilities where no functional management system, including small [9], in order to determine their readiness for implementation of HACCP. In the case of establishment of unpreparedness, then they also previously implemented programs required prior actions or basic programs. Note that the basic program (program prerequisites) HACCP into account the following [10]:

- The use of pre-requisite programs HACCP involves the development and implementation of procedures for market operators hygiene throughout the food

chain that are necessary for the production and supply of safe food for human consumption, as well as the rules for handling food;

- Program prerequisites are mandatory and are designed for efficient functioning of the food safety and control hazards and should be developed, documented and fully implemented by market operators before applying the HACCP system. The scope of the pre-requisite programs should cover all potential threats to safety. Only in this way can ensure compliance with regulatory requirements for safety and quality of the final agricultural and food production policies in the EU.

It should be noted that as the proportion of primary production enterprises, which introduced functional management system, estimated a few percent, but now they do not have a significant impact on the situation in the production of food raw materials.

Conclusions. So, except operators of food and feed business where functional management system already certified or in the process of practically all natural and legal persons involved in the production and / or treatment facilities sanitary measures (food, animals, intended for human consumption, and for processing aids and materials in contact with food), subject to the introduction of basic programs and functional safety management system (HACCP and SSU ISO 22000: 2007). The deadline for implementation set by the Law of Ukraine framework of food safety - until September 2019 year. So here is just a matter of priority efforts should target economic entities of the agricultural sector to solve the problem.

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