Major interpellation for written answer with debate O-000029/2017

to the Commission

Rule 130b

Monika Smolková, Olga Sehnalová, Pavel Poc, Eric Andrieu, Hilde Vautmans, Brian Hayes,
Lynn Boylan, Petras Auštreivičius, Karoline Graswander-Hainz, Alfred Sant, Petri Sarvamaa,
Mômchil Nekov, Bogusław Liberadzki, Marian Harkin, Stanislav Poláček, Boris Zala, Pirkko
Ruohonen-Lerner, MattCarthy, Martina Anderson, Liadh Ní Riada, Branislav Škripek, Bronis
Ropé, Anna Záborská, Miroslav Mikolášik, Nessa Childers, Biljana Borzan, Jiří Pospíšil, Luke
Ming Flanagan, Dubravka Šuica, Maria Arena, Vladimir Maňka, Ulrike Müller, Kateřina Konečná,
Bart Staes, Pál Csáky, József Nagy, Annie Schreijer-Pierik, Norica Nicolai, Davor Škrlec, Martin
Häusling, Sirpa Pietikäinen, Ivan Štefanec

Subject: Major interpellation - Follow-up to the Brazilian meat imports scandal

Over the last few weeks, reports have been emerging about illicit trading practices employed by
Brazilian meat processing businesses. It appears that the biggest meat processing plants have, for
years, been exporting substandard meat and poultry to the rest of the world. The rotten meat is said to
have been processed using chemicals, bulked out using cardboard and, in some cases, even
contained traces of salmonella. All these illicit practices are said to have passed by the Brazilian
monitoring agencies unnoticed as a result of corruption.

The European Commissioner for Health and Food Safety, Vytenis Andriukaitis, told the European
Parliament on 3 April 2017 that the EU has the highest food safety standards in the world, and yet
Member States’ national monitoring agencies have discovered numerous cases of rotten or
sub-standard meat products that had reached the single market.

Given that Commissioner Andriukaitis was unable to give comprehensive answers to the questions put
forward by the AGRI Committee, doubts remain about the safety of food products imported onto the
European market.

1. How can the Commission guarantee to European citizens that these dishonest trading practices in
the food supply chain will not be allowed to happen again?

2. Given that the investigation into Brazilian companies was carried out over the course of two years,
how is it that the European monitoring agencies did not pick up on the illicit practices?

3. Given that European producers are held to ever higher sanitary standards, what demands will be
made of Brazilian producers in the ongoing trade agreement negotiations between the EU and
Mercosur?