**New Website of CEBP**

Dear Friends!

The website of the CEBP has been completely redesigned in the last few months. The new website [www.cebp.eu](http://www.cebp.eu) was structurally reorganized and got a fresh design. Since last week, the new CEBP website is online. The page presents the CEBP and its activities. There is also information for politicians and press. However, also a member’s area was implemented, in which e.g. members can download the CEBP Expresses.

Further information regarding the access to the member’s area, you received via CEBP Express no 8.

If you got any suggestions or questions to our new website, please do not hesitate to contact CEBP’s secretariat (schwarzkopf@baeckerhandwerk.de).

We look forward welcoming you online.

Your CEBP-President

**Jos Den Otter**

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1. Revision of Regulation No 882/2004 and the plenary vote of the European Parliament

Now bread and baked goods are included in the latest draft regulation for food, and this could be subject of As already communicated via several CEBP Expresses, work on the revision of the control regulation (Regulation No. 882 / 2004) is progressing steadily in Brussels. Within the discussions, on behalf of the bakers and confectioners craft, we tried to influence on the planned regulations - especially the aimed regulations for mandatory fees - by addressing statements to the members of the European Parliament.

According to the Commission’s original draft, which expected regulations for mandatory fees (with extensive criteria for calculating costs) and exclusion options for micro-enterprises, indeed the ENVI Committee confirmed mandatory fees for certain activities, but added extensive modifications to the calculation criteria and annulled the exemptions. In addition, many cost related circumstances (such as costs for equipment or training) were annulled, so should not be included by mandatory fees.

Now, on 15 April 2014, the plenary of the European Parliament adopted numerous amendments again, after an intensive debate on the ENVI report in the legislative resolution. According to the vote in Parliament, mandatory fees are excluded. Rather, now Member States can decide, how to fund official food controls. Tax money, fees and charges are thereby equal footing. Flat fees, which are levied by the authorities without particular „consideration“, are excluded. In addition, the annulled facultative exemption by the ENVI was reinserted; however the criteria (such as company size, turnover, etc.) may be decided by the Member States on their own. The limit for operation exceptions of up to 10 employees as well as the limitation according to the annual balance - both inserted in the Commission’s draft - was annulled. So far the EU Council has no opinion and has not progressed in the internal negotiations yet. In any case, the discussions are going to be further negotiated, within the next term of the European Parliament, first.

We are very pleased, that due to our activities, we were able to achieve a good vote in the European Parliament. Above all, on the one hand we achieved, that fees are no longer intended to be mandatory fees, and on the other hand the (by the ENVI annulled) facultative exemption for micro-enterprises was re-inserted and in fact in a (compared with the Commission’s draft) greatly improved version.

Provided that fees are demanded for inspection, from now on Member States can decide, which kind of small and medium sized enterprises will be excluded from the collection of fees. The limit of a maximum of 10 employees was annulled as well as the limitation of the total annual balance.

Specifically, the following relevant modifications have been resulted from the plenary decision:

- According to Article 10 (transparency) in the amended version, only “final results” need to be informed and follow-up checks need to conduct promptly.
- According to Article 76 (general finance) in the amended version, fees, contributions and funding from general tax revenues are on equal footing.
- According to Article 77 (specific funding) in the amended version, the competent authorities may charge fees, in order to cover part or even all costs, however are not required. Flat fees are excluded.
- According to Article 78 (calculation) in the amended version, competent authorities are entitled (not obliged) to take into account in the calculation of fees or charges, the listed and significantly reduced costs.
- According to Article 82 (exemption from fees), Member States may exempt small and medium sized enterprises from the payment of fees or charges (according to Article 77), in order to accommodate to their specific characteristics and risks, relating to their activities or their size of enterprise.
2. EU Parliament adopted General Data Protection Regulation in first reading

On 12 March 2014, the European Parliament adopted a draft for a General European Data Protection Regulation in first reading. The draft comprises a unification of the data protection law in Europe. The plenary of the European Parliament adopted the recommendation of the LIBE Committee, without making any more modification.

Compared to the proposed regulation by the EU Commission, some significant improvements (for which the CEBP intensively advocated) have been made in the employment sector. According to the adopted draft in first reading, consent within the employment sector can also be charttered in future.

However, we need to criticize that the European Parliament has not corrected the bureaucratic approach of the Commission’s proposal. The draft still adopted disproportionate information, documentation and licensing requirements, without a necessary sense of proportion despite of selective improvements.

With its vote, the European Parliament has finished the first reading in the parliamentary process. Procedurally, now the General Data Protection Regulation can just be adopted with the consent of the Council of Ministers within the second reading. However, the consent of the Council is still not sure. There are still considerable reservations of some Member States against this project as well as a large number of unresolved questions about fundamental aspects of a unified data protection. Therefore, it is not to be expected that the European Data Protection Regulation will be adopted before mid-2015.
3. Bakers Education is national task – Further education union interest

Every member of the CEBP has its national education and further education system and schools. The task is everywhere the same, giving the next generation of bakers the best kind of education and make them ready for their tasks in the future. By teaching them the basics and the secrets of the national way of baking, educating them for leading positions and supporting their personal development, all of them are doing a very good job.

Europe is growing together, the CEBP is growing together and also our bakers are getting more and more connected. Why should our schools stay beside?

Getting known each other, building up a network and step by step learn from each other and maybe partly work together will offer all the schools some benefit.

In the middle of the last year, the German Baker Association and their federal Baker Academy in Weinheim started to build up such a network of the European schools. A first partner was found in the HTL Wels, Austria, supported by the Austrian Association of Bakers. Already the first meeting made clear, that such a network would be very powerful and bringing a lot of advantages for every member. Such a network can be used for further education of the staff, for sending out some students to the partner schools, for corporate seminars and also for European projects.

As a first starting project an Erasmus project was planned and participation was offered to all members of the CEBP. Like in all the different industrial and craft jobs, also in the bakers world, employees are interested in novel knowledge. New ideas, new recipes and new ways of product production. In every CEBP member country there is the traditional national way of baking. But the cereal chemistry, the physical and biochemical steps inside of the product and the raw materials are the same. The development of a European Bread baking course, combining the national specialties for all European Bakers is the idea beyond the first project. This course can afterwards be offered at all the partner schools for further education.

When in the end of April the project proposal was submit-

![Image of bakers working together]
4. Hungarian Baker’s Association

In Hungary there are 1100 bakeries, the Bakers’ Association has 400 members which means 60% of the all production’s capacity in the country.

The president (MR. József Septe) is the head of the 16 presidents of regions (presidium), the presidium and has a meeting every month. The general secretary (Mr. Rudolf Füredi) is the head of the staff of the association: two administrators, a financial manager, a chief editor and a professional secretary.

The association organizes services for the members, bread events, competitions, marketing activities and professional trainings. We organize common procurement for energy (gas, electricity, gasoil) and raw materials (flour, yeast, margarine), vehicle, machines, ovens and a lot of services (insurance, software, gsp), etc. what all means a lot of financial profit for the member companies.

The Hungarian Bakers’ Association organizes a big bread fiesta in August in Budapest and in Orosháza with workshops for the public for propagate bread consumption and increase the image of bakers.

Every year we celebrate the World Day of Bread in Budapest and in a lot of cities and organize a big congress for the professionals (400 persons) with exhibition and bakers’ academy.

Every two years we organize a trade show in Budapest where our association has foreign and Hungarian bakers’ demos. We had in March our Bagatech trade show in Budapest, what was very successful with a lot of professional programs.

We have good connection with the government; the president represents the sector in all levels. The conversations about the rules and enactment are the most important activities of the association.

The Hungarian Bakers team (4 persons) attends in competition in other countries (iba cup, Sigep Bread Cup) and has nice results (two times first place in Rimini) and step up in bread events in the country (cca. 6 times a year).

We have a Bakers’ Magazine (Pékmester) which is published 11 times a year and processes the important questions; inform all the Hungarian bakeries in and outside the country.

Our biggest problem is at the moment the Albanian bakeries (4-600 bakeries), and the black economy in this connection. We made a marketing campaign for propagate the Hungarian bakeries for the costumers: we are working with the help of a logo, a poster and all press.

We are the members of UIBC. With this year we attend to CEBP eminently to lobbying for EU support of the sector like in the agriculture and milk industry.
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