ENGLISH

COMPLETING THE
INTERNAL MARKET

CURRENT STATUS DECEMBER 1988

VETERINARY AND PLANT HEALTH CONTROLS

Veterinary Controls

Plant Health Controls

COMMISSION OF THE
EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES

DECEMBER 1988

In June 1985, the Commission of the European Communities issued a White Paper "Completing the Internal Market" setting out a target of achieving by 1992 a single European market for goods, services, people and capital.

The White Paper included a detailed legislative timetable containing over 300 measures and proposals.

In March 1988, the Commission issued its "Third Report on the Implementation of the White Paper on Completing the Internal Market". This updated and modified the original legislative timetable contained in the White Paper.

This brochure is one of a series of five intended to summarize the current problems, the 1992 objectives and the measures and proposals contained in the White Paper and Third Report.

The complete series of brochures covers

A common market for services

The elimination of frontier barriers and fiscal controls

Conditions for industrial cooperation
A single public procurement market

A new Community standards policy

Veterinary and plant health controls

These brochures will be updated and reissued at regular intervals until 1992. Details about availability are given on the inside back cover.

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VETERINARY AND PLANT HEALTH CONTROLS

How To Use This Brochure

The aim of this series of brochures is to

- Inform the interested European public about the steps which are being taken to bring about the single market
- Summarize the approach which is being taken in individual business sectors
- Provide a first reference to the content and current status of each proposal which the Commission has drafted to bring about the 1992 Internal Market.

This brochure contains

- A brief description of how the Community makes laws and recommendations
- A general introduction to the issues and problems in creating an Internal Market in veterinary and plant health controls
- Specialized introductions to the approach being adopted in individual sectors of health controls
- Brief summaries of every measure which has been adopted or proposed to create the Internal Market in veterinary and plant health controls. Proposals mentioned in the White Paper but not yet issued by the Commission will be summarized in the future updates of the brochure.

The reader should

- Ensure he is familiar with how the Community makes laws and recommendations. If not, he should turn to page iii
- Read the general introduction to veterinary and plant health controls for an overview of the issues (page 1)
- Select the section(s) which cover sector(s) of interest from the contents (page vii).

The summaries provide references to the appropriate copies of the Official Journal of the European Communities for those readers wishing to examine measures in more detail. Copies of the Official Journal can be obtained from the information offices listed inside the back cover.

HOW THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITY MAKES LAW
AN OUTLINE

It is necessary to be familiar with the procedures by which the Community passes laws in order to understand the detail contained in the summaries. Each summary relates to a specific measure intended to facilitate the creation of the single market. In broad terms

- The Commission (which has both executive and administrative roles) initiates and drafts a proposal which it submits to the Council

- The European Parliament (which is elected by the citizens of the Community) and the Economic and Social Committee (which consists of representatives from employer organizations, trade unions and other interest groups) consider and comment on the proposal

- The Council (whose members represent the governments of the Member States, normally at ministerial level) adopts the proposal which then becomes law. In some cases, this power can be exercised by the Commission.

This brochure contains summaries of different types of measures; their consideration and adoption can follow different procedures. These are discussed below.

1. LAWS AND OTHER MEASURES

Regulations

A *regulation* is a law which is binding and directly applicable in all Member States without any implementing national legislation. Both the Council and the Commission can adopt *regulations*.

Directives

A *directive* is an EEC law binding on the Member States as to the result to be achieved, but the choice of method is their own. In practice national implementing legislation in the form deemed appropriate in each Member State is necessary in most cases. This is an important point as businesses affected by a *directive* have to take account of the national implementing legislation as well as the *directive*.

Decisions

A *decision* is binding entirely on those to whom it is addressed. No national implementing legislation is required. The *decisions* summarised in this brochure are *Council decisions* although in certain cases the Commission has the power to adopt *Commission decisions*.

Recommendations

A *recommendation* has no binding effect (it is not a law). *Recommendations* can be adopted by both the Council and the Commission.

The majority of the measures included in this brochure are *Council Directives*.

EEC Legislation from Start to Finish (Directives and Regulations)

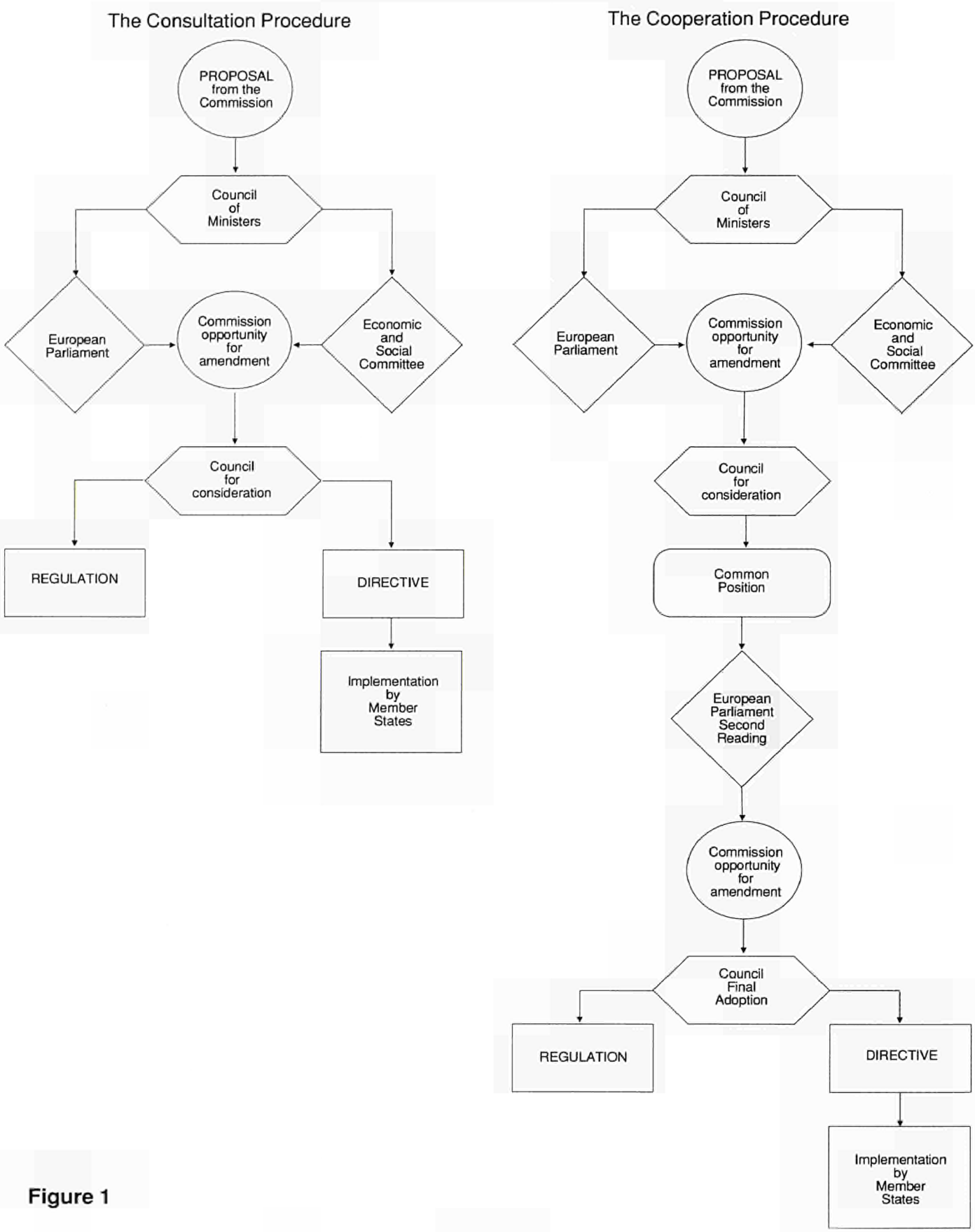

Figure 1

2. PROCEDURES FOR MAKING LAWS

The Community's decision-making procedures are best illustrated by tracing the progress of a *directive*. The following text should be read in conjunction with the flow chart in figure 1.

Since the entry into force of the Single European Act on 1.7.87 there are two distinct procedures for the adoption of a *directive*; the *consultation procedure* and the *cooperation procedure*. The EEC Treaty article upon which a proposal is based dictates which procedure is followed.

In both cases a *directive* begins with a proposal from the Commission to the Council.

Under the *consultation procedure*, the Council requests an opinion from the European Parliament and, in most cases, from the Economic and Social Committee. Once these have been given, the Commission then has the opportunity to amend the proposal if it so wishes. The proposal is then examined by the Council which may adopt it as proposed, adopt it in an amended form, or fail to reach agreement, in which case the proposal remains "on the table".

Under the *cooperation procedure*, the Council requests opinions from the Parliament and the Economic and Social Committee in the same way. Once these opinions have been received the Council has to adopt what is called a *common position*, although it seems that the proposal will again remain "on the table" failing any *common position* being reached. On a *common position* being reached, this is transmitted to the Parliament which has three months to accept, reject, or propose amendments to it, on its *second reading*.

At this stage the Commission may again amend the proposal if it wishes. The proposal is then returned to the Council which has three months to take a final decision. In the absence of a decision, the proposal lapses.

Whether the Council can adopt a proposal by a *qualified majority* or has to reach a *unanimous decision* depends in the first instance upon the article of the Treaty which is the basis for the measure. However, there are certain situations where unanimity must be reached by the Council:

i) to introduce amendments of its own initiative to a proposal

ii) to adopt amendments proposed by the Parliament but not taken up by the Commission

iii) to adopt a measure when the Parliament has rejected the Council *common position* under the *cooperation procedure*.

The question of whether a *directive* or a *regulation* is subject to the *cooperation procedure*, the *consultation procedure* or neither of these depends on its legal basis.

There are a limited number of *decisions* summarised in this brochure. The European Parliament and the Economic and Social Committee are consulted on some of these.

There are also a limited number of *recommendations* in this brochure. Some *Council recommendations* are submitted to the European Parliament and the Economic and Social Committee for their opinion before adoption.

3. PUBLICATION OF TEXTS

At certain stages in the Community decision making procedure, texts are published in the Official Journal of the European Communities. There is an 'L' series which contains legislation and a 'C' series which contains other information, such as *communications* issued by the Commission.

This brochure contains summaries of both adopted legislation and proposals for legislation. In the case of adopted legislation, the summary gives the reference to the Official Journal 'L' series in which the text has been published. Readers interested in the legislative history of a measure will find in the text the Official Journal 'C' series references for the corresponding Commission proposal(s) and the opinions of the European Parliament and the Economic and Social Committee.

In the case of proposals for legislation, the summary gives the Official Journal 'C' series references for the Commission proposal(s) and the opinions of the European Parliament and the Economic and Social Committee, if published by 31.12.88.

The Commission's 1985 White Paper "Completing the Internal Market" contains a legislative programme. In the course of carrying out this programme, certain proposals have been withdrawn and others have been added. Where the Commission has not yet submitted proposals listed in the programme, these are mentioned in the sector introduction.

VETERINARY AND PLANT HEALTH CONTROLS

INTRODUCTION
WHY A COMMON MARKET FOR VETERINARY AND PLANT HEALTH CONTROLS?

1957 Treaty of Rome

This was intended to create a single market across the European Community, with free movement of goods, persons, services and capital. In the particular case of goods, Article 30 of the Treaty prohibited not only quantitive restrictions on imports but also all measures having an equivalent effect.

Although a customs union was established very quickly and significant progress made with regard to the free movement of goods and persons, a number of administrative, physical and technical barriers continued to exist which prevented the development of a genuine single market. In fact, Article 36 of the Treaty permits prohibitions or restrictions on the movement of goods if justified on certain grounds such as the protection of health and life, industrial and commercial policy, on condition that these grounds are not used as a means of arbitrary discrimination or disguised restrictions on trade.

1985 White Paper

The maintenance of border controls on veterinary and plant products perpetuated the costs and disadvantages of separate national markets.

The need for substantial further action was recognized. A common market for trade in live animals and animal and plant products cannot be said to exist if there are hold-ups, administrative burdens and the substantial costs each time goods cross an internal Community frontier.

The Commission published a White Paper 'Completing the Internal Market' which listed over 300 legislative proposals and a timetable for their adoption; it was endorsed by the Heads of State and Government.

1987 Single European Act

This Act, which has modified the EEC treaty and had therefore to be ratified by the governments and parliaments of all Community countries, confirmed the objective of achieving a single European market by 1992 and the timetable of the 1985 White Paper. It adapted the Community's procedures for decision making, and increased the scope for a type of majority (as opposed to unanimous) voting in the Council. The Single European Act should facilitate the adoption of the White Paper measures within the proposed timeframe.

1988 Current Situation

Whilst some of the legislative proposals for measures in this sector have been adopted, some remain under discussion and a large number still remain to be proposed.

1992 Single Market

Deadline set by the 1987 Single European Act for complete elimination of all obstacles to a genuine single market. In the veterinary sector the objective is to create an environment in which there is no difference between trade internally within a Member State and intra-Community trade.

Veterinary and Plant Health controls

Veterinary and plant health controls affect a wide range of activities in the farming, production and processing of live animals and animal and plant products. The timetabled proposals and measures in this sector cover five areas:

- animal health
- public health
- animal welfare
- zootechnics (pedigree and herd books)
- plant health.

Proposals have been made in the areas of animal health, public health, zootechnics and plant health. Proposals on animal welfare will follow.

Member States carry out the checks on imported veterinary and plant products. These often involve inspection of imports at frontiers or prohibition on food products which have not been produced in line with national requirements. As the Internal Market is created, these controls will have to be phased out in order to allow the free movement of goods and ensure that national health standards are not used as a non-tariff barrier. The aim is to have one inspection and certification at the point of origin which is then accepted throughout the Community.

The Commission has adopted an approach which is based on harmonizing Community controls on the production, farming and the processing of food products deriving from animal and crops. This includes harmonizing:

- methods for control of various diseases
- Community wide approval of permitted treatments in farming (eg controls on the use of hormones or pesticide)
- animal pedigree and seed certification procedures
- health requirements in the processing and marketing of food originating from either animals or crops.

This approach will harmonize essential requirements throughout the Community in the production and processing of animal and plant products. The Commission considers that Member States will then be able to ensure animal health, public health, breeding and animal welfare by an appropriate method of confirming that the Community requirements have been followed. This will allow the existing physical frontier controls on animal and plant products to be eliminated and replaced by the appropriate inspection at the point of origin thus promoting free trade whilst maintaining health standards throughout the Community.

Whilst this brochure addresses issues concerned with the farming and initial processing of food derived from other animals or plants, another brochure in the series (A New Community Standards Policy) covers controls on second stage processing and marketing of food.

1. VETERINARY CONTROLS

CURRENT PROBLEMS AND 1992 OBJECTIVES

- In the years up to 1985, the Community developed a large body of legislation which provided health controls for agricultural animals, ensured that food of animal origin was safe for consumers, concerned the breeding and herd books of animals and affected animal welfare. The various essential checks on compliance with this legislation have remained national. This has meant that, when animals and animal products are traded across frontiers, national authorities have carried out the veterinary checks and controls at frontier customs posts. This has created administrative burdens, costs and delays which have no place in a single market.
- The 1985 White Paper "Completing the Internal Market" looked forward to the elimination of controls at the Community's internal frontiers. In the field of veterinary controls, this will require further harmonization of national laws and regulations on essential veterinary requirements. This harmonization must reach the point where it is possible for animals and animal products, destined for export across the Community's internal frontiers, to be controlled and certified at the point of departure and require no further inspection. This certification would then be accepted throughout the Community. Intra Community trade across borders of animals and animal products would thus become equivalent to national trade in these products. Imports from non-EEC countries would upon arrival at a Community border, be checked to ensure compliance with Community regulations. Once certified these products would then be able to move within the Community in the same way as any other Community product.
- The Community has already made progress in this direction and several measures have already been adopted by the Council. Legislation has been adopted and proposals made to harmonize Community requirements in the areas of :
  - animal health (see summaries 1.1 - 1.13)
  - public health (1.14 - 1.28)
  - public health and animal health (1.29 - 1.33)
  - zootechnics which includes pedigree and herd books (1.34 - 1.37).
- This brochure summarizes all of the measures and proposals on these topics. There are several other proposals, necessary for the completion of the Internal Market, which are timetabled to be proposed and adopted over the next four years up to 1992. These proposals will further harmonize Community requirements in the areas mentioned above and in the area of animal welfare. Areas for proposals include, for example:
  - transport of animals
  - trade in shellfish
  - labelling rules for food
  - game and game meat
  - trade in horses
  - live poultry, poultrymeat and eggs
  - trade in dogs and cats
  - extension of Community rules to the national markets.

1. VETERINARY CONTROLS

1.1 Animal health: classical swine fever

1) Objective

These measures amend a series of older measures, principally designed to eradicate classical swine fever from the Community. They increase Community funding and timescales to eradicate the disease.

2) Community measure

Council Decision 87/230/EEC of 7 April 1987 amending Directive 80/1095/EEC and Decisions 80/1096/EEC and 82/18/EEC with regard to the duration and the financial means of measures for the eradication of classical swine fever.

Council Decision 87/231/EEC of 7 April 1987 amending Directives 64/432/EEC and 72/461/EEC as regards certain measures relating to swine fever.

Council Directive 87/486/EEC of 22 September 1987 amending Directive 80/217/EEC introducing Community measures for the control of classical swine fever.

Council Directive 87/487/EEC of 22 September 1987 amending Directive 80/1095/EEC laying down conditions designed to render and keep the territory of the Community free from classical swine fever.

Council Decision 87/488/EEC of 22 September 1987 supplementing and amending Decision 80/1096/EEC introducing Community financial measures for the eradication of classical swine fever.

Council Directive 87/489/EEC of 22 September 1987 amending Directives 64/432/EEC and 72/461/EEC as regards certain measures relating to swine fever.

3) Contents

Decision 87/230/EEC

1. Extension of funding period for the eradication of classical swine fever from five years to six years.
2. Increase in funding for eradication of the disease from 45 million ECU to 50 million ECU.

Decision 87/231/EEC

The Decision gives Member States which are officially *free of classical swine fever* the possibility of maintaining that status by restricting the entry of pigs and pig meat into their territory. For example, they may oppose the entry of pigs into their territory under certain conditions.

Directive 87/486/EEC

1. Rules on the transportation of pigs by rail or motorway.
2. Use and sale of swine fever vaccine and immune-serum or sero-vaccination.
3. Member States which practice vaccination are required to carry out certain health practices to prevent the spread of the disease; eg vaccines must have been produced under official control and conform to the provisions of the European Pharmacopoeia.
4. Conditions for and consequences of emergency vaccination.

	Directive 87/487/EEC 1. Those Member States which are not officially free of swine fever are required to prepare further plans for completing the eradication of the disease. 2. Required contents of the new plans including annual expenditure estimates. The plan must be designed to ensure that, upon expiry, the territory of the Member State will be officially free from classical swine fever. 3. Approval of new plans by the Commission is required. **Decision 87/488/EEC** 1. Extension of period of financial aid for the eradication of swine fever from a total of six years to six years for *initial measures* (original eradication of the disease) and four years for *supplementary measures* (control measures to manage further outbreaks). 2. Budget for estimated financial aid of 42 million ECU for the period covering the *initial measures* and 35 million ECU for the period covered by the *supplementary measures*. 3. Reimbursement to the Member States for the costs of slaughter, emergency vaccination and screening tests. 4. The requirements for Member States to provide new eradication plans before the date of implementation of the plan shall not apply to Member States which are officially free of the disease but then lose that status. **Directive 87/489/EEC** New provisions for Member States to acquire officially free status.	
4) Deadline for implementing Member State legislation	Decision 87/230/EEC Decision 87/231/EEC Directive 87/486/EEC Directive 87/487/EEC Decision 87/488/EEC Directive 87/489/EEC	None required 31.12.87 31.12.87 No precise deadline for submission of new plan. No precise deadline for submission of new plans. 31.12.88
5) Application date (if different from 4)	Decision 87/230/EEC	1.1.87
6) Date for further coordinating proposal (if specified)	Decision 87/230/EEC Decision 87/231/EEC Directive 87/489/EEC	1.11.87 1.11.87 1.7.91
7) References	Council Adoption	Official Journal L 99, 11.4.87 Official Journal L 280, 3.10.87

1. VETERINARY CONTROLS

1.2 Animal health: classical and African swine fever

1) Objective	To amend earlier directives concerned with the outbreak of animal diseases to take into account classical swine fever and African swine fever.
2) Community measure	**Council Directive 85/320/EEC of 12 June 1985** amending Directive 64/432/EEC as regards certain measures relating to classical swine fever and African swine fever. **Council Directive 85/321/EEC of 12 June 1985** amending Directive 80/215/EEC as regards certain measures relating to African swine fever. **Council Directive 85/322/EEC of 12 June 1985** amending Directive 72/461/EEC as regards certain measures relating to classical swine fever and African swine fever.
3) Contents	**Directive 85/320/EEC** 1. Defined radius of protective zones around areas of disease: swine fever — 3 kilometres for 30 days other diseases — 2 kilometres for 15 days. 2. Loss or suspension of official *swine-fever-free* status by a territory with the outbreak of the disease. This status may be restored after a minimum period of: - three months after eradication if there has previously been no vaccination - six months after eradication and elimination of vaccinated pigs if there has been previous vaccination. 3. The Commission shall report to the Council on developments concerning the disease together with appropriate proposals. 4. Prohibition on the export of live pigs from Member States where African swine fever is endemic with the possibility of regionalising parts of the territory and allowing export from parts not affected. 5. Rules in the case of occasional outbreaks in Member States where the disease is not endemic. **Directive 85/322/EEC** The Directive applies to meat. It is the same as Directive 85/320/EEC paragraphs (4) and (5). **Directive 85/321/EEC** The Directive applies to meat products. It is the same as Directive 85/320/EEC paragraphs (4) and (5) with the exception of pigmeat products with special treatment.
4) Deadline for implementing Member State legislation	1.1.86
5) Application date (if different from 4)	
6) Date for further coordinating proposal (if specified)	Directive 85/320/EEC — 31.12.87
7) References	Council Adoption — Official Journal L 168, 28.6.85

1. VETERINARY CONTROLS

1.3 Animal health: African swine fever in Spain

1) Objective	To prevent the spread of African swine fever to the Community by eradicating the disease in Spain.	
2) Community measure	**Council Decision 86/650/EEC of 16 December 1986** introducing a Community financial measure for the eradication of African swine fever in Spain.	
3) Contents	1. Spain is required to draw up a plan to eradicate African swine fever including specific measures to: - eliminate outbreaks of the disease and provide compensation for farmers whose pigs have been slaughtered - carry out surveillance of pig farms and establish zones free of the disease - create regions free of the disease - restructure pig farms to ensure greater health protection and prevent spread of the disease - formulate national and regional protection measures. 2. Commission approval is required for the Spanish plan. There will be consultation with the European Agricultural Guidance and Guarantee Fund on financial aspects and the Standing Committee on the structural aspects of the plan. 3. Financial assistance of an estimated 42 million ECU is available for the plan over a five year period. 4. The Commission will provide information to the Member States on the progress of the eradication plan in Spain at least once a year.	
4) Deadline for implementing Member State legislation		
5) Application date (if different from 4)		
6) Date for further coordinating proposal (if specified)		
7) References	Council Adoption	Official Journal L 382, 31.12.86

1. VETERINARY CONTROLS

1.4 Animal health: African swine fever in Portugal

1) Objective	To prevent the spread of African swine fever to the Community by eradicating the disease in Portugal.	
2) Community measure	**Council Decision 86/649/EEC of 16 December 1986** introducing a Community financial measure for the eradication of African swine fever in Portugal.	
3) Contents	1. Portugal is required to draw up a plan to eradicate African swine fever including specific measures to: - eliminate outbreaks of the disease and provide compensation for farmers whose pigs have been slaughtered - carry out surveillance of pig farms and establish zones free of the disease - create regions free of the disease - restructure pig farms to ensure greater health protection and prevent spread of the disease - formulate national and regional protection measures. 2. Commission approval is required for the Portuguese plan. There will be consulatation with the European Agricultural Guidance and guarantee fund on the financial aspects and the Standing Committee on Structure on the structural aspects of the plan. 3. Financial assistance of an estimated 10 million ECU is available for the plan over a five year period. 4. The Commission will provide information to the Member States on the progress of the eradication plan in Portugal at least once a year.	
4) Deadline for implementing Member State legislation		
5) Application date (if different from 4)		
6) Date for further coordinating proposal (if specified)		
7) References	Council Adoption	Official Journal L 382, 31.12.86

1. VETERINARY CONTROLS

1.5 Animal health: Contagious Bovine Pleuropneumonia in Portugal

1) Objective	To provide Community financial aid for the eradication of Contagious Bovine Pleuropneumonia (CBPP) in Portugal .
2) Proposal	**Proposal** for a Council Decision introducing a Community financial measure for the eradication of Contagious Bovine Pleuropneumonia (CBPP) in Portugal.
3) Contents	1. Portugal is required to draw up a plan to eradicate CBPP including specific measures to: - eliminate outbreaks of the disease and provide compensation for farmers whose bovines have been slaughtered - carry out surveillance of holdings and establish zones free of the disease - determine infected zones and regions relating to the animal health status of the holdings - provide for regular serological tests - prohibit therapeutic treatment and use of vaccines - establish a system identifying all bovines on national territory so that the region and holding of origin can be traced at any time. 2. Commission approval is required for the Portuguese plan. 3. Financial assistance of an estimated 18 million ECU is available for the plan over a three year period. 4. The Commission will monitor implementation of the eradication plan and provide information to the Member States on progress at least once a year.
4) Opinion of the European Parliament	Not yet given.
5) Current status	The proposal is currently before the Parliament and the Economic and Social Committee for their opinions.
6) References	Commission Proposal — Not yet published. European Parliament Opinion Economic and Social Committee Opinion

1. VETERINARY CONTROLS

1.6 Animal health: heat treatment of pork products

1) Objective	To amend previous directives so as to include a new type of heat treatment to those currently acceptable for preventing African swine fever in meat products.	
2) Community measure	**Council Directive 87/491/EEC of 22 September 1987** amending Directive 80/215/EEC on animal health problems affecting intra-Community trade in meat products.	
3) Contents	New approved heat treatment techniques. The new treatment covers fully boned meat cut in pieces of not more than 5 kg and involves : - enclosing meat in a hermetically sealed container - strict duration for heat treatment at both 60°C and 70°C - detailed technical requirements.	
4) Deadline for implementing Member State legislation	1.1.88	
5) Application date (if different from 4)		
6) Date for further coordinating proposal (if specified)		
7) References	Council Adoption	Official Journal L 279, 2.10.87

1. VETERINARY CONTROLS

1.7 Animal health: foot-and-mouth disease

1) Objective	To develop measures to restrict the outbreak and spread of foot-and-mouth disease.
2) Community measure	**Council Directive 85/511/EEC of 18 November 1985** introducing Community measures for the control of foot-and-mouth disease.
3) Contents	1. Definitions of *animal of a susceptible species*, *receptive animal*, *infected animal*, *animal suspected of being infected* and *animal suspected of being contaminated*. 2. Member States are required to notify the competent authorities and investigate in the case of suspected foot-and-mouth. 3. Required measures for suspected cases of foot-and-mouth disease in a farm; eg a census of all categories of susceptible animals will be made. The number of dead or infected animals will be recorded. No animals of susceptible species may enter or leave the farm. 4. Required measures for confirmed cases of foot-and-mouth disease; eg the slaughtering of all susceptible species where vaccination is prohibited, milk and milk products shall be destroyed. 5. Procedures for farms consisting of two or more separate production units. Where a veterinarian has confirmed that these units are separate as regards housing, keeping and feeding, the healthy unit may be exempt from some provisions of the Directive. 6. Protection zones around infected farms shall be of a minimum radius of 3 km and there will be a minimum 10 km surveillance zone. 7. Requirements on Member States to ensure that proper procedures and testing are carried out, and that approved disinfectants are used. 8. Member States which authorize vaccination are required to draw up a vaccination plan covering several years. The plan will specify such things as the frequency of vaccination, the species of animals subject to the vaccination and the types of virus used.
4) Deadline for implementing Member State legislation	1.1.87
5) Application date (if different from 4)	
6) Date for further coordinating proposal (if specified)	1.1.90 and other further coordinating proposals of no specified future date.
7) References	Council Adoption — Official Journal L 315, 26.11.85

1. VETERINARY CONTROLS

1.8 Animal health: Aujesky's disease

1) Objective	To amend previous directives to include Aujesky's disease.	
2) Proposal	**Proposal** for a Council Directive amending Directives 64/432/EEC and 72/461/EEC as regards certain measures relating to foot-and-mouth disease, Aujesky's disease and swine vesicular disease.	
3) Contents	Aujesky's disease is now included within the scope of previous directives on diseases affecting pig herds.	
4) Opinion of the European Parliament	The Parliament suggested an amendment and asked the Commission to consider its remarks.	
5) Current status	The proposal is currently before the Council for examination and adoption.	
6) References	Commission Proposal	Official Journal C 249, 23.9.82
	European Parliament Opinion	Official Journal C 13, 17.1.83
	Economic and Social Committee Opinion	

1. VETERINARY CONTROLS

1.9 Animal health: brucellosis, tuberculosis and leukosis

1) Objective

To complete the eradication of brucellosis, tuberculosis, and leukosis in cattle throughout the Member States.

2) Community measures

Council Decision 87/58/EEC of 22 December 1986 introducing a supplementary Community measure for the eradication of brucellosis, tuberculosis and leukosis in cattle.

Council Directive 88/406/EEC of 14 June 1988 amending Directive 64/432/EEC as regards enzootic bovine leukosis and repealing Directive 80/1102/EEC

3) Contents

Decision 87/58/EEC

1. Spain and Portugal are required to prepare eradication plans. The other Member States are required as far as necessary to prepare accelerated eradication plans. These plans shall be submitted to the Commission within a stated period after notification of the Decision.
2. Approval of national plans by the Commission.
3. Financial aid shall be available from the Commission for expenditure incurred by the Member States in connection with the new and accelerated eradication plans. The estimated amount of aid available for a three year period is 31.7 million ECU.
4. Veterinary control of the application of eradication plans shall be carried out as required by the directive introducing measures for the eradication of these diseases.
5. When all the eradication plans have been executed, the Commission shall submit a proposal for harmonization of national preventative measures, should this be necessary.

Council Directive 88/406/EEC

1. Definition of *enzootic bovine leukosis free herd.*
2. Conditions under which a herd may be declared free of enzootic bovine leukosis.
3. Tests required to prove that a herd is free of enzootic bovine leukosis, and criteria for exemptions from these tests, eg male bovine animals under 30 months of age intended for meat production provided that they are identified by a special mark.
4. Right of a Member State which has been applying a compulsory national programme for eradication of bovine leukosis to make import into their territory of bovine animals intended for breeding or production conditional on production of a certificate confirming certain facts. Other Member States may be authorized to apply the same requirements if they have for at least the past two years, applied a minimum eradication programme including certain specified requirements.
5. Amendments to Council Directive 64/432/EEC as from 1.7.90 concerning tests and timing thereof.
6. Amendments to Annex G of Directive 64/432/EEC containing details for carrying out the afore-mentioned tests.

4) Deadline for implementing Member State legislation

Articles 1 and 3 - 1.7.88
Article 2 - 1.7.90

5) Application date (if different from 4)		
6) Date for further coordinating proposal (if specified)	Before 1.1.90 the Council shall lay down the criteria permitting a Member State or a part of the territory of a Member State to be recognized as being free from enzootic bovine leukosis, and the conditions for maintaining such a status. The Council shall also establish rules for trade from such regions.	
7) References	Council Adoption Decision Corrigendum	Official Journal L 24, 27.1.87 Official Journal L 32, 3.2.87
	Council Adoption Directive	Official Journal L 194, 22.7.88

1. VETERINARY CONTROLS

1.10 Animal health: trade in animal semen

1) Objective	To reduce the risk of spreading animal disease by: - harmonizing Member States' rules for intra-Community trade in semen - harmonizing rules for imports of semen from third countries.
2) Community Measure	**Council Directive 88/407/EEC of 14 June 1988** laying down the animal health requirements applicable to intra-Community trade in and imports from third countries of deep-frozen semen of domestic animals of the bovine species.
3) Contents	1. The Directive covers animal health problems affecting trade in semen of domestic cattle. 2. Definitions including *semen*, *semen collection centre*, *official veterinarian* etc. 3. Intra-Community trade in semen requires compliance with regulations concerning collection, processing, storage, transport and certification as well as provisions for protection against the spread of foot-and-mouth disease. 4. Imports of semen from third countries is restricted to a list of authorized countries to be determined. 5. Inspection by veterinary experts from the Commission will be carried out to ensure application of the Directive. 6. Annexes containing conditions - for approval and supervision of semen collection centres - to be met prior to the entry of animals into approved semen collection centres and supervision at these centres - relating to the collection of semen from centres for intra-Community trade.
4) Deadline for implementing Member State legislation	1.1.90
5) Application date (if different from 4)	
6) Date for further coordinating proposal (if specified)	Provisions for semen of domestic animals of the porcine species as included in the original proposal from the Commission are still awaiting adoption by the Council.
7) References	Council Adoption — Official Journal L 194, 22.7.88

1. VETERINARY CONTROLS

1.11 Animal health: trade in bovine embryos

1) Objective	To reduce the risk of spreading animal disease by harmonizing divergent Member State rules on both intra-Community trade in bovine embryos and imports of these from third countries.
2) Proposal	**Proposal** for a Council Regulation on animal health conditions governing intra-Community trade in and importation from third countries of embryos of domestic animals of the bovine species.
3) Contents	1. The Regulation lays down animal health conditions for trade between Member States in fresh and frozen embryos of domestic cattle. 2. Definitions include *embryo, embryo collection team, team veterinarian* etc. 3. Intra-Community trade in embryos is limited to those complying with conditions concerning conception collection, processing, storage and certification. There are also specific provisions for protection against foot-and-mouth disease. 4. Imports of embryos from third countries are restricted to a list of authorized countries to be drawn up by a procedure involving the Standing Veterinary Committee and taking account of specified criteria. Imports will have to comply with specified conditions. 5. Annexes to the Regulation contain conditions: - for approval of an embryo collection team - relating to the collection, processing, storage and transport of embryos by approved embryo collection teams - applying to donor animals. 6. Procedure for amending the annexes, in particular for adapting them to technical progress.
4) Opinion of the European Parliament	Not yet given.
5) Current status	The proposal is currently before the Parliament and the Economic and Social Committee for their opinions.
6) References	Commission Proposal — Not yet published. European Parliament Opinion Economic and Social Committee Opinion

1. VETERINARY CONTROLS

1.12 Animal health: intra-Community trade in sheep and goats

1) Objective	To reduce the risk of spreading animal disease and to foster intra-Community trade in sheep and goats by removing disparities in Member State rules.
2) Proposal	**Proposal** for a Council Regulation on animal health conditions governing intra-Community trade in ovine and caprine animals.
3) Contents	1. The Regulation defines the animal health conditions governing intra-Community trade in sheep and goats. It does not apply to sheep and goats intended solely for temporary pasturing in the vicinity of the internal frontiers of the Community. 2. Definitions including *ovine or caprine animals* for *slaughter, production,and breeding, officially brucellosis-free ovine or caprine holding, brucellosis (B. melitensis) free ovine or caprine holding* and *officially contagious epidydimitis (brucella ovis)-free ovine holding.* 3. Sheep and goats may only be sent to another Member State, for whatever purpose under the following minimum conditions: - no clinical sign of disease on day of loading - not intended for slaughter under a scheme for eradication of disease - not originating from a holding subject to prohibition on grounds of health (brucellosis, rabies, anthrax) - not subject to restrictions under Directive 85/511/EEC, introducing Community measures for the control of foot-and-mouth disease. 4. Further conditions are imposed according to whether the animals are being sent for slaughter, for production or for breeding. 5. Rules on control programmes for Maedi Visna, caprine viral arthritis/encephalitis. Requirements for proving that areas are free of these. 6. Inspection by veterinary experts from the Commission shall be carried out to ensure application of the Regulation. 7. Conditions for transport of animals, eg time limits, hygiene of vehicles, approval of premises, health certificates. 8. Annexes containing conditions for officially brucellosis-free and non-officially brucellosis (B.melitensis)-free ovine or caprine holding, and officially contagious epidydimitis (B.ovis)-free ovine holding, listing relevant diseases, defining official brucellosis and contagious epidydimitis tests and model health certificates for trade between Member States.
4) Opinion of the European Parliament	Not yet given.
5) Current status	The proposal is currently before the Parliament and the Economic and Social Committee for their opinions.
6) References	Commission Proposal — Not yet published. European Parliament Opinion Economic and Social Committee Opinion

1. VETERINARY CONTROLS

1.13 Animal health: imports of sheep and goats from third countries

1) Objective	To make the import of sheep and goats from third countries subject to the existing Community rules applicable to imports of cattle, pigs and fresh meat.	
2) Proposal	**Proposal** for a Council Directive amending Directive 72/462/EEC on health and veterinary inspection problems upon importation of bovine animals and swine and fresh meat from third countries, in order to include ovine and caprine animals.	
3) Contents	1. The Directive extends the field of application of Directive 72/462/EEC to include sheep and goats. 2. The Directive sets out the amendments to Directive 72/462/EEC necessary for this extension. In particular, reference bases for animal health conditions for brucellosis (B.melitensis) and contagious epidydimitis (B.ovis) are added.	
4) Opinion of the European Parliament	Not yet given.	
5) Current status	The proposal is currently before the Parliament and the Economic and Social Committee for their opinions.	
6) References	Commission Proposal	Not yet published.
	European Parliament Opinion	
	Economic and Social Committee Opinion	

1. VETERINARY CONTROLS

1.14 Public health: fresh meat and poultrymeat (microbiology)

1) Objective	To improve the required hygiene conditions under which fresh meat and poultrymeat are produced in slaughterhouses and meat and poultrymeat cutting plants, by requiring proprietors to conduct microbiological analysis as a means of achieving an objective analysis of the standard of hygiene.	
2) Community measure	**Council Directive 85/323/EEC of 12 June 1985** amending Directive 64/433/EEC on health problems affecting intra-Community trade in fresh meat. **Council Directive 85/324/EEC of 12 June 1985** amending Directive 71/118/EEC on health problems affecting intra-Community trade in fresh poultrymeat.	
3) Contents	1. New requirements for proprietors of slaughterhouses and cutting plants to conduct a regular check on the general hygiene of production conditions, including the use of microbiological controls for the checking of utensils, fittings and machinery and products at all stages of operation. 2. New requirement to make the information gathered in the regular check of hygiene conditions available to the official veterinarian or the Commission's veterinary experts. 3. Results of analyses will be written up in a report, the conclusions and recommendations of which will be notified to the operator, who is required to rectify the shortcomings.	
4) Deadline for implementing Member State legislation	Fresh meat	within 6 months of the adoption of a code of good hygiene practice. This code has yet to be drawn up.
	Poultry meat	by a date to be fixed by the Council.
5) Application date (if different from 4)		
6) Date for further coordinating proposal (if specified)		
7) References	Council Adoption	Official Journal L 168, 28.6.85

1. VETERINARY CONTROLS

1.15 Public health: control of residues

1) Objective	To adopt a general uniform approach to detecting and limiting residues in meat and meat products in all Member States. This one directive is based on two separate proposals in the White Paper.
2) Community measure	**Council Directive 86/469/EEC of 16 September 1986** concerning the examination of animals and fresh meat for the presence of residues.
3) Contents	1. Requirement for Member States to ensure that examination of animals and meat for the presence of residues is carried out in accordance with the Directive. 2. Definitions of *official sample*, *approved laboratory* and *residue*. 3. Member States must submit plans for - hormones - residues of other substances. 4. Member States shall assign a central coordinating body responsible for: - drawing up the plans referred to in (3) - coordinating regional departments responsible for carrying out inspections of different residues - collecting the results of the information which must be sent to the Commission. 5. Commission veterinary experts may make spot checks in so far as is necessary to ensure the uniform application of the Directive. Member States shall give all necessary assistance to the experts in carrying out their duties. 6. On occasions when samples reveal the presence of residues exceeding levels set by Community law, the competent authorities shall seek to identify the animal and farm of origin and the result of the examination. When the results indicate the need for investigation in other Member States, the Member State involved shall inform the Commission. Member States in which investigation or action proves necessary shall take the appropriate measures. 7. When one Member State suspects that another is not complying with the Directive it must inform the competent central authority of that Member State accordingly. Following an investigation, that Member State shall take appropriate action. 8. Member States must report to the Commission on the implementation of their plans.
4) Deadline for implementing Member State legislation	1.1.87, 31.12.87, 31.12.88 for different articles.
5) Application date (if different from 4)	
6) Date for further coordinating proposal (if specified)	Further proposals required at unspecified future dates.
7) References	Council Adoption — Official Journal L 275, 26.9.86

1. VETERINARY CONTROLS

1.16 Public health: production and trade in medicated feedingstuffs

1) Objective

To protect the public from any dangers arising from the use of medicated feedingstuffs for animals intended for food production. Thus, to help ensure free competition in the keeping and rearing of farm animals.

2) Proposal

Proposal for a Council Directive on the manufacture, putting into circulation and supply of medicated feedingstuffs in the Community.

3) Contents

1. The Directive covers the manufacture and marketing of medicated feedingstuffs for use within the Member States.
2. Definitions of *medicated feedingstuff*, *pre-mix*, *authorized product*, *veterinary medicinal product* etc.
3. Manufacture of medicated feedingstuffs. Member States are required to ensure that they are manufactured only under specified conditions; eg the manufacturer must have suitable and adequate premises, technical equipment, storage and inspection facilities.
4. Packaging and labelling requirements.
5. Restrictions on the marketing and supply of medicated feedingstuffs: eg Member States shall require that medicated feedingstuffs may be supplied to stockfarmers only on presentation of a prescription from a registered veterinarian.
6. Member States shall ensure that there are no obstacles to intra-Community trade in medicated feedingstuffs which have been manufactured in accordance with Community requirements.
7. Supervision and sanction responsibilities of the Member States. Inspection shall be carried out by authorities of the Member State. At the minimum they will be empowered to
- inspect manufacturers' and commercial sites
- inspect stock farms which use the medicated feedingstuffs
- take samples
- examine relevant documents.

4) Opinion of the European Parliament

The Parliament approved the proposal subject to requested amendments but called for more precise rules on production conditions and quality standards for compound feedingstuffs.

5) Current status

The proposal is currently before the Council for examination and adoption.

6) References

Commission Proposal	Official Journal C 41, 16.2.82
Amended Proposal	Official Journal C 182, 8.7.83
European Parliament Opinion	Official Journal C 128, 16.5.83
Economic and Social Committee Opinion	Official Journal C 114, 6.5.82

1. VETERINARY CONTROLS

1.17 Public health: growth-promoting hormones

1) Objective	To restrict the use of hormones for the fattening of livestock. These will be restricted to certain substances used to treat infertility under strictly controlled circumstances.	
2) Community measure	**Council Directive 88/146/EEC of 7 March 1988** prohibiting the use in livestock farming of certain substances having a hormonal action. **Council Directive 85/358/EEC of 16 July 1985** supplementing Directive 81/602/EEC concerning the prohibition of certain substances having a hormonal action and of any substances having a thyrostatic action.	
3) Contents	**Council Directive 88/146/EEC** 1. Definition of *therapeutic treatment*. 2. Oestradiol -17-B, testosterone and progesterone and certain of their derivatives are exempt from the prohibition when used for therapeutic purposes. 3. A list of products which may be authorized by the Member States for therapeutic use will be produced. It will specify conditions under which they may be used. 4. Products used for therapeutic purposes must be administered solely to clearly identified animals and only by injection by a veterinarian. Such treatment must be registered by the veterinarian. 5. Producers of products having a hormonal effect must keep a register detailing, in chronological order, quantities produced or acquired and those sold or used for the production of pharmaceutical and veterinary products. 6. Member States must ensure that no animals treated with hormonal substances nor meat from such animals is exported from their territory. 7. Rules covering the importation of meat from third countries. **Council Directive 85/358/EEC** 1. Member States shall ensure that random controls are made on meat and meat products at the manufacture, handling, storage, transport, distribution and sales stages for the presence of prohibited growth promoting hormones. 2. If the animals or animal products contain the prohibited substances, they may not be marketed for human or animal consumption.	
4) Deadline for implementing Member State legislation	Directive 88/146/EEC Directive 85/358/EEC	1.1.88 31.12.85
5) Application date (if different from 4)	Decision 87/561/87 of 18 November 1987 (Official Journal L 339) set out the transitional measures in respect of the application of Directive 88/146/EEC.	
6) Date for further coordinating proposal (if specified)	Directive 88/146/EEC Directive 85/358/EEC	Further proposals required at unspecified future dates. 31.12.85
7) References	Council Adoption	Official Journal L 191, 23.7.85 Official Journal L 70, 16.3.88

1. VETERINARY CONTROLS

1.18 Public health: production and trade in milk

1) Objective	To eliminate national differences in health requirements concerning heat-treated milk (pasteurized, UHT or sterilized milk) intended for intra-Community trade.
2) Community measure	**Council Directive 85/397/EEC of 5 August 1985** on health and animal-health problems affecting intra-Community trade in heat-treated milk.
3) Contents	1. This Directive lays out the health and animal health requirements for heat-treated milk intended for intra-Community trade. 2. Technical descriptions of the various milk treatments. - requirements for raw milk to be heat-treated - microbiological standards for raw milk and treated milk. 3. Member States are required to ensure that exported milk satisfies stated production methods for health reasons. 4. Milk treatment establishments and collecting centres must be approved by Member States. Inspection and reporting procedures are defined. 5. Commission veterinary experts are authorized to undertake spot checks. 6. Checks and inspections by importing countries to ensure compliance with health requirements. 7. Application of standards set out in technical annexes to imports of sterilized and UHT milk. 8. Inspections of milk production depositories to ensure hygiene requirements are fulfilled. 9. Measures for use by Member States in the case of the outbreak of disease. 10.Rules for transportation of milk. 11.Technical annexes covering acceptable heat treatment methods.
4) Deadline for implementing Member State legislation	1.1.89
5) Application date (if different from 4)	
6) Date for further coordinating proposal (if specified)	Further proposals are required at unspecified future dates.
7) References	Council Adoption — Official Journal L 226, 24.8.85

1. VETERINARY CONTROLS

1.19 Public health: production and marketing of egg products

1) Objective	To harmonize the health requirements to be met by egg products in the Member States.
2) Proposal	**Proposal** for a Council Directive on health problems affecting the production and placing on the market of egg products.
3) Contents	1. The Directive covers health problems affecting the production and placing on the market of egg products for use in the manufacture of foodstuffs. 2. Definitions include *egg products*, *farm of production*, *broken eggs*, etc. 3. Requirement on Member States to ensure that only egg products meeting specified requirements are produced, eg they must be prepared in an approved establishment under satisfactory hygiene conditions, they must be stored and transported under satisfactory hygiene conditions. Inspections and samples must be taken. Results from these must be kept for a period of two years. 4. Member States must draw up a list of approved establishments. 5. Commission officials may carry out spot checks to ensure application of the Directive. 6. Importing countries may carry out inspections where they suspect irregularities. 7. National provisions governing the importation of eggs from third countries must not be more favourable than those governing intra-Community trade. 8. Annex containing general conditions for approval of establishments producing egg products.
4) Opinion of the European Parliament	The Parliament approved the Commission's proposal subject to certain amendments concerning the origin and treatment of eggs and egg products as well as the approval and operation of establishments
5) Current status	The proposal is now before the Council for adoption.

6) References

Commission Proposal	Official Journal C 67, 14.3.87
European Parliament Opinion	Official Journal C 187, 18.7.88
Economic and Social Committee Opinion	Official Journal C 232, 31.8.87

1. VETERINARY CONTROLS

1.20 Public health: medical examination of personnel

1) Objective	To improve hygiene in establishments where fresh meat, poultrymeat, and meat products are handled.	
2) Community measure	**Council Directive 85/325/EEC of 12 June 1985** amending Directive 64/433/EEC on health problems affecting intra-Community trade in fresh meat. **Council Directive 85/326/EEC of 12 June 1985** amending Directive 71/118/EEC on health problems affecting trade in fresh poultrymeat. **Council Directive 85/327/EEC of 12 June 1985** amending Directive 77/99/EEC on health problems affecting intra-Community trade in meat products.	
3) Contents	Introduction of a new requirement for persons employed in handling fresh meat, poultrymeat, or meat products. They will have to produce either an annual medical certificate or give an equivalent guarantee which must be approved by Commission decision. The certificate or guarantee would state that there is no medical impediment to such employment.	
4) Deadline for implementing Member State legislation	1.1.86	
5) Application date (if different from 4)		
6) Date for further coordinating proposal (if specified)		
7) References	Council Adoption	Official Journal L 168, 12.6.85

1. VETERINARY CONTROLS

1.21 Public health: meat inspection personnel (poultrymeat and meat products)

1) Objective	At present only official veterinarians may be appointed to supervise the hygiene requirements imposed by the Directives on health problems affecting intra-Community trade in poultrymeat and meat products. This Directive will permit Member States to authorize other suitably qualified officials to be responsible for this supervision.
2) Proposal	**Proposal** for a Council Directive concerning the qualification of the personnel responsible for carrying out health inspection, supervision and control tasks foreseen by Council Directive 77/99/EEC on health problems affecting intra-Community trade in meat products. **Proposal** for a Council Directive concerning the qualification of the personnel responsible for carrying out health inspection, supervision and control tasks foreseen by Council Directive 71/115/EEC on health problems affecting intra-Community trade in poultrymeat products.
3) Contents	Certain tasks in relation to the application of these Directives may be carried out by non-veterinary personnel with certain approved qualifications.
4) Opinion of the European Parliament	The Parliament approved the proposal subject to amendments detailing more specifically with those personnel with suitable qualifications.
5) Current status	The proposal is currently before the Council for examination and adoption.
6) References	Commission Proposal — Official Journal C 262, 14.10.81 European Parliament Opinion — Official Journal C 267, 11.10.82 Economic and Social Committee Opinion — Official Journal C 112, 3.5.82

1. VETERINARY CONTROLS

1.22 Public health: intra-Community trade in meat products

1) Objective	To update the 1977 Directive on health problems in order to take into account new scientific and technological developments; to include certain meat based preparations and pre-cooked dishes not currently covered.	
2) Community Measure	**Council Directive 88/xxx/EEC of 14 December 1988** amending Directive 77/99/EEC on health problems affecting intra-Community trade.	
3) Contents	1. The Directive applies to health requirements for meat products intended for intra-Community trade. 2. Definitions including *meat*, *meat products*, *salting* and *drying*, *complete* and *incomplete treatment*. 3. Revised regulations for the preparation of meat products, eg revised regulations on the preparation in an approved establishments and inspection of these products. Also some revisions relating to regulations on storing and transportation of meat products. 4. Commission veterinary experts shall carry out regular inspections of approved establishments to ensure application of the Directive.	
4) Deadline for implementing Member State legislation	1.4.90	
5) Application date (if different from 4)		
6) Date for further coordinating proposal (if specified)		
7) References	Council Adoption	Not yet published.

1. VETERINARY CONTROLS

1.23 Public health: intra-Community trade in fresh meat

1) Objective	To amend a previous directive on health requirements for meat by - harmonizing health requirements concerning frozen meat - harmonizing hygiene rules for intra-Community trade in sliced offal - harmonizing rules for possible additional requirement for ante mortem and post mortem inspection.
2) Community Measure	**Council Directive 88/288/EEC of 3 May 1988** amending Directive 64/433/EEC on health problems affecting intra-Community trade in fresh meat.
3) Contents	1. Sliced offal may not enter into intra-Community trade except for bovine livers, which must be sliced in an approved cutting plant. The extension of these rules to livers of animals of other species may be decided by the Council. 2. New requirements for the storage, handling, certification and treatment of fresh meat.These include requirements for meat imported from third countries. 3. In line with the "hormones" Directives meat of treated animals may not enter into intra-Community trade. 4. A central body will collect and use the information gathered from post-mortem and anti-mortem inspections. This information will be particularly important where diseases are discovered which are transferable to humans. In such cases the competent veterinary who is responsible for that herd will be informed. 5. New hygiene requirements, eg ceilings of slaughter houses must be kept clean and be easily cleaned. 6. Amendments on cutting, de-boning and slicing bovine livers, which can only be done at approved cutting plants. During processing and packaging the internal temperature of the livers must be kept at a constant 3°C or below. 7. Sliced livers must be individually wrapped and presented in their original form. 8. Processing of frozen meat and offal, eg fresh meat intended for freezing must originate directly from an approved slaughterhouse; offal must be frozen immediately after any maturation required for health reasons. 9. Provision for possible additional requirement for ante mortem and post mortem inspection.
4) Deadline for implementing Member State legislation	1.1.89
5) Application date (if different from 4)	
6) Date for further coordinating proposal (if specified)	
7) References	Council Adoption — Official Journal L 124, 18.5.88

1. VETERINARY CONTROLS

1.24 Public health: imports of meat products from third countries

1) Objective

To introduce additional public health and animal health conditions for imports of meat products from outside the EEC in order to avoid the introduction of certain diseases into the Community.

2) Proposal

Proposal for a Council Directive on public health and animal health problems affecting the importation of meat products from third countries.

3) Contents

1. The Directive applies to imports of meat products from third countries with the exception of meat products containing poultrymeat.
2. Selection of *establishments authorized to export* to the Community. An establishment may not be authorized unless it is situated in a permitted third country, it has been approved by that country for export to the Community and it complies with the Directive.
3. Animal health conditions for the authorization of importation of meat products; eg the meat products must have been produced from fresh meat; products originating in non-authorized territories will be accepted if they have undergone a heat treatment process.
4. In order to ensure public health, importation will be refused unless :
   - establishments are authorized
   - establishments comply with previous directives
   - meat products were processed in strictly hygienic conditions
   - meat products have undergone inspection by an official veterinarian.
5. Inspection and certification by Member State and Commission veterinary experts will take place to verify whether the provisions of the Directive are being applied in practice.

4) Opinion of the European Parliament

The Parliament approved the proposal and recommended submission of other suitable proposals.

5) Current status

The proposal is currently before the Council for examination and adoption.

6) References

Commission Proposal	Official Journal C 286, 25.10.84
European Parliament Opinion	Official Journal C 175, 15.7.85
Economic and Social Committee Opinion	Official Journal C 87, 9.4.85

1. VETERINARY CONTROLS

1.25 Public health: minced meat, meat in small pieces and meat preparations

1) Objective	To harmonize requirements for producing and marketing minced meat.
2) Community Measure	**Council Directive 88/xxx/EEC of 14 December 1988** laying down the requirements for production of, and trade in, minced meat, meat in pieces of less than 100 grams and meat preparations and amending Directives 64/433/EEC, 71/118/EEC and 72/462/EEC.
3) Contents	1. The Directive applies to minced meat, meat in pieces of less than 100 grams and meat preparations. 2. Definitions of *minced meat*, *meat in pieces of less than 100 grams* and *meat preparations.* 3. Member States are required to ensure that meat that is sent to another Member States complies with the Directive. For example, it must have been prepared from fresh meat in an approved cutting plant. It must have been prepared, packaged and stored as detailed in the annexes. 4. Microbiological standards. 5. In connection with the extension to national markets of other Community rules for fresh meat, Member States must ensure that meat prepared solely for their national market complies with preparation, packaging, inspection and transportation requirements of the DIrective as laid out in the annexes. 6. Member States may not authorize imports of meat in small pieces of less than 100 grams from a third country unless they comply with the Directive. 7. Annexes containing required conditions for production of minced meat, inspection and microbiological testing, packaging, transportation.
4) Deadline for implementing Member State legislation	1.1.92
5) Application date (if different from 4)	
6) Date for further coordinating proposal (if specified)	Council must by 1.1.91 re-examine the indications relative to microbiological norms in Annex 2 to the Directive in the light of a report from the Commission.
7) References	Council Adoption — Not yet published.

1. VETERINARY CONTROLS

1.26 Public health: imports and intra-Community trade of glands and organs, including blood

1) Objective	To facilitate the import of glands and other organs, including blood, for the pharmaceutical processing industry.	
2) Community measure	**Council Directive 87/64/EEC of 30 December 1986** amending Directive 72/461/EEC on health problems affecting intra-Community trade in fresh meat and Directive 72/462/EEC on health and veterinary inspection problems upon importation of bovine animals and swine and fresh meat from third countries.	
3) Contents	New provision to allow for separate and more liberal authorization for the importation of glands and organs, including blood for processing into pharmaceutical products until 31 December 1996.	
4) Deadline for implementing Member State legislation	1.1.88	
5) Application date (if different from 4)		
6) Date for further coordinating proposal (if specified)	1.7.95	
7) References	Council Adoption	Official Journal L 34, 5.2.87

1. VETERINARY CONTROLS

1.27 Public health: fish and fish products concerning nematodes

1) Objective	To harmonize health requirements so as to prevent the consumption of fish and fish products contaminated by nematodes.
2) Proposal	**Proposal** for a Council Regulation (EEC) laying down health conditions for the marketing of fish and fish products concerning nematodes.
3) Contents	1. Definitions including *fish*, *fresh fish*, *fish products*, *treatment*, *marketing* and *clean seawater*. 2. Fresh fish and fish products intended for marketing must undergo treatment as laid down in the annex to the Directive. 3. Member States shall issue approvals for establishments able to comply with the Directive concerning treatment of fish. 4. Importing countries may inspect fish and fish products when there are sufficient grounds for suspecting non-compliance with the Directive. If non-compliance is discovered, then appropriate action must be taken to remove the fish and fish products from the market. 5. Consignors whose fish or fish products are banned from the market as in (4) have the right of an appeal to an expert's opinion and arbitration if necessary.
4) Opinion of the European Parliament	Not yet given.
5) Current status	The proposal is currently before the Parliament for its opinion.
6) References	Commission Proposal — Official Journal C 66, 11.3.88 European Parliament Opinion Economic and Social Committee Opinion — Official Journal C 208, 8.8.88

1. VETERINARY CONTROLS

1.28 Public health: health rules for fresh meat and fees charged for such meat

1) Objective	To undertake the same inspections of fresh meat intended for trade within a Member State as are already required for fresh meat intended for intra-Community trade. This should help to achieve free movement within the Community and uniform health protection for consumers.
2) Community Measure	**Council Directive 88/409/EEC of 15 June 1988** laying down the health rules applying to meat intended for the domestic market and the levels of the fees to be charged, pursuant to Directive 85/73/EEC, in respect of the inspection of such meat.
3) Contents	1. From 1.1.90, Member States shall ensure that all fresh meat produced in their territory for the domestic market is inspected in accordance with legislation on intra-Community trade in fresh meat (See Directive 64/433/EEC as amended). 2. Certain exemptions may be granted in the case of operations involving the storage and cutting of small quantities on the premises where they will be sold to the final consumer. 3. The Directive does not affect Member State rules in the case of a farmer slaughtering for his own personal consumption. 4. The levels of fees for health inspection controls are specified in Decision 88/408/EEC.
4) Deadline for implementing Member State legislation	1.1.91 Derogations for Greece until 1.1.93.
5) Application date (if different from 4)	
6) Date for further coordinating proposal (if specified)	1.10.89 Slaughterhouse ante-mortem and post-mortem health inspection rules for poultry meat; qualifications, training and tasks of assistant inspectors.
7) References	Council Adoption — Official Journal L 194, 22.7.88

1. VETERINARY CONTROLS

1.29 Public health and animal health: veterinary controls in intra-Community trade

1) Objective	The proposal aims at a transitional organization of veterinary checks and reform of the safeguard measures in the context of the completion of the internal market. This involves the elimination in principle of internal frontier veterinary controls.
2) Proposal	**Proposal** for a Council Regulation (EEC) concerning veterinary checks in intra-Community trade with a view to the completion of the internal market.
3) Contents	1. Definitions include *veterinary check, intra-Community trade*, and *veterinary requirement*. 2. Member States of dispatch shall carry out veterinary checks in accordance with the provisions of Community Directives, and in the absence of these they shall conform to the rules of the destination Member State where these are justified in the light of Article 36 of the Treaty. 3. Conditions for carrying out spot veterinary checks in Member States of destination. 4. When Community law requires animals to be placed in quarantine, this should normally take place at the farm holding of destination. However this may in exceptional cases take place in a designated quarantine station. 5. Provisions relating to actions to be taken when checks at the place of destination show that animals are diseased, or otherwise do not meet Community or national requirements, or are accompanied by documents which are not in order. Introduction of procedure for settling disputes. 6. Obligations for Member States to provide each other with the fullest information on the veterinary requirements which goods must meet in order to be allowed into their territory. Details and scope of notification procedure. 7. Protective measures and the extension of these. The exporting State shall be primarily responsible for establishing these measures subject to supervision by the Commission. The situation must be reviewed by the Commission according to recommendations from the Standing Veterinary Committee. 8. The Commission shall be assisted by the Standing Veterinary Committee when adopting implementing measures. Procedure for opinions to be given and timing thereof.
4) Opinion of the European Parliament	The Parliament approved the proposal.
5) Current status	The proposal is currently before the Council for examination.
6) References	Commission Proposal — Official Journal C 225, 31.8.88 European Parliament Opinion — Not yet published. Economic and Social Committee Opinion

1. VETERINARY CONTROLS

1.30 Public health and animal health: intensifying controls on the application of veterinary rules

1) Objective	To intensify controls in the veterinary sector. This will enable Member States to have greater trust in the uniform application of laws in this field. Products covered by veterinary legislation and intended for consignment to another Member State will therefore be treated in the same way as goods intended for national markets.
2) Proposal	**Proposal** for a Council Regulation (EEC) on intensifying controls on the application of the veterinary rules.
3) Contents	1. *Veterinary legislation* is defined as all the Community acts detailed in the annex, *veterinary products* as the products which are referred to in those acts. 2. Member States must ensure compliance with the veterinary legislation at all stages of production and marketing of the products. Products for export in the Community must be subject to the same controls as those intended for national markets. There must be appropriate penalties for infringement. 3. Each Member State must designate a body responsible for controls. It must work in collaboration with other similar bodies in the other Member States and the Commission. 4. These bodies must carry out inspections of sites, means of transport, equipment and production methods, examinations of staff and sample products and examinations of documentary material or data. 5. Any information supplied in compliance with the Regulation will be treated as confidential and be protected under national law. 6. Council Directive 64/432/EEC on animal health problems affecting intra-Community trade in bovine animals and swine, Council Directive 72/461/EEC on health problems affecting intra-Community trade in fresh meat and Council Directive 80/215/EEC on health problems affecting intra-Community trade on meat products are amended to include provisions for Commission veterinary experts to carry out on the spot inspections. 7. Annex containing lists of all the legislation on animal feedingstuffs and veterinary legislation covered by the measure.
4) Opinion of the European Parliament	The Parliament approved the proposal.
5) Current status	The proposal is currently before the Economic and Social Committee for their opinion.
6) References	Commission Proposal — Official Journal C 225, 31.8.88 European Parliament Opinion — Not yet published. Economic and Social Committee Opinion

1. VETERINARY CONTROLS

1.31 Public health and animal health: correct application of laws on agricultural matters

1) Objective	To remove ambiguity as to inclusion of the veterinary field within the scope of the Regulation on mutual assistance for the application of laws on customs and agricultual matters.	
2) Proposal	**Proposal** for a Council Regulation (EEC) amending Regulation (EEC) No 1468/81 on mutual assistance between the administrative authorities of the Member States and cooperation between the latter and the Commission to ensure the correct application of the law on customs or agricultural matters.	
3) Contents	The veterinary field is now mentioned specifically within the coverage of the 1981 Regulation. This measure lays down the rules under which Member States are to assist each other and cooperate with the Commission on the correct application of the law on customs or agricultural matters. The term *veterinary field* includes animal husbandry, plant health, feedingstuffs and animal welfare.	
4) Opinion of the European Parliament	The Parliament approved the proposal.	
5) Current status	The proposal is currently before the Economic and Social Committee for their opinion.	
6) References	Commission Proposal	Official Journal C 225, 31.8.88
	European Parliament Opinion	Not yet published.
	Economic and Social Committee Opinion	

1. VETERINARY CONTROLS

1.32 Public health and animal health: inspection of imported cattle, pigs and fresh meat

1) Objective	To amend a previous directive on health problems when importing cattle, pigs and fresh meat. To introduce the same requirements for trade in offal with third countries as already exist for intra-Community trade.	
2) Community measure	**Council Directive 88/289/EEC of 3 May 1988** amending Directive 72/462/EEC on health and veterinary inspection problems upon importation of bovine animals and swine and fresh meat from third countries.	
3) Contents	1. Provision for amending the list of required health and veterinary inspections in line with the results of previous inspections. Further examinations can be required for certain diseases in specific countries. 2. New provisions for offal. The admission of sliced liver which is not of cattle origin may be decided upon by the Council. 3. In line with the "hormones" Directives meat of treated animals may not enter into intra-Community trade.	
4) Deadline for implementing Member State legislation	1.1.89	
5) Application date (if different from 4)		
6) Date for further coordinating proposal (if specified)		
7) References	Council Adoption	Official Journal L 124, 18.5.88

1. VETERINARY CONTROLS

1.33 Public health and animal health: eradication of rabies and harmonization of travelling certificates concerning dogs and cats

1) Objective	To harmonize the certificate accompanying dogs and cats on short stay visits in Member States in order to avoid delays and stoppages at frontiers, while reducing the risk of rabies spreading. To stimulate the creation of large scale pilot project areas for the eradication of rabies thus providing for the eventual free movement of dogs and cats.
2) Proposal	**Proposal** for a Council Regulation instituting a certificate for dogs and cats on visits of less than one year in the Member States and introducing Community measures to set up pilot projects for the controls and eradication of Rabies.
3) Contents	1. Dogs and cats on visits of less than one year to a Member State other than those applying quarantine must be accompanied by a certificate conforming to the model in Annex 1 to the Directive. 2. Member States shall admit into their territory any dogs and cats accompanied by the certificate. 3. Provisions for the establishment of large scale pilot projects for the eradication of rabies from the wild life of the Community including the use of new vaccines for the oral immunisation of foxes. Minimum size requirements for pilot project areas and priority arrangements for those plans involving cross-border cooperation. Pilot projects to include the taking into account of natural and administrative boundaries, conditions for testing and vaccination, dissemination of information etc. Those Member States already infected with rabies shall draw up plans for large scale pilot projects for the oral immunisation of foxes. 4. Conditions for the availability of Community financial aid, reimbursements to the Member States for certain expenditure on vaccines etc. 5. Provisions for regular on-the-spot checks by the Commission. 6. Provision for approval of the pilot project by the Commission following opinions of the Standing Veterinary Committee. 7. Annexes containing model Rabies vaccination and health certificate for dogs and cats on visits of less than one year in the Member States and guidelines for timetable for an oral vaccination campaign for foxes. 8. Obligation for the Commission to draw up, by 31.12.90, proposals for completion of the internal market concerning movement of dogs and cats with regard to quarantine. Obligation on the Council to take a decision on these proposals by 1.7.91.
4) Opinion of the European Parliament	Not yet given.
5) Current status	The proposal is currently before the Parliament and the Economic and Social Committee for their opinions.
6) References	Commission Proposal — Not yet published. European Parliament Opinion Economic and Social Committee Opinion

1. VETERINARY CONTROLS

1.34 Zootechnics: pedigree of cattle

1) Objective	To introduce further harmonization in the pedigree requirement of cattle and their semen for breeding purposes.	
2) Community measure	**Council Directive 87/328/EEC of 18 June 1987** on the acceptance for breeding purposes of pure-bred breeding animals of the bovine species.	
3) Contents	1. Member States are required to ensure that, without prejudice to health rules, there is no separate national restriction on the use of pure-bred pedigree female cattle for breeding purposes or on the use of purebred pedigree bulls for natural service. 2. Member States are required to ensure that the use of pure-race bulls and their semen is subject to their identification by some appropriate means. 3. For artificial insemination the animals must be approved in one Member State in conformity with EC regulations before being admitted into Community trade.	
4) Deadline for implementing Member State legislation	1.1.88 (except for Spain and Portugal who have three years longer).	
5) Application date (if different from 4)		
6) Date for further coordinating proposal (if specified)	Further coordinating proposals are required at future unspecified dates.	
7) References	Council Adoption	Official Journal L 167, 26.6.87

1. VETERINARY CONTROLS

1.35 Zootechnics: pedigree of pigs

1) Objective	To harmonize standards for breeding pigs so as to facilitate intra-Community trade in these animals.
2) Community measure	**Council Directive 88/xxx/EEC of 19 December 1988** on the zootechnical standards applicable to breeding animals of the porcine species.
3) Contents	1. Definitions of *pure-breeding pig*, *hybrid breeding pig*, *herd-book* and *register*. 2. The Commission shall determine the following: - performance monitoring methods for assessing pigs' genetic value - criteria governing the establishment of *herd-books* and *registers* - criteria governing entry in *herd-books* and *registers* - criteria for recognition and supervision of breeders' associations and/or breeding organizations and/or private enterprises holding or establishing *herd-books* and *registers* - certificate which the Member States may require for the marketing of pure-bred pigs, semen, ova and embryos. Until these Community procedures and criteria are determined the existing national procedures in Member States will apply. 3. Provided the requirements in (2) are met there must be a removal of any restrictions on trade in pure-bred or hybrid pigs or their semen, ova and embryos within the Community. 4. The keeping of *herd-books* and *registers* shall not be impeded provided the requirements in (2) are met. 5. Breeders associations and/or breeding organizations and/or private enterprises must be recognized provided the requirements in (2) are met.
4) Deadline for implementing Member State legislation	1.1.91 Derogations for Spain and Portugal until 1.1.93.
5) Application date (if different from 4)	
6) Date for further coordinating proposal (if specified)	31.12.90 Council adoption of Community measures for the reproductive use of pure-bred and hybrid breeding pigs.
7) References	Council Adoption — Not yet published.

1. VETERINARY CONTROLS

1.36 Zootechnics: pedigree of sheep and goats

1) Objective	To harmonize standards for breeding sheep and goats so as to facilitate intra-Community trade in these animals.
2) Proposal	**Proposal** for a Council Directive concerning pure-bred breeding sheep and goats.
3) Contents	1. Definitions of *pure-bred breeding sheep or goat* and *flock book*. 2. Member States shall ensure that intra-Community trade in sheep and goats and their semen, ova and embryos is not restricted or prohibited on zootechnical grounds. 3. The Commission shall determine before 1.1.90: - the criteria for recognition of breeders' organisations and associations which maintain or establish flock books - the criteria for entry or registration in flock books - the methods for monitoring the performance of breeding animals - the criteria for the approval of a breeding animal for the purpose of the use of its semen or ova.
4) Opinion of the European Parliament	Not yet given.
5) Current status	The proposal is currently before the Parliament for its opinion.
6) References	Commission Proposal — Official Journal C 348, 23.12.87 European Parliament Opinion Economic and Social Committee Opinion

1. VETERINARY CONTROLS

1.37 Zootechnics: pedigree of purebred animals

1) Objective	To harmonize the zootechnical and pedigree requirements for purebred animals and to thus facilitate intra-Community trade in these animals. To introduce a procedure for further legislation.
2) Proposal	**Proposal** for a Council Regulation laying down zootechnical and pedigree requirements for the marketing of purebred animals.
3) Contents	1. The Regulation applies to the marketing of purebred animals and their semen, ova and embryos, other than those of bovine, porcine ovine, caprine and equine species. 2. Definitions of *purebred animal* and *pedigree record*. 3. Intra-Community trade in purebred animals and their semen, ova or embryos may not be prohibited, restricted or impeded on zootechnical grounds or for reasons of pedigree breeding. 4. The Commission after obtaining the opinion of the Standing Committee on Zootechnics, shall establish if necessary: - criteria for the recognition of breeder's organizations - criteria for registration in pedigree records - criteria for approval for reproduction and use of semen, ova and embryos - the certificate to be required for the marketing of purebred animals and their semen, ova and embryos. 5. Pending the adoption of specific rules, Member States may not apply to imports of purebred animals, semen, ova and embryos from non-EC countries more favourable rules than those applied to intra-Community trade.
4) Opinion of the European Parliament	Not yet given.
5) Current status	The proposal is before the Parliament and the Economic and Social Committee for their opinions.
6) References	Commission Proposal — Official Journal C 304, 29.11.88 European Parliament Opinion Economic and Social Committee Opinion

2. PLANT HEALTH CONTROLS

CURRENT PROBLEMS AND 1992 OBJECTIVES

- In the years to 1985, the Community developed a large body of legislation which provided health controls for crops and ensured that food derived from these plants was safe for consumers. However, the various essential controls on compliance with this legislation have remained national. This has meant that, when arable plants and products are traded across frontiers, national authorities have carried out the plant health checks and controls at frontier customs posts. This has created administrative burdens, costs and delays which have no place in a single market.
- The 1985 White Paper "Completing the Internal Market" looked forward to the elimination of controls at the Community's internal frontiers by 1992. In the field of plant health controls, this will require further harmonization of national laws and regulations on essential arable plant health requirements. This harmonization must reach the point where it is possible for plants and plant products, destined for export across the Community's internal frontiers, to be controlled and certified at the point of departure. The resulting *certification* then need only be checked at the point of import into the other Member State. Within practical limits, a similar system should apply to imports from non-EEC countries.
- The Community has taken substantial steps in this direction over the last 30 years. However, progress since the publication of the White Paper has been disappointing. Five of the planned proposals have been adopted by the Council. Legislation has been adopted on a plant protection product, ethylene oxide, (summary 2.1), two measures on pesticide residues (2.7&2.8), one on additives (2.6) and one on the certification of seeds (2.4); another measure on protective measures against organisms harmful to plants has been partially adopted (summary 2.5). Four further proposals have been drafted. Two concern products which protect plants from diseases: (2.2) applies specifically to plant protection products ethoxyquin and diphenylamine and (2.3) concerns the EEC-acceptance of plant protection products. The third concerns the reduction of plant health checks at their destination (2.10) and the fourth covers the maximum levels of pesticides allowed in fruit and vegetables (summary 2.9).
- Further proposals have been timetabled for publication and adoption before 1992. These are in the areas of plant protection and
  - Community plant health inspectorate
  - protective measures against the introduction of organisms harmful to plants or plant products
  - pesticide residues in fruit and vegetables
  - certification of seedlings and reproductive material of fruit plants and decorative plants
  - plant health certificates
  - liability in respect of plant health
  - alignment of standards of plant health
  - creation of a European law on plant breeders rights.

2. PLANT HEALTH CONTROLS

2.1 Plant protection products: ethylene oxide

1) Objective	There is an existing directive which prohibits the use of certain products in plant protection. This amendment adds ethylene oxide to the prohibited products.	
2) Community measure	**Council Directive 86/355/EEC of 21 July 1986** amending Directive 79/117/EEC prohibiting the placing on the market and use of plant protection products containing certain active substances.	
3) Contents	Addition of ethylene oxide to the list of potentially harmful plant protection products whose marketing and use are prohibited by the 1979 Directive.	
4) Deadline for implementing Member State legislation	1.7.87	
5) Application date (if different from 4)		
6) Date for further coordinating proposal (if specified)		
7) References	Council Adoption	Official Journal L 212, 2.8.86

2. PLANT HEALTH CONTROLS

2.2 Plant protection products: ethoxyquin and diphenylamine

1) Objective	There is an existing directive which lays down maximum permissible levels of pesticide residues in and on fruit and vegetables. This proposal would bring ethoxyquin and diphenylamine within its scope.
2) Proposal	**Proposal** for a Council Directive amending Annex II to Directive 76/895/EEC relating to the fixing of maximum levels for pesticide residues in and on fruit and vegetables.
3) Contents	The proposal would add ethoxyquin and diphenylamine to the list of pesticides whose residues are controlled by Directive 76/895/EEC and lay down maximum permitted pesticide residue levels for them.
4) Opinion of the European Parliament	Not necessary.
5) Current status	The proposal is before the Council for examination.
6) References	Proposal No COM(82)883 Final of 23 December 1982 (not published).

2. PLANT HEALTH CONTROLS

2.3 EEC-accepted plant protection products

1) Objective	To harmonize provisions within the Member States so as to achieve the free circulation of plant protection products in the Community, eg pesticides.
2) Proposal	**Proposal** for a Council Directive concerning the placing of EEC-accepted plant protection products on the market.
3) Contents	1. The Directive concerns EEC-acceptance and marketing of plant protection products within the Community. 2. Definitions of *plant protection products*, *residues of plant protection products*, *active substances* etc. 3. Applications for EEC-acceptance of plant protection products. Products must: - be sufficiently effective - have no unacceptable effect on plants - have no harmful effect on humans or animals - have no unreasonably adverse effect on the environment. 4. Member States are required to compile files on each EEC-accepted plant protection product. 5. Duration of EEC-acceptance will not exceed 10 years and renewals will be for periods of 10 years. 6. Packaging and labelling requirements on EEC-accepted plant protection products; eg packages must be constructed so that the contents cannot escape, the proprietary name must be shown clearly on the label. 7. Annexes containing the list of EEC-accepted products and a model application form for EEC-acceptance.
4) Opinion of the European Parliament	The Parliament approved the proposal.
5) Current status	The proposal is before the Council for examination. The Commission has undertaken to submit a revised proposal.
6) References	Commission Proposal — Official Journal C 212, 9.9.76 European Parliament Opinion — Official Journal C 30, 7.2.77 Economic and Social Committee Opinion — Official Journal C 114, 11.5.77

2. PLANT HEALTH CONTROLS

2.4 Certification of seeds

1) Objective	To amend previous directives to include more species within the scope of the EEC seed certification system. To improve the labelling of certified seeds.	
2) Community Measure	**Council Directive 88/380/EEC of 13 June 1988** amending Directives 66/400/EEC, 66/401/EEC, 66/402/EEC, 66/403/EEC, 69/208/EEC, 70/457/EEC and 70/458/EEC on the marketing of beet seed, fodder plant seed, cereal seed, seed potatoes, seed of oil and fibre plants and vegetable seed and on the common catalogue of varieties of agricultural plant species.	
3) Contents	1. Further species added to scope of the existing directives. 2. Provision for experiments to explore alternatives to certain elements of the seed certification system. 3. Improved rules on seed labelling. 4. Framework established for the progressive adaptation to modern standards of certain old vegetable varieties (*umbrella* varieties).	
4) Deadline for implementing Member State legislation	1.7.90	
5) Application date (if different from 4)	Certain provisions will have retroactive effect while others will come into effect by 1.7.92.	
6) Date for further coordinating proposal (if specified)		
7)References	Council Adoption	Official Journal L 187, 16.7.88

2. PLANT HEALTH CONTROLS

2.5 Protective measures against introduction of organisms harmful to plants

1) Objective	There is an existing directive which defines protective measures to prevent harmful organisms being introduced into a Member State. In 1984, the Commission tabled a proposal to clarify and amend this directive. The bulk of this was adopted in 1985, the remainder in 1988.	
2) Community measures	**Council Directive 85/574/EEC of 19 December 1985 and Council Directive 88/572/EEC of 14 November 1988** amending Directive 77/93/EEC on protective measures against the introduction into the Member States of organisms harmful to plants or plant products.	
3) Contents	**Directive 85/574/EEC** Definitions of *plants* and *plants intended for planting*. It deals with tolerances for harmful organisms on products other than plants for planting and the issue and use of phytosanitary certificates. It extends the scope of derogations granted upon conditions determined on a Community basis and simplifies the technical annexes of Directive 77/93/EEC. **Directive 88/572/EEC** 1. Clarification of the definition of *wood* and the extent to which it is covered by the EEC legislation. 2. Further restriction on number of systematic official checks of plants and plant products, progressive transfer of these checks away from borders between Member States 3. Exchanges of information between Member States are required in each case where plants or plant products are intercepted as being subject to prohibitions or restrictions.	
4) Deadline for implementing Member State legislation	1.1.89	
5) Application date (if different from 4)		
6) Date for further coordinating proposal (if specified)		
7) References	Council Adoption	Official Journal L 372, 31.12.85 Official Journal L 313, 19.11.88

2. PLANT HEALTH CONTROLS

2.6 Additives in animal foodstuffs

1) Objective	There is an existing directive which contains a list of acceptable additives in animal feedingstuffs. The new measure defines common guidelines which must be followed and information which must be provided when applying for a new additive to be included on the list.	
2) Community measure	**Council Directive 87/153/EEC of 12 February 1987** fixing guidelines for the assessment of additives in animal nutrition.	
3) Contents	1. Information dossiers must accompany every request for inclusion of additives in the list of permitted additives in feedingstuffs which was established under a previous directive. 2. Good laboratory practice and protection of animals used for experimental or other scientific purposes must be followed. 3. Annex containing guidelines for contents of the information dossiers, which principally cover evidence demonstrating safety and effectiveness of the new additive.	
4) Deadline for implementing Member State legislation	31.12.87	
5) Application date (if different from 4)		
6) Date for further coordinating proposal (if specified)		
7) References	Council Adoption	Official Journal L 64, 7.3.87

2. PLANT HEALTH CONTROLS

2.7 Pesticide residues in cereals and food of animal origin

1) Objective	To establish maximum levels for certain pesticide residues in cereal products. To monitor these levels.	
2) Community measure	**Council Directive 86/362/EEC of 24 July 1986** on the fixing of maximum levels for pesticide residues in and on cereals. **Council Directive 86/363/EEC of 24 July 1986** on the fixing of maximum levels of pesticide residues in and on foodstuffs of animal origin.	
3) Contents	1. The Directive fixes maximum levels for undesirable substances in cereals and foodstuffs of animal origin. 2. Requirements on Member States to ensure pesticides do not present a danger to human health and that residues remain below the specified levels. Member States may not impede the marketing or use of products which contain pesticide residues below these levels. 3. Analysis and sampling methods shall be determined by further measures. There will be reporting requirements for Member States. 4. Procedures for action by Member States when they suspect that there is a potential danger to human health. The Member State in question may temporarily reduce the permitted levels in its territory. The Commission will then investigate the matter and take appropriate action. 5. Procedures for addition of pesticides and maximum levels to the Annex to this Directive. 6. Annexes containing maximum accepted levels of pesticide residues in cereals and foodstuffs of animal origin.	
4) Deadline for implementing Member State legislation	30.6.88	
5) Application date (if different from 4)		
6) Date for further coordinating proposal (if specified)	30.6.91	
7) References	Council Adoption	Official Journal L 221, 7.8.86

2. PLANT HEALTH CONTROLS

2.8 Pesticide residues in animal feedingstuffs

1) Objective	To harmonize the maximum levels of pesticides which are permitted in animal feedingstuffs.	
2) Community measure	**Council Directive 87/519/EEC of 19 October 1987** amending Directive 74/63/EEC on undesirable substances and products in animal nutrition.	
3) Contents	1. New requirements for maximum permitted levels for undesirable substances. These take into account the inclusion of a further list of pesticide residues in the Annex. 2. Addition to the Annex of a list of pesticide residues and their maximum permitted content in particular feedingstuffs.	
4) Deadline for implementing Member State legislation	3.12.90	
5) Application date (if different from 4)		
6) Date for further coordinating proposal (if specified)		
7) References	Commission Adoption	Official Journal L 304, 27.10.87

2. PLANT HEALTH CONTROLS

2.9 Pesticide residues in fruit and vegetables

1) Objective	To regulate pesticide residues by progressively replacing Directive 76/895/EEC so as to require Member States to adopt the maximum Community levels for domestic, as well as intra-Community trade. To extend the scope of Community measures to products not hitherto covered. To combine in a single measure maximum residue levels for fruit and vegetables treated before and after harvesting.
2) Proposal	**Proposal** for a Council Regulation on the fixing of maximum levels for pesticide residues in and on certain products of plant origin, including fruit and vegetables, and amending the procedural rules of Directive 76/895/EEC relating to the fixing of maximum levels for pesticide residues in and on fruit and vegetables.
3) Contents	1. The scope of the Regulation is defined by reference to the Annex which contains a list of the groups of fruit and vegetables and the parts of these to which the maximum residue levels apply. This brings a number of products such as potatoes and oil seeds within the scope of Community measures for the first time. 2. Definitions of *pesticide residues* and *putting into circulation*. 3. A list of pesticide residues and their maximum levels shall be drawn up by the Commission according to a procedure involving the Standing Committee on Plant Health. 4. Obligation on Member States to verify compliance with the maximum levels laid down and to inform the Commission thereof annually. Provisions for verification and methods of sampling products. 5. Member States may not prohibit the putting into circulation in their territory of any products containing residues if these do not exceed the maximum levels. 6. Where products are treated after harvesting the pesticide used must be indicated, the manner of indication depending on whether the sale is wholesale or retail. 7. Procedures for adapting the annex to technical progress, taking urgent action to reduce residue levels and drawing up the list of pesticide residues and maximum levels.
4) Opinion of the European Parliament	Not yet given.
5) Current status	The proposal is currently before the Parliament and the Economic and Social Committee for their opinions.
6) References	Commission Proposal — Not yet published. European Parliament Opinion Economic and Social Committee Opinion

2. PLANT HEALTH CONTROLS

2.10 Reduction of plant health checks at destination

1) Objective	To restrict plant health checks increasingly to the consignor Member State. To ensure that checks by Member States of destination are carried out at the same time as customs or other administrative formalities. French overseas departments are now brought within the scope of the previous directive.
2) Proposal	**Proposal** for a Council Directive amending Directive 77/93/EEC on protective measures against the introduction into the Member States of organisms harmful to plants or plant products.
3) Contents	1. Documentary checks and identity checks of consignments will be carried out at the same time and place as customs formalities and not obligatorily at the frontier. 2. Occasional phytosanitary checks will be reduced to below 33% of consignments, the precise percentage to be decided before 31.12.89, and progressively elimininated before 31.12.91. 3. Commission plant health inspectors may be appointed to ensure that checks are being carried out correctly with the aim of increasing confidence in the consignor Member State checks. 4. The primary responsibility for ensuring safeguard measures will rest with the Member State where a plant health problem arises. 5. French overseas departments are now brought within the scope of the previous Directive 77/93/EEC with additional provisions to protect the special nature of their agricultural production.
4) Opinion of the European Parliament	The Parliament approved the proposal.
5) Current status	The proposal is currently before the Council for examination.
6) References	Commission Proposal — Official Journal C 117, 4.5.88 European Parliament Opinion — Official Journal C 187, 18.7.88 Economic and Social Committee Opinion

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