ENGLISH

COMPLETING THE INTERNAL MARKET

1992

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VETERINARY AND PLANT HEALTH CONTROLS

Veterinary controls

Plant health controls

COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES

Volume 5

JANUARY 1992

In June 1985, the Commission of the European Communities issued a White Paper on 'Completing the internal market', setting out a target for establishing a single European market in goods, services, people and capital by 1992.

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

In June 1991, the Commission issued its 'Sixth 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 booklet is one of a series of six publications.

The complete series of booklets covers

A common market for services

The elimination of frontier controls

Conditions for business cooperation
Public procurement

A new Community standards policy

Veterinary and plant health controls

Community social policy

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VETERINARY AND PLANT HEALTH CONTROLS

How to use this booklet

This series of booklets sets out:

(i) to inform the interested European public about the steps which are being taken to bring about the single market;

(ii) to summarize the approach which is being taken in individual business sectors;

(iii) to provide an initial guide to the content and current status of each proposal which the Commission has drafted with a view to completing the internal market in 1992.

This booklet contains:

(i) a brief description of how the Community makes laws;

(ii) a general introduction to the issues and problems raised by veterinary and plant health controls;

(iii) specific introductions to the approach being taken in individual sectors;

(iv) a brief summary of each measure regarding veterinary and plant health controls which has been adopted or proposed with a view to creating the internal market. Where a measure has been proposed but not yet adopted, the summary also gives details of the European Parliament's opinion and of the current status of the proposal. Where the measure has been adopted, the summary gives the deadline for implementing the legislation in the Member States, together with details of any follow-up work and of the implementing measures taken by the Commission.

The reader should:

(i) ensure he is familiar with how the Community makes laws and recommendations; if this is not the case, he should turn to page iii;

(ii) read the general introduction to services for an overview of the issues (page 1);

(iii) select from the contents (page vii) the section(s) which cover the sector(s) of interest.

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 sales offices listed inside the back cover.

Note to the reader

This publication provides a snapshot, as at 1 January 1992, of a situation which is evolving all the time.

The reader should understand that the text is provisional, also from a linguistic and terminological point of view. It will be revised and consolidated as and when measures are adopted in their definitive form.

HOW THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITY MAKES LAWS
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:

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

(ii) 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;

(iii) 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 booklet 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 summarized in this booklet 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 booklet are Council Directives.

EEC legislation from start to finish (directives and regulations)

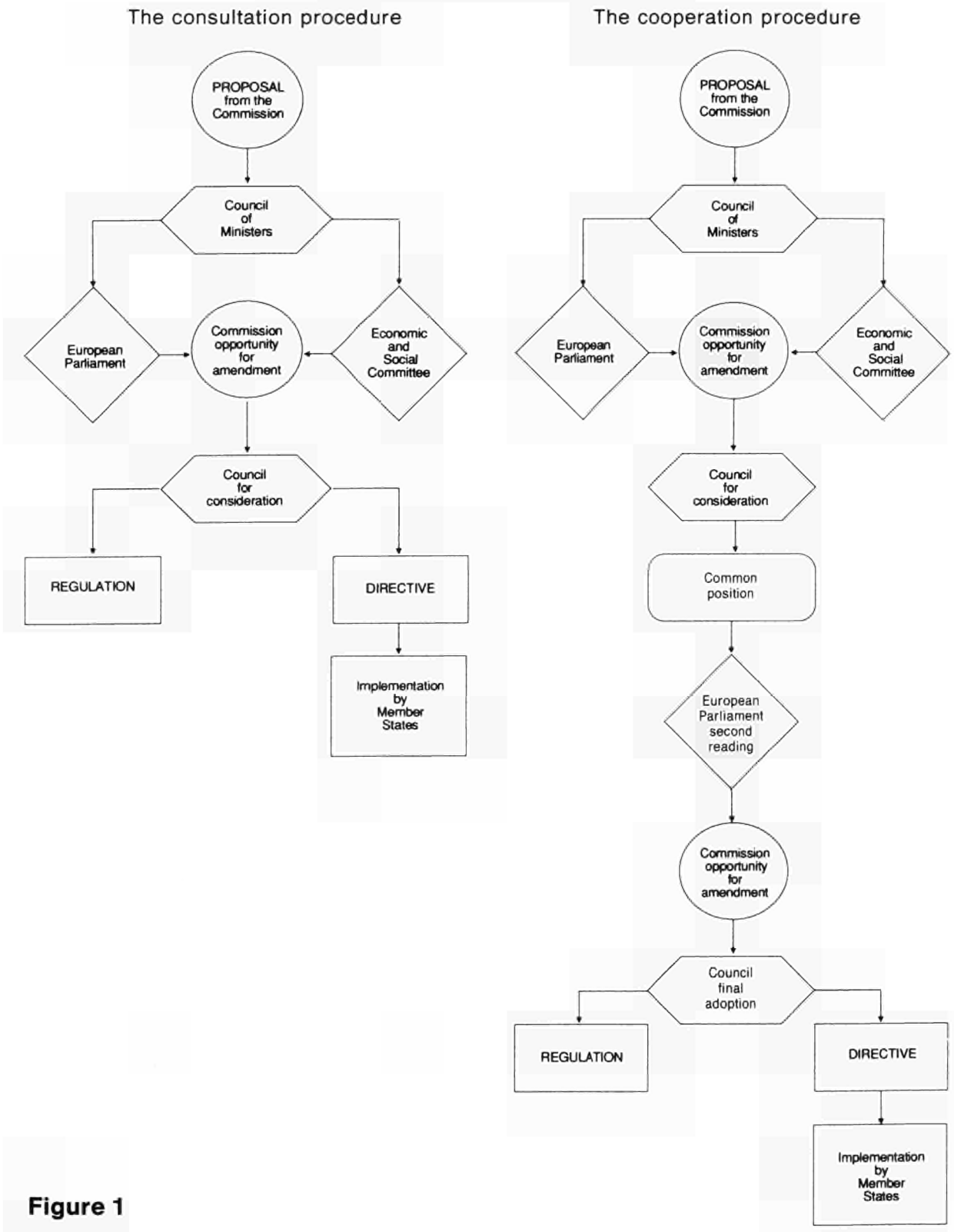

Figure 1

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 July 1987 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 summarized in this booklet. 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 booklet. 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 booklet 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 Offical 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 December 1991.

VETERINARY AND PLANT HEALTH CONTROLS

2. PLANT HEALTH CONTROLS

INTRODUCTION

WHY A COMMON MARKET FOR VETERINARY AND PLANT HEALTH CONTROLS?

1957 — Treaty of Rome

The stated purpose of the Treaty of Rome is 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 prohibits not only quantitative restrictions on imports but also all measures having an equivalent effect.

Although, in subsequent years, 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 public policy, the protection of health and life, industrial and commercial policy, on condition that such 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 perpetuates the costs and disadvantages of separate national markets.

The need for substantial further action is 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.

In 1985 the Commission published a White Paper 'Completing the internal market', which listed some 282 legislative proposals and a timetable for their adoption; it has been endorsed by the Heads of State or Government.

1987 — Single European Act

This Act, which entered into force on 1 July 1987 and amends the EEC Treaty, confirms the objective of completing the single European market by 1992 and the timetable of the 1985 White Paper. It adapts the Community's decision-making procedures and increases the scope for qualified majority (as opposed to unanimous) voting in the Council. The Single European Act has facilitated the adoption of the White Paper measures.

1991 — Current situation

On 31 December 1991, many measures were adopted. The most important decisions concern the veterinary field and cover both checks on imports and rules governing intra-Community trade.

1992 — Single market

1992 is the deadline set by the 1987 Single European Act for complete elimination of all obstacles to a genuine single market. The objective is to create an environment in which agricultural products can move freely by making health rules more stringent and encouraging mutual trust.

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;

— public health and animal health;

— zootechnics (pedigree and herdbooks);

— plant health.

Member States carry out the checks on imported veterinary and plant products. These often involve inspection of imports at frontiers or prohibition on products which have not been produced in line with national requirements. As the internal market is created, these controls will gradually be abolished 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 processing of food products deriving from animals and crops. This includes harmonizing:

— methods for control of various diseases;

— Community-wide approval of permitted treatments in farming (e.g. controls on the use of hormones or pesticides);

— animal pedigree and seed certification procedures;

— health requirements in the processing and marketing of food originating from either animals or crops.

This approach permits the harmonization of 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. The existing physical frontier controls on animal and plant products will therefore 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 animals or plants, another brochure in the series ('A new Community standards policy') covers controls on second-stage processing and marketing of foodstuffs.

1. VETERINARY CONTROLS

Current problems and 1992 objectives

In the years leading up to 1985, the Community developed a large body of legislation which provided health controls for agricultural animals of the porcine and bovine species, ensured that food of animal origin was safe for consumers, and which 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 (summaries 1.1 to 1.24);
— public health (summaries 1.25 to 1.52);
— public and animal health (summaries 1.53 to 1.62);
— zootechnical aspects including pedigree and herdbooks (summaries 1.63 to 1.68).

The Council has also adopted a resolution on the measures to be taken in the veterinary field with a view to the completion of the internal market. It invites the Commission to submit a study on the infrastructure of the veterinary services in the Community in order to take account of the extension of Community inspection to cover all the sectors affected by veterinary controls.

It also requests that the Commission should submit to it a proposal on the creation of a Community emergency unit and laying down general rules on national emergency units. The Council stresses, in addition, the need to adopt detailed implementing rules.

Lastly, in the context of Directives 89/662/EEC and 90/425/EEC, the Commission must take initiatives to harmonize controls by means of continuous training of inspectors and quality controls between the various laboratories of the veterinary services (Council Resolution of 15 October 1990, Official Journal C 288, 16.11.1990).

1. VETERINARY CONTROLS

1.1. Animal health: classical swine fever

(1) Objective

Amendments to previous Decisions and Directives designed to eradicate classical swine fever from the Community. The new measures mainly amend the time-scales and funding of the measures to eradicate the disease.

(2) Community measures

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 Community funding for the eradication of classical swine fever by one year.
2. Introduction of an additional financial measure to achieve the eradication of swine fever from the Community.

Decision 87/231/EEC
The Decision gives Member States which can claim to be officially free of classical swine fever the possibility of maintaining that status and preventing the reappearance of the disease in their territory by strengthening the safeguards they enjoy as regards trade.

Directive 87/486/EEC
1. Rules on the transportation of pigs by rail or road.
2. The use of immune-serum or sero-vaccination is prohibited. The manufacture, sale, distribution and use of swine fever vaccine are placed under official control.
3. Member States which practise vaccination are required to fulfil certain requirements; e.g. vaccines must have been produced under official control and conform to the provisions of the European Pharmacopoeia.
4. Conditions for 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. The Member States concerned must give the Commission estimates of annual expenditure for the implementation of the new plans. The plans must be designed to ensure that, on expiry of the time-limit laid down, the territory of the Member State concerned is officially free of classical swine fever.
3. Approval of new plans by the Commission is required.

Decision 87/488/EEC
1. Introduction of supplementary Community measures to combat the disease. The period of financial aid for the eradication of swine fever is six years for initial measures and four years for supplementary measures.
2. The estimated aid from the Community budget is ECU 30 million for the initial period, ECU 12 million for Spain and Portugal and ECU 35 million for the supplementary measures.
3. Reimbursement to the Member States for part of the costs of slaughter, emergency vaccination and screening tests.
4. Under the supplementary measures, Member States must submit new eradication plans to the Commission before their implementation, but at the latest three months before the completion of their initial plans. This latter time-limit does not apply to Member States which are officially free of classical swine fever and which then lose that status during the initial measures following the reappearance and persistence of the disease.

Directive 87/489/EEC
New provisions for Member States to acquire official swine fever-free status.

(4) Deadline for implementation of the legislation in the Member States

1.1.1987: Decision 87/230/EEC
31.12.1987: Decision 87/231/EEC
31.12.1987: Directive 87/486/EEC
Directive 87/487/EEC: Member States must tailor the implementation of the new eradication plans so as to bring the total length of the whole series of planned measures to 10 years.
31.12.1988: Directive 87/489/EEC

(5) Date of entry into force (if different from the above)

(6) References

Official Journal L 99, 11.4.87
Official Journal L 280, 3.10.1987

(7) Follow-up work

On 13 December 1990, the Council adopted a Decision declaring certain parts of Community territory free or officially free from swine fever (Decision 90/678/EEC, published in Official Journal L 373, 31.12.1990).

(8) Commission implementing measures

Commission Decisions approving the plans for the eradication of classical swine fever presented by:

B	Decision 88/529/EEC — Official Journal L 291, 25.10.1988
D	Decision 88/614/EEC — Official Journal L 335, 7.12.1988.
GR	Decision 89/563/EEC — Official Journal L 307, 24.10.1989
F	Decision 88/567/EEC — Official Journal L 310, 16.11.1988
I	Decision 89/346/EEC — Official Journal L 140, 24.5.1989

Decision 90/483/EEC — Official Journal L 267, 29.9.1990
Commission Decision of 27 September 1990 approving the plan of the amendments for the eradication of classical swine fever submitted by the Federal Republic of Germany.

1. VETERINARY CONTROLS

1.2. Animal health: classical and African swine fever

(1) Objective	To amend earlier Directives laying down health conditions governing intra-Community trade in animals and meat products by extending their scope to classical swine fever and African swine fever.
(2) Community measures	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, three kilometres for 30 days; — other diseases, two 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. Prohibition on the export to the other Member States of live pigs from Member States where African swine fever was detected less than 12 months earlier. By way of derogation, this prohibition may not be applied in one or more areas of the Member State concerned. 4. Measures to be taken when the disease appears on the territory of a Member State where it had not been detected for more than 12 months. *Directive 85/322/EEC* The Directive applies to meat. It introduces the measures listed under Directive 85/320/EEC, paragraphs 3 and 4. *Directive 85/321/EEC* The Directive applies to meat products. It introduces the measures listed under Directive 85/320/EEC, paragraphs 3 and 4, with the exception of pigmeat which has undergone treatment to destroy the virus.
(4) Deadline for implementation of the legislation in the Member States	1.1.1986
(5) Date of entry into force (if different from the above)	

(6) References

(7) Follow-up work

(8) Commission implementing measures

Official Journal L 168, 28.6.1985

1. VETERINARY CONTROLS

1.3. Animal health: African swine fever in Spain

(1) Objective

To prevent the spread of African swine fever in the Community by eradicating the disease in Spain.

(2) Community measures

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 the 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 Agricultural Structures on the structural aspects of the plan.
3. Financial assistance of an estimated ECU 42 million 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 implementation of the legislation in the Member States

(5) Date of entry into force (if different from the above)

(6) References

Official Journal L 382, 31.12.1986

(7) Follow-up work

(8) Commission implementing measures

Decision 87/269/EEC — Official Journal L 132, 21.5.1987

1. VETERINARY CONTROLS

1.4. Animal health: African swine fever in Portugal

(1) Objective	To prevent the spread of African swine fever in the Community by eradicating the disease in Portugal.
(2) Community measures	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; — reconstruct pig farms to ensure greater health protection and prevent the spread of the disease; — formulate national and regional protection measures. 2. Commission approval is required for the Portuguese plan. There will be consultation with the European Agricultural Guidance and Guarantee Fund on the financial aspects and the Standing Committee on Agricultural Structures on the structural aspects of the plan. 3. Financial assistance of an estimated ECU 10 million is available for the plan over a five-year period. 4. The Commission will provide information to the Member States on the state of the African swine fever in Portugal and on the progress of the stepped-up eradication plan at least once a year.
(4) Deadline for implementation of the legislation in the Member States	
(5) Date of entry into force (if different from the above)	
(6) References	Official Journal L 382, 31.12.1986
(7) Follow-up work	An additional plan was adopted in 1989 (Directive 89/577/EEC, Official Journal L 322, 7.11.1989).
(8) Commission implementing measures	Decision 87/526/EEC — Official Journal L 306, 28.10.1987 Decision 90/345/EEC — Official Journal L 170, 3.7.1990 Commission Decision of 22 June 1990 amending the stepped-up African swine fever eradication plan submitted by Portugal.

1. VETERINARY CONTROLS

1.5. Animal health: eradication of African swine fever in Sardinia

(1) Objective	To eradicate African swine fever in Sardinia
(2) Community measures	Council Decision 90/217/EEC of 25 April 1990 on financial aid from the Community for the eradication of African swine fever in Sardinia.
(3) Contents	1. Sardinia will be required to submit a plan for the eradication of African swine fever, comprising specific measures for: — the immediate slaughter and destruction of all swine on holdings where clinical cases of African swine fever are diagnosed; — the creation of a protection zone as soon as a clinical case is diagnosed; — serological testing based on representative samples of herds; — the provision of facilities in which free-range pigs can undergo health inspection and identification. 2. The plan must be approved by the Commission. The Standing Veterinary Committee will be consulted on the various aspects. 3. Financial aid estimated at ECU 9 million is to be provided for the implementation of the plan over a period of five years. 4. At least once a year the Commission will inform the Member States of the results of the implementation of the eradication plan in Sardinia.
(4) Deadline for implementation of the legislation in the Member States	
(5) Date of entry into force (if different from the above)	
(6) References	Official Journal L 116, 8.5.1990
(7) Follow-up work	
(8) Commission implementing measures	

1. VETERINARY CONTROLS

1.6. Animal health: contagious bovine pleuropneumonia in Portugal (CBPP)

(1) Objective	To provide Community financial aid for the eradication of contagious bovine pleuropneumonia (CBPP) in Portugal.
(2) Community measures	Council Decision 89/145/EEC of 20 February 1989 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 cattle have been slaughtered; — carry out surveillance of holdings and establish zones free of the disease; — determine infected zones and regions by monitoring the animal health status of the holdings; — provide for regular serological tests; — prohibit therapeutic treatment and use of vaccines; — establish a system identifying all cattle 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 ECU 18 million 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) Deadline for implementation of the legislation in the Member States	
(5) Date of entry into force (if different from the above)	
(6) References	Official Journal L 53, 25.2.1989
(7) Follow-up work	
(8) Commission implementing measures	Decision 89/442/EEC — Official Journal L 208, 20.7.1989

1. VETERINARY CONTROLS

1.7. Animal health: heat treatment of pork products

(1) Objective	To amend the previous Directive so as to include a new type of heat treatment to those currently acceptable for destroying germs responsible for livestock diseases in porkmeat products.
(2) Community measures	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	Description of the heat-treatment technique: — either in a hermetically sealed container, the Fc value is equal to or greater than 3.00; — or under the following conditions: — maximum weight of the piece of meat; — temperatures to be reached and maintained; — duration; — public health mark etc.
(4) Deadline for implementation of the legislation in the Member States	1.1.1988
(5) Date of entry into force (if different from the above)	
(6) References	Official Journal L 279, 2.10.1987
(7) Follow-up work	
(8) Commission implementing measures	

1. VETERINARY CONTROLS

1.8. Animal health: control of foot-and-mouth disease

(1) Objective	To develop measures to restrict the outbreak and spread of foot-and-mouth disease.
(2) Community measures	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 'animals of a susceptible species', 'receptive animals', 'infected animals', 'animals suspected of being infected' and 'animals suspected of being contaminated'. 2. Member States are required to notify the competent authorities immediately if the presence of foot-and-mouth disease is suspected and set in motion an immediate investigation. 3. As soon as the suspected infection is notified, the competent authority shall have the holding placed under official surveillance and shall in particular order that: — a census be made of all categories of animals of susceptible species; — the number of animals already dead, infected or liable to be infected or contaminated be recorded; — no animals of susceptible species enter or leave the holding. 4. Required measures where one or more infected animals are confirmed on a holding in particular: — all animals of susceptible species on the holding to be slaughtered on the spot under official supervision; — the destruction of milk and milk products on holdings in Member States or regions where vaccination is prohibited. 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. Requirement for Member States to ensure that proper procedures and testing are carried out, and that approved disinfectants are used by the competent authority. 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 implementation of the legislation in the Member States	1.1.1987
(5) Date of entry into force (if different from the above)	
(6) References	Official Journal L 315, 26.11.1985

(7) Follow-up work	See summary 1.9.
(8) Commission implementing measures	Decision 88/397/EEC — Official Journal L 189, 20.7.1988 Commission Decision of 12 July 1988 coordinating rules laid down by Member States in application of Article 6 of Council Directive 85/511/EEC.
	Decision 89/531/EEC — Official Journal L 279, 28.9.1989 Commision Decision of 25 September 1989 designating a reference laboratory for the identification of the foot-and-mouth disease virus and determining the functions of that laboratory.

1. VETERINARY CONTROLS

1.9. Animal health: foot-and-mouth disease (discontinuation of preventive vaccination)

(1) Objective	Discontinuation of preventive vaccination against foot-and-mouth disease as a step towards completion of the internal market.
(2) Community measures	Council Directive 90/423/EEC of 26 June 1990 amending Council Directive 85/511/EEC introducing Community measures for the control of foot-and-mouth disease.
(3) Contents	1. The Directive amending Directive 85/511/EEC (Official Journal L 315, 26.11.1985) provides for the adoption of a uniform system of control of foot-and-mouth disease based on non-vaccination and slaughter. 2. Emergency vaccination may only be used in extreme cases. 3. Possibility of maintaining the authorization to handle, manufacture and store vaccines for establishments satisfying certain safety standards.
(4) Deadline for implementation of the legislation in the Member States	1.1.1992
(5) Date of entry into force (if different from the above)	
(6) References	Official Journal L 224, 18.8.1990 Corrigendum Official Journal L 296, 27.10.1990
(7) Follow-up work	On 11 December 1991, the Council adopted a Decision designating and laying down the function of a Community Coordinating Institute for foot-and-mouth disease vaccinations (Council Decision 91/665/EEC, published in Official Journal L 368, 31.12.1991). The purpose of this amendment is to take account of the reassessment of candidate laboratories. On 11 December 1991 the Council adopted a Decision establishing Community reserves of anti-foot-and-mouth vaccine (Council Decision 91/666/EEC, published in Official Journal L 368, 31.12.1991). The establishing of such Community reserves is considered an important condition for the cessation of vaccination against foot-and-mouth disease.
(8) Commission implementing measures	Decision 91/13/EEC — Official Journal L 8, 11.1.1991 On 17 December 1990, the Commission adopted a Decision relating to trade in animals not vaccinated during the course of the last 12 months against foot-and-mouth disease. The aim of this Decision is to introduce appropriate measures regarding trade in animals vaccinated against foot-and-mouth disease more than 12 months previously. Decision 91/42/EEC — Official Journal L 23, 29.1.1991 On 8 January 1991, the Commission adopted a Decision laying down the criteria to be applied when drawing up contingency plans for the

control of foot-and-mouth disease, in application of Article 5 of Council Directive 90/423/EEC.
The Decision sets out the criteria to be followed for drawing up national contingency plans to deal with outbreaks of foot-and-mouth disease.

Decision 91/177/EEC — Official Journal L 86, 6.4.1991
Commission Decision of 26 March 1991 establishing transitional measures for trade in bovine animals and swine relating to the cessation of vaccination against foot-and-mouth disease.

1. VETERINARY CONTROLS

1.10. Animal health: Aujeszky's disease

(1) Objective	To amend Council Directives 64/432/EEC (Official Journal 121, 29.7.1964) and 72/461/EEC (Official Journal L 302, 31.12.1972) to include Aujeszky'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, Aujeszky's disease and swine vesicular disease.
(3) Contents	Aujeszky's disease is now included within the scope of previous Directives 64/432/EEC and 72/461/EEC regarding diseases affecting pig herds.
(4) Opinion of the European Parliament	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 COM(82) 529 final — Official Journal C 249, 23.9.1982 European Parliament opinion — Official Journal C 13, 17.1.1983

1. VETERINARY CONTROLS

1.11. Animal health: brucellosis, tuberculosis and leucosis in cattle

(1) Objective

To complete Community action for the eradication of brucellosis, tuberculosis and leucosis 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 leucosis in cattle.

Council Directive 88/406/EEC of 14 June 1988 amending Directive 64/432/EEC as regards enzootic bovine leucosis 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 three months 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 ECU 31.7 million.
4. Veterinary control of the application of eradication plans shall be carried out in accordance with Article 10 of Council Directive 77/351/EEC (Official Journal L 145, 13.6.1977).
5. When all the eradication plans have been executed, the Commission shall submit a proposal for harmonization of national preventive measures, should this be necessary.

Directive 88/406/EEC

1. Definition of 'enzootic bovine leucosis free herd'.
2. Conditions under which a herd may be declared free of enzootic bovine leucosis.
3. Tests required to prove that a herd is free of enzootic bovine leucosis, and criteria for exemptions from these tests, e.g. male and castrated bovine animals under 30 months of age intended for meat production provided that they are identified by a special mark upon loading. The Member States shall also take the necessary steps to prevent contamination of unaffected herds.
4. Right of a Member State which has been applying a compulsory national programme for eradication of enzootic bovine leucosis since 1980 to make the import into its territory for integration into leucosis-free herds 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 minimum requirements.
5. Amendments to Council Directive 64/432/EEC (Official Journal 121, 29.7.1964) as from 1 July 1990 concerning leucosis detection tests and timing thereof.

6. Amendments to Annex G to Directive 64/432/EEC containing details for carrying out the aforementioned tests.

(4) Deadline for implementation of the legislation in the Member States

1.7.1988: Articles 1 and 3 of Directive 88/406/EEC
1.7.1990: Article 2 of Directive 88/406/EEC

(5) Date of entry into force (if different from the above)

(6) References

Decision 87/58/EEC	Official Journal L 24, 27.1.1987
Corrigendum	Official Journal L 32, 3.2.1987
Directive 88/406/EEC	Official Journal L 194, 22.7.1988

(7) Follow-up work

On 26 June 1990, the Council adopted a Directive amending Directive 88/406/EEC to determine 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 leucosis, and the conditions for maintaining such a status (Council Directive 90/422/EEC, published in Official Journal L 224, 18.8.1990).

On 26 June 1991, the Council also adopted a Directive amending Directive 64/432/EEC as regards the diagnosis of bovine brucellosis and enzootic bovine leucosis (Council Directive 91/499/EEC, published in Official Journal L 268, 24.9.1991).
The Directive permits the application of new scientific knowledge to the diagnosis and control of brucellosis and leucosis. Diagnosis can therefore also be made by the introduction of the enzyme-linked immunasorbent assay (Elisa) method as an alternative to the tests to be carried out on milk and individual blood samples.

(8) Commission implementing measures

Commission Decisions approving the accelerated plans for the eradication of brucellosis and tuberculosis in cattle presented by certain Member States.

E	Decision 87/292/EEC — Official Journal L 146, 6.6.1987
P	Decision 87/270/EEC — Official Journal L 132, 21.5.1987

Commission Decisions approving the accelerated plans for the eradication of leucosis in cattle presented by certain Member States.

B	Decision 88/560/EEC — Official Journal L 307, 12.11.1988
D	Decision 88/210/EEC — Official Journal L 95, 13.4.1988
E	Decision 87/268/EEC — Official Journal L 132, 21.5.1987
F	Decision 87/479/EEC — Official Journal L 273, 26.9.1987
P	Decision 88/209/EEC — Official Journal L 95, 13.4.1988

Decision 89/292/EEC — Official Journal L 114, 27.4.1989
Commission Decision of 17 April 1989 concerning applications for reimbursement pursuant to Decision 87/58/EEC introducing a supplementary Community measure for the eradication of brucellosis, tuberculosis and leucosis in cattle.

1. VETERINARY CONTROLS

1.12. Animal health: eradication of brucellosis in sheep and goats

(1) Objective

To encourage Member States whose sheep and goat flocks are infected with brucellosis to draw up plans for the eradication of the disease involving partial compensation to flock owners for the slaughter of contaminated stock in order to maintain productivity of stock farming.

(2) Community measures

Council Decision 90/242/EEC of 21 May 1990 introducing a Community financial measure for the eradication of brucellosis in sheep and goats.

(3) Contents

1. France, Greece, Italy, Spain and Portugal must submit plans before 1 July 1990 for the eradication of brucellosis in goats and sheep, comprising specific measures to:
— compile a register of holdings;
— prohibit therapeutic treatment;
— pay compensation to owners who have slaughtered stock (ECU 40 per animal).
The plans must be designed in such a way that, on completion, the goat and sheep holdings concerned are officially free of brucellosis in accordance with Council Directive 91/68/EEC on animal health conditions governing intra-Community trade in ovine and caprine animals (summary 1.16). In addition, plans must ensure that, after slaughter and disinfection of the facilities and transport vehicles, restocking is carried out with animals which have passed the screening tests.
2. Financial assistance estimated at ECU 15 million is to be allocated to the implementation of these plans for a three-year period.
3. Member States must inform the Commission regularly of progress made.

(4) Deadline for implementation of the legislation in the Member States

Not applicable.

(5) Date of entry into force (if different from the above)

(6) References

Official Journal L 140, 1.6.1990

(7) Follow-up work

(8) Commission implementing measures

Commission Decisions approving the plan for the eradication of brucellosis in sheep and goats presented by:

GR	Decision 91/218/EEC — Official Journal L 97, 18.4.1991
E	Decision 91/219/EEC — Official Journal L 97, 18.4.1991
F	Decision 91/220/EEC — Official Journal L 97, 18.4.1991
I	Decision 91/421/EEC — Official Journal L 232, 21.8.1991
P	Decision 91/217/EEC — Official Journal L 97, 18.4.1991

1. VETERINARY CONTROLS

1.13. Animal health: intra-Community trade in and imports of animal semen (animals of the bovine species)

(1) Objective

To reduce the risk of spreading animal disease by creating harmonized rules for intra-Community trade in and imports into the Community of semen of bovine animals.

(2) Community measures

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 lays down the animal health conditions applicable to intra-Community trade in and imports from third countries of deep-frozen semen of domestic animals of the bovine species.
2. Definitions include 'semen', 'semen collection centre', 'official veterinarian', 'centre veterinarian', 'country of collection', etc.
3. Each Member State shall ensure that only semen satisfying the conditions concerning collection, processing, storage and transport determined by the Directive is sent from its territory to the territory of another Member State. The semen must be accompanied, during transport, by an animal health certificate. Derogations, limited in time, authorize the requirement by the Member States of additional protection against certain diseases.
4. Imports of semen from third countries are restricted to a list of authorized countries to be determined.
5. On-the-spot inspection by veterinary experts from the Commission may be carried out, where necessary, to ensure uniform 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;
— which semen collected at approved centres must satisfy for the purposes of intra-Community trade, and a model of an animal health certificate.

(4) Deadline for implementation of the legislation in the Member States

1.1.1990

(5) Date of entry into force (if different from the above)

(6) References

Official Journal L 194, 22.7.1988

(7) Follow-up work

On 5 March 1990 the Council adopted a Directive modifying Directive 88/407/EEC (Directive 90/120/EEC, published in Official Journal L 71, 17.3.1990).

The Council has also adopted a Directive on intra-Community trade in and imports of semen of domestic animals of the porcine species (summary 1.14).

(8) Commission implementing measures

Decision 90/14/EEC — Official Journal L 8, 11.1.1990
Commission Decision of 20 December 1989 drawing up a list of third countries from which Member States authorize importation of deep-frozen semen of domestic animals of the bovine species.
This Decision has been modified by Commission Decision 91/276/EEC (Official Journal L 135, 30.5.1991).

Decision 91/277/EEC — Official Journal L 135, 30.5.1991
Commission Decision of 22 May 1991 concerning health protection measures in respect of imports of deep-frozen bovine semen coming from Israel.

Commission Decisions concerning health conditions and veterinary certification for the importation of bovine semen coming from third countries:

Canada	Decision 91/549/EEC — Official Journal L 298, 29.10.1991
USA	Decision 91/479/EEC — Official Journal L 258, 16.9.1991

Commission Decisions establishing a list of semen collection centres approved for the export to the Community of deep-frozen semen of domestic animals of the bovine species coming from third countries:

Canada	Decision 91/642/EEC — Official Journal L 348, 17.12.1991
USA	Decision 91/643/EEC — Official Journal L 348, 17.12.1991

1. VETERINARY CONTROLS

1.14. Animal health: intra-Community trade in and imports of animal semen (animals of the porcine species)

(1) Objective	To reduce the risk of spreading animal disease by: — harmonizing Member States' rules on intra-Community trade in porcine semen; — harmonizing rules on imports of semen from third countries.
(2) Community measures	Council Directive 90/429/EEC of 26 June 1990 laying down the animal health requirements applicable to intra-Community trade in and imports of semen of domestic animals of the porcine species.
(3) Contents	1. The Directive lays down the animal health requirements applicable to intra-Community trade in and imports from third countries of semen of animals of the porcine species. 2. Intra-Community trade in semen requires compliance with regulations concerning collection, processing, storage and transport as well as provisions on protection against the spread of Aujesky's disease. 3. The Directive lays down that each Member State shall send the list of semen collection centres and their veterinary registration numbers to the other Member States and to the Commission. It also lays down that each consignment of semen must be accompanied by an animal health certificate drawn up by an official veterinarian of the Member State of collection. 4. Imports of porcine semen may only be made from those third countries on the list of semen collection centres. 5. Member States shall authorize the import of semen only on submission of an animal health certificate drawn up and signed by an official veterinarian of the third country of collection. The semen must fulfil the animal health requirements adopted for imports of semen from those countries. 6. The protective measures laid down by Directive 90/425/EEC (summary 1.54) apply to intra-Community trade in porcine semen. 7. Commission veterinary experts will carry out an inspection to ensure application of the Directive. 8. Annexes containing the conditions for the approval of semen collection centres and the conditions relating to the supervision of semen collection centres; the conditions governing the admission of animals to approved semen collection centres and the compulsory routine tests for boars kept at approved semen collection centres; the conditions which semen collected at approved centres must satisfy for the purposes of intra-Community trade.
(4) Deadline for implementation of the legislation in the Member States	31.12.1991
(5) Date of entry into force (if different from the above)	

(6) References

(7) Follow-up work

(8) Commission implementing measures

Official Journal L 224, 18.8.1990

1. VETERINARY CONTROLS

1.15. Animal health: intra-Community trade in and imports of bovine embryos

(1) Objective	To reduce the risk of animal disease propagation by harmonizing rules on intra-Community trade in bovine embryos and imports from third countries.
(2) Community measures	Council Directive 89/556/EEC of 25 September 1989 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 Directive lays down animal health conditions for trade between Member States in fresh and frozen embryos of domestic cattle and imports from third countries. 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 Directive 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) Deadline for implementation of the legislation in the Member States	1.1.1991
(5) Date of entry into force (if different from the above)	
(6) References	Official Journal L 302, 19.10.1989
(7) Follow-up work	Other proposals will follow relating to *in vitro* fertilization.
(8) Commission implementing measures	

1. VETERINARY CONTROLS

1.16. Animal health: sheep and goats (intra-Community trade)

(1) Objective

To reduce the risk of spreading animal disease by setting up a harmonized system for intra-Community trade in ovine and caprine animals.

(2) Community measures

Council Directive 91/68/EEC of 28 January 1991 on animal health conditions governing intra-Community trade in ovine and caprine animals.

(3) Contents

1. The Directive defines the animal health conditions governing intra-Community trade in ovine and caprine animals.
2. Definitions include 'ovine or caprine animals for slaughter', 'ovine or caprine animals for breeding', 'ovine or caprine animals for production', 'ovine or caprine animals for fattening', 'officially brucellosis (*Brucella melitensis*)-free ovine or caprine holding', 'brucellosis (*B. melitensis*)-free ovine or caprine holding', 'compulsorily notifiable disease', etc.
3. Ovine and caprine animals may only be sent to another Member State if they meet the following minimum conditions:
— there is no clinical sign of disease on day of loading;
— they are not intended for slaughter under a scheme for eradication of disease;
— they do not originate from a holding subject to prohibition on grounds of health (brucellosis, rabies, anthrax);
— they are not subject to restrictions under Council Directive 85/511/EEC (summary 1.8) introducing Community measures for the control of foot-and-mouth disease;
— they are born and reared in Community territory or come from a non-member country appearing on the list drawn up in accordance with Council Directive 72/462/EEC (Official Journal L 302, 31.12.1972).
4. Further conditions are imposed according to whether the ovine or caprine animals are being sent for slaughter, for breeding, for production or for fattening.
5. Rules on control programmes for certain diseases including scrapie, Maedi Visna, caprine viral arthritis/encephalitis, contagious agalactia and paratuberculosis.
6. Inspection by veterinary experts from the Commission will be carried out to ensure application of the Directive.
7. Conditions for transport of animals, e.g. hygiene of vehicles, approval of premises, health certificates.
8. Annexes containing conditions for obtaining status of officially brucellosis (*B. melitensis*)-free ovine or caprine holding or brucellosis (*B. melitensis*)-free holding, listing officially notifiable diseases, defining official brucellosis and contagious epidydimitis tests and model health certificates for trade between Member States.

(4) Deadline for implementation of the legislation in the Member States

31.12.1992

(5) Date of entry into force (if different from the above)	
(6) References	Official Journal L 46, 19.2.1991
(7) Follow-up work	
(8) Commission implementing measures	

1. VETERINARY CONTROLS

1.17. Animal health: sheep and goats (imports from third countries)

(1) Objective	To make imports of sheep and goats from non-member countries subject to the existing Community rules applicable to imports of bovine animals and swine.
(2) Community measures	Council Directive 91/69/EEC of 28 January 1991 amending Directive 72/462/EEC on health and veterinary inspection problems upon importation of bovine animals, swine, fresh meat and meat products from third countries, in order to include ovine and caprine animals.
(3) Contents	1. The Directive extends the field of application of Council Directive 72/462/EEC (Official Journal L 302, 31.12.1972) to include sheep and goats. 2. The Directive makes out the amendments to Council Directive 72/462/EEC which are necessary for this extension. In particular, reference bases for animal health conditions for brucellosis (*B. melitensis*) are added.
(4) Deadline for implementation of the legislation in the Member States	31.12.1992
(5) Date of entry into force (if different from the above)	
(6) References	Official Journal L 46, 19.2.1991
(7) Follow-up work	
(8) Commission implementing measures	

1. VETERINARY CONTROLS

1.18. Animal health: intra-Community trade in poultry and hatching eggs

(1) Objective

To encourage the expansion of intra-Community trade in poultry and hatching eggs by eliminating the disparities between Member States as regards animal health conditions and by preventing the spread of animal diseases.

(2) Community measures

Council Directive 90/539/EEC of 15 October 1990 on animal health conditions governing intra-Community trade in and imports from third countries of poultry and hatching eggs.

(3) Contents

1. The Directive defines the animal health conditions governing intra-Community trade in and imports from third countries of poultry and hatching eggs. It does not apply to poultry in trade for exhibitions, shows or contests.
2. Definitions of the terms 'poultry', 'hatching eggs', 'day-old chicks' etc.
3. Intra-Community trade in poultry and hatching eggs is subject to the following conditions:
— they must come from establishments approved by the Commission and not be located in areas declared as infected with avian influenza or Newcastle disease;
— at the time of consignment, poultry and hatching eggs must present no clinical sign or suspicion of disease and satisfy vaccination conditions;
— the transport of animals in purpose-designed containers or cages shall conform with hygiene conditions laid down by the competent authority of the Member State concerned;
— an inspection by veterinary experts of the Commission may be carried out to ensure that the Regulation is being applied.
4. Imports of poultry and hatching eggs from third countries are subject to the following conditions:
— the drawing-up of an approved list of countries or parts of countries chosen on the basis of their sanitary conditions and regulations;
— the presentation of a certificate in accordance with the examples which have been drawn up;
— veterinary experts designated by the Commission (on proposal from the Member States) shall ensure that the provisions laid down by the Directive are applied. Furthermore, on arrival in the Community, poultry and hatching eggs shall be subject to an animal health check carried out by an official veterinarian who may order the placing in quarantine, slaughter or return of consignments which do not conform with these provisions.
5. The Commission shall be assisted in its task by a regulating committee.
6. Annexes containing the list of diseases which are compulsorily notifiable (avian influenza and Newcastle disease); definitions of these diseases and ways of preventing and fighting them; list of national reference laboratories for avian diseases; of conditions for the approval of establishments; poultry vaccination conditions; examples of health certificates for intra-Community trade.

(4) Deadline for implementation of the legislation in the Member States	1.1.1992
(5) Date of entry into force (if different from the above)	
(6) References	Official Journal L 303, 31.10.1990
(7) Follow-up work	On 26 April 1991 the Commission presented a new proposal for a Council Regulation introducing Community measures for the control of Newcastle disease (COM(91) 137 final, published in Official Journal C 146, 5.6.1991). The aim of the Regulation is to establish uniform measures to control outbreaks of Newcastle disease in order to eradicate and prevent the spread of the disease. The proposal prohibits the movement of poultry and poultry products out of these infected areas. Regionalization (the establishment of protection and surveillance zones in disease situations) is important for the functioning of the internal market as well as for trade with third countries. On 30 July 1991, the Commission presented a proposal for a Council Regulation laying down Community measures to control avian influenza (COM(91) 304 final, published in Official Journal C 231, 5.9.1991).
(8) Commission implementing measures	Decision 91/552/EEC — Official Journal L 298, 29.10.1991 Commission Decision of 27 September 1991 establishing the status of Denmark regarding Newcastle disease.

1. VETERINARY CONTROLS

1.19. Animal health: animal welfare during transport

(1) Objective	To lay down requirements for the transport of animals with a view to safeguarding their welfare.
(2) Community measures	Council Directive 91/628/EEC of 19 November 1991 on the protection of animals during transport and amending Directives 90/425/EEC and 91/496/EEC.
(3) Contents	1. List of animals to which the Directive applies (cattle, sheep, goats, domestic dogs and cats, poultry, birds, etc.). 2. Conditions governing the transport of animals and the controls to be applied in Community territory, including the following: — only healthy animals may be transported; — it is prohibited to transport an animal in conditions liable to cause it unnecessary suffering; — animals that fall ill or are injured during transport must receive first-aid treatment as soon as possible, or if necessary undergo emergency slaughter in a way which does not cause them any unnecessary suffering; — inspections will no longer be carried out at the internal frontiers but during transport, at staging points, at the place of destination, etc. 3. The importation, transit and transport into and through Community territory of live animals coming from third countries shall be authorized only if the exporter and/or importer gives a written undertaking to comply with the requirements of the Directive. 4. Before 1 July 1992, the Commission shall submit a report on the question of fixing maximum journey times for certain types of animal; the intervals during a journey; the length of rest, the loading density standards applicable to the transport of certain types of animal, the standards to be met by means of transport as regards the transport of certain types of animal. 5. The Members States shall take specific measures to penalize any infringement of the Directive. 6. Annexes specifying the categories of animals covered by the Directive. 7. On its entry into force, the Directive repeals Directives 77/489/EEC and 81/389/EEC.
(4) Deadline for implementation of the legislation in the Member States	1.1.1993
(5) Date of entry into force (if different from the above)	

(6) References

(7) Follow-up work

(8) Commission implementing measures

Official Journal L 340, 11.12.1991

1. VETERINARY CONTROLS

1.20. Animal health: animal health conditions governing trade in equidae

(1) Objective	To harmonize the animal health rules governing intra-Community trade and imports from third countries.	
(2) Community measures	Council Directive 90/426/EEC of 26 June 1990 on animal health conditions governing the movement and import from third countries of equidae.	
(3) Contents	1. The Directive lays down the animal health conditions governing intra-Community trade in and imports from third countries of equidae. It does not apply to trade in equidae ridden for sport or recreation, or those intended for participation in cultural events or temporary pasturing. 2. Definitions of the terms 'holding', 'equidae', 'compulsorily notifiable disease', etc. 3. Intra-Community trade in equidae is subject to certain rules. The equidae may not present any sign of disease when inspected during the 48-hour period preceding loading, and may not have been in contact with infected equidae during the 15-day period preceding loading. Equidae must be conveyed directly to the place of destination, accompanied by an animal health certificate (see Annex B). Commission veterinary experts may carry out on-the-spot inspections. 4. Imports of equidae from third countries are also subject to certain rules. They must have orginated in a third country included in a list drawn up by the Commission; they must have remained for a continuous period, of a duration yet to be specified, in the country of dispatch and must be accompanied by a certificate made out by an official veterinarian of that country. Inspections will be carried out by the national and Community veterinary experts. 5. Annexes containing a list of diseases subject to compulsory notification and a specimen health certificate for intra-Community trade in equidae.	
(4) Deadline for implementation of the legislation in the Member States	1.1.1992	
(5) Date of entry into force (if different from the above)		
(6) References		Official Journal L 224, 18.8.1990
	Corrected opinion	Official Journal L 296, 27.10.1990
(7) Follow-up work		
(8) Commission implementing measures	Decision 90/552/EEC — Official Journal L 313, 13.11.1990 Commission Decision of 9 November 1990 determining the limits of the territory infected with African horse sickness. This Decision was amended by Commission Decision 91/645/EEC (Official Journal L 349, 18.12.1991).	

1. VETERINARY CONTROLS

1.21. Animal health: marketing of rodents

(1) Objective	To harmonize animal health requirements for the marketing of rodents, in particular rabbits, hares, mice and rats, and to lay down conditions designed to prevent the spread of contagious diseases.
(2) Proposal	Proposal for a Council Regulation on animal health conditions governing the placing of rodents on the market in the Community.
(3) Contents	1. Definitions of the terms 'rodents' (rabbits, hares), 'domestic rodents', 'wild rodents'. 2. When being placed on the market rodents must not be subject to restrictive measures linked with the outbreak of rabies, myxomatosis, viral haemorrhagic disease of rabbits or tularaemia. 3. Inspections will be carried out by veterinary experts of the Commission to ensure that the Regulation is being applied.
(4) Opinion of the European Parliament	Parliament approved the proposal.
(5) Current status	The proposal is at present before the Council for adoption.
(6) References	Commission proposal COM(89) 500 final — Official Journal C 327, 30.12.1989 European Parliament opinion — Not yet published Economic and Social Committee opinion — Official Journal C 62, 12.3.1990

1. VETERINARY CONTROLS

1.22. Animal health: eradication of infectious haematopoietic necrosis of salmonids

(1) Objective	To set up an epidemiological inquiry to determine the incidence of infectious haematopoietic necrosis (IHN) in the Community with a view to eradication.
(2) Community measures	Council Decision 90/495/EEC of 24 September 1990 introducing a Community financial measure for the eradication of infectious haematopoietic necrosis of salmonids in the Community.
(3) Contents	1. Member States must submit, three months after the adoption of the present Directive, a plan to assess the incidence of infection in the Community by an epidemiological survey carried out on their territory. If the results of the survey so warrant, the Commission will request the Member States to present a plan for the eradication of the disease. 2. Plans must be approved by the Commission after consultation of the Standing Veterinary Committee. 3. Financial aid for these measures is estimated at ECU 2 million for a one-year period. The Community's contribution will be 50% of expenditure sustained by the Member States. 4. An additional financial measure at Community level may be instituted for the eradication of IHN on the basis of the results of the inquiry.
(4) Deadline for implementation of the legislation in the Member States	
(5) Date of entry into force (if different from the above)	
(6) References	Official Journal L 276, 6.10.1990
(7) Follow-up work	
(8) Commission implementing measures	Commission Decisions approving the plan relating to infectious haematopoietic necrosis and viral haemorrhagic septicaemia presented by: DK Decision 91/640/EEC — Official Journal L 344, 14.12.1991 IRL Decision 91/641/EEC — Official Journal L 344, 14.12.1991 P Decision not yet published UK Decision not yet published

1. VETERINARY CONTROLS

1.23. Animal health: health requirements for the placing on the market of animals and products of animal origin

(1) Objective	To align the rules governing the placing on the Community market of animals and products of animal origin which are not or will not be covered by specific Community legislation.
(2) Proposal	Proposal for a Council Regulation laying down animal health requirements for the placing on the market in the Community of animals and products of animal origin not covered in this respect by specific Community rules.
(3) Contents	1. The Regulation lays down the animal health requirements for the placing on the market in the Community of animals and products of animal origin not covered in this respect by specific Community legislation. 2. Definitions of 'cagebirds', 'fur animals', 'products of animal origin', etc. 3. Animals may be placed on the market only if they show no clinical sign of disease. 4. Animal health requirements which must be met by animals and products of animal origin are laid down (see annexes). 5. Veterinary experts from the Commission will make an inspection to ensure that the Regulation is being applied. 6. Annexes contain a list of compulsorily notifiable diseases and the health requirements for the placing on the market of cagebirds, fur animals, bees, monkeys, ungulates, semen, ova and embryos, agricultural products and milk and milk-based products.
(4) Opinion of the European Parliament	Parliament approved the Commission's proposal without amendment.
(5) Current status	The proposal is before the Council for adoption.
(6) References	Commission proposal COM(89) 658 final — Official Journal C 84, 2.4.1990 European Parliament opinion — Official Journal C 149, 18.6.1990 Economic and Social Committee opinion — Official Journal C 182, 23.7.1990

1. VETERINARY CONTROLS

1.24. Animal health: marketing of aquaculture products

(1) Objective	To eliminate barriers to trade in live aquaculture products while preventing the spread of infectious diseases, in particular to parts of the Community free of them.
(2) Community measures	Council Directive 91/67/EEC of 28 January 1991 on health requirements for the marketing of aquaculture products.
(3) Contents	1. It is proposed to designate officially approved Community zones with a favourable health status and to regulate movement between zones with differing statuses. 2. Rules applying to importation from non-member countries are laid down in order to protect the health of fish, crustaceans and molluscs in establishments in the Member States. 3. Community inspection arrangements to verify that the provisions of the Directive are being observed will be set out: the Directive provides for close cooperation between the Member States and the Commission through the Standing Veterinary Committee. 4. The terminology used in the Directive is defined and also the requirements that live fish, crustaceans and molluscs and other aquaculture products must meet in order to ensure adequate protection of health. 5. A movement document with health certificate is required for live fish, crustaceans and molluscs and for other aquaculture products.
(4) Deadline for implementation of the legislation in the Member States	1.1.1993
(5) Date of entry into force (if different from the above)	
(6) References	Official Journal L 46, 19.2.1991
(7) Follow-up work	
(8) Commission implementing measures	

1. VETERINARY CONTROLS

1.25. Public health: control of residues

(1) Objective	To adopt a general solution concerning controls in the Community for the presence of residues in farm animals, meat and meat products. This one Directive is based on two separate proposals in the White Paper.
(2) Community measures	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. Member States must ensure that examination of animals, their excrement and body fluids and of tissues and fresh 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 substances from the other groups. 4. Member States shall appoint a central coordinating body responsible for: — drawing up the plans referred to in paragraph 3; — coordinating regional departments responsible for carrying out inspections of different residues; — collecting inspection results and 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. When samples reveal the presence of residues exceeding levels set by Community law, the competent authorities shall obtain without delay the information necessary to identify the animal and farm of origin and the result of the examination. When the results of inspections carried out in one Member State indicate the need for investigation in other Member States or third countries, the Member State involved shall inform the Commission and the other Member States. Member States in which investigation or action proves necessary shall take the appropriate measures. 7. When one Member State suspects that another is not or is no longer carrying out the inspections provided for in the Directive it must inform the competent central authority of that Member State accordingly. Following an investigation, that authority shall take appropriate action. 8. Member States must report annually to the Commission and the other Member States on the implementation of their plans.
(4) Deadline for implementation of the legislation in the Member States	1.4.1987, 31.12.1987 or 31.12.1988 for different articles
(5) Date of entry into force (if different from the above)	

(6) References Official Journal L 275, 26.9.1986

(7) Follow-up work

On 6 March 1989 the Council adopted a Decision determining the powers and conditions of operation of the Community reference laboratories provided for by Directive 86/469/EEC concerning the examination of animals and fresh meat for the presence of residues (Council Decision 89/187/EEC, published in Official Journal L 66, 10.3.1989).

On 11 December 1991 the Council adopted a Decision designating the Community reference laboratories for testing for residues of certain substances (Council Decision 91/664/EEC, published in Official Journal L 368, 31.12.1991).

(8) Commission implementing measures

Commission Decisions approving plans for examination of hormonal residues, presented by:

B	Decision 88/200/EEC — Official Journal L 94, 12.4.1988
DK	Decision 88/197/EEC — Official Journal L 94, 12.4.1988
D	Decision 88/198/EEC — Official Journal L 94, 12.4.1988
GR	Decision 88/205/EEC — Official Journal L 94, 12.4.1988
E	Decision 88/201/EEC — Official Journal L 94, 12.4.1988
F	Decision 88/203/EEC — Official Journal L 94, 12.4.1988
IRL	Decision 88/202/EEC — Official Journal L 94, 12.4.1988
I	Decision 88/199/EEC — Official Journal L 94, 12.4.1988
L	Decision 88/204/EEC — Official Journal L 94, 12.4.1988
NL	Decision 88/206/EEC — Official Journal L 94, 12.4.1988
UK	Decision 88/196/EEC — Official Journal L 94, 12.4.1988

Decision 89/15/EEC — Official Journal L 8, 11.1.1989
Commission Decision of 15 December 1988 on the importation of live animals and fresh meat from certain third countries.
This Decision has been amended by the following Commission Decisions:
Decision 90/152/EEC — Official Journal L 81, 18.3.1990
Decision 90/338/EEC — Official Journal L 162, 28.6.1990
Decision 91/487/EEC — Official Journal L 260, 17.9.1991

Decision 89/153/EEC — Official Journal L 59, 2.3.1989
Commission Decision of 13 February 1989 concerning the correlation of samples taken for residue examination with animals and their farms of origin.

Commission Decisions approving plans for examination of residues of substances other than those having a hormonal action, presented by:

B	Decision 89/269/EEC — Official Journal L 108, 19.4.1989
DK	Decision 89/266/EEC — Official Journal L 108, 19.4.1989
D	Decision 89/270/EEC — Official Journal L 108, 19.4.1989
GR	Decision 89/275/EEC — Official Journal L 108, 19.4.1989
E	Decision 89/265/EEC — Official Journal L 108, 19.4.1989
F	Decision 89/268/EEC — Official Journal L 108, 19.4.1989
IRL	Decision 89/276/EEC — Official Journal L 108, 19.4.1989
I	Decision 89/267/EEC — Official Journal L 108, 19.4.1989
L	Decision 89/272/EEC — Official Journal L 108, 19.4.1989
NL	Decision 89/273/EEC — Official Journal L 108, 19.4.1989
P	Decision 89/271/EEC — Official Journal L 108, 19.4.1989
UK	Decision 89/274/EEC — Official Journal L 108, 19.4.1989

Decision 90/135/EEC — Official Journal L 76, 22.3.1990
Commission Decision of 7 March 1990 relating to the plans of certain third countries concerning examination of fresh meat for residues of substances other than those having a hormonal action.
This Decision has been amended by the following Commission Decisions:
Decision 90/164/EEC — Official Journal L 91, 6.4.1990
Decision 90/262/EEC — Official Journal L 149, 13.6.1990
Decision 91/486/EEC — Official Journal L 260, 17.9.1991

1. VETERINARY CONTROLS

1.26. 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 measures	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 23 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 or meat from such animals are exported from their territory to another Member State. 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 manufacturing, handling, storage, transport, distribution and sales stages for the presence of prohibited growth-promoting hormones (Directive 81/602/EEC, published in Official Journal L 222, 7.8.1981). 2. If the animals or animal products contain the prohibited substances, they may not be marketed for human or animal consumption.
(4) Deadline for implementation of the legislation in the Member States	1.1.1988: Directive 88/146/EEC 1.1.1987: Directive 85/358/EEC
(5) Date of entry into force (if different from the above)	Decision 87/561/EEC of 18 November 1987 (Official Journal L 339, 1.12.1987) sets out the transitional measures in respect of the application of Directive 88/146/EEC.
(6) References	Official Journal L 191, 23.7.1985 Official Journal L 70, 16.3.1988

(7) Follow-up work	In April 1990, the Commission presented a new proposal amending Council Directives 81/602/EEC and 88/146/EEC concerning the prohibition of certain substances having a hormonal action and of any substances having a thyrostatic action (COM(89) 136 final, published in Official Journal C 99, 20.4.1989).
(8) Commission implementing measures	Decision 87/410/EEC — Official Journal L 223, 11.8.1987 Commission Decision of 14 July 1987 laying down the methods to be used for detecting residues of substances having a hormonal action and of substances having a thyrostatic action. Decision 89/153/EEC — Official Journal L 59, 2.3.1989 Commission Decision of 13 February 1989 concerning the correlation of samples taken for residue examination with animals and their farms of origin. Decision 89/358/EEC — Official Journal L 151, 3.6.1989 Commission Decision of 23 May 1989 laying down measures for the application of Article 8 of Council Directive 85/358/EEC.

1. VETERINARY CONTROLS

1.27. Public health: intra-Community trade in heat-treated 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 measures	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 down 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 and standardization centres must be approved by Member States. Inspection and reporting procedures are defined. 5. Commission veterinary experts are authorized to undertake spot checks where this is required for uniform application of the Directive. 6. Checks and inspections by importing countries to ensure compliance with health requirements. 7. Application of standards set out in technical annexes to heat-treated milk exported to another Member State. 8. Inspections of milk production holdings 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 and the prescription related to heat-treatment.
(4) Deadline for implementation of the legislation in the Member States	1.1.1989
(5) Date of entry into force (if different from the above)	
(6) References	Official Journal L 226, 24.8.1985 Amending opinion — Official Journal L 151, 3.6.1989
(7) Follow-up work	Directive 89/384/EEC — Official Journal L 181, 20.6.1989 Council Directive of 20 June 1989 establishing the detailed procedures for carrying out checks to ensure that the freezing-point of untreated milk laid down in Annex A of Directive 85/397/EEC is complied with. On 14 May 1991 the Commission presented a proposal for a Council Decision laying down methods for the analysis and testing of heat-treated milk for direct human consumption (COM(91) 159 final).

The purpose of this proposal is to establish control measures to ensure that the standards laid down in Directive 85/397/EEC are met.

(8) Commission implementing measures

Decision 89/159/EEC — Official Journal L 59, 2.3.1989
Commission Decision of 21 February 1989 recognizing that Denmark applies to heat-treated milk intended for direct home consumption the microbiological standards laid down for step 2 in Directive 85/397/EEC.

Decision 89/165/EEC — Official Journal L 61, 4.3.1989
Commission Decision of 22 February 1989 recognizing that the United Kingdom applies to heat-treated milk intended for direct home consumption the microbiological standards laid down for step 2 in Directive 85/397/EEC.

Directive 89/362/EEC — Official Journal L 156, 8.6.1989
Commission Directive of 26 May 1989 on general conditions of hygiene in milk production holdings.

Decision 89/610/EEC — Official Journal L 351, 2.12.1989
Commission Decision of 14 November 1989 laying down the reference methods and the list of national reference laboratories for detecting residues.

Decision 91/180/EEC — Official Journal L 93, 13.4.1991
Commission Decision of 14 January 1991 laying down certain methods of analysis and testing of raw and heat-treated milk.

1. VETERINARY CONTROLS

1.28. Public health: heat-treated milk

(1) Objective	To harmonize the health rules on the production and placing on the market of heat-treated drinking milk by extending to national markets the rules on intra-Community trade laid down by Council Directive 85/397/EEC (summary 1.27).
(2) Proposal	Proposal for a Council Regulation adopting health rules for the production and placing on the market of heat-treated drinking milk.
(3) Contents	1. Drinking milk for sale in the Community must comply with the requirements of this Regulation and horizontal legislation on products of animal origin and food labelling. 2. Arranging of certain technical rules with particular reference to the transport of and checks on raw milk and heat-treated drinking milk. 3. The Regulation provides for derogations for plants having a small production. 4. Definition of the conditions which heat-treated drinking milk must satisfy before being allowed on to national markets. 5. Milk-treatment establishments and collection and standardization centres must be approved by the Member States. 6. Those establishments are to carry out checks on raw milk and heat-treated drinking milk to ensure that it conforms to the requirements of this Regulation. 7. The appropriate authority is to carry out checks to detect substances which are harmful or likely to make the consumption of milk dangerous or injurious to human health. 8. Tankers used for milk are to bear an indication that they may be used only for the transport of foodstuffs. 9. Veterinary and other competent experts from the Commission may carry out on-the-spot checks and inspections to ensure that establishments are complying with the Regulation. 10. The annexes to the Regulation may be amended by the Commission in the light of scientific and technological progress. 11. When adopted the Regulation will repeal Directive 85/397/EEC with effect from 1 January 1993.
(4) Opinion of the European Parliament	Parliament approved the Commission's proposal subject to certain amendments. The Commission accepted these amendments.
(5) Current status	The amended proposal is currently before the Council in view of its adoption.
(6) References	Commission proposal COM(89) 672 final — Official Journal C 84, 2.4.1990 Amended proposal COM(91) 425 final — Not yet published in the Official Journal European Parliament opinion — Official Journal C 183, 15.7.1991 Economic and Social Committee opinion — Not yet published in the Official Journal

1. VETERINARY CONTROLS

1.29. Public health: production and marketing of milk and milk-based products

(1) Objective

To lay down health rules applicable to the production and marketing of raw milk, milk for the manufacture of milk-based products and milk-based products.

(2) Proposal

Proposal for a Council Regulation laying down health rules for the production and marketing of raw milk, milk for the manufacture of milk-based products and milk-based products.

(3) Contents

1. The Regulation does not apply:
— to direct sales to the consumer;
— to certain partly or wholly dehydrated preserved milk for human consumption (Council Directive 76/118/EEC, published in Official Journal L 24, 30.1.1976);
— to certain lactoproteins (caseins and caseinates) intended for human consumption (Council Directive 83/417/EEC, published in Official Journal L 237, 26.8.1983);
— to heat-treated milk (summary 1.28).
2. Milk produced in the Community intended for human consumption will eventually have to meet the requirements of a single set of health standards.
3. The terminology used in the Regulation is defined and the standards that raw milk, milk for the manufacture of milk-based products and milk-based products must meet in order to guarantee protection of public health are laid down.
Special conditions are laid down for products made with raw milk, cheeses with traditional characteristics and cheeses with a long ripening period.
4. Regular inspection of production and processing locations should ensure that milk-based products are wholesome and able to move freely within the Community.
5. The Regulation does not cover certain operations on holdings and in processing establishments which supply the consumer direct.
6. The Standing Veterinary Committee will decide on the necessary rules of application. Where chemistry or technology is involved the Management Committee for Milk and Milk Products will be consulted.
7. It will be possible for dispensations to be granted for establishments with limited production.
8. Annexes setting out the animal health requirements in respect of raw milk, the standards for raw milk, for milk used in the manufacture of milk-based products, for milk-based products, and the labelling conditions.

(4) Opinion of the European Parliament

Parliament approved the Commission's proposal subject to certain amendments. The Commission accepted these amendments.

(5) Current status

The amended proposal is currently before the Council in view of its adoption.

(6) References	Commission proposal COM(89) 667 final Amended proposal COM(91) 420 final European Parliament opinion Economic and Social Committee opinion	 Official Journal C 84, 2.4.1990 Official Journal C 306, 26.11.1991 Official Journal C 183, 15.7.1991 Not yet published in the Official Journal

1. VETERINARY CONTROLS

1.30. Public health: production and marketing of egg products

(1) Objective	To contribute to the completion of the internal market by removing the obstacles to trade caused by differing national standards. Egg products are products which have been obtained from the egg, its various constituents or mixtures thereof, after removal of the shell and membranes, and which are intended for human consumption; they may be partly supplemented with other foodstuffs or additives; they may be liquid, concentrated, dried, crystallized, frozen, deep-frozen or coagulated.
(2) Community measures	Council Directive 89/437/EEC of 20 June 1989 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 marketing of egg products for direct human consumption or for use in the manufacture of foodstuffs. 2. Definitions include 'egg products', 'farm of production', 'broken eggs', etc. 3. Member States are required to comply with a number of similar requirements with respect to the manufacture, treatment, handling, packaging, storage and transport of egg products. Inspections must be carried out and samples taken. The results of 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 (summary 1.53). 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) Deadline for implementation of the legislation in the Member States	31.12.1991
(5) Date of entry into force (if different from the above)	
(6) References	Official Journal L 212, 22.7.1989

(7) Follow-up work

On 19 December 1991 the Council adopted a Directive amending Council Directive 89/437/EEC on hygiene and health problems regarding the production and the placing on the market of egg products (Directive 91/684/EEC, published in Official Journal L 376, 31.12.1991).
The purpose of this Directive is to amend the provisions on the detection of staphylococci in egg products and on storage temperatures for certain egg products.

(8) Commission implementing measures

1. VETERINARY CONTROLS

1.31. Public health: medical examination of personnel

(1) Objective	To improve hygiene in establishments where fresh meat, poultrymeat, and meat products are handled.
(2) Community measures	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 a Commission Decision. The certificate or guarantee would state that there is no medical impediment to such employment.
(4) Deadline for implementation of the legislation in the Member States	1.1.1986
(5) Date of entry into force (if different from the above)	
(6) References	Official Journal L 168, 28.6.1985
(7) Follow-up work	
(8) Commission implementing measures	

1. VETERINARY CONTROLS

1.32. 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 71/118/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	Parliament approved the proposals subject to amendments dealing more specifically with those personnel with suitable qualifications.
(5) Current status	The proposals are currently before the Council for examination and adoption.
(6) References	Commission proposals COM(81) 504 final — Official Journal C 262, 14.10.1981 European Parliament opinion — Official Journal C 267, 11.10.1982 Economic and Social Committee opinion — Official Journal C 112, 3.5.1982

1. VETERINARY CONTROLS

1.33. Public health: health rules for fresh meat and fees charged for the inspection thereof

(1) Objective	To extend the rules on health inspection for fresh meat intended for intra-Community trade to cover fresh meat intended for trade within a Member State.
(2) Community measures	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 January 1990, Member States shall ensure that all fresh meat produced in their territory for the domestic market is inspected in accordance with the inspection rules laid down in Council Directive 64/433/EEC (Official Journal 121, 29.7.1964) as amended by Regulation (EEC) No 3805/87 (Official Journal L 357, 19.12.1987). 2. Certain provisions of Directive 64/433/EEC do not apply to 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 Council Decision 88/408/EEC (Official Journal L 194, 22.7.1988).
(4) Deadline for implementation of the legislation in the Member States	1.1.1991 1.1.1993: Greece
(5) Date of entry into force (if different from the above)	
(6) References	Official Journal L 194, 22.7.1988
(7) Follow-up work	See summary 1.43 concerning ante-mortem and post-mortem health inspection rules for poultrymeat and the rules on qualifications, training and tasks of assistant inspectors.
(8) Commission implementing measures	

1. VETERINARY CONTROLS

1.34. Public health: health rules for the production and placing on the market of fresh meat

(1) Objective

To harmonize the health rules applicable to the production and placing on the market of fresh meat by extending the rules governing intra-Community trade laid down in Council Directive 64/433/EEC (Official Journal 121, 29.7.1964) to the domestic markets.

(2) Community measures

Council Directive 91/497/EEC of 29 July 1991 amending and consolidating Directive 64/433/EEC on health problems affecting intra-Community trade in fresh meat to extend it to the production and marketing of fresh meat.

(3) Contents

1. The Directive includes the proposal for a Council Regulation laying down the health rules for the production and placing on the market of fresh meat and the proposal for a Council Decision fixing the weight of male non-castrated pigs referred to by Council Directive 64/433/EEC. It consolidates Directive 64/433/EEC and on the basis of that consolidation adapts Council Directive 72/462/EEC (Official Journal L 302, 31.12.1972).
2. The Directive lays down the health conditions applicable to the production and placing on the market of fresh meat intended for human consumption from domestic bovine animals, pigs, sheep, goats and domestic solipeds. It does not apply to the cutting-up and storage of fresh meat in retail shops or on premises adjoining points of sale where cutting-up and storage is carried out exclusively for direct sale to the consumer on the premises.
3. Definitions of the terms 'meat', 'fresh meat', 'carcass', 'offal', 'establishment', 'official veterinarian', etc.
4. Provisions concerning health requirements for the placing on the market of fresh meat.
5. Provisions on requirements to be fulfilled by abattoirs from 1 January 1993.
6. Provisions on meat and animal carcasses declared unfit for human consumption by the official veterinarian.
7. Provisions on residue tests carried out on animals or their meat.
8. Each Member State must draw up a list of approved establishments and send it to the other Member States and the Commission. Establishments can only be approved if they comply with this Directive. The Member State will temporarily suspend approval if hygiene deficiencies are discovered. If such deficiencies are not rectified within a time-limit fixed by the Member States, the latter will withdraw approval.
9. Establishments must be inspected and supervised under the responsibility of the official veterinarian, who must have free access to all parts of the establishment concerned and, where there is doubt regarding the origin of meat or slaughtered animals, to the accounts records. He or she must also carry out regular analyses of the results of checks.
10. Member States must entrust to a central service or body the tasks of collecting and processing the results of the ante-mortem and post-

	mortem inspections carried out by the official veterinarian for the diagnosis of diseases transmissible to man. 11. Commission experts may also make on-site checks, in cooperation with the national authorities, and verify whether approved establishments are complying with the Directive. 12. Member States must take the administrative or penal measures necessary to penalize any infringement of Community veterinary legislation. 13. The Commission is to be assisted by the Standing Veterinary Committee.
(4) Deadline for implementation of the legislation in the Member States	1.1.1993
(5) Date of entry into force (if different from the above)	
(6) References	Official Journal L 268, 24.9.1991
(7) Follow-up work	
(8) Commission implementing measures	

1. VETERINARY CONTROLS

1.35. Public health: intra-Community trade in meat products

(1) Objective	To amend Council Directive 77/99/EEC (Official Journal L 26, 31.1.1977) in order to harmonize the rules applicable to meat products, tinned food and prepared meals, taking into account new scientific and technological developments.
(2) Community measures	Council Directive 88/658/EEC of 14 December 1988 amending Directive 77/99/EEC on health problems affecting intra-Community trade in meat products.
(3) Contents	1. The Directive lays down health requirements for meat products intended for intra-Community trade. 2. Definitions include 'meat', 'meat products', 'meat preparations', 'salting', 'curing' and 'treatment'. 3. Amended provisions on the general requirements and conditions to be met by meat products as regards preparation, packaging, marking and labelling, storage, transportation and inspection. 4. Commission veterinary experts of the Member States shall carry out regular on-the-spot inspections to ensure uniform application of the Directive.
(4) Deadline for implementation of the legislation in the Member States	1.7.1990 31.12.1992: Greece
(5) Date of entry into force (if different from the above)	
(6) References	Official Journal L 382, 31.12.1988
(7) Follow-up work	
(8) Commission implementing measures	

1. VETERINARY CONTROLS

1.36. Public health: production and placing on the market of meat products

(1) Objective	To harmonize the health rules applicable to the production and placing on the market of meat products by extending the rules governing intra-Community trade laid down in Council Directive 77/99/EEC to domestic trade (Official Journal L 26, 31.1.1977).
(2) Proposal	Proposal for a Council Regulation laying down the health rules for the production and placing on the market of meat products.
(3) Contents	1. Definitions of the terms 'meat products', 'establishment', 'competent authority', etc. 2. The Regulation lays down the health conditions that must be met by meat products placed on the Community market. 3. Each Member State must draw up a list of approved establishments and send it to the other Member States and the Commission. An establishment will be approved only if it complies with the Regulation. Member States will withdraw approval if the conditions for approval cease to be met. 4. Approved establishments must be inspected and supervised by the competent authority, which must have free access to them in order to ensure that the Regulation is being complied with. 5. Commission experts are required to make on-the-spot checks and verify whether the establishments are complying with the Regulation. 6. The Commission will be assisted by the Standing Veterinary Committee. 7. The Regulation provides that derogations may be granted in favour of establishments with limited production. 8. The Regulation repeals and replaces Directive 77/99/EEC. However, the implementing rules adopted under that Directive continue to apply to this Regulation. 9. The annexes contain the general and specific conditions for the approval of establishments and provisions on the hygiene of staff, premises, equipment and instruments, specific requirements concerning hermetically sealed containers, etc.
(4) Opinion of the European Parliament	Parliament approved the Commission's proposal subject to certain amendments. The Commission accepted some of these amendments.
(5) Current status	The amended proposal is currently before the Council for adoption.
(6) References	Commission proposal COM(89) 669 final — Official Journal C 84, 2.4.1990 Amended proposal COM(91) 375 final — Not yet published in the Official Journal European Parliament opinion — Official Journal C 240, 16.9.1991 Economic and Social Committee opinion — Official Journal C 332, 31.12.1990

1. VETERINARY CONTROLS

1.37. 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; — hygiene rules for intra-Community trade in sliced offal; — rules for possible additional requirements for ante-mortem and post-mortem inspection.
(2) Community measures	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 other than bovine livers sliced in an approved cutting plant may not enter into intra-Community trade. The Council may extend these rules to include livers of animals of other species. 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, fresh meat from treated animals may not enter into intra-Community trade. 4. A central body will collect and use the information gathered from post-mortem and ante-mortem inspections carried out by the official veterinarian on cases where diseases have been diagnosed which are transferable to humans. Where such diseases are diagnosed, the results of the specific case are to be transmitted as soon as possible to the competent veterinary authorities responsible for the herd from which the animals came. 5. New hygiene requirements, e.g. ceilings of slaughterhouses must be kept clean and be easily cleaned. 6. Amendments on cutting, de-boning and slicing bovine livers, which must be carried out 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, e.g. 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. The Council shall review the requirements for ante-mortem and post-mortem inspection, accompanied where necessary by proposals on alternative inspection methods.
(4) Deadline for implementation of the legislation in the Member States	1.1.1989
(5) Date of entry into force (if different from the above)	

(6) References

(7) Follow-up work

(8) Commission implementing measures

Official Journal L 124, 18.5.1988

1. VETERINARY CONTROLS

1.38. Public health: imports of meat products from third countries

(1) Objective

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

(2) Community measures

Council Directive 89/227/EEC of 21 March 1989 amending Directives 72/462/EEC and 77/99/EEC to take account of the introduction of public health and animal health rules which are to govern imports 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 and gamemeat.
2. Selection of establishments authorized to export to the Community. An establishment may be authorized only if it is situated in a third country included in the list of countries from which imports are authorized by the Member States or it has been officially approved by the competent authorities of that country for export to the Community and it complies with the Directive.
3. Animal health conditions for the authorization of imports of meat products, e.g. the meat products must have been produced from fresh meat meeting the requirements laid down in the Directive; products originating in third countries which are not or are no longer authorized may not be refused for animal health reasons if they meet the requirements laid down in the Directive.
4. In order to ensure public health, imports will be refused unless the meat products meet the following requirements:
— they were produced in authorized establishments;
— they were produced in an establishment complying with Directive 77/99/EEC of the Council (Official Journal L 26, 31.1.1977);
— they were produced under hygiene conditions meeting the requirements of Directive 77/99/EEC;
— they 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) Deadline for implementation of the legislation in the Member States

30.6.1990

(5) Date of entry into force (if different from the above)

(6) References

Official Journal L 93, 6.4.1989

(7) Follow-up work

Before 1 January 1990, the Council shall review these provisions on the basis of a Commission report.

(8) Commission implementing measures

Decision 90/152/EEC — Official Journal L 81, 28.3.1990
Commission Decision of 22 March 1990 amending Decision 89/15/EEC on the importation of live animals and fresh meat from certain third countries.

Decision 90/164/EEC — Official Journal L 91, 6.4.1990
Commission Decision of 28 March 1990 amending Decision 90/135/EEC relating to the plans of certain third countries concerning examination of fresh meat for residues of substances other than those having a hormonal action.

Decision 91/449/EEC — Official Journal L 240, 29.8.1991
Commission Decision of 26 July 1991 laying down the specimen animal health certificates in respect of meat products imported from third countries. The aim of the Decision is to introduce health certification for the import of meat products from third countries.

1. VETERINARY CONTROLS

1.39. Public health: minced meat, meat in small pieces and meat preparations

(1) Objective	To harmonize national rules on the production of and the trade in these products as well as the provisions of Council Directives 64/433/EEC (Official Journal 121, 29.7.1964), 71/118/EEC (Official Journal L 55, 8.3.1971) and 72/462/EEC (Official Journal L 302, 31.12.1972).
(2) Community measures	Council Directive 88/657/EEC of 14 December 1988 laying down the requirements for the production of and the 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 lays down the requirements to be met for the production of and intra-Community trade in minced meat, meat in pieces of less than 100 grams and meat preparations intended for direct human consumption or for industry. 2. Definitions of 'minced meat', 'meat in pieces of less than 100 grams' and 'meat preparations', 'seasonings', etc. 3. Member States are required to ensure that such meat preparations sent to another Member State comply with the conditions laid down in the Directive. For example, such meat must have been prepared from fresh meat in an approved cutting plant. It must have been prepared, packaged, stored and inspected 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 the preparation, packaging, inspection and transportation requirements of the Directive as laid out in the annexes. 6. Member States may authorize imports of meat in small pieces of less than 100 grams from a third country only if they comply with the Directive. 7. Annexes containing required conditions for the production of minced meat, inspection and microbiological testing, packaging, and transportation.
(4) Deadline for implementation of the legislation in the Member States	1.1.1992
(5) Date of entry into force (if different from the above)	
(6) References	Official Journal L 382, 31.12.1988
(7) Follow-up work	The Council, by 1 January 1991, must re-examine the indications on microbiological standards in Annex 2 of the Directive in light of a report from the Commission.

(8) Commission implementing measures	Decision 89/610/EEC — Official Journal L 351, 2.12.1989 Commission Decision of 14 November 1989 laying down the reference methods and the list of national reference laboratories for detecting residues.

1. VETERINARY CONTROLS

1.40. Public health: minced meat, meat preparations and comminuted meat

(1) Objective	To reconcile the need for the free movement of animal products with that for the protection of public health. To harmonize the health rules applicable to minced meat, meat preparations and other comminuted meat.
(2) Proposal	Proposal for a Council Regulation laying down the health rules for the production and placing on the market of minced meat, meat preparations and comminuted meat for industrial use.
(3) Contents	1. Definitions of the terms 'minced meat', 'meat preparations', 'seasoning', 'foodstuffs', 'establishment', etc. 2. This Regulation defines the conditions that must be met by minced meat, meat preparations and comminuted meat for industrial use. 3. Each Member State is to draw up a list of establishments manufacturing minced meat, meat preparations and comminuted meat for industrial use. The list is to be forwarded to the other Member States and the Commission. Member States may include establishments in the list only if they are sure that the establishments satisfy the conditions laid down in the Regulation. 4. Establishments will be inspected and supervised on the responsibility of the competent authority which must at all times have free access to all parts of the establishments in order to ensure that the Regulation is being complied with. 5. Veterinary experts from the Commission shall make on-the-spot checks. 6. The Commission will be assisted by the Standing Veterinary Committee. 7. When it is adopted the Regulation will repeal and replace Directive 88/657/EEC (summary 1.39). 8. Annex I lays down the special conditions for the approval of establishments producing minced meat, meat preparations and comminuted meat for industrial use, and the control procedures. 9. Annex II sets out the microbiological standards.
(4) Opinion of the European Parliament	Parliament approved the Commission's proposal subject to certain amendments. The Commission accepted some of these amendments.
(5) Current status	The amended proposal is currently before the Council for adoption.
(6) References	Commission proposal COM(89) 671 final — Official Journal C 84, 2.4.1990 Amended proposal COM(91) 374 final — Official Journal C 288, 6.11.1991 European Parliament opinion — Official Journal C 183, 15.7.1991 Economic and Social Committee opinion — Official Journal C 225, 10.9.1990

1. VETERINARY CONTROLS

1.41. Public health: fresh poultrymeat (intra-Community trade and importation)

(1) Objective

The objective of the Directive is twofold: first to harmonize the health rules governing intra-Community trade in fresh poultrymeat and fresh meat of reared gamebirds, and second to define a Community regime for imports from third countries.

(2) Community measures

Council Directive 91/494/EEC of 26 June 1991 on animal health conditions governing intra-Community trade and imports from third countries of fresh poultrymeat.

(3) Contents

1. Definitions of the terms 'meat' and 'fresh meat'.
2. To be accepted for intra-Community trade, fresh meat must have been obtained from poultry which:
— has remained in the Community since hatching or has been imported from third countries in accordance with the Directive on animal health conditions governing intra-Community trade in and imports from third countries of poultry and hatching eggs (summary 1.18). Until 31 December 1992, poultrymeat destined for Member States whose status has been recognized in accordance with the said Directive must come from poultry which has not been vaccinated against Newcastle disease using an attenuated live vaccine during the 30 days preceding slaughter;
— comes from a holding which has not been placed under animal health restrictions in connection with a poultry disease and is not situated in an area infected with avian influenza or Newcastle disease;
— has not been in contact, during transport to the slaughterhouse, with birds infected with avian influenza or Newcastle disease;
— comes from slaughterhouses in which no case of avian influenza or Newcastle disease has been recorded;
— is marked and accompanied by a health certificate.
Any fresh meat suspected of contamination at the slaughterhouse, cutting plant or storage depot, or during transport, must be excluded from trade.
3. Exempted are national controls governing meat:
— contained in the personal luggage of travellers and intended for their personal consumption;
— in small consignments to private individuals provided that the said consignments are not of a commercial nature;
— for consumption by the crew and passengers on board means of transport operating internationally.
4. Fresh poultrymeat must bear a health mark.
5. Commission veterinary experts may, to the extent necessary, carry out on-the-spot inspections.
6. Fresh poultrymeat imported into the Community must come from third countries included in a list drawn up by the Commission. The decision as to whether a third country or part thereof may be included in the list is based, in particular, on the state of health of the poultry, the local environmental health situation, the regularity and rapidity of the supply of information from the country concerned on the existence of contagious animal diseases in its territory, the rules of the country

	on the prevention and control of animal disease, the structure of the veterinary service and the guarantees the country can give with regard to compliance with the Directive, that country's legislation on the use of banned substances, in particular legislation concerning the prohibition or authorization of substances, their distribution, placing on the market and the rules on administering and controlling them. Fresh poultrymeat must come from countries free of avian influenza and Newcastle disease. 7. Fresh poultrymeat must be accompanied by a certificate made out by an official veterinarian of the exporting third country.
(4) Deadline for implementation of the legislation in the Member States	1.5.1992
(5) Date of entry into force (if different from the above)	
(6) References	Official Journal L 268, 24.9.1991
(7) Follow-up work	In connection with the proposals for completing the internal market, this Directive will be reviewed by the Council before 31 December 1992, acting by a qualified majority on a proposal from the Commission.
(8) Commission implementing measures	

1. VETERINARY CONTROLS

1.42. Public health: fresh poultrymeat (production and marketing)

(1) Objective

To harmonize the health rules on the production and marketing of fresh poultrymeat by extending to national markets the rules on trade laid down by Council Directive 71/118/EEC (Official Journal L 55, 8.3.1971).

(2) Proposal

Proposal for a Council Regulation (EEC) laying down health rules for the production and marketing of fresh poultrymeat.

(3) Contents

1. Health rules on the production and marketing of fresh poultrymeat for human consumption, not applying to cutting and storage in retail shops or to fresh meat for direct supply to the final consumer.
2. Definitions of 'poultrymeat', 'fresh poultrymeat', 'carcass', etc.
3. Fresh poultrymeat to be marketed must meet certain requirements, e.g. carcasses and offal must be obtained in an approved and supervised slaughterhouse, be inspected by an official veterinarian and be handled under satisfactory hygiene conditions.
4. Commission veterinary experts will be required to make on-the-spot checks in order to monitor the application of this Regulation.
5. Each Member State will draw up a list of its approved establishments (see Annex).
6. The Regulation will repeal and replace Directive 71/118/EEC.
7. Annexes containing general conditions for approval of establishments, professional requirements for assistants, and two model health attestations, for poultry transported from holding to slaughterhouse and for duck and goose carcasses raised for *foie gras* and transported to a cutting plant.

(4) Opinion of the European Parliament

Parliament approved the Commission's proposal subject to certain amendments. The Commission accepted some of these amendments.

(5) Current status

The amended proposal is currently before the Council in view of its adoption.

(6) References

Commission proposal COM(89) 668 final	Official Journal C 84, 2.4.1990
Amended proposal COM(91) 381 final	Official Journal C 276, 23.10.1991
Amending opinion	Official Journal C 313, 4.12.1991
European Parliament opinion	Official Journal C 183, 15.7.1991
Economic and Social Committee opinion	Not yet published in the Official Journal

1. VETERINARY CONTROLS

1.43. 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 measures	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. The operator or proprietor of the establishment (slaughterhouse, cutting plant) or his representative must conduct a regular check on the general hygiene of conditions of production in his establishment. The check includes microbiological controls on utensils, fittings and machinery at all stages of production and, if necessary, products. 2. The operator or proprietor must be in a position, upon request from the official service, to inform the official veterinarian or the Commission's veterinary experts of the nature, frequency and results of the controls conducted to this end, together with the name of the investigating laboratory if need be. 3. The results of these analyses will be written up in a report, the conclusions and recommendations of which will be notified to the operator, who will rectify the shortcomings noted with a view to improving hygiene.
(4) Deadline for implementation of the legislation in the Member States	Fresh meat: within six months of the adoption of a code of good hygiene practice. This code has yet to be drawn up. Poultrymeat: date to be fixed by the Council.
(5) Date of entry into force (if different from the above)	
(6) References	Official Journal L 168, 28.6.1985
(7) Follow-up work	
(8) Commission implementing measures	

1. VETERINARY CONTROLS

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

(1) Objective	To facilitate the importation of glands and other organs, including blood, for the pharmaceutical industry.
(2) Community measures	Council Directive 91/266/EEC of 21 May 1991 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, swine, sheep and goats, fresh meat or meat products from third countries.
(3) Contents	1. The Directive, which is based on Article 43 of the Treaty, follows the annulment by the Court of Justice of Council Directive 87/64/EEC (Official Journal L 34, 5.2.1987) which was based on Articles 100 and 113. 2. Provisions enabling the Member States until 31 December 1996 to legislate separately in respect of trade in and imports from non-member countries of glands and organs, including blood, with a view to their processing into pharmaceutical products. 3. The Council, on the basis of a Commission report and prior to 1 July 1995, will re-examine certain derogations.
(4) Deadline for implementation of the legislation in the Member States	1.1.1988
(5) Date of entry into force (if different from the above)	
(6) References	Official Journal L 134, 29.5.1991
(7) Follow-up work	
(8) Commission implementing measures	

1. VETERINARY CONTROLS

1.45. Public health: animal fat for human consumption

(1) Objective	To harmonize the health rules applicable to the production and marketing of melted animal fat and other products derived from rendering.
(2) Proposal	Proposal for a Council Regulation (EEC) laying down health rules for the production and placing on the market of melted animal fat, greases and by-products of rendering for human consumption.
(3) Contents	1. The Regulation covers the production and marketing of fat and by-products of rendering for human consumption. 2. Melted fat, greases and by-products of rendering must be prepared in establishments complying with the standards laid down in the annexes. The establishments are inspected by the competent authorities. 3. Inspections will be carried out by Commission veterinary experts to ensure that the Regulation is applied.
(4) Opinion of the European Parliament	The Parliament approved the proposal without amendments.
(5) Current status	The proposal is before the Council for adoption.
(6) References	Commission proposal COM(89) 490 final — Official Journal C 327, 30.12.1989 European Parliament opinion — Official Journal C 113, 7.5.1990 Economic and Social Committee opinion — Official Journal C 168, 10.7.1990

1. VETERINARY CONTROLS

1.46. Public health: products of animal origin

(1) Objective	To lay down general and specific health rules for the products of animal origin.
(2) Proposal	Proposal for a Council Regulation laying down general health rules for the production and placing on the market of products of animal origin and specific health rules for certain products of animal origin.
(3) Contents	1. The Regulation lays down: — general health rules for the production and placing on the market of products of animal origin; — specific health rules for the production and placing on the market of products of animal origin which are not yet covered by Community health rules. 2. Definitions of the terms 'products of animal origin', 'animal', 'treatment', etc. 3. General health conditions for the marketing and use of products of animal origin: products must be produced under strict hygiene conditions in accordance with certain standards. 4. Specific health conditions for products of animal origin which are not covered by specific Community rules: products must be produced at approved establishments, inspected, packed, labelled, transported and stored in accordance with the provisions of the Regulation. 5. Inspections will be carried out by the Commission veterinary inspectors to ensure that the Regulation is applied. 6. Annexes containing general requirements for establishments and cold stores, hygiene requirements for establishments, equipment and staff of establishments, health control and supervision of production, wrapping and packaging, marking, storage and transport. 7. The Commission will be assisted by the Standing Veterinary Committee for the adoption of implementing measures.
(4) Opinion of the European Parliament	Parliament approved the proposal without amendments.
(5) Current status	The proposal is before the Council for adoption.
(6) References	Commission proposal COM(89) 492 final — Official Journal C 327, 30.12.1989 European Parliament opinion — Official Journal C 113, 7.5.1990 Economic and Social Committee opinion — Official Journal C 124, 21.5.1990

1. VETERINARY CONTROLS

1.47. Public health: products of animal origin (derogations for fresh meat)

(1) Objective

To establish a scheme for granting temporary and limited derogations to take account of local situations and prevent the closure of establishments which will be unable, by 1 January 1993, to comply with the specific rules laid down.

(2) Community measures

Council Directive 91/498/EEC of 29 July 1991 regarding the conditions for granting temporary and limited derogations from specific Community health rules on the production and marketing of fresh meat.

(3) Contents

1. From January 1 1996, all establishments must comply with the requirements of Council Directive 64/433/EEC (Official Journal 121, 29.7.1964). Meat from such establishments must bear the health mark provided for in Annex I to Directive 64/433/EEC.
2. Until 31 December 1995, establishments which have not been judged to comply with the requirements laid down by Directive 64/433/EEC may derogate from some of the requirements laid down in paragraphs 1 to 13 of Annex I to that Directive provided that meat from such establishments bears the national mark. Such derogations may be granted only to establishments which have, before 1 April 1992, submitted an application for a derogation to the relevant national authority.
3. National approval of establishments which have not submitted applications for a derogation before 1 April 1992 or whose applications have been refused by the Member State concerned must be withdrawn before 1 January 1993.
4. Member States must submit to the Commission before 1 July 1992 a list of the establishments for which it is proposed to grant a derogation. This list must specify the type and duration of the derogations envisaged, the nature of the checks made on meat from the establishment and the staff responsible for carrying out those checks. The Commission will examine and, if necessary, publish the list of establishments which have been granted a derogation.
5. Until 31 December 1997, the Hellenic Republic may continue, in less-favoured sparsely populated areas the slaughtering of sheep and goats which, from 15 February to 15 May, is carried out in premises which do not satisfy the requirements of Annexes I and II to Directive 64/433/EEC. It may also derogate with respect to the requirement for hot water from the provisions of Annex II, point 2(a) to that Directive.
6. The Hellenic Republic must ensure that meat obtained under this derogation can be placed on the market only in Greece and only after it has undergone a post-mortem inspection by an official veterinarian and has received the health mark.
7. The Federal Republic of German may obtain a further period for establishments situated in the *Länder* of the former German Democratic Republic within the framework of current restructuring plans.

(4) Deadline for implementation of the legislation in the Member States

1.1.1993
1.1.1992: Article 2, paragraph 2

(5) Date of entry into force (if different from the above)	
(6) References	Official Journal L 268, 24.9.1991
(7) Follow-up work	Temporary derogations for other products of animal origin are still to be adopted by the Council.
(8) Commission implementing measures	

1. VETERINARY CONTROLS

1.48. Public health: production and marketing of fishery products

(1) Objective	To set uniform health standards to be applied to the production and marketing of fishery products in order to eliminate health barriers to trade.
(2) Community measures	Council Directive 91/493/EEC of 22 July 1991 laying down the health conditions for the production and the placing on the market of fishery products.
(3) Contents	1. Definitions of the terms 'fishery products', 'aquaculture products', 'fresh products', etc. 2. Marketing of fishery products caught wild is subject to certain requirements. These products must have been caught, handled, packed, prepared, processed, frozen, defrosted or stored in accordance with the requirements set out in the annexes to the Directive. 3. Fishery products which are to be marketed live must at all times be kept under the most suitable survival conditions. 4. Certain species that are poisonous or contain biotoxins may not be marketed. 5. Fishery products may not be handled except in factory ships or establishments conforming to the standards laid down in the annexes. Establishments and factory ships are to be inspected by the competent authorities. 6. Commission experts may carry out inspections and checks on authorized establishments to ensure that the Directive is being applied. 7. The provisions applied to imports of fishery products from outside the Community must be at least equivalent to those applying to the marketing of Community products. 8. Annexes setting out requirements for factory ships during and after landing, for on-shore establishments, for the handling of fishery products on shore, for health control and supervision of production and for wrapping, packaging, identification, storage and transport of fishery products; points of Annex I for which derogations may be granted and conditions applicable to such derogations. 9. When finally adopted Directive 91/493/EEC includes the proposal for a Council Regulation laying down health safeguards regarding nematodes.
(4) Deadline for implementation of the legislation in the Member States	1.1.1993
(5) Date of entry into force (if different from the above)	
(6) References	Official Journal L 268, 24.9.1991

(7) Follow-up work	The provisions of this Directive will be reviewed before 1 January 1998 by the Council, acting on proposals from the Commission, on the basis of experience gained.
(8) Commission implementing measures	

1. VETERINARY CONTROLS

1.49. Public health: production and marketing of molluscs

(1) Objective	To set health standards for the production and marketing of live bivalve molluscs (mussels, oysters, carpet shells, etc.) which, because of the way in which they are produced and consumed, may be a real danger to human health.
(2) Community measures	Council Directive 91/492/EEC of 15 July 1991 laying down the health conditions for the production and the placing on the market of live bivalve molluscs.
(3) Contents	1. Definitions of 'bivalve molluscs', 'clean sea-water', 'production area', etc. 2. Marketing of live bivalve molluscs for direct human consumption is made subject to certain requirements, e.g. they must have been harvested, transported and prepared for marketing hygienically or wrapped in accordance with the requirements set out in the annexes to the Directive. 3. Live bivalve molluscs may not be prepared for marketing except in establishments meeting the standards set out in the annexes. Establishments are to be inspected by the competent authorities. 4. Commission experts may carry out inspections in collaboration with the competent authorities of the Member States to ensure that the Directive is being applied. 5. The provisions applied to importation of live bivalve molluscs from non-member countries must be equivalent to those on the production and marketing of Community products. 6. Annexes setting out requirements for production areas, standards for harvesting and transportation of lots to consignment centres or purification plants, relaying areas or processing establishments; requirements for relaying of live bivalve molluscs, approval of consignment centres or purification plants; quality requirements for live bivalve molluscs themselves, requirements on public health control and supervision of production, and requirements on wrapping, preservation, storage, transport from consignment centres and marking of consignments.
(4) Deadline for implementation of the legislation in the Member States	1.1.1993
(5) Date of entry into force (if different from the above)	
(6) References	Official Journal L 268, 24.9.1991

(7) Follow-up work	Before 1 January 1998 the provisions of the Directive will be reviewed by the Council which will take a decision on the Commission proposals based on experience gained.
(8) Commission implementing measures	

1. VETERINARY CONTROLS

1.50. Public health: conditions governing the preparation, placing on the market and use of medicated animal feedingstuffs

(1) Objective	To protect public health by laying down the conditions for the preparation, placing on the market and use of medicated feedingstuffs and the conditions governing intra-Community trade in such products.
(2) Community measures	Council Directive 90/167/EEC of 26 March 1990 laying down the conditions governing the preparation, placing on the market and use 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 the terms 'authorized medicated pre-mix' and 'placing on the market'. 3. Manufacture of medicated feedingstuffs: Member States are required to ensure that they are manufactured only under specified conditions, e.g. the manufacturer must have premises which have been previously approved by the competent national authority, technical equipment and suitable and adequate storage and inspection facilities. 4. Packaging and labelling requirements. 5. Restrictions on the marketing and supply of medicated feedingstuffs, e.g. 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.
(4) Deadline for implementation of the legislation in the Member States	Member States must bring into force the laws, regulations and administrative provisions necessary to comply: — with the requirements of Article 11(2) on the date on which they must conform with the Community rules on the protection of feedingstuffs against pathogenic agents (summary 1.51) but at the latest by 31 December 1992; — by 1 October 1991, with the other provisions of this Directive.
(5) Date of entry into force (if different from the above)	
(6) References	Official Journal L 92, 7.4.1990
(7) Follow-up work	
(8) Commission implementing measures	

1. VETERINARY CONTROLS

1.51. Public health: to protect animal feedingstuffs against pathogens

(1) Objective	To lay down animal and public health rules for the disposal and processing of animal waste in order to destroy any pathogens it may contain, and for the production of animal feedingstuffs to ensure that they are pathogen-free.
(2) Community measures	Council Directive 90/667/EEC of 27 November 1990 amending Directive 90/425/EEC laying down the veterinary rules for the disposal and processing of animal waste, for its placing on the market and for the prevention of pathogens in feedingstuffs of animal origin or containing fish.
(3) Contents	1. The Directive lays down rules for the disposal and processing of animal waste, the production of feedingstuffs and the marketing of slaughter by-products. 2. Definitions of the terms 'animal waste', 'low-risk materials', etc. 3. Conditions for the approval of processing plants and requirements as regards treatment, processing, destruction, incineration and burial of 'high-risk' animal waste. 4. Conditions for the approval of processing plants and establishments using 'low-risk' animal waste for the preparation of pet food, pharmaceuticals or technical products. 5. Rules on the microbiological inspection of feedingstuffs. 6. The Commission will be assisted by the Standing Veterinary Committee for the adoption of implementing procedures. 7. Annexes containing hygiene requirements for the collection and transport of animal waste, hygiene requirements for processing plants, requirements as regards the registration of establishments producing pet food, pharmaceuticals or technical products.
(4) Deadline for implementation of the legislation in the Member States	31.12.1991
(5) Date of entry into force (if different from the above)	
(6) References	Official Journal L 363, 27.12.1990
(7) Follow-up work	On 4 December 1990, the Council adopted a Commission proposal of August 1990 on the transitional measures applicable in the new *Länder* of the Federal Republic of Germany in the light of German unification.
(8) Commission implementing measures	

1. VETERINARY CONTROLS

1.52. Public health: marketing of compound feedingstuffs

(1) Objective

To remove barriers to the free movement of compound feedingstuffs by abolishing the derogations authorized under Directive 79/373/EEC (Official Journal L 86, 6.4.1979) relating principally to labelling and ingredients.

(2) Community measures

Council Directive 90/44/EEC of 22 January 1990 amending Directive 79/373/EEC on the marketing of compound feedingstuffs.

(3) Contents

1. Compound feedingstuffs may be marketed only if they display visibly, clearly and indelibly certain particulars, including:
— the correct description of the feedingstuff, e.g. 'complete feedingstuff', 'complementary feedingstuff';
— the species of animal for which the compound feedingstuff is intended;
— the precise purpose;
— the directions for use.
2. Feed manufacturers may provide additional information, such as the analytical constituents, on condition that such information:
— does not suggest the presence of analytical constituents whose declaration is not authorized by the Directive;
— does not mislead the user;
— does not refer to properties relating to the prevention or treatment of disease;
— relates to objective or quantifiable factors;
— is separated from the particulars whose declaration is obligatory under the Directive.
3. The system of labelling established by the new rules includes:
— a list of the information which must be supplied to the stockfarmer; and
— a list of the additional statements which the manufacturer is authorized to give on a purely voluntary basis.
These two categories of information must be shown, in the space provided for that purpose, on the packaging, on the container or on the label attached to the feedingstuff.
The 'compulsory' particulars to be included in labelling include:
— the exact description of the type of feedingstuff, e.g. 'complete feedingstuff', 'complementary feedingstuff', etc.;
— the species of animal for which it is intended;
— directions for use;
— the minimum storage life of the feedingstuff;
— the ingredients;
— where appropriate, the analytical constitutents (protein, fibre, etc.) provided for in the Annex to the Directive.
The 'optional' particulars include:
— the identification mark or trade mark of the person responsible for the labelling particulars;
— the name of the manufacturer if this is not the person responsible for the labelling particulars;

— the date of manufacture, to be expressed in terms of a period calculated from the minimum storage life expiry date.

The minimum storage life must be given by the following indications:

— 'use before...' followed by the day, month and year in the case of microbiologically highly perishable feedingstuffs; or

— 'best before...' followed by the month and year in the case of other feedingstuffs.

In the case of pet food, the nature of the various ingredients used may be accompanied by an indication of the amount contained, in descending order by weight, whereas in the case of feedingstuffs intended for production animals, merely an indication of the nature of the ingredients is permitted.

Outside the space reserved for the 'compulsory' or 'optional' particulars, the manufacturer may also provide other information provided that this:

— does not indicate the presence of analytical constituents other than those whose declaration is provided for in the Directive;

— does not mislead the user;

— does not claim that the feedingstuff will prevent, treat or cure a disease;

— relates to objective or quantifiable factors;

— is clearly separated from the other particulars provided for in the Directive.

4. The general provisions to be observed in the marketing of feedingstuffs are set out in the Annex to the Directive.

5. List of ingredients used in the feedingstuffs; and the declaration of analytical constituents (proteins, etc.) listed in Part B of the Annex to the Directive.

(4) Deadline for implementation of the legislation in the Member States

22.1.1992

(5) Date of entry into force (if different from the above)

(6) References

Official Journal L 27, 31.1.1990

(7) Follow-up work

On 19 December 1991 the Council adopted a Directive implementing the amendment of Directive 90/44/EEC amending Directive 79/373/EEC on the marketing of compound feedingstuffs for animals (Directive 91/681/EEC, published in Official Journal L 376, 31.12.1991).

The Directive will allow manufacturers a derogation from the provisions of Directive 90/44/EEC until 31 December 1992 on condition that the compound feedingstuffs have been manufactured before the date on which the new labelling system comes into force, i.e. 22 January 1992.

(8) Commission implementing measures

Decision 91/516/EEC — Official Journal L 281, 9.10.1991

Commission Decision of 9 September 1991 establishing a list of ingredients whose use is prohibited in compound feedingstuffs.

Date of entry into force: 22.1.1992.

1. VETERINARY CONTROLS

1.53. Public and animal health: veterinary checks in intra-Community trade for most animal products

(1) Objective

This Directive abolishes veterinary checks at internal frontiers, reinforces checks at the point of origin and arranges for checks on arrival at destination. It establishes new protective measures and lays down certain rules for products from non-member countries.

(2) Community measures

Council Directive 89/662/EEC of 11 December 1989 concerning veterinary checks in intra-Community trade with a view to the completion of the internal market.

(3) Contents

1. This Directive applies to the animal products covered by the Directives listed in Annex A or by Article 14.
2. Definitions include 'veterinary check', 'trade', 'establishment', 'competent authority' and 'official veterinarian'.
3. The Directive lays down detailed rules governing checks at point of origin. The checks to be made by establishments of origin and the competent authorities are reinforced. Procedures for optional imports are defined. The consigning Member State must take the necessary measures to ensure compliance with veterinary requirements and to impose penalties for infringements.
4. Checks on arrival at destination are to be made by means of non-discriminatory spot checks; where there are grounds for suspecting an infringement, checks may be made during transportation. The rules to be followed by consignees, the procedures governing checks carried out at points of entry into the Community of products from non-member countries and the procedures to be applied in cases where a check reveals an irregularity or a serious threat to animal or human health are laid down.
5. Protective measures are provided for. The Member State of origin is initially responsible for these measures. The rules to be observed by the Member State of destination are laid down. The Commission may take action.
6. Amendment of Council Directives 64/433/EEC (Official Journal 121, 29.7.1964), 71/118/EEC (Official Journal L 55, 8.3.1971), 72/461/EEC and 72/462/EEC (Official Journal L 302, 31.12.1972), 77/99/EEC (Official Journal L 26, 31.1.1977), 80/215/EEC (Official Journal L 47, 21.2.1980), 85/397/EEC (summary 1.27), 88/657/EEC (summary 1.39) and 89/437/EEC (Official Journal L 212, 22.7.1989).
7. Member States must submit to the Commission a programme of national measures to be implemented to attain the objectives of the Directive.
8. Transitional measures are adopted which are to apply until 31 December 1992: these comprise documentary checks during transportation on meat, products derived therefrom and products imported from non-member countries.

(4) Deadline for implementation of the legislation in the Member States

31.12.1991
31.12.1992: Greece
However, in the case of Article 9 (protective measures), the deadline is two months after the date of notification of Council Directive 90/425/EEC (summary 1.54).

(5) Date of entry into force (if different from the above)	
(6) References	Official Journal L 395, 30.12.1989
(7) Follow-up work	The Council, in accordance with the commitment taken in December 1989 at the time of the adoption of Council Directive 89/662/EEC, has adopted a Directive concerning veterinary and zootechnical checks applicable in intra-Community trade in certain live animals and products with a view to the completion of the internal market (Council Directive 90/425/EEC — summary 1.54). Furthermore, on 10 December 1990 the Council adopted rules on veterinary checks at the Community's external frontiers (Council Directive 90/675/EEC — summary 1.55). In addition, Directive 89/662/EEC has been amended by Council Directive 91/496/EEC (summary 1.56).
(8) Commission implementing measures	Decision 90/262/EEC — Official Journal L 149, 13.6.1990 Commission Decision of 5 June 1990 amending Decision 90/135/EEC relating to the plans of certain third countries concerning examination of fresh meat for residues of substances other than those having a hormonal action. Decision 90/338/EEC — Official Journal L 162, 28.6.1990 Commission Decision of 14 June 1990 amending Decision 89/15/EEC on the importation of live animals and fresh meat from certain third countries. Decision 91/654/EEC — Official Journal L 350, 19.12.1991 Commission Decision of 12 December 1991 concerning certain protective measures on molluscs and shellfish coming from the United Kingdom.

1. VETERINARY CONTROLS

1.54. Public and animal health: veterinary and zootechnical checks in intra-Community trade in certain live animals and products

(1) Objective

To eliminate veterinary and zootechnical checks at the Community's internal frontiers. The Directive reinforces the checks to be carried out at the place of dispatch and of destination.

(2) Community measures

Council Directive 90/425/EEC of 26 June 1990 concerning veterinary and zootechnical checks applicable in intra-Community trade in certain live animals and products with a view to the completion of the internal market.

(3) Contents

1. The Directive applies to live animals and the products referred to in Annexes A and B.
2. Definitions are given of 'veterinary check', 'zootechnical check', 'trade', 'holding', 'centre or organization', 'competent authority' and 'official veterinarian'.
3. Detailed rules are laid down governing checks at origin. These include more stringent checks by the competent authorities to ensure that the live animals and products satisfy Community requirements or those of the Member State of destination. The rules applicable to those checks and the penalties to be imposed are also laid down.
4. Checks on arrival at destination are to be carried out on a non-discriminatory random basis. Where an infringement is suspected, checks may be carried out during transportation. Rules are laid down which are to be complied with by operators and consignees, and the procedures to be applied for placing live animals in quarantine. The checks that are to be carried out at the places where live animals from a third country may be brought into the Community are specified.
5. The Directive also sets out the measures to be taken if, during a check, the competent authorities find:
— the presence of agents liable to cause a disease;
— that the animals or products do not meet the conditions laid down by Community Directives or by national animal health rules.
6. The procedure to be implemented where the checks disclose an irregularity.
7. Protective measures. Primary responsibility rests with the Member State of dispatch. The powers of the Commission are defined and the possibilities available to the Member States of destination.
8. The Member States must ensure that operators engaging in intra-Community trade in animals and/or products keep a record of deliveries and of the subsequent destination of the animals and products.
9. Amendments to Council Directives 64/432/EEC (Official Journal 121, 29.7.1964), 88/407/EEC (summary 1.13), 89/556/EEC (summary 1.15), 90/426/EEC (summary 1.20).
10. The Commission will introduce a computerized information system linking veterinary authorities (Animo).

(4) Deadline for implementation of the legislation in the Member States

31.12.1991
31.12.1992: Greece
In the case of Article 10 (protective measures), however, the deadline is two months after the date of notification.

(5) Date of entry into force (if different from the above)	
(6) References	Official Journal L 224, 18.8.1990
(7) Follow-up work	On 15 July 1991, the Council adopted a Directive laying down the principles governing the organization of veterinary checks on animals entering the Community from third countries and amended Council Directives 89/662/EEC, 90/425/EEC and 90/675/EEC (Council Directive 91/496/EEC — summary 1.56)
(8) Commission implementing measures	Decision 91/52/EEC — Official Journal L 34, 6.2.1991 Commission Decision of 14 January 1991 concerning certain protection measures relating to contagious bovine pleuropneumonia in Portugal. Decision 91/56/EEC — Official Journal L 35, 7.2.1991 Commission Decision of 21 January 1991 concerning certain protection measures relating to contagious bovine pleuropneumonia in Italy. Decision 91/109/EEC — Official Journal L 56, 2.3.1991 Commission Decision of 1 March 1991 concerning certain protection measures relating to a new pig disease. Decision 91/237/EEC — Official Journal L 106, 26.4.1991 Commission Decision of 25 April 1991 concerning protection measures relating to a new pig disease. Decision 91/332/EEC — Official Journal L 183, 9.7.1991 Commission Decision of 8 July 1991 amending Decision 91/237/EEC concerning certain protection measures relating to a new pig disease. Decision 91/398/EEC — Official Journal L 221, 9.8.1991 Commission Decision of 19 July 1991 on a computerized network linking veterinary authorities (Animo). This Decision lays down the basic principles underlying the general structure of the computerized network. The necessary implementing provisions have been stopped by the following Commission Decisions: Decision 91/426/EEC — Official Journal L 234, 23.8.1991 Decision 91/539/EEC — Official Journal L 294, 25.10.1991 Decision 91/585/EEC — Official Journal L 314, 15.11.1991 Decision 91/637/EEC — Official Journal L 343, 13.12.1991 Decision 91/638/EEC — Official Journal L 343, 13.12.1991

1. VETERINARY CONTROLS

1.55. Public and animal health: products entering the Community from third countries

(1) Objective

This Directive abolishes veterinary checks at internal frontiers. It lays down the principles governing the organization of checks, at Community level, on products from third countries.

(2) Community measures

Council Directive 90/675/EEC of 10 December 1990 laying down the principles regarding the organization of veterinary checks on products entering the Community from third countries.

(3) Contents

1. This Directive applies to products from third countries.
2. Definitions of the terms 'products', 'documentary check', 'identity check', 'physical check', 'importer', 'consignment', 'border inspection post' and 'competent authority'.
3. Organization and effects of checks. A documentary check and an identity check by the veterinary staff of the border inspection post or by the competent authorities must be carried out on each consignment of products from third countries. The products are subsequently conveyed, under customs surveillance, to the border inspection post situated in the immediate proximity of the point of entry into the Community in order to undergo further checks. In addition, the Directive lays down control rules under which the admission of such products into Community territory may be prohibited.
4. Furthermore, the Directive lays down the control rules to be followed by the competent authorities for admission of the products to a free zone or free warehouse, the requirements which the products must satisfy and the conditions which the border inspection post must satisfy.
5. Where the products are not to be released for consumption in the territory of the Member State which has carried out the check, the official veterinarian in charge of the border inspection post must issue to the competent authorities of the country of destination all certificates relating to the products and also the results of the checks.
6. Conditions governing the transportation of products from one third country to another.
7. Exemption of products which:
— form part of travellers' personal luggage and are intended for their personal consumption;
— are sent as small packages to private persons;
— are intended for consumption by persons on board means of transport operating internationally.
8. The Directive lays down the procedure to be followed where the checks show that the product does not satisfy the requirements laid down in the Community rules, or where such checks reveal an irregularity.
9. Safeguard measures. If a phenomenon liable to present a serious threat to animal or public health, or if any other serious animal health or public health reason so warrants, the Commission may suspend or set special conditions in respect of imports coming from part or all of the third country concerned. The Commission's powers are laid down.

	10. Veterinary experts from the Commission, in conjunction with the competent authorities, verify that the border inspection posts satisfy the approval requirements. If the Member State of destination establishes that this Directive is not being complied with, it must immediately inform the Member State from which the products have been imported. Where repeated non-compliance with this Directive is demonstrated, the competent authority of the Member State of destination must inform the Commission and the other Member States. 11. Each Member State shall draw up a programme for the exchange of officials empowered to carry out the checks on products coming from third countries. 12. The Commission shall be assisted in its task by the Standing Veterinary Committee.
(4) Deadline for implementation of the legislation in the Member States	31.12.1991
(5) Date of entry into force (if different from the above)	
(6) References	Official Journal L 373, 31.12.1990
(7) Follow-up work	On 15 July 1991, the Council adopted a Directive laying down the principles governing the organization of veterinary checks on animals entering the Community from third countries and amended Council Directives 89/662/EEC, 90/425/EEC and 90/675/EEC (Council Directive 91/496/EEC — summary 1.56).
(8) Commission implementing measures	

1. VETERINARY CONTROLS

1.56. Public and animal health: intra-Community trade for animals coming from third countries

(1) Objective

This Directive lays down, at Community level, common principles governing the organization of checks and the movement inside the Community of animals coming from third countries. This Directive also amends Council Directive 89/662/EEC (summary 1.53), Council Directive 90/425/EEC (summary 1.54), as well as Council Directive 90/675/EEC (summary 1.55).

(2) Community measures

Council Directive 91/496/EEC of 15 July 1991 laying down the principles governing the organization of veterinary checks on animals entering the Community from third countries and amending the Directives 89/662/EEC, 90/425/EEC and 90/675/EEC.

(3) Contents

1. This Directive applies to checks on animals coming from third countries.
2. Definitions of the terms 'veterinary check', 'identity check', 'physical check', etc.
3. The Directive lays down detailed rules governing veterinary checks on animals entering the Community from third countries. Provision is made for more stringent checks by the competent authorities.
4. Organization and effects of checks. A documentary check by the competent authorities must be carried out for each consignment of animals from third countries. The animals must subsequently undergo an identity check and a physical check at an inspection post situated in the immediate proximity of the point of entry into the Community or, where applicable, at a quarantine centre.
5. The control rules to be followed by the consignees and the procedures governing the placement in quarantine of the animals are laid down, together with the requirements which the inspection post must satisfy.
6. Where the veterinary conditions for importation have been complied with and there is no danger to public or animal health, the official veterinarian in charge of the inspection post shall issue a certificate.
7. Requirements which the border inspection posts must satisfy. The Member States shall submit to the Commission before 1 January 1992 a list of the border inspection posts responsible for carrying out the checks, supplying the necessary information (nature of the inspection post, nature of the animals which could be checked, etc.).
8. The Commission shall introduce a computerized data-processing system linking the border inspection services and the veterinary authorities at the Commission, and including all data on imports of animals from third countries (Shift project), which shall be linked to the system for exchanges of information between the veterinary authorities provided for in Directive 90/425/EEC.
9. Requirements for the transportation of animals from one third country to another.
10. If the animals do not satisfy the requirements laid down in the Community rules, the competent authority may order their placement in quarantine, their re-exportation or their slaughter.

	11. The Commission shall adopt the rules applicable to imports of animals for slaughter intended for local consumption and to breeding and production animals in certain parts of the territories to take account of the natural constraints specific to these territories, including remoteness from the mainland part of Community territory. 12. Safeguard measures. If a serious animal health or public health reason so warrants, the Commission may, as a protective measure, prohibit or apply special conditions to imports of animals originating directly or indirectly in the third country concerned (or part of the territory thereof). 13. Veterinary experts from the Commission shall, in collaboration with the competent authorities, check that the inspection posts and quarantine centres satisfy the conditions for approval. If the provisions of this Directive are not complied with, the competent authority of the Member State of destination shall inform the Commission and the other Member States. 14. Each Member State shall draw up a programme for the exchange of officials empowered to carry out the checks on animals originating from third countries. 15. The Commission shall be assisted in its task by the Standing Veterinary Committee.
(4) Deadline for implementation of the legislation in the Member States	1.12.1991: in respect of Articles 6(3) (point 7), 13 (point 11), 18 (point 12) and 21 (point 14) 1.7.1991: in respect of the other provisions of this Directive
(5) Date of entry into force (if different from the above)	
(6) References	Official Journal L 268, 24.9.1991
(7) Follow-up work	
(8) Commission implementing measures	Decision 91/536/EEC — Official Journal L 291, 23.10.1991 Commission Decision of 16 October 1991 concerning the importation into Member States of certain live animals and animal products from Bulgaria.

1. VETERINARY CONTROLS

1.57. Public and animal health: correct application of veterinary legislation

(1) Objective

To establish rules according to which the competent authorities of the Member States must mutually provide each other with assistance and cooperate with the Commission so as to ensure the proper application of veterinary and zootechnical legislation.

(2) Community measures

Council Directive 89/608/EEC of 21 November 1989 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 legislation on veterinary and zootechnical matters.

(3) Contents

1. This Directive lays down the ways in which the competent authorities responsible in the Member States for monitoring legislation on veterinary and zootechnical matters are to cooperate with each other and with the relevant Commission departments in order to ensure compliance with such legislation.
2. Definitions of the terms 'legislation on veterinary matters', 'legislation on zootechnical matters', 'applicant authority' and 'requested authority'.
3. The Directive distinguishes between 'assistance on request' and 'spontaneous assistance'. At the request of the applicant authority, the requested authority:
— must communicate all relevant information or documents which enable it to check compliance with the provisions laid down in legislation on veterinary and zootechnical matters;
— must communicate all information on operations ascertained to infringe such legislation;
— must hold all necessary inquiries and notify any acts or decisions by the competent authorities regarding the application of legislation on veterinary or zootechnical matters.

Spontaneous assistance means cooperation without prior request between the competent authorities of the Member States.
4. The competent authorities of each Member State are to communicate to the Commission all information concerning deficiencies of or loopholes in veterinary and zootechnical legislation and infringements of the said legislation. The Commission, for its part, is required to communicate to the Member States all information likely to enable them to enforce compliance with the said legislation.

(4) Deadline for implementation of the legislation in the Member States

1.7.1991

(5) Date of entry into force (if different from the above)

(6) References

Official Journal L 351, 2.12.1989

(7) Follow-up work

(8) Commission implementing measures

1. VETERINARY CONTROLS

1.58. Public and animal health: health problems upon importation of bovine animals, swine and fresh meat

(1) Objective	To amend Council Directive 72/462/EEC (Official Journal L 302, 31.12.1972 — special Greek edition: Chapter 3, Volume 9) regarding health problems when importing bovine animals, swine and fresh meat. To introduce the same requirements for trade in offal with third countries as already exist for intra-Community trade.
(2) Community measures	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, 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 likely to endanger human health. 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 implementation of the legislation in the Member States	1.1.1989
(5) Date of entry into force (if different from the above)	
(6) References	Official Journal L 124, 18.5.1988
(7) Follow-up work	
(8) Commission implementing measures	

1. VETERINARY CONTROLS

1.59. Public and animal health: eradication of rabies

(1) Objective	To encourage the creation of large-scale pilot project areas for the eradication or prevention of rabies from the wildlife of the Community by means of the immunization of foxes.
(2) Community measures	Council Decision 89/455/EEC of 24 July 1989 introducing Community measures to set up pilot projects for the control of rabies with a view to eradication or prevention.
(3) Contents	1. Rabies is a notifiable disease in all species. 2. Provisions for the establishment and transmission to the Commission of national or cross-border pilot projects for Member States on the territory of which the presence of rabies has been established or by a Member State which feels threatened by an incursion of rabies. Minimum size requirements for pilot project areas. Priority is given to projects which provide for cross-border cooperation. The pilot projects are drawn up taking into account natural and administrative boundaries, the prevalence of rabies as well as the epidemiological situation. 3. Provisions for the granting of Community financial aid, the estimated amount of which is ECU 9.3 million over three years; reimbursements to the Member States for certain costs and expenditure within fixed limits. 4. Provisions for regular on-the-spot checks by the Commission to verify from a veterinary viewpoint whether the pilot projects are being implemented. 5. Provisions for the examination and approval of the pilot project by the Commission following opinions of the Standing Veterinary Committee.
(4) Deadline for implementation of the legislation in the Member States	Not required.
(5) Date of entry into force (if different from the above)	
(6) References	Official Journal L 223, 2.8.1989
(7) Follow-up work	A proposal for the prolongation of the scheme will be submitted to the Council as necessary. The provisions on the harmonization of certificates accompanying dogs and cats as included in the original proposal by the Commission have not yet been adopted by the Council.
(8) Commission implementing measures	Commission Decisions of May 1990 approving measures to set up pilot projects for the control of rabies with a view to its eradication or prevention presented by: B Decision 90/329/EEC — Official Journal L 161, 27.6.1990 D Decision 90/330/EEC — Official Journal L 161, 27.6.1990 F Decision 90/334/EEC — Official Journal L 161, 27.6.1990 I Decision 90/333/EEC — Official Journal L 161, 27.6.1990

L	Decision 90/332/EEC — Official Journal L 161, 27.6.1990
NL	Decision 90/331/EEC — Official Journal L 161, 27.6.1990

Commission Decisions of February 1991 approving measures to set up pilot projects for the control of rabies with a view to its eradication or prevention presented by:

B	Decision 91/77/EEC — Official Journal L 43, 16.2.1991
D	Decision 91/79/EEC — Official Journal L 43, 16.2.1991
F	Decision 91/74/EEC — Official Journal L 43, 16.2.1991
I	Decision 91/78/EEC — Official Journal L 43, 16.2.1991
L	Decision 91/76/EEC — Official Journal L 43, 16.2.1991
NL	Decision 91/75/EEC — Official Journal L 43, 16.2.1991

Commission Decisions of July 1991 approving measures to set up pilot projects for the control of rabies with a view to its eradication or prevention presented by:

B	Decision 91/428/EEC — Official Journal L 234, 23.8.1991
D	Decision 91/429/EEC — Official Journal L 234, 23.8.1991
F	Decision 91/431/EEC — Official Journal L 234, 23.8.1991
I	Decision 91/432/EEC — Official Journal L 234, 23.8.1991
L	Decision 91/430/EEC — Official Journal L 234, 23.8.1991
NL	Decision 91/427/EEC — Official Journal L 234, 23.8.1991

1. VETERINARY CONTROLS

1.60. Public and animal health: rabbit meat and farmed game meat

(1) Objective	To establish health rules for farmed game meat and rabbit meat and thus complete the harmonization of health rules relating to meat already covered (red meat and poultrymeat).
(2) Community measures	Council Directive 91/495/EEC of 27 November 1990 concerning public and animal health problems relating to the production and marketing of rabbit meat and farmed game meat.
(3) Contents	1. Definitions of the terms 'rabbit meat', 'farmed game meat', etc. 2. The marketing of game meat is to be subject to the health inspection rules applicable to intra-Community trade in fresh meat. 3. Meat from farmed big game must satisfy the conditions laid down in Council Directive 64/433/EEC (Official Journal 121, 29.7.1964). 4. Slaughtering, cutting and processing establishments must be approved by the Member States. Definitions of approval criteria. 5. Inspections will be carried out by Commission veterinary experts to ensure that the Directive is applied. 6. Derogations are authorized for specific cases of personal or local consumption. 7. Annexes containing provisions on health inspection of rabbits, health labelling, storage and transport.
(4) Deadline for implementation of the legislation in the Member States	1.1.1993
(5) Date of entry into force (if different from the above)	
(6) References	Official Journal L 268, 24.9.1991
(7) Follow-up work	The Commission has still to adopt the rules for farmed game meat.
(8) Commission implementing measures	Amendments to the rules on labelling; possible rules for the local market; rules on farm controls; possible decisions concerning substances harmful to human health; rules on help for the official veterinarian; rules on inspection by Commission veterinary experts.

1. VETERINARY CONTROLS

1.61. Public and animal health: safeguard measures

(1) Objective	To set up a safeguard system to operate within the internal market.
(2) Proposal	Proposal for a Council Decision concerning safeguard measures in the veterinary field in the framework of the internal market.
(3) Contents	1. Each Member State must immediately notify other Member States and the Commission of any outbreak or suspected outbreak in its territory of contagious or infectious animal diseases likely to constitute a serious threat to animals, or of an animal disease which is transmissible to humans and likely to constitute a serious hazard to public health. Community contingency plans should be established for dealing with animal diseases. 2. Restrictive measures must be taken by the authorities of the Member States faced with an outbreak or suspected outbreak of disease. 3. The Commission must have the power to intervene swiftly and effectively. 4. In exceptional cases, the Commission may authorize other Member States to take appropriate protective measures.
(4) Opinion of the European Parliament	The European Parliament approved the Commission proposal with amendments. The Commission accepted some of these amendments.
(5) Current status	The modified proposal is before the Council in view of its adoption.
(6) References	Commission proposal COM(89) 493 final — Official Journal C 327, 30.12.1989 Amended proposal COM(90) 479 final — Official Journal C 268, 24.10.1990 European Parliament opinion — Official Journal C 149, 18.6.1990 Economic and Social Committee opinion — Official Journal C 112, 7.5.1990

1. VETERINARY CONTROLS

1.62. Public and animal health: expenditure in the veterinary field

(1) Objective

To raise the level of public and animal health through veterinary measures supported financially by the Community.

(2) Community measures

Council Decision 90/424/EEC of 26 June 1990 on expenditure in the veterinary field.

(3) Contents

1. The Decision covers, on the one hand, specific veterinary measures and, on the other hand, inspection measures in the veterinary field.
2. Specific veterinary measures include:
— emergency measures;
— the campaign against foot-and-mouth disease outside the Community;
— measures for the protection of animals;
— participation in national measures for the eradication of certain diseases;
— technical and scientific measures.
3. The veterinary inspection system will be reinforced by various Community measures:
— granting financial aid to Community liaison and reference laboratories;
— making a financial contribution towards setting up controls aimed at the prevention of zoonoses;
— making a financial contribution towards setting up the new control strategy consequent upon the completion of the internal market.

(4) Deadline for implementation of the legislation in the Member States

Not required.

(5) Date of entry into force (if different from the above)

(6) References

Official Journal L 224, 18.8.1990

(7) Follow-up work

On 4 March 1991, the Council adopted a new Decision amending Decision 90/424/EEC on expenditure in the veterinary field (Decision 91/133/EEC — Official Journal L 66, 13.3.1991).
It adds contagious bovine pleuropneumonia to the list of diseases, the eradication and monitoring of which may qualify for Community financing.

(8) Commission implementing measures

Commission Decisions concerning specific financial contributions from the Community for the eradication of Newcastle disease in certain Member States:

IRL Decision 91/9/EEC — Official Journal L 7, 10.1.1991
Decision of 3 December 1991 — Not yet published
UK Decision 91/416/EEC — Official Journal L 231, 20.8.1991

Decision 91/8/EEC — Official Journal L 7, 10.1.1991
Commission Decision of 11 December 1990 concerning the specific financial contribution from the Community for the eradication of African horse sickness in Spain.

Commission Decisions concerning the financial contribution from the Community for the eradication of contagious bovine pleuropneumonia in certain Member States:

E Decision 91/70/EEC — Official Journal L 39, 13.2.1991
I Decision 91/46/EEC — Official Journal L 23, 29.1.1991

Commission Decisions concerning the extension of the financial contribution from the Community for the continuation of eradication of contagious bovine pleuropneumonia in certain Member States:

E Decision 91/222/EEC — Official Journal L 98, 19.4.1991
I Decision 91/57/EEC — Official Journal L 35, 7.2.1991

Decision 91/89/EEC — Official Journal L 49, 22.2.1991
Commission Decision of 5 February 1991 making financial provision for a project relating to the inactivation of the agents of scrapie and bovine spongiform encephalopathy.

Commission Decisions on the organization by certain Member States of refresher courses for personnel responsible for veterinary inspection. These countries are:

D Decision 91/447/EEC — Official Journal L 239, 28.8.1991
F Decision 91/90/EEC — Official Journal L 49, 22.2.1991

Commission Decisions approving the programmes for the eradication of bovine tuberculosis presented by certain Member States and fixing the level of the Community's financial contribution. These Member States are:

E Decision 91/433/EEC — Official Journal L 236, 24.8.1991
IRL Decision 91/171/EEC — Official Journal L 84, 4.4.1991

Decision 91/242/EEC — Official Journal L 114, 7.5.1991
Commission Decision of 19 April 1991 laying down rules for the implementation of an appraisal of the national veterinary services and the financial contribution from the Community.

Decision 91/280/EEC — Official Journal L 142, 6.6.1991
Commission Decision of 14 May 1991 fixing the Community financial contribution to the implementation of a programme for the exchange of officials competent for veterinary matters.

Commission Decisions determining the arrangements for defraying the measures for vaccination against African horse sickness in certain Member States:

E Decision 91/331/EEC — Official Journal L 178, 6.7.1991
P Decision 91/330/EEC — Official Journal L 178, 6.7.1991

Commission Decisions approving the programmes for the eradication of contagious bovine pleuropneumonia presented by certain Member

States and fixing the Community's financial contribution. These Member States are:

E Decision 91/415/EEC — Official Journal L 231, 20.8.1991
I Decision 91/348/EEC — Official Journal L 191, 16.7.1991

Commission Decisions approving the programmes for the eradication of bovine brucellosis presented by certain Member States and fixing the level of the Community's financial contribution. These Member States are:

E Decision 91/434/EEC — Official Journal L 236, 24.8.1991
IRL Decision 91/420/EEC — Official Journal L 232, 21.8.1991

Commission Decisions approving the programmes for the eradication of enzootic bovine leucosis presented by certain Member States and fixing the level of the Community's financial contribution. These Member States are:

D Decision of 3 December 1991 — Not yet published
GR Decision 91/438/EEC — Official Journal L 236, 24.8.1991
E Decision 91/435/EEC — Official Journal L 236, 24.8.1991
F Decision 91/437/EEC — Official Journal L 236, 24.8.1991
IRL Decision 91/436/EEC — Official Journal L 236, 24.8.1991

Decision 91/644/EEC — Official Journal L 384, 17.12.1991
Commission Decision of 22 November 1991 on the extension of the Community's financial contribution to the continuation of the eradication of African horse sickness in Spain.

Commission Decision of 3 December 1991 laying down the rules for scientific measures concerning the control of African swine fever and the financial contribution from the Community.

1. VETERINARY CONTROLS

1.63. Zootechnical aspects: purebred breeding cattle

(1) Objective	To introduce further harmonization with regard to the acceptance of purebred cattle and their semen for breeding purposes pursuant to Directive 77/504/EEC.
(2) Community measures	Council Directive 87/328/EEC of 18 June 1987 on the acceptance for breeding purposes of purebred 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 purebred 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 appropriate means. 3. Member States are required to ensure that, for intra-Community trade, the semen is collected, treated and stored in an officially approved artifical insemination centre.
(4) Deadline for implementation of the legislation in the Member States	1.1.1989 (except for Spain and Portugal who have three years longer).
(5) Date of entry into force (if different from the above)	
(6) References	Official Journal L 167, 26.6.1987
(7) Follow-up work	Further coordinating proposals are required at future unspecified dates.
(8) Commission implementing measures	

1. VETERINARY CONTROLS

1.64. Zootechnical aspects: purebred breeding pigs

(1) Objective	To harmonize standards for breeding pigs so as to facilitate intra-Community trade in these animals.
(2) Community measures	Council Directive 88/661/EEC of 19 December 1988 on the zootechnical standards applicable to breeding animals of the porcine species.
(3) Contents	1. Definitions of 'purebred breeding pig', 'hybrid breeding pig', 'herdbook' and 'register'. 2. The Commission and the Council shall determine the following in accordance with the procedure laid down (see (7) and (8)): — performance monitoring methods for assessing pigs' genetic value; — criteria governing the establishment of herdbooks and registers; — criteria governing entry in herdbooks and registers; — criteria for recognition and supervision of breeders' associations and/or breeding organizations and/or private enterprises holding or establishing herdbooks and registers; — certificates which the Member States may require for the marketing of pure-bred pigs, semen, ova and embryos. Pending entry into force of these provisions, the monitoring referred to in the first indent of paragraph 2 officially carried out in each Member State and the herdbooks shall be recognized by the other Member States. 3. Member States may not prohibit, restrict or impede on zootechnical grounds intra-Community trade in purebred or hybrid breeding pigs or their semen, ova and embryos. 4. The establishment of herdbooks and registers may not be prohibited, restricted or impeded on zootechnical grounds, provided that they meet the conditions set out in paragaph 2. 5. The official approval of breeders' associations and/or breeding organizations and/or private undertakings holding or establishing herdbooks or registers in accordance with paragraph 2 may not be prohibited, restricted or impeded.
(4) Deadline for implementation of the legislation in the Member States	1.1.1991 1.1.1993: Spain and Portugal
(5) Date of entry into force (if different from the above)	
(6) References	Official Journal L 382, 31.12.1988
(7) Follow-up work	The Commission has presented two new proposals for Directives relating to the approval for breeding of purebred breeding pigs and of hybrid breeding pigs (COM(89) 485 final). These were adopted by the Council after the Agricultural Council of 5, 6 and 7 of March 1990 (Council Directives 90/118/EEC and 90/119/EEC, published in Official Journal L 71, 17.3.1990).

(8) Commission implementing measures

Decision 89/501/EEC — Official Journal L 247, 23.8.1989
Commission Decision of 18 July 1989 laying down the criteria for approval and supervision of breeders' associations and breeding organizations which establish or maintain herdbooks for purebred breeding pigs.

Decision 89/502/EEC — Official Journal L 247, 23.8.1989
Commission Decision of 18 July 1989 laying down the criteria governing entry in herdbooks for purebred breeding pigs.

Decision 89/503/EEC — Official Journal L 247, 23.8.1989
Commission Decision of 18 July 1989 laying down the certificate of purebred breeding pigs, their semen, ova and embryos.

Decision 89/504/EEC — Official Journal L 247, 23.8.1989
Commission Decision of 18 July 1989 laying down the criteria for approval and supervision of breeders' associations, breeding organizations and private undertakings which establish or maintain registers for hybrid breeding pigs.

Decision 89/505/EEC — Official Journal L 247, 23.8.1989
Commission Decision of 18 July 1989 laying down the criteria governing entry in registers for hybrid breeding pigs.

Decision 89/506/EEC — Official Journal L 247, 23.8.1989
Commision Decision of 18 July 1989 laying down the certificate of hybrid breeding pigs, their semen, ova and embryos.

Decision 89/507/EEC — Official Journal L 247, 23.8.1989
Commission Decision of 18 July 1989 laying down methods for monitoring performance and assessing the genetic value of purebred and hybrid breeding pigs.

1. VETERINARY CONTROLS

1.65. Zootechnical aspects: purebred breeding sheep and goats

(1) Objective	To harmonize criteria for breeding sheep and goats so as to facilitate intra-Community trade in these animals.
(2) Community measures	Council Directive 89/361/EEC of 30 May 1989 concerning purebred breeding sheep and goats.
(3) Contents	1. Definitions of 'purebred breeding sheep' or 'goat' and 'flockbook'. 2. Member States may not prohibit, restrict or impede on zootechnical grounds neither intra-Community trade in purebred breeding sheep and goats and their semen, ova and embryos nor the official approval of breeders' organizations which maintain or establish flockbooks. 3. The Commission determined before 1 January 1990 (see (8)): — the criteria for recognition of breeders' organizations and associations which maintain or establish flockbooks; — the criteria for entry or registration in flockbooks; — the methods for monitoring performance and assessing the genetic value of purebred breeding sheep and goats; — the criteria for the approval of a breeding animal for the purpose of the use of its semen, ova, and embryos.
(4) Deadline for implementation of the legislation in the Member States	1.1.1991
(5) Date of entry into force (if different from the above)	
(6) References	Official Journal L 153, 6.6.1989
(7) Follow-up work	
(8) Commission implementing measures	These Decisions lay down rules for the application of Directive 89/361/EEC with a view to encouraging, through harmonization, the liberalization of trade in sheep and goats and increasing their productivity. Commission Decision 90/254/EEC (Official Journal L 145, 8.6.1990) of 10 May 1990 laying down the criteria for approval of breeders' organizations and associations which establish or maintain flockbooks for purebred breeding sheep and goats. This Decision stipulates that breeders' organizations or associations which maintain or establish flockbooks must apply for official approval to the competent authorities of the Member State in whose territory their headquarters are situated. Commission Decision 90/255/EEC (Official Journal L 145, 8.6.1990) of 10 May 1990 laying down the criteria governing entry in flockbooks for purebred breeding sheep and goats. Reference to the conditions to qualify for entry in the main section of the flockbook.

Commission Decision 90/256/EEC (Official Journal L 145, 8.6.1990) of 10 May 1990 laying down methods for monitoring performance and assessing the genetic value of purebred breeding sheep and goats.

Commission Decision 90/257/EEC (Official Journal L 145, 8.6.1990) of 10 May 1990 laying down the criteria for the acceptance for breeding purposes of purebred breeding sheep and goats and the use of their semen, ova or embryos.
This Decision stipulates that male purebred breeding sheep and goats shall be accepted for the purpose of artificial insemination and use of their semen if they have undergone tests for monitoring their performance and assessing their genetic value.

Commission Decision 90/258/EEC (Official Journal L 145, 8.6.1990) of 10 May 1990 laying down the zootechnical certificates for purebred breeding sheep and goats, their semen, ova and embryos.
This Decision specifies the details of the zootechnical certificate.

1. VETERINARY CONTROLS

1.66. Zootechnical aspects: marketing of purebred animals

(1) Objective	To lay down harmonized rules for the marketing of purebred animals for which the zootechnical rules have not yet been the subject of Community legislation.
(2) Community measures	Council Directive 91/174/EEC of 25 March 1991 laying down zootechnical and pedigree requirements for the marketing of purebred animals and amending the Directives 77/504/EEC and 90/425/EEC.
(3) Contents	1. The Directive 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. Definition of 'purebred animal'. 3. Member States must ensure that intra-Community trade in purebred animals and their semen, ova or embryos may not be prohibited, restricted or impeded on zootechnical or pedigree grounds. 4. They must also ensure that the following are adopted in a non-discriminatory manner: — the criteria for entry or registration in pedigree records or registers; — the criteria for approval for reproduction of purebred animals and the use of their semen, ova and embryos; — the certificate to be required for their marketing. 5. Pending the adoption of Community rules, the requirements applying to imports of purebred animals and their semen, ova and embryos from non-EC countries may not be more favourable than those applied to intra-Community trade. 6. Amendment of Council Directives 77/504/EEC (Official Journal L 206, 12.8.1977) and 90/425/EEC (summary 1.54).
(4) Deadline for implementation of the legislation in the Member States	1.1.1992
(5) Date of entry into force (if different from the above)	
(6) References	Official Journal L 85, 5.4.1991
(7) Follow-up work	
(8) Commission implementing measures	

1. VETERINARY CONTROLS

1.67. Zootechnical aspects: zootechnical and genealogical conditions governing intra-Community trade in equidae

(1) Objective	To harmonize the zootechnical and genealogical conditions governing intra-Community trade in equidae.
(2) Community measures	Council Directive 90/427/EEC of 26 June 1990 on the zootechnical and genealogical conditions governing intra-Community trade in equidae.
(3) Contents	1. Definitions of the terms 'equidae', 'registered equidae', 'studbook', etc. 2. Intra-Community trade in equidae may not be prohibited or restricted on zootechnical or genealogical grounds. 3. The Directive lays down genealogical rules for registered equidae. The Commission is to determine criteria for the identification of registered equidae, for the approval of associations keeping studbooks and for the entry of equidae in studbooks. In intra-Community trade, equidae registered in the country of dispatch must be entered in the studbook of the country of destination under the same name. 4. The Directive also lays down zootechnical rules. The Commission is to determine the general criteria for the approval of registered breeding equidae and performance monitoring methods. For the purposes of trade, equidae must be accompanied by a zootechnical certificate of origin and identification.
(4) Deadline for implementation of the legislation in the Member States	1.7.1991
(5) Date of entry into force (if different from the above)	
(6) References	Official Journal L 224, 18.8.1990
(7) Follow-up work	
(8) Commission implementing measures	

1. VETERINARY CONTROLS

1.68. Zootechnical aspects: intra-Community trade in equidae intended for participation in competitions

(1) Objective	To remove disparities between Member States with regard to competitions as a further step towards the completion of the internal market.
(2) Community measures	Council Directive 90/428/EEC of 26 June 1990 on trade in equidae intended for competitions and laying down the conditions for participation therein.
(3) Contents	1. Definition of the term 'competition'. 2. Competition rules must not make any discrimination between equidae originating or registered in the country of the competition and equidae originating or registered in another Member State. However, this does not preclude the organization of competitions reserved for equidae registered in a particular studbook or regional competitions for selection purposes.
(4) Deadline for implementation of the legislation in the Member States	1.7.1991
(5) Date of entry into force (if different from the above)	
(6) References	Official Journal L 224, 18.8.1990
(7) Follow-up work	A re-examination of the Directive is foreseen before 31 December 1992.
(8) Commission implementing measures	

2. PLANT HEALTH CONTROLS

Current problems and 1992 objectives

In the years leading up to 1985, the Community developed a large body of legislation introducing plant health checks, ensuring that food derived from these plants was safe for consumers and preventing the introduction or spreading of organisms harmful to plants and plant products in the Member States.

However, the chief checks on compliance with this legislation have remained the responsibility of national authorities.

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 elimination of controls at the Community's internal frontiers called for in the 1985 White Paper 'Completing the internal market' requires further harmonization of national laws and regulations on essential arable plant health requirements, to the point where it is possible for plants and plant products destined for consignment across the Community's internal frontiers to be controlled and certified at the place of departure.

The resulting certification then need only be checked at the point of import into the other Member State. As regards imports from non-Community countries, the checks would be carried out only on their arrival on Community territory.

The Community has taken substantial steps in this direction over the last 30 years. Since the publication of the White Paper it has taken action on the following:

— plant protection products (summaries 2.1 to 2.3);
— protection against the introduction and spread of organisms harmful to plants (adopted on 20 December 1991, summaries 2.6 to 2.9);
— additives in animal feedingstuffs (summary 2.10);
— pesticide residues (summaries 2.11 to 2.14);
— organic production of agricultural products and foodstuffs (summary 2.15);
— marketing of ornamental plants (adopted on 20 December 1991, summary 2.18).

As regards the marketing of young vegetable plants and fruit plants and a system of Community protection for new plant varieties, the Council has not yet been able to adopt the measures proposed, although it has made substantial progress in its discussions.

2. PLANT HEALTH CONTROLS

2.1. Plant protection products: ethylene oxide

(1) Objective	To adapt the content of the Annex to Council Directive 79/117/EEC (Official Journal L 33, 8.2.1979) in line with scientific and technical development. It has been established that the use of ethylene oxide as a plant protection product is likely to have adverse effects on human and animal health.
(2) Community measures	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 implementation of the legislation in the Member States	1.7.1987
(5) Date of entry into force (if different from the above)	
(6) References	Official Journal L 212, 2.8.1986
(7) Follow-up work	On 30 May 1989 the Council adopted Directive 89/355/EEC (Official Journal L 159, 10.6.1989) postponing the date of expiry of derogations provided for in Directive 86/355/EEC.
(8) Commission implementing measures	

2. PLANT HEALTH CONTROLS

2.2. Plant protection products: extension of list of prohibited products

(1) Objective	A Directive already exists prohibiting the use of certain products for plant protection purposes (Council Directive 79/117 EEC, published in Official Journal L 33, 8.2.1979). This amendment adds five groups of substances to the list of prohibited products.
(2) Community measures	Council Directive 90/533/EEC of 15 October 1990 amending the Annex to Directive 79/117/EEC prohibiting the placing on the market and use of plant protection products containing certain active substances
(3) Contents	Prohibition of dinoseb, binapacryl captafol, dicofol, maleic hydrazide and quintozene. Introduction of substances which do not comply with certain purity criteria listed under 'C — Other compounds' in the Annex to Directive 79/117/EEC. These substances are found in plant protection products and can be harmful to human and animal health, as well as to the evironment.
(4) Deadline for implementation of the legislation in the Member States	30.9.1991: for the dicofol 31.12.1990: for the other compounds
(5) Date of entry into force (if different from the above)	
(6) References	Official Journal L 296, 27.10.1990
(7) Follow-up work	
(8) Commission implementing measures	

2. PLANT HEALTH CONTROLS

2.3. Plant protection products

(1) Objective

To harmonize provisions applicable within the Member States so as to ensure:
— availability to farmers in the Member States of the same effective plant protection products in comparable plant health, environmental and agricultural conditions;
— the placing on the market of plant protection products meeting strict Community requirements concerning the protection of public health and the environment;
— the free circulation of plant protection products in the Community.

(2) Community measures

Council Directive 91/414/EEC of 15 July 1991 concerning the placing of plant protection products on the market.

(3) Contents

The Directive provides for the following:
— implementation, definitions, general principles (Articles 1, 2 and 3);
— the establishment of a positive Community list of active substances, the use of which can be deemed in advance to have no negative effects on human or animal health or on the environment (Articles 5 and 6);
— a system for the authorization by the Member States of different preparations containing the active substances in the positive list, in accordance with the requirements laid down in the Directive and according to uniform principles to be prepared by the Commission in accordance with the regulatory committee procedure (Articles 4 and 9);
— mutual recognition of acceptance by the Member States, provided that the plant health, agricultural and environmental conditions are comparable in the regions concerned (Article 10); protective clause (Article 11);
— arrangements for the provisional authorization of preparations by Member States pending the Community's decision to include a new active substance in the positive list (Article 8(1));
— a 12-year programme to evaluate the active substances currently on the market which are to be included in the positive list referred to above (Article 8(2));
— harmonized rules concerning the information required, protection of information and confidentiality (Articles 12 and 13);
— harmonized rules concerning labelling and packaging (Articles 14 and 15);
— harmonized rules concerning the development of plant protection products (Article 22);
— provisions on the exchange of information between the Member States and the Commission (Articles 7 and 11) and on checks (Article 16);
— provisions on procedures (Articles 17, 18, 19, 20 and 22).

(4) Deadline for implementation of the legislation in the Member States

Two years after the notification date.

(5) Date of entry into force (if different from the above)	
(6) References	Official Journal L 230, 19.8.1991
(7) Follow-up work	
(8) Commission implementing measures	

2. PLANT HEALTH CONTROLS

2.4. Official certification of seeds

(1) Objective	To amend previous Directives on the marketing of seeds and plants to bring more species within the scope of the Community seed-certification system. To improve the labelling of certified seeds.
(2) Community measures	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 brought within the scope of the existing Directives. 2. Provision for experiments (of restricted duration) to explore alternatives to certain elements of the certification arrangements introduced by the Directives. 3. Improved rules on display of species and variety names on official label. 4. Framework established for progressive adaptation to modern standards of certain old vegetable varieties (umbrella varieties).
(4) Deadline for implementation of the legislation in the Member States	1.7.1990
(5) Date of entry into force (if different from the above)	Certain provisions will have retroactive effect while others will come into effect by 1 July 1992.
(6) References	Official Journal L 187, 16.7.1988
(7) Follow-up work	
(8) Commission implementing measures	

2. PLANT HEALTH CONTROLS

2.5. Marketing of seed potatoes

(1) Objective	To extend the scope of Council Directive 66/403/EEC (Official Journal L 125, 11.7.1966 — special Greek edition: Chapter 3, Volume 2) as last amended by Council Directive 88/380/EEC (summary 2.4) to harmful organisms other than viruses and to set another date for the validity of decisions on equivalence of seed potatoes harvested in third countries taken by the Member States with regard to certain countries not covered by the Community Decisions.
(2) Community measures	Council Directive 89/366/EEC of 30 May 1989 amending Directive 66/403/EEC on the marketing of seed potatoes.
(3) Contents	1. The Directive provides that the Member States may be authorized, for the marketing of seed potatoes in their territory, to take more stringent measures against harmful organisms than those provided for in Annexes I and II. 2. The Directive sets the date 31 March 1989 to replace 31 March 1988 for the validity of decisions on equivalence taken by the Member States.
(4) Deadline for implementation of the legislation in the Member States	
(5) Date of entry into force (if different from the above)	
(6) References	Official Journal L 159, 10.6.1989
(7) Follow-up work	In July 1990 the Council adopted Directive 90/404/EEC (Official Journal L 208, 7.8.1990) amending Council Directive 66/403/EEC on the marketing of seed potatoes. This Directive will incorporate in the 1989 Directive a provision on a Community procedure for determining the marketing standards to be applied to certain seed potatoes (micro or mini-tubers) produced by micro-propagation. The proposal also contains a management aspect, i.e. temporary authorization of some Member States to continue, on certain conditions, to import seed potatoes coming from certain third countries (Canada and Poland).
(8) Commission implementing measures	

2. PLANT HEALTH CONTROLS

2.6. Protective measures against introduction of organisms harmful to plants

(1) Objective	Council Directive 77/93/EEC (Official Journal L 26, 31.1.1977 — special Greek edition: Chapter 3, Volume 17) on protective measures to prevent harmful organisms being introduced into Member States. The bulk of the proposal was adopted in 1985, the remainder in 1988.
(2) Community measures	Council Directive 85/574/EEC of 19 December 1985 amending Directive 77/93/EEC on protective measures against the introduction into the Member States of organisms harmful to plants or plant products. 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* Defines 'plants' and 'plants intended for planting'. Covers 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 on conditions determined on a Community basis and simplifies the procedure for amending the technical annexes to Directive 77/93/EEC. *Directive 88/572/EEC* 1. Clarifies the scope of the Directive in respect of wood. 2. Further reduction of the number of systematic official checks of plants and plant products, progressive transfer of these from the frontier to the place of destination or an alternative designated place. 3. Member States are to ensure that their plant protection organization informs the organization of the consigning Member State of all cases where plants, plant products or other objects coming from that Member State have been intercepted as being subject to prohibitions or restrictions.
(4) Deadline for implementation of the legislation in the Member States	1.1.1987: Directive 85/574/EEC 1.1.1989: Directive 88/572/EEC
(5) Date of entry into force (if different from the above)	
(6) References	Official Journal L 372, 31.12.1985 Official Journal L 313, 19.11.1988
(7) Follow-up work	See summary 2.7.
(8) Commission implementing measures	

2. PLANT HEALTH CONTROLS

2.7. Protection against organisms harmful to plants

(1) Objective	Gradually to decrease national controls in the Member States of destination and increase it in the consigning Member States and also to boost the amount of Community inspections. To ensure that the checks by Member States of destination are made at the same time as customs and administrative formalities. French overseas departments are now brought within the scope of Council Directive 77/93/EEC (Official Journal L 26, 31.1.1977).
(2) Community measures	Council Directive 89/439/EEC of 26 June 1989 amending Directive 77/93/EEC on protective measures against the introduction into the Member States of organisms harmful to plants or plant products. Council Directive 90/168/EEC of 26 March 1990 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 89/439/EEC* 1. The Commission may appoint plant health inspectors to ensure that checks are being properly carried out, in order to increase confidence in inspection in the consigning Member States. 2. French overseas departments are now brought within the scope of Directive 77/93/EEC, with additional protective provisions in view of their special position as overseas territories. 3. Within the framework of technical arrangements concluded between the Commission and the competent authorities of approved third countries, official plant health inspection may be carried out under the Commission's authority in the third country. *Directive 90/168/EEC* This provides for the gradual reduction of plant health control in the Member States of destination and amends the safeguard clause to give the Member State where a plant health problem arises the principal responsibility for any protective measures required. Special provision is made for risks arising from consignments from third countries.
(4) Deadline for implementation of the legislation in the Member States	1.1.1990: Directive 89/439/EEC 1.1.1991: Directive 90/168/EEC
(5) Date of entry into force (if different from the above)	
(6) References	Official Journal L 212, 22.7.1989 Official Journal L 92, 7.4.1990
(7) Follow-up work	
(8) Commission implementing measures	

2. PLANT HEALTH CONTROLS

2.8. Organisms harmful to plant products

(1) Objective	To facilitate the free movement of plants and plant products with a minimum of prohibitions, restrictions and other formalities, and to prevent the introduction of harmful organisms into areas where they are absent.
(2) Community measures	Council Directive 91/683/EEC of 19 December 1991 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. The establishment, for Community products, of plant health standards which apply to trade between Member States and on the domestic market of a single Member State and, for third-country products, of plant health standards designed to prevent the introduction into the Community of harmful organisms not known to occur there. The standards for Community production are restricted to harmful organisms known to occur in part of the Community. They apply to selected material for consumption or for planting. 2. The transfer of checks from internal Community frontiers to places of production and, for third-country production, to external Community frontiers. In respect of Community products, these checks extend to relevant plant or plant products grown, produced or used by the producer or otherwise present on his premises as well as to the growing medium used there. 3. Replacement of the phytosanitary certificate by a 'plant passport' for material which has passed the checks described in paragraph 2 and which will accompany it during all its movements within the Community. This plant passport may correspond to one or more plants, of one or more plant species included in the same consignment, and may be subdivided, at any time and in a part of the Community, into separate passports. 4. Definition of protected zones which, by reason of differences in ecological conditions and in the distribution of certain harmful organisms, face particular plant health risks. 5. Establishment of a system of official checks during marketing to ensure compliance with the Community plant health regime in the context of the single market.
(4) Deadline for implementation of the legislation in the Member States	1.1.1993
(5) Date of entry into force (if different from the above)	

0389-9192

(6) References

Official Journal L 376, 31.12.1991

(7) Follow-up work

(8) Commission implementing measures

2. PLANT HEALTH CONTROLS

2.9. Organisms harmful to plants: rules of liability

(1) Objective	To establish certain rules of liability in respect of plant health.
(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. To set up a system of Community financial assistance towards expenditure incurred by a Member State in taking measures to control harmful organisms, eradicate infections and repair damage caused to plants or plant products introduced from another Member State through trade in plants or plant products under the Community plant health regime. 2. Where it is established that the inspections provided for under the Community regime were carried out inadequately in the consigning Member State, that Member State must refund the full amount of Community assistance. In addition, it may be required to refund part or all of the expenditure not covered by the Community contribution and borne by the contaminated Member State.
(4) Opinion of the European Parliament	Parliament approved the Commission's proposal subject to certain amendments. The Commission accepted all of these proposed amendments.
(5) Current status	The amended proposal is currently before the Council for adoption.
(6) References	Commission proposal COM(89) 647 final — Official Journal C 31, 9.2.1990 Amended proposal COM(91) 246 final — Official Journal C 205, 6.8.1991 European Parliament opinion — Official Journal C 106, 22.4.1991 Economic and Social Committee opinion — Official Journal C 168, 10.7.1990

2. PLANT HEALTH CONTROLS

2.10. Additives in animal feedingstuffs

(1) Objective	To set common guidelines for dossiers accompanying applications for inclusion in the annexes to Council Directive 70/524/EEC (Official Journal L 270, 14.12.1970) listing the additives that may be used in animal feedingstuffs. These specify the information required to identify and characterize additives and the studies needed to permit assessment of their efficiency and safety.
(2) Community measures	Council Directive 87/153/EEC of 16 February 1987 fixing guidelines for the assessment of additives in animal nutrition.
(3) Contents	1. The dossier that must accompany every request for the inclusion of an additive or a new use of an additive in the annexes to Directive 70/524/EEC are to be compiled in accordance with the guidelines set out in the Annex to the new Directive. 2. The Directive applies without prejudice to provisions on: — good laboratory practice for the purposes of mutual acceptance of data for the assessment of chemical products; and — the protection of animals used for experimental or other scientific purposes.
(4) Deadline for implementation of the legislation in the Member States	31.12.1987
(5) Date of entry into force (if different from the above)	
(6) References	Official Journal L 64, 7.3.1987
(7) Follow-up work	
(8) Commission implementing measures	

2. PLANT HEALTH CONTROLS

2.11. Pesticide residues in cereals and food of animal origin

(1) Objective	To establish maximum levels for pesticide residues in cereals and in foodstuffs of animal origin and monitor compliance therewith.
(2) Community measures	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. Member States are to ensure that the products covered by the Directive do not, from the time they are put into circulation, present a danger to human health as a result of the presence of pesticide residues. They may not prohibit or impede the putting into circulation of these products within their territories if the quantity of pesticide residues does not exceed the maximum levels specified in Annex II. 2. Member States are to make an annual report to the Commission on the results of official checks, monitoring etc. during the previous year. 3. If a Member State considers that a maximum level set in Annex II endangers human health, it may temporarily reduce the level in its territory. 4. Adjustments to the maximum levels set in Annex II may be made using procedures laid down in the Directive. 5. Annexes listing the cereals and foodstuffs covered and the maximum authorized levels of pesticide residues.
(4) Deadline for implementation of the legislation in the Member States	30.6.1988
(5) Date of entry into force (if different from the above)	
(6) References	Official Journal L 221, 7.8.1986
(7) Follow-up work	Council Directive 88/298/EEC of 16 May 1988 (Official Journal L 126, 20.5.1988) amending Annex II to Directives 76/895/EEC and 86/362/EEC relating to the fixing of maximum levels for pesticide residues in and on fruit and vegetables and cereals respectively.
(8) Commission implementing measures	

2. PLANT HEALTH CONTROLS

2.12. Pesticide residues: legislation on animal feedingstuffs

(1) Objective	To harmonize the maximum levels fixed for certain pesticide residues in animal feedingstuffs.
(2) Community measures	Council Directive 91/132/EEC of 4 March 1991 amending Directive 74/63/EEC on undesirable substances and products in animal nutrition.
(3) Contents	1. As a first move sets maximum levels for a group of very persistent harmful active substances used in pesticides, namely organochlorine compounds. 2. Adds to the Annex a number of pesticide residues and their maximum permitted levels in feedingstuffs.
(4) Deadline for implementation of the legislation in the Member States	1.8.1991
(5) Date of entry into force (if different from the above)	
(6) References	Official Journal L 66, 13.3.1991
(7) Follow-up work	On 22 October 1991 the Commission presented a further proposal for a Council Directive amending Directive 74/63/EEC on undesirable substances and products in animal nutrition (COM(91) 369 final, Official Journal C 288, 6.11.1991). The definition of 'animal' is widened to include all species living freely in the wild. The maximum contents set in Directive 74/63/EEC will apply from the moment at which raw materials are put into circulation. The principle is introduced that raw materials must be safe, wholesome and of merchantable quality, and the control system is improved to make it compulsory for operators to inform national control authorities of cases where they have found a maximum level to be exceeded, even if they have taken action to have the merchandise destroyed.
(8) Commission implementing measures	

2. PLANT HEALTH CONTROLS

2.13. Pesticide residues in fruit and vegetables: maleic hydrazide

(1) Objective	Council Directive 76/895/EEC (Official Journal L 340, 9.12.1976 — special Greek edition: Chapter 3, Volume 16) setting maximum levels for pesticide residues in fruit and vegetables. Directive 89/186/EEC extends the scope of this Directive on maleic hydrazide.
(2) Community measures	Council Directive 89/186/EEC of 6 March 1989 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	Updates Annex II to Directive 76/895/EEC by adding maximum levels for maleic hydrazide.
(4) Deadline for implementation of the legislation in the Member States	1.8.1989
(5) Date of entry into force (if different from the above)	
(6) References	Official Journal L 66, 10.3.1989
(7) Follow-up work	
(8) Commission implementing measures	

2. PLANT HEALTH CONTROLS

2.14. Pesticide residues in fruit and vegetables and certain other products of vegetable origin

(1) Objective	To devise a procedure for fixing compulsory maximum levels for pesticide residues in and on fruit and vegetables hitherto covered by Council Directive 76/895/EEC (Official Journal L 340, 9.12.1976 — special Greek edition: Chapter 3, Volume 16). 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) Community measures	Council Directive 90/642/EEC of 27 November 1990 fixing the maximum levels for pesticide residues in and on certain products of plant origin, including fruit and vegetables.
(3) Contents	1. The scope of the Directive 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 Council acting by a qualified majority. 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 the levels do not exceed the authorized maximum. 6. 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) Deadline for implementation of the legislation in the Member States	31.12.1992
(5) Date of entry into force (if different from the above)	
(6) References	Official Journal L 350, 14.12.1990
(7) Follow-up work	
(8) Commission implementing measures	

2. PLANT HEALTH CONTROLS

2.15. Organically grown agricultural products and foodstuffs

(1) Objective	To set up a harmonized framework for the labelling, production and control of agricultural products and foodstuffs bearing, or intended to bear, indications referring to organic production methods.
(2) Community measures	Council Regulation (EEC) No 2092/91 of 24 June 1991 on organic production of agricultural products and indications referring thereto on agricultural products and foodstuffs.
(3) Contents	1. The Regulation applies to agricultural products for which the rules of production are laid down in Annex I, and to the foodstuffs in which such products are incorporated. So far, however, it only covers crop products and products for human consumption consisting essentially of ingredients of plant origin. 2. Definitions of terms 'labelling', 'production', 'preparation', etc. 3. The Regulation lays down rules for the labelling of organically-produced agricultural products marketed without further processing and foodstuffs derived therefrom. 4. The Regulation also lays down rules of production containing, in particular, very strict provisions regarding the use of fertilizers and plant-protection products. 5. Implementation of a system of notification and a system of regular inspection for producers, carried out by private bodies approved and supervised by the Member State or by a public body. 6. The Regulation also provides for a system to ensure that products imported from third countries have been produced and marketed in conditions of production and inspection equivalent to those applicable to Community products. 7. Member States may not ban or restrict the marketing of products produced in accordance with the Regulation. 8. Annexes containing the principles of organic production on farms, the list of products to be used for fertilization, soil improvement or combating parasites and disease, the minimum inspection requirements and precautionary measures under the regular inspection scheme, the information to be notified, the text (in the different languages) of the indication that products are covered by the regular inspection scheme and the list of authorized non-agricultural ingredients, of substances authorized for use during preparation and of agricultural ingredients.
(4) Deadline for implementation of the legislation in the Member States	Not applicable.
(5) Date of entry into force (if different from the above)	22.7.1991 Articles 8 and 9 will be implemented by the Member States within a period of nine months from the entry into force of the Regulation. Articles 5, 8(1) and 11 will apply 12-months after the entry into force of the Regulation. The Member States may authorize, during a 12-month period following the entry into force of the Regulation and notwithstanding Article 6(1),

the use of products containing substances not listed in Annex II and satisfying the requirements of Article 7(1).
Similarly, the Member States may continue to authorize, during a 12-month period following the establishment of Annex VI, pursuant to Article 5(7) and in accordance with their national provisions, the use of substances not listed in the abovementioned Annex.

(6) References

Official Journal L 198, 22.7.1991

(7) Follow-up work

This Regulation only covers agricultural plant products and products intended for human consumption principally containing ingredients of plant origin. The Commission will present a proposal on the organic farming of livestock and the production of unprocessed livestock products and products intended for human consumption containing ingredients of animal origin by 1 July 1992 at the latest.

(8) Commission implementing measures

2. PLANT HEALTH CONTROLS

2.16. Vegetables

(1) Objective

To harmonize at Community level the quality and plant health standards applicable to young plants and propagating material, excluding seeds, marketed in the Member States; to ensure that material meeting these standards can move freely throughout the Community; to ensure satisfactory results in the cultivation of vegetables.

(2) Proposal

Proposal for a Council Regulation on the marketing of young plants and propagating material other than the seeds of vegetables.

(3) Contents

1. The Regulation applies to young plants, other than seeds, marketed in the Community. It does not apply to young plants or propagating material shown to be intended for export to third countries, without prejudice to the health provisions laid down in Council Directive 77/93/EEC (Official Journal L 26, 31.1.1977).
2. Definitions of the terms 'vegetables', 'young plants', 'propagating material' and 'lot'.
3. Suppliers of young plants and propagating material must comply with certain requirements laid down in Annex I, such as having to keep records of young plants and propagating material and to submit them to Member States for inspection.
4. The Regulation prohibits Member States from imposing any new conditions or marketing restrictions on the young plants or vegetative reproduction material of vegetable species, other than those provided for in the Regulation.
5. Young plants and propagating material must have sufficient varietal purity. As regards harmful organisms, the Member States have to ensure compliance with the conditions laid down by carrying out official inspections and, in the event of non-compliance, taking appropriate official measures to eliminate any consequent plant health risk. The Commission must ensure the correct application of the bans and penalties provided for.
6. Material which complies with the requirements and conditions of the Regulation can move freely within the Community.
7. In addition, to ensure marketing of quality material and to guarantee its identity, the material must be marketed in homogeneous lots which are kept separate.
8. For the same reasons, and also to attest its plant health status, the material must be accompanied by an official plant health statement issued following inspection, and by a supplier's document containing detailed descriptive information.

(4) Opinion of the European Parliament

Parliament approved the Commission's proposal subject to certain amendments. The Commission accepted some of these amendments.

(5) Current status

The amended proposal is currently before the Council for adoption.

(6) References	Commission proposal COM(89) 649 final	Official Journal C 46, 27.2.1990
	Amended proposal COM(91) 406 final	Official Journal C 296, 15.11.1991
	European Parliament opinion	Official Journal C 240, 16.9.1991
	Economic and Social Committee opinion	Official Journal C 182, 23.7.1990

2. PLANT HEALTH CONTROLS

2.17. Fruit plants

(1) Objective

To harmonize at Community level the quality and plant health standards which must be met by the material used for propagating fruit plants and by fruit plants intended for fruit production marketed in the Member States. To ensure satisfactory results in the cultivation of fruit plants and to guarantee free movement of this material within the Community.

(2) Proposal

Proposal for a Council Regulation on the marketing of fruit plant propagating material and fruit plants intended for fruit production.

(3) Contents

1. This Regulation applies to fruit plant propagating material and fruit plants intended for fruit production, to be marketed within the Community. It does not apply to fruit plant propagating material or fruit plants intended for export to third countries, without prejudice to the health prescriptions provided for in Council Directive 77/93/EEC (Official Journal L 26, 31.1.1977).
2. Definitions of the concepts 'propagating material', 'fruit plants' 'initial material', etc.
3. Propagating material and fruit plants must belong to a variety officially accepted in one or more Member States so as to ensure that the varieties available are good varieties produced by plant selection work.
4. Compliance with Community standards will be attested by official certification following examination of the material concerned.
5. Certain obligations are imposed on suppliers with a view to ensuring the proper production and storage of propagating material and fruit plants.
6. Community rules concerning separation and homogeneity of lots, packing, sealing and marking are laid down.
7. The Regulation prohibits Member States from imposing any new conditions or marketing restrictions on propagating material or fruit plants of any fruit species, to prepare the way for the gradual introduction of the new Community standards.
8. Member States shall ensure that the requirements provided for in this Regulation are complied with by carrying out official checks and, in cases of non-conformity, by taking the appropriate official measures with a view to elminiating any plant health risk which could result therefrom. The Commission shall ensure that the prohibitions and sanctions provided for are correctly applied.
9. Material which complies with the requirements and conditions of the Regulation may move freely throughout the Community.

(4) Opinion of the European Parliament

Parliament approved the Commission's proposal subject to certain amendments. The Commission accepted some of these amendments.

(5) Current status

An amended proposal is currently before the Council for adoption.

(6) References	Commission proposal	
	COM(89) 651 final	Official Journal C 54, 6.3.1990
	Amended proposal	
	COM(91) 414 final	Official Journal C 296, 15.11.1991
	European Parliament opinion	Official Journal C 240, 16.9.1991
	Economic and Social Committee opinion	Official Journal C 182, 23.7.1990

2. PLANT HEALTH CONTROLS

2.18. Ornamental plants

(1) Objective	To harmonize at Community level the quality and plant health standards which must be met by ornamental plant propagating material (including seeds) and ornamental plants marketed in the Member States. To ensure satisfactory results from the cultivation of ornamental plants and to guarantee that the material can move freely within the Community.
(2) Community measures	Council Directive 91/682/EEC of 19 December 1991 on the marketing of ornamental plants propagating materials and ornamental plants.
(3) Contents	1. This Directive applies to ornamental plant propagating material and ornamental plants to be marketed within the Community. It does not apply to ornamental plant propagating material and ornamental plants intended for export to third countries, without prejudice to the health provisions laid down in Directive 77/93/EEC (Official Journal L 26, 31.1.1977). 2. Compliance with the new Community standards, which will be introduced progressively, will be attested by official examination of the material concerned. Material must be certified in one of three categories: 'nuclear stock' (basic propagating material), 'propagating stock' and 'certified plants'. 3. Propagating material and ornamental plants placed on the market must belong to a variety officially accepted in one or more Member States, so as to ensure that the varieties available are good varieties produced by plant selection work. 4. To ensure proper production and storage of propagating material and ornamental plants, and adequate monitoring by Member States, certain obligations are imposed on suppliers. 5. Suppliers whose activity is confined to the simple distribution of propagating material and ornamental plants produced and packaged on premises other than their own shall be exempt from the requirement to keep records. 6. Community rules on the separation and homogeneity of lots, packing, sealing and marking are laid down. 7. The Directive prohibits Member States from imposing new conditions or new marketing restrictions on propagating material or ornamental plants of any genus or species. 8. Member States must ensure compliance with the conditions laid down in the Directive by means of official inspections. Where there is non-compliance, the Member State concerned must ensure that the supplier is forbidden to market propagating material or ornamental plants. The Commission will ensure the correct application of the bans and penalties provided for. 9. Material complying with the requirements and conditions of the Directive will be able to move freely within the Community.
(4) Deadline for implementation of the legislation in the Member States	31.12.1992

(5) Date of entry into force (if different from the above)	
(6) References	Official Journal L 376, 31.12.1991
(7) Follow-up work	
(8) Commission implementing measures	

2. PLANT HEALTH CONTROLS

2.19. Community protection of plant variety types

(1) Objective

To establish at Community level a special form of industrial property rights for new plant varieties that have been bred or discovered.

(2) Proposal

Proposal for a Council Regulation (EEC) on Community plant variety rights.

(3) Contents

1. The Regulation includes substantive and operational provisions, a section covering impact on other laws, and financial and institutional provisions.
2. The substantive provisions stipulate that the provisions on Community protection shall be available for varieties that are distinct, homogeneous, stable, new and for which a variety denomination exists.
3. The person entitled to Community protection shall be the breeder or discoverer or his successor in title. If the variety was bred by more than one person there shall be joint entitlement by these persons or their successors in title.
4. The rights granted are uniform. Both the internationally recognized principle of 'breeder's exemption' for new varieties developed from protected varieties and the generally accepted practice of 'agricultural exemption' for farm-saved seed are confirmed. Under this principle once a holder breeds a new plant variety no third party may, without his consent, reproduce or multiply the variety or put it up for sale without payment of a breeder's fee to the holder. Another breeder may use the variety to create a further variety.
5. Rules covering the use of variety denominations and both duration and termination of protection.
6. The Regulation defines:
— Community protection of plant variety rights as an object of the holder's property (treatment as a property right under national law, transfer of right to one or more successors in title, contractual exploitation rights, etc.);
— rules on the granting of compulsory exploitation rights.
7. The Community scheme will be operated by a Community Plant Variety Office.
8. Status, duties, structure and management of Office.
9. An Administrative Council, consisting of representatives of the Member States and the Commission, will be set up to advise the Office and monitor its activities. Its members will be able to call on the services of advisers and experts.
10. Community legal protection will be provided by Boards of Appeal and by reference to the Court of Justice.
11. Rules of procedure are given:
— for applications to the Office, its formal and technical examination of these, its decision and the future follow-up action to be carried out;
— for reference to the Board of Appeal.
General rules are also laid down covering oral procedure, taking of evidence, etc.

12. Provisions on the fees to be charged by the Office, on a Register of Community Plant Variety Rights and on other means of information (periodical publications, documents open to public inspection, etc.).
13. Relationships to national plant variety rights and to patents are defined.
14. In the matters of jurisdiction and procedure in legal actions relating to civil law claims the Regulation refers to the relevant international and national provisions. It also determines entitlement to make a civil law claim for infringement.
15. Provisions on penalization of infringements of national industrial property rights are to be made applicable to infringement of Community plant variety rights by 1 July 1992 at the latest.
16. The Office's budget is initially to be made up of fee income and a subsidy from the Community's general budget. It is hoped at a later date to achieve self-financing of the Office's variable costs.

(4) Opinion of the European Parliament	Not yet given.
(5) Current status	The proposal is now before the European Parliament for its opinion.
(6) References	Commission proposal COM(90) 347 final — Official Journal C 244, 28.9.1990 Economic and Social Committee opinion — Official Journal C 60, 8.3.1991

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