
INTERNAL MARKET

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**VETERINARY AND PLANT
HEALTH CONTROLS**

**Veterinary controls
Plant health controls**

EUROPEAN COMMISSION

This booklet is one of a series of six publications on the internal market.

The complete series of booklets covers

A common market for services

The elimination of frontier controls

Conditions for business cooperation

Public procurement

Internal market for energy

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.

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 ix) 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 July 1994, of a situation which is evolving all the time. It was designed as a documentary tool and does not bind the Commission in any way.

EUROPEAN COMMUNITY LEGISLATIVE PROCEDURES

SUMMARY

To gain a better understanding of the information contained in the summaries, it is worthwhile learning about the Community's legislative procedures. Each summary refers to a specific measure designed to facilitate the creation of the single market. In brief:

- (i) the Commission, which enjoys decision-making and implementing powers, has a right of initiative: it draws up proposals, which it submits to the Council;
- (ii) the Council consists of members representing each Member State at ministerial level. Jointly with Parliament and the Commission, the Council adopts Community instruments on the basis of these proposals;
- (iii) the European Parliament (elected by the citizens of the Community) examines these proposals and participates, within the limits of its powers, in the adoption of Community acts;
- (iv) the Economic and Social Committee (consisting of representatives of employers, trade unions and other interest groups) must be consulted on some of these proposals;
- (v) the Committee of the Regions, consisting of representatives of local and regional authorities, also has a consultative role in some fields.

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 EC 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.

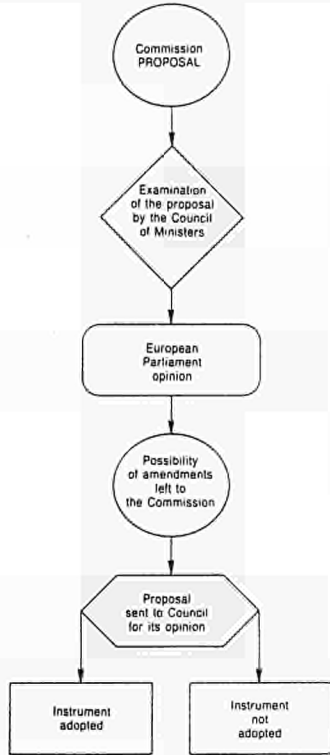
Recommendations

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.

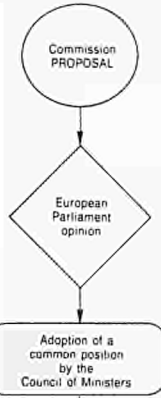
EC legislation from start to finish (directives and regulations)

The consultation procedure

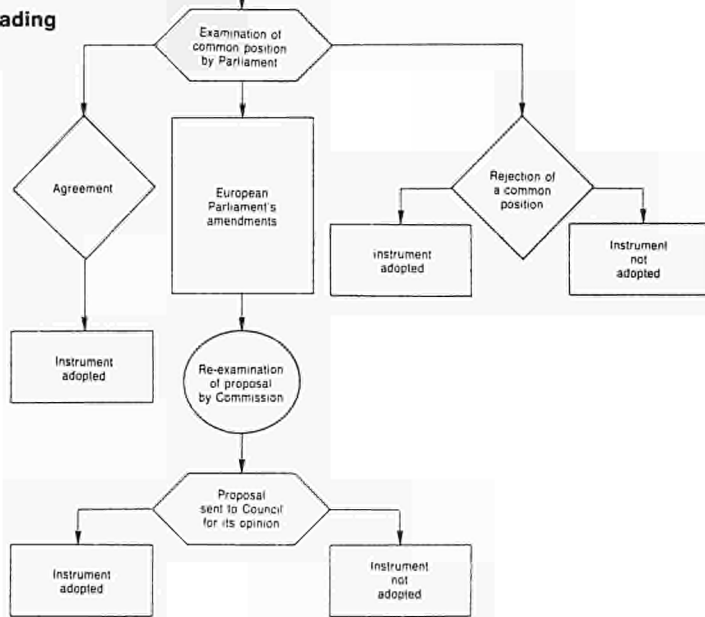


The cooperation procedure

First reading



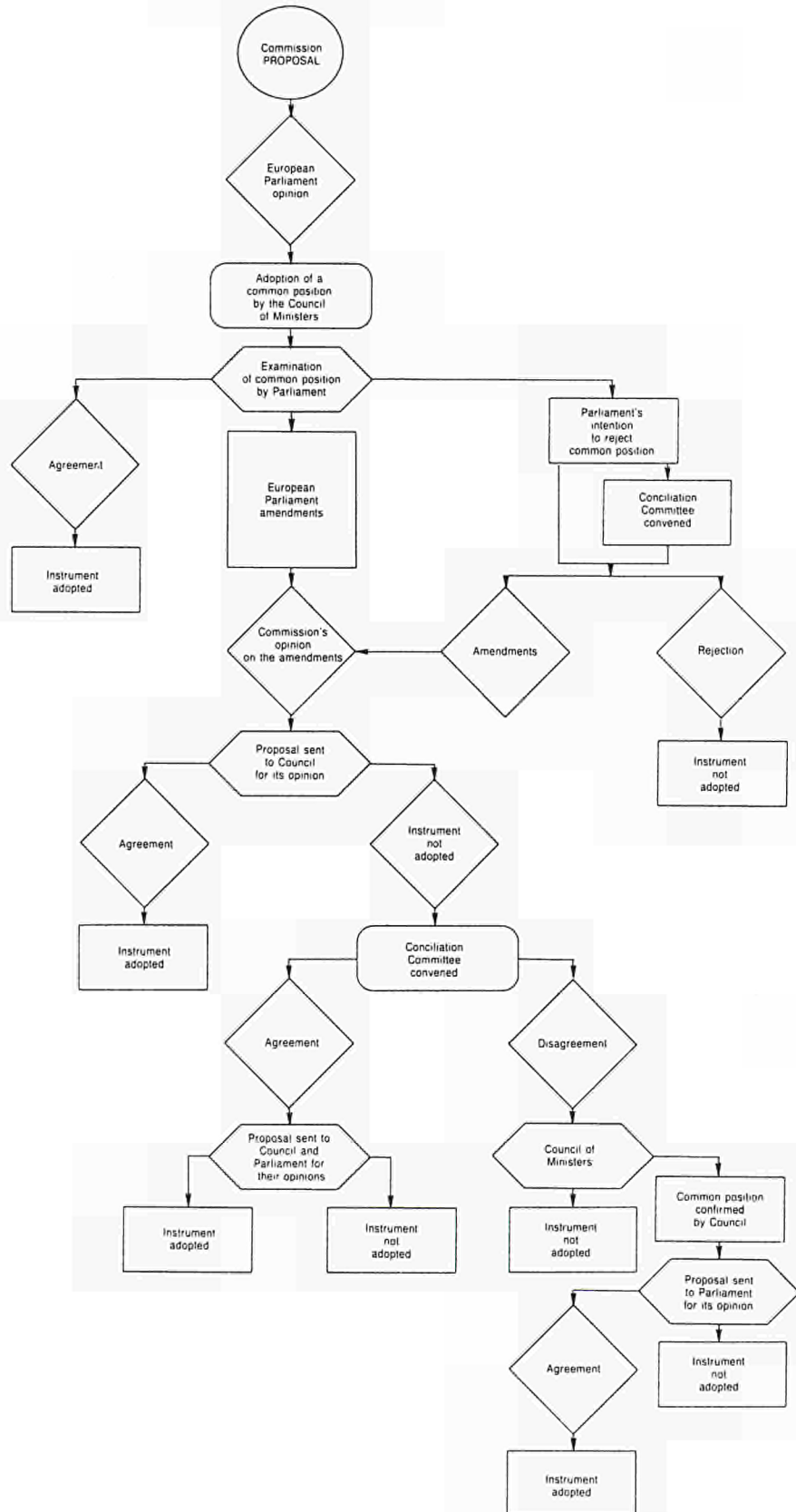
Second reading



Co-decision procedure

First reading

Second reading



2. LEGISLATIVE PROCEDURES

The best way of illustrating the Community decision-making procedures is to describe the route leading to the adoption of a legislative instrument. The following text should be read in conjunction with the charts set out above.

Since the Treaty on European Union entered into force on 1 November 1993, four different procedures have existed for the adoption of a legislative instrument: the consultation procedure, the assent procedure, the cooperation procedure and the co-decision procedure.

The procedure to be followed is determined by the article of the EC Treaty on which the proposal is based and each Council instrument starts from a proposal addressed by the Commission to the Council.

Under the consultation procedure, the Council seeks the opinion of the European Parliament and, in most cases, that of the Economic and Social Committee. Once these opinions have been delivered, the Commission may amend its proposal, if it so wishes. The proposal is then examined by the Council, which may adopt it as it stands or after amending it. It can happen that the Council does not reach agreement, in which case the proposal remains 'on the table'.

Parliamentary approval is obligatory in all cases subject to the assent procedure — as regards the exercise of Community citizens' rights of free movement and residence. The instrument is either adopted or rejected. Where it is rejected, the Council has to re-examine the proposal until such time as Parliament gives its assent. Although unable to amend the text submitted to it, Parliament thus enjoys to all intents and purposes a right of veto.

The cooperation procedure allows Parliament to amend a proposal submitted to it not on one, but on two occasions. After consulting Parliament and the Economic and Social Committee and, where appropriate, the Committee of the Regions, the Council has to adopt a common position. This is then transmitted to Parliament, which has three months in which to accept it, reject it or propose amendments in second reading. The Commission re-examines its proposal in the light of Parliament's amendments and sends it to the Council, which has to take a final decision within three months. In the absence of a decision, the proposal will lapse.

The co-decision procedure is a three-phase procedure enabling Parliament to veto the proposals placed before it. It follows the same course as the cooperation procedure up to the second parliamentary reading. It differs from the latter procedure only in so far as it allows for the convening of a committee to elucidate certain aspects of the Council's position in cases where Parliament intends to reject the common position. This committee, which is known as the Conciliation Committee, consists of representatives of the Council and Parliament and involves the Commission in its work. Where Parliament has proposed amendments to the common position, the Commission issues its opinion on those amendments and the text is forwarded to the Council. Within three months (third phase), the Council either adopts the act or convenes the Conciliation Committee, which then has six weeks in which to negotiate a compromise between Parliament and the Council. If an agreement is found, Parliament and the Council can only approve or reject the text. Where there is disagreement, there are two possibilities:

- (i) either the proposal lapses;
- (ii) or Parliament adopts or rejects the initial common position as reaffirmed, and possibly amended, by the Council.

Prior to the entry into force of the Treaty on European Union, most matters now subject to this procedure were covered by the cooperation procedure: this was the case, for example, with the harmonization of legislation relating to the internal market, the free movement of workers and the mutual recognition of qualifications. The following table provides a full list of the areas falling within the scope of the co-decision procedure.

Scope of co-decision procedure

- Free movement of workers
- Freedom of establishment
- Mutual recognition of qualifications
- Services
- Harmonization of legislation on the internal market
- Education (incentive measures)
- Culture (incentive measures)
- Health (incentive measures)
- Consumer protection
- Trans-European networks (guidelines)
- Research (multiannual framework programme)
- Environment (action programme of a general nature)

The voting procedure within the Council (qualified majority or unanimous vote) depends on the article of the Treaty on which the proposal is based. There are some instances where Council unanimity is automatically required, namely:

- (i) where amendments are made to the proposal on the Council's own initiative except in the case of the co-decision procedure Conciliation Committee;
- (ii) where amendments are being made which have been proposed by Parliament but not endorsed by the Commission;
- (iii) where a measure is being accepted after Parliament has rejected the Council's common position adopted under the cooperation procedure.

Only a limited number of decisions are summarized in this brochure. The European Parliament delivers an opinion on some of them, as do the Economic and Social Committee and the Committee of the Regions.

The same is true of recommendations, the list of which is also limited. In some cases, the European Parliament delivers an opinion before they are adopted and the Economic and Social Committee and the Committee of the Regions are consulted.

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 Official Journal 'C' series references for the Commission proposal(s) and the opinions of the European Parliament and the Economic and Social Committee, if published by 30 June 1994.

VETERINARY AND PLANT HEALTH CONTROLS

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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

One of the justifications for obstacles to trade has been the need for protection against diseases carried by animals, meat, seeds and plants. These obstacles took the form of an obligation for products to be accompanied by all the certificates needed to prove conformity with the rules of the country of consumption and of systematic checks of these products at borders requiring the involvement of an inspectorate.

One of the objectives of the White Paper 'Completing the internal market' is to abolish such obstacles, and it contains some 282 Commission proposals for legislation as well as a timetable for their adoption. The White Paper 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, confirmed the objective of completing an area without frontiers by 1992 according to the timetable set out in the 1985 White Paper. It adapted the Community's decision-making procedures and increased the scope for qualified majority (as opposed to unanimous) voting in the Council. It has facilitated the adoption of the measures listed in the White Paper.

1993 — Treaty on European Union

The Union Treaty, which came into effect on 1 November 1993, continues the single market process. It will enable common policies and measures to be implemented in support of economic integration by extending the Community's fields of responsibility (environment, trans-European networks, consumer protection, education, culture, vocational training), supplementing and adjusting the range of available legislative procedures and transferring to the European Community responsibility for certain matters currently dealt with at intergovernmental level.

The harmonization of national rules on the establishment and operation of the internal market now comes under the co-decision procedure introduced by the Treaty.

Current status

All of the measures required to achieve the conditions set out in the White Paper with regard to the harmonization of veterinary and zootechnical rules have been adopted, so that veterinary

checks at the borders between Member States were abolished on 1 January 1993. The abolition of plant health controls at internal borders also took place on 1 January 1993.

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, to protect animals against epizootic diseases;
- public health, to protect humans from the effects of animal diseases;
- public health and animal health, combining the two objectives;
- zootechnics (pedigree and herdbooks);
- the protection of seeds and plants from contamination.

The purpose of Community legislation is to ensure the protection of the consumer, public health and animal and plant health by laying down common rules governing the movement of live animals, meat and fruit, vegetables and plants. Under these common rules, it is possible to recognize the checks carried out in the Member State in which the product or animal originates. In order to achieve this, rules have been adopted gradually to cover:

- methods for control of various diseases;
- permitted treatments in farming (e.g. the use of hormones or pesticides);
- animal pedigree and seed certification procedures;
- health requirements in the processing and marketing of foodstuffs 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 have been abolished 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 legislation on the farming and initial processing of food derived from animals or plants, another brochure in the series ('A new Community standards policy') covers the legislation on the production, marketing and control of foodstuffs. Although the legislative methods differ, the two areas are closely linked.

1. VETERINARY CONTROLS

Current position and outlook

In the years leading up to 1985, the Community developed a large body of legislation establishing health controls for pigs and cattle, ensuring that food of animal origin was safe for consumers, dealing with breeding and herdbooks and ensuring animal welfare. However, the chief checks on compliance with this legislation remained the responsibility of national authorities.

This meant that, when animals and animal products were traded across frontiers, national authorities carried out the veterinary checks and controls at frontier customs posts. This created administrative burdens, costs and delays which had no place in a single market.

The elimination of controls at the Community's internal frontiers necessitated further harmonization of national laws and Regulations on veterinary requirements, so that animals and animal products destined for export from one Member State to another could be controlled and certified at the place of departure and require no further inspection.

All of the measures required to complete the internal market in the veterinary and zootechnical sector have been adopted, so that veterinary checks at the borders between Member States were abolished on 1 January 1993.

The measures adopted by the Council aim to standardize Community criteria in the following fields:

- animal health (summaries 1.1 to 1.24);
- public health (summaries 1.25 to 1.51);
- public and animal health (summaries 1.52 to 1.61);
- zootechnical aspects including the admission of purebred breeding animals and herdbooks (summaries 1.62 to 1.67).

Checks at the frontiers are abolished under the five basic Directives (summaries 1.52 to 1.56) introducing new control arrangements, whether the products or animals have been the subject of harmonized health rules or whether they remain, in the absence of such rules, covered by the national system. Where there are harmonized rules, the Member State of origin must ensure that these rules are observed, and the Commission's veterinary inspections provide all the members with the appropriate guarantee.

Where there are no harmonized rules, the State of origin must guarantee that the rules of the State of destination are observed.

In the field of veterinary controls, as in other areas, the abolition of internal controls must be accompanied by standardized checks at the external frontiers at the frontier inspection post at the point of entry insofar as import conditions have been harmonized. These arrangements are backed up by the Animo system, which links the frontier inspection posts and the authorities of destination, and the Shift system which contains information on the conditions for importing animals and products into the Community.

All these provisions have been in force since 1 July 1992.

Incorporation into national law of the Directives abolishing physical checks at internal frontiers and reorganizing checks both at internal level and on imports from third countries is at an advanced stage.

However, it should be noted with regard to the other veterinary Directives that there have been substantial delays in the incorporation of the Directives concerning artificial insemination and breeding into national law by Ireland and the Netherlands.

1. VETERINARY CONTROLS

1.1. Animal health: classical swine fever

(1) Objective

To amend the time-scales and funding of the measures to eradicate classical swine fever in the Community.

(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.

Council Decision 90/678/EEC of 13 December 1990 recognizing certain parts of the territory of the Community as being either officially swine fever free or swine fever free.

(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.

Decision 90/678/EEC

Parts of the territory of the Community recognized as being officially swine fever free.

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

- Decision 87/230/EEC: 1.1.1987
- Decision 87/231/EEC: 31.12.1987
- Directive 87/486/EEC: 31.12.1987
- 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.
- Directive 87/489/EEC: 31.12.1988

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

(6) References

Official Journal L 99, 11.4.1987
 Official Journal L 280, 3.10.1987
 Official Journal L 373, 31.12.1990

(7) Follow-up work

*(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 lay down health conditions for livestock and meat products in order to eradicate classical 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

Official Journal L 168, 28.6.1985

(7) Follow-up work

*(8) Commission
implementing
measures*

1. VETERINARY CONTROLS

1.3. Animal health: African swine fever in Spain

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| <i>(1) Objective</i> | To prevent the spread of African swine fever in the Community by eradicating the disease in Spain. |
| <i>(2) Community measures</i> | Council Decision 86/650/EEC of 16 December 1986 introducing a Community financial measure for the eradication of African swine fever in Spain. |
| <i>(3) Contents</i> | <p>1. Spain is required to draw up a plan to eradicate African swine fever, including specific measures to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — 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. <p>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.</p> <p>3. Financial assistance of an estimated ECU 42 million is available for the plan over a five-year period.</p> <p>4. The Commission will provide information to the Member States on the progress of the eradication plan in Spain at least once a year.</p> |
| <i>(4) Deadline for implementation of the legislation in the Member States</i> | |
| <i>(5) Date of entry into force (if different from the above)</i> | |
| <i>(6) References</i> | Official Journal L 382, 31.12.1986 |
| <i>(7) Follow-up work</i> | |
| <i>(8) Commission implementing measures</i> | Decision 87/269/EEC — Official Journal L 132, 21.5.1987 |

1. VETERINARY CONTROLS

1.4. Animal health: African swine fever in Portugal

<i>(1) Objective</i>	To prevent the spread of African swine fever in the Community by eradicating the disease in Portugal.
<i>(2) Community measures</i>	Council Decision 86/649/EEC of 16 December 1986 introducing a Community financial measure for the eradication of African swine fever in Portugal.
<i>(3) Contents</i>	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Portugal is required to draw up a plan to eradicate African swine fever including specific measures to:<ul style="list-style-type: none">— 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.
<i>(4) Deadline for implementation of the legislation in the Member States</i>	
<i>(5) Date of entry into force (if different from the above)</i>	
<i>(6) References</i>	Official Journal L 382, 31.12.1986
<i>(7) Follow-up work</i>	An additional plan was adopted in 1989 (Directive 89/577/EEC, Official Journal L 322, 7.11.1989).
<i>(8) Commission implementing measures</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">— 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

<i>(1) Objective</i>	To eradicate African swine fever in Sardinia
<i>(2) Community measures</i>	Council Decision 90/217/EEC of 25 April 1990 on financial aid from the Community for the eradication of African swine fever in Sardinia.
<i>(3) Contents</i>	<p>1. Sardinia will be required to submit a plan for the eradication of African swine fever, comprising specific measures for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — 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. <p>2. The plan must be approved by the Commission. The Standing Veterinary Committee will be consulted on the various aspects.</p> <p>3. Financial aid estimated at ECU 9 million is to be provided for the implementation of the plan over a period of five years.</p> <p>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.</p>
<i>(4) Deadline for implementation of the legislation in the Member States</i>	
<i>(5) Date of entry into force (if different from the above)</i>	
<i>(6) References</i>	Official Journal L 116, 8.5.1990
<i>(7) Follow-up work</i>	
<i>(8) Commission implementing measures</i>	

1. VETERINARY CONTROLS

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

<i>(1) Objective</i>	To provide Community financial aid for the eradication of contagious bovine pleuropneumonia (CBPP) in Portugal.
<i>(2) Community measures</i>	Council Decision 89/145/EEC of 20 February 1989 introducing a Community financial measure for the eradication of contagious bovine pleuropneumonia (CBPP) in Portugal.
<i>(3) Contents</i>	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Portugal is required to draw up a plan to eradicate CBPP, including specific measures to:<ul style="list-style-type: none">— 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.
<i>(4) Deadline for implementation of the legislation in the Member States</i>	
<i>(5) Date of entry into force (if different from the above)</i>	
<i>(6) References</i>	Official Journal L 53, 25.2.1989
<i>(7) Follow-up work</i>	
<i>(8) Commission implementing measures</i>	Decision 89/442/EEC — Official Journal L 208, 20.7.1989

1. VETERINARY CONTROLS

1.7. Animal health: heat treatment of pork products

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| <i>(1) Objective</i> | 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. |
| <i>(2) Community measures</i> | 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. |
| <i>(3) Contents</i> | <p>Description of the heat-treatment technique:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — either in a hermetically sealed container, the Fc value is equal to or greater than 3.00; — or under the following conditions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — maximum weight of the piece of meat; — temperatures to be reached and maintained; — duration; — public health mark etc. |
| <i>(4) Deadline for implementation of the legislation in the Member States</i> | 1.1.1988 |
| <i>(5) Date of entry into force (if different from the above)</i> | |
| <i>(6) References</i> | Official Journal L 279, 2.10.1987 |
| <i>(7) Follow-up work</i> | |
| <i>(8) Commission implementing measures</i> | |

1. VETERINARY CONTROLS

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

<i>(1) Objective</i>	To develop measures to restrict the outbreak and spread of foot-and-mouth disease.
<i>(2) Community measures</i>	Council Directive 85/511/EEC of 18 November 1985 introducing Community measures for the control of foot-and-mouth disease.
<i>(3) Contents</i>	<ol style="list-style-type: none">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:<ul style="list-style-type: none">— 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:<ul style="list-style-type: none">— 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.
<i>(4) Deadline for implementation of the legislation in the Member States</i>	1.1.1987
<i>(5) Date of entry into force (if different from the above)</i>	
<i>(6) References</i>	Amended opinion Official Journal L 315, 26.11.1985 Official Journal L 14, 18.1.1986

(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
Commission 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.

— Decision 92/380/EEC — Official Journal L 198, 17.7.1992
Commission Decision of 2 July 1992 amending the list of establishments and laboratories authorized to manipulate the foot-and-mouth disease virus.

This Decision amends the list of laboratories, in accordance with Article 13 of Directive 85/511/EEC. This amendment is the result of an inspection by the Commission which showed that the most frequent origin of viral contamination is inadequate handling of the virus and of inactivated vaccine in laboratories.

1. VETERINARY CONTROLS

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

<i>(1) Objective</i>	Discontinuation of preventive vaccination against foot-and-mouth disease as a step towards completion of the internal market.
<i>(2) Community measures</i>	<p>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.</p> <p>Council Decisions 91/665/EEC and 91/666/EEC of 11 December 1991 designating a Community Coordinating Institute for foot-and-mouth disease vaccinations to establish Community reserves of anti-foot-and-mouth disease vaccinations.</p>
<i>(3) Contents</i>	<ol style="list-style-type: none">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.
<i>(4) Deadline for implementation of the legislation in the Member States</i>	1.1.1992
<i>(5) Date of entry into force (if different from the above)</i>	
<i>(6) References</i>	Amended opinion Official Journal L 224, 18.8.1990 Official Journal L 296, 27.10.1990 Official Journal L 368, 31.12.1991
<i>(7) Follow-up work</i>	
<i>(8) Commission implementing measures</i>	<p>— 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.</p> <p>— Decision 92/105/EEC — Official Journal L 41, 18.2.1992 Commission Decision of 28 January 1992 establishing transitional measures for trade in bovine animals in relation to the cessation of vaccination against foot-and-mouth disease and revoking Decisions 91/13/EEC and 91/177/EEC.</p>



— Decision 93/455/EEC — Official Journal L 213, 24.8.1993
Commission Decision of 23 July 1993 approving certain contingency
plans for the control of foot-and-mouth disease.

1. VETERINARY CONTROLS

1.10. Animal health: measures to combat certain animal diseases

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| <i>(1) Objective</i> | To establish general Community measures to combat certain animal diseases not yet covered by common rules. |
| <i>(2) Community measures</i> | Council Directive 92/119/EEC of 17 December 1992 establishing general Community measures to combat certain animal diseases and specific measures concerning swine vesicular disease. |
| <i>(3) Contents</i> | <p>1. The Directive provides for general Community measures to be applied in the event of an outbreak of one of the diseases listed in Annex I (such as cattle fever, blue tongue disease, etc.) and specific measures against swine vesicular disease, a disease which is currently threatening to cause serious animal health problems in the Community.</p> <p>2. The purpose of the proposed measures is to eradicate or prevent the spread of the above-mentioned diseases which, if they appear or spread, could have a negative impact on the functioning of the internal market, by taking immediate and effective steps as soon as the presence of such a disease is confirmed, in particular by means of a detailed epidemiological survey, the immediate slaughter of infected animals, the cleaning and disinfecting of infected holdings, the creation of a protection zone and a surveillance zone in order to be able to closely monitor the movements of animals, products, or any other substance likely to spread the infection.</p> <p>3. Community financial assistance for the implementation of the measures in this Directive is provided for under Decision 90/424/EEC.</p> |
| <i>(4) Deadline for implementation of the legislation in the Member States</i> | 1.10.1993 |
| <i>(5) Date of entry into force (if different from the above)</i> | |
| <i>(6) References</i> | Official Journal L 62, 15.3.1993 |
| <i>(7) Follow-up work</i> | |
| <i>(8) Commission implementing measures</i> | |

1. VETERINARY CONTROLS

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

<i>(1) Objective</i>	To complete Community action for the eradication of brucellosis, tuberculosis and leucosis in cattle throughout the Member States.
<i>(2) Community measures</i>	<p>Council Decision 87/58/EEC of 22 December 1986 introducing a supplementary Community measure for the eradication of brucellosis, tuberculosis and leucosis in cattle.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Council Directive 90/422/EEC of 26 June 1990 amending Directive 64/432/EEC concerning enzootic bovine leucosis.</p> <p>Council Directive 91/499/EEC of 26 June 1991 amending Directive 64/432/EEC regarding the diagnosis of bovine brucellosis and enzootic bovine leucosis.</p>
<i>(3) Contents</i>	<p>Decision 87/58/EEC</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 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. <p>Directive 88/406/EEC</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 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.

Directive 90/422/EEC

The Directive determines 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.

Directive 91/499/EEC

The Directive permits the application of new scientific knowledge to the diagnosis and control of brucellosis and enzootic bovine leucosis. Diagnosis can therefore also be made by the introduction of the enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay (Elisa) method as an alternative to the tests to be carried out on milk and individual blood samples.

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

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

— Directive 90/422: 1.7.1990: Article 2
1.10.1990: other measures

— Directive 91/499: 1.1.1992

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

(6) *References*

Corrigendum

Official Journal L 24, 27.1.1987
Official Journal L 32, 3.2.1987
Official Journal L 194, 22.7.1988
Official Journal L 224, 18.8.1990
Official Journal L 268, 24.9.1991

(7) *Follow-up work*

(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

<i>(1) Objective</i>	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.
<i>(2) Community measures</i>	Council Decision 90/242/EEC of 21 May 1990 introducing a Community financial measure for the eradication of brucellosis in sheep and goats.
<i>(3) Contents</i>	<p>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:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — compile a register of holdings; — prohibit therapeutic treatment; — pay compensation to owners who have slaughtered stock (ECU 40 per animal). <p>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.</p> <p>2. Financial assistance estimated at ECU 15 million is to be allocated to the implementation of these plans for a three-year period.</p> <p>3. Member States must inform the Commission regularly of progress made.</p>
<i>(4) Deadline for implementation of the legislation in the Member States</i>	Not applicable.
<i>(5) Date of entry into force (if different from the above)</i>	
<i>(6) References</i>	Official Journal L 140, 1.6.1990
<i>(7) Follow-up work</i>	
<i>(8) Commission implementing measures</i>	<p>Commission Decisions approving the plan for the eradication of brucellosis in sheep and goats presented by:</p> <p>E Decision 91/219/EEC — Official Journal L 97, 18.4.1991</p> <p>F Decision 91/220/EEC — Official Journal L 97, 18.4.1991</p> <p>GR Decision 91/218/EEC — Official Journal L 97, 18.4.1991</p> <p>I Decision 91/421/EEC — Official Journal L 232, 21.8.1991</p> <p>P Decision 91/217/EEC — Official Journal L 97, 18.4.1991</p>

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.

Amended by the following measures:
Council Directive 90/120/EEC of 5 March 1990;
Council Directive 93/60/EEC of 30 June 1993.

(3) *Contents* Directive 88/407/EEC

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.

Directive 90/120/EEC
Directive 90/120/EEC amends the annexes to Directive 88/407/EEC to take account of developments in the situation.

Directive 93/60/EEC
This Directive extends the scope of Directive 88/407/EEC to cover fresh semen. It also provides for measures concerning trade in semen from bulls which are seropositive for IBR and updates the provisions on foot-and-mouth disease, leptospirosis, tuberculosis and leucosis.

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

- Directive 88/407/EEC: 1.1.1990
- Directive 90/120/EEC: 1.4.1990
- Directive 93/60/EEC: 1.7.1994

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

(6) *References*

Official Journal L 194, 22.7.1988
 Official Journal L 71, 17.3.1990
 Official Journal L 186, 28.7.1993

(7) *Follow-up work*

Council Directive 88/407/EEC has been amended by Council Directive 90/425/EEC (summary 1.53).

On 12 November 1992 the Commission presented a report, in accordance with Article 4 of Directive 88/407/EEC, on the status of infectious bovine rhinotracheitis/infectious pustular vulvovaginitis (IBR/IPV) in semen collection centres.

(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:

Austria	Decision 92/126/EEC — Official Journal L 48, 22.2.1992
Canada	Decision 91/549/EEC — Official Journal L 298, 29.10.1991
Czechoslovakia	Decision 92/445/EEC — Official Journal L 247, 27.8.1992
Finland	Decision 92/124/EEC — Official Journal L 48, 22.2.1992
Hungary	Decision 92/386/EEC — Official Journal L 204, 21.7.1992
New Zealand	Decision 92/125/EEC — Official Journal L 48, 22.2.1992
Norway	Decision 92/387/EEC — Official Journal L 204, 21.7.1992
Poland	Decision 92/123/EEC — Official Journal L 48, 22.2.1992
Sweden	Decision 92/128/EEC — Official Journal L 48, 22.2.1992
Switzerland	Decision 92/127/EEC — Official Journal L 48, 22.2.1992
USA	Decision 91/479/EEC — Official Journal L 258, 16.9.1991, amended by Decision 92/570/EEC (Official Journal L 367, 16.12.1992).

— 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 92/191/EEC — Official Journal L 87, 2.4.1992 Decision 93/693/EC — Official Journal L 320, 22.12.1993
USA	Decision 92/349/EEC — Official Journal L 189, 9.7.1992 Decision 93/693/EC — Official Journal L 320, 22.12.1993

— 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 certain third countries:

— Decision 92/357/EEC — Official Journal L 192, 11.7.1992
— Decision 93/693/EC — Official Journal L 320, 22.12.1993. This Decision is amended by Commission Decision 94/214/EC (Official Journal L 106, 27.4.1994).

1. VETERINARY CONTROLS

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

<i>(1) Objective</i>	To reduce the risk of spreading animal disease by harmonizing Member States' rules on intra-Community trade in porcine semen and harmonizing rules on imports of semen from third countries.
<i>(2) Community measures</i>	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.
<i>(3) Contents</i>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 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 Aujeszky'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 1.53) 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.
<i>(4) Deadline for implementation of the legislation in the Member States</i>	31.12.1991
<i>(5) Date of entry into force (if different from the above)</i>	
<i>(6) References</i>	Official Journal L 224, 18.8.1990

(7) Follow-up work

*(8) Commission
implementing
measures*

— Decision 92/265/EEC — Official Journal L 137, 20.5.1992
Commission Decision of 18 May 1992 on the importation of live pigs, porcine semen, fresh pigmeat and pigmeat products from Austria into the Community.

This Decision was taken due to the continuing presence of classical swine fever in Austria.

— Decision 93/160/EEC — Official Journal L 67, 19.3.1993
Commission Decision of 17 February 1993 drawing up a list of third countries from which Member States authorize the importation of semen of domestic animals of the porcine species.

— Decision 93/199/EEC — Official Journal L 86, 6.4.1993
Commission Decision of 19 February 1993 concerning animal health conditions and veterinary certification for imports of semen of animals of the porcine species from third countries.

This Decision has been amended by Commission Decision 94/316/EC (Official Journal L 140, 3.6.1994).

1. VETERINARY CONTROLS

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

<i>(1) Objective</i>	To reduce the risk of animal disease propagation by harmonizing rules on intra-Community trade in bovine embryos and imports from third countries.
<i>(2) Community measures</i>	<p>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.</p> <p>Council Directive 93/52/EEC of 24 June 1993 amending Directive 89/556/EEC on health conditions governing intra-Community trade in and importation from third countries of embryos of domestic animals of the bovine species.</p>
<i>(3) Contents</i>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The Directives lay 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. 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. There are special rules laying down animal health provisions concerning foot-and-mouth disease. 5. Annexes to the Directives contain conditions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — 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.
<i>(4) Deadline for implementation of the legislation in the Member States</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> — Directive 89/556/EEC: 1.1.1991 — Directive 93/52/EEC: 1.1.1994
<i>(5) Date of entry into force (if different from the above)</i>	
<i>(6) References</i>	<p>Official Journal L 302, 19.10.1989</p> <p>Official Journal L 175, 19.7.1993</p>
<i>(7) Follow-up work</i>	Council Directive 89/556/EEC has been amended by Council Directive 90/425/EEC (summary 1.53).

*(8) Commission
implementing
measures*

— Decision 92/290/EEC — Official Journal L 152, 4.6.1992

Commission Decision of 14 May 1992 on certain protective measures against bovine spongiform encephalopathy (BSE) as regards cattle embryos in the United Kingdom.

The purpose of this Decision is to ensure that no Member States export embryos obtained from suspect or confirmed cases of BSE and that donor cows in the United Kingdom were born after the introduction in that country of the ban on the use of animal proteins in ruminant feed (18 July 1988).

— Decision 92/452/EEC — Official Journal L 250, 29.8.1992

Commission Decision of 30 July 1992 establishing lists of embryo collection teams approved in third countries for export of bovine embryos to the Community.

This Decision is amended by Commission Decisions:

Decision 92/523/EEC — Official Journal L 328, 14.11.1992

Decision 93/212/EEC — Official Journal L 91, 15.4.1993

Decision 93/433/EEC — Official Journal L 201, 11.8.1993

Decision 93/574/EEC — Official Journal L 276, 9.11.1993

Decision 93/677/EC — Official Journal L 316, 17.12.1993

Decision 94/221/EC — Official Journal L 107, 28.4.1994

— Decision 92/471/EEC — Official Journal L 270, 15.9.1992

Commission Decision of 2 September 1992 concerning animal health conditions and veterinary certification for importation of bovine embryos from certain third countries. This Decision is amended by Commission Decision 94/280/EC (Official Journal L 120, 11.5.1994).

— Decision 94/113/EC — Official Journal L 53, 24.2.1994

Commission Decision of 8 February 1994 amending Council Directive 89/556/EEC on animal health conditions governing intra-Community trade in and importation from third countries of embryos of domestic animals of the bovine species.

1. VETERINARY CONTROLS

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

<i>(1) Objective</i>	To reduce the risk of spreading animal disease by setting up a harmonized system for intra-Community trade in ovine and caprine animals.
<i>(2) Community measures</i>	Council Directive 91/68/EEC of 28 January 1991 on animal health conditions governing intra-Community trade in ovine and caprine animals.
<i>(3) Contents</i>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 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 (<i>Brucella melitensis</i>)-free ovine or caprine holding', 'brucellosis (<i>Brucella melitensis</i>)-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: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — 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 (<i>Brucella melitensis</i>)-free ovine or caprine holding or brucellosis (<i>Brucella melitensis</i>)-free holding, listing officially notifiable diseases, defining official brucellosis and contagious epididymitis tests and model health certificates for trade between Member States.
<i>(4) Deadline for implementation of the legislation in the Member States</i>	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*

— Decision 93/52/EEC — Official Journal L 13, 21.1.1993
Commission Decision of 21 December 1992 concerning the compliance by certain Member States or regions with the requirements with regard to brucellosis and recognizing them as officially brucellosis-free Member States or regions.

The United Kingdom, Ireland, the Netherlands, Belgium, Luxembourg, Germany and certain regions of France are recognized as officially brucellosis-free.

— Decision 93/77/EEC — Official Journal L 30, 6.2.1993
Commission Decision of 22 December 1992 laying down certain transitional measures needed to facilitate the change-over to the new arrangements provided for in Council Directive 91/68/EEC. Although Denmark no longer meets the requirements laid down by the Directive to be recognized as officially brucellosis-free, the health situation in that country demonstrates that no forms of brucellosis are present. The Decision therefore provides the same guarantees for trade in certain ovine and caprine animals to Denmark as it would if the country were officially brucellosis-free.

— Decision 94/164/EC — Official Journal L 74, 17.3.1994
Commission Decision of 18 February 1994 amending Council Directive 91/68/EEC as regards the formulation of the health certificates.

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 (*Brucella 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.

Council Directive 92/40/EEC of 19 May 1992 introducing Community measures for the control of avian influenza

Council Directive 92/66/EEC of 14 July 1992 introducing Community measures for the control of Newcastle disease

Council Directive 93/120/EC of 22 December 1993 on animal health conditions governing intra-Community trade in and imports from third countries of poultry and hatching eggs.

(3) Contents

Directive 90/539/EEC

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.

Directive 92/40/EEC

This Directive introduces Community control measures to be taken in the event of outbreaks of avian influenza on poultry holdings in order to eradicate and prevent the spread of the disease. It prohibits movements of poultry and poultry products leaving specified protection zones and surveillance zones. This regionalization is important to ensure the functioning of the internal market and trade with third countries.

Directive 92/66/EEC

This Directive introduces uniform control measures to be taken in the event of outbreaks of Newcastle disease in order to eradicate and prevent the spread of the disease. It prohibits movements of poultry and poultry products leaving specified zones. The regionalization aspect (the introduction of protection and surveillance zones in the event of an outbreak) is important to ensure the functioning of the internal market and trade with third countries.

Directive 93/120/EEC

This Directive clarifies and simplifies the application of Directive 90/539/EEC by laying down that some Member States or regions may, where appropriate, refrain from vaccinating against Newcastle disease. It also amends the commercial rules applicable to third countries, so as to make them equivalent to those applied in the Member States, in particular as regards Newcastle disease and avian influenza.

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

— Directive 90/539/EEC: 1.1.1992
— Directive 92/40/EEC: 1.1.1993
— Directive 92/66/EEC: 1.10.1993
— Directive 93/120/EC: 1.1.1995

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

(6) References

Official Journal L 303, 31.10.1990
Official Journal L 167, 22.6.1992
Official Journal L 260, 5.9.1993
Official Journal L 340, 31.12.1993

(7) Follow-up work

Directive 90/539/EEC has been amended by Council Directives 91/494/EEC (summary 1.40) and 91/496/EEC (summary 1.55).

(8) Commission implementing measures

— Commission Decisions establishing the status of Member States or regions regarding Newcastle disease:
DK Decision 91/552/EEC — Official Journal L 298, 29.10.1991
IRL Decision 92/339/EEC — Official Journal L 188, 8.7.1992
N IRL Decision 92/381/EEC — Official Journal L 198, 17.7.1992

— Decision 92/340/EEC — Official Journal L 188, 8.7.1992

Commission Decision of 2 June 1992 on selective tests on poultry for Newcastle disease before consignment.

The Decision covers Member States and regions carrying out vaccination of poultry before export to a Member State or region with a well-defined status with regard to the disease.

Commission Decisions approving the plans submitted by certain Member States for approval of establishments for the purposes of intra-Community trade in poultry and hatching eggs:

B	Decision 92/379/EEC — Official Journal L 198, 17.7.1992
D	Decision 92/342/EEC — Official Journal L 188, 8.7.1992
DK	Decision 92/139/EEC — Official Journal L 58, 3.3.1992
E	Decision 92/345/EEC — Official Journal L 188, 8.7.1992
F	Decision 92/141/EEC — Official Journal L 58, 3.3.1992
GR	Decision 92/344/EEC — Official Journal L 188, 8.7.1992
I	Decision 92/480/EEC — Official Journal L 284, 29.9.1992
IRL	Decision 92/140/EEC — Official Journal L 58, 3.3.1992
NL	Decision 92/283/EEC — Official Journal L 150, 2.6.1992
P	Decision 92/282/EEC — Official Journal L 150, 2.6.1992
UK	Decision 92/281/EEC — Official Journal L 150, 2.6.1992

— Decision 92/369/EEC — Official Journal L 195, 14.7.1992

Commission Decision of 24 June 1992 amending Annex III of Directive 90/539/EEC.

This Decision authorizes the use of vaccines which are not necessarily included among the monographs in the European Pharmacopoeia.

— Decision 93/152/EEC — Official Journal L 59, 12.3.1993

Commission Decision of 8 February 1993 laying down the criteria for vaccines to be used against Newcastle disease in the context of routine vaccination programmes.

— Decision 93/342/EEC — Official Journal L 137, 8.6.1993

Commission Decision of 12 May 1993 laying down the criteria for classifying third countries with regard to avian influenza and Newcastle disease.

— Decision 94/327/EC — Official Journal L 146, 11.6.1994

Commission Decision of 19 May 1994 fixing the criteria for annual testing of breeding poultry for Newcastle disease, in application of Article 12(2) of Council Directive 90/539/EEC.



1. VETERINARY CONTROLS

1.19. Animal health: animal welfare during transport

<i>(1) Objective</i>	To lay down requirements for the transport of animals with a view to safeguarding their welfare.
<i>(2) Community measures</i>	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.
<i>(3) Contents</i>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 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: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — 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 Member 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.
<i>(4) Deadline for implementation of the legislation in the Member States</i>	1.1.1993
<i>(5) Date of entry into force (if different from the above)</i>	
<i>(6) References</i>	Official Journal L 340, 11.12.1991
<i>(7) Follow-up work</i>	On 13 July 1992 the Council adopted Decision 92/438/EEC on computerization of veterinary import procedures (Shift project), amending Council Directives 90/675/EEC (summary 1.54), 91/496/EEC (summary 1.55) and 91/628/EEC and Decision 90/424/EEC (summary

1.61) (Decision 92/438/EEC, published in Official Journal L 243, 25.8.1992).

On 26 August 1993 the Commission submitted a proposal for a Directive amending Directive 91/628/EEC concerning the protection of animals during transport (COM(93) 330 final, Official Journal C 250, 14.9.1993).

The aim of the proposal is to harmonize the rules concerning journey times, resting periods, feeding and watering intervals and space allowances during transport.

Unfortunately, current scientific knowledge is insufficient to allow rules to be established for other types of animals.

The proposal therefore amends Directive 91/628/EEC so as to provide a rapid and flexible procedure whereby rules in respect of other animals can be added when such scientific evidence becomes available.

*(8) Commission
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Decision 94/96/EC — Official Journal L 50, 22.2.1994

Commission Decision of 3 February 1994 based on Article 16 of Council Directive 91/628/EEC introducing special rules regarding the welfare of animals during transport in certain parts of Greece.

1. VETERINARY CONTROLS

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

<i>(1) Objective</i>	To harmonize the animal health rules governing intra-Community trade and imports from third countries.
<i>(2) Community measures</i>	Council Directive 90/426/EEC of 26 June 1990 on animal health conditions governing the movement and import from third countries of equidae.
<i>(3) Contents</i>	<p>1. The Directive lays down the animal health conditions governing intra-Community trade in and imports from third countries of equidae.</p> <p>2. Definitions of the terms 'holding', 'equidae', 'compulsorily notifiable disease', etc.</p> <p>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 (Annex B). Commission veterinary experts may carry out on-the-spot inspections.</p> <p>4. Imports of equidae from third countries are also subject to certain rules. They must have originated 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 Commission veterinary experts.</p> <p>5. Annexes containing a list of diseases subject to compulsory notification and a specimen health certificate for intra-Community trade in equidae.</p>
<i>(4) Deadline for implementation of the legislation in the Member States</i>	1.1.1992
<i>(5) Date of entry into force (if different from the above)</i>	
<i>(6) References</i>	<p>Amended opinion</p> <p>Official Journal L 224, 18.8.1990 Official Journal L 296, 27.10.1990</p>
<i>(7) Follow-up work</i>	<p>Council Directive 90/426/EEC has been amended by Council Directives 90/425/EEC (summary 1.53) and 91/496/EEC (summary 1.55).</p> <p>On 29 April 1992 the Council adopted Directive 92/35/EEC laying down control rules and measures to combat African horse sickness (Official Journal L 157, 10.6.1992). The purpose of this Directive is to introduce Community measures to harmonize control rules and measures to combat African horse sickness.</p> <p>The Council also adopted Directive 92/36/EEC amending Directive 90/426/EEC on animal health conditions governing the movement and</p>

*(8) Commission
implementing
measures*

import from third countries of equidae (Official Journal L 157, 10.6.1992).

This Directive takes account of the provisions of the proposal for a Directive referred to in the previous paragraph, which lays down control rules and measures to combat African horse sickness.

— Decision 92/14/EEC — Official Journal L 8, 14.1.1992
Commission Decision of 17 December 1991 amending Council Decision 79/542/EEC to establish a list of third countries from which Member States authorize imports of equidae.

— Decision 92/130/EEC — Official Journal L 47, 22.2.1992
Commission Decision of 13 February 1992 amending Annexes B and C of Council Directive 90/426/EEC.

— Decision 92/160/EEC — Official Journal L 71, 18.3.1992
Commission Decision of 5 March 1992 classifying certain third countries into regions for the purpose of imports of equidae. This Decision concerns Brazil, Costa Rica, Colombia, Egypt, Ecuador, Peru, Turkey and Venezuela.
This Decision was amended by Decision 92/161/EEC (Official Journal L 71, 18.3.1992).

— Decision 92/162/EEC — Official Journal L 71, 18.3.1992
Commission Decision of 9 March 1992 amending Council Decision 79/542/EEC regarding certain European third countries. This Decision concerns Belarus, Croatia, Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Russia, Slovenia, Ukraine and the Yugoslav Republics.

— Decision 92/260/EEC — Official Journal L 130, 15.5.1992
Commission Decision of 10 April 1992 on the health conditions and health certification required for the temporary entry of registered horses.
This Decision concerns the temporary entry of registered horses from the third countries appearing in the list established by Decision 92/14/EEC.
This Decision is amended by Commission Decision 93/344/EEC (Official Journal L 138, 9.6.1993).

— Decision 93/99/EEC — Official Journal L 40, 17.2.1993
Commission Decision of 22 December 1992 amending Council Decision 79/542/EEC drawing up a list of third countries from which Member States authorize imports of bovine animals, swine, equidae, fresh meat and meat products.
This Decision is amended by Commission Decision 93/100/EEC (Official Journal L 40, 17.2.1993).

— Decision 93/195/EEC — Official Journal L 86, 6.4.1993
Commission Decision of 2 February 1993 on animal health conditions and veterinary certification for the re-entry of registered horses for racing, competition and cultural events after temporary export.
This Decision is amended by Commission Decisions:
Decision 93/344/EEC — Official Journal L 138, 9.6.1993
Decision 93/509/EEC — Official Journal L 238, 23.9.1993

— Decision 93/196/EEC — Official Journal L 86, 6.4.1993
Commission Decision of 5 February 1993 on animal health conditions and veterinary certification for imports of registered equidae and equidae for breeding and production.

— Decision 93/197/EEC — Official Journal L 86, 6.4.1993
Commission Decision of 5 February 1993 on animal health conditions
and veterinary certification for imports of equidae for slaughter.

This Decision is amended by Commission Decisions:

Decision 93/344/EEC — Official Journal L 138, 9.6.1993

Decision 93/510/EEC — Official Journal L 238, 23.9.1993

Decision 93/682/EC — Official Journal L 317, 18.12.1993

— Decision 93/344/EEC — Official Journal L 138, 9.6.1993
Commission Decision of 17 May 1993 amending Council
Decision 79/542/EEC and Decisions 92/260/EEC, 93/195/EEC and
93/197/EEC with regard to animal health conditions for the importation,
temporary admission and re-entry of registered horses from Qatar, and
further amending Decision 79/542/EEC.

— Decision 93/507/EEC — Official Journal L 237, 22.9.1993
Commission Decision of 21 September 1993 on protection measures in
relation to Venezuelan equine encephalomyelitis in Mexico and
amending Decision 79/542/EEC.

1. VETERINARY CONTROLS

1.21. Animal health: marketing of rodents

The proposal for a Council Regulation (COM(89) 500 final — Official Journal C 327, 30.12.1989) on animal health conditions governing the placing of rodents on the market in the Community was adopted in Council Directive 92/65/EEC laying down animal health requirements governing trade in and imports into the Community of animals, semen, ova and embryos not subject to animal health requirements laid down in specific Community rules referred to in Annex A(I) to Directive 90/425/EEC (summary 1.23).

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:
- | | |
|-----|--|
| B | Decision 93/76/EEC — Official Journal L 27, 4.2.1993 |
| D | Decision 92/279/EEC — Official Journal L 144, 26.5.1992 |
| DK | Decision 91/640/EEC — Official Journal L 344, 14.12.1991 |
| E | Decision 93/75/EEC — Official Journal L 27, 4.2.1993 |
| F | Decision 92/102/EEC — Official Journal L 39, 15.2.1992 |
| GR | Decision 92/88/EEC — Official Journal L 32, 8.2.1992 |
| IRL | Decision 91/641/EEC — Official Journal L 344, 14.12.1991 |
| P | Decision 92/45/EEC — Official Journal L 17, 24.1.1992 |
| UK | Decision 92/46/EEC — Official Journal L 17, 24.1.1992 |

1. VETERINARY CONTROLS

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

<i>(1) Objective</i>	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.
<i>(2) Community measures</i>	Council Directive 92/65/EEC of 13 July 1992 laying down animal health requirements governing trade in and imports into the Community of animals, semen, ova and embryos not subject to animal health requirements laid down in specific Community rules referred to in Annex A(I) to Directive 90/425/EEC.
<i>(3) Contents</i>	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. The Directive 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 'trade', 'animals', 'approved body, institute or centre', etc.3. The Directive lays down the animal health requirements applicable to trade in apes, ungulates and birds which are not covered by other specific Directives, ruminants, suidae, bees, lagomorphs, ferrets, minks and foxes, cats and dogs. In the case of cats and dogs, special marketing conditions apply in the United Kingdom and Ireland which may, in certain cases, keep their national rules on quarantine for animals susceptible to rabies.4. The Directive also lays down the animal health requirements applicable to trade in semen, ova and embryos.5. Checks are carried out in accordance with Council Directive 90/425/EEC (summary 1.53).6. The Member States must take administrative or penal measures to penalize infringements of the Directive.7. The animals and animal products covered by this Directive and coming from third countries are subject to the minimum requirements laid down in Directive 90/675/EEC (summary 1.54).8. Imports from third countries are authorized provided they offer guarantees equivalent to those required in intra-Community trade. Conditions concerning the veterinary certificate, checks and transport are laid down, and animals must be quarantined prior to importation.9. Annexes contain a list of compulsorily notifiable diseases and diseases for which national programmes may be recognized; conditions governing approval of bodies, institutes or centres; conditions governing the collection of semen, ova and embryos from animals; a model for the veterinary certificate required for trade in animals.
<i>(4) Deadline for implementation of the legislation in the Member States</i>	1.1.1994



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

(6) References

Official Journal L 268, 14.9.1992

(7) Follow-up work

(8) Commission implementing measures

— Decision 93/244/EEC — Official Journal L 111, 5.5.1993 Commission Decision of 2 April 1993 concerning additional guarantees relating to Aujeszky's disease for pigs destined for certain parts of the Community territory.

The Decision provides additional animal health guarantees for pigs destined for Luxembourg so as to preserve the health status of that country's pig population.

— Decision 94/63/EC — Official Journal L 28, 2.2.1994

Commission Decision of 31 January 1994 drawing up a provisional list of third countries from which Member States authorize imports of semen, ova and embryos of the ovine, caprine and equine species and ova and embryos of the porcine species.

1. VETERINARY CONTROLS

1.24. Animal health: marketing of aquaculture products

<i>(1) Objective</i>	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.
<i>(2) Community measures</i>	Council Directive 91/67/EEC of 28 January 1991 on health requirements for the marketing of aquaculture products. Council Directive 93/54/EEC of 24 June 1993 amending Directive 91/67/EEC on the conditions governing the placing on the market of aquaculture animals.
<i>(3) Contents</i>	<ol style="list-style-type: none">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 Directives are being observed will be set out: the Directives provide for close cooperation between the Member States and the Commission through the Standing Veterinary Committee.4. The terminology used in the Directives 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.
<i>(4) Deadline for implementation of the legislation in the Member States</i>	— Directive 91/67/EEC: 1.1.1993 — Directive 93/54/EEC: 1.1.1994
<i>(5) Date of entry into force (if different from the above)</i>	
<i>(6) References</i>	Official Journal L 46, 19.2.1991 Official Journal L 175, 19.7.1993
<i>(7) Follow-up work</i>	
<i>(8) Commission implementing measures</i>	— Commission Decisions approving programmes concerning bonamiosis and marteiliosis: Guernsey Decision 93/58/EEC — Official Journal L 14, 22.1.1993 Isle of Man Decision 93/59/EEC — Official Journal L 14, 22.1.1993 IRL Decision 93/56/EEC — Official Journal L 14, 22.1.1993 Jersey Decision 93/57/EEC — Official Journal L 14, 22.1.1993 UK Decision 92/528/EEC — Official Journal L 332, 18.11.1992



— Decision 92/532/EEC — Official Journal L 337, 21.11.1992
Commission Decision of 19 November 1992 laying down the sampling plans and diagnostic methods for the detection and confirmation of certain fish diseases.

— Commission Decisions on the status of certain regions and Member States as regards infectious haematopoietic necrosis and viral haemorrhagic septicaemia:

DK	Decision 93/74/EEC — Official Journal L 27, 4.2.1993
Guernsey	Decision 93/39/EEC — Official Journal L 16, 25.1.1993
Isle of Man	Decision 93/40/EEC — Official Journal L 16, 25.1.1993
IRL	Decision 93/73/EEC — Official Journal L 27, 4.2.1993
UK	Decision 92/538/EEC — Official Journal L 347, 28.11.1992

— Decision 93/22/EEC — Official Journal L 16, 25.1.1993
Commission Decision of 10 December 1992 laying down the models for the transport documents provided for in Article 14 of Directive 91/67/EEC.

— Decision 93/44/EEC — Official Journal L 16, 25.1.1993
Commission Decision of 21 December 1992 approving programmes concerning spring viraemia of carp presented by the United Kingdom and specifying the additional assurances required for certain species of fish intended for the United Kingdom, Northern Ireland, the Isle of Man and Guernsey.

— Decision 93/55/EEC — Official Journal L 14, 22.1.1993
Commission Decision of 21 December 1992 amending the assurances required for the introduction of molluscs into areas covered by a programme concerning *Bonamia ostreae* and *Marteilia refrigens*. This programme has been approved.
This Decision has been amended by Commission Decision 93/169/EEC (Official Journal L 71, 24.3.1993).

— Decision 94/306/EC — Official Journal L 133, 28.5.1994
Commission Decision of 16 May 1994 laying down the sampling plans and diagnostic methods for the detection and confirmation of certain mollusc diseases.

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.
- (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.
- Council Decision 89/187/EEC of 6 March 1989 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 91/664/EEC of 11 December 1991 designating the Community reference laboratories for testing for residues of certain substances.
- (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
 Official Journal L 66, 10.3.1989
 Official Journal L 368, 31.12.1991

(7) *Follow-up work*

(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
D	Decision 88/198/EEC — Official Journal L 94, 12.4.1988
DK	Decision 88/197/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
GR	Decision 88/205/EEC — Official Journal L 94, 12.4.1988
I	Decision 88/199/EEC — Official Journal L 94, 12.4.1988
IRL	Decision 88/202/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 89/153/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
D	Decision 89/270/EEC — Official Journal L 108, 19.4.1989
DK	Decision 89/266/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
GR	Decision 89/275/EEC — Official Journal L 108, 19.4.1989
I	Decision 89/267/EEC — Official Journal L 108, 19.4.1989
IRL	Decision 89/276/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
PT	Decision 89/271/EEC — Official Journal L 108, 19.4.1989
UK	Decision 89/274/EEC — Official Journal L 108, 19.4.1989

— Decision 93/100/EEC — Official Journal L 40, 17.2.1993

Commission Decision of 19 January 1993 amending Council Decision 79/542/EEC which lists the third countries in which the Member States authorize the importation of animals of the bovine and porcine species, equidae, fresh meat and meat based products and repeals Decisions 89/15/EEC and 90/135/EEC.

1. VETERINARY CONTROLS

1.26. Public health: growth-promoting hormones

- (1) *Objective* To prohibit the use of hormones for the fattening of livestock. The administration, under strict control, of certain substances may be authorized for therapeutic purposes.
- (2) *Community measures* 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.
- Council Directive 88/146/EEC of 7 March 1988 prohibiting the use in livestock farming of certain substances having a hormonal action.
- (3) *Contents* Directive 85/358/EEC
1. Member States shall ensure that random controls are made on the substances referred to in Council Directive 81/602/EEC (Official Journal L 222, 7.8.1981) at the manufacturing, handling, storage, transport and sales stages for the presence of prohibited substances which may be intended to be administered to animals for fattening purposes.
 2. If animals are found to contain prohibited substances, they cannot be marketed.
- Directive 88/146/EEC
1. The Directive replaces Council Directive 85/649/EEC (Official Journal L 382, 31.12.1985).
 2. The administration of oestradiol-17-B, testosterone and progesterone and certain of their derivatives may be authorized for therapeutic purposes.
 3. A list of products which may be authorized by the Member States for therapeutic use will be produced. The conditions under which they may be used and the means of identifying the animals concerned will be laid down in accordance with the prescribed procedure.
 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 thyrostatic or hormonal effect and pharmaceutical and veterinary products based on those substances and those authorized to trade in such substances 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. Provisions prohibiting the importation from third countries of farm animals to which prohibited substances have been administered and of meat from such animals.
- (4) *Deadline for implementation of the legislation in the Member States* — Directive 85/358/EEC: 1.1.1987
— Directive 88/146/EEC: 1.1.1988

- (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* Directive 85/358/EEC was amended by Regulation (EEC) No 3768/85 on 1 January 1986 (Official Journal L 362, 31.12.1985).

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).
Since this proposal was put forward, it has been amended twice:
— COM(90) 336 final — Official Journal C 245, 29.9.1990;
— COM(92) 207 final — Official Journal C 147, 11.6.1992.
- (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.

— Decision 93/100/EEC — Official Journal L 40, 17.2.1993
Commission Decision of 19 January 1993 amending Council Decision 79/542/EEC drawing up a list of third countries from which the Member States authorize imports of bovine animals, swine and equidae, fresh meat and meat products and repealing Decisions 89/15/EEC and 90/135/EEC.

— Decision 93/256/EEC — Official Journal L 118, 14.5.1993
Commission Decision of 14 April 1993 laying down the methods to be used for detecting residues of substances having a hormonal or a thyrostatic action.

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.
- Council Directive 89/384/EEC 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 to Directive 85/397/EEC is complied with.
- Council Decision 92/608/EEC of 14 December 1992 laying down methods for the analysis and testing of heat-treated milk for direct human consumption.
- (3) Contents*
- Directives 85/397/EEC and 89/384/EEC
1. These Directives lay 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.
 12. On 1 April 1994 Directive 85/397/EEC will be repealed by Directive 92/46/EEC (summary 1.28).
- Decision 92/608/EEC
- The purpose of this Decision is to establish control measures to ensure that the standards laid down in Directive 85/397/EEC are met.
- (4) Deadline for implementation of the legislation in the Member States*
- Directive 85/397/EEC: 1.1.1989
 - Directive 89/384/EEC: 1.7.1990

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

(6) References

Amended opinion

Official Journal L 226, 24.8.1985
 Official Journal L 151, 3.6.1989
 Official Journal L 181, 20.6.1989
 Official Journal L 407, 31.12.1992

(7) Follow-up work

Directive 85/397/EEC is amended by Regulation (EEC) No 3768/85 (Official Journal L 362, 31.12.1985) and by Directive 89/662/EEC (summary 1.52).

(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.

— Decision 93/257/EEC — Official Journal L 118, 14.5.1993
 Commission Decision of 15 April 1993 laying down the reference methods and the list of national reference laboratories for detecting residues.

1. VETERINARY CONTROLS

1.28. Public health: production and placing on the market of heat-treated milk, raw milk and milk-based products

<i>(1) Objective</i>	To lay down health rules on the production and placing on the market of raw milk, heat-treated drinking milk, milk for the manufacture of milk-based products and milk-based products intended for human consumption.
<i>(2) Community measures</i>	<p>Council Directive 92/46/EEC of 15 June 1992 adopting health rules for the production and placing on the market of raw milk, heat-treated milk and milk-based products.</p> <p>Council Directive 92/47/EEC of 16 June 1992 on the conditions for granting temporary and limited derogations from specific Community health rules on the production and placing on the market of milk and milk-based products.</p>
<i>(3) Contents</i>	<p>Directive 92/46/EEC</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. On 1 April 1994 the Directive will repeal Directive 85/397/EEC (summary 1.27).2. The Directive brings together in a single text the Commission's proposals for Council Regulations (EEC) laying down health rules for the production and placing on the market of heat-treated drinking milk and for the production and placing on the market of raw milk, milk intended for the manufacture of milk-based products and milk-based products (Official Journal C 84, 2.4.1990).3. The Directive defines the terms 'raw milk', 'heat treatment', 'milk-based products', etc.4. Rules governing Community production: the Directive lists the conditions which raw milk must meet if it is intended for the manufacture of milk-based products or for the production of milk for human consumption. It also lists the conditions for the placing on the market of heat-treated drinking milk and the intrinsic qualities of milk-based products.5. Individual or general derogations may be granted for the manufacture of cheese with a period of ageing or ripening of at least 60 days and for traditional products.6. The Directive lays down standards for the approval of processing and treatment establishments. Each Member State will draw up a list of the establishments approved by it and, where applicable, will grant to such establishments the derogations which it deems appropriate. The Commission examines these derogations and amends or supplements them where necessary. The Directive also lays down rules concerning milk tanks, premises, installations and working equipment.7. Animals on holdings producing milk must undergo regular veterinary checks, where applicable pursuant to other Community rules. On-the-spot checks may be carried out by experts from the Commission, in collaboration with the competent authorities of the Member States concerned. The latter must take the necessary administrative or penal measures to penalize any infringements of the Directive.8. Imports from third countries: the conditions applicable to imports from third countries of raw or heat-treated milk and milk-based products must be at least equivalent to those laid down in the Directive for Community production. Third countries capable of supplying



products of a quality equivalent to that laid down in the Directive will be included on a provisional list. Their products must be accompanied by a health certificate.

Directive 92/47/EEC

1. The Directive provides for a system of granting temporary and limited derogations for certain establishments not complying with the requirements of Directive 92/46/EEC.

2. These derogations can only be authorized for establishments which have submitted an application for a derogation to the competent national authority before 1 April 1993. They will be valid until 31 December 1997.

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

— Directive 92/46/EEC: 1.1.1994

— Directive 92/47/EEC: 1.1.1993: Article 2(2) 1.1.1994: other provisions

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

(6) References

Official Journal L 268, 14.9.1992

(7) Follow-up work

(8) Commission implementing measures

— Decision 94/70/EC — Official Journal L 36, 8.2.1994

Commission Decision of 31 January 1994 drawing up a provisional list of third countries from which Member States authorize imports of raw milk, heat-treated milk and milk-based products.

— Decision 94/330/EC — Official Journal L 146, 11.6.1994

Commission Decision of 25 May 1994 amending Article 5(9) of Council Directive 92/46/EEC with regard to the freezing point.

1. VETERINARY CONTROLS

1.29. Public health: production and marketing of egg products

<i>(1) Objective</i>	To contribute to the completion of the internal market by removing the obstacles to trade caused by differing national standards.
<i>(2) Community measures</i>	<p>Council Directive 89/437/EEC of 20 June 1989 on health problems affecting the production and placing on the market of egg products.</p> <p>Council Directive 91/684/EEC of 19 December 1991 amending Directive 89/437/EEC on hygiene and health problems regarding the production and the placing on the market of egg products.</p>
<i>(3) Contents</i>	<ol style="list-style-type: none">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. 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.3. Definitions include 'egg products', 'farm of production', 'broken eggs', etc.4. 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.5. Member States must draw up a list of approved establishments.6. Commission officials may carry out spot checks to ensure application of the Directive.7. Importing countries may carry out inspections where they suspect irregularities (summary 1.52).8. National provisions governing the importation of eggs from third countries must not be more favourable than those governing intra-Community trade.9. Annex containing general conditions for approval of establishments producing egg products.
<i>(4) Deadline for implementation of the legislation in the Member States</i>	31.12.1991
<i>(5) Date of entry into force (if different from the above)</i>	
<i>(6) References</i>	<p>Official Journal L 212, 22.7.1989</p> <p>Official Journal L 376, 31.12.1991</p>



(7) Follow-up work

Council Directive 89/437/EEC has been amended by Council Directive 89/662/EEC (summary 1.52).

*(8) Commission
implementing
measures*

1. VETERINARY CONTROLS

1.30. Public health: medical examination of personnel handling meat

<i>(1) Objective</i>	To improve hygiene in establishments where fresh meat, poultrymeat, and meat products are handled.
<i>(2) Community measures</i>	<p>Council Directive 85/325/EEC of 12 June 1985 amending Directive 64/433/EEC on health problems affecting intra-Community trade in fresh meat.</p> <p>Council Directive 85/326/EEC of 12 June 1985 amending Directive 71/118/EEC on health problems affecting trade in fresh poultrymeat.</p> <p>Council Directive 85/327/EEC of 12 June 1985 amending Directive 77/99/EEC on health problems affecting intra-Community trade in meat products.</p>
<i>(3) Contents</i>	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.
<i>(4) Deadline for implementation of the legislation in the Member States</i>	1.1.1986
<i>(5) Date of entry into force (if different from the above)</i>	
<i>(6) References</i>	Official Journal L 168, 28.6.1985
<i>(7) Follow-up work</i>	
<i>(8) Commission implementing measures</i>	

1. VETERINARY CONTROLS

1.31. Public health: meat inspection personnel (poultrymeat and meat products)

- (1) *Objective* To allow the supervision of certain hygiene requirements to be carried out by non-veterinary officials possessing the necessary qualifications.
- (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* 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. Certain tasks in relation to the application of these Directives will now be able to be carried out by non-veterinary personnel with suitable 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 of the proposal* Consultation procedure
The Commission presented the proposals on 15 September 1981.
On 16 September 1982 Parliament approved the Commission proposals subject to amendments. The Commission has not accepted the amendments.
The proposals are currently before the Council for 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

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

<i>(1) Objective</i>	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.
<i>(2) Community measures</i>	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.
<i>(3) Contents</i>	<ol style="list-style-type: none">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).
<i>(4) Deadline for implementation of the legislation in the Member States</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">— 1.1.1991— 1.1.1993: Greece
<i>(5) Date of entry into force (if different from the above)</i>	
<i>(6) References</i>	Official Journal L 194, 22.7.1988
<i>(7) Follow-up work</i>	See summary 1.42 concerning ante-mortem and post-mortem health inspection rules for poultrymeat and the rules on qualifications, training and tasks of assistant inspectors.
<i>(8) Commission implementing measures</i>	

1. VETERINARY CONTROLS

1.33. Public health: health rules (production and placing on the market of fresh meat)

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| <i>(1) Objective</i> | To harmonize the health rules applicable to the production and placing on the market of fresh meat. |
| <i>(2) Community measures</i> | 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. |
| <i>(3) Contents</i> | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 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

The Directive is amended by Directive 92/5/EEC (summary 1.35).

(8) Commission implementing measures

1. VETERINARY CONTROLS

1.34. Public health: intra-Community trade in meat products: health rules

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| <i>(1) Objective</i> | To harmonize the rules applicable to meat products, tinned food and prepared meals, taking into account new scientific and technological developments. |
| <i>(2) Community measures</i> | Council Directive 88/658/EEC of 14 December 1988 amending Directive 77/99/EEC on health problems affecting intra-Community trade in meat products. |
| <i>(3) Contents</i> | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. This Directive amends Council Directive 77/99/EEC (Official Journal L 26, 31.1.1977). 2. The Directive lays down health requirements for meat products intended for intra-Community trade. 3. Definitions include 'meat', 'meat products', 'meat preparations', 'salting', 'curing' and 'treatment'. 4. 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. 5. Commission veterinary experts of the Member States shall carry out regular on-the-spot inspections to ensure uniform application of the Directive. |
| <i>(4) Deadline for implementation of the legislation in the Member States</i> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — 1.7.1990 — 31.12.1992: Greece |
| <i>(5) Date of entry into force (if different from the above)</i> | |
| <i>(6) References</i> | Official Journal L 382, 31.12.1988 |
| <i>(7) Follow-up work</i> | See summary 1.35. |
| <i>(8) Commission implementing measures</i> | |

1. VETERINARY CONTROLS

1.35. Public health: production and placing on the market of meat products: extension to all Community production

<i>(1) Objective</i>	To harmonize the health rules applicable to the production and marketing of meat products.
<i>(2) Community measures</i>	<p>Council Directive 92/5/EEC of 10 February 1992 amending and updating Directive 77/99/EEC on health problems affecting intra-Community trade in meat products and amending Directive 64/433/EEC.</p> <p>Council Directive 92/120/EEC of 17 December 1992 on the conditions for granting temporary and limited derogations to the specific Community health rules for the production and marketing of certain products of animal origin.</p>
<i>(3) Contents</i>	<p>Directive 92/5/EEC</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. This Directive integrates three proposals for Regulations concerning:<ul style="list-style-type: none">— health rules for the production and placing on the market of meat products;— general health rules applicable to the production and placing on the market of products of animal origin and specific health rules for certain products of animal origin (summary 1.45);— health rules applicable to the production and placing on the market of rendered animal fat, greaves and by-products of rendering intended for human consumption (summary 1.44).2. This Directive concerns meat products, products of animal origin and prepared meat meals. It defines 'establishment' as any undertaking manufacturing the above-mentioned products.3. This Directive amends Directive 91/497/EEC (summary 1.33).4. The Directive lays down the health conditions that must be met by the products covered by this Directive in order to be placed on the Community market and the principles which those responsible for establishments must comply with when carrying out checks during production and packaging.5. 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 this Directive. Member States will withdraw approval if the conditions for approval cease to be met.6. Approved establishments must be inspected and supervised by the competent authority, which must have free access to them in order to ensure that the Directive is being complied with.7. Commission experts are required to make on-the-spot checks and to verify whether the establishments are complying with this Directive.8. The Commission will be assisted by the Standing Veterinary Committee.9. The Directive provides that derogations may be granted in favour of establishments with limited production.10. 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.



Directive 92/120/EEC

The purpose of this Directive is to grant derogations to certain establishments in operation before 1 January 1993 to take account of local conditions and avoid sudden closures.

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

- Directive 92/5/EEC: 1.1.1993
1.1.1995: Spain and the new *Länder* of the Federal Republic of Germany (only for establishments covered by restructuring plans).
- Directive 92/120/EEC: 1.1.1993

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

(6) References

Official Journal L 57, 2.3.1992
Official Journal L 62, 15.3.1993

(7) Follow-up work

(8) Commission implementing measures

1. VETERINARY CONTROLS

1.36. Public health: intra-Community trade in fresh meat

<i>(1) Objective</i>	To harmonize the additional requirements for frozen meat and lay down hygiene rules for intra-Community trade in sliced offal.
<i>(2) Community measures</i>	Council Directive 88/288/EEC of 3 May 1988 amending Directive 64/433/EEC on health problems affecting intra-Community trade in fresh meat.
<i>(3) Contents</i>	<ol style="list-style-type: none">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.
<i>(4) Deadline for implementation of the legislation in the Member States</i>	1.1.1989
<i>(5) Date of entry into force (if different from the above)</i>	



(6) References

(7) Follow-up work

*(8) Commission
implementing
measures*

Official Journal L 124, 18.5.1988

1. VETERINARY CONTROLS

1.37. 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*

(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.

This Decision has been amended by the following Decisions:

Decision 92/245/EEC — Official Journal L 124, 9.5.1992

Decision 92/246/EEC — Official Journal L 124, 9.5.1992

Decision 92/447/EEC — Official Journal L 248, 28.8.1992

Decision 94/316/EC — Official Journal L 140, 3.6.1994

— Decision 92/257/EEC — Official Journal L 128, 14.5.1992
Commission Decision of 21 April 1992 amending Decision 87/119/EEC as regards the list of establishments in Brazil approved for the purpose of importing meat products into the Community.

This Decision lays down a new list of approved establishments in Brazil following a recent Community on-the-spot visit to meat product establishments.

1. VETERINARY CONTROLS

1.38. 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.

(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* Council Directive 88/657/EEC has been amended by Council Directive 89/662/EEC (summary 1.52).

On 14 December 1992 the Council adopted a Directive amending Directive 88/657/EEC (summary 1.39).



*(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

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

<i>(1) Objective</i>	Pending examination of a proposal providing for an extension of the health rules established by Directive 88/657/EEC to the production of all minced meat and meat preparations in the Member States, the purpose of this Directive is to maintain less strict rules for products intended solely for the domestic market whilst making it possible to abolish controls at the internal borders.
<i>(2) Community measures</i>	Council Directive 92/110/EEC of 14 December 1992 amending Directive 88/657/EEC 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.
<i>(3) Contents</i>	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Meat transported to a country other than that in which it was produced must be accompanied by a health certificate.2. Member States have up to 1 January 1996 to bring their production of minced meat and meat preparations intended for the domestic market into line with the requirements of the Directive.3. The Directive lays down certain health requirements concerning the composition, preservation and packaging of minced meat and meat preparations.
<i>(4) Deadline for implementation of the legislation in the Member States</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">— 1.1.1993: measures on produce intended for the national market— 1.12.1993: other provisions
<i>(5) Date of entry into force (if different from the above)</i>	
<i>(6) References</i>	Official Journal L 394, 31.12.1992
<i>(7) Follow-up work</i>	The Commission's initial proposal, the purpose of which is to extend the rules on intra-Community trade to meat produced for the domestic market, will be examined further whilst certain derogations are maintained.
<i>(8) Commission implementing measures</i>	

1. VETERINARY CONTROLS

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

<i>(1) Objective</i>	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.
<i>(2) Community measures</i>	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.
<i>(3) Contents</i>	<p>1. Definitions of the terms 'meat' and 'fresh meat'.</p> <p>2. To be accepted for intra-Community trade, fresh meat must have been obtained from poultry which:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — 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. <p>Any fresh meat suspected of contamination at the slaughterhouse, cutting plant or storage depot, or during transport, must be excluded from trade.</p> <p>3. Exempted are national controls governing meat:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — 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. <p>4. Fresh poultrymeat must bear a health mark.</p> <p>5. Commission veterinary experts may, to the extent necessary, carry out on-the-spot inspections.</p> <p>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</p>

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

On 15 March 1993 the Commission presented to the Council a report on the risks of transmission of Newcastle disease (COM(93) 96 final, Official Journal C 89, 31.1.1993).

On 15 March 1993 the Commission also presented a proposal for a Council Directive amending Directive 91/494/EEC on animal health conditions governing intra-Community trade in and imports from third countries of fresh poultrymeat (COM(93) 96 final, Official Journal C 89, 31.1.1993).

This proposal lays down the rules concerning vaccination against Newcastle disease applicable from 1 January 1993 to trade in fresh poultrymeat in the Member States and takes account of the Commission's report to the Council on the risks of transmission of the disease.

The proposal also amends the rules governing trade with third countries in order to ensure their equivalence with the rules applied to the Member States.

(8) Commission implementing measures

— Decision 93/342/EEC — Official Journal L 137, 8.6.1993
Commission Decision of 12 May 1993 laying down the criteria for classifying third countries with regard to avian influenza and Newcastle disease.

— Decision 94/85/EC — Official Journal L 44, 17.2.1994
Commission Decision of 16 February 1994 drawing up a list of third countries from which the Member States authorize imports of fresh poultrymeat.

1. VETERINARY CONTROLS

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

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| <i>(1) Objective</i> | To harmonize the health rules on the production and placing on the market of fresh poultrymeat. |
| <i>(2) Community measures</i> | Council Directive 92/116/EEC of 17 December 1992 amending and updating Directive 71/118/EEC on health problems affecting trade in fresh poultrymeat. |
| <i>(3) Contents</i> | <p>1. This Directive consolidates Directive 71/118/EEC. It also amends the following Directives: 77/99/EEC (Official Journal L 26, 31.1.1977), 80/879/EEC (Official Journal L 251, 24.9.1980), 92/45/EEC (Official Journal L 268, 14.9.1992), 91/494/EEC (summary 1.40) and 91/495/EEC (summary 1.59).</p> <p>2. The new Directive consolidating Directive 71/118/EEC lays down 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. It also lays down rules on imports from third countries.</p> <p>3. Definitions of 'poultrymeat', 'fresh poultrymeat', 'carcass', etc.</p> <p>4. 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.</p> <p>5. Commission veterinary experts will be required to make on-the-spot checks in order to monitor the application of this Regulation.</p> <p>6. Each Member State will draw up a list of its approved establishments (see Annex).</p> <p>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.</p> |
| <i>(4) Deadline for implementation of the legislation in the Member States</i> | <p>— 1.1.1994</p> <p>— 1.1.1995: derogation for certain establishments</p> |
| <i>(5) Date of entry into force (if different from the above)</i> | |
| <i>(6) References</i> | Official Journal L 62, 15.3.1993 |
| <i>(7) Follow-up work</i> | |
| <i>(8) Commission implementing measures</i> | |

1. VETERINARY CONTROLS

1.42. 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. Directive 85/324/EEC will be replaced by Directive 91/497/EEC (summary 1.33) from 1 January 1993.
2. 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.
3. 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.
4. 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

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

<i>(1) Objective</i>	To facilitate the importation of glands and other organs, including blood, for the pharmaceutical industry.
<i>(2) Community measures</i>	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.
<i>(3) Contents</i>	<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>3. The Council, on the basis of a Commission report and prior to 1 July 1995, will re-examine certain derogations.</p>
<i>(4) Deadline for implementation of the legislation in the Member States</i>	1.1.1988
<i>(5) Date of entry into force (if different from the above)</i>	
<i>(6) References</i>	Official Journal L 134, 29.5.1991
<i>(7) Follow-up work</i>	
<i>(8) Commission implementing measures</i>	

1. VETERINARY CONTROLS

1.44. Public health: animal fat for human consumption

The proposal for Council Regulation (COM(89) 490 final — Official Journal C 327, 30.12.1989) laying down health rules for the production and placing on the market of melted animal fat, greaves and by-products of rendering for human consumption has been included in Council Directive 92/5/EEC amending and updating Directive 77/99/EEC regarding health problems affecting intra-Community trade in meat products and amending Directive 64/433/EEC (summary 1.35).



1. VETERINARY CONTROLS

1.45. Public health: products of animal origin

The proposal for a Council Regulation (COM(89) 492 final — Official Journal C 327, 30.12.1989) 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 has been partially included in Council Directive 92/5/EEC amending and updating Directive 77/99/EEC regarding health problems affecting intra-Community trade in meat products and amending Directive 64/433/EEC (summary 1.35).

1. VETERINARY CONTROLS

1.46. 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 Germany 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

Decision 94/14/EC — Official Journal L 14, 17.1.1994
Commission Decision of 21 December 1994 setting up the list of establishments in the Community for which are granted temporary and limited derogations from specific Community health rules on the production and marketing of fresh meat.

1. VETERINARY CONTROLS

1.47. Public health: production and marketing of fishery products

<i>(1) Objective</i>	To set uniform health standards to be applied to the production and marketing of fishery products in order to eliminate health barriers to trade.
<i>(2) Community measures</i>	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.
<i>(3) Contents</i>	<ol style="list-style-type: none">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 onshore 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.
<i>(4) Deadline for implementation of the legislation in the Member States</i>	1.1.1993
<i>(5) Date of entry into force (if different from the above)</i>	
<i>(6) References</i>	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.

On 16 December 1992 the Commission presented a report on the minimum requirements to be met with regard to structure and equipment by small establishments ensuring the distribution of fishery products and live bivalve molluscs.

The report is accompanied by a proposal for a Council Decision laying down the minimum requirements to be met with regard to structure and equipment by small establishments ensuring the distribution of fishery products in Greece (COM(92) 552 final).

The purpose of this proposal is to permit the continuation of certain derogations already granted by Directive 91/493/EEC so as to avoid the closure of existing establishments which, because of their size and low output, would be unable to meet all the requirements, but which nevertheless play an important role in supplying the local market.

On 16 December 1992 the Commission also presented a proposal for a Council Decision on reference laboratories for the monitoring of marine biotoxins (COM(92) 551 final).

The aim of this proposal is to ensure the effectiveness of the arrangements for monitoring marine biotoxins provided for in Directive 91/493/EEC by designating a Community reference laboratory and national laboratories and specifying their tasks and functions.

(8) Commission implementing measures

— Decision 93/25/EEC — Official Journal L 16, 25.1.1993
Commission Decision of 11 December 1992 approving certain treatments to inhibit the development of pathogenic micro-organisms in bivalve molluscs and marine gastropods.

— Decision 93/51/EEC — Official Journal L 13, 21.1.1993
Commission Decision of 15 December 1992 on the microbiological criteria applicable to the production of cooked crustaceans and molluscan shellfish.

— Decision 93/54/EEC — Official Journal L 13, 21.1.1993
Commission Decision of 22 December 1992 laying down certain transitional measures necessary to facilitate the changeover to the arrangements provided for in Directive 91/493/EEC.

— Decision 93/140/EEC — Official Journal L 56, 9.3.1993
Commission Decision of 19 January 1993 laying down detailed rules relating to the visual inspection for the purpose of detecting parasites in fishery products.

— Decision 93/142/EEC — Official Journal L 56, 9.3.1993
Commission Decision of 23 February 1993 on the establishment of overall quantities of food aid for 1993 and a list of products to be supplied as food aid.

— Decision 93/185/EEC — Official Journal L 79, 1.4.1993
Commission Decision of 15 March 1993 laying down certain transitional measures concerning the certification of fishery products from third countries in order to facilitate the switchover to the arrangements laid down in Directive 91/493/EEC.

The Decision specifies the health certificate which must accompany certain fishery products imported into the Community.

— Decision 93/351/EEC — Official Journal L 144, 16.6.1993

Commission Decision of 19 May 1993 determining analysis methods, sampling plans and maximum limits for mercury in fishery products. This Decision lays down the limits of total mercury in fishery products and the rules for establishing sampling plans by the Member States.

— Commission Decisions laying down special conditions governing imports of fishery products originating in the following countries:

Argentina	Decision 93/437/EEC — Official Journal L 202, 12.8.1993, amended by Commission Decision 94/341/EC (Official Journal L 151, 17.6.1994)
Canada	Decision 93/495/EEC — Official Journal L 232, 15.9.1993, amended by Commission Decisions 93/606/EC (Official Journal L 289, 24.11.1993) and 94/287/EC (Official Journal L 122, 17.5.1994)
Chile	Decision 93/436/EEC — Official Journal L 202, 12.8.1993, amended by Commission Decision 93/620/EC (Official Journal L 297, 2.12.1993)
Columbia	Decision 94/269/EC — Official Journal L 115, 6.5.1994
Faroe Islands	Decision 93/494/EEC — Official Journal L 232, 15.9.1993
Indonesia	Decision 94/324/EC — Official Journal L 145, 10.6.1994
Singapore	Decision 94/323/EC — Official Journal L 145, 10.6.1994
Thailand	Decision 94/325/EC — Official Journal L 145, 10.6.1994

— Decision 94/205/EC — Official Journal L 99, 19.4.1994

Commission Decision of 8 April 1994 laying down special conditions for the import of frozen or processed scallops and other Pectinidae originating in Japan.

— Decision 94/356/CE — Official Journal L 156, 23.6.1994

Commission Decision of 20 May 1994 laying down detailed rules for the application of Council Directive 91/493/EEC as regards own health checks on fishery products.

1. VETERINARY CONTROLS

1.48. Public health: production and marketing of molluscs

<i>(1) Objective</i>	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.
<i>(2) Community measures</i>	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.
<i>(3) Contents</i>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 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.
<i>(4) Deadline for implementation of the legislation in the Member States</i>	1.1.1993
<i>(5) Date of entry into force (if different from the above)</i>	
<i>(6) References</i>	Official Journal L 268, 24.9.1991
<i>(7) Follow-up work</i>	<p>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.</p> <p>On 16 December 1992 the Commission presented a report on the minimum requirements to be met with regard to structure and</p>

*(8) Commission
implementing
measures*

equipment by small establishments ensuring the distribution of fishery products and live bivalve molluscs.

The report is accompanied by a proposal for a Council Decision laying down the minimum requirements with regard to structure and equipment by small establishments ensuring the distribution of live bivalve molluscs in the United Kingdom (COM(92) 552 final).

The purpose of the proposal is to allow certain temporary derogations to be maintained which have already been granted by Directive 91/492/EEC, so as to avoid the closure of existing establishments which, because of their size and low output, would be unable to meet all the requirements laid down but which play an important role in supplying the local market.

On 16 December 1992 the Commission also presented a proposal for a Council Decision on reference laboratories for the monitoring of marine biotoxins (COM(92) 551 final).

The purpose of this proposal is to ensure the effectiveness of the arrangements for monitoring biotoxins provided for in Directive 91/492/EEC by designating a Community reference laboratory and national laboratories, and specifying their tasks and functions.

— Decision 92/92/EEC — Official Journal L 34, 11.2.1992

Commission Decision of 9 January 1992 laying down the requirements relating to equipment and structure of dispatch and purification centres for live bivalve molluscs, for which derogations may be granted.

— Decision 93/387/EEC — Official Journal L 166, 8.7.1993

Commission Decision of 7 June 1993 laying down special conditions for the import of live bivalve molluscs, echinoderms, tunicates and marine gastropods originating in Morocco.

This Decision lays down in particular a model for a health certificate, a list of authorized production zones and a list of officially approved establishments.

This Decision has been amended by Commission Decision 93/530/EEC (Official Journal L 258, 16.10.1993).

1. VETERINARY CONTROLS

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

<i>(1) Objective</i>	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.
<i>(2) Community measures</i>	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.
<i>(3) Contents</i>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 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.
<i>(4) Deadline for implementation of the legislation in the Member States</i>	
<i>(5) Date of entry into force (if different from the above)</i>	<p>Member States must bring into force the laws, regulations and administrative provisions necessary to comply:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — 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 1.50) but at the latest by 31 December 1992; — by 1 October 1991, with the other provisions of this Directive.
<i>(6) References</i>	Official Journal L 92, 7.4.1990
<i>(7) Follow-up work</i>	
<i>(8) Commission implementing measures</i>	

1. VETERINARY CONTROLS

1.50. Public health: to protect animal feedingstuffs against pathogens

<i>(1) Objective</i>	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.
<i>(2) Community measures</i>	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 and amending Directive 90/425/EEC.
<i>(3) Contents</i>	<ol style="list-style-type: none">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 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.
<i>(4) Deadline for implementation of the legislation in the Member States</i>	31.12.1991
<i>(5) Date of entry into force (if different from the above)</i>	
<i>(6) References</i>	Official Journal L 363, 27.12.1990
<i>(7) Follow-up work</i>	
<i>(8) Commission implementing measures</i>	<p>— Decision 92/558/EEC — Official Journal L 358, 8.12.1992 Commission Decision of 23 November 1992 on transitional measures in relation to plants processing high-risk material in the <i>Länder</i> of West Mecklenburg-Pomerania, Brandenburg, Saxony-Anhalt, Saxony and Thuringia in the Federal Republic of Germany.</p> <p>— Decision 92/562/EEC — Official Journal L 359, 9.12.1992 Commission Decision of 17 November 1992 on the approval of alternative heat-treatment systems for processing high-risk material. This Decision defines alternative heat-treatment methods for the processing of animal waste.</p>

1. VETERINARY CONTROLS

1.51. Public health: marketing of compound feedingstuffs

- (1) *Objective* To remove barriers to the free movement of compound feedingstuffs for animals.
- (2) *Community measures* Council Directive 90/44/EEC of 22 January 1990 amending Directive 79/373/EEC on the marketing of compound feedingstuffs for animals.
- Council Directive 91/681/EEC of 19 December 1991 implementing the amendment of Directive 90/44/EEC amending Directive 79/373/EEC on the marketing of compound feedingstuffs for animals.
- (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 constituents (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
Official Journal L 376, 31.12.1991

(7) Follow-up work

(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.
This Decision has been amended by Decision 92/508/EEC (Official Journal L 312, 29.10.1992).
Date of entry into force: 1.3.1993.

1. VETERINARY CONTROLS

1.52. Public and animal health: intra-Community trade for most animal products

- (1) *Objective* To abolish veterinary checks at internal frontiers, reinforcing checks at the point of origin and arranging for checks on arrival at destination.
- (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.
- Council Directive 92/67/EEC of 14 July 1992 amending Directive 89/662/EEC concerning veterinary checks in intra-Community trade with a view to the completion of the internal market.
- (3) *Contents* Directive 89/662/EEC
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 64/432/EEC and 64/433/EEC (Official Journal L 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 1.38) 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.

Directive 92/67/EEC

1. This Directive finalizes the introduction of the rules laid down in Directive 89/662/EEC.

2. It provides for the abolition, from 1 July 1992, of veterinary checks on all animal products, taking account of the progress made in the area of checks on products from third countries and in the fight against foot-and-mouth disease and swine fever. Provision is made for specific arrangements for checks in transit between 1 July and 31 December 1992.

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

— Directive 89/662/EEC: 1.7.1992

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 1.53).

— Directive 92/67/EEC: 1.7.1992

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

(6) References

Amended opinion

Official Journal L 395, 30.12.1989

Official Journal L 151, 15.6.1990

Official Journal L 268, 14.9.1992

(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, adopted Directive 90/425/EEC 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 (summary 1.53).

Furthermore, on 10 December 1990 the Council adopted rules on veterinary checks at the Community's external frontiers (Council Directive 90/675/EEC — summary 1.54).

In addition, Directive 89/662/EEC has been amended by Council Directive 91/496/EEC (summary 1.55).

(8) Commission implementing measures

— Decision 92/451/EEC — Official Journal L 248, 28.8.1992

Commission Decision of 30 July 1992 concerning certain health protection measures against African swine fever in Sardinia, Italy. This Decision prohibits imports into Italy of live swine, fresh pigmeat and certain pigmeat products from Sardinia.

— Decision 92/478/EEC — Official Journal L 282, 26.9.1992

Commission Decision of 24 September 1992 concerning certain protection measures relating to swine vesicular disease in the Netherlands, amended by Decision 92/495/EEC (Official Journal L 299, 15.10.1992).

— Decision 93/529/EEC — Official Journal L 258, 16.10.1993

Commission Decision of 14 October 1993 repealing Decision 91/654/EEC on certain protective measures regarding molluscs and crustaceans from the United Kingdom.

— Decision 93/575/EC — Official Journal L 276, 9.11.1993

Commission Decision of 8 November 1993 concerning protection measures relating to African swine fever in Spain.



This Decision was amended by Commission Decision 93/600/EC (Official Journal L 285, 20.11.1993).

— Decision 93/602/EC — Official Journal L 285, 20.11.1993
Commission Decision of 19 November 1993 concerning certain protection measures relating to African swine fever in Portugal. This Decision was amended by the following Decisions:
Commission Decision 94/35/EC (Official Journal L 21, 26.1.1994)
Commission Decision 94/122/EC (Official Journal L 57, 1.3.1994).

— Decision 93/687/EC — Official Journal L 319, 21.12.1993
Commission Decision of 17 December 1993 concerning certain protection measures relating to foot-and-mouth disease in Italy and repealing Decision 93/180/EEC.

1. VETERINARY CONTROLS

1.53. 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.

Council Directive 92/60/EEC of 30 June 1992 amending Directive 90/425/EEC 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 92/102/EEC of 27 November 1992 on the identification and registration of animals.

(3) Contents Directive 90/425/EEC

1. The Annexes to Directive 90/425/EEC are amended by Directive 92/65/EEC (Official Journal L 268, 14.9.1992) and will enter into force on 1 January 1994.
2. The Directive applies to live animals and the products referred to in Annexes A and B.
3. Definitions are given of 'veterinary check', 'zootechnical check', 'trade', 'holding', 'centre or organization', 'competent authority' and 'official veterinarian'.
4. 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.
5. 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.
6. 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.
7. The procedure to be implemented where the checks disclose an irregularity.
8. 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.

9. 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.

10. Amendments to Council Directives 64/432/EEC (Official Journal 121, 29.7.1964), 88/407/EEC (summary 1.13), 89/227/EEC (summary 1.37), 89/556/EEC (summary 1.15), 90/426/EEC (summary 1.20).

11. The Commission will introduce a computerized information system linking veterinary authorities (Animo).

Directive 92/60/EEC

1. The Directive finalizes the introduction of the provisions of Directive 90/425/EEC.

2. It provides for the abolition, from 1 July 1992, of veterinary checks on all live animals, taking account of the progress made in the area of checks on animals from third countries and measures to combat foot-and-mouth disease and swine fever.

3. Movements of pets accompanied by a natural person, with no commercial purpose, are not included in the scope of the Directive and will be the subject of a specific proposal.

Directive 92/102/EEC

In accordance with Article 3(1c) of Directive 90/425/EEC, the Directive lays down rules on the marking of animals and the keeping of registers by farmers.

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

- Directive 90/425/EEC: 1.7.1992
In the case of Article 10 (protective measures), however, the deadline is two months after the date of notification.
- Directive 92/60/EEC: 1.7.1992
- Directive 92/102/EEC: 1.2.1993: cattle
1.10.1993: certain measures 1.1.1994: pigs
1.1.1995: sheep and goats

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

(6) References

Official Journal L 224, 18.8.1990
Official Journal L 268, 14.9.1992
Official Journal L 355, 5.12.1992

(7) Follow-up work

The following Directives amend Directive 90/425/EEC:

- Directive 90/675/EEC (summary 1.54)
- Directive 91/496/EEC (summary 1.55)
- Directive 91/628/EEC (summary 1.19)

Certain Directives amend the annexes to Directive 90/425/EEC:

- Directive 90/539/EEC (summary 1.18)
- Directive 90/667/EEC (summary 1.50)
- Directive 91/67/EEC (summary 1.24)
- Directive 91/174/EEC (summary 1.65)
- Directive 92/65/EEC (summary 1.23)

(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.

This Decision has been amended by the following decisions:

Decision 91/332/EEC — Official Journal L 183, 9.7.1991

Decision 92/104/EEC — Official Journal L 41, 18.2.1992

Decision 92/188/EEC — Official Journal L 87, 2.4.1992,
amended by Decision 92/490/EEC (Official Journal L 294,
10.10.1992).

— 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, amended by
Commission Decision 93/4/EEC (Official Journal L 4, 8.1.1993) with regard to the deadline for transmission of certain supporting documents.

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, completed by
Commission Decision 93/70/EEC (Official Journal
L 25, 2.2.1993).

Decision 91/638/EEC — Official Journal L 343, 13.12.1991

Decision 92/175/EEC — Official Journal L 80, 25.3.1992, amended by
Commission Decision 93/71/EEC (Official Journal L 25, 2.2.1993) and by
Commission Decision 93/228/EEC (Official Journal L 97, 23.4.1993).

Decision 92/176/EEC — Official Journal L 80, 25.3.1992

Decision 92/341/EEC — Official Journal L 188, 8.7.1992

Decision 92/373/EEC — Official Journal L 195, 14.7.1992

Decision 92/486/EEC — Official Journal L 291, 7.10.1992 amended by
Commission Decision 93/188/EEC (Official Journal L 82, 3.4.1993).

Decision 93/28/EEC — Official Journal L 16, 25.1.1993

Decision 93/227/EEC — Official Journal L 97, 23.4.1993

— Decision 92/451/EEC — Official Journal L 248, 28.8.1992
Commission Decision of 30 July 1992 concerning certain health protection measures against African swine fever in Sardinia, Italy.
This Decision prohibits imports into Italy of live swine, fresh pigmeat and certain pigmeat products from Sardinia.

— Decision 92/478/EEC — Official Journal L 282, 26.9.1992
Commission Decision of 24 September 1992 concerning certain protection measures relating to swine vesicular disease in the Netherlands, amended by Decision 92/495/EEC (Official Journal L 299, 15.10.1992).

This Decision is applicable until 15 December 1992.

- Decision 92/576/EEC — Official Journal L 370, 19.12.1992
Commission Decision of 16 December 1992 concerning certain protection measures relating to Newcastle disease in the Netherlands.
- Decision 93/24/EEC — Official Journal L 16, 25.1.1993
Commission Decision of 11 December 1992 concerning additional guarantees relating to Aujeszky's disease for pigs destined to regions in France that are free of the disease.
This Decision was amended by Commission Decision 93/341/EEC (Official Journal L 136, 5.6.1993)
- Decision 93/177/EEC — Official Journal L 74, 27.3.1993
Commission Decision of 26 March 1993 concerning certain protection measures with regard to swine vesicular disease in the Netherlands and Italy, amended by Decision 93/243/EEC (Official Journal L 110, 4.5.1993).
- Decision 93/178/EEC — Official Journal L 74, 27.3.1993
Commission Decision of 26 March 1993 concerning certain protection measures with regard to swine vesicular disease.
- Decision 93/179/EEC — Official Journal L 74, 27.3.1993
Commission Decision of 26 March 1993 repealing Decision 93/128/EEC concerning certain protection measures with regard to swine vesicular disease in the Netherlands and Italy.
- Decision 93/227/EEC — Official Journal L 97, 23.4.1993
Commission Decision of 5 April 1993 on the provisional setting-up of the Animo computerized network in Italy.
- Decision 93/242/EEC — Official Journal L 110, 4.5.1993
Commission Decision of 30 April 1993 concerning the importation into the Community of certain live animals and their products originating in certain European countries in relation to foot-and-mouth disease and repealing Commission Decision 93/210/EEC. This Decision was amended by the following Decisions:
Decision 93/335/EEC — Official Journal L 132, 29.5.1993
Decision 93/343/EEC — Official Journal L 137, 8.6.1993
Decision 93/372/EEC — Official Journal L 155, 26.6.1993
Decision 93/397/EEC — Official Journal L 173, 16.7.1993
Decision 93/498/EEC — Official Journal L 234, 17.9.1993
- Decision 93/244/EEC — Official Journal L 111, 5.5.1993
Commission Decision of 2 April 1993 concerning additional guarantees relating to Aujeszky's disease for pigs destined for certain parts of the territory of the Community.
- Decision 93/444/EEC — Official Journal L 208, 19.8.1993
Commission Decision of 2 July 1993 on detailed rules governing intra-Community trade in live animals and products intended for exportation to third countries.
- Decision 93/575/EC — Official Journal L 276, 9.11.1993
Commission Decision of 8 November 1993 concerning certain protection measures relating to African swine fever in Spain.
This Decision was amended by Commission Decision 93/600/EC (Official Journal L 285, 20.11.1993).
- Decision 93/602/EC — Official Journal L 285, 20.11.1993
Commission Decision of 19 November 1993 concerning certain protection measures relating to African swine fever in Portugal.

This Decision was amended by the following Decisions :

Decision 94/35/EC — Official Journal L 21, 26.1.1994

Decision 94/122/EC — Official Journal L 57, 1.3.1994

— Decision 93/687/EC — Official Journal L 319, 21.12.1993

Commission Decision of 17 December 1993 concerning certain protection measures relating to foot-and-mouth disease in Italy and repealing Decision 93/180/EEC.

— Decision 94/34/EC — Official Journal L 21, 26.1.1994

Commission Decision of 24 January 1994 on the implementation of the Animo computerized network.

— Decision 94/178/EC — Official Journal L 83, 26.3.1994

Commission Decision of 23 March 1994 concerning certain protection measures relating to classical swine fever in Germany and repealing Decisions 94/27/EC and 94/28/EC.

This Decision was amended by the following Decisions :

Decision 94/292/EC — Official Journal L 128, 20.5.1994

Decision 94/331/EC — Official Journal L 146, 11.6.1994

Decision 94/365/EC — Official Journal L 162, 30.6.1994

— Decision 94/338/EC — Official Journal L 151, 17.6.1994

Commission Decision of 25 May 1994 laying down detailed rules for the application of Council Directive 90/425/EEC as regards the taking of samples for the purpose of veterinary inspections at the place of destination.

— Decision 94/339/EC — Official Journal L 151, 17.6.1994

Commission Decision of 25 May 1994 laying down detailed rules for the application of Article 9(1) of Council Directive 90/425/EEC 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.

1. VETERINARY CONTROLS

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

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| <i>(1) Objective</i> | 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. |
| <i>(2) Community measures</i> | 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. |
| <i>(3) Contents</i> | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 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: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — 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 1.55).

On 13 July 1992 the Council adopted a Decision on computerization of veterinary import procedures (Shift project), amending Directives 90/675/EEC, 91/496/EEC (summary 1.55), 91/628/EEC (summary 1.19) and Decision 90/424/EEC (summary 1.61) (Decision 92/438/EEC, published in Official Journal L 243, 25.8.1992).

(8) Commission implementing measures

— Decision 91/146/EEC — Official Journal L 73, 20.3.1991 Commission Decision of 19 March 1991 concerning protective measures against cholera in Peru.

This Decision prohibits imports of fishery products except for certain consignments covered by appropriate guarantees.

This Decision has been amended by Commission Decision 92/472/EEC (Official Journal L 276, 19.2.1992).

— Decision 91/147/EEC — Official Journal L 73, 20.3.1991

Commission Decision of 19 March 1991 adopting protective measures against cholera in Peru in respects of imports of fruit and vegetables from Peru.

Imports of fruit and vegetables from Peru are prohibited, except for dried fruit, acid fruits and certain consignments covered by appropriate guarantees.

— Decision 92/244/EEC — Official Journal L 124, 9.5.1992

Commission Decision of 8 April 1992 concerning the import of live pigs, fresh pigmeat and pigmeat products from Czechoslovakia.

This Decision is in response to the reported outbreaks of classical swine fever in the Slovak Republic.

- Decision 92/265/EEC — Official Journal L 137, 20.5.1992
Commission Decision of 18 May 1992 concerning the importation into the Community of live pigs, porcine semen, fresh pigmeat and pigmeat products from Austria.
This Decision was amended by Commission Decision 93/427/EEC following an improvement in the classical swine fever situation in Austria (Official Journal L 197, 6.8.1993).
- Decision 92/271/EEC — Official Journal L 138, 21.5.1992
Commission Decision of 20 April 1992 concerning the importation into the Community of live animals and animal products originating in or coming via the Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina.
This Decision prohibits the importation into the Community of live animals and animal products originating in or coming via this country.
- Decision 92/399/EEC — Official Journal L 221, 6.8.1992
Commission Decision of 9 July 1992 relating to certain transitional measures which are necessary to facilitate the move to the new system of veterinary checks provided for in Directive 90/675/EEC.
This Decision introduces transitional arrangements for the period of 1 July 1992 to 31 December 1992 in order to maintain the same level of control on products from third countries despite the abolition of veterinary checks at the Community's internal frontiers.
- Decision 92/525/EEC — Official Journal L 331, 17.11.1992
Commission Decision of 3 November 1992 laying down requirements for the approval of Community border inspection posts responsible for veterinary checks on products introduced from third countries.
- Decision 92/539/EEC — Official Journal L 347, 28.11.1992
Commission Decision of 10 November 1992 concerning the importation into the Community of live pigs, fresh pigmeat, porcine semen, porcine embryos and pigmeat products from Hungary. The Decision is amended by Commission Decision 93/21/EEC which takes into account the evolution of classical swine fever in the south-eastern part of the country (Official Journal L 16, 25.1.1993).
- Decision 92/571/EEC — Official Journal L 367, 16.12.1992
Commission Decision of 15 December 1992 relating to new transitional measures which are necessary to facilitate the move to the system of veterinary checks provided for in Council Directive 90/675/EEC.
This Decision has been amended by the following Decisions:
Commission Decision 93/695/EC (Official Journal L 320, 22.12.1993)
Commission Decision 94/123/EC (Official Journal L 57, 1.3.1994)
Commission Decision 94/186/EC (Official Journal L 87, 31.3.1994).
- Decision 93/13/EEC — Official Journal L 9, 15.1.1993
Commission Decision of 22 December 1992 laying down the procedures for veterinary checks at Community border inspection posts on products from third countries.
This Decision is amended by Commission Decision 94/43/EC (Official Journal L 23, 28.1.1994).
- Decision 93/14/EEC — Official Journal L 9, 15.1.1993
Commission Decision of 23 December 1992 laying down the methods of veterinary checks for products from third countries in free zones and free warehouses, in customs warehouses, as well as during the time of transport from one third country to another via the Community.

— Decision 93/96/EEC — Official Journal L 37, 13.2.1993
Commission Decision of 12 February 1993 on certain protective measures with respect to bivalve molluscs from Morocco.
The purpose of this Decision is to prohibit imports of bivalve molluscs from Morocco until health guarantees are established.
This Decision has been amended by Commission Decision 93/170/EEC (Official Journal L 71, 24.3.1993).

— Decision 93/143/EEC — Official Journal L 56, 9.3.1993
Commission Decision of 5 March 1993 concerning the importation into the Community of certain live animals and their products originating in or coming via Slovenia, Croatia and the Yugoslav republics.

— Decision 93/144/EEC — Official Journal L 56, 9.3.1993
Commission Decision of 8 March 1993 on certain protective measures in respect of salmon from Norway.
This Decision has been amended by the following Decisions:
Decision 93/209/EEC — Official Journal L 88, 8.4.1993
Decision 93/523/EEC — Official Journal L 251, 8.10.1993
Decision 93/694/EC — Official Journal L 320, 22.12.1993

— Decision 93/242/EEC — Official Journal L 110, 4.5.1993
Commission Decision of 30 April 1993 concerning the importation into the Community of certain live animals and their products originating from certain European countries in relation to foot and mouth disease and repealing Commission Decision 93/210/EEC. This Decision was amended by the following decisions:
Decision 93/335/EEC — Official Journal L 132, 29.5.1993
Decision 93/343/EEC — Official Journal L 137, 8.6.1993
Decision 93/372/EEC — Official Journal L 155, 26.6.1993
Decision 93/397/EEC — Official Journal L 173, 16.7.1993
Decision 93/498/EEC — Official Journal L 234, 17.9.1993
Decision 94/81/EC — Official Journal L 40, 11.2.1994

— Decision 93/352/EEC — Official Journal L 144, 16.6.1993
Commission Decision of 1 June 1993 laying down derogations from the conditions of approval for border inspection posts located in ports where fish from non-member countries are landed.

— Decision 93/393/EEC — Official Journal L 170, 13.7.1993
Commission Decision of 6 July 1993 concerning the importation into the Community of fresh pigmeat, pigmeat products, live pigs and porcine embryos from Hungary and amending Decisions 82/8/EEC, 91/449/EEC and 92/322/EEC.

— Decision 93/398/EEC — Official Journal L 174, 17.7.1993
Commission Decision of 14 July 1993 concerning the importation into the Community of fresh pigmeat, pigmeat products, live pigs and porcine embryos from Hungary and amending Decisions 82/8/EEC, 91/449/EEC and 92/322/EEC.

— Decision 93/504/EEC — Official Journal L 236, 21.9.1993
Commission Decision of 28 July 1993 concerning the importation into the Community of fresh pigmeat, pigmeat products, live pigs, porcine semen and porcine embryos from Switzerland and amending Decisions 81/526/EEC, 91/449/EEC, 92/460/EEC and 93/199/EEC.



- Decision 93/528/EEC — Official Journal L 255, 13.10.1993
Commission Decision of 12 October 1993 repealing Decision 93/418/EEC concerning protection measures in relation to foot-and-mouth disease in Russia.
- Decision 93/700/EC — Official Journal L 324, 24.12.1993
Commission Decision of 23 December 1993 relating to protection measures concerning trichinosis.
- Decision 94/24/EC — Official Journal L 18, 21.1.1994
Commission Decision of 7 January 1994 drawing up a list of border inspection posts preselected for veterinary checks on products and animals from third countries and repealing Decisions 92/430/EEC and 92/431/EEC.
- Decision 94/60/EC — Official Journal L 27, 1.2.1994
Commission Decision of 31 January 1994 relating to protection measures concerning trichinosis.
- Decision 94/199/EC — Official Journal L 93, 12.4.1994
Commission Decision of 7 April 1994 repealing Decision 92/356/EEC concerning importations of fishery and aquaculture products from Brazil.
- Decision 94/201/EC — Official Journal L 93, 12.4.1994
Commission Decision of 7 April 1994 repealing Decision 91/281/EEC concerning importations of fishery and aquaculture products from Ecuador.
- Decision 94/206/EC — Official Journal L 99, 19.4.1994
Commission Decision of 8 April 1994 amending for the second time Decision 92/91/EEC on certain protective measures with respect to scallops from Japan.
- Decision 94/305/EC — Official Journal L 133, 28.5.1994
Commission Decision of 16 May 1994 amending Decision 93/13/EEC laying down the procedures for veterinary checks at Community border inspection posts on products from third countries.
- Decision 94/360/EC — Official Journal L 158, 25.6.1994
Commission Decision of 20 May 1994 on the reduced frequency of physical checks on consignments of certain products to be implemented from third countries under Directive 90/675/EEC.

1. VETERINARY CONTROLS

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

(1) Objective

To lay down, at Community level, common principles governing the organization of checks at external frontiers and the movement inside the Community of live animals coming from third countries.

(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 Directives 89/662/EEC, 90/425/EEC and 90/675/EEC.

(3) Contents

1. This Directive also amends Council Directives 89/662/EEC (summary 1.52), 90/425/EEC (summary 1.53), as well as 90/675/EEC (summary 1.54).
2. This Directive applies to checks on animals coming from third countries.
3. Definitions of the terms 'veterinary check', 'identity check', 'physical check', etc.
4. 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.
5. 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.
6. 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.
7. 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.
8. 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.).
9. 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.
10. Requirements for the transportation of animals from one third country to another.
11. 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.

12. 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.

13. 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).

14. 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.

15. 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.

16. 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 Article 6(3) (point 7) in respect of Article 13 (point 11) in respect of Article 18 (point 12) in respect of Article 21 (point 14)
— 1.7.1992: 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

On 13 July 1992 the Council adopted a Decision on computerization of veterinary import procedures (Shift project), amending Council Directives 90/675/EEC (summary 1.54), 91/496/EEC and 91/628/EEC (summary 1.19), and Council Decision 90/424/EEC (summary 1.61) (Decision 92/438/EEC, published in Official Journal L 243, 25.8.1992).

On 20 July 1993 the Commission presented a proposal for a Council Directive on the financing of veterinary checks and inspections on live animals and certain animal products and amending Directive 91/496/EEC (COM(93) 318 final, Official Journal C 219, 13.8.1993). The purpose of the proposal is to lay down the principals governing the financing of inspections on live animals at Community level. It provides, in particular, that a fee should be charged to cover the financing of checks at origin for intra-Community trade and checks at border inspection posts for imports from third countries.

(8) Commission implementing measures

— Decision 92/244/EEC — Official Journal L 124, 9.5.1992
Commission Decision of 8 April 1992 concerning the import of live pigs, fresh pigmeat and pigmeat products from Czechoslovakia. This Decision is in response to the reported outbreaks of classical swine fever in the Slovak Republic.

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- Decision 92/271/EEC — Official Journal L 138, 21.5.1992
Commission Decision of 20 April 1992 concerning the importation into the Community of live animals and animal products originating in or coming via the Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina.
This Decision prohibits the importation into the Community of live animals and animal products originating in or coming via this country.
- Decision 92/293/EEC — Official Journal L 155, 6.6.1992
Commission Decision of 3 June 1992 on certain protective measures with respect to scallops originating from Japan.
- Decision 92/424/EEC — Official Journal L 232, 14.8.1992
Commission Decision of 23 July 1992 laying down certain detailed rules for the application of Council Directive 91/496/EEC as regards identity checks on animals from third countries.
This Decision lays down detailed rules for the application of the identity checks on consignments of animals, particularly where such consignments contain a large number of animals and where they are not identified.
- Decision 92/431/EEC — Official Journal L 237, 20.8.1992
Commission Decision of 15 July 1992 drawing up a list of border inspection posts preselected for veterinary checks on animals coming from third countries.
This Decision is amended by Commission Decision 93/83/EEC (Official Journal L 35, 11.2.1993).
- Decision 92/432/EEC — Official Journal L 237, 20.8.1992
Commission Decision of 23 July 1992 laying down certain conditions under which a derogation may be made from the principle of individual clinical examination of animals entering the Community from third countries.
- Decision 92/527/EEC — Official Journal L 332, 18.11.1992
Commission Decision of 4 November 1992 laying down the model for the certificate referred to in Article 7(1) of Council Directive 91/496/EEC.
- Decision 92/539/EEC — Official Journal L 347, 28.11.1992
Commission Decision of 10 November 1992 concerning the importation into the Community of live pigs, fresh pigmeat, porcine semen, porcine embryos and pigmeat products from Hungary. This Decision is amended by Commission Decision 93/21/EEC to take account of the evolution of classical swine fever in the south-eastern part of the country (Official Journal L 16, 25.1.1993).
- Decision 93/79/EEC — Official Journal L 30, 6.2.1993
Commission Decision of 22 December 1992 laying down certain transitional measures to facilitate transition to the new arrangements for the organization of veterinary checks provided for in Article 8 of Council Directive 91/496/EEC and repealing Decision 92/501/EEC.
- Decision 93/143/EEC — Official Journal L 56, 9.3.1993
Commission Decision of 5 March 1993 concerning the importation into the Community of certain live animals and their products originating in or coming via Slovenia, Croatia and the Yugoslav republics.
- Decision 93/144/EEC — Official Journal L 56, 9.3.1993
Commission Decision of 8 March 1993 on certain protective measures in respect of salmon coming from Norway.
This Decision was amended by Commission Decisions:

Decision 93/209/EEC — Official Journal L 88, 8.4.1993
Decision 93/523/EEC — Official Journal L 251, 8.10.1993
Decision 93/694/EC — Official Journal L 320, 22.12.1993

— Decision 93/196/EEC — Official Journal L 86, 6.4.1993
Commission Decision of 5 February 1993 concerning health conditions and health certification required for imports of equidae for slaughter.

— Decision 93/242/EEC — Official Journal L 110, 4.5.1993
Commission Decision of 30 April 1993 concerning the importation into the Community of certain live animals and their products originating in certain European countries in relation to foot-and-mouth disease, and repealing Commission Decision 93/210/EEC. This Decision has been amended by the following Decisions:

Decision 93/335/EEC — Official Journal L 132, 29.5.1993
Decision 93/343/EEC — Official Journal L 137, 8.6.1993
Decision 93/372/EEC — Official Journal L 155, 26.6.1993
Decision 93/397/EEC — Official Journal L 173, 16.7.1993
Decision 93/498/EEC — Official Journal L 234, 17.9.1993
Decision 94/81/EC — Official Journal L 40, 11.2.1994

— Decision 93/321/EEC — Official Journal L 123, 19.5.1993
Commission Decision of 10 May 1993 providing for less frequent identity and physical checks on the temporary admission of certain registered equidae from Sweden, Norway, Finland and Switzerland.

— Decision 93/393/EEC — Official Journal L 170, 13.7.1993
Commission Decision of 6 July 1993 concerning the importation into the Community of fresh pigmeat, pigmeat products, live pigs and porcine embryos from Hungary and amending Decisions 82/8/EEC, 91/449/EEC and 92/322/EEC.

— Decision 93/398/EEC — Official Journal L 174, 17.7.1993
Commission Decision of 14 July 1993 concerning the importation into the Community of fresh pigmeat, pigmeat products, live pigs and porcine embryos from Hungary and amending Decisions 82/8/EEC, 91/449/EEC and 92/322/EEC.

— Decision 93/420/EEC — Official Journal L 191, 31.7.1993
Commission Decision of 28 July 1993 concerning protection measures in relation to foot-and-mouth disease in Bulgaria, amending Decision 93/372/EEC and Decision 92/325/EEC and repealing Decision 91/536/EEC.

— Decision 93/427/EEC — Official Journal L 197, 6.8.1993
Commission Decision of 7 July 1993 amending Decisions 92/265/EEC, 91/449/EEC and 93/199/EEC relating to certain measures concerning the importation into the Community of live pigs, porcine semen, fresh pigmeat and pigmeat products from Austria.

— Decision 93/504/EEC — Official Journal L 236, 21.9.1993
Commission Decision of 28 July 1993 concerning the importation into the Community of fresh pigmeat, pigmeat products, live pigs, porcine semen and porcine embryos from Switzerland and amending Decisions 81/526/EEC, 91/449/EEC, 92/460/EEC and 93/199/EEC.

— Decision 93/507/EEC — Official Journal L 237, 22.9.1993
Commission Decision of 21 September 1993 on protection measures in relation to Venezuelan equine encephalomyelitis in Mexico and amending Council Decision 79/542/EEC.

— Decision 94/24/EC — Official Journal L 18, 21.1.1994
Commission Decision of 7 January 1994 drawing up a list of border inspection posts preselected for veterinary checks on products and animals from third countries and repealing Decisions 92/430/EEC and 92/431/EEC.

1. VETERINARY CONTROLS

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

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| <i>(1) Objective</i> | 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. |
| <i>(2) Community measures</i> | 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. |
| <i>(3) Contents</i> | <p>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.</p> <p>2. Definitions of the terms 'legislation on veterinary matters', 'legislation on zootechnical matters', 'applicant authority' and 'requested authority'.</p> <p>3. The Directive distinguishes between 'assistance on request' and 'spontaneous assistance'. At the request of the applicant authority, the requested authority:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — 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. <p>Spontaneous assistance means cooperation without prior request between the competent authorities of the Member States.</p> <p>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.</p> |
| <i>(4) Deadline for implementation of the legislation in the Member States</i> | 1.7.1991 |
| <i>(5) Date of entry into force (if different from the above)</i> | |

(6) References

(7) Follow-up work

*(8) Commission
implementing
measures*

Official Journal L 351, 2.12.1989



1. VETERINARY CONTROLS

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

<i>(1) Objective</i>	To introduce the same requirements for trade in offal with third countries as already exist for intra-Community trade.
<i>(2) Community measures</i>	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.
<i>(3) Contents</i>	<p>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.</p> <p>2. New provisions for offal. The admission of sliced liver which is not of cattle origin may be decided upon by the Council.</p> <p>3. In line with the 'hormones' Directives, meat of treated animals may not enter into intra-Community trade.</p>
<i>(4) Deadline for implementation of the legislation in the Member States</i>	1.1.1989
<i>(5) Date of entry into force (if different from the above)</i>	
<i>(6) References</i>	Official Journal L 124, 18.5.1988
<i>(7) Follow-up work</i>	
<i>(8) Commission implementing measures</i>	

1. VETERINARY CONTROLS

1.58. Public and animal health: eradication of rabies

<i>(1) Objective</i>	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.
<i>(2) Community measures</i>	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.
<i>(3) Contents</i>	<ol style="list-style-type: none">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.
<i>(4) Deadline for implementation of the legislation in the Member States</i>	Not required.
<i>(5) Date of entry into force (if different from the above)</i>	
<i>(6) References</i>	Official Journal L 223, 2.8.1989
<i>(7) Follow-up work</i>	
<i>(8) Commission implementing measures</i>	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

Commission Decisions of May 1992 approving measures to set up pilot projects for the control of rabies with a view to its eradication or prevention presented by:

B	Decision 92/307/EEC — Official Journal L 162, 16.6.1992
D	Decision 92/303/EEC — Official Journal L 162, 16.6.1992
F	Decision 92/304/EEC — Official Journal L 162, 16.6.1992
I	Decision 92/298/EEC — Official Journal L 162, 16.6.1992
L	Decision 92/302/EEC — Official Journal L 162, 16.6.1992

1. VETERINARY CONTROLS

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

<i>(1) Objective</i>	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).
<i>(2) Community measures</i>	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.
<i>(3) Contents</i>	<ol style="list-style-type: none">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.
<i>(4) Deadline for implementation of the legislation in the Member States</i>	1.1.1993
<i>(5) Date of entry into force (if different from the above)</i>	
<i>(6) References</i>	Official Journal L 268, 24.9.1991
<i>(7) Follow-up work</i>	The Commission has still to adopt the rules for farmed game meat.
<i>(8) Commission implementing measures</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">— 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

1.60. Public and animal health: safeguard measures

<i>(1) Objective</i>	To set up a safeguard system to operate within the internal market.								
<i>(2) Proposal</i>	Proposal for a Council Decision concerning safeguard measures in the veterinary field in the framework of the internal market.								
<i>(3) Contents</i>	<p>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.</p> <p>2. Restrictive measures must be taken by the authorities of the Member States faced with an outbreak or suspected outbreak of disease.</p> <p>3. The Commission must have the power to intervene swiftly and effectively.</p> <p>4. In exceptional cases, the Commission may authorize other Member States to take appropriate protective measures.</p>								
<i>(4) Opinion of the European Parliament</i>	Parliament approved the Commission's proposal subject to a number of amendments designed to increase monitoring on the part of the Commission of the Member States' contingency plans.								
<i>(5) Current status of the proposal</i>	<p>Consultation procedure</p> <p>The Commission presented the proposal on 17 October 1989.</p> <p>On 18 May 1990 Parliament approved the Commission proposal subject to amendments. The Commission has accepted some of the amendments.</p> <p>The Commission presented an amended proposal on 8 October 1990.</p> <p>The amended proposal is currently before the Council for adoption.</p>								
<i>(6) References</i>	<table border="0"> <tr> <td>Commission proposal COM(89) 493 final</td> <td>Official Journal C 327, 30.12.1989</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Amended proposal COM(90) 479 final</td> <td>Official Journal C 268, 24.10.1990</td> </tr> <tr> <td>European Parliament opinion Economic and Social Committee opinion</td> <td>Official Journal C 149, 18.6.1990</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>Official Journal C 112, 7.5.1990</td> </tr> </table>	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 Economic and Social Committee opinion	Official Journal C 149, 18.6.1990		Official Journal C 112, 7.5.1990
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 Economic and Social Committee opinion	Official Journal C 149, 18.6.1990								
	Official Journal C 112, 7.5.1990								

1. VETERINARY CONTROLS

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

<i>(1) Objective</i>	To raise the level of public and animal health through veterinary measures supported financially by the Community.
<i>(2) Community measures</i>	<p>Council Decision 90/424/EEC of 26 June 1990 on expenditure in the veterinary field.</p> <p>Council Decision 91/133/EEC of 4 March 1991 amending Council Decision 90/424/EEC on expenditure in the veterinary field.</p> <p>Council Decision 92/337/EEC of 15 June 1992 amending for the third time Council Decision 90/424/EEC on expenditure in the veterinary field.</p> <p>Commission Decision 93/439/EEC of 30 June 1993 amending Council Directive 90/424/EEC on expenditure in the veterinary field as regards classical swine fever.</p>
<i>(3) Contents</i>	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. These Decisions cover, on the one hand, specific veterinary measures and, on the other hand, inspection measures in the veterinary field.2. Specific veterinary measures include:<ul style="list-style-type: none">— 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, including contagious bovine pleuropneumonia;— technical and scientific measures.3. The veterinary inspection system will be reinforced by various Community measures:<ul style="list-style-type: none">— 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. Decision 92/337/EEC enables the Community, where applicable, to provide financial assistance for the eradication of African swine fever in certain Member States where the specific measures are due to expire.5. Decision 93/439/EEC adds classical swine fever to the list of diseases covered by Community emergency measures.
<i>(4) Deadline for implementation of the legislation in the Member States</i>	Not required.
<i>(5) Date of entry into force (if different from the above)</i>	
<i>(6) References</i>	Amended opinion Official Journal L 224, 18.8.1990 Official Journal L 304, 1.11.1990 Official Journal L 66, 13.3.1991 Official Journal L 187, 7.7.1992 Official Journal L 203, 13.8.1993

(7) Follow-up work

On 13 July 1992 the Council adopted a Decision on computerization of veterinary import procedures (Shift project), amending Directives 90/675/EEC (summary 1.54), 91/496/EEC (summary 1.55), 91/628/EEC (summary 1.19) and Decision 90/424/EEC (Decision 92/438/EEC, published in Official Journal L 243, 25.8.1992).

On 27 December 1991 Decision 90/424/EEC was also amended by Regulation (EEC) No 3763/91 (Official Journal L 356, 24.12.1991).

On 6 December 1993, the Commission presented a proposal to the Council for a decision amending Council Decision 90/424/EEC on expenditure in the veterinary field (COM(93) 470 final, Official Journal C 4, 6.1.1994).

This proposal seeks to improve the arrangements for the Community's financial contribution to programmes for the eradication and monitoring of animal diseases.

On 11 March 1994 Parliament approved the Commission's proposal without amendment.

(8) Commission implementing measures

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

D	Decision 93/87/EEEC — Official Journal L 36, 12.2.1993
IRL	Decision 91/9/EEC — Official Journal L 7, 10.1.1991
NL	Decision 94/329/EC — Official Journal L 146, 11.6.1994
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
	Decision 93/119/EEC — Official Journal L 48, 26.2.1993
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
P Decision 92/299/EEC — Official Journal L 162, 16.6.1992

— 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
P Decision 92/301/EEC — Official Journal L 162, 16.6.1992

— 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
E Decision 91/435/EEC — Official Journal L 236, 24.8.1991
EL Decision 91/438/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
P Decision 92/305/EEC — Official Journal L 162, 16.6.1992

— 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.

— Decision 92/1/EEC — Official Journal L 1, 4.1.1992
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.

- Decision 92/292/EEC — Official Journal L 152, 4.6.1992
Commission Decision of 19 May 1992 on specific financial contributions from the Community for the eradication of avian plague in the United Kingdom.
- Decision 92/581/EEC — Official Journal L 390, 31.12.1992
Commission Decision of 17 December 1992 concerning the specific financial contribution by the Community towards the eradication of African horse sickness in Morocco.
- Decision 93/28/EEC — Official Journal L 16, 25.1.1993
Commission Decision of 14 December 1992 fixing additional financing for the computerized network, Animo.
- Decision 93/84/EEC — Official Journal L 36, 12.2.1993
Commission Decision of 22 December 1992 concerning Community financial assistance for the activities of the Community coordination institute for the monitoring of foot-and-mouth vaccine (Centraal Diergeneeskundig Instituut, the Netherlands).
- Decision 93/85/EEC — Official Journal L 36, 12.2.1993
Commission Decision of 22 December 1992 fixing the amount of the Community contribution to the measures to combat foot-and-mouth disease in Morocco concerning the supply of vaccination.
- Decision 93/88/EEC — Official Journal L 36, 12.2.1993
Commission Decision of 22 December 1992 fixing the amount of the Community contribution to the measures to combat foot-and-mouth disease in Morocco, particularly the realization of epidemiological studies.
- Decision 93/89/EEC — Official Journal L 36, 12.2.1993
Commission Decision of 22 December 1992 fixing the Community contribution to a second exchange programme for veterinary officials.
- Commission Decisions approving the rabies eradication programmes presented by certain Member States and fixing the Community's financial contribution:
 - B Decision 93/91/EEC — Official Journal L 37, 13.2.1993
 - D Decision 93/93/EEC — Official Journal L 37, 13.2.1993
 - F Decision 93/92/EEC — Official Journal L 37, 13.2.1993
 - I Decision 93/90/EEC — Official Journal L 37, 13.2.1993
 - L Decision 93/94/EEC — Official Journal L 37, 13.2.1993
- Decision 93/230/EEC — Official Journal L 97, 23.4.1993
Commission Decision of 22 April 1993 concerning the financial contribution by the Community towards the eradication of foot-and-mouth disease in Italy.
- Commission Decisions of 26 July 1993 concerning financial aid from the Community for the operations of the Community reference laboratories for residues:
 - D Bundesgesundheitsamt, Berlin, Germany (Decision 93/460/EEC — Official Journal L 215, 25.8.1993)
 - F Laboratoire des Médicaments Vétérinaires, Fougères, France (Decision 93/461/EEC — Official Journal L 215, 25.8.1993)
 - I Istituto Superiore di Sanità, Rome, Italy (Decision 93/458/EEC — Official Journal L 215, 25.8.1993)

NL Rijksinstituut voor volksgezondheid en milieuhygiëne,
 Bilthoven, the Netherlands (Decision 93/459/EEC — Official
 Journal L 215, 25.8.1993)

— Decision 93/511/EEC — Official Journal L 239, 24.9.1993
Commission Decision of 3 September 1993 fixing the Community
financial contribution to the implementation of a third programme for
the exchange of officials competent for veterinary matters.
The Commission will draw up a technical and financial report based on
the reports presented by the Member States.

— Decision 93/527/EEC — Official Journal L 254, 12.10.1993
Commission Decision of 21 September 1993 on financial aid from the
Community within the framework of the Community action concerning
reserves of foot-and-mouth vaccines.

— Decision 93/590/EC — Official Journal L 280, 13.11.1993
Commission Decision of 5 November 1993 for the purchase by the
Community of foot-and-mouth disease antigens within the framework of
the Community action concerning reserves of foot-and-mouth disease
vaccines.

— Decision 93/663/EC — Official Journal L 303, 10.12.1993
Commission Decision of 26 November 1993 concerning the specific
financial contribution by the Community for the eradication of foot-and-
mouth disease in Italy.
This Decision has been amended by Commission Decision 94/64/EC
(Official Journal L 30, 3.2.1994).

— Decision 93/667/EC — Official Journal L 303, 10.12.1993
Commission Decision of 7 December 1993 concerning the financial aid
from the Community for the operations of the Community reference
laboratory for classical swine fever (Hannover Veterinary School,
Hannover, Germany).

— Decision 93/686/EC — Official Journal L 319, 21.12.1993
Commission Decision of 17 December 1993 concerning the financial aid
from the Community for the operations of the Community reference
laboratory for Newcastle disease (Central Veterinary Laboratory,
Addlestone, United Kingdom).

— Decision 93/689/EEC — Official Journal L 319, 21.12.1993
Commission Decision of 20 December 1993 concerning the financial aid
from the Community for the operations of the Community reference
laboratory for avian influenza (Central Veterinary
Laboratory, Addlestone, United Kingdom).

— Decision 94/31/EC — Official Journal L 20, 25.1.1994
Commission Decision of 20 January 1994 concerning the financial aid
from the Community for the operations of the Community reference
laboratory for certain fish diseases listed in Annex A to Directive
91/67/EEC (Statens Veterinære Serumlaboratorium, Aarhus, Denmark).

— Decision 94/77/EC — Official Journal L 36, 8.2.1994
Commission Decision of 7 February 1994 amending Council Decision
90/424/EEC on expenditure in the veterinary field.



- Decision 94/83/EC — Official Journal L 42, 15.2.1994
Commission Decision of 2 February 1994 on Community financial assistance to improve the system of veterinary controls at the Community's external frontiers in Germany.
- Decision 94/91/EC — Official Journal L 46, 18.2.1994
Commission Decision of 17 February 1994 concerning the financial aid from the Community for the operations of the Community Reference Laboratory for the epidemiology of zoonoses (Institut für Veterinärmedizin Robert von Ostertag-Institut, Berlin, Germany).
- Decision 94/92/EC — Official Journal L 46, 18.2.1994
Commission Decision of 17 February 1994 concerning the financial aid from the Community for the operations of the Community Reference Laboratory for marine biotoxins (Laboratorio des Ministerio de Sanidad y Consumo, Vigo, Spain).
- Decision 94/93/EC — Official Journal L 46, 18.2.1994
Commission Decision of 17 February 1994 concerning the financial aid from the Community for the operations of the Community Reference Laboratory for salmonella (Rijksinstituut voor Volksgezondheid en Milieuhygiene, Bilthoven, The Netherlands).
- Decision 94/94/EC — Official Journal L 46, 18.2.1994
Commission Decision of 17 February 1994 concerning the financial aid from the Community for the operations of the Community Reference Laboratory for the analysis and testing of milk and milk products (Laboratoire Central d'Hygiène Alimentaire, Paris, France).
- Commission Decisions on financial contribution from the Community for the eradication of classical swine fever:
 - B Decision 94/190/EC — Official Journal L 89, 6.4.1994
 - D Decision 94/189/EC — Official Journal L 89, 6.4.1994
- Commission Decisions of 6 May 1994 approving programmes for the eradication of rabies presented by certain Member States and fixing the financial contribution from the Community:
 - B Decision 94/300/EC — Official Journal L 132, 27.5.1994
 - D Decision 94/301/EC — Official Journal L 132, 27.5.1994
 - F Decision 94/302/EC — Official Journal L 132, 27.5.1994
 - I Decision 94/303/EC — Official Journal L 132, 27.5.1994
 - L Decision 94/304/EC — Official Journal L 132, 27.5.1994

1. VETERINARY CONTROLS

1.62. Zootechnical aspects: purebred breeding cattle

<i>(1) Objective</i>	To introduce further harmonization with regard to the acceptance of purebred cattle and their semen for breeding purposes pursuant to Directive 77/504/EEC.
<i>(2) Community measures</i>	Council Directive 87/328/EEC of 18 June 1987 on the acceptance for breeding purposes of purebred breeding animals of the bovine species.
<i>(3) Contents</i>	<ol style="list-style-type: none">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 artificial insemination centre.
<i>(4) Deadline for implementation of the legislation in the Member States</i>	1.1.1989 (except for Spain and Portugal who have three years longer)
<i>(5) Date of entry into force (if different from the above)</i>	
<i>(6) References</i>	Amended opinion Official Journal L 167, 26.6.1987 Official Journal L 192, 11.7.1987
<i>(7) Follow-up work</i>	Further coordinating proposals are required at future unspecified dates.
<i>(8) Commission implementing measures</i>	

1. VETERINARY CONTROLS

1.63. 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.
- Council Directives 90/118/EEC and 90/119/EEC of 5 March 1990 relating to the approval for breeding of purebred breeding pigs and of hybrid breeding pigs.
- (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 purebred 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 paragraph 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*
- Directive 88/661/EEC: 1.1.1991
 - 1.1.1993: Spain and Portugal
 - Directive 90/118/EEC: 1.1.1991
 - Directive 90/119/EEC: 1.1.1991
- (5) *Date of entry into force (if different from the above)*
- (6) *References*
- Official Journal L 382, 31.12.1988
Official Journal L 71, 17.3.1990

(7) Follow-up work

*(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
Commission 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

1.64. Zootechnical aspects: purebred breeding sheep and goats

<i>(1) Objective</i>	To harmonize criteria for breeding sheep and goats so as to facilitate intra-Community trade in these animals.
<i>(2) Community measures</i>	Council Directive 89/361/EEC of 30 May 1989 concerning purebred breeding sheep and goats.
<i>(3) Contents</i>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 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)): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — 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.
<i>(4) Deadline for implementation of the legislation in the Member States</i>	1.1.1991
<i>(5) Date of entry into force (if different from the above)</i>	
<i>(6) References</i>	Official Journal L 153, 6.6.1989
<i>(7) Follow-up work</i>	
<i>(8) Commission implementing measures</i>	<p>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.</p> <p>— 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.</p> <p>— 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.</p>

— 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.

— 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 and 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.

— 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

1.65. Zootechnical aspects: marketing of purebred animals

<i>(1) Objective</i>	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.
<i>(2) Community measures</i>	Council Directive 91/174/EEC of 25 March 1991 laying down zootechnical and pedigree requirements for the marketing of purebred animals and amending Directives 77/504/EEC and 90/425/EEC.
<i>(3) Contents</i>	<p>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.</p> <p>2. Definition of 'purebred animal'.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>4. They must also ensure that the following are adopted in a non-discriminatory manner:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — 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. <p>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.</p> <p>6. Amendment of Council Directives 77/504/EEC (Official Journal L 206, 12.8.1977) and 90/425/EEC (summary 1.53).</p>
<i>(4) Deadline for implementation of the legislation in the Member States</i>	1.7.1992
<i>(5) Date of entry into force (if different from the above)</i>	
<i>(6) References</i>	Official Journal L 85, 5.4.1991
<i>(7) Follow-up work</i>	
<i>(8) Commission implementing measures</i>	

1. VETERINARY CONTROLS

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

<i>(1) Objective</i>	To harmonize the zootechnical and genealogical conditions governing intra-Community trade in equidae.
<i>(2) Community measures</i>	Council Directive 90/427/EEC of 26 June 1990 on the zootechnical and genealogical conditions governing intra-Community trade in equidae.
<i>(3) Contents</i>	<ol style="list-style-type: none">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.
<i>(4) Deadline for implementation of the legislation in the Member States</i>	1.7.1991
<i>(5) Date of entry into force (if different from the above)</i>	
<i>(6) References</i>	Official Journal L 224, 18.8.1990
<i>(7) Follow-up work</i>	
<i>(8) Commission implementing measures</i>	<p>— Decision 92/354/EEC — Official Journal L 192, 11.7.1992 Commission Decision of 11 June 1992 laying down certain rules to ensure coordination between organizations and associations which maintain or establish studbooks for registered equidae.</p> <p>— Decision 92/353/EEC — Official Journal L 192, 11.7.1992 Commission Decision of 11 June 1992 laying down the criteria for the approval or recognition of organizations and associations which maintain or establish studbooks for registered equidae.</p> <p>— Decision 93/623/EEC — Official Journal L 298, 3.12.1993 Commission Decision of 20 October 1993 establishing the identification document (passport) accompanying registered equidae.</p>

1. VETERINARY CONTROLS

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

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| <i>(1) Objective</i> | To remove disparities between Member States with regard to competitions as a further step towards the completion of the internal market. |
| <i>(2) Community measures</i> | Council Directive 90/428/EEC of 26 June 1990 on trade in equidae intended for competitions and laying down the conditions for participation therein. |
| <i>(3) Contents</i> | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 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. |
| <i>(4) Deadline for implementation of the legislation in the Member States</i> | 1.7.1991 |
| <i>(5) Date of entry into force (if different from the above)</i> | |
| <i>(6) References</i> | Official Journal L 224, 18.8.1990 |
| <i>(7) Follow-up work</i> | <p>On 28 January 1994 the Commission presented a proposal for a Council Directive amending Council Directive 90/428/EEC on trade in equidae intended for competitions and laying down the conditions for participation therein.</p> <p>The proposal reviews the provisions on prize-money or profits which may accrue from competitions (COM(94) 11 final — Official Journal C 51, 19.2.1994).</p> <p>On 22 April 1994 Parliament adopted the proposal without amendment.</p> |
| <i>(8) Commission implementing measures</i> | <p>Decision 92/216/EEC — Official Journal L 104, 22.4.1992</p> <p>Commission Decision of 26 March 1992 on the collection of data concerning competitions for equidae as referred to in Article 4(2) of Directive 90/428/EEC.</p> <p>This Decision designates an authority responsible for data collection.</p> |

2. PLANT HEALTH CONTROLS

Current position and outlook

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 remained the responsibility of national authorities.

This meant that, when arable plants and products were traded across frontiers, national authorities carried out the plant health checks and controls at frontier customs posts. This created administrative burdens, costs and delays which had no place in a single market.

The elimination of controls at the Community's internal frontiers necessitated further harmonization of national laws and Regulations on essential arable plant health requirements, to the point where it was 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 need no longer be checked at the point of import into the other Member State.

As regards imports from non-Community countries, the checks are carried out only when they first enter 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 successfully taken action on the following:

- plant protection products (summaries 2.1 to 2.3);
- official certification of seeds (summary 2.4);
- marketing of seed potatoes (summary 2.5);
- protection against the introduction and spread of organisms harmful to plants (summaries 2.6 to 2.8);
- 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);
- vegetables (summary 2.16);
- fruit plants (summary 2.17);
- marketing of ornamental plants (summary 2.18).

As regards Community protection of young vegetable plants, progress has been made and an amended proposal is currently before the Council with a view to its final adoption (summary 2.19).

2. PLANT HEALTH CONTROLS

2.1. Plant protection products: ethylene oxide

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| <i>(1) Objective</i> | To adapt Community legislation in line with advances in scientific and technical knowledge in the area of plant protection. |
| <i>(2) Community measures</i> | <p>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.</p> <p>Council Directive 89/365/EEC of 30 May 1989 amending Directive 79/117/EEC prohibiting the placing on the market and use of plant protection products containing certain active substances.</p> |
| <i>(3) Contents</i> | <p>1. Council Directive 86/355/EEC was replaced by Council Directive 89/365/EEC on 31 December 1989.</p> <p>2. Addition of ethylene oxide to the list of potentially harmful plant protection products whose marketing and use are prohibited by the 1979 Directive.</p> |
| <i>(4) Deadline for implementation of the legislation in the Member States</i> | <p>— Directive 86/355/EEC: 1.7.1987</p> <p>— Directive 89/365/EEC: 31.12.1989</p> |
| <i>(5) Date of entry into force (if different from the above)</i> | |
| <i>(6) References</i> | <p>Official Journal L 212, 2.8.1986</p> <p>Official Journal L 159, 10.6.1989</p> |
| <i>(7) Follow-up work</i> | |
| <i>(8) Commission implementing measures</i> | |

2. PLANT HEALTH CONTROLS

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

- (1) *Objective* To add 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 environment.
- (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

<i>(1) Objective</i>	To lay down uniform rules concerning the conditions and procedures for authorizing plant protection products.
<i>(2) Community measures</i>	Council Directive 91/414/EEC of 15 July 1991 concerning the placing of plant protection products on the market.
<i>(3) Contents</i>	<p>The Directive provides for the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — 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 20); — 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).
<i>(4) Deadline for implementation of the legislation in the Member States</i>	26.7.1993
<i>(5) Date of entry into force (if different from the above)</i>	
<i>(6) References</i>	<p>Amended opinion</p> <p>Official Journal L 230, 19.8.1991 Official Journal L 170, 25.6.1992</p>

(7) Follow-up work

On 20 April 1993 the Commission presented a proposal for a Council Directive establishing Annex VI of Directive 91/414/EEC concerning the placing of plant protection products on the market (COM(93) 117 final). This involves 'uniform principles' which the Member States must observe when making decisions on applications submitted by the plant protection industry to authorize the placing of plant health products on the market and their use.

On 20 June 1994 the Council reached political agreement on the adoption of this proposal. Formal adoption is scheduled for the next meeting.

(8) Commission implementing measures

— Regulation (EEC) No 3600/92 — Official Journal L 366, 15.12.1992
Commission Regulation of 11 December 1992 laying down the detailed rules for the implementation of the first stage of the programme of work referred to in Article 8(2) of Directive 91/414/EEC concerning the placing of plant protection products on the market.

This Regulation lays down the specific arrangements governing relations between industry, the Member States and the Commission for the implementation of the first stage of the programme, which covers an initial list of 90 active substances.

Pursuant to this Regulation, on 27 April 1994 the Commission adopted another Regulation laying down the final list of active substances to be evaluated, designating reporting Member States and publishing the list of producers who have declared an interest in taking part in the programme.

— Directive 93/71/EEC — Official Journal L 221, 31.8.1993
Commission Directive of 27 July 1993 amending Annexes II and III to Directive 91/414/EEC concerning the placing of plant protection products on the market.

These annexes lay down the conditions to be met for submitting dossiers for the inclusion of an active substance in Annex I and dossiers for the authorization of plant protection products.



2. PLANT HEALTH CONTROLS

2.4. Official certification of seeds

<i>(1) Objective</i>	To bring more species within the scope of the Community seed-certification system.
<i>(2) Community measures</i>	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.
<i>(3) Contents</i>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 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).
<i>(4) Deadline for implementation of the legislation in the Member States</i>	1.7.1992
<i>(5) Date of entry into force (if different from the above)</i>	Certain provisions will have retroactive effect while others will come into effect by 1 July 1992.
<i>(6) References</i>	Official Journal L 187, 16.7.1988
<i>(7) Follow-up work</i>	
<i>(8) Commission implementing measures</i>	

2. PLANT HEALTH CONTROLS

2.5. Marketing of seed potatoes

<i>(1) Objective</i>	To improve the productivity and quality of potatoes.
<i>(2) Community measures</i>	<p>Council Directive 89/366/EEC of 30 May 1989 amending Directive 66/403/EEC on the marketing of seed potatoes.</p> <p>Council Directive 90/404/EEC of 27 July 1990 amending Directive 66/403/EEC on the marketing of seed potatoes.</p>
<i>(3) Contents</i>	<p>Directive 89/366/EEC</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Directive 90/404/EEC</p> <p>This Directive adds to the 1989 Directive a provision concerning a Community procedure to determine the marketing standards to be applied to certain seed potatoes produced by micropropagation. It also grants temporary authorization to certain Member States to continue importing seed potatoes from certain third countries (Canada and Poland), subject to certain conditions.</p>
<i>(4) Deadline for implementation of the legislation in the Member States</i>	Not published.
<i>(5) Date of entry into force (if different from the above)</i>	
<i>(6) References</i>	Official Journal L 159, 10.6.1989 Official Journal L 208, 7.8.1990
<i>(7) Follow-up work</i>	
<i>(8) Commission implementing measures</i>	<p>— Directive 93/17/EEC — Official Journal L 106, 30.4.1993 Commission Directive of 30 March 1993 determining Community grades of basic seed potatoes, together with the conditions and designations applicable to such grades. This Directive determines the Community grades of basic seed potatoes, the applicable plant-health conditions and their designations.</p> <p>— Decision 93/231/EEC — Official Journal L 106, 30.4.1993 Commission Decision of 30 March 1993 authorizing, in respect of the marketing of seed potatoes in all or part of the territory of certain Member States, more stringent measures against certain diseases</p>

than are provided for in Annexes I and II to Council Directive 66/403/EEC.

This Decision lays down the list of Member States authorized to restrict seed potatoes to basic seed potatoes of certain Community grades.

2. PLANT HEALTH CONTROLS

2.6. Protective measures against introduction of organisms harmful to plants

<i>(1) Objective</i>	To define at Community level acceptable tolerances for certain products harmful to plants and other products intended for planting.
<i>(2) Community measures</i>	<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>
<i>(3) Contents</i>	<p>Directive 85/574/EEC</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Directive 88/572/EEC</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">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.
<i>(4) Deadline for implementation of the legislation in the Member States</i>	<p>— Directive 85/574/EEC: 1.1.1987</p> <p>— Directive 88/572/EEC: 1.1.1989</p>
<i>(5) Date of entry into force (if different from the above)</i>	
<i>(6) References</i>	<p>Official Journal L 372, 31.12.1985</p> <p>Official Journal L 313, 19.11.1988</p>
<i>(7) Follow-up work</i>	See summary 2.7.
<i>(8) Commission implementing measures</i>	

2. PLANT HEALTH CONTROLS

2.7. Protection against organisms harmful to plants

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| <i>(1) Objective</i> | To gradually decrease plant health controls in the Member States of destination and increase them in the consigning Member State and also to boost the amount of Community inspections. |
| <i>(2) Community measures</i> | <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> |
| <i>(3) Contents</i> | <p>Directive 89/439/EEC</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 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. <p>Directive 90/168/EEC</p> <p>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.</p> |
| <i>(4) Deadline for implementation of the legislation in the Member States</i> | <p>— Directive 89/349/EEC: 1.1.1990</p> <p>— Directive 90/168/EEC: 1.1.1991</p> |
| <i>(5) Date of entry into force (if different from the above)</i> | |
| <i>(6) References</i> | <p>Official Journal L 212, 22.7.1989</p> <p>Official Journal L 92, 7.4.1990</p> |
| <i>(7) Follow-up work</i> | |
| <i>(8) Commission implementing measures</i> | |

2. PLANT HEALTH CONTROLS

2.8. Organisms harmful to plant products

<i>(1) Objective</i>	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.
<i>(2) Community measures</i>	<p>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.</p> <p>Council Directive 93/19/EEC of 19 April 1993 amending Directive 77/93/EEC on protective measures against the introduction into the Community of organisms harmful to plants or plant products and against their spread within the Community, and Directive 91/683/EEC.</p>
<i>(3) Contents</i>	<p>Directive 91/683/EEC</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">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. <p>Directive 93/19/EEC</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. This sets at 1 June 1993 the date of implementation of the amendments made to the basic Directive 77/93/EEC by Directive 91/683/EEC.2. It also allows the Commission to take appropriate conservation measures in accordance with a specific procedure.

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

- Directive 91/683/EEC: 1.7.1992
- Directive 93/19/EEC: 1.6.1993

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

(6) References

Official Journal L 376, 31.12.1991
Official Journal L 96, 22.4.1993

(7) Follow-up work

(8) Commission implementing measures

2. PLANT HEALTH CONTROLS

2.9. Organisms harmful to plants: rules of liability

<i>(1) Objective</i>	To establish certain rules of liability in respect of plant health.								
<i>(2) Proposal</i>	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.								
<i>(3) Contents</i>	<ol style="list-style-type: none">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.								
<i>(4) Opinion of the European Parliament</i>	Parliament approved the Commission's proposal, subject to certain amendments. These involve in particular extending the scope of the Community financial contribution pursuant to Directive 77/93/EEC.								
<i>(5) Current status of the proposal</i>	<p>Consultation procedure</p> <p>The Commission presented the proposal on 22 January 1990.</p> <p>On 12 March 1991 Parliament approved the Commission proposal subject to amendments. The Commission has accepted all the proposed amendments.</p> <p>The Commission presented an amended proposal on 17 July 1991.</p> <p>The amended proposal is currently before the Council for adoption.</p>								
<i>(6) References</i>	<table><tr><td>Commission proposal COM(89) 647 final</td><td>Official Journal C 31, 9.2.1990</td></tr><tr><td>Amended proposal COM(91) 246 final</td><td>Official Journal C 205, 6.8.1991</td></tr><tr><td>European Parliament opinion Economic and Social Committee opinion</td><td>Official Journal C 106, 22.4.1991</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>Official Journal C 168, 10.7.1990</td></tr></table>	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 Economic and Social Committee opinion	Official Journal C 106, 22.4.1991		Official Journal C 168, 10.7.1990
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 Economic and Social Committee opinion	Official Journal C 106, 22.4.1991								
	Official Journal C 168, 10.7.1990								

2. PLANT HEALTH CONTROLS

2.10. Additives in animal feedingstuffs

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| <i>(1) Objective</i> | To set common guidelines for dossiers concerning additives in animal feedingstuffs. |
| <i>(2) Community measures</i> | Council Directive 87/153/EEC of 16 February 1987 fixing guidelines for the assessment of additives in animal nutrition. |
| <i>(3) Contents</i> | <p>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.</p> <p>2. The Directive applies without prejudice to provisions on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — 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. |
| <i>(4) Deadline for implementation of the legislation in the Member States</i> | 31.12.1987 |
| <i>(5) Date of entry into force (if different from the above)</i> | |
| <i>(6) References</i> | Official Journal L 64, 7.3.1987 |
| <i>(7) Follow-up work</i> | |
| <i>(8) Commission implementing measures</i> | |

2. PLANT HEALTH CONTROLS

2.11. Pesticide residues in cereals and food of animal origin

<i>(1) Objective</i>	To establish maximum levels for pesticide residues in cereals and in foodstuffs of animal origin and monitor compliance therewith.
<i>(2) Community measures</i>	<p>Council Directive 86/362/EEC of 24 July 1986 on the fixing of maximum levels for pesticide residues in and on cereals.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Council Directive 88/298/EEC of 16 March 1988 amending Annex II to Directives 76/895/EEC and 86/362/EEC on the fixing of maximum levels for pesticide residues in and on fruit and vegetables and cereals respectively</p> <p>Council Directive 93/57/EEC of 29 June 1993 amending the Annexes to Directives 86/362/EEC and 86/363/EEC on the fixing of maximum levels for pesticide residues in and on cereals and foodstuffs of animal origin.</p>
<i>(3) Contents</i>	<ol style="list-style-type: none">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 the annexes.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 the annexes endangers human health, it may temporarily reduce the level in its territory.4. The Annexes to Directives 86/362/EEC and 86/363/EEC contain the list of products concerned and the maximum authorized levels of pesticide residues. These Annexes have been regularly amended by subsequent Directives, of which the most recent (Directive 93/57/EEC) extends the scope of Annex I to Directive 86/362/EEC to cover husked rice, semi-milled or wholly milled rice, and supplements the provisions in Annex II to Directive 86/363/EEC concerning the fixing of maximum levels for birds eggs and egg yolks as well as fixing the levels for the pesticides listed therein. The Directive adds other pesticide residues to the two Annexes for cereals and products of animal origin.
<i>(4) Deadline for implementation of the legislation in the Member States</i>	<p>— Directives 86/362/EEC and 86/363/EEC: 30.6.1988</p> <p>— Directive 88/298/EEC: 1.7.1988: captafol, captan and folpet; 1.1.1989: other pesticides.</p> <p>— Directive 93/57/EEC: 31.12.1993</p>
<i>(5) Date of entry into force (if different from the above)</i>	
<i>(6) References</i>	<p>Official Journal L 221, 7.8.1986</p> <p>Official Journal L 126, 20.5.1988</p> <p>Official Journal L 211, 23.8.1993</p>

(7) Follow-up work

On 21 October 1993, the Commission presented a proposal for a Council Directive amending the Annexes to Directives 86/362/EEC and 86/363/EEC on the fixing of maximum levels for pesticide residues in and on cereals and foodstuffs of animal origin (COM(93) 505 final). The purpose of the proposal is to facilitate Community trade, on the one hand, by the drawing up of a second series of lists of pesticides not yet covered by Community legislation and, on the other, by the fixing of maximum levels for 12 major pesticides.

*(8) Commission
implementing
measures*

2. PLANT HEALTH CONTROLS

2.12. Pesticide residues: legislation on animal feedingstuffs

<i>(1) Objective</i>	To harmonize the maximum levels fixed for certain pesticide residues in animal feedingstuffs.
<i>(2) Community measures</i>	Council Directive 91/132/EEC of 4 March 1991 amending Directive 74/63/EEC on undesirable substances and products in animal nutrition. Council Directive 92/88/EEC of 27 October 1992 amending Directive 74/63/EEC on undesirable substances and products in animal nutrition.
<i>(3) Contents</i>	Directive 91/132/EEC 1. This Directive replaces Council Directive 87/519/EEC (Official Journal L 304, 27.10.1987). 2. As a first move sets maximum levels for a group of very persistent harmful active substances used in pesticides, namely organochlorine compounds. 3. Adds to the Annex a number of pesticide residues and their maximum permitted levels in feedingstuffs. Directive 92/88/EEC 1. The Directive widens the definition of 'animals' to include all species living freely in the wild. 2. 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. 3. 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.
<i>(4) Deadline for implementation of the legislation in the Member States</i>	— Directive 91/132/EEC: 1.8.1991 — Directive 92/88/EEC: 31.12.1993
<i>(5) Date of entry into force (if different from the above)</i>	
<i>(6) References</i>	Official Journal L 66, 13.3.1991 Official Journal L 321, 6.11.1992
<i>(7) Follow-up work</i>	
<i>(8) Commission implementing measures</i>	

2. PLANT HEALTH CONTROLS

2.13. Pesticide residues in fruit and vegetables: maleic hydrazide

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| <i>(1) Objective</i> | 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. |
| <i>(2) Community measures</i> | <p>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.</p> <p>Council Directive 93/58/EEC of 29 June 1993 amending Annex II to Directive 76/895/EEC relating to the fixing of maximum levels for pesticide residues in and on fruit and vegetables.</p> |
| <i>(3) Contents</i> | The Directives update Annex II to Directive 76/895/EEC by adding (Directive 89/186/EEC) maximum levels for maleic hydrazide, and deleting certain pesticides from the Annex (Directive 93/58/EEC). |
| <i>(4) Deadline for implementation of the legislation in the Member States</i> | <p>— Directive 89/186/EEC: 1.8.1989</p> <p>— Directive 93/58/EEC: 31.12.1993</p> |
| <i>(5) Date of entry into force (if different from the above)</i> | |
| <i>(6) References</i> | <p>Official Journal L 66, 10.3.1989</p> <p>Official Journal L 211, 23.8.1993</p> |
| <i>(7) Follow-up work</i> | |
| <i>(8) Commission implementing measures</i> | |

2. PLANT HEALTH CONTROLS

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

<i>(1) Objective</i>	To fix maximum levels for chemical pesticides at the minimum level justified by good farming practices.
<i>(2) Community measures</i>	<p>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.</p> <p>Council Directive 93/58/EEC of 29 June 1993 amending the Annex to Directive 90/642/EEC fixing the maximum levels for pesticide residues in and on certain products of plant origin, including fruit and vegetables, and providing for the establishment of a first list of maximum levels.</p>
<i>(3) Contents</i>	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. The Annex to Directive 90/642/EEC 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.7. Directive 93/58/EEC provides a more adequate description of sunflower seeds and olives to take account of current commercial practices, thereby facilitating controls on the levels of pesticide residues they contain.
<i>(4) Deadline for implementation of the legislation in the Member States</i>	<p>— Directive 90/642/EEC: 31.12.1992</p> <p>— Directive 93/58/EEC: 31.12.1993</p>
<i>(5) Date of entry into force (if different from the above)</i>	
<i>(6) References</i>	<p>Official Journal L 350, 14.12.1990</p> <p>Official Journal L 211, 23.8.1993</p>
<i>(7) Follow-up work</i>	On 20 June 1994, the Council adopted a Directive amending Annex II to Directive 90/642/EEC fixing the maximum levels for pesticide residues in and on certain products of plant origin, including fruit and

vegetables, and providing for the drawing up of a list of maximum levels.

The purpose of the Directive is to facilitate Community trade, on the one hand, by the drawing up of a second series of lists of pesticides not yet covered by Community legislation and, on the other, by the fixing of maximum levels for 12 major pesticides.

*(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.
- Amended by the following measures:
Council Regulation (EEC) No 2083/92 of 14 July 1992;
Council Regulation (EC) No 1468/94 of 20 June 1994.
- (3) *Contents*
1. The Regulations apply 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.
 2. Definitions of terms 'labelling', 'production', 'preparation', etc.
 3. The Regulations lay down rules for the labelling of organically-produced agricultural products marketed without further processing and foodstuffs derived therefrom.
 4. The Regulations also lay 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. These third countries will be entered in a list to be drawn up by a Commission Decision. Until 31 December 1995, the marketing of products imported from third countries not included in the list shall be authorized provided that the importer supplies the competent authority of the importing Member State with sufficient proof that the products in question have been obtained under production standards equivalent to those laid down in the Regulations and have been subject to inspections equivalent to those laid down in the Regulations.
 7. Member States may not ban or restrict the marketing of products produced in accordance with the Regulations.
 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 required.

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

— Regulation (EEC) No 2092/91: 22.7.1991
 — Regulation (EEC) No 2083/92: 24.7.1992, except for derogations
 — Regulation (EC) No 1468/94: 1.7.1994

(6) *References*

Official Journal L 198, 22.7.1991
 Official Journal L 208, 24.7.1992
 Official Journal L 159, 28.6.1994

(7) *Follow-up work*

(8) *Commission implementing measures*

— Regulation (EEC) No 94/92 — Official Journal L 11, 17.1.1992
 Commission Regulation of 14 January 1992 laying down detailed rules for implementing the arrangements for imports from third countries provided for in Regulation (EEC) No 2092/91 on organic production of agricultural products and indications referring thereto on agricultural products and foodstuffs.
 Products imported from third countries may be marketed only if they originate in a third country included on the list laid down in this Regulation. The Regulation also specifies the detailed rules for scrutiny of an application by a third country to be included in the list.

— Regulation (EEC) No 1535/92 — Official Journal L 162, 16.6.1992
 Commission Regulation of 15 June 1992 amending Annexes I and III to Regulation (EEC) No 2092/91 on organic production of agricultural products and indications referring thereto on agricultural products and foodstuffs.

— Regulation (EEC) No 3457/92 — Official Journal L 350, 1.12.1992
 Commission Regulation of 30 November 1992 laying down detailed rules concerning the inspection certificate for imports from third countries into the Community provided for in Regulation (EEC) No 2092/91 on organic production of agricultural products and indications referring thereto on agricultural products and foodstuffs.

— Regulation (EEC) No 3713/92 — Official Journal L 378, 23.12.1992
 Commission Regulation of 22 December 1992 deferring the date of application of Article 11(1) of Council Regulation (EEC) No 2092/91 on organic production of agricultural products and indications referring thereto on agricultural products and foodstuffs, with regard to imports from certain third countries.
 This Regulation, as amended by Commission Regulation (EEC) No 1593/93 of 24 June 1993 (Official Journal L 153, 25.6.1993) and by Commission Regulation (EC) No 688/94 of 28 March 1994 (Official Journal L 84, 29.3.1994) defers the date of application of Article 11(1) of Regulation (EEC) No 2092/91 to 28 February 1995 for products imported from Argentina, Austria, Australia, Israel, Sweden and Switzerland.

— Regulation (EEC) No 207/93 — Official Journal L 25, 2.2.1993
 Commission Regulation of 29 January 1993 defining the content of Annex VI to Regulation (EEC) No 2092/91 on organic production of agricultural products and indications referring thereto on agricultural products and foodstuffs and laying down detailed rules for implementing the provisions of Article 5(4) thereof.

— Regulation (EEC) No 2608/93 — Official Journal L 239, 24.9.1993
Commission Regulation of 23 September 1993 amending Annexes I, II
and III to Council Regulation (EEC) No 2092/91 on organic production of
agricultural products and indications referring thereto on agricultural
products and foodstuffs.

— List of bodies or public authorities in charge of the inspection
provided for in Article 15 of Regulation (EEC) No 2092/91 (Official
Journal C 284, 21.10.1993).

— Regulation (EC) No 468/94 — Official Journal L 59, 3.3.1994
Commission Regulation of 2 March 1994 amending Annex VI to Council
Regulation (EEC) No 2092/91 on organic production of agricultural
products and indications referring thereto on agricultural products and
foodstuffs.

2. PLANT HEALTH CONTROLS

2.16. Vegetables

- (1) *Objective* To harmonize at Community level the quality and plant health standards applicable to vegetable planting 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) *Community measures* Council Directive 92/33/EEC of 28 April 1992 on the marketing of young plants and propagating material other than the seeds of vegetables.
- (3) *Contents*
1. This Directive applies to young plants, other than seeds, marketed in the Community. It does not apply to planting 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 'propagating material', 'plants', 'lot' and 'supplier'.
 3. Suppliers of plants and propagating material must comply with certain requirements laid down in Annex I.
 4. The Directive prohibits Member States from imposing any new conditions or marketing restrictions on the plants, propagating vegetative reproduction material of vegetable species, other than those provided for in this Directive.
 5. 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 Directive 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) *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 157, 10.6.1992

(7) Follow-up work

(8) Commission implementing measures

— Decision 93/400/EEC — Official Journal L 177, 21.7.1993
Commission Decision of 16 June 1993 extending, as regards imports of vegetable propagating material, other than seeds, from third countries, the deadline laid down in Article 16(2) of Directive 92/33/EEC. The Decision extends the deadline from 1 January to 31 December 1993.

— Directive 93/61/EEC — Official Journal L 250, 7.10.1993
Commission Directive of 2 July 1993 setting out the schedules indicating the conditions to be met by vegetable propagating and planting material, other than seed, pursuant to Council Directive 92/33/EEC.

This Directive establishes the schedules concerning the growing crop and vegetable propagating material and planting material derived therefrom, of all the genera and species referred to in Directive 92/33/EEC, irrespective of the propagation system applied. It also lays down the requirements concerning the labelling of these products.

— Directive 93/62/EEC — Official Journal L 250, 7.10.1993
Commission Directive of 5 July 1993 setting out the implementing measures concerning the supervision and monitoring of suppliers and establishments pursuant to Council Directive on the marketing of vegetable propagating and planting material, other than seed. This Directive lays down implementing measures concerning the supervision and monitoring of suppliers and their establishments, other than those whose activity is confined to the placing on the market of vegetable propagating and planting material.

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) Community measures Council Directive 92/34/EEC of 28 April 1992 on the marketing of fruit plant propagating material and fruit plants intended for fruit production.

(3) Contents

1. This Directive 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', 'basic material', etc.
3. Propagating material and fruit plants must be marketed with a reference to the variety to which they belong.
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 Directive 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 Directive are complied with by carrying out official checks and, in cases of non-conformity, by taking the appropriate official measures with a view to eliminating 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 Directive may move freely throughout 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 157, 10.6.1992

(7) Follow-up work

(8) Commission implementing measures

— Decision 93/401/EEC — Official Journal L 177, 21.7.1993
Commission Decision of 16 June 1993 extending, as regards imports of fruit plant propagating material and fruit plants intended for fruit production from third countries, the deadline laid down in Article 16(2) of Directive 92/34/EEC.

This Decision extends the deadline from 1 January 1993 to 31 December 1993.

— Directive 93/48/EEC — Official Journal L 250, 7.10.1993
Commission Directive of 23 June 1993 setting out the schedule indicating the conditions to be met by fruit plant propagating material and fruit plants intended for fruit production, pursuant to Article 4 of Council Directive 92/34/EEC.

This Directive establishes the conditions, harmonized at Community level, for ensuring that all Community purchasers can obtain supplies of healthy, good quality fruit plant propagating material.

— Directive 93/64/EEC — Official Journal L 250, 7.10.1993
Commission Directive of 5 July 1993 setting out the implementing measures concerning the supervision and monitoring of suppliers and establishments pursuant to Council Directive 92/34/EEC on the marketing of fruit plant propagating material and fruit plants intended for fruit production.

This Directive lays down the implementing measures concerning the supervision and monitoring of suppliers and their establishments other than those whose activity is confined to the placing on the market of fruit plant propagating material and fruit plants.

— Directive 93/79/EEC — Official Journal L 256, 14.10.1993
Commission Directive of 21 September 1993 setting out additional implementing provisions for lists of varieties of fruit plant propagating material and fruit plants, as kept by suppliers under Directive 92/34/EEC.

The purpose of these additional implementing measures is to facilitate the operation of Directive 92/34/EEC.



2. PLANT HEALTH CONTROLS

2.18. Ornamental plants

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| (1) <i>Objective</i> | 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) <i>Community measures</i> | Council Directive 91/682/EEC of 19 December 1991 on the marketing of ornamental plant propagating material and ornamental plants. |
| (3) <i>Contents</i> | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 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 concerning the quality and health of ornamental plant propagating material and ornamental plants. 3. Propagating material and ornamental plants placed on the market must be marketed with a reference to the variety or to the group of plants to which they belong. 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) <i>Deadline for implementation of the legislation in the Member States</i> | 31.12.1992 |
| (5) <i>Date of entry into force (if different from the above)</i> | |

(6) References

Official Journal L 376, 31.12.1991

(7) Follow-up work

*(8) Commission
implementing
measures*

— Decision 93/399/EEC — Official Journal L 177, 21.7.1993
Commission Decision of 16 June 1993 extending, as regards imports of ornamental plant propagating material and ornamental plants from third countries, the deadline laid down in Article 16(2) of Directive 91/682/EEC.

This Decision extends the deadline set in the first subparagraph of Article 16(2) of Directive 91/682/EEC to 31 December 1993.

— Directive 93/49/EEC — Official Journal L 250, 7.10.1993
Commission Directive of 23 June 1993 setting out the schedule indicating the conditions to be met by ornamental plant propagating material and ornamental plants pursuant to Council Directive 91/682/EEC.

This Directive lays down conditions harmonized at Community level to ensure that all purchasers can obtain supplies of healthy, good quality ornamental plant propagating material and ornamental plants.

— Directive 93/63/EEC — Official Journal L 250, 7.10.1993
Commission Directive of 5 July 1993 setting out the implementing measures concerning the supervision and monitoring of suppliers and establishments pursuant to Council Directive 91/682/EEC on the marketing of ornamental plant propagating material and ornamental plants.

This Directive lays down implementing measures concerning the supervision and monitoring of suppliers and their establishments, other than those whose activity is confined to the placing on the market of ornamental plant propagating material and ornamental plants.

— Directive 93/78/EEC — Official Journal L 256, 14.10.1993
Commission Directive of 21 September 1993 setting out additional implementing provisions for lists of varieties of ornamental plant propagating material and ornamental plants, as kept by suppliers under Directive 91/682/EEC.

These additional implementing measures are designed to facilitate the operation of Directive 91/682/EEC.

2. PLANT HEALTH CONTROLS

2.19. Community protection of plant variety rights

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| <i>(1) Objective</i> | To establish at Community level a special form of industrial property rights for new plant varieties that have been bred or discovered. |
| <i>(2) Proposal</i> | Proposal for a Council Regulation (EEC) on Community plant variety rights. |
| <i>(3) Contents</i> | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The plant variety right results from the breeding or discovery of plant variety. 2. The Regulation includes substantive and operational provisions, a section covering impact on other laws, and financial and institutional provisions. 3. 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. 4. 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. 5. 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. 6. Rules covering the use of variety denominations and both duration and termination of protection. 7. The Regulation defines: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — 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. 8. The Community scheme will be operated by a Community Plant Variety Office. 9. Status, duties, structure and management of Office. 10. 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. 11. Community legal protection will be provided by Boards of Appeal and by reference to the Court of Justice. 12. Rules of procedure are given: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — 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. |

13. 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.).
14. Relationships to national plant variety rights and to patents are defined.
15. 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.
16. 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.
17. 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

Parliament approved the Commission's proposal subject to an amendment. The amendment authorizes farmers to use on their holding, for the purposes of reproduction or propagation, harvested material obtained through cultivation on their holding of reproductive or propagative material of a variety coming under Community protection, without payment of a fee.

(5) Current status of the proposal

Consultation procedure

The Commission presented the proposal on 30 August 1990.

On 28 October 1992 Parliament approved the Commission proposal subject to an amendment. The Commission has accepted part of the amendment.

The Commission presented an amended proposal on 29 March 1993.

On 20 June 1994 the Council reached political agreement on the adoption of this proposal. Formal adoption is scheduled for the next meeting.

(6) References

Commission proposal COM(90) 347 final	Official Journal C 244, 28.9.1990
Amended proposal COM(93) 104 final	Official Journal C 113, 23.4.1993
European Parliament opinion Economic and Social Committee opinion	Official Journal C 305, 23.11.1992
	Official Journal C 60, 8.3.1991





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