# COMPLETING THE INTERNAL MARKET



**CURRENT STATUS MARCH 1988** 

# PLANT AND ANIMAL HEALTH CONTROLS

**Animal Health Controls Plant Health Controls** 

COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES

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

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

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

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

The complete series of brochures covers

A common market for services

The elimination of frontier barriers and fiscal controls

Conditions for industrial cooperation A single public procurement market

A new Community standards policy

Plant and animal health controls

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



# PLANT AND ANIMAL HEALTH CONTROLS

# **How To Use This Brochure**

### The aim of this series of brochures is to

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

#### This brochure contains

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

# The reader should

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

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



# HOW THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITY MAKES LAW AN OUTLINE

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

- The Commission (which has both executive and administrative roles) initiates and drafts a proposal which it submits to the Council
- The European Parliament (which is elected by the citizens of the Community) and the Economic and Social Committee (which consists of representatives from employer organizations, trade unions and other interest groups) consider and comment on the proposal
- The Council (whose members represent the governments of the Member States, normally at ministerial level) adopts the proposal which then becomes law. In some cases, this power can be exercised by the Commission.

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

### 1. LAWS AND OTHER MEASURES

# Regulations

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

# **Directives**

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

#### **Decisions**

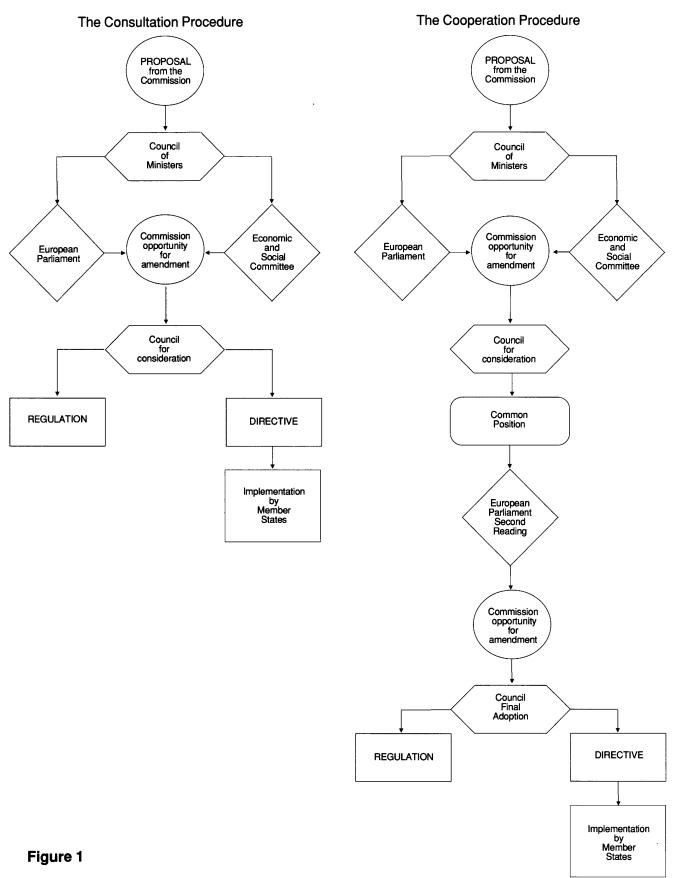
A *decision* is binding entirely on those to whom it is addressed. No national implementing legislation is required. The *decisions* summarised in this brochure are *Council decisions* although in certain cases the Commission has the power to adopt *Commission decisions*.

### Recommendations

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

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

# EEC Legislation from Start to Finish (Directives and Regulations)





# 2. PROCEDURES FOR MAKING LAWS

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

- i) to introduce amendments of its own initiative to a proposal
- ii) to adopt amendments proposed by the Parliament but not taken up by the Commission
- iii) to adopt a measure when the Parliament has rejected the Council *common position* under the *cooperation procedure*.

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

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

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

# 3. PUBLICATION OF TEXTS

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

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

In the case of proposals for legislation, the summary gives the Official Journal 'C' series references for the Commission proposal(s) and the opinions of the European Parliament and the Economic and Social Committee, if published by 15.3.88.

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



3

# PLANT AND ANIMAL HEALTH CONTROLS

# **INTRODUCTION**

WHY A COMMON MARKET FOR HEALTH CONTROLS ON PLANTS AND ANIMALS

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# **INTRODUCTION**

WHY A COMMON MARKET FOR HEALTH CONTROLS ON PLANTS AND ANIMALS?

# 1957 Treaty of Rome

This was intended to create a single market across the European Community, with free movement of goods, persons, services and capital.

Although a customs union was established very quickly and significant progress made with regard to the free movement of goods and persons, a number of administrative, physical and technical barriers continued to exist which prevented the development of a genuine single market.

# 1985 White Paper

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

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

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

# 1987 Single European Act

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

## 1988 Current Situation

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

# 1992 Single Market

Deadline set by the 1985 White Paper for complete elimination of all obstacles to a genuine single market. In the veterinary sector the objective is to create an environment in which there is no difference between trade internally within a Member State and intra-Community trade.

# Health controls for plants and animals

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



# **CURRENT PROBLEMS AND 1992 OBJECTIVES**

- In the years up to 1985, the Community developed a large body of legislation which provided health controls for agricultural animals, ensured that food of animal origin was safe for consumers, concerned the breeding and herd books of animals and affected animal welfare. The various essential checks on compliance with this legislation have remained national. This has meant that, when animals and animal products are traded across frontiers, national authorities have carried out the veterinary checks and controls at frontier customs posts. This has created administrative burdens, costs and delays which have no place in a single market.
- The 1985 White Paper "Completing the Internal Market" looked forward to the elimination of controls at the Community's internal frontiers. In the field of veterinary controls, this will require further harmonization of national laws and regulations on essential veterinary requirements. This harmonization must reach the point where it is possible for animals and animal products, destined for export across the Community's internal frontiers, to be controlled and certified at the point of departure and require no further inspection. This certification would then be accepted throughout the Community. Intra Community trade across borders of animals and animal products would thus become equivalent to national trade in these products. Imports from non-EEC countries would upon arrival at a Community border, be checked to ensure compliance with Community regulations. Once certified these products would then be able to move within the Community in the same way as any other Community product.
- The Community has already made progress in this direction. Several measures have already been adopted by the Council. Legislation has been adopted and proposals made to harmonize Community requirements in the areas of:
  - animal health (see summaries 1.1 1.9)
  - public health (1.10 1.24)
  - zootechnics which includes pedigree and herd books (1.25 & 1.26).
- This brochure summarizes all of the measures and proposals on these topics. There are several other proposals, necessary for the completion of the Internal Market, which are timetabled to be proposed and adopted over the next four years up to 1992. These proposals will further harmonize Community requirements in the areas mentioned above and in the area of animal welfare. Areas for proposals include, for example:
  - · transport of animals
  - · embryos of farm animals
  - · trade in shellfish
  - labelling rules for food
  - · game and game meat
  - · trade in horses
  - live poultry, poultrymeat and eggs
  - trade in dogs and cats
  - extension of Community rules to the national markets.

Subsequent to the cut off date (15.3.88) for inclusion of proposal summaries in this brochure various measures have been adopted. As of 24.6.88 these are as follows:

# ADOPTED:

- Council Directive 88/288/EEC amending Directive 64/433/EEC on health problems affecting intra-Community trade in fresh meat. Official Journal L 124/88
- Council Directive 88/289/EEC amending Directive 72/462/EEC on health and veterinary inspection problems upon importation of bovine animals and swine and fresh meat from third countries. Official Journal L 124/88
- Council Decision 88/303/EEC of 24 May 1988 recognizing certain parts of the territory of the Community as being either officially swine fever free or swine fever free. Official Journal L 132/88
- Council Directive on animal health problems affecting intra-Community trade in imports from third
  countries of semen of cattle. (Partial adoption of the Directive on trade in semen for the specific case
  of cattle).



# 1.1 Animal health: classical swine fever

1) Objective

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

2) Community measure

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

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

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

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

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

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

# 3) Contents

# Decision 87/230/EEC

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

## Decision 87/231/EEC

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

# Directive 87/486/EEC

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

#### Directive 87/487/EEC

- 1. Those Member States which are not officially free of swine fever are required to prepare further plans for completing the eradication of the disease.
- 2. Required contents of the new plans including annual expenditure estimates. The plan must be designed to ensure that, upon expiry, the territory of the Member State will be officially free from classical swine fever.
- 3. Approval of new plans by the Commission is required.

# Decision 87/488/EEC

- 1. Extension of period of financial aid for the eradication of swine fever from a total of six years to six years for *initial measures* (original eradication of the disease) and four years for *supplementary measures* (control measures to manage further outbreaks).
- 2. Budget for estimated financial aid of 42 million ECU for the period covering the *initial measures* and 35 million ECU for the period covered by the *supplementary measures*.
- 3. Reimbursement to the Member States for the costs of slaughter, emergency vaccination and screening tests.
- 4. The requirements for Member States to provide new eradication plans before the date of implementation of the plan shall not apply to Member States which are officially free of the disease but then lose that status.

## Directive 87/489/EEC

Decision 87/230/EEC

4) Deadline for

New provisions for Member States to acquire officially free status.

None required

| 4) Deaulille lui                          | Decision 67/230/LLO  | 140ne required  |
|---|----------------------|---|
| implementing Member                       | Decision 87/231/EEC  | 31.12.87  |
| State legislation                         | Directive 87/486/EEC | 31.12.87  |
| •   | Directive 87/487/EEC | No precise deadline for submission of new plan.                   |
|   | Decision 87/488/EEC  | No precise deadline for submission of new plans.                  |
|   | Directive 87/489/EEC | 31.12.88  |
| 5) Application date (if different from 4) | Decision 87/230/EEC  | 1.1.87  |
| 6) Date for further                       | Decision 87/230/EEC  | 1.11.87   |
| coordinating proposal                     | Decision 87/231/EEC  | 1.11.87   |
| (if specified)                            | Directive 87/489/EEC | 1.7.91  |
| 7) References                             | Council Adoption     | Official Journal L 99, 11.4.87<br>Official Journal L 280, 3.10.87 |
|   |                      |   |



# 1.2 Animal health: classical and African swine fever

1) Objective

To amend earlier directives concerned with the outbreak of animal diseases to take into account classical swine fever and African swine fever.

2) Community measure

Council Directive 85/320/EEC of 12 June 1985 amending Directive 64/432/EEC as regards certain measures relating to classical swine fever and African swine fever.

**Council Directive 85/321/EEC of 12 June 1985** amending Directive 80/215/EEC as regards certain measures relating to African swine fever.

Council Directive 85/322/EEC of 12 June 1985 amending Directive 72/461/EEC as regards certain measures relating to classical swine fever and African swine fever.

3) Contents

#### Directive 85/320/EEC

1. Defined radius of protective zones around areas of disease:

swine fever other diseases

3 kilometres for 30 days 2 kilometres for 15 days.

- 2. Loss or suspension of official *swine-fever-free* status by a territory with the outbreak of the disease. This status may be restored after a minimum period of:
- three months after eradication if there has previously been no vaccination
- six months after eradication and elimination of vaccinated pigs if there has been previous vaccination.
- 3. The Commission shall report to the Council on developments concerning the disease together with appropriate proposals.
- 4. Prohibition on the export of live pigs from Member States where African swine fever is endemic with the possibility of regionalising parts of the territory and allowing export from parts not affected.
- 5. Rules in the case of occasional outbreaks in Member States where the disease is not endemic.

# Directive 85/322/EEC

The Directive applies to meat. It is the same as Directive 85/320/EEC paragraphs (4) and (5).

# Directive 85/321/EEC

The Directive applies to meat products. It is the same as Directive 85/320/EEC paragraphs (4) and (5) with the exception of pigmeat products with special treatment.

4) Deadline for implementing Member State legislation 1.1.86

5) Application date (if different from 4)

6) Date for further coordinating proposal (if specified)

Directive 85/320/EEC

31.12.87

7) References

**Council Adoption** 

Official Journal L 168, 28.6.85



# 1.3 Animal health: African swine fever in Spain

1) Objective

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

2) Community measure

**Council Decision 86/650/EEC of 16 December 1986** introducing a Community financial measure for the eradication of African swine fever in Spain.

3) Contents

- 1. Spain is required to draw up a plan to eradicate African swine fever including specific measures to:
- eliminate outbreaks of the disease and provide compensation for farmers whose pigs have been slaughtered
- carry out surveillance of pig farms and establish zones free of the disease
- create regions free of the disease
- reconstruct pig farms to ensure greater health protection and prevent spread of the disease
- formulate national and regional protection measures.
- 2. Commission approval is required for the Spanish plan. There will be consultation with the European Agricultural Guidance and Guarantee Fund on financial aspects and the Standing Committee on the structural aspects of the plan.
- 3. Financial assistance of an estimated 42 million ECU is available for the plan over a five year period.
- 4. The Commission will provide information to the Member States on the progress of the eradication plan in Spain at least once a year.
- 4) Deadline for implementing Member State legislation
- 5) Application date (if different from 4)
- 6) Date for further coordinating proposal (if specified)

7) References

**Council Adoption** 

Official Journal L 382, 31.12.86



# 1.4 Animal health: African swine fever in Portugal

1) Objective

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

2) Community measure

**Council Decision 86/649/EEC of 16 December 1986** introducing a Community financial measure for the eradication of African swine fever in Portugal.

3) Contents

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

Council Adoption

Official Journal L 382, 31.12.86

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# 1.5 Animal health: heat treatment of pork products

To amend previous directives so as to include a new type of heat 1) Objective

treatment to those currently acceptable for preventing African swine

fever in meat products.

Council Directive 87/491/EEC of 22 September 1987 amending 2) Community measure

Directive 80/215/EEC on animal health problems affecting

intra-Community trade in meat products.

New approved heat treatment techniques. The new treatment covers 3) Contents

fully boned meat cut in pieces of not more than 5 kg and involves :

- enclosing meat in a hermetically sealed container

- strict duration for heat treatment at both 60°C and 70°C

detailed technical requirements.

4) Deadline for implementing Member State legislation

1.1.88

5) Application date (if different from 4)

6) Date for further coordinating proposal

(if specified)

7) References **Council Adoption**  Official Journal L 279, 2.10.87



# 1.6 Animal health: foot-and-mouth disease

| 1) | Obj | ecti | ve |
|----|-----|------|----|
|----|-----|------|----|

To develop measures to restrict the outbreak and spread of foot-and-mouth disease.

2) Community measure

**Council Directive 85/511/EEC of 18 November 1985** introducing Community measures for the control of foot-and-mouth disease.

3) Contents

- 1. Definitions of animal of a susceptible species, receptive animal, infected animal, animal suspected of being infected and animal suspected of being contaminated.
- 2. Member States are required to notify the competent authorities and investigate in the case of suspected foot-and-mouth.
- 3. Required measures for suspected cases of foot-and-mouth disease in a farm; eg a census of all categories of susceptible animals will be made. The number of dead or infected animals will be recorded. No animals of susceptible species may enter or leave the farm.
- 4. Required measures for confirmed cases of foot-and-mouth disease; eg the slaughtering of all susceptible species where vaccination is prohibited, milk and milk products shall be destroyed.
- 5. Procedures for farms consisting of two or more separate production units. Where a veterinarian has confirmed that these units are separate as regards housing, keeping and feeding, the healthy unit may be exempt from some provisions of the Directive.
- 6. Protection zones around infected farms shall be of a minimum radius of 3 km and there will be a minimum 10 km surveillance zone.
- 7. Requirements on Member States to ensure that proper procedures and testing are carried out, and that approved disinfectants are used.
- 8. Member States which authorize vaccination are required to draw up a vaccination plan covering several years. The plan will specify such things as the frequency of vaccination, the species of animals subject to the vaccination and the types of virus used.
- 4) Deadline for implementing Member State legislation

1.1.87

- 5) Application date (if different from 4)
- 6) Date for further coordinating proposal (if specified)
- 1.1.90 and other further coordinating proposals of no specified future date.
- 7) References

Council Adoption

Official Journal L 315, 26.11.85

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Official Journal C 13, 17.1.83

# 1. ANIMAL HEALTH CONTROLS

# 1.7 Animal health: Aujesky's disease

1) Objective To amend previous directives to include Aujesky's disease.

Proposal for a Council Directive amending Directives 64/432/EEC 2) Proposal

and 72/461/EEC as regards certain measures relating to foot-and-mouth disease, Aujesky's disease and swine vesicular

disease.

Aujesky's disease is now included within the scope of previous 3) Contents

directives on diseases affecting pig herds.

The Parliament suggested an amendment and asked the Commission 4) Opinion of the

to consider its remarks. European Parliament

5) Current status The proposal is currently before the Council for examination and

adoption.

Commission Proposal

6) References Official Journal C 249, 23.9.82

> European Parliament Opinion

Economic and Social **Committee Opinion** 



# 1.8 Animal health: brucellosis, tuberculosis and leucosis

1) Objective

To complete the eradication of brucellosis, tuberculosis, and leucosis

in cattle throughout the Member States.

2) Community measure

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

Proposal

**Proposal** for a Council Directive amending Directive 64/432/EEC and revoking Directive 80/1102/EEC as regards the arrangements in relation to enzootic bovine leucosis.

3) Contents

### Decision 87/58/EEC

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

# **Proposal for a Council Directive**

Required tests and testing methods to ensure that breeding cattle originate in enzootic bovine leucosis-free herds.

- 4) Deadline for implementing Member State legislation
- 5) Application date (if different from 4)
- 6) Date for further coordinating proposal (if specified)
- 7) References

Council Adoption Official Journal L 24, 27.1.87

Official Journal L 32, 3.2.87

(Corrigendum)

Commission Proposal (

Official Journal C 5, 9.1.88

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# 1.9 Animal health: trade in animal semen

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To reduce the risk of spreading animal disease by:

- harmonizing Member States' rules for intra-Community trade in semen
- harmonizing rules for imports of semen from third countries.

2) Proposal

Proposal for a Council Directive on animal health problems affecting intra-Community trade and imports from third countries of semen of pigs and cattle.

3) Contents

- 1. The Directive covers animal health problems affecting trade in semen of domestic pigs and cattle.
- 2. Definitions including semen, semen collection centre, designated veterinarian etc.
- 3. Intra-Community trade in semen requires compliance with regulations concerning collection, processing and storage as well as provisions for protection against the spread of foot-and-mouth disease.
- 4. Imports of semen from third countries is restricted to a list of authorized countries.
- 5. Inspection by veterinary experts from the Commission will be carried out to ensure application of the Directive.
- 6. Annexes containing conditions
- for approval of semen collection centres
- to be met prior to the entry of animals into approved semen collection centres and supervision at these centres
- relating to the collection of semen from centres for intra-Community

4) Opinion of the European Parliament The Parliament approved the proposal subject to amendments.

5) Current status

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

6) References

Official Journal C 267, 6.10.83 Commission Proposal Amended Proposal Official Journal C 2, 6.1.87 European Parliament Official Journal C 342, 19.12.83

Opinion

Economic and Social Official Journal C 140, 28.5.84

Committee Opinion

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# 1.10 Public health: fresh meat and poultrymeat (microbiology)

1) Objective

To improve the required hygiene conditions under which fresh meat and poultrymeat are produced in slaughterhouses and meat and poultrymeat cutting plants, by requiring proprietors to conduct microbiological analysis as a means of achieving an objective analysis of the standard of hygiene.

2) Community measure

**Council Directive 85/323/EEC of 12 June 1985** amending Directive 64/433/EEC on health problems affecting intra-Community trade in fresh meat.

**Council Directive 85/324/EEC of 12 June 1985** amending Directive 71/118/EEC on health problems affecting intra-Community trade in fresh poultrymeat.

3) Contents

- 1. New requirements for proprietors of slaughterhouses and cutting plants to conduct a regular check on the general hygiene of production conditions, including the use of microbiological controls for the checking of utensils, fittings and machinery and products at all stages of operation.
- 2. New requirement to make the information gathered in the regular check of hygiene conditions available to the official veterinarian or the Commission's veterinary experts.
- 3. Results of analyses will be written up in a report, the conclusions and recommendations of which will be notified to the operator, who is required to rectify the shortcomings.

4) Deadline for implementing Member State legislation

Fresh meat within 6 months of the adoption of a code

of good hygiene practice. This code has

yet to be drawn up.

Poultry meat

by a date to be fixed by the Council.

5) Application date (if different from 4)

6) Date for further coordinating proposal (if specified)

7) References

**Council Adoption** 

Official Journal L 168, 28.6.85



# 1.11 Public health: control of residues

1) Objective

To adopt a general uniform approach to detecting and limiting residues in meat and meat products in all Member States. This one directive is based on two separate proposals in the White Paper.

2) Community measure

Council Directive 86/469/EEC of 16 September 1986 concerning the examination of animals and fresh meat for the presence of residues.

3) Contents

- 1. Requirement for Member States to ensure that examination of animals and meat for the presence of residues is carried out in accordance with the Directive.
- 2. Definitions of official sample, approved laboratory and residue.
- 3. Member States must submit plans for
- hormones
- residues of other substances.
- 4. Member States shall assign a central coordinating body responsible for:
- drawing up the plans referred to in (3)
- coordinating regional departments responsible for carrying out inspections of different residues
- collecting the results of the information which must be sent to the Commission.
- Commission veterinary experts may make spot checks in so far as is necessary to ensure the uniform application of the Directive.
   Member States shall give all necessary assistance to the experts in carrying out their duties.
- 6. On occasions when samples reveal the presence of residues exceeding levels set by Community law, the competent authorities shall seek to identify the animal and farm of origin and the result of the examination. When the results indicate the need for investigation in other Member States, the Member State involved shall inform the Commission. Member States in which investigation or action proves necessary shall take the appropriate measures.
- 7. When one Member State suspects that another is not complying with the Directive it must inform the competent central authority of that Member State accordingly. Following an investigation, that Member State shall take appropriate action.
- 8. Member States must report to the Commission on the implementation of their plans.
- 4) Deadline for implementing Member State legislation
- 1.1.87, 31.12.87, 31.12.88 for different articles.
- 5) Application date (if different from 4)
- 6) Date for further coordinating proposal (if specified)

Further proposals required at unspecified future dates.

7) References

**Council Adoption** 

Official Journal L 275, 26.9.86



## 1.12 Public health: production and trade in medicated feedingstuffs

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

2) Proposal

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

3) Contents

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

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

5) Current status

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

6) References

Commission Proposal Official Journal C 41, 16.2.82 Amended Proposal Official Journal C 182, 8.7.83 European Parliament Official Journal C 128, 16.5.83 Opinion

Economic and Social Committee Opinion

Official Journal C 114, 6.5.82



#### 1.13 Public health: growth-promoting hormones

1) Objective

To restrict the use of hormones for the fattening of livestock. These will be restricted to certain substances used to treat infertility under strictly controlled circumstances.

2) Community measure

**Council Directive 88/146/EEC of 7 March 1988** prohibiting the use in livestock farming of certain substances having a hormonal action.

Council Directive 85/358/EEC of 16 July 1985 supplementing Directive 81/602/EEC concerning the prohibition of certain substances having a hormonal action and of any substances having a thyrostatic action.

3) Contents

#### Council Directive 88/146/EEC

- 1. Definition of therapeutic treatment.
- 2. Oestradiol -17-B, testosterone and progesterone and certain of their derivatives are exempt from the prohibition when used for therapeutic purposes.
- 3. A list of products which may be authorized by the Member States for therapeutic use will be produced. It will specify conditions under which they may be used.
- 4. Products used for therapeutic purposes must be administered solely to clearly identified animals and only by injection by a veterinarian. Such treatment must be registered by the veterinarian.
- 5. Producers of products having a hormonal effect must keep a register detailing, in chronological order, quantities produced or acquired and those sold or used for the production of pharmaceutical and veterinary products.
- 6. Member States must ensure that no animals treated with hormonal substances nor meat from such animals is exported from their territory.7. Rules covering the importation of meat from third countries.

#### Council Directive 85/358/EEC

- 1. Member States shall ensure that random controls are made on meat and meat products at the manufacture, handling, storage, transport, distribution and sales stages for the presence of prohibited growth promotting hormones.
- 2. If the animals or animal products contain the prohibited substances, they may not be marketed for human or animal consumption.

4) Deadline for implementing Member State legislation

Directive 88/146/EEC 1.1.88
Directive 85/358/EEC 31.12.85

5) Application date (if different from 4)

Decision 87/561/87 of 18 November 1987 (Official Journal L 339) set out the transitional measures in respect of the application of Directive 88/146/EEC.

6) Date for further coordinating proposal (if specified)

Directive 88/146/EEC Further proposals required at unspecified future dates.

31.12.85

Directive 85/358/EEC

Council Adoption Official Journal L 382, 31.12.85 Official Journal L 191, 23.7.85

7) References



## 1.14 Public health: production and trade in milk

1) Objective

To eliminate national differences in health requirements concerning heat-treated milk (pasteurized, UHT or sterilized milk) intended for intra-Community trade.

2) Community measure

Council Directive 85/397/EEC of 5 August 1985 on health and animal-health problems affecting intra-Community trade in heat-treated milk.

3) Contents

- 1. This Directive lays out the health and animal health requirements for heat-treated milk intended for intra-Community trade.
- 2. Technical descriptions of the various milk treatments.
- requirements for raw milk to be heat-treated
- microbiological standards for raw milk and treated milk.
- 3. Member States are required to ensure that exported milk satisfies stated production methods for health reasons.
- 4. Milk treatment establishments and collecting centres must be approved by Member States. Inspection and reporting procedures are defined.
- 5. Commission veterinary experts are authorized to undertake spot checks.
- 6. Checks and inspections by importing countries to ensure compliance with health requirements.
- 7. Application of standards set out in technical annexes to imports of sterilized and UHT milk.
- 8. Inspections of milk production depositories to ensure hygiene requirements are fulfilled.
- 9. Measures for use by Member States in the case of the outbreak of disease.
- 10. Rules for transportation of milk.
- 11. Technical annexes covering acceptable heat treatment methods.
- 4) Deadline for implementing Member State legislation

1.1.89

- 5) Application date (if different from 4)
- 6) Date for further coordinating proposal (if specified)

Further proposals are required at unspecified future dates.

7) References

**Council Adoption** 

Official Journal L 226, 24.8.85



## 1.15 Public health: production and marketing of egg products

1) Objective

To harmonize the health requirements to be met by egg products in the Member States.

2) Proposal

Proposal for a Council Directive on health problems affecting the production and placing on the market of egg products.

3) Contents

- 1. The Directive covers health problems affecting the production and placing on the market of egg products for use in the manufacture of foodstuffs.
- 2. Definitions include egg products, farm of production, broken eggs, etc.
- 3. Requirement on Member States to ensure that only egg products meeting specified requirements are produced; eg they must be prepared in an approved establishment under satisfactory hygiene conditions, they must be stored and transported under satisfactory hygiene conditions. Inspections and samples must be taken. Results from these must be kept for a period of two years.
- 4. Member States must draw up a list of approved establishments.
- 5. Commission officials may carry out spot checks to ensure application of the Directive.
- 6. Importing countries may carry out inspections where they suspect irregularities.
- 7. National provisions governing the importation of eggs from third countries must not be more favourable than those governing intra-Community trade.
- 8. Annex containing general conditions for approval of establishments producing egg products.

4) Opinion of the European Parliament Given (Not yet published).

5) Current status

The proposal is currently before the European Parliament for its opinion.

6) References

Commission Proposal

Official Journal C 67, 14,3,87

European Parliament

Opinion

**Economic and Social** Committee Opinion



# 1.16 Public health: medical examination of personnel

1) Objective To improve hygiene in establishments where fresh meat, poultrymeat,

and meat products are handled.

2) Community measure Council Directive 85/325/EEC of 12 June 1985 amending Directive

64/433/EEC on health problems affecting intra-Community trade in

fresh meat.

**Council Directive 85/326/EEC of 12 June 1985** amending Directive 71/118/EEC on health problems affecting trade in fresh poultrymeat.

**Council Directive 85/327/EEC of 12 June 1985** amending Directive 77/99/EEC on health problems affecting intra-Community trade in

meat products.

3) Contents Introduction of a new requirement for persons employed in handling

fresh meat, poultrymeat, or meat products. They will have to produce either an annual medical certificate or give an equivalent guarantee which must be approved by Commission decision. The certificate or guarantee would state that there is no medical impediment to such

employment.

4) Deadline for implementing Member State legislation

1.1.86

5) Application date (if different from 4)

6) Date for further coordinating proposal (if specified)

7) References

**Council Adoption** 

Official Journal L 168, 12.6.85



### 1.17 Public health: meat inspection personnel (poultrymeat and meat products)

At present only official veterinarians may be appointed to supervise 1) Objective

the hygiene requirements imposed by the Directives on health problems affecting intra-Community trade in poultrymeat and meat products. This Directive will permit Member States to authorize other

suitably qualified officials to be responsible for this supervision.

Proposal for a Council Directive concerning the qualification of the 2) Proposal

personnel responsible for carrying out health inspection, supervision and control tasks foreseen by Council Directive 77/99/EEC on health

problems affecting intra-Community trade in meat products.

Proposal for a Council Directive concerning the qualification of the personnel responsible for carrying out health inspection, supervision and control tasks foreseen by Council Directive 71/115/EEC on health problems affecting intra-Community trade in poultrymeat products.

Certain tasks in relation to the application of these Directives may be 3) Contents

carried out by non-veterinary personnel with certain approved

qualifications.

4) Opinion of the The Parliament approved the proposal subject to amendments European Parliament

detailing more specifically with those personnel with suitable

qualifications.

The proposal is currently before the Council for examination and 5) Current status

adoption.

Official Journal C 262, 14.10.81 6) References Commission Proposal

> European Parliament Official Journal C 267, 11.10.82

Opinion

Economic and Social Official Journal C 112, 3.5.82

**Committee Opinion** 



### 1.18 Public health: intra-Community trade in meat products

| 1) Objective | To update the 1977 Directive on health problems in order to take into account new scientific and technological developments; to include certain meat based preparations and pre-cooked dishes not currently covered. |
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2) Proposal for a Council Directive amending Directive 77/99/EEC on health problems affecting intra-Community trade.

3) Contents

1. The Directive applies to health requirements for meat products intended for intra-Community trade.

2. Definitions including *meat*, *meat products*, *salting* and *drying*, *complete* and *incomplete treatment*.

3. Revised regulations for the preparation of meat products; eg revised regulations on the preparation in an approved establishments and inspection of these products. Also some revisions relating to regulations on storing and transportation of meat products.

4. Commission veterinary experts shall carry out regular inspections of approved establishments to ensure application of the Directive.

4) Opinion of the European Parliament The Parliament approved the proposal.

5) Current status The proposal is currently before the Council for examination and

adoption.

6) References Commission Proposal Official Journal C 349, 31.12.85

European Parliament Official Journal C 46, 23.2.87

Opinion

Economic and Social Official Journal C 189, 28.7.86

**Committee Opinion** 





Official Journal C 68, 16.3.87

# 1. ANIMAL HEALTH CONTROLS

# 1.19 Public health: intra-Community trade in fresh meat

| 1) Objective                             | <ul> <li>To amend a previous directive on health requirements for meat by</li> <li>harmonizing health requirements concerning frozen meat</li> <li>harmonizing hygiene rules for intra-Community trade in sliced offal</li> <li>harmonizing rules for possible additional requirement for ante mortem and post mortem inspection.</li> </ul>   |                                 |  |  |
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| 2) Proposal                              | <b>Proposal</b> for a Council Directive ame health problems affecting intra-Comm   |                                 |  |  |
| 3) Contents                              | <ol> <li>Definitions of <i>chilled</i>, <i>frozen</i> and <i>quick frozen meats</i>.</li> <li>Slicing of liver is authorized in approved cutting plants only. During processing and packaging the internal temperature of the livers must be kept at a constant 3°C or below.</li> <li>New requirements for the processing of frozen meat and offal; eg fresh meat intended for freezing must originate directly from an approved slaughterhouse; offal must be frozen immediately after any maturation required for health reasons.</li> <li>Rules for possible additional requirement for ante mortem and post mortem inspection.</li> </ol> |                                 |  |  |
| 4) Opinion of the<br>European Parliament | The Parliament approved the propos   | al.                             |  |  |
| 5) Current status                        | The proposal is currently before the adoption.   | Council for examination and     |  |  |
| 6) References                            | Commission Proposal  | Official Journal C 276, 1.11.86 |  |  |
|  | European Parliament<br>Opinion   | Official Journal C 156, 15.6.87 |  |  |

**Economic and Social** 

**Committee Opinion** 



## 1.20 Public health: imports of meat products from third countries

To introduce additional public health and animal health conditions for 1) Objective imports of meat products from outside the EEC in order to avoid the

introduction of certain diseases into the Community.

**Proposal** for a Council Directive on public health and animal health 2) Proposal

problems affecting the importation of meat products from third

countries.

3) Contents 1. The Directive applies to imports of meat products from third

countries with the exception of meat products containing poultrymeat. 2. Selection of establishments authorized to export to the Community. An establishment may not be authorized unless it is situated in a permitted third country, it has been approved by that country for

export to the Community and it complies with the Directive.

3. Animal health conditions for the authorization of importation of meat products; eg the meat products must have been produced from fresh meat; products originating in non-authorized territories will be

accepted if they have undergone a heat treatment process.

4. In order to ensure public health, importation will be refused unless:

- establishments are authorized

- establishments comply with previous directives

meat products were processed in strictly hygienic conditions

- meat products have undergone inspection by an official veterinarian.

5. Inspection and certification by Member State and Commission veterinary experts will take place to verify whether the provisions of

the Directive are being applied in practice.

4) Opinion of the European Parliament The Parliament approved the proposal and recommended submission of other suitable proposals.

5) Current status

The proposal is currently before the Council for examination and

adoption.

6) References

Commission Proposal

Official Journal C 286, 25.10.84

European Parliament

Official Journal C 175, 15.7.85

Opinion

Economic and Social

Committee Opinion

Official Journal C 87, 9.4.85



## 1.21 Public health: minced meat and meat in small pieces

1) Objective

To harmonize requirements for producing and marketing minced meat.

2) Proposal

Proposal for a Council Directive on health problems affecting the production, placing on the market of the Community and importation from third countries of minced meat and meat in pieces of less than 100 grams.

3) Contents

- 1. The Directive applies to minced meat and meat in pieces of less than 100 grams.
- 2. Definitions of minced meat, meat in pieces of less than 100 grams and official service.
- 3. Member States are required to ensure that meat that is sent to another Member States complies with the Directive. For example, it must have been prepared from fresh meat in an approved cutting plant. It must have been prepared, packaged and stored as detailed in the annexes.
- 4. Microbiological standards.
- 5. As of 1 January 1990, Member States will have to ensure that meat prepared solely for their national market complies with preparation, packaging, inspection and transportation requirements of the Directive as laid out in the annexes.
- 6. Member States may not authorize imports of meat from a third country unless it complies with the Directive.
- 7. Annexes containing required conditions for production of minced meat, inspection and microbiological testing, packaging, transportation and a model health certificate.

4) Opinion of the European Parliament Not yet given.

5) Current status

The proposal is currently before the Parliament and the Economic and Social Committee for their opinions.

6) References

Commission Proposal

Official Journal C 18, 23.1.88

European Parliament

Opinion

**Economic and Social** Committee Opinion



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

1) Objective To facilitate the import of glands and other organs, including blood, for

the pharmaceutical processing industry.

2) Community measure Council Directive 87/64/EEC of 30 December 1986 amending

Directive 72/461/EEC on health problems affecting intra-Community trade in fresh meat and Directive 72/462/EEC on health and

veterinary inspection problems upon importation of bovine animals

and swine and fresh meat from third countries.

3) Contents New provision to allow for separate and more liberal authorization for

the importation of glands and organs, including blood for processing

into pharmaceutical products until 31 December 1996.

4) Deadline for implementing Member State legislation

1.1.88

5) Application date (if different from 4)

6) Date for further coordinating proposal

1.7.95

(if specified)7) References

**Council Adoption** 

Official Journal L 34, 5.2.87



# 1.23 Public health: fish and fish products concerning nematodes

1) Objective To harmonize health requirements so as to prevent the consumption

of fish and fish products contaminated by nematodes.

2) Proposal for a Council Regulation (EEC) laying down health

conditions for the marketing of fish and fish products concerning

nematodes.

3) Contents 1. Definitions including fish, fresh fish, fish products, treatment,

marketing and clean seawater.

2. Fresh fish and fish products intended for marketing must undergo

treatment as laid down in the annex to the Directive.

3. Member States shall issue approvals for establishments able to

comply with the Directive concerning treatment of fish.

4. Importing countries may inspect fish and fish products when there are sufficient grounds for suspecting non-compliance with the Directive. If non-compliance is discovered, then appropriate action must be taken to remove the fish and fish products from the market.

5. Consignors whose fish or fish products are banned from the market as in (4) have the right of an appeal to an expert's opinion and

arbitration if necessary.

4) Opinion of the European Parliament

Not yet given.

5) Current status The proposal is currently before the Parliament and the Economic and

Social Committee for their opinions.

6) References Commission Proposal

Official Journal C 66, 11.3.88

European Parliament

Opinion

Economic and Social Committee Opinion



## 1.24 Public health: health rules for fresh meat and fees charged for such meat

1) Objective To undertake the same inspections of fresh meat intended for trade

within a Member State as are already required for fresh meat intended

for intra-Community trade. This should help to achieve free

movement within the Community.

2) Proposal for a Council Directive laying down the health rules for fresh

meat and the level of fees to be charged in respect of such meat

pursuant to Directive 85/73/EEC.

3) Contents 1. Member States shall ensure that all fresh meat produced in their

territory is inspected in accordance with legislation on

intra-Community trade in fresh meat.

2. Special exemptions may be granted in the case of a farmer

slaughtering for his own personal consumption.

3. The level of fees, which will be decided at a later date, will be

applicable to fresh meat inspected in accordance with (1).

4) Opinion of the European Parliament Not yet given.

5) Current status The proposal is before the European Parliament for their comments.

6) References Commission Proposal Official Journal C 302, 27.11.86

**European Parliament** 

Opinion

Economic and Social Committee Opinion



## 1.25 Zootechnics: pedigree of cattle

1) Objective T

To introduce further harmonization in the pedigree requirement of cattle and their semen for breeding purposes.

2) Community measure

Council Directive 87/328/EEC of 18 June 1987 on the acceptance for breeding purposes of pure-bred breeding animals of the bovine species.

3) Contents

- 1. Member States are required to ensure that, without prejudice to health rules, there is no separate national restriction on the use of pure-bred pedigree female cattle for breeding purposes or on the use of purebred pedigree bulls for natural service.
- 2. Member States are required to ensure that the use of pure-race bulls and their semen is subject to their identification by some appropriate means.
- 3. For artificial insemination the animals must be approved in one Member State in conformity with EC regulations before being admitted into Community trade.
- 4) Deadline for implementing Member State legislation
- 1.1.88 (except for Spain and Portugal who have three years longer).
- 5) Application date (if different from 4)
- 6) Date for further coordinating proposal (if specified)

Further coordinating proposals are required at future unspecified dates.

7) References

Council Adoption

Official Journal L 167, 26.6.87



# 1.26 Zootechnics: pedigree of pigs

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| 1) Objective |   |   | To harmonize s |

To harmonize standards for breeding pigs so as to facilitate intra-Community trade in these animals.

**Proposal** for a Council Regulation relating to the zootechnical 2) Proposal standards applicable to breeding animals of the porcine species.

1. Definitions of pure-breeding pig, hybrid breeding pig, herd-book and 3) Contents official recognition.

> 2. Development by the Commission of procedures and criteria for breeding pigs including

performance monitoring methods for assessing pigs' genetic value

criteria governing recognition of breeders' associations

criteria governing the establishment of herd-books

requirements in respect of servicing of animals and artificial insemination.

Until these Community procedure and criteria are determined the existing national procedures in Member States will apply.

3. Provided the requirements in (2) are met there must be a removal of any restrictions on trade in pure-bred or hybrid pigs or their semen and embryos within the Community.

4. The establishment of herd-books shall not be impeded provided the requirements in (2) are met.

5. Breeders associations must be recognized provided the requirements in (2) are met.

4) Opinion of the European Parliament The Parliament approved the Commission's proposal.

5) Current status

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

6) References

Official Journal C 44, 21.2.80 Commission Proposal

European Parliament

Opinion

Official Journal C 147, 16.6.80

Economic and Social Committee Opinion

Official Journal C 182, 21.7.80

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### 1.27 Zootechnics: pedigree of sheep and goats

1) Objective To harmonize standards for breeding sheep and goats so as to

facilitate intra-Community trade in these animals.

Proposal for a Council Directive concerning pure-bred breeding

2) Proposal for a Co sheep and goats.

3) Contents 1. Definitions of pure-bred breeding sheep or goat and flock book.

2. Member States shall ensure that intra-Community trade in sheep and goats and their semen, ova and embryos is not restricted or

prohibited on zootechnical grounds.

3. The Commission shall determine before 1.1.90:

 the criteria for recognition of breeders' organisations and associations which maintain or establish flock books

- the criteria for entry or registration in flock books

- the methods for monitoring the performance of breeding animals

- the criteria for the approval of a breeding animal for the purpose of

the use of its semen or ova.

4) Opinion of the European Parliament Not yet given.

5) Current status

The proposal is currently before the Parliament for its opinion.

6) References

Commission Proposal

Official Journal C 348, 23.12.87

European Parliament

Opinion

Economic and Social Committee Opinion

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#### 2. PLANT HEALTH CONTROLS

#### **CURRENT PROBLEMS AND 1992 OBJECTIVES**

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

Subsequent to the cut off date (15.3.88) for inclusion of proposal summaries in this brochure. One proposal has been adopted. This is the measure on certification of seeds found in summary 2.4.



## 2. PLANT HEALTH CONTROLS

# 2.1 Plant protection products: ethylene oxide

1) Objective There is an existing directive which prohibits the use of certain

products in plant protection. This amendment adds ethylene oxide to

the prohibited products.

2) Community measure Council Directive 86/355/EEC of 21 July 1986 amending Directive

79/117/EEC prohibiting the placing on the market and use of plant

protection products containing certain active substances.

3) Contents Addition of ethylene oxide to the list of potentially harmful plant

protection products whose marketing and use are prohibited by the

1979 Directive.

1.7.87

4) Deadline for implementing Member

State legislation

5) Application date (if different from 4)

6) Date for further coordinating proposal

(if specified)

7) References

Council Adoption

Official Journal L 212, 2.8.86

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## 2.2 Plant protection products: ethoxyquin and diphenylamine

1) Objective There is an existing directive which lays down maximum permissible levels of pesticide residues in and on fruit and vegetables. This

proposal would bring ethoxyquin and diphenylamine within its scope.

2) Proposal for a Council Directive amending Annex II to Directive

76/895/EEC relating to the fixing of maximum levels for pesticide

residues in and on fruit and vegetables.

3) Contents The proposal would add ethoxyquin and diphenylamine to the list of

pesticides whose residues are controlled by Directive 76/895/EEC

and lay down maximum permitted pesticide residue levels for them.

4) Opinion of the European Parliament Not necessary.

5) Current status

The proposal is before the Council for examination.

6) References

Proposal No COM(82)883 Final of 23 December 1982 (not published).



## 2.3 EEC-accepted plant protection products

1) Objective

To harmonize provisions within the Member States so as to achieve the free circulation of plant protection products in the Community, eg pesticides.

2) Proposal

**Proposal** for a Council Directive concerning the placing of EEC-accepted plant protection products on the market.

3) Contents

- 1. The Directive concerns EEC-acceptance and marketing of plant protection products within the Community.
- 2. Definitions of plant protection products, residues of plant protection products, active substances etc.
- 3. Applications for EEC-acceptance of plant protection products. Products must:
- be sufficiently effective
- have no unacceptable effect on plants
- have no harmful effect on humans or animals
- have no unreasonably adverse effect on the environment.
- 4. Member States are required to compile files on each EEC-accepted plant protection product.
- 5. Duration of EEC-acceptance will not exceed 10 years and renewals will be for periods of 10 years.
- 6. Packaging and labelling requirements on EEC-accepted plant protection products; eg packages must be constructed so that the contents cannot escape, the proprietary name must be shown clearly on the label.
- 7. Annexes containing the list of EEC-accepted products and a model application form for EEC-acceptance.

4) Opinion of the European Parliament The Parliament approved the proposal.

5) Current status

The proposal is before the Council for examination. The Commission has undertaken to submit a revised proposal.

6) References

Commission Proposal

Official Journal C 212, 9.9.76

European Parliament

Official Journal C 30, 7.2.77

Opinion

Economic and Social Committee Opinion

Official Journal C 114, 11.5.77

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#### 2.4 Certification of seeds

1) Objective To amend previous directives to include more species within the

scope of the EEC seed certification system. To improve the labelling

of certified seeds.

2) Proposal for a Council Directive amending Directives 66/400/EEC,

66/401/EEC, 66/402/EEC, 66/403/EEC, 69/208/EEC, 70/458/EEC and 70/457/EEC on the marketing of beet seed, fodder plant seed, cereal seed, seed potatoes, seed of oil and fibre plants and vegetable seed and on the Common Catalogue of Varieties of Agricultural Plant

Species.

3) Contents 1. Further species added to scope of the existing directives.

2. Provision for experiments to explore alternatives to certain

elements of the seed certification system.

3. Improved rules on seed labelling.

4. Framework established for the progressive adaptation to modern standards of certain old vegetable varieties ("umbrella" varieties).

4) Opinion of the European Parliament The Parliament approved the proposal.

5) Current status The proposal is currently before the Council for examination.

6) References Commission Proposal Official Journal C 356.

European Parliament

Official Journal C 356, 31.12.85 Official Journal C 68, 24.3.86

Opinion

Economic and Social Committee Opinion

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## 2.5 Protective measures against introduction of organisms harmful to plants

1) Objective

There is an existing directive which defines protective measures to prevent harmful organisms being introduced into a Member State. In 1984, the Commission tabled a proposal to clarify and amend this directive. The bulk of this was adopted in 1985, the remainder is still under consideration. The parts of the proposal unadopted deal with the definition of *wood* and phytosanitary inspections of plants and plant products in intra-Community trade.

2) Community measure

**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.

3) Contents

The Directive defines *plants* and *plants intended for planting*. It deals with tolerances for harmful organisms on products other than plants for planting and the issue and use of phytosnitary certificates. It extends the scope of derogations granted upon conditions determined on a Community basis and simplifies the technical annexes of Directive 77/93/EEC.

4) Deadline for implementing Member State legislation 1.1.87

- 5) Application date (if different from 4)
- 6) Date for further coordinating proposal (if specified)
- 7) References

Council Adoption

Official Journal L 372, 31.12.85

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## 2.6 Additives in animal foodstuffs

1) Objective

There is an existing directive which contains a list of acceptable additives in animal feedingstuffs. The new measure defines common guidelines which must be followed and information which must be provided when applying for a new additive to be included on the list.

2) Community measure

**Council Directive 87/153/EEC of 12 February 1987** fixing guidelines for the assessment of additives in animal nutrition.

3) Contents

- 1. Information dossiers must accompany every request for inclusion of additives in the list of permitted additives in feedingstuffs which was established under a previous directive.
- Good laboratory practice and protection of animals used for experimental or other scientific purposes must be followed.
   Annex containing guidelines for contents of the information dossiers, which principally cover evidence demonstrating safety and effectiveness of the new additive.
- 4) Deadline for implementing Member State legislation

31.12.87

- 5) Application date (if different from 4)
- 6) Date for further coordinating proposal (if specified)
- 7) References

Council Adoption

Official Journal L 64, 7.3.87



## 2.7 Pesticide residues in cereals and food of animal origin

1) Objective

To establish maximum levels for certain pesticide residues in cereal products. To monitor these levels.

2) Community measure

**Council Directive 86/362/EEC of 24 July 1986** on the fixing of maximum levels for pesticide residues in and on cereals.

**Council Directive 86/363/EEC of 24 July 1986** on the fixing of maximum levels of pesticide residues in and on foodstuffs of animal origin.

3) Contents

- 1. The Directive fixes maximum levels for undesirable substances in cereals and foodstuffs of animal origin.
- Requirements on Member States to ensure pesticides do not present a danger to human health and that residues remain below the specified levels. Member States may not impede the marketing or use of products which contain pesticide residues below these levels.
   Analysis and sampling methods shall be determined by further measures. There will be reporting requirements for Member States.
   Procedures for action by Member States when they suspect that there is a potential danger to human health. The Member State in question may temporarily reduce the permitted levels in its territory.
- question may temporarily reduce the permitted levels in its territory. The Commission will then investigate the matter and take appropriate action.

  5. Procedures for addition of pesticides and maximum levels to the
- Annex to this Directive.

  6. Annexes containing maximum accepted levels of pesticide residues in cereals and foodstuffs of animal origin.
- 4) Deadline for implementing Member State legislation

30.6.88

- 5) Application date (if different from 4)
- 6) Date for further coordinating proposal (if specified)

30.6.91

7) References

**Council Adoption** 

Official Journal L 221, 7.8.86



## 2.8 Pesticide residues in animal feedingstuffs

1) Objective To har

To harmonize the maximum levels of pesticides which are permitted

in animal feedingstuffs.

2) Community measure

Council Directive 87/519/EEC of 19 October 1987 amending

Directive 74/63/EEC on undesirable substances and products in

animal nutrition.

3) Contents

1. New requirements for maximum permitted levels for undesirable

substances. These take into account the inclusion of a further list of

pesticide residues in the Annex.

2. Addition to the Annex of a list of pesticide residues and their

maximum permitted content in particular feedingstuffs.

4) Deadline for implementing Member State legislation

3.12.90

5) Application date (if different from 4)

6) Date for further coordinating proposal (if specified)

7) References

**Commission Adoption** 

Official Journal L 304, 27.10.87

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