

COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES

COM(89) 509 final

Brussels, 17 October 1989

Proposal for a
COUNCIL REGULATION (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 feedstuffs

(presented by the Commission)

EXPLANATORY MEMORANDUM

The Community must adopt the measures aimed at establishing the internal market during a period expiring on 31 December 1992. The need for free movement of animals and animal products must be reconciled with the need to protect public and animal health.

The present proposal intends to harmonize the rules for disposal of cadavers, slaughter offals and other animal waste in order to prevent the spread of pathogens into the environment and the animal production chain. Depending on the type of material and the risks involved, appropriate measures should be taken to ensure that animal waste is destroyed or processed into harmless products. For animal waste which is considered as high-risk, the Commission is proposing that the Member States set up a system of collection by designating, for each part of their territory one or more sterilization plants responsible for collecting high-risk material, in the defined part of the territory and sterilizing it.

Such a system is at present functioning in most of the Member States and is in general considered as the most favourable and safest way of disposal. Nevertheless in some circumstances burning or burial should remain possible where this manner of disposal is preferred for practical reasons or when transport of cadavers of animals infected with epizootic diseases is too dangerous.

The present proposal allows, under certain conditions, the profitable use of animal waste in other ways, for instance by using it for the preparation of petfood or technical products. However, it should be ensured that such alternative ways of disposal are without special risks. Free movement in the Community of animal waste with a low-risk, when identified in an appropriate manner, should be possible, in order to process it in registered plants having adequate facilities to treat it in a safe way.

Apart from some derogations for animal waste with a high risk, which have already been laid down in the proposal, it should be possible, in particular in order to take into account new technological developments, to lay down other derogations. It is proposed that the Commission is entrusted to lay down these derogations and their applicatory rules.

The present Community hygiene rules concerning intra-Community trade in meat and trade in poultry meat, do not apply to slaughter by-products which are with the permission of the Member State of destination used for purposes other than human consumption. As it is proposed that these slaughter by-products shall be processed in an approved sterilization plant or in a registered plant preparing petfood, pharmaceutical or technical products, and must be clearly identified, the present national rules should be repealed.

To be successful in reducing the spread of pathogens in the animal production chain attention should be paid to the role of feedstuffs. Feedstuffs consist mostly, apart from animal protein and animal fat, of other components which might be contaminated with pathogens. It is, in the first place, the responsibility of the manufacturer of feedstuffs to ensure the microbiological safety of his products. Therefore it is proposed that the manufacturer should take all preventive measures necessary, if necessary by subjecting feedstuffs to a treatment to eliminate pathogens, and should carry out microbiological checks at all stages of production. To give support to industries and competent authorities it is also proposed that the Commission should develop guidelines with recommended rules for the hygienic production of feedstuffs.

The Commission is proposing for the applicatory decisions the Regulatory Committee formula. This choice is justified in this case by a desire not to disrupt the management process in the veterinary field. It is without prejudice to the Commission's reference for the Consultative Management formula.

This proposal appears in the timetable in the Annex to the White Paper on completing the internal market.

Proposal for a
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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 feedstuffs

THE COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Economic Community, and
in particular Article 43 thereof,

Having regard to the proposal of the Commission (1),

Having regard to the opinion of the European Parliament (2),

Having regard to the opinion of the Economic and Social Committee (3),

Whereas the Community is to adopt measures designed to establish the inter-
nal market progressively over a period expiring on 31 December 1992;

Whereas livestock production occupies a very important position in agriculture
in the Community; whereas, in addition, animal waste, when not disposed of
correctly, may spread pathogens in the environment leading to decreased
productivity and margins in this sector;

Whereas the presence of pathogens in products of animal origin should be pre-
vented in order to ensure safe and healthy products for the consumer;

Whereas the free movement of products obtained by sterilization of animal
waste should be encouraged;

(1) OJ No
(2) OJ No
(3) OJ No

Whereas provisions relating to the production and placing on the market of fresh meat and poultry meat have been laid down in Council Regulation (fresh meat) and Council Regulation (poultry meat) ; whereas these provisions do not apply to slaughter by-products which are not intended for human consumption; whereas it is opportune to lay down harmonized rules for the trade and disposal of slaughter by-products;

Whereas in the context of the Community policy of harmonizing national animal health and public health provisions governing trade in animals and animal products, it is now necessary to create a harmonized system to ensure that animal waste is disposed of in such a way that the risk of spreading pathogens is virtually eliminated;

Whereas animal waste should be processed in an approved and supervised processing plant or disposed of in another suitable manner; whereas, in addition, animal waste associated with a high risk should be collected and transported directly to a processing plant designated by the Member State concerned; whereas in certain circumstances, especially when this is justified by distance and time of transport, the designated processing plant could be located in another Member State;

Whereas profitable alternative uses for animal waste should be encouraged; whereas this should be possible when it is ensured that such alternative use is without risk to the health of livestock or humans;

Whereas in order to prevent the introduction of pathogens in livestock, measures are also necessary to ensure the production of hygienically safe feedstuffs; whereas, for this purpose, the manufacturers of feedstuffs should monitor their production; whereas, in addition, guidelines for the hygienic production of feedstuffs should be developed;

Whereas the Commission should be entrusted with taking measures for implementing this Regulation; whereas to that end procedures should be established for co-operation between the Commission and the Member States,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION :

CHAPTER I
GENERAL PROVISIONS

Article 1

1. This Regulation lays down animal and public health requirements for the disposal and processing of animal waste in order to destroy pathogens which might be present in this material, and for the production of feedstuffs in such a manner as to prevent the presence of pathogens therein. This Regulation includes rules for the placing on the market of slaughter by-products, intended for purposes other than human consumption.
2. This Regulation shall not affect the veterinary legislation concerning the eradication of specific diseases.

Article 2

For the purpose of this Regulation the following definitions shall apply :

"animal waste" : low-risk and high-risk materials of animal or marine origin, including dead animals, which need to be disposed of or processed in such a way as to prevent the spread of animal diseases or zoonoses. For the purposes of this Regulation animal excreta and table scraps are not regarded as animal waste;

"low-risk materials" : slaughter by-products of animal or marine origin without special hazards for spreading animal diseases or zoonoses;

"high-risk materials" : materials of animal or marine origin designated in this Regulation suspected or demonstrated to be a serious risk for spreading animal diseases or zoonoses;

"slaughter by-products" : by-products of slaughter, not intended for human consumption, and exclusively derived from animals from which the meat has been approved for human consumption;

"processing plant" : a plant in which animal waste is sterilized in order to destroy pathogens;

"petfood" : food for dogs, cats and other pet animals, prepared or partly prepared from meat or offals;

"technical products" : products intended for purposes other than human or animal consumption;

"feedstuffs" : feedstuffs as defined in Article 2(a) of Council Directive 79/373/EEC (1);

"establishment" : processing plant, petfood plant or plants where slaughter by-products are used for the preparation of technical products;

"competent authority" : the authority designated by the Member State concerned.

CHAPTER II

RULES CONCERNING THE TREATMENT OF ANIMAL WASTE AND PLACING ON THE MARKET OF THE FINAL PRODUCT

A. HIGH-RISK MATERIALS

Article 3

1. The following high risk materials shall be processed in a nearby processing plant, designated by the Member State in accordance with Article 4(1), or disposed of by burning or burial in accordance with paragraph 2 :

- a) bovine animals, domestic pigs, goats, sheep, solipeds, poultry and other animals kept for agricultural production, which died on the farm, including stillborn and unborn animals;

(1) OJ No L 86, 06.04.1979, p. 30.

- b) dead animals not referred to in (a) but which are designated by the competent authority of the Member State;
- c) animals which are killed either on the farm, or after arrival at the processing plant, in order to eradicate epizootic diseases;
- d) animal waste originating from animals which show, during veterinary inspection at slaughter, clinical signs or evidence of diseases communicable to humans and which are for that reason, or due to the presence of residues, excluded from human consumption;
- e) those parts of slaughtered animals not presented for post-mortem inspection, with the exception of hides, skins, hooves, feathers, wool, horns and similar products;
- f) meat, poultry meat, fish, fish products, game and meat products, which are spoiled;
- g) animals, fresh meat, poultry meat, fish, game and meat products imported from third countries, not complying with the veterinary requirements for their importation into the Community, unless they are re-exported or their import is accepted under restrictions laid down in Community provisions.

2. The competent authorities may decide that high-risk material must be disposed by burning or by burial, when :

- the transport of animals infected or suspected to be infected with an epizootic disease to the nearest rendering plant is rejected because of the danger of animal health involved;
- a wide-spread epizootic disease leads to a lack of capacity at the processing plant;
- the animal waste concerned originates from places with difficult access;
- the animals are infected with or suspected to be infected with a serious disease, which may constitute a threat to human or animal health, and which could survive heat-treatment;
- the quantity and the distance to be covered does not justify its collection.

Burial shall be deep enough to prevent carnivorous animals from digging up the cadavers and shall be in dry ground. Before burial the cadavers shall be covered with creoline or other substance prescribed by the competent authority.

Article 4

1. Member States shall designate for each part of their territory one or more processing plants for the collection and processing of high risk material. A Member State may decide to designate a processing plant in another Member State after agreement with that other Member State.
2. Processing plants shall :
 - (i) be approved by the competent authority and meet the requirements of Annex II, Chapter I;
 - (ii) handle, process and store animal waste in accordance with Annex II, Chapter II;
 - (iii) be checked by the competent authority in accordance with Article 10;
 - (iv) ensure that the products of processing satisfy the requirements of Annex II, Chapter III.

B. LOW-RISK MATERIALS

Article 5

1. Low-risk materials shall be processed in an approved processing plant, in a petfood plant, in a plant preparing pharmaceutical or technical products or must be disposed of by burning or burial in accordance with Article 3(2).
2. Processing plants processing low-risk materials shall meet the requirements laid down in Article 4, paragraph 2. When low-risk materials are processed together with high-risk materials, the mixture is considered as high-risk materials.
3. Establishments, using low-risk materials for the preparation of petfood, pharmaceutical or technical products shall :
 - (i) be registered by the competent authority and satisfy the conditions of Annex III;
 - (ii) be inspected by the competent authority at regular intervals to check compliance with this Regulation.

Article 6

The treatment which certain slaughter by-products must undergo during the preparation of petfood may be established in accordance with the procedure laid down in Article 21 insofar as this is necessary for the protection of pet animals or for public or animal health reasons.

C. DEROGATIONS

Article 7

1. The competent authorities may exceptionally authorize the use of :
 - (i) animal waste for scientific purposes;
 - (ii) animal waste, referred to in Article 3, paragraph 1(a), (b) and (e) and in Article 5, for the feeding of zoo, circus and fur animals, and in special cases for other animals.
2. In accordance with the procedure laid down in Article 21 other exceptions and the conditions to be respected for their application may be established.

D. GENERAL PROVISIONS

Article 8

Animal waste shall be collected, transported and identified in accordance with the hygiene requirements laid down in Annex I.

Article 9

Operators of processing plants shall adopt all measures necessary to comply with the requirements of this Regulation and shall, in particular :

- identify and control the critical points in the processing plant;
- take samples in order to check the microbiological condition of the products after heat-treatment;
- record and keep the results of the various checks and tests for presentation to the competent authorities for a period of at least two years;
- give each dispatched batch a lot number in such a way that it is possible to trace back the period of its production. This lot number must appear on the document accompanying the lot or on the label.

Article 10

1. The competent authorities shall carry out, at regular intervals, inspections and random checks at the approved processing plants on :
 - their compliance with the provisions of this Regulation;
 - the microbiological condition of the products after heat treatment.
2. The analyses and tests shall be carried out in accordance with proven and scientifically recognized methods, in particular those laid down in Community provisions or other international standards.

Article 11

1. Each Member State shall draw up a list of approved processing plants and shall give each plant an official number. The Member States shall forward this list to the other Member States and the Commission.
2. If inspections reveal that not all requirements of this Regulation are being met the competent authority shall take appropriate action.

Article 12

1. Veterinary experts from the Commission may, in so far as it is necessary to ensure uniform application of this Regulation, make on-the-spot checks; they may in particular verify whether approved establishments are actually complying with this Regulation. The Commission shall inform the Member States of the results of the investigations.

A Member State in whose territory a check is being carried out shall give all the necessary assistance to the experts carrying out their duties.

The general provisions for implementing this Article shall be determined in accordance with the procedure laid down in Article 21.

2. The Member State concerned shall take all measures necessary to take account of the results of the checks referred to in paragraph 1. If the Member State fails to take those measures, the Commission may, in accordance with the procedure laid down in Article 20, prohibit the placing on the market of products coming from a processing plant which no longer complies with the provisions of this Regulation.

Article 13

The rules laid down in Council Regulation No (1), concerning veterinary checks in intra-Community trade, with a view to the realisation of the internal market, will apply, in particular with respect to the organisation of and the action to be taken following the controls carried out by the Member State of destination, and the safeguard measures to be applied.

(1) COM(88) 383 final

CHAPTER III
RULES RELATING TO MICROBIOLOGICAL CONTROL OF FEEDSTUFFS

Article 14

Manufacturers of feedstuffs shall adopt all measures necessary to avoid the contamination of feedstuffs with pathogens. In particular they must :

- establish, if necessary, the appropriate treatment by heat and pressure or other method to decontaminate feed components of animal, marine or vegetable origin;
- identify and control the critical points in processing;
- take measures to avoid recontamination;
- carry out microbiological controls in accordance with Article 15.

Article 15

1. Manufacturers of feedstuffs shall at regular intervals carry out microbiological controls.
2. The microbiological controls shall include :
 - examination for salmonella or enterobacteriaceae in different feed components of animal, marine or vegetable origin;
 - examination for salmonella or enterobacteriaceae in feedstuffs;
 - if necessary, examination of possible sources of contamination, such as floor sweepings, dust, containers and vehicles.
3. When the microbiological controls reveal that feedstuffs are contaminated with pathogens the manufacturer shall take appropriate action, in particular the manufacturer shall :
 - (re-)process contaminated lots;
 - intensify the controls.

Article 16

The Commission may establish a recommendation with guidelines for the hygienic manufacturing of feedstuffs. This recommendation may include criteria for sampling and microbiological criteria.

CHAPTER IV

FINAL PROVISIONS

Article 17

1. The Commission, acting in accordance with the procedure laid down in Article 21, shall establish the detailed arrangements for the checks provided for in Article 10(1).
2. The Commission, acting in accordance with the same procedure, shall establish the reference methods for bacteriological examinations.

Article 18

The Annexes to this Regulation shall be amended by the Commission, in accordance with the procedure laid down in Article 21, in order in particular to bring it into line with technological progress.

Article 19

Until the implementation of Community rules concerning the importation of animal waste, their products and feedstuffs from third countries, Member States shall apply to those importations conditions at least equivalent to those laid down in this Regulation. However, import of high-risk materials referred to in Article 3(1)(a) to (1)(f) shall be prohibited.

Article 20

1. Where the procedure laid down in this Article is to be followed, matters shall be referred without delay by its Chairman, either on his own initiative or at the request of a Member State, to the Standing Veterinary Committee (hereinafter called "the Committee") set up by Council Decision 68/361/EEC (1).
2. The representative of the Commission shall submit to the Committee a draft of the measures to be taken. The Committee shall deliver its opinion on the draft within a time limit which the chairman may lay down according to the urgency of the matter. The opinion shall be delivered by the majority laid down in Article 148(2) of the Treaty in the case of decisions which the Council is required to adopt on a proposal from the Commission. The votes of the representatives of the Member States within the Committee shall be weighted in the manner set out in that Article. The chairman shall not vote.
3. The Commission shall adopt the measures envisaged if they are in accordance with the opinion of the Committee.
4. If the measures envisaged are not in accordance with the opinion of the Committee, or if no opinion is delivered, the Commission shall, without delay, submit to the Council a proposal relating to the measures to be taken. The Council shall act by a qualified majority.

If on the expiry of a period of fifteen days from the date of referral to the Council, the Council has not acted, the proposed measures shall be adopted by the Commission.

(1) OJ No L 255, 18.10.1968, p. 23.

Article 21

1. Where the procedure laid down in this Article is to be followed, the following provisions shall apply.
2. The representative of the Commission shall submit to the Committee a draft of the measures to be taken. The Committee shall deliver its opinion on the draft within the time limit which the Chairman lays down according to the urgency of the matter. The opinion shall be delivered by the majority laid down in Article 148(2) of the Treaty in the case of decisions which the Council is required to adopt on a proposal from the Commission. The votes of the representatives of the Member States within the Committee shall be weighted in the manner set out in that Article. The Chairman shall not vote.
3. The Commission shall adopt the measures envisaged if they are in accordance with the opinion of the Committee.
4. If the measures envisaged are not in accordance with the opinion of the Committee, or if no opinion is delivered, the Commission shall, without delay, submit to the Council a proposal relating to the measures to be taken. The Council shall act by a qualified majority.

If, on the expiry of a period of three months from the date of referral to the Council, the Council has not acted, the proposed measures shall be adopted by the Commission.

Article 22

This Regulation shall enter into force on 1 January 1991.

This Regulation shall be binding in its entirety and directly applicable in all Member States.

Done at Brussels,

For the Council

ANNEX I

HYGIENE REQUIREMENTS FOR THE COLLECTION AND TRANSPORTATION
OF ANIMAL WASTE

1. Animal waste shall be collected and transported to the establishments in suitable containers or vehicles in such a way as to prevent leakage. The containers and vehicles must be adequately covered.
2. Vehicles and reusable containers shall be maintained in a clean condition.
3. The competent authority shall take the necessary measures to control the movement of high-risk materials, if necessary by requiring the keeping of records or of documents which shall accompany these materials during their transportation to the place of disposal, or by sealing.
4. During transportation low-risk materials shall be accompanied by a document indicating :
 - a) the origin;
 - b) name or nature of the animal waste;
 - c) the quantity.

When not transported directly in bulk from the slaughterhouse to a processing plant the information referred to in point a), b), c) and the words "Inedible, not for human consumption" shall also be indicated on a label attached to the container, cartons or other packaging material in letters of at least 2 cm high.

ANNEX II

HYGIENE REQUIREMENTS FOR PROCESSING PLANTS

Chapter I : Approval requirements for processing plants

1. Buildings and facilities shall meet the following requirements :
 - a) the premises of the processing plant shall be adequately separated from the public highway and other premises such as slaughterhouses. Premises for the processing of high-risk material shall not be at the same site as slaughterhouses, unless in a completely separated building; unauthorised persons and animals shall have no access to the plant;
 - b) the plant shall have a clean and an unclean section, adequately separated. The unclean section shall have a covered place to receive the animal waste and shall be constructed in such a way that it is easy to clean and disinfect. Floors must be laid in such a way as to facilitate the draining of liquids. It shall have adequate lavatories, changing rooms and washbasins for staff.
In the unclean section, where appropriate, there shall be adequate facilities for deskinning or dehairing of animals and a storage room for hides;
 - c) a sufficient capacity and steam production is required for the processing of animal waste in accordance with Chapter II.
 - d) the unclean section shall, if appropriate, contain equipment to reduce the size of animal waste and equipment for loading the crushed animal waste into the processing unit;
 - e) a closed processing installation is required in which the animal waste must be processed in accordance with Chapter II. This installation must be fitted with :
 - measuring equipment to check temperature and pressure at critical points;
 - recording devices to record continuously the results of measurements;
 - an adequate safety system to prevent insufficient heating;

- f) to exclude recontamination the installations and facilities for the unloading of the processing installation, further processing of the heated material and the storage of the final products shall be adequately separated from the unclean section.
2. The processing plant shall have adequate facilities to clean and disinfect the containers in which animal waste is received and vehicles in which it is transported.
 3. Adequate facilities shall be provided to disinfect wheels of vehicles transporting high-risk material immediately before they leave the site.
 4. A waste water disposal system which meets hygienic requirements is required.
 5. The processing plant shall have its own laboratory or make use of the services of a laboratory equipped to make the essential analyses and in particular to check conformity with Chapter III.

Chapter II : Hygiene requirements relating to operations

1. Animal waste shall be processed as soon as possible after arrival. It shall be stored properly until processed.
2. Containers and vehicles used for the transport of animal waste must be cleaned, washed and disinfected after each use.
3. Persons working in the unclean section shall not enter to the clean section without changing their working clothes and foot-gear. Equipment and utensils shall not be taken from the unclean section into the clean section.
4. Waste water originating in the "unclean" area in a processing plant dealing with high-risk materials shall be decontaminated in a sterilisation unit or by chemical means.
5. Preventive measures against rodents, insects or other vermin shall be systematically taken.

6. Animal waste shall be processed under the following conditions :

- a) before heating, if appropriate, the materials must be crushed to reduce the size of particles;
- b) animal waste must be processed in such a way that after processing the products satisfy the microbiological standards laid down in Chapter III.

In accordance with the procedure laid down in Article 21 the F_0 -value which must be achieved in the centre of the largest particle shall be laid down. The most important parameters of the procedure shall be recorded continuously by reliable methods, providing evidence of sufficient heating.

7. Installations and equipment shall be kept in a good state of repair and measuring equipment must be calibrated at regular intervals.
8. The finished products shall be stored at the processing plant in such a way as to exclude recontamination.
9. Hides shall be salted over a period of at least 8 days using salt with 5 % soda added.

Chapter III : Requirements concerning the products after processing

1. In the case of high-risk materials, samples of the product, directly taken after completion of the sterilization process, must be free from heat-resistant spores of bacteria (clostridium perfringens absent in 1 g).
2. Samples of the final products from both low-risk and high-risk material taken during storage at the processing plant shall comply with the following standard :

Salmonella in 25 g : n = 5, c = 0, m = 0, M = 0
enterobacteriaceae : n = 5, c = 2, m = 10, M = 3×10^2 in 1 g.

where :

- n = number of sample units comprising the sample;
- m = threshold value for the number of bacteria; the result is considered satisfactory if the number of bacteria in all sample units does not exceed m;
- M = maximum value for the number of bacteria; the result is considered unsatisfactory if the number of bacteria in one or more sample units is M or more;
- c = number of sample units the bacterial count of which may be between m and M, the sample still being considered acceptable if the bacterial count of the other sample units is m or less.

ANNEX III

REGISTRATION REQUIREMENTS FOR ESTABLISHMENTS PREPARING PETFOOD,
PHARMACEUTICAL OR TECHNICAL PRODUCTS

Establishments using animal waste for the preparation of petfood, pharmaceutical or technical products shall satisfy the following conditions to be registered by the competent authorities :

- a) they shall have adequate provisions to store and to treat the animal waste in a safe way;
- b) they shall have adequate arrangements to destroy unused animal waste remaining after the production of petfood, technical products or pharmaceuticals, or they must sent it to a processing plant or to an incinerator.

F I N A N C I A L S T A T E M E N T

<p><u>Concerning:</u> Draft proposal for a Council Regulation laying down the veterinary rules for the disposal and processing of animal waste, its placing on the market and for the prevention of pathogens in feedstuffs.</p>		
1.	<u>Budget heading</u>	<u>Item</u> <u>Title</u>
	III B	382 Inspection In Agriculture
2.	<u>Legal basis</u> Article 43 of the Treaty.	
3.	<u>Classification</u> : Non-compulsory expenditure	
4.	<u>Purpose / description of the measure</u> Verification of the application of the Regulation (Art. 12)	
5.	<u>Method of calculation</u>	
5.1.	<u>Form of expenditure</u> : Mission expenses	
5.2.	<u>Community contribution</u> : 100 %	
5.3.	<u>Calculation</u> 200 mission days per year at ECU 170 per day (current cost of inspections) = ECU 34,000 per year.	
6.	<u>Financial implication as regards operating appropriations</u>	
6.1.	<u>Schedule of appropriations (ECU million)</u>	
	<u>Year</u>	<u>C.A./P.A.</u>
	1991	0.034
	1992	0.034
	1993	0.034
	1994	0.034
	1995	0.034
	Following years	_____
	Total	<u>0.170</u>
6.2.	<u>Financing during current year</u> : NIL	
7.	<u>Observations</u> :	
	<p>This proposal also calls for 1 additional A7/6 post. The Budget Committee will decide under which item this expenditure will be charged when the 1990 draft budget is drawn up.</p>	

IMPACT SUR L'ACTIVITE ECONOMIQUE

Désignation de la proposition : Projet de proposition de Règlement du Conseil arrêtant les règles sanitaires relatives à l'élimination et à la transformation des déchets animaux, à leur mise sur le marché et à la protection des aliments des animaux contre les agents pathogènes.

Objectifs : Cette proposition vise à harmoniser les règles concernant l'élimination des déchets animaux, les échanges de sous-produits d'abattage destinés à d'autres usages que la consommation humaine et à la lutte contre les agents pathogènes des aliments des animaux, en vue de protéger la santé des personnes et des animaux et de modifier les conditions d'importation actuellement en vigueur dans les Etats membres.

Effets sur l'activité économique : Cette proposition définit tout d'abord les exigences sanitaires relatives à l'élimination des déchets animaux et aux échanges de sous-produits d'abattage.

Cette partie de la proposition a été conçue de telle manière que son effet sur les entreprises commerciales puisse être considéré comme faible étant donné que la proposition inclut, à tout prendre, les systèmes actuellement en vigueur dans les divers Etats membres en les déclarant équivalents.

La seconde partie de la proposition institue des mesures de contrôle microbiologiques des aliments des animaux sur le lieu de production. Les dépenses relatives à ces mesures seront limitées et largement compensées étant donné qu'elles remplacent les coûts engagés par l'acheteur en vue de vérifier la qualité de l'aliment et sa conformité avec les exigences sanitaires à l'importation.

L'impact global sur l'activité économique devrait être faible.



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