



EUROPEAN COMMISSION  
HEALTH & CONSUMER PROTECTION DIRECTORATE-GENERAL  
Directorate F - Food and Veterinary Office

DG(SANCO)/7181/2004 – MR Final

FINAL REPORT OF A MISSION  
CARRIED OUT IN THE REPUBLIC OF SLOVENIA  
FROM 6 TO 10 DECEMBER 2004  
IN ORDER TO REVIEW THE ACTION TAKEN BY  
THE COMPETENT AUTHORITIES WITH REGARD TO  
THE UP-GRADING OF CERTAIN CLASSES OF  
FOOD PROCESSING ESTABLISHMENTS,  
ANIMAL HEALTH CONTROLS,  
AS WELL AS TO EVALUATE THE OPERATION OF  
CONTROLS OVER CERTAIN PRODUCTS OF ANIMAL  
ORIGIN INTENDED FOR HUMAN CONSUMPTION

*Please note that clarifications provided by the Slovenian authorities are given as footnotes, in bold, italic, type, to the relevant part of the report.*



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## ABBREVIATIONS & SPECIAL TERMS USED IN THE REPORT

AIRS	Animal Identification and Registration Service
CA	Competent Authority (Authorities)
CCA	Central Competent Authority (Authorities)
CDB	Central Database (cattle and pigs)
CP	Contingency Plan
CSF	Classical Swine Fever
DVI	District Veterinary Inspectorate
EC	European Commission
EU	European Union
FMD	Foot and Mouth Disease
FVO	Food and Veterinary Office
MAFF	Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Food
OV	Official Veterinarian
RVA	Regional Veterinary Administration
TAIEX	Technical Assistance Information Exchange Office
VARS	Veterinary Administration of the Republic of Slovenia

## 1. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

*Further progress has been made in strengthening staff resources available to the CCA and a comprehensive training programme has been established and implemented.*

*Guarantees given by the CCA will not be met in relation to the dates by which transitionally-approved establishments will fully comply with requirements.*

*Despite a reliable system for inspecting establishments, the CA sometimes fails to take the actions necessary to ensure compliance with EC food safety rules.*

*The CA tolerates lower standards of operational hygiene in transitional and LC establishments than those foreseen in Community legislation.*

*The systems for the identification and registration of animals and the inspection of holdings are satisfactory. However, the system for application of administrative sanctions is not fully developed.*

## 2. INTRODUCTION

The mission took place in the Republic of Slovenia from 6 to 10 December 2004. The mission team comprised 2 inspectors from the Food and Veterinary Office (FVO).

The mission was undertaken as part of the FVO's planned mission programme.

The inspection team was accompanied during the mission by representatives from the Central Competent Authority (CCA), the Veterinary Administration of the Republic of Slovenia (VARs).

An opening meeting was held on 6 December 2004 in Ljubljana with the CCA. At this meeting, the objectives of, and itinerary for, the mission were confirmed by the inspection team, and additional information required for the satisfactory completion of the mission requested.

## 3. OBJECTIVES OF THE MISSION

The objectives of the mission were to review the action taken by the competent authorities for the upgrading of certain classes of food-processing establishments, animal health controls and to evaluate the controls over certain products of animal origin intended for human consumption in the framework of the Community legislation.

In pursuit of this objective, the following sites were visited:

COMPETENT AUTHORITY VISITS			Comments
Competent authority	Central	2	VARs and Animal Identification section of the Ministry
	Local	1	DVI

The following table indicates the number of activities evaluated by the mission team in food processing establishments. One establishment can have more than one activity.

ACTIVITIES IN FOOD PROCESSING ESTABLISHMENTS	Activities in total			
	HC compliance Now	TP*	LC establishments	Total
Slaughterhouses (red meat)	1	1	2	4
Cutting premises (red meat)	2	1	2	5
Wild game processing	0	0	0	0
Meat product premises (red meat)	2	0	2	4
Milk processing premises	2	0	0	2
Farm holdings	n/a	n/a	n/a	2
Total				17

#### 4. LEGAL BASIS FOR THE MISSION

References to relevant Community legislation in the framework of this mission are listed in Annex I to the report.

#### 5. BACKGROUND

This mission was the first FVO mission concerning the upgrading of certain classes of food processing establishments and animal health controls since the accession of the Republic of Slovenia to the EU. Prior to accession, the FVO carried out missions in the framework of the accession preparations, in order to assist and monitor progress with the adoption of the relevant EU requirements.

In response to recommendations made following these missions, the CCA gave satisfactory assurances.

#### 6. MAIN FINDINGS

##### 6.1. Competent authority performance

###### Conclusion

*The CCA has sufficient veterinary staff and the roles and responsibilities of officials are clearly defined.*

*A comprehensive training programme is in place. However, the principles covered during training are not always applied in practice.*

*Establishments are visited and inspected regularly by teams of competent officials created ad hoc. Detailed corrective actions are specified. However, where these corrective actions do not achieve compliance with Community rules, appropriate further action is not always taken.*

## Findings

The number of veterinarians working in the CCA has been increased by 15 to 39 in recent months. Some of these additional staff were previously employed in VARS District Veterinary Offices, but have now been transferred on a permanent basis to the CCA. The Civil Servants Act 2003, which came into force in June 2004 demands a clear definition of the roles and responsibilities assigned to all government officials, including those employed by the CA.

Some minor changes have been made to the CA organisational structure, which may be viewed at [www.sigov.si/vurs/vet\\_uprava.htm](http://www.sigov.si/vurs/vet_uprava.htm).

The mission team was provided with an exhaustive list of the training events held during 2004. 42 events were held and attended by a wide range of veterinarians (from the CCA and District Veterinary Inspectorate (DVI) as well as private practitioners), officials (e.g. health inspectors, IT experts) and others (e.g. hunters, representatives of the meat industry, breeders and producers). Topics covered included:

- Animal by-products
- Classical Swine Fever
- Veterinary checks of live animals and animal products
- Control of feedingstuffs
- TSEs
- Approval & Upgrading of food establishments
- Rapid Alert System
- HACCP – milk
- Fresh meat directive
- Animal health (including Animal Disease Notification System)
- Animal welfare
- Border inspection posts, TRACES/ANIMO

However, the mission team found that training was not always effective. For example, the official veterinarian in one of the LC meat establishments visited, who had received training in food hygiene, failed to take action to correct serious operational hygiene problems observed during slaughter and carcass dressing.

Staffed by three officials and reporting directly to the CVO, the Internal Control sector is responsible for management of written procedures, with a view to ensuring that they are applied consistently and coherently in all parts of the organisation. In future it is proposed that this sector will co-ordinate the implementation of an ISO 9001 quality system during 2005. Their role does not extend to an audit of the technical aspects of the work carried out by the CA.

Establishments are visited and inspected regularly by teams of competent officials created ad hoc. These teams include officials from the CCA and from other districts. Detailed reports of these visits are prepared. Reports completed previously for those establishments visited by the mission team accurately

reflected the situation on the spot and identified significant non-compliances with Community requirements.

However, the mission team was presented with several examples where operators who failed to take corrective action by the agreed deadlines did not face further sanctions. For example, in one transitionally approved establishment visited an inspection carried out in March 2004 concluded that the premises did not fulfil all of the conditions necessary in order to market food of animal origin. Few of the deficiencies cited at that time had been corrected by the time of the mission visit and, with the exception of a prohibition on the production of minced meat, neither the district nor the central CA had taken any further remedial measures in the interval.

## **6.2. Establishment upgrading and approval**

### Conclusion

*The CA has established an up-to-date list of approved establishments.*

*Guarantees given by the CCA will not be met in relation to the dates by which transitionally-approved establishments will fully comply with requirements.*

*Certain deficiencies in relation to structure, maintenance and operational hygiene exist in meat establishments approved for intra-Community trade.*

*Despite serious structural and operational deficiencies a number of establishments are nevertheless allowed to operate as approved low capacity establishments.*

### Findings

In accordance with national legislation, all milk and meat establishments approved for export to the EC prior to Accession were added to the list of establishments approved for intra-Community trade on 1 May 2004.

The CCA is solely responsible for changes to the list of establishments approved for intra-Community trade. Decisions regarding granting or withdrawal of approval for Low Capacity meat establishments are taken at district level. The outcome of these decisions is subsequently reported to the CCA, who maintains the central list of approved establishments.

The mission team visited four establishments approved for intra-Community trade. The milk establishments were found to be satisfactory from the point of view of structure, maintenance, hygiene of operations and veterinary supervision. Deficiencies were found in both meat establishments visited. In one there was no inspection point at the entry to the cutting room, condensation problems were noted in chilling rooms, ceilings were not easy to clean and operational cleaning was unsatisfactory. In the other establishment, which had been upgraded to the highest standard in relation to the fabric of the building and its equipment, the CA had identified serious deficiencies in relation to layout, including crossing of flows between raw and heat-treated products. The corrective actions taken by the operator and accepted by the CA did not address these problems fully.

In accordance with Commission Decision 2004/475/EC, the Republic of Slovenia benefits from transitional approval of five establishments (four meat and one milk establishment) until 31 December 2004. The CCA declared that due to shortage of time and in certain cases changes of plan, none of the five establishments will be ready by this deadline. In the case of one such establishment visited the CA had agreed to allow the operator to use the existing premises while new premises were being constructed. The approval would then be transferred to the new premises. The operator did not intend to upgrade the existing premises in the interim.<sup>1</sup>

The CA reclassified a number of meat establishments as LC following the detection of structural and operational deficiencies by its inspectors. However, the deficiencies were such that they applied equally to establishments approved for LC as to those approved for intra-Community trade.

For example, the mission team visited one establishment that had been reclassified as LC following Accession. It was found that the structure, maintenance and hygiene of operations were totally inadequate<sup>2</sup>. The CA was aware of these deficiencies, which were described in detail in an official report from February 2004. Despite this fact and frequent documented visits, the CA did not suspend its approval or take other appropriate action in order to achieve conformity, arguing that public health was not at risk as the results of laboratory examinations were satisfactory and the company was about to move production to premises built to the highest standard.

In another case, the mission team visited an establishment that was approved for intra-Community trade at Accession and recorded a list of deficiencies, including: inadequate vehicle docking facilities, an incomplete ceiling, inadequate storage for animal by-products, inadequate temperature recording during cooking. The CA concluded that the operator had failed to correct some important structural deficiencies by the agreed deadline and reclassified the establishment to LC. The establishment was restored to the list approved for intra-Community trade a few weeks later, following a report that these deficiencies had been corrected.

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<sup>1</sup> Following the mission the CCA applied to the Commission for a further extension to the transitional period for two establishments, including that visited by the mission team. At the time of writing this report no decision had been made regarding the granting of such an extension.

<sup>2</sup> *In their response to the draft report the competent authorities of the Republic of Slovenia wrote: "The establishment was visited in the afternoon, when there were no working operations. The statement of inspection that hygiene of operations is totally inadequate is questionable, since it is not clear on what criteria inspectors estimated hygiene of operations."*

*It is true that establishment in question was an old one with weak structure, and it was scheduled to be closed the next day after visit of inspection. Production moved to new establishment built in the same place. Nevertheless, according to our opinion, the establishment was not totally unacceptable in all sections and the report is therefore generalized"*

### 6.3. Food safety controls

#### Conclusion

*Serious deficiencies exist in the standard of operational hygiene in establishments approved as Low Capacity in those approved and in accordance with transitional arrangements.*

*Controls on the direct sale of meat and meat products to final consumers are adequate.*

#### Findings

The mission team visited a meat establishment approved under transitional arrangements and concluded that the range and volume of production exceeded the operational capacity of the establishment. This, in connection with very serious layout deficiencies and maintenance problems (extensive condensation, mould) raises concerns about contamination of produced products<sup>3</sup>. The CA was aware of these deficiencies but considered that the risks could be managed through the operation of the HACCP system.

Two operational LC meat establishments were visited. In both, serious deficiencies were noted in relation to hygiene of operation, maintenance and structure. The CA subsequently decided to suspend the approval of one the establishments.

National legislation which permits direct sale of meat and milk from farm premises to final consumers entered into force in November 2004. Sale of meat from animals slaughtered outside approved premises is however prohibited, except in the case of 50-60 'tourist' farms. According to national rules covering agricultural activities registered tourist farms are permitted to slaughter 30 livestock units (pigs or sheep only) per year. The farms must meet minimal structural and operational requirements and must be registered with the CA. Slaughtered animals are subject to *ante* and *post mortem* inspection by authorised veterinarians and the premises are subject to regular inspection and an OV is present during slaughter. The meat produced may only be sold to guests visiting the farm and no health mark is applied.

New legislation defining the activities that may be undertaken in butchers' shops is being drafted. This legislation will permit the sale of meat from these shops to catering establishments and others recognised as 'final consumers', subject to joint supervision and inspection by the CA and the Ministry of Health.

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<sup>3</sup> *In their response to the draft report the competent authorities of the Republic of Slovenia wrote: "We do agree that the layout of establishment is not correct. This is the main reason why Slovenia asked Commission for exceptional additional transitional period for this establishment which will be after transitional period closed and the activities moved to new establishment. As we mentioned in previous comments the text in report generalizes the deficiencies established by inspection. According to our findings the mould was present in small extent in one room only, and condensation was limited to few (some) rooms and was not related to entire establishment, as it could be understood from the report."*

#### 6.4. Holding registration, animal identification and movement controls

##### Conclusion

*Systems for the identification and registration of animals conforming to current EU legislation are in place. Livestock keepers understand and generally comply with the requirements. The electronic notification of cattle birth, death and movement events is supported and encouraged, which reduces delays in updating the database. The system for on the spot checks of bovine holdings conforms to the requirements of Commission Regulation (EC) No 911/2004. However, information on cases of non-compliance is not transferred automatically between the inspectors and those responsible for the imposition of sanctions, which weakens the effectiveness of the system.*

##### Findings

The CA responsible for the registration of cattle, pig, sheep and goat holdings, animal identification and movement control is the Animal Identification and Registration Service (AIRS).

62 authorised veterinary practices and agricultural centres plus several hundred authorised animal keepers record the vast majority of cattle births and movement notifications between holdings in the Republic of Slovenia using an on-line electronic system. Information on slaughtered cattle is recorded directly by slaughterhouse operators via the Internet. Operators of collection centres use the same system to notify the CA of animals entering intra-Community trade. The remainder of the notifications (usually more complicated cases) are processed by officials within AIRS.

The CCA provided the following information regarding the operation of the bovine database during the period January-June 2004:

	<b>Within 7 days</b>	<b>Within 14 days</b>	<b>Within 21 days</b>
<b>Births</b>	88%	97%	98%
<b>Movements</b>	66%	79%	85%

The proportion of 'floating' cattle (i.e.: animals which moved during the period January-June 2004 but for which the transaction has not been notified by both keepers) was estimated at 1.8%.

Queries relating to birth and movement notifications are referred to AIRS. These are dealt with according to an audited system. Keepers are initially contacted by phone or letter and are asked to provide the necessary information. If the query remains unresolved a request is made to VARS for an inspector to visit the holding to investigate further. Approximately 10,000 items of correspondence (incoming and outgoing) relating to such queries are processed each year.

All keepers receive a printed statement four times each year showing details all notifications made from their holdings. Those making electronic notifications (for example, abattoirs) receive monthly reports of the transactions made.

The database incorporates a comprehensive checking system to ensure that erroneous data is not accepted. The officials responsible for the system demonstrated a thorough understanding of its abilities and limitations.

Approximately 37,000 porcine holdings are registered from an estimated total of 43,000 holdings. The unregistered holdings are small. National legislation permits pigs to be identified with their holding number by means of either a tag or tattoo. Breeding pigs that are registered with the national breeding service are also identified individually by means of an ear tag. Movements to and from holdings must be notified to the central database within seven days using a standard form.

All sheep holdings are registered and are required to maintain a holding register. Sheep with progeny or aged more than one year must be identified individually and uniquely by means of double ear tags. Sheep intended for fattening and less than one year may be identified by means of a single ear tag bearing the holding number. All movements to and from sheep holdings must be notified to the CA.

On the two farm holdings visited all animals were correctly identified, passports were in order for all cattle present, the holding registers were complete and the information held on the central database was up to date. In addition, the veterinary medicines records were correctly maintained.

Farm inspections are carried out by VARS inspectors and by MAFF agricultural inspectors responsible for the management of livestock premium payments. While veterinary officials inspect farms to investigate queries, on the spot inspections within the context of Commission Regulation (EC) No 1082/2003<sup>4</sup> are primarily the responsibility of the agricultural inspectorate. Holdings are selected for on the spot inspections using a risk-based model in accordance with the regulation and keepers receive a maximum of 48 hours notice in advance. Inspectors are provided with an up to date list of the animals currently registered on the holding, which they compare with the situation on the spot. Their findings are recorded on a standardised report form.

Officials within VARS are responsible for the imposition of administrative sanctions in accordance with Commission Regulation (EC) No 494/98<sup>5</sup>. The following table summarises the number of administrative sanctions imposed by official veterinarians in the framework of inspections performed by VARS during the period May-December 2004:

<b>Nature of sanction applied (including reference to Regulation (EC) No. 494/98)</b>	<b>Number of holdings</b>	<b>Number of animals</b>
<b>Destruction of animal (Article 1)</b>	0	0
<b>Individual animal restrictions (Article 2)</b>	67	186
<b>Holding restrictions (animal(s) fail to comply with all provisions) (Article 1)</b>	52	429

<sup>4</sup> Official Journal L 156 , 25/06/2003 P. 0009 - 0012

<sup>5</sup> Official Journal L 060 , 28/02/1998 p. 0078 - 0079

<b>Holding restrictions (where &gt;20% of animals fail to comply) (Article 2)</b>	54	670
<b>Holding restrictions (failure to notify births, deaths or movements) (Article 4)</b>	22	359

In general, administrative sanctions are applied only if the inspection is carried out by a VARS official. Although official procedures require agricultural inspectors to notify VARS of the discrepancies they find on farms, no information was available on the number of administrative sanctions that were imposed on keepers as a result.

## **6.5. Animal health controls**

### Conclusion

*Programmes for the eradication of the important animal diseases are in place and are generally effective.*

### Findings

All List A diseases are compulsorily notifiable in the Republic of Slovenia.

The Republic of Slovenia has not yet been officially recognised as being free of brucellosis (*B. melitensis*), Aujeszky's disease, enzootic bovine leukosis, bovine brucellosis or tuberculosis.

The last confirmed case of bovine tuberculosis was recorded in 1996, *B. melitensis* in 1955, bovine brucellosis in 1961. Testing programmes for these diseases corresponding with EU requirements have been in place for the last three years with no further cases being detected. The CCA plans to continue monitoring tests with a view to achieving official recognition of disease freedom.

Commission Decision 2004/435/EC<sup>6</sup> and Commission Decision 2004/431/EC<sup>7</sup> approve the contingency plans for the control of foot-and-mouth disease (FMD) and CSF (respectively) in the Republic of Slovenia.

A FMD simulation exercise in Austria in November 2004 was attended by two veterinarians – one from the CCA and the other from a DVO.

Before Accession a twinning project to monitor Classical Swine Fever (CSF) in wild boar was established in conjunction with the German authorities. 359 usable samples were collected and analysed with negative results.

A CSF simulation exercise, organised by VARS in conjunction with TAIEX was held in the Republic of Slovenia in June 2004. Participants included veterinarians from the CCA, DVOs and private practitioners.

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<sup>6</sup> Official Journal L 189 , 27/05/2004 P. 0045 - 0046

<sup>7</sup> Official Journal L 189 , 27/05/2004 P. 0031 - 0032

There have been no outbreaks of Rabies in domestic animals for the last three years (ten cases of Rabies in dogs and cats were reported in 2001). A small number of sylvatic cases occur each year (two cases of fox Rabies were reported during 2004). A PHARE funded oral vaccination programme for wildlife commenced in 2004.

Since Accession, Community financed programmes for the eradication and monitoring of CSF and Rabies have been approved (Commission Decision 2004/840/EC<sup>8</sup>). For CSF co-financing is approved to cover the costs of virological and serological tests of domestic pigs and wild boars. In the case of Rabies co-financing is approved for the purchase and distribution of vaccine and baits.

## **7. CLOSING MEETING**

A closing meeting was held on 10 December 2004 with the CCA as well as regional and local staff of the Veterinary Administration of the Republic of Slovenia. At this meeting, the main findings and preliminary conclusions of the mission were presented by the inspection team. The representatives of the CCA took note of these and expressed their willingness to correct the shortcomings observed.

The CCA also confirmed their acceptance of responding to the draft report in English within the normal deadlines instead of awaiting reception of the report translated into the Slovenian language.

## **8. RECOMMENDATIONS TO THE COMPETENT AUTHORITIES OF THE REPUBLIC OF SLOVENIA**

The following recommendations are addressed to the CA in the Republic of Slovenia:

- 8.1. To introduce measures to verify that the training of officials is effective.
- 8.2. To ensure that the competent authorities at district and central level take effective action when operators fail to correct deficiencies identified by official veterinarians and in particular apply the provisions foreseen in Community legislation to suspend the approval of non-compliant establishments.
- 8.3. To ensure that existing and new establishments satisfy structural and layout requirements in order to be approved.
- 8.4. To co-ordinate the application of administrative sanctions following official animal identification and registration inspections.

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<sup>8</sup> Official Journal L 361 , 08/12/2004 P. 0041 - 0053

## **ADDENDUM**

The Slovenian authorities provided comments on the draft report in a letter to the Director of the FVO dated 22 February 2005. These have been incorporated in the text or as footnotes.

## LEGAL BASIS FOR THE MISSION

European legislation	OJ	Title
Council Directive 64/432/EEC	L 121, 29.07.1964, p. 1977	Council Directive 64/432/EEC of 26 June 1964 on animal health problems affecting intra-Community trade in bovine animals and swine
Council Directive 64/433/EEC	L 121, 29.07.1964, p. 2012	Council Directive 64/433/EEC of 26 June 1964 on health conditions for the production and marketing of fresh meat
Council Directive 77/99/EEC	L 026, 31.01.1977, p. 85	Council Directive 77/99/EEC of 21 December 1976 on health problems affecting the production and marketing of meat products and certain other products of animal origin
Council Directive 77/391/EEC	L 145, 13.06.1977, p. 44	Council Directive 77/391/EEC of 17 May 1977 introducing Community measures for the eradication of brucellosis, tuberculosis and leucosis in cattle
Council Directive 92/46/EEC	L 268, 14.09.1992, p. 1	Council Directive 92/46/EEC of 16 June 1992 laying down the health rules for the production and placing on the market of raw milk, heat-treated milk and milk-based products
Council Directive 92/119/EEC	L 062, 15.03.1993 p. 69	Council Directive 92/119/EEC of 17 December 1992 introducing general Community measures for the control of certain animal diseases and specific measures relating to swine vesicular disease
Commission Decision 98/139/EC	L 038, 12.02.1998 p. 10	Commission Decision 98/139/EC of 4 February 1998 laying down certain detailed rules concerning on-the-spot checks carried out in the veterinary field by Commission experts in the Member States

## RELEVANT COMMUNITY LEGISLATION IN THE FRAMEWORK OF THIS MISSION

European legislation	OJ	Title
Council Directive 72/461/EEC	L 302, 31.12.1972, p. 24	Council Directive 72/461/EEC of 12 December 1972 on health problems affecting intra-Community trade in fresh meat
Council Directive 77/96/EEC	L 026, 31.01.1977, p. 67	Council Directive 77/96/EEC of 21 December 1976 on the examination for trichinae ( <i>trichinella spiralis</i> ) upon importation from third countries of fresh meat derived from domestic swine
Council Directive 80/215/EEC	L 047, 21.02.1988, p. 4	Council Directive 80/215/EEC of 22 January 1980 on animal health problems affecting intra-Community trade in meat products
Council Directive 89/397/EEC	L 186, 30.6.1989, p. 23	Council Directive 89/397/EEC of 14 June 1989 on the official control of foodstuffs
Council Directive 89/662/EEC	L 395, 30.12.1989, p. 13	Council Directive 89/662/EEC of 11 December 1989 concerning veterinary checks in intra-Community trade with a view to the completion of the internal market
Council Directive 91/68/EEC	L 046, 19.02.1991, p. 19	Council Directive 91/68/EEC of 28 January 1991 on animal health conditions governing intra-Community trade in ovine and caprine animals

<b>European legislation</b>	<b>OJ</b>	<b>Title</b>
Council Directive 91/495/EEC	L 268, 24.09.1991, p.41	Council Directive 91/495/EEC of 27 November 1990 concerning public health and animal health problems affecting the production and placing on the market of rabbit meat and farmed game meat
Council Directive 92/45/EEC	L 268, 14.09.1992, p. 35	Council Directive 92/45/EEC of 16 June 1992 on public health and animal health problems relating to the killing of wild game and the placing on the market of wild-game meat
Council Directive 92/102/EEC	L 355, 05.12.1992, p. 32	Council Directive 92/102/EEC of 27 November 1992 on the identification and registration of animals
Council Directive 92/118/EEC	L 062, 15.03.1993, p. 49	Council Directive 92/118/EEC of 17 December 1992 laying down animal health and public health requirements governing trade in and imports into the Community of products not subject to the said requirements laid down in specific Community rules referred to in Annex A (I) to Directive 89/662/EEC and, as regards pathogens, to Directive 90/425/EEC
Council Directive 93/99/EEC	L 290, 24.11.1993, p. 14	Council Directive 93/99/EEC of 29 October 1993 on the subject of additional measures concerning the official control of foodstuffs
Council Directive 93/119/EC	L 340, 31.12.1993, p. 21	Council Directive 93/119/EC of 22 December 1993 on the protection of animals at the time of slaughter or killing
Council Directive 94/65/EC	L 368, 31.12.1994, p. 10	Council Directive 94/65/EC of 14 December 1994 laying down the requirements for the production and placing on the market of minced meat and meat preparations
Council Directive 96/22/EC	L 125, 23.05.1996, p. 3	Council Directive 96/22/EC of 29 April 1996 concerning the prohibition on the use in stockfarming of certain substances having a hormonal or thyrostatic action and of $\beta$ -agonists, and repealing Directives 81/602/EEC, 88/146/EEC and 88/299/EEC
Council Directive 96/23/EC	L 125, 23.05.1996, p. 10	Council Directive 96/23/EC of 29 April 1996 on measures to monitor certain substances and residues thereof in live animals and animal products and repealing Directives 85/358/EEC and 86/469/EEC and Decisions 89/187/EEC and 91/664/EEC
Council Directive 96/93/EC	L 013, 16.01.1997, p. 28	Council Directive 96/93/EC of 17 December 1996 on the certification of animals and animal products
Council Directive 98/83/EC	L 330, 05.12.1998, p. 32	Council Directive 98/83/EC of 3 November 1998 on the quality of water intended for human consumption
Council Directive 2001/89/EC	L 316, 01.12.2001, p. 5	Council Directive 2001/89/EC of 23 October 2001 on Community measures for the control of classical swine fever
Council Directive 2002/60/EC	L 192, 20.07.2002 P.27	Council Directive 2002/60/EC of 27 June 2002 laying down specific provisions for the control of African swine fever and amending Directive 92/119/EEC as regards Teschen disease and African swine fever
Council Directive 2003/50/EC	L 169, 08.07.2003, p.51	Council Directive 2003/50/EC of 11 June 2003 amending Directive 91/68/EEC as regards reinforcement of controls on movements of ovine and caprine animals

<b>European legislation</b>	<b>OJ</b>	<b>Title</b>
Council Directive 2003/85/EC	L 306, 22.11.2003, p.1	Council Directive 2003/85/EC of 29 September 2003 on Community measures for the control of foot-and-mouth disease repealing Directive 85/511/EEC and Decisions 89/531/EEC and 91/665/EEC and amending Directive 92/46/EEC
Regulation of the European Parliament and of the Council (EC) No. 1760/2000	L 204, 11.08.2000, p. 1	Regulation (EC) No 1760/2000 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 17 July 2000 establishing a system for the identification and registration of bovine animals and regarding the labelling of beef and beef products and repealing Council Regulation (EC) No 820/97
Commission Regulation (EC) No. 1825/2000	L 216, 26.08.2000, p. 8	Commission Regulation (EC) No 1825/2000 of 25 August 2000 laying down detailed rules for the application of Regulation (EC) No 1760/2000 of the European Parliament and of the Council as regards the labelling of beef and beef products
Regulation of the European Parliament and of the Council (EC) No 1774/2002	L 273, 10.10.2002, p. 1	Regulation (EC) No 1774/2002 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 3 October 2002 laying down health rules concerning animal by-products not intended for human consumption
Commission Regulation (EC) No 1082/2003	L 156, 25.06.2003, p. 9	Commission Regulation (EC) No 1082/2003 of 23 June 2003 laying down detailed rules for the implementation of Regulation (EC) No 1760/2000 of the European Parliament and of the Council as regards the minimum level of controls to be carried out in the framework of the system for the identification and registration of bovine animals
Council Regulation(EC) No 21/2004	L 005, 09.01.2004, p.8	Council Regulation (EC) No 21/2004 of 17 December 2003 establishing a system for the identification and registration of ovine and caprine animals and amending Regulation (EC) No 1782/2003 and Directives 92/102/EEC and 64/432/EEC.
Commission Regulation (EC) No 911/2004	L 163, 30.04.2004, p. 65	Commission Regulation (EC) No 911/2004 of 29 April 2004 implementing Regulation (EC) No 1760/2000 of the European Parliament and of the Council as regards eartags, passports and holding registers
Council Decision 90/424/EEC	L 224 , 18.08.1990, p. 19	Council Decision 90/424/EEC of 26 June 1990 on expenditure in the veterinary field
Council Decision 90/638/EEC	L 347, 12.12.1990, p. 27	Council Decision 90/638/EEC of 27 November 1990 laying down Community criteria for the eradication and monitoring of certain animal diseases
Commission Decision 91/42/EEC	L 023, 29.01.1991 p. 29	Commission Decision 91/42/EEC of 8 January 1991 laying down the criteria to be applied when drawing up contingency plans for the control of FMD, in application of Article 5 of Council Directive 90/423/EEC
Commission Decision 98/139/EC	L 038, 12.02.1998, p. 10	Commission Decision 98/139/EC of 4 February 1998 laying down certain detailed rules concerning on-the-spot checks carried out in the veterinary field by Commission experts in Member States
Commission Decision 2000/678/EC	L 281, 07.11.2000, p.16	Commission Decision 2000/678/EC of 23 October 2000 laying down detailed rules for registration of holdings in national databases for porcine animals as foreseen by Council Directive 64/432/EEC

European legislation	OJ	Title
Commission Decision 2001/471/EC	L 165, 21.06.2001 P.48	Commission Decision 2001/471/EC of 8 June 2001 laying down rules for the regular checks on the general hygiene carried out by the operators in establishments according to Directive 64/433/EEC on health conditions for the production and marketing of fresh meat and Directive 71/118/EEC on health problems affecting the production and placing on the market of fresh poultry meat
Commission Decision 2004/320/EC	L 102, 07.04.2004 P. 75	Commission Decision 2004/320/EC of 31 March 2004 amending Decisions 93/52/EEC, 2001/618/EC and 2003/467/EC as regards the status of acceding countries with regard to brucellosis ( <i>B. melitensis</i> ), Aujeszky's disease, enzootic bovine leukosis, bovine brucellosis and tuberculosis and of France with regard to Aujeszky's disease
Commission Decision 2004/431/EC	L 154, 30.04.2004 P.40 Corrected and re-published in OJ L 189, 27.05.2004, p. 31	Commission Decision 2004/431/EC of 29 April 2004 approving certain contingency plans for the control of classical swine fever
Commission Decision 2004/435/EC	L 154, 30.04.2004 P.57 Corrected and re-published in OJ L 189, 27.05.2004, p. 45	Commission Decision 2004/435/EC of 29 April 2004 approving certain contingency plans for the control of foot-and-mouth disease
Transitional measures specified in the relevant Annex to the Act of the Accession of the Republic of Slovenia		