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DIRECTORATE-GENERAL FOR HEALTH AND FOOD SAFETY

Health and food audits and analysis

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FINAL REPORT OF AN AUDIT
CARRIED OUT IN
LATVIA
FROM 14 SEPTEMBER 2015 TO 18 SEPTEMBER 2015
IN ORDER TO
EVALUATE THE EFFECTIVENESS OF IDENTIFICATION AND REGISTRATION
SYSTEMS FOR BOVINES, SMALL RUMINANTS AND PORCINES

In response to information provided by the Competent Authority, any factual error noted in the draft report has been corrected; any clarification appears in the form of a footnote.

Executive Summary

The objective of the audit was to evaluate the suitability of national arrangements in achieving effective traceability of animals to support animal health controls. In particular, to evaluate to what extent the identification and registration systems provide effective support to:

- Control outbreaks of highly contagious animal diseases;
- Surveillance, control and eradication programs for less contagious animal diseases; and
- Intra-Union (and export) certification of live animals;

In addition, the audit evaluated whether the current animal identification and registration systems provide for effective and reliable backwards traceability from slaughter to birth and whether the use of various derogations affected traceability in different animal health control scenarios.

Overall, the report concludes that:

The animal identification and registration systems in Latvia deliver the basic animal health functionalities expected from these systems. Quality of data is good, access and usability are good, user interfaces are fit for purpose and regular improvement of the systems is evident from the information collected during the audit.

The use of derogations does not affect animal traceability in Latvia.

Monitoring and review of the systems relies mainly on external evaluations, which have been relatively frequent (e.g. EU Commission audits, ISO and ICAR certification). Internal analytical capacity and systematic review for the purpose of continuous improvement are areas with an opportunity for further improvement.

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ABBREVIATIONS AND DEFINITIONS USED IN THIS REPORT

Abbreviation	Explanation
ADC	Agricultural Data Centre
ASF	African Swine Fever
DG AGRI	Directorate General for Agriculture of the European Commission
EU	European Union
FVS	Food and Veterinary Service
ICAR	International Committee for Animal Recording
IRS	Identification and Registration System
ISO 17020	International Standards Organisation's standard on conformity assessment
LATAK	Latvian National Accreditation Bureau

1 INTRODUCTION

The audit took place in Latvia from 14 to 18 September 2015. The audit team comprised two auditors and one policy officer from DG Health and Food Safety and two interpreters. A representative of the Central Competent Authority (the Food and Veterinary Service, FVS) accompanied the audit team throughout the audit.

This was a pilot audit with a purpose of preparing for a subsequent series of audits on animal identification, registration and traceability.

2 OBJECTIVES, SCOPE AND AUDIT CRITERIA

The objective of the audit was to evaluate the suitability of national arrangements in achieving the key objective of traceability to support animal health controls. In particular, the audit aims at evaluating to what extent the identification and registration systems provide effective support to controls in:

- Outbreaks of highly contagious animal diseases;
- Monitoring, control and eradication programs for less contagious animal diseases; and
- Intra-Union (and export) certification of live animals;

In addition to these objectives, the audit aimed to evaluate whether the current animal identification and registration systems provide for fully effective and reliable backwards traceability from slaughter to birth.

The audit evaluated the use of various derogations and their impact on achieving the objective of traceability in different animal health control scenarios.

Finally, the audit aimed to identify best practices in ensuring effective traceability systems for further dissemination. Best practices in the following areas were of particular interest:

- Implementation of the basic requirements;
- Integration and/or interoperability with other databases;
- Performance indicators and/or quality schemes for the databases;
- Any performance testing or simulation exercises on traceability;
- User interfaces e.g. use of mobile technology; and
- Access to the data for various stakeholders.

The scope of the audit included:

- All of the main components of official identification and registration systems;
- Data from year 2012 onwards;
- Bovine, ovine, caprine and porcine species;

- Traceability from import/birth until export/death;
- Quality controls on the data; and
- Official controls on holdings.

The legal framework is set out in the EU legislation listed in the Annex. Legal acts quoted in this report refer, where applicable, to the last amended version. Please note that any implementing legislation or derogations falling under those main audit criteria were also applicable to this audit.

3 LEGAL BASIS

The audit was carried out under the general provisions of Article 45 of Regulation (EC) No 882/2004 of the European Parliament and of the Council on official controls performed to ensure the verification of compliance with feed and food law, animal health and animal welfare rules.

4 BACKGROUND

Identification and Registration Systems (IRS) have been operational in Member States for decades and since early 1990's they have been subject to significant further developments, mainly as a response to the BSE crisis when the EU implemented a system of permanent identification of individual bovine animals enabling traceability from birth to death. These systems have been subject to Commission audits during the past 20 years mostly on a species-by-species basis or in the context of specific frameworks i.e. agricultural subsidies or control and eradication of contagious animal diseases.

Identification and registration systems are expensive to set up, maintain and develop further and it would be reasonable to expect a return for such investments. Traditionally, IRS have been built for the purposes of controlling and eradicating animal diseases. The animal health situation in the EU has improved significantly during the past 20 years. Therefore, it has become more and more difficult to justify these systems on animal health grounds alone.

Currently, IRS are increasingly being used for other than animal health purposes. These systems provide the backbone for e.g. farm subsidy controls, breeding programmes, animal husbandry or labelling of meat. Also IRS help tracing back and forward for food safety purposes i.e. finding the source of a contamination or recalling food, when a biological or chemical hazard is found on farm or post-slaughter. Fraud detection and other on-farm controls (e.g. animal welfare, use of veterinary medicines) will benefit from IRS and in particular, data mining from IRS.

Compliance with the minimum legal requirements provides only a basic set of functionalities to the IRS. More than the bare minimum is needed if Member States want to add value for the various use cases. While some of the basic requirements have turned out to be controversial and are open to interpretation, in many aspects of IRS most Member States

have gone well beyond the minimum requirements. There is a need to recognise and acknowledge these developments and provide an update on the current state of developments.

Overall, requirements for bovines are more rigorous, less so for small ruminants and least for the porcine species – this applies to all elements of the systems: identification, holding registers, movement controls and databases.

The legal framework regulating IRS has evolved and is currently under review due to the forthcoming animal health law and subsequent implementing acts. Requirements which were appropriate 10 or 20 years ago may not be fit for purpose in the context which has meanwhile changed significantly. Farming and trade patterns – as well as the technologies available for identification, registration and traceability – have evolved and continue to change.

The forthcoming legislative process would benefit from an overview of the current state of play, update of Member States' situations, and compilation of best practices and implementation difficulties. Therefore, the DG Health and Food Safety decided to initiate a new series of audits, to respond to these emerging needs.

5 FINDINGS AND CONCLUSIONS

The effective functioning of identification and registration systems (IRS) depends on three main factors: (1) the quality of data in the system, (2) the capability of the system to provide users with relevant information from that pool of data (user interface), and (3) the Competent Authority's ability to monitor, review and improve the system. Therefore, the findings and conclusions of this audit have been organised under these three main headings.

5.1 QUALITY OF DATA

Data in an IRS is dispersed in different locations: a central database, ear-tags or tattoos, herd registers, passports and/or other movement documents (where applicable) and notifications of various events. The quality of these data determines whether the IRS can reliably provide up-to-date data on location of animals, forward and backward traceability and inventory of animals in given geographical locations.

In Latvia, a central database contains details about holdings, owners, keepers, individual animals (according to Latvian legislation the central database shall contain information on individual animals for bovine, caprine and ovine species) as well as details about events like births, deaths, movements and re-taggings. The database plays a pivotal role in disease outbreaks and eradication programmes, where effectiveness and efficiency of disease control measures largely depend on the quality of data.

Legal requirements

For the purposes of this pilot audit, three criteria were used to evaluate quality of data:

- Timeliness of notifications to the database – in particular, movement notifications;
- Completeness and logical integrity of notifications; and

- Correspondence of the data with reality;

Timeliness: the relevant EU legislation sets the maximum time limits for notifications of (various events for) both bovines and small ruminants – porcine movements (no other events) need to be notified to a database but no time limit is set in the legislation.

Completeness and logical integrity: relevant EU legislation specifies the minimum data contents for all species, but efficient/effective verification of compliance is feasible only when those data are in a central database, which is the case with bovines and small ruminants. Logical integrity relates to the correctness or rationality of a piece of data.

Correspondence with reality: relevant EU legislation requires the Competent Authority to carry out a minimum level of official controls on bovine and small ruminant holdings (farms, slaughterhouses, markets, assembly centres etc.) to verify compliance with identification and registration requirements. These controls include, amongst other things, a reality check on the data entered into the database. For porcine species, there is no such requirement at EU level.

Findings

5.1.1 Timeliness

1. Average notification times have decreased significantly during the past three years (figures 1 and 2) for all types of notifications.

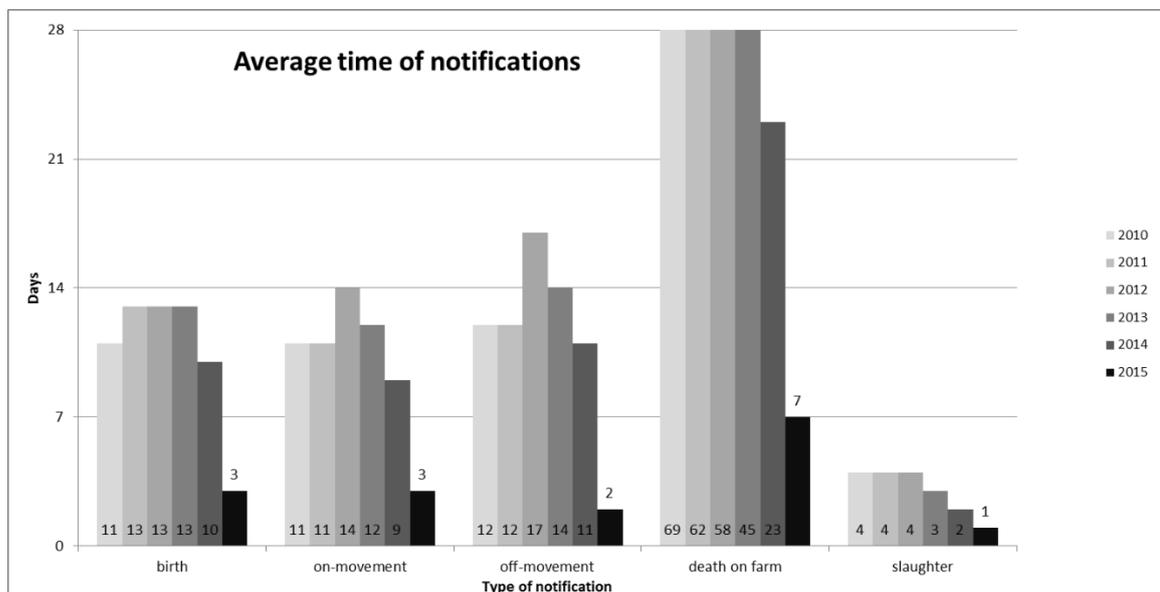


Figure 1: Average time for different types of notifications

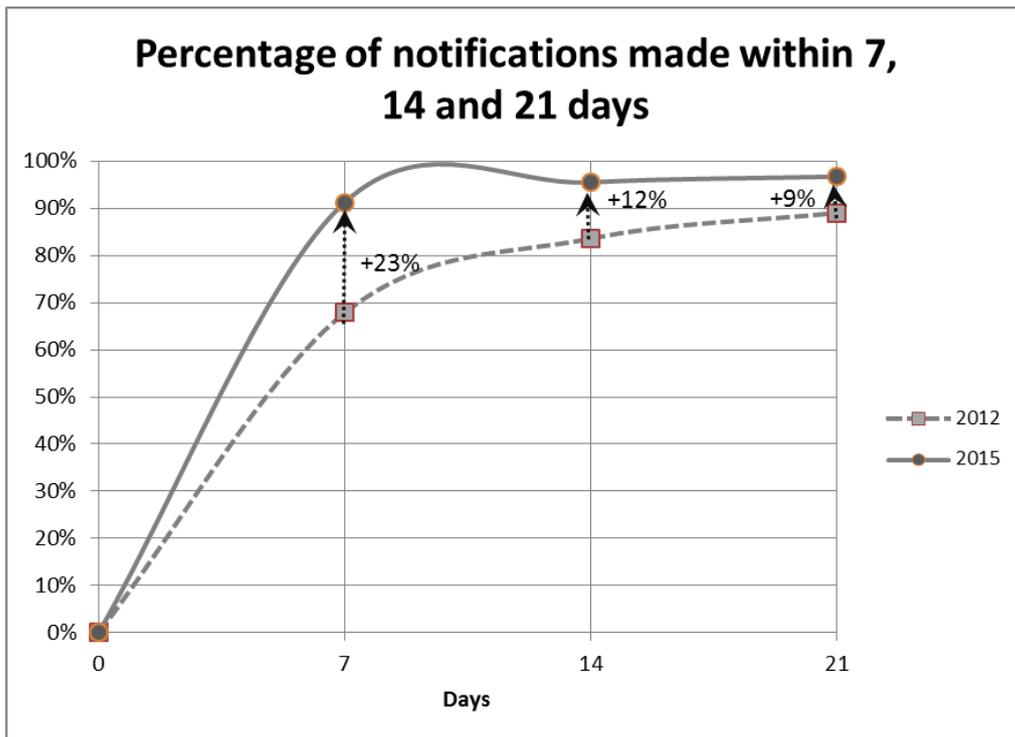


Figure 2: percentage of notifications over time

2. The average time for movement notifications also shows significant improvement over the last three years (figure 3).
3. The Competent Authority explained that these improvements are most likely due to the concurrent increase in electronic notifications (see table 4 below).

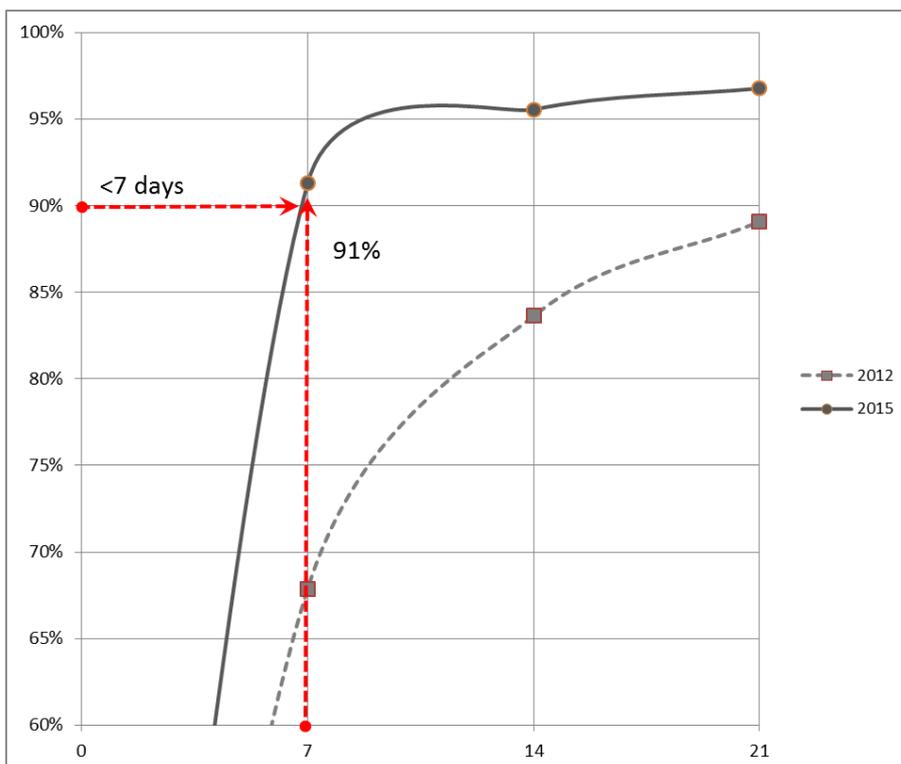


Figure 3: percentage of movement notifications over time

4. The audit team concurred that the good level of service and relatively high level of stakeholders' satisfaction may also be a factor in improving timeliness of notifications.

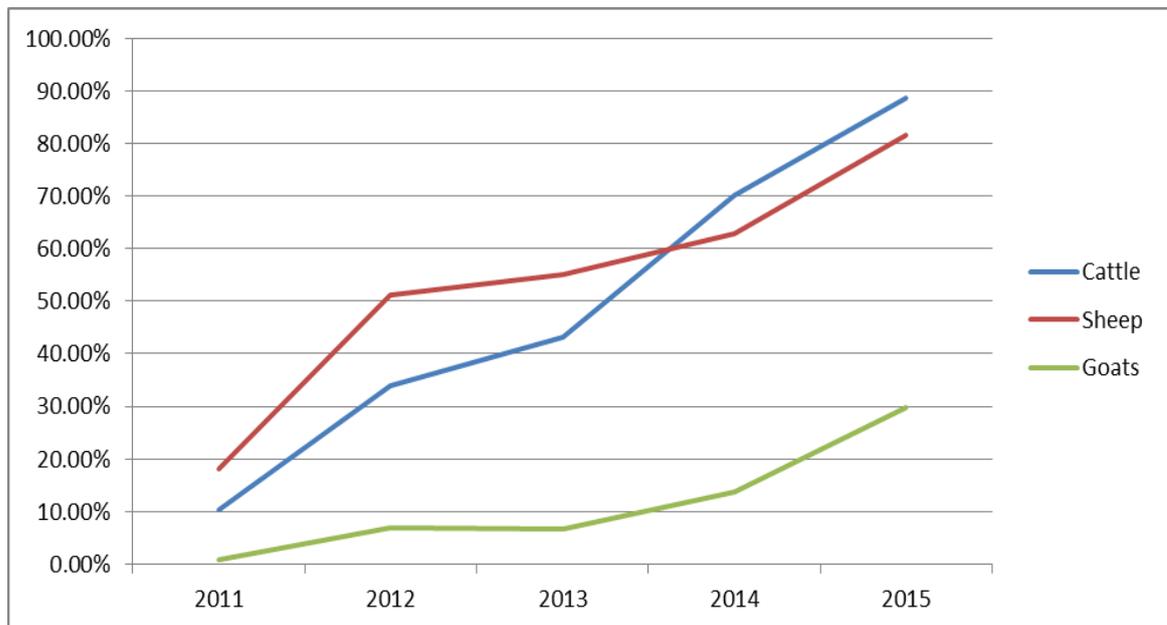


Figure 4: Percentage of electronic notifications over time.

5. In Latvia, the only derogation from legal requirements is the option of not using electronic ear-tags for sheep and goat not involved in intra-Community trade. This derogation is applied based on the small population size of these species and is in line with Article 9(3) of Council Regulation (EC) No 21/2004.
6. Small holdings still present a challenge – according to ADC statistics, about 75% of cattle holdings in 2014 had less than 10 bovine animals and:
 - These small holdings are under-represented in official on-farm controls; and
 - Small holdings tend not to use electronic notifications and therefore, have slightly longer notification times;

5.1.2 *Completeness and logical integrity*

7. Completeness of data is checked at data entry level – for both electronic notifications and manual entry of data.
8. The IRS is integrated with other government databases e.g. resident register, postal address register, which contributes to the quality of data by ensuring the coherence and correctness of data between these databases.
9. The ADC applies an extensive set of plausibility checks (albeit most of them related to data typing) at data entry and the list of plausibility checks is under continual review.

5.1.3 Correspondence with reality

10. The Latvian National Accreditation Bureau (LATAK) has accredited FVS inspection activities to ISO 17020 standard. Maintaining accredited status requires regular (every 18 months) audits from LATAK, thus providing a certain level of assurance that the FVS is capable of providing reliable reality checks.
11. Frequency of on-farm inspections is well beyond the EU legal requirements:
 - 11.1% of bovine holdings and 30% of bovine animals were inspected last year, while the minimum EU legal requirement is 3% of holdings (there is no specific requirement for the percentage of animals to be inspected);
 - 6.3% of ovine and caprine holdings and 16.0% of animals were inspected last year, while the minimum EU legal requirement is 3% and 5% for holdings and animals, respectively;
 - For porcine animals, 98% of the total of 318 827 animals were inspected last year, inspections covering a total of 1714 pig holdings – EU legislation does not prescribe a minimum inspection frequency for porcine animals.
12. Three different inspection schemes were operating at the time of the audit.
 - Cross-compliance inspections by the Rural Support Services – covering approximately 1% of holdings per annum;
 - Food and Veterinary Service inspections – covering approximately 10.5% of holdings per annum; and
 - Agricultural Data Centre inspections on the "Voluntary Coupled Payment" scheme – covering approximately 500 holdings ($\approx 1.5\%$ of holdings per annum).
13. Risk based targeting is applied in each one of the inspection schemes. For the FVS inspections – which represent the largest number of inspections – the FVS provides guidance on risk-based selection but leaves the final selection of holdings for each regional service's professional judgement.
14. The FVS is availing of the possibility to inspect only a sample of animals on holdings with more than 20 bovine, ovine or caprine animals. The documented procedure does not describe how the inspectors should ensure that this sample of animals is truly random i.e. that the sample is not biased – for example, due to convenience sampling.
15. The number of bovine movements where the destination holding has not notified the arrival has more than doubled during the past years. On 12 August 2015, the number was 814 while in June 2010, there were only 357 floating animals. This is still a relatively low number – in most cases potentially affecting only backward traceability – but the increasing trend is of some concern especially given the fact that the Competent Authority has no specific strategy to tackle this issue.

16. Because coordinates for holdings have been obtained from various sources, they do not always reflect accurately the place where animals are being kept:
- 18% of coordinate data is provided by the owner/keeper;
 - 9.3% represent the centroid point of the parish – resulting in a number of holdings sharing common coordinates, which may be up to several kilometres off the physical location of the animals;
 - 12.2% originate from mapping visits carried out in 1999;
 - 32.5 % come from the State land register – representing the centroids of the farm. If a farm covers a large geographical area (or comprises several parcels) and animals are not kept close to the centroid, the coordinates do not represent the physical location of animals;
 - 28.0% is based on Registry of Addresses – the postal address of the owner/keeper does not always coincide with the physical location of animals.
17. The main impact of the inaccuracies in coordinate data is on the setting of control, protection and surveillance zones in the case of disease outbreaks. For example, if a control zone of 3 km is to be established and the animals are 3 km off the centroid of the parish (2nd bullet point above), the control zone extends 1.5 km too far on one side – and on the other side, there will be no control zone.

Conclusions on data quality

18. The arrangements in place (ISO certification, plausibility checks and frequent on-farm controls) provide good assurances that the data stored in the database are complete and up-to-date. The completeness, accuracy and timeliness of data provide a good basis for effective and timely traceability of livestock and for official certification. Overall, the quality of data is good for animal health purposes with some opportunities for improvement e.g. accuracy of geographical coordinates and management of 'floating animals'.

5.2 USER INTERFACES

User interfaces provide the various user-groups relevant information from the database. The needs of users vary depending on the user-group and the use-case-scenario. This audit used three use-case-scenarios to evaluate the services provided by the database: disease outbreaks, eradication programmes and certification for intra-Union trade (as described in the objectives of this audit).

Legal requirements

The suitability of user interfaces in achieving the animal health objectives was evaluated using the following criteria:

- Access to relevant data and functionalities;
- Fitness for purpose; and
- Usability.

Access: Article 3 of Regulation (EC) 1760/2000 (for bovines) and Article 3 of Regulation (EC) 21/2004 (for small ruminants) both require that: *"The Member States and the Commission shall take the measures necessary to ensure access to these data for all parties concerned, including consumer organisations having an interest which are recognised by the Member State, provided that the data confidentiality and protection prescribed by national law are ensured."* While a database is also required for porcine holdings, there is no specific requirement for providing access to all parties concerned.

Fitness for purpose: the legislation prescribes only two very basic requirements for the functionalities of the databases – both of these are set out in point C (3) to Article 14 of Council Directive 64/432/EEC. Point C (3) of this article requires that: *"The database must be able to supply the following particulars at any time:*

- *the identification number of all animals of the bovine species present on a holding, or in the case of groups of animals of the porcine species, the registration number of the holding of origin or herd of origin and the number of the health certificate where applicable; and*
- *a list of all changes of holding for each animal of the bovine species starting from the holding of birth, or the holding of importation in the case of animals imported from third countries; and for groups of pigs the registration number of the last holding or last herd and for imported animals from third countries the holding of importation."*

These requirements only apply to bovine and porcine species – for small ruminants there is no such explicit requirement.

Usability: legislation does not prescribe anything about usability. It is up to the Member States to decide the level of support and efficiency provided by the IRS for each user group.

Findings

5.2.1 Stakeholders' access to data

19. The Agricultural Datacentre's website (https://www ldc.gov.lv/en/animal_database/) provides detailed information about the identification and registration systems in a transparent manner.
20. The same web-site allows any person to find the location of a holding by entering either a holding, herd or animal identification code. The user interface offers a visual map, exact coordinates and information on possible movement restrictions.
21. Stakeholders interviewed during the audit were generally content with access to the system and with the information provided by the Competent Authority.

5.2.2 *Fitness for purpose*

22. The audit team reviewed the interfaces provided to both pig and bovine farmers. Those interfaces offer the functions needed (and required by the legislation) and farmers interviewed reported that they were both satisfied and proficient in using them.
23. Similarly, interfaces seen at the central level and regional level (slaughterhouse) were offering official control staff the services needed in their daily routines.
24. In addition to the animal and holding-specific data in the system, official control staff also have access to all inspection reports related to a holding.
25. Interfaces provided for the industry (traders and slaughterhouses) are equally fit for purpose – according to the feedback from interviews and observations by the audit team.
26. In case of a disease outbreak, the FVS sends a formal request to the Agricultural Datacentre to establish movement restrictions within a specified geographical zone. The Datacentre will then run a Perl-script, which produces a list of all holdings within the zone and send it back to the FVS. According to the officials, this whole process takes about 1-2 hours and is fit for purpose as seen during recent outbreaks.
27. The database is able to plot the movements of an individual bovine animal on the map. Representatives of the datacentre explained that – pending the availability of resources – they plan to develop more Geographical Information System (GIS) functionalities e.g. providing neighbourhood/adjacency information and visualising holdings within a control zone.

5.2.3 *Usability*

28. User Interfaces for veterinary services are simple, clear and provide the necessary services in a user-friendly manner.
29. In addition, farmers and traders interviewed reported that they were very familiar and satisfied with their user interfaces. Staff from an assembly centre expressed satisfaction with the level of service provided when passports need to be issued for calves. The whole process from a request to delivery of passports takes only 2-3 hours.
30. The database is available 99.4% of the time – the downtime has been due to issues with the internet service provider. With two separate datacentres – both with backup systems for data, connecting lines and power – the system in itself has a high availability.
31. Help-desk is available for users 07h00-22h00, five days a week.

Conclusions on user interfaces

32. The Competent Authority provides to stakeholders access to data through interfaces, which are tailored to the specific needs of each stakeholder. Stakeholders' level of satisfaction is relatively high, supporting the audit team's assessment of the general fitness for purpose of user interfaces (for the three scenarios listed under the audit objectives) as well as sufficient level of access provided to all parties concerned.
33. For animal health purposes, the IRS provide services beyond the minimum legal requirements – delivering what is expected from these systems. Good quality of data, good level of access, fitness for purpose and high usability together provide a good level of confidence that the systems are effective in delivering results in all three use-case-scenarios: disease outbreaks, eradication programmes and certification.

5.3 MONITORING AND REVIEW

Compliance with minimum legal requirements requires significant investments but does not necessarily guarantee efficient and effective functionalities for the various use-cases. In order to bring the systems up to a level where users get real benefits and return for investment, more than minimum compliance is needed. Review and continuous improvement are the mechanisms, which ensure that users receive a good quality of service, and that the system continues to deliver efficiently and effectively what is expected from it.

Legal requirements, Commission Guidelines, and Best Practices

For the purposes of this pilot audit, four elements of monitoring and review were assessed:

- Monitoring of control results for:
 - FBO compliance levels, types of non-compliance and trends;
 - Verifying effectiveness of controls and further development;
- Analysis and the use of existing data for various purposes; and
- Internal and external audits or other evaluations.

Monitoring of control results: Commission Decision 2008/654/EC sets out guidelines to assist Member States in preparing the annual report on the single integrated multiannual control plan (hereafter "the Guidelines"). Point 9.2.2 of the Annex to these Guidelines promotes that control data be analysed, patterns and trends identified and root causes for non-compliance described, as appropriate.

Article 4.2 of Regulation (EC) 882/2004 requires that: *"The Competent Authorities shall ensure the effectiveness and appropriateness official controls on live animals..."* Article 8.3 of the same Regulation requires Competent Authorities to *"have procedures in place to verify the effectiveness of official controls that they carry out..."* Monitoring of control results is one way of addressing the latter requirement – other means do exist but they fall outside the scope of this pilot audit.

There is no explicit legal requirement in the specific IRS legislation to monitor, review and improve the systems. Equally, *analysis of existing data for various purposes* is not a legal requirement – this pilot audit attempted to harvest good/best practice in this area, where possible.

Internal and external audits or other evaluations: Article 4.6 of Regulation (EC) 882/2004 requires that Competent Authorities "...carry out internal audits or have external audits carried out, and shall take appropriate measures in the light of their results..."

Findings

5.3.1 Monitoring of trends and patterns in non-compliance

34. The Competent Authority compiles control results annually and delivers them to the Commission as required. Types and frequencies of non-compliances are reported as per legal requirements.
35. The Competent Authority did not present evidence of the analytical process necessary to implement the guidance on analysis of non-compliance set out in section 9.2.2 of the Annex to the Guidelines, for example:
 - Occurrence of non-compliance – broken down by sectors, time, regions etc.;
 - Nature of the risk arising from non-compliance(s) – i.e. what are the potential consequences of the observed level of non-compliance; and
 - Root cause(s) of non-compliance – e.g. awareness, competences, costs, resources, lack of dissuasive sanctions/incentives etc.
36. Recent outbreaks of African Swine Fever (ASF) have generated large amounts of data about compliance with requirements e.g. numbers of unregistered holdings, identification of animals etc. This data have not yet been utilised for further analysis.

5.3.2 Data analysis

37. The audit team could not find evidence of a systematic process to harvest additional useful information from the large pool of data held in the identification and registration systems. There is no legal requirement to have such process in place, but for the purposes of identifying and sharing good/best practice, the audit team explored to what extent this happens.
38. At the time of the audit there were no specific quality or performance indicators in use.

5.3.3 Audits or other evaluations

39. The European Commission approved the bovine database as fully operational in 2010.
40. DG AGRI carries out regular audits on the Member States' official controls on animal identification – last audit in Latvia was in May 2015. That audit identified weaknesses in certain aspects of official controls and notifications to the database. The DG AGRI audit

team considered those weaknesses as significant, according to cross-compliance criteria. However, this audit team considers that they would have a significant effect on only one of the use-case-scenarios within the scope of this pilot audit, i.e. certification for intra-EU trade.

41. The International Committee for Animal Recording (ICAR) has certified the Latvian database (bovines) as compliant with the ICAR standard. The initial certification was in 2009, with re-certification in 2013. Although this standard is not quite as detailed and prescriptive as EU requirements, the certification demonstrates a certain degree of confidence in the system.
42. The unit for control systems and financial audits from the Ministry of Agriculture carries out regular audits on the official controls of the FVS.
43. LATAK audits the FVS's control system, including on-farm controls. These audits take place approximately every 15 months in order to maintain the ISO 17020 accreditation.
44. The internal audit unit of FVS carried out an audit in 2013, as a response to the horsemeat scandal. The outcome of this audit was favourable.
45. Last year alone, the system for traceability of pigs was tested in practice during a total of 32 ASF outbreaks.
46. Similarly, the sudden appearance, in 2012, of seropositive animals for bluetongue tested the system for bovines in practice.
47. Simulation exercises under the framework of contingency planning for animal disease outbreaks are organised regularly, but they do not include any traceability exercises or challenge the system in this respect.
48. According to the Competent Authority, information generated by outbreaks or simulation exercises are not being systematically analysed. Again, this is not a legal obligation but rather an opportunity to learn from experience and further develop the IRS. This aspect was included in the scope of the audit purely for harvesting good/best practice, when appropriate.

Conclusions on monitoring and review

49. The IRS is under regular external review and there is evidence of gradual improvements. Numerous outbreaks have provided an opportunity to test the systems in practice and verify their effectiveness.
50. The number and frequency of external evaluations on the IRS is well beyond the minimum EU requirements and provides a good level of assurances as to the quality of the identification and registration systems.
51. As opposed to external review and evaluation, the internal capacity to analyse data generated by the systems is not particularly strong. This is a missed opportunity to complement external reviews with the insight provided by internal evaluation.

6 OVERALL CONCLUSIONS

52. Overall, the audit team concludes that the animal identification and registration systems in Latvia deliver the basic animal health functionalities expected from these systems. Quality of data is good, access and usability are good, user interfaces are fit for purpose and regular improvement of the systems is evident from the information collected during the audit.
53. The audit team concluded that the use of derogations for legal requirements do not negatively affect animal traceability in Latvia.
54. Monitoring and review of the systems relies mainly on external evaluations, which have been relatively frequent. Internal analytical capacity and systematic review for the purpose of continuous improvement are areas with an opportunity for further improvement.

7 CLOSING MEETING

A closing meeting was held on 20 November 2015 with the central competent authority. At this meeting, the audit team presented the main findings and preliminary conclusions of the audit. The Competent Authority did not express any disagreement with the preliminary conclusions at the closing meeting.

8 RECOMMENDATIONS

The report makes no recommendations to the Latvian Competent Authorities.

ANNEX 1 – LEGAL REFERENCES

Legal Reference	Official Journal	Title
Reg. 882/2004	OJ L 165, 30.4.2004, p. 1, Corrected and re-published in OJ L 191, 28.5.2004, p. 1	Regulation (EC) No 882/2004 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 29 April 2004 on official controls performed to ensure the verification of compliance with feed and food law, animal health and animal welfare rules
Reg. 1760/2000	OJ L 204, 11.8.2000, p. 1-10	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
Reg. 911/2004	OJ L 163, 30.4.2004, p. 65-70	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
Reg. 1082/2003	OJ L 156, 25.6.2003, p. 9-12	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
Reg. 494/98	OJ L 60, 28.2.1998, p. 78-79	Commission Regulation (EC) No 494/98 of 27 February 1998 laying down detailed rules for the implementation of Council Regulation (EC) No 820/97 as regards the application of minimum administrative sanctions in the framework of the system for the identification and registration of bovine animals
Reg. 21/2004	OJ L 5, 9.1.2004, p. 8-17	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

Dec. 2006/968/EC	OJ L 401, 30.12.2006, p. 41-45	2006/968/EC: Commission Decision of 15 December 2006 implementing Council Regulation (EC) No 21/2004 as regards guidelines and procedures for the electronic identification of ovine and caprine animals
Reg. 1505/2006	OJ L 280, 12.10.2006, p. 3-6	Commission Regulation (EC) No 1505/2006 of 11 October 2006 implementing Council Regulation (EC) No 21/2004 as regards the minimum level of checks to be carried out in relation to the identification and registration of ovine and caprine animals
Dir. 2008/71/EC	OJ L 213, 8.8.2008, p. 31-36	Council Directive 2008/71/EC of 15 July 2008 on the identification and registration of pigs (Codified version)
Dec. 2000/678/EC	OJ L 281, 7.11.2000, p. 16-17	2000/678/EC: Commission Decision 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
Reg. 882/2004 - Article 45 (MS)	OJ L 165, 30.4.2004, p. 1, Corrected and re-published in OJ L 191, 28.5.2004, p. 1	Regulation (EC) No 882/2004 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 29 April 2004 on official controls performed to ensure the verification of compliance with feed and food law, animal health and animal welfare rules
Dir. 64/432/EEC	OJ 121, 29.7.1964, p. 1977-2012	Council Directive 64/432/EEC of 26 June 1964 on animal health problems affecting intra-Community trade in bovine animals and swine