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FINAL REPORT OF A MISSION CARRIED OUT IN
HUNGARY
FROM 6 TO 10 SEPTEMBER 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



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ABBREVIATIONS & SPECIAL TERMS USED IN THE REPORT

CA	Competent Authority
CCA	Central Competent Authority
CP	Contingency Plan
CSF	Classical Swine Fever
EC	European Commission
EU	European Union
FMD	Food and Mouth Disease
FSG	Food Safety Group
FVO	Food and Veterinary Office
ICT	Intradermal comparative test
OEVI	National Food Investigation Institute
OV	Official Veterinarian
SIT	Single Intradermal Test
TAIEX	Technical Assistance Information Exchange Office

1. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Central Competent Authority (CCA) has set up a central Food Safety Group (FSG), with the expertise to evaluate food establishments and audit the work of the Official Veterinarians (OVs). Its work appears to be having a positive effect.

The CA checked food establishments monthly before 1 May 2004. The official updated list can be found on the OEVI (National Food Investigation Institute) official website (www.oevi.hu). The FVO team found evidence that some establishments were approved with deficiencies and that some of the assessments performed were not correct. Before the mission, the FSG inspected the establishments in the two counties visited and corrected some of the errors made by the CA.

Training on EU rules for milk establishments and HACCP has been organised for OVs working in the field.

At the establishments visited, the mission team noted certain minor shortcomings in relation to EU requirements as regard structure, layout and equipment. No deficiencies in the eligibility of raw materials were found, although in one establishment the official control was insufficient in this respect.

The situation regarding own-checks and their official supervision differs in different establishments, but it was not generally satisfactory.

Milk and meat products are not being correctly marked with the health mark before placing on the market.

The frequency of inspections in food establishments is set by the county office and is based on risk analysis, following instructions from the CCA. There is a permanent presence of an OV in slaughterhouses but there is not a daily visit to cutting plants by an OV. For food establishments there are also 4 visits per year from the County station and 2 (one for cold stores) from the central level.

Central databases have been established for cattle, sheep and pigs, but the official services do not have direct access to the one for sheep. The responsible bodies were performing inspections on animal identification, holding registration and animal movements. The CCA entrusts that the current system of checks on animal movements will correct delays in notifications of birth and movements from the farmers to the database.

The national legislation for identification and registration of goats is still under preparation.

In relation to tuberculin testing and follow-up measures, the shortcomings observed concerning the rules in place, as well as the lack of uniformity, undermine the reliability of the data presented by the CCA in relation to the incidence and prevalence of the disease.

Shortcomings were also noted regarding the testing regime applied for bovine Brucellosis and the issuing of health certificates for intra-community trade of sheep.

The Contingency Plans (CPs) for FMD and CSF were not up-dated in the counties and their level of implementation was low in the regions visited. The CPs for some epizootic diseases were not available.

2. INTRODUCTION

The mission took place in Hungary from 6 to 10 September 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 a representative from the Central Competent Authority (CCA), the Hungarian Ministry of Agriculture and Regional Development.

An opening meeting was held on 6 September 2004 in Budapest 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 objective of the mission was 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:
(some of the establishments visited had more than one activity)

COMPETENT AUTHORITY VISITS			Comments
Competent authority	Central	✓	At the opening and closing meetings
	Regional	2	2 County stations
	Local	✓	At the establishments and farms

LIVE ANIMAL CONTROL SITES		Comments
Farms	3	2 bovine farms, 1 sheep farm

ESTABLISHMENTS		Comments
Milk	1	1 Dairy plant medium capacity
Meat	4	Activities: 1 slaughterhouse, 2 cutting plants, 1 cold store, 2 meat products plants

4. BACKGROUND

This mission was the first FVO mission concerning the upgrading of certain classes of food processing establishments and animal health controls since accession of Hungary 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.

5. MAIN FINDINGS

5.1. Competent authority performance

Conclusion

The structure of the CCA remains unchanged. A central auditing and inspection group with the necessary expertise to evaluate food establishments and their official supervision has been organised and its work is effective.

Findings

The Hungarian animal health and food control authorities are under the Animal Health and Food Control Department of the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development.

The County Animal Health and Food Control Offices are responsible for the District Veterinary Offices, Local Food Hygiene Offices, County Laboratories and Border Inspection Posts (the latter are also under direct command of the CCA).

The District Veterinary Offices control the performance of the OV's and private practitioners authorised to carry out official tasks.

To provide the necessary expertise to supervise the upgrading of the establishments, the CCA set up the Food Safety Group (FSG) in July 2004. The FSG inspects establishments in the whole country and audits the work of OV's, issuing reports which can be addressed to either the OV, the Director of the County station or the Chief Veterinary Officer. Its members meet at least once a month and a summary of their findings, as well as technical advice, is sent to the different services of the Ministry of Agriculture.

In the two counties visited, the FSG had visited the food establishments during the summer 2004 and rectified some mistakes made by the CA in relation to their approvals. Some establishments were restricted in their capacity or activities and some were suspended. In the milk establishment visited, the mission team observed evidence of its actions correcting the performance of the OV.

Workshops on practical implementation of HACCP and on EU milk legislation have been organised with TAIEX. A training programme covering these issues was in place for the OVAs.

5.2. Establishments upgrading and approval

Conclusion

The CA approved some non-compliant establishments for intra-community trade. However, when the establishments were visited afterwards by the FSG, the mistakes were rectified.

Downgrading of establishment is done when major deficiencies or large number of minor deficiencies are found during inspections.

Findings

In order to draw up the list of approved establishments approved for intra-community trade, the CA conducted monthly inspections of food establishments before 1 May 2004. The definitive list was placed on the OEVI website (www.oevi.hu) and is updated frequently.

The CCA stated that establishments non-compliant at 1 May 2004 were suspended. The process to withdraw the licences has started, but it has not finished because it is long and complex, especially because some establishments have appealed against the decision. The CA was not providing veterinary inspection to suspended establishments. The CAs of counties visited inspected the recently suspended establishments to control the effectiveness of the suspension.

In Heves County, one establishment visited (slaughterhouse with meat products production) has been approved for intracommunity trade on 5 May 2004 without fulfilling the conditions of Annex I of Council Directive 64/433/EEC (for example, the presence of hand-operable taps in changing rooms/toilets and pens for sick or suspect animals without separate drainage facilities). The situation was corrected (changing the approval to national market only and restricting its activities) on 24 August 2004 following an inspection by the FSG, and effectively implemented on 5 September 2004.

It is a common procedure to downgrade high capacity establishments to low capacity when a major deficiency or a large number of minor deficiencies are found. The mission team expressed its concern about the necessity for strong official control to make the establishments comply with the low capacity limits in production.

In Szabolcs–Szatmár-Bereg County, the CA approved one milk plant with significant deficiencies (for example, lack of a safety system preventing the mixture of heat-treated milk with incompletely heated milk, damaged floor and uneven surface under the equipment) based on its positive trend of upgrading. The plant was suspended on 26 August 2004 after the inspection by the FSG.

The County Stations inspected the establishments covered by a transitional period (known in the country as “derogated establishments”) once a month, to monitor the upgrading plans. There is a major inspection, followed by a report, scheduled quarterly. Some establishments have been taken off the list due to long delays in the upgrading or because they have already been approved. On 31 August 2004, there were 17 milk establishments and 30 red meat establishments in the list of establishments benefiting from a transitional period.

5.3. Holding registration, animal identification and movement controls

Conclusions

The systems in force for animal identification, farm registration and animal movements of cattle, pigs and sheep, follow the basic principles of the relevant EU legislation.

There are central databases for cattle, sheep and pigs. The official services have no direct access to the sheep database.

The system in place to enforce the national legislation with regard to the periods to notify movements or births of cattle to the database is only based on the block of movements.

The national legislation on identification and registration of goats is still under preparation.

The procedure in place to issue the health certificate for intra-community trade of sheep was not correct.

Findings

There are systems in place for animal identification, farm registration and animal movement for cattle, pigs and sheep that follow the basic principles contained in the relevant EU legislation. However legislation for goats is still under preparation. For this purpose, the CCA decided not to transpose Council Directive 92/102/EEC, concerning goats, and apply instead Council Regulation (EC) 21/2004.

Relevant information is registered in databases under the responsibility of official bodies (for cattle and pigs) and the Sheep Farmer Association (for sheep). Information contained in the databases for cattle and pigs is directly accessible to the veterinary services at central and county levels, while in the case of sheep, information is received once a year and each time a farm is deleted or added to the databases.

The responsible services are currently carrying out inspections in holdings targeting animal identification, farm registration and movements.

Officers from the regional services carry out on-the-spot inspections for cattle identification. The officers involved received training at central or county level before starting their tasks. The list of farms to be inspected is selected by the CCA using risk-based criteria and contains 10% of the registered farms. County services are free to conduct more inspections than

the minimum required by the CCA. Sanctions, such as restriction of movements and destruction of animals, are applied when non-conformities in animal identification are detected. When delays in the notification of births or in the movement of animals are detected in the database or during on-the-spot inspections and when non-conformities in the data of the farm register are found, no specific action is taken. The CCA informed that the delay in notifications was one of the key elements of the risk analysis to determine the list of farms to be inspected.

During the visit to the sheep farm, the mission team was informed that, in a recent movement of animals to Greece, the issuing of the health certificate was performed by one veterinarian without inspecting the animals and having no evidence that the animals were inspected by another veterinarian in the previous 24 hours, which is not in compliance with the requirements of Annex E of Council Directive 91/68/EC

5.4. Animal health controls

Conclusions

The reliability of the data provided and used by the CCA to establish the incidence and prevalence of bovine tuberculosis is jeopardised by the lack of uniformity in the testing regime and the lack of specific instructions for the epidemiological investigations, inspection and sampling of positive reactors at slaughterhouses and in the use of gamma-interferon assay.

The testing regime in place for bovine brucellosis is the one foreseen in the legislation for officially free countries although that recognition has not yet been granted to Hungary by an EU decision.

The CPs available at county level for FMD and CSF were not up-dated. Apart from Bluetongue, CPs for other exotic diseases as required by EU legislation have not been drawn up. The level of implementation for CPs is low due to the absence of instructions from the CCA.

The fox vaccination programme has been extended to the whole country.

Findings

Tuberculosis and Brucellosis

The CCA has applied for officially free status for bovine brucellosis, bovine tuberculosis and *Brucella mellitensis* in sheep and goats. At the time of the mission the country was recognised as officially free for *Brucella mellitensis* by Commission Decision 2004/320/EEC.

Annual tuberculin testing is carried out on all bovine animals over 6 weeks of age. Serological sampling for *Brucella mellitensis* in sheep and goats is carried out as for officially free countries. However, for Bovine brucellosis the animals are tested every three years, which assumes a health status not yet recognised.

The results of the laboratory tests (histopathological and bacteriological) carried out for the detection of bovine tuberculosis during 2002 and 2003 are:

Type of information	YEAR	
	2002	2003
<i>N° herds tested</i>	86	81
<i>N° samples for laboratory investigations</i>	316	367
<i>N° samples (histopathology +)</i>	2	39
<i>N° of samples (M.bovis isolated)</i>	4	36
<i>N° herds (M.bovis isolated)</i>	3	1

In Heves County, the tuberculin-testing regime in place consisted of a single intra-tuberculin test (SIT) in all cattle over the age of 6 weeks followed by a comparative test (CIT) 42 days later, in the case of a positive or inconclusive reaction. Animals showing a positive reaction to the CIT are retested again 42 days later by the CIT. After a positive reaction, it is up to the DVO to decide to slaughter the animal or to keep testing by CIT until a final decision to slaughter is taken.

In Szabolcs–Szatmár-Bereg County, the tuberculin-testing regime was different. All bovines over 6 months were tested by SIT, and retested by SIT (42 days later) in the case of a positive or inconclusive reaction. After a second positive reaction to SIT, the animals were retested by CIT and slaughtered in the case of a positive reaction or retested by CIT in the case of an inconclusive reaction. If the reaction to this second CIT is other than negative, the animal should be slaughtered.

In the file of one herd with a substantial number of positive reactors to the SIT, several reactions between 2 and 4 mm were classified as negative instead of inconclusive as set in Council Directive 64/432/EEC, and animals were not retested.

In both counties, no instructions were available in relation to the testing regime for bovine tuberculosis, follow up measures to be implemented or inspection and sampling criteria at slaughterhouses for reactor animals. Different CAs have different interpretations of the relevant national legislation.

The investigations in case of positive reactions to CIT were decided by the veterinarian in charge without any guidelines from the CCA and the result of the gamma interferon tests performed are not used as a tool to enable detection of the maximum number of infected and diseased animals in a herd.

However the CCA informed the mission team during the final meeting that a questionnaire was sent to all regions requesting information about the rules

in place with a deadline of 15 September 2004. An expert will evaluate the information and make recommendations to the CCA. The CCA intends to issue instructions by the first quarter of 2005.

The representatives of the National Veterinary Institute of Budapest explained that the complement fixation test is used for *Brucella melitensis*. They also stated that a Government Decision was issued on 30 August 2004 to unify the three veterinary institutes of the country. Following a Ministerial Decree that is to be issued, the three institutes will apply for a joint accreditation and ring tests will be organised.

Other diseases

An eradication programme approved by Commission services is currently in place for 2004 for Aujeszky's Disease, following eradication measures which have been put in place in 2003.

Eradication measures are in place for Infectious Bovine Rhinotracheitis and an eradication plan to be implemented in 2005 has been submitted for approval to the Commission.

Vaccination of foxes against rabies has been carried out in the western part of the country for several years and it has been extended to the whole country on April 2004.

A considerable number of samples are tested virologically each year for CSF from hunted or dead wild boars.

There is annual serological surveillance for CSF in domestic pigs, FMD, Bluetongue and Swine Vesicular Disease in accordance with instructions set up by the CA.

Contingency Plans

The CPs for CSF and FMD were available in both regions visited, but they were not updated with the last version approved by Commission Decision 2004/431/EC and 2004/435/EC. Their level of implementation was based on the availability of the plans, some restricted training of the veterinarian staff, the set-up of regional CPs based on the national plans and specific characteristics of the counties. However in one of the regions visited it was noted that the regional CP was not detailed enough in terms of the manual of operations and was not available in some slaughterhouses. Moreover, no instructions were found from the CCA in relation to the tasks to be performed in order to implement the CP.

Vehicles for transporting animals were washed but not disinfected at the slaughterhouse visited.

Of the remaining CPs requested by Council Directives 92/119/EEC and 2002/60/EC only the CP for Bluetongue was available.

5.5. Food safety controls

5.5.1. Food processing establishments

Conclusions

The establishments visited largely complied with EU standards in relation to structure, layout and equipment.

The eligibility of raw materials was clear for the OVs controlling the establishments and no problems were detected in relation to the origin of raw materials used. However, the official control on this issue was insufficient.

Findings

Structure, layout and equipment

During the visits to the establishments, the mission team noted only some minor shortcomings in structure and layout.

At the pig slaughterhouse visited, the changing rooms for the staff were situated in a different building.

In the two meat products plants visited, some minor shortcomings in relation to the maintenance of the facilities were noted. For example, in some areas, the washable coating on walls was peeling, small areas of flooring were damaged, some anti-insect electrical devices did not work and some rubber joints at the doors were damaged.

When a cross flow was found, the HACCP plan of the establishment in each case had a time separation to avoid risks.

The mission team visited a cutting plant approved to cut beef, pork and poultry, but only poultry had been processed since the approval in October 2003. In relation to the equipment, there were neither adequate containers for keeping meat not intended for human consumption nor meat-cutting instruments as foreseen in Annex I of Council Directive 64/433/EEC, only knives used to cut poultry. It was not clear if any notification to the official services and further approval was needed to start processing red meat.

Eligibility of raw material

According to the documentation and to what was seen, the EU-approved establishments visited received raw materials only from eligible sources, and the OVs met knew the restrictions applying to the exchange of products between low and high capacity establishments and for those under the transitional period. However, there was a considerable quantity of expired raw material (frozen meat) in one establishment visited, and this had not been noted by the OV during his daily routine or during the previous monthly inspection which had taken place one week before.

The establishments benefiting from a transitional period must trade their products on the national market; they are not allowed to export to third countries.

The dairy plant visited received milk only from its own adjacent cattle farm and the analysis of raw milk showed compliance with annex A, chapter IV of Council Directive 92/46/EEC.

Operational hygiene and own checks

The operational hygiene largely met EU requirements in the slaughterhouse visited, where the speed of the line was quite slow due to the downgrading to low capacity imposed on the establishment the day before the visit. In the cutting room, condensation from the ceiling was leaking on to the meat, and different areas with condensation were observed in the meat processing area.

At one cutting plant, the meat was placed directly on to crates that were sometimes very wet. In the meat processing area, they were working on three shifts with cleaning between them, but there was dirt from the preceding shift in some areas of the filling room. Some crates with exposed meat were covered with cardboard carton material in the freezer.

All the establishments visited had a HACCP plan document.

The slaughterhouse visited did not conduct regular microbiological tests as laid down in Commission Decision 2001/471/EC. The County station was taking one microbiological sample per month in that establishment.

One cutting plant was performing microbiological sampling regularly, but there was no sampling programme established on paper and, based on the explanation received, it was difficult to say if it followed the criteria established in Community legislation.

The milk plant visited had finished for the day. The facilities and equipment were kept clean and well maintained. The milk received was not cooled on arrival and according to the documentation it was processed within three hours of acceptance and the acidity was checked before its use. Microbiological checks on equipment and products were performed regularly.

5.5.2. Competent Authority supervision

Conclusions

No daily supervision for cutting plants has been set.

Health marking of products of animal origin is not in accordance with EU legislation.

There is no evidence of official supervision of the HACCP plans and microbiological checks at the meat establishments.

Findings

At the slaughterhouses, there is a permanent presence of an OV. For the other food establishments, the counties establish the frequency of inspections by OV based on risk analysis, following instruction from the CCA.

In addition, the county station inspects the establishments (slaughterhouses, cutting plants, meat processing plants, cold stores and dairies) quarterly, and currently there are two inspections a year from the CCA (except cold stores, which receive only one).

In the slaughterhouse visited, the ante-mortem register was incomplete and no observation was recorded in the last three months (the establishment was slaughtering approximately 2000 pigs/month). The post-mortem inspection of pigs was carried out in compliance with EU requirements, but the records seen did not have any findings recorded. The procedure for trichina testing was not checked in depth during the mission, but samples were taken correctly and records were kept. The health mark was stamped on the carcasses, but not on the livers dispatched. The CA explained that the health mark was applied only on the documentation accompanying the offal. The meat products produced in the same establishment (all after 1 May 2004) were not marked with any health mark, although some products had the official number of the establishment printed on the wrapping. This made it difficult or impossible, even for the official in charge of the control, to distinguish which ones could go to the EU market and which had to be sold on the national market, (the establishment was downgraded from high capacity, approved for intracommunity trade, to no-industrial capacity, approved only for the national market, one day before the visit).

The other meat product plant visited, which was an EU-approved establishment before 1 May 2004, was using the stock of pre-printed wrapping and packed material for all their products.

No evidence of supervision of HACCP plans or microbiological tests was available at the meat establishments visited. When asked about the critical limits for one critical control point, the OV in charge in one meat plant did not know them or how to find out about them.

The dairy plant visited was not applying any health mark to its products. The derogations granted to the plant (processing less than 2 millions litres per year) were available in writing. Evidence of official checks on microbiological testing and HACCP control was available. Official control of the raw milk and products was also conducted.

6. CLOSING MEETING

A closing meeting was held on 10 September 2004 with the CCA. 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.

7. RECOMMENDATIONS TO THE COMPETENT AUTHORITIES OF HUNGARY

- 7.1. To ensure that all approved food establishments comply with the corresponding EU legislation.
- 7.2. To ensure that animal products intended for human consumption are correctly health-marked.
- 7.3. To strengthen the official control on food establishments, fulfilling the requirements of Council Directive 64/433/EEC for the presence of the OV in cutting plants and stepping up the control on health marking of products, eligibility of raw material and on the establishments' own checks and HACCP plans.
- 7.4. To ensure that corrective actions concerning inspections of cattle identification and registration, including non-conformities in relation to delays in notifications of births and movements, are taken.
- 7.5. To ensure that the official services have direct access to the sheep database.
- 7.6. To issue instructions concerning the testing regime and follow-up for bovine tuberculosis as a matter of urgency.
- 7.7. To implement the correct testing regime for bovine brucellosis.
- 7.8. To update the CP for FMD and CSF at county level and establish CPs for the remaining epizootic diseases. To issue instructions on the tasks to implement the plans and ensure that vehicles transporting animals are disinfected.
- 7.9. To ensure that the issuing of health certificates for intra-community trade of sheep is in accordance with the conditions laid down in Council Directive 91/68/EEC, as amended.

8. ADDENDUM

The Hungarian CA, by means of an e-mail received from the Ministry of Agriculture and Regional Development on 15.12.2004, offered some comments that have been largely incorporated into the final report. They also provided an initial reaction to certain conclusions and an action plan to address the recommendations in the report.

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

European legislation	OJ	Title
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
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 β -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

European legislation	OJ	Title
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
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

European legislation	OJ	Title
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
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 Hungary		