

EN

Inventory of the Reports on Food Chain Information
sent by Member States
in accordance with Article 8 of Regulation (EC) No 2076/2005
until 27 February 2008

Working group on hygiene measures

6 March 2008

Summary of the reports received by the Commission
(+date when the report was received)

Member State	Report for 2006	Report for 2007	Report for 2008
AT	3.4. 2007		
BE	26.3. 2007	8.1. 2008	
BG	28.5. 2007		
CY	21.5. 2007		
CZ	9.5. 2007		
DK	(7.1. 2008)?	7.1. 2008	
EE	15.11. 2007		
FI	27.2. 2007		
FR			
DE			
EL			
HU	27.11. 2007	27.11. 2007	
IE	16.11. 2007		
IT	13.12. 2007		
LV	(7.1. 2008)?	(7.1. 2008)?	
LT	21.11. 2007		
LU	7.5. 2007		
MT			
NL	10.11. 2007	10.11. 2007	
PL			
PT			
RO		22.1. 2008	
SK	7.5. 2007		
SI	10.7. 2007		
ES			
SE	27.4. 2007		12.2. 2008
UK			

Content of the reports received from Member States

Austria

Hygienepaket - Informationen zur Lebensmittelkette

Österreich wendet die Übergangsregelung betreffend Informationen zur Lebensmittelkette gemäß Artikel 8 der VO(EG) Nr. 2076/2005 nicht an. Es werden daher auch keine jährlichen Fortschrittsberichte erstellt. Betreffend Informationen zur Lebensmittelkette werden im Anhang befindliche mehrsprachige Dokumente übermittelt, die bei Transporten von Schlachttieren von Österreich nach Slowenien und umgekehrt bzw. bei Transporten von Schlachttieren von Österreich in die Tschechische Republik und umgekehrt bereits in Verwendung sind. Sie wurden auch allen anderen Nachbarländern Österreichs übermittelt und könnten als Grundlage für Musterdokumente seitens der Kommission in Betracht gezogen werden.

In diesem Zusammenhang wird um Erläuterung hinsichtlich der Anforderungen beim innergemeinschaftlichen Verbringen von Schlachttieren zwischen Mitgliedsstaaten ersucht, wenn nur der Absenderstaat die Übergangsregelung in Anspruch nimmt, der Empfängerstaat aber bereits die Informationen verlangt. Weiter werden im Anhang zwei Dokumente für den Rückfluss von Informationen zum Herkunftsbetrieb gemäß Anhang I Abschnitt II Kapitel I der Verordnung (EG) Nr. 854/2004 betreffend Rotfleisch und Geflügelfleisch übermittelt. Die 2 Codierung wurde für die Punkte 2, 3 und 4 des Musterdokumentes der Anlage zu Anhang I der Verordnung (EG) Nr. 2074/2005 ausgearbeitet. Die Codierung wird in dieser Form in Österreich durchgeführt und wird Teil der Datenbank, die für die Erfassung der Ergebnisse der Schlachttier- und Fleischuntersuchung erstellt wird.

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ERKLÄRUNG ÜBER DIE ERNÄHRUNGSSICHERHEIT VON DEN ZUR SCHLACHTUNG BESTIMMTEN TIEREN

(Nahrungskettenauskunft)

DECLARATION ON FOOD SAFETY OF ANIMALS INTENDED FOR SLAUGHTER

(Information on food and feed chain)

1. Tierhalter/ Animal owner: _____, KMD-MID: _____,
Anschrift/ Address: _____,
Postleitzahl/ Post Code: _____ Postamtsname/ Post Office _____,
Telefonnummer/ Phone No: _____,
ID-Nr. der Tiere (eine längere Liste kann als Anlage beigefügt werden)/ Animal ID (In case
of a larger number of animals, a list of animal IDs may be annexed
hereto): _____,

2. Die zur Schlachtung bestimmten Tiere stammen vom Betrieb ab, der als amtlich frei von den folgenden Krankheiten anerkannt worden ist/ Animals intended for slaughter are originating from a holding that is officially free from the following diseases:

Tuberkulose/ Tuberculosis Brucellose/ Brucellosis Enzootische Rinderleukose/
Enzootic Bovine Leukosis

es stehen mir keine Daten zur Verfügung (das gilt für alle Tierarten, ausgenommen Rinder)/

No data available (applies to all animal species, excluding bovine animals)

Sonstiges/

Other: _____

3. Ich erkläre hiermit, dass:/ I hereby declare that:

den zur Schlachtung bestimmten Tieren keine Arzneimittel oder andere Substanzen enthaltenden Futtermittel-Zusatzstoffe verabreicht worden sind, die die Genusstauglichkeit des Fleisches und der Organe beeinträchtigen könnten;/ Animals intended for slaughter have not been fed any feed that would include additives containing medicinal products or any other substances affecting the health suitability of the meat and organs;

ich an den zur Schlachtung bestimmten Tieren keine Krankheitssymptome bemerkt habe, die die Genusstauglichkeit des Fleisches beeinträchtigen könnten;/ Animals intended for slaughter have not been showing any symptoms of disease that would affect the health suitability of the meat;

für die zur Schlachtung bestimmten Tiere keine Wartezeit erfordert wird;/ No withdrawal period applies to animals intended for slaughter;

den zur Schlachtung bestimmten Tieren keine verbotenen Substanzen verabreicht worden sind (die verbotenen hormonalen Substanzen, Substanzen in der Anlage IV zur Verordnung (EG) Nr. 2377/90 des Rates)./No forbidden substances have been applied to the animals intended for slaughter (forbidden hormonal substances, substances according to Annex IV of Regulation (EC) 2377/90);

4. die zur Schlachtung bestimmten Tiere in den letzten 7 Tagen behandelt worden sind:/ Animals intended for slaughter have been treated within the past 7 days

am/on _____, mit dem Präparat:/ by the preparation: _____

mit einer Wartezeit von/ with the withdrawal period of _____, (oder Fotokopie des Therapietagebuches)/ (or a photocopy of the clinic logbook)

5. an den zur Schlachtung bestimmten Tieren in den letzten 60 Tagen die folgenden vorgeschriebenen Untersuchungen durchgeführt worden sind/ Animals intended for slaughter have in the past 60 days been subjected to the following prescribed tests

6. Bitte, geben Sie die Daten aus der zuletzt empfangenen Rückmeldung (die nicht mehr als 6 Monate vor diesem Datum liegt) an, die Sie von den für den Schlachthof verantwortlichen Amtstierärzten erhalten haben (bzw. schließen Sie eine Kopie der Rückmeldung ein):/ Please indicate the data from the most recent feedback (up to 6 months) from the official slaughterhouse veterinarians (or attach hereto a copy of the feedback): _____

es stehen mir keine Daten zur Verfügung/ No data available Schlachthoftierarzt ist darüber unterrichtet worden / Official slaughterhouse veterinarian has already been notified thereof

7. Bitte, geben Sie die Daten über die Produktivität der Tiere an, die auf eventuelle Tierkrankheiten hindeuten könnten:/ Data on animal productivity which might imply the presence of a disease:

ich habe die folgenden Anomalien bemerkt/ I have noticed the following anomalies

ich habe keine Anomalien bemerkt/ I have noticed no anomalies

8. Bitte, geben Sie den Namen der Veterinärorganisation an, bzw. den Namen und Familiennamen des Tierarztes, der für Gesundheitspflege der Tiere in Ihrem Betrieb verantwortlich ist/ Please indicate the full name of the veterinarian and veterinary organisation in charge of animal health at the holding

9. Bitte, geben Sie das Datum des letzten Amtstierarztbesuches in Ihrem Betrieb an, der zur Untersuchung der Tiere bestimmt worden ist:/ Please indicate the date of the most recent

official veterinary inspection of the holding: _____

Ort und Datum:/ Place and date: _____

Unterschrift des Tierhalters/ Animal owner's signature _____

10. Ich, der Unterzeichnete (Tierhändler bzw. -beförderer)/ I, the undersigned (Person trading or transporting animals) _____ erkläre hiermit, dass ich durch meine Handlungen (Fütterung, Behandlung) keinesfalls die oben angeführten Daten beeinträchtigt habe./ hereby declare that my actions have in no way (through feeding, treatment...) affected the data as indicated above.

Unterschrift:/ Signature _____

.....

ERKLÄRUNG ÜBER DIE ERNÄHRUNGSSICHERHEIT VON DEN ZUR SCHLACHTUNG BESTIMMTEN TIEREN

(Nahrungskettenauskunft)

DECLARATION ON FOOD SAFETY OF ANIMALS INTENDED FOR SLAUGHTER

(Information on food and feed chain)

PROHLÁŠENÍ O ZDRAVOTNÍ NEZÁVADNOSTI ZVÍŘAT URČENÝCH K PORAŽENÍ

(Informace o potravním řetězci)

1. Tierhalter/Animal owner/Vlastník zvířat: _____,

KMD-MID: _____,

Anschrift/Address/Adresa: _____,

Postleitzahl/Post Code/PSČ: _____,

Postamtname/Post Office/Pošta _____,

Telefonnummer/Phone No./Telefon: _____,

ID-Nr. der Tiere (eine längere Liste kann als Anlage beigefügt werden)/Animal ID (In case of a larger number of animals, a list of animal IDs may be annexed hereto)/Identifikační čísla zvířat (v případě většího počtu zvířat může být k prohlášení připojen jejich seznam):

2. Die zur Schlachtung bestimmten Tiere stammen vom Betrieb ab, der als amtlich frei von den folgenden Krankheiten anerkannt worden ist/ Animals intended for slaughter are originating from a holding that is officially free from the following diseases/Zvířata určená k poražení pocházejí z hospodářství, které je úředně prosté těchto onemocnění:

Tuberkulose/Tuberculosis/Tuberkulóza

Brucellose/Brucellosis/Brucelóza

Enzootische Rinderleukose/Enzootic Bovine Leukosis/Enzootická leukóza skotu

es stehen mir keine Daten zur Verfügung (das gilt für alle Tierarten, ausgenommen Rinder)/No data available (applies to all animal species, excluding bovine animals)/žádné údaje nejsou k dispozici (vztahuje se na všechny živočišné druhy s výjimkou skotu).

Sonstiges:/Other:/Ostatní: _____

3. Ich erkläre hiermit, dass:/ I hereby declare that/Tímto prohlašuji, že:

den zur Schlachtung bestimmten Tieren keine Arzneimittel oder andere Substanzen enthaltenden Futtermittel-Zusatzstoffe verabreicht worden sind, die die Genusstauglichkeit des Fleisches und der Organe beeinträchtigen könnten;/Animals intended for slaughter have not been fed any feed that would include additives containing medicinal products or any other substances affecting the health suitability of the meat and organs;/Zvířata určená k poražení nebyla krmena žádným krmivem, které by mohlo obsahovat přídatné látky obsahující léčiva nebo jiné látky ovlivňující zdravotní nezávadnost masa a orgánů;

ich an den zur Schlachtung bestimmten Tieren keine Krankheitssymptome bemerkt habe, die die Genusstauglichkeit des Fleisches beeinträchtigen könnten;/Animals intended for slaughter have not been showing any symptoms of disease that would affect the health suitability of the meat;/Zvířata určená k poražení nevykazovala žádné příznaky

onemocnění, které by mohlo ovlivnit zdravotní nezávadnost masa;

für die zur Schlachtung bestimmten Tiere keine Wartezeit erfordert wird;/No withdrawal period applies to animals intended for slaughter;/Na zvířata určená k poražení se nevztahuje žádná ochranná lhůta;

den zur Schlachtung bestimmten Tieren keine verbotenen Substanzen verabreicht worden sind (die verbotenen hormonalen Substanzen, Substanzen in der Anlage IV zur Verordnung (EG) Nr. 2377/90 des Rates)./No forbidden substances have been applied to the animals intended for slaughter (forbidden hormonal substances, substances according to Annex IV of Regulation (EC) 2377/90)./Zvířatům určeným k poražení nebyly podávány žádné zakázané látky (zakázané látky s hormonálním účinkem, látky uvedené v příloze IV k nařízení Rady (ES) č. 2377/1990).

4. die zur Schlachtung bestimmten Tiere in den letzten 7 Tagen behandelt worden sind:/Animals intended for slaughter have been treated within the past 7 days:/Zvířata určená k poražení byla v posledních 7 dnech léčena:

am/on/dne _____,

mit dem Präparat:/by the preparation:/přípravkem:

mit einer Wartezeit von/with the withdrawal period of/s ochrannou lhůtou

_____, (oder Fotokopie des Therapietagebuches)/(or a photocopy of the clinic logbook)/(nebo fotokopie záznamů o léčbě).

5. an den zur Schlachtung bestimmten Tieren in den letzten 60 Tagen die folgenden vorgeschriebenen Untersuchungen durchgeführt worden sind/ Animals intended for slaughter have in the past 60 days been subjected to the following prescribed tests/Zvířata určená k poražení se v předchozích 60 dnech podrobila těmto předepsaným vyšetřením

6. Bitte, geben Sie die Daten aus der zuletzt empfangenen Rückmeldung (die nicht mehr als 6 Monate vor diesem Datum liegt) an, die Sie von den für den Schlachthof verantwortlichen Amtstierärzten erhalten haben (bzw. schließen Sie eine Kopie der Rückmeldung ein):/Please indicate the data from the most recent feedback (up to 6 months) from the official slaughterhouse veterinarians (or attach hereto a copy of the feedback):/Uved'te prosím datum posledního (do 6 měsíců) zpětného hlášení úředního veterinárního lékaře z jatek (nebo připojte kopii tohoto zpětného hlášení):

es stehen mir keine Daten zur Verfügung/ No data available/Žádné údaje nejsou k dispozici

Schlachthoftierarzt ist darüber unterrichtet worden/Official slaughterhouse veterinarian has already been notified thereof/Úřední veterinární lékař z jatek byl již informován.

7. Bitte, geben Sie die Daten über die Produktivität der Tiere an, die auf eventuelle Tierkrankheiten hindeuten könnten:/Data on animal productivity which might imply the presence of a disease:/Údaje o užitkovosti zvířete, které by mohly svědčit pro přítomnost onemocnění:

ich habe die folgenden Anomalien bemerkt/I have noticed the following anomalies/Zaznamenal jsem tyto odchylky

ich habe keine Anomalien bemerkt/ I have noticed no anomalies/Nezaznamenal jsem žádné odchylky.

8. Bitte, geben Sie den Namen der Veterinärorganisation an, bzw. den Namen und Familiennamen des Tierarztes, der für Gesundheitspflege der Tiere in Ihrem Betrieb verantwortlich ist/ Please indicate the full name of the veterinarian and veterinary organisation in charge of animal health at the holding/Uved'te prosím celé jméno veterinárního lékaře zodpovědného za hospodářství a název příslušné veterinární organizace

9. Bitte, geben Sie das Datum des letzten Amtstierarztbesuches in Ihrem Betrieb an, der zur Untersuchung der Tiere bestimmt worden ist:/ Please indicate the date of the most recent official veterinary inspection of the holding:/Uved'te prosím datum poslední úřední

veterinární kontroly v hospodářství: _____

Ort und Datum:/Place and date:/Místo a datum: _____

Unterschrift des Tierhalters/Animal owner's signature/Podpis majitele zvířat: _____

10. Ich, der Unterzeichnete (Tierhändler bzw. -beförderer)/I, the undersigned (Person trading or transporting animals)/Já, níže podepsaný (obchodník se zvířaty nebo přepravce zvířat) _____ erkläre hiermit, dass ich durch meine Handlungen (Fütterung, Behandlung) keinesfalls die oben angeführten Daten beeinträchtigt habe./hereby declare that my actions have in no way (through feeding, treatment...) affected the data as indicated above./tímto prohlašuji, že moje činnost (krmení, léčba) nijak neovlivnila výše uvedené údaje.

Unterschrift:/Signature:/Podpis: _____

.....

Rückmeldung am SH - Geflügel

1. Ante mortem Veränderungen

A,B: KH der Liste des OIE

B 301 Infektiöse Bronchitis des Huhnes

B 302 Infektiöse Laryngotracheitis des Huhnes

B 303 Geflügeltuberkulose

B 304 Virushepatitis der Ente

B 305 Virusenteritis der Ente

B 306 Geflügelcholera

B 307 Geflügelpocken

B 308 Hühnertyphus (*Salmonella pullorum gallinarum*)

B 309 Infektiöse Bursitis des Huhnes

B 310 Mareksche Krankheit

B 311 Mykoplasma-Infektion des Huhnes (*M. gallisepticum*)

B 312 Psittakose und Ornithose d. Vögel

B 313 Pullorumkrankheit (*Salmonella pullorum*)

A 150 Geflügelpest

A 160 Newcastle Disease

C: Tierschutz

C 100 Veränderungen, die aufgrund von nicht optimalen
Haltungsbedingungen im Herkunftsbetrieb entstehen

C 110 Mißbildungen der Extremitäten, Liegestellen...

C 120 (hgr.) Ektoparasiten

C 130 (hgr.) Abmagerung

C 140 Gelenksentzündungen

C 150 schlechter Allgemeinzustand

C 160 Verschmutzung

C 170 Kannibalismus

C 200 Transportschäden

C 210 transportbedingte Verletzungen (Frakturen, Hämatome etc.)

C 220 Verletzungen durch rohen Umgang mit den Tieren

C 230 Transporttod

2. Post mortem Veränderungen

D: Ganzkörperbeanstandungen

D 010 keine Schlachttieruntersuchung

D 020 keine Fleischuntersuchung bei Nebenprodukten der Schlachtung

D 030 Fleisch von verendeten Tieren,

D 050 Tiere, die von Liste A od. B OIE betroffen sind

D 060 Allgemeinerkrankung: Septikämie, Pyämie, Toxämie, Virämie

D 061 Polyarthritis

- D 070 Fleisch, das mikrobiologischen Kriterien nicht entspricht
- D 080 Parasitenbefall
- D 090 erhöhte Rückstandswerte
- D 100 Rückstände verbotener Stoffe
- D 120 Unzulässige Behandlung mit Dekontaminierungsmitteln
- D 130 Unzulässige Behandlung mit ionisierenden oder UV- Strahlen
- D 140 Fremdkörper
- D 150 Radioaktive Strahlung, die zulässige Höchstwerte übersteigt
- D 160 Pathophysiologische Veränderungen, Konsistenzanomalien, unzureichende Ausblutung, organoleptische Anomalien
- D 161 hgr. Hämatome
- D 162 Ikterus, deutliche Farbabweichungen
- D 163 Geruchsabweichung
- D 164 multiple Abszesse oder andere zahlreiche, erhebliche Veränderungen
- D 170 hgr. Abmagerung
- D 190 schlachttechnisch bedingte Veränderungen (Maschinenschäden, Verschmutzungen etc.,)
- D 200 Blut, das aufgrund des Gesundheitsstatus eines Tieres, von dem es gewonnen wurde, oder aufgrund einer Kontaminierung während des Schlachtvorgangs, ein Risiko für die Gesundheit von Mensch und Tier darstellen kann
- D 210 laut Urteil des amtlichen Tierarztes ein mögliches Risiko für die Gesundheit von Mensch und Tier oder aus anderen Gründen untauglich (siehe auch Pkt. 4 - sonstige Befunde)
- E Organveränderungen
- E 062 Arthritis
- E 087 Hautparasiten
- E 165 Fettleber
- E 166 Perihepatitis
- E 167 Lungenentzündung
- E 168 Perikarditis
- E 169 Entzündungen der Leibeshöhle

3. Schlachtbefunde von anzeigepflichtigen Tierseuchen, die mit den Nummern der Liste OIE (siehe A) anzugeben sind .

4. Sonstige Befunde, die von Interesse sind und die man händisch ergänzen müsste (Tumoren, höchstgradige Veränderungen etc.)

Eine 4. Stelle ist für Graduierungen vorgesehen (ggr.-hgr.), wo immer diese sinnvoll sind.

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Rückmeldung am SH - Rotfleisch

1. Ante mortem Veränderungen

A, B: Krankheiten der Liste OIE

Krankheiten gemeinsam für mehr als eine Tierart

B 051 Milzbrand

B 052 Aujeszky'sche Krankheit

B 053 Echinokokkose/Hydatidose

B 055 Herzwasser

B 056 Leptospirose

B 057 Q-Fieber

B 058 Tollwut

B 059 Paratuberkulose

B 060 New world screwworm (*Cochliomyia hominivorax*)

B 061 Old world screwworm (*Chrysomya bezziana*)

B 062 Trichinellose

A 010 Maul- und Klauenseuche
 A 030 Vesikuläre Schweinekrankheit
 A 070 Lumpy skin disease des Rindes
 A 090 Bluetongue
 A 080 Rifttalfeiber
 Rinderkrankheiten
 B 101 Anaplasmose
 B 102 Babesiose
 B103 Brucellose des Rindes
 B 104 Campylobacter-fetus-Infektion des Rindes
 B 105 Tuberkulose des Rindes
 B 106 Zystizercose
 B 107 Dermatophilose
 B 108 Enzootische Rinderleukose
 B 109 Hämorrhagische Septikämie des Rindes
 B 110 Infektiöse bovine Rhinotracheitis/Infektiöse pustulöse
 Vulvovaginitis des Rindes (IBR/IPV)
 B 111 Theileriose
 B 112 Trichomoniasis
 B 113 Trypanosomose
 B 114 Bösartiges Katarrhalfieber
 B 115 BSE
 A 040 Rinderpest
 A 060 Lungenseuche des Rindes
 BVD
 Schaf- und Ziegenkrankheiten
 B 151 Brucella-ovis-Infektion
 B 152 Brucellose der Schafe und Ziegen (*Brucella melitensis*)
 B 153 Ziegen-Arthritis und Encephalitis
 B 154 Infektiöse Agalaktie der Schafe und Ziegen
 B 155 Lungenseuche der Ziegen
 B 156 Enzootischer Abort des Schafes
 B 157 Lungenadenomatose des Schafes
 B 158 Nairobi-Krankheit der Schafe und Ziegen
 B 159 Salmonella-abortus-ovis-Infektion des Schafes
 B 160 Traberkrankheit des Schafes (Scrapie)
 B 161 Maedi/Visna
 A 050 Pest der kleinen Wiederkäuer
 A 100 Schaf- und Ziegenpocken
 Pferdekrankheiten
 B 201 Infektiöse Metritis der Pferde
 B 202 Beschälseuche
 B 203 Epizootische Lymphgefäßentzündung
 B 204 Pferdeencephalomyelitis
 B 205 Infektiöse Anämie der Einhufer
 B 206 Pferdeinfluenza (A-Typ)
 B 207 Piroplasmose der Pferde
 B 208 Rhinopneumonitis des Pferdes
 B 209 Rotz
 B 210 Pferdepocken
 B 211 Infektiöse Arteritis des Pferdes
 B 212 Japan. Encephalitis des Pferdes
 B 213 Räude des Pferdes
 B 215 Surra (*Trypanosoma evansi*)
 B 216 Venezuelische Pferdeencephalomyelitis
 A 110 Afrikanische Pferdepest

Schweinekrankheiten

- B 251 Atrophische Rhinitis d.Schweines
- B 252 Zysticercose (Cysticercus cellulosae)
- B 253 Brucellosa-suis-Infektion
- B 254 Transmissible Gastroenteritis des Schweines
- B 256 Enterovirus-Encephalomyelitis des Schweines
- B 257 PRRS-Syndrom
- A 030 Vesikuläre Schweinekrankheit
- A 120 Afrikanische Schweinepest
- A 130 Klassische Schweinepest

C: Tierschutz

- C 100 Veränderungen, die aufgrund von nicht optimalen
Haltungsbedingungen im Herkunftsbetrieb entstehen
- C 110 Gurt/Kette eingewachsen, Klauenveränderungen,
Liegestellen, lokale Entzündungen
- C 120 (hgr.) Ektoparasiten
- C 130 (hgr.) Abmagerung
- C 140 Gelenksentzündungen
- C 150 schlechter Allgemeinzustand
- C 160 Verschmutzung
- C 170 Kannibalismus
- C 200 Transportschäden
- C 210 transportbedingte Verletzungen (Frakturen, Hämatome etc.)
- C 220 Verletzungen durch rohen Umgang mit den Tieren
- C 230 Transporttod

2. Post mortem Veränderungen

D: Ganzkörperbeanstandungen

- D 010 keine Schlachttieruntersuchung
- D 020 keine Fleischuntersuchung bei Nebenprodukten der Schlachtung
- D 030 Fleisch von verendeten, tot geborenen, ungeborenen Tieren, oder
vor dem Erreichen eines Alters von sieben Tagen geschlachteten Tieren
- D 050 Tiere, die von Liste A od. B OIE betroffen sind
- D 060 Allgemeinerkrankung: Septikämie, Pyämie, Toxämie, Virämie
- D.061 Polyarthritits
- D 070 Fleisch, das mikrobiologischen Kriterien nicht entspricht
- D 080 Parasitenbefall
- D 081 Finnen
- D 082 Trichinen
- D 083 Sarcosporidien
- D 090 erhöhte Rückstandswerte
- D 100 Rückstände verbotener Stoffe
- D 120 Unzulässige Behandlung mit Dekontaminierungsmitteln
- D 130 Unzulässige Behandlung mit ionisierenden oder UV- Strahlen
- D 140 Fremdkörper
- D 150 Radioaktive Strahlung, die zulässige Höchstwerte übersteigt
- D 160 Pathophysiologische Veränderungen, Konsistenzanomalien,
unzureichende Ausblutung, organoleptische Anomalien, ausgeprägter
Geschlechtsgeruch
- D 161 blutige od. wässrige Durchtränkung
- D 162 Ikterus, deutliche Farbabweichungen
- D 163 Geruchsabweichung
- D 164 multiple Abszesse oder andere zahlreiche, erhebliche
Veränderungen
- D 170 hgr. Abmagerung
- D 180 enthält spezifiziertes Risikomaterial
- D 190 schlachttechnisch bedingte Veränderungen (Verkohlung,

Maschinenschäden, Verschmutzungen etc.,)

D 200 Blut, das aufgrund des Gesundheitsstatus eines Tieres, von dem es gewonnen wurde, oder aufgrund einer Kontaminierung während des Schlachtvorgangs, ein Risiko für die Gesundheit von Mensch und Tier darstellen kann

D 210 laut Urteil des amtlichen Tierarztes ein mögliches Risiko für die Gesundheit von Mensch und Tier oder aus anderen Gründen untauglich (siehe auch Pkt. 4 - sonstige Befunde)

E: Organveränderungen

E 040 Fleischabschnitte von der Stichstelle

E 062 Arthritis

E 084 Leberegel

E 085 Milk spots

E 086 Lungenwürmer

E 087 Hautparasiten

E 110 Leber und Nieren von über zwei Jahre alten Tieren aus Regionen, in denen bei der Durchführung der gem. Artikel 5 der RL 96/23/EG genehmigten Pläne festgestellt wurde, dass die Umwelt allgemein mit Schwermetallen belastet ist.

E 161 blutige oder wässrige Durchtränkung einzelner Körperteile

E 165 Fettleber

E 166 Perihepatitis

E 167 Lungenentzündung

E 168 Perikarditis

E 169 Entzündungen des Brust- und Bauchfells

E 191 Fremdinhalt in der Lunge

3. Schlachtbefunde von anzeigepflichtigen Tierseuchen, die mit den Nummern der Liste OIE (siehe A) anzugeben sind (z.B. Finnen, TBC).

4. Sonstige Befunde, die von Interesse sind und die man händisch ergänzen müsste (Tumoren, höchstgradige Veränderungen etc.)

Eine 4. Stelle ist für Graduierungen vorgesehen (ggr.-hgr.), wo immer diese sinnvoll sind.

Belgium

In toepassing van artikel 8 van Verordening (EG) nr. 2076/2005, meld ik u dat, via het koninklijk besluit van 22 december 2005 betreffende de hygiëne van levensmiddelen van dierlijke oorsprong, een reglementaire basis werd gecreëerd die het mogelijk maakt om nadere regels vast te leggen met betrekking tot de voedselketeninformatie:

“Art. 17. Het model en de inhoud van de informatie over de voedselketen zoals bedoeld in Bijlage II Sectie III van bovenvermelde verordening (EG) Nr. 853/2004 van 29 april 2004 worden bepaald door de Minister.”

Via een nota van 20 oktober 2005 (kopie in bijlage) en ter gelegenheid van verschillende contacten, werd de slachthuissector op de hoogte gebracht van de verplichtingen m.b.t. de informatie over de voedselketen. Een formeel overleg met de beroepsfederaties over dit specifiek onderwerp vond niet plaats in 2006. Het afgelopen jaar werd er immers veel tijd en energie gespendeerd aan het implementeren en het afdwingen van verschillende andere verplichtingen van het hygiënepakket.

Met het oog op de implementatie van de informatie over de voedselketen in de varkenssector vanaf 1 januari 2008, is overleg tussen het FAVV en de beroepsfederaties uit de varkenssector (veehouders en slachthuizen) momenteel lopende. Dit overleg wordt op maandelijkse basis georganiseerd.

Uit het lopende overleg blijkt dat heel wat partijen nog dienen overtuigd te worden van het nut en de noodzaak van de informatie over de voedselketen. Er heerst heel wat tegenstand en onbegrip. De belangrijkste verzuchtingen van de beroepsfederaties zijn:

- het implementeren van de informatie over de voedselketen vereist te veel administratie;
- de registratie (door de veehouder) van de informatie over de voedselketen kan enkel gebeuren voor dieren die in groep worden gehouden. Dergelijke administratie is onmogelijk indien zij op niveau van het individuele dier moet worden gevoerd;
- de informatie over de voedselketen kan geen betrekking hebben op de hele levensloop van de dieren. Er is vraag om de informatie te beperken tot een bepaalde periode voor het slachten;
- het is moeilijk om de informatie 24 uur op voorhand aan te leveren;
- extra financiële lasten voor het implementeren van de informatie over de voedselketen;
- angst voor misbruik van de gegevens door handelspartners;
- het is voor de slachthuizen onmogelijk om alle gegevens te controleren.

Eind april 2007 zal definitief vastgelegd worden waaruit de voedselketeninformatie minimaal zal dienen te bestaan. Hiervoor werden, o.a. voor wat betreft het aspect “aanwezigheid van ziekten die de veiligheid van het vlees in het gedrang kunnen brengen”, een aantal vragen gesteld aan het Wetenschappelijk Comité van het FAVV.

Tegen juni 2007 zal beslist worden over de methode van het overmaken van de voedselketeninformatie, met name onder elektronische vorm of op papier. Indien praktisch haalbaar (termijnen, beschikbaarheid hardware,...), zal de voorkeur worden gegeven aan het overmaken onder elektronische vorm.

Het FAVV is momenteel, in samenwerking met de sector, bezig met een reengineering van zijn databank Sanitel (eerste uitgave voorzien in december 2007) en de informaticatoepassing Beltrace (eerste uitgave voorzien in juni 2007), alsook met het ontwikkelen van een Veeportaal.

Sanitel is de centrale databank waarin gegevens worden geregistreerd aangaande runderen: de plaatsen waar ze gehouden worden, hun bewegingen en de personen die er mee omgaan. Tevens worden in Sanitel gegevens geregistreerd aangaande varkens, schapen, geiten, hertachtigen en pluimvee. Naast de gegevens betreffende de identificatie en registratie bevat deze databank ook informatie over dierziekten, vastgestelde residuen of het mogelijk aanwezig zijn van verontreinigende stoffen.

Beltrace is de webapplicatie die op het niveau van het slachthuis gebruikt wordt. Deze applicatie laat toe om voor de aangevoerde dieren relevante gegevens op te vragen uit Sanitel. Beltrace wordt gebruikt door de slachthuizen enerzijds en de officiële dierenartsen anderzijds. De slachthuizen registreren er de gegevens van de aangevoerde dieren (slachtaangifte) en de officiële dierenartsen registreren er hun keuringsbevindingen. Het is de bedoeling om via Beltrace deze keuringsbevindingen terug te koppelen aan het slachthuis, de veehouder en de bedrijfsdierenarts. In een 2e uitgave van Beltrace, voorzien tegen ten vroegste eind 2007, zal het bovendien mogelijk zijn voor de slachthuizen om voor een bepaald bedrijf van herkomst

de resultaten van eerdere keuringen van dieren afkomstig van dit bedrijf op te vragen en te consulteren.

Het Veeportaal is een webapplicatie waar de veehouder een aantal gegevens kan registreren m.b.t. zijn dieren (bv. melding van geboortes, sterftes, vertrek van de dieren naar het slachthuis, ...).

Tegelijk wordt, eveneens in samenwerking met de sector, het uitgebreid Veeportaal ontwikkeld, waarlangs de veehouder nog een aantal administratieve verplichtingen kan uitvoeren die niet onder de bevoegdheid van het FAVV ressorteren. Er wordt onderzocht of dit uitgebreid veeportaal een aantal noden m.b.t. de voedselketeninformatie kan dekken.

Verder heeft één van de beroepsfederaties, met name VEVA (Vlaamse federatie van varkenshouders), een proefproject lopen om traceerbaarheidsgegevens via elektronische weg bij te houden. Deze federatie heeft te kennen gegeven bereid te zijn om hier de gegevens aan te koppelen die vereist zijn in het kader van de informatie over de voedselketen.

+ Scanned documents in French in special Annex

Bulgaria

"Please note that there is a technical mistake in the last sentence of the letter and for "end of 2009" read "end of 2008"."

In accordance with Art. 8 of Regulation 2076/2005 referring to the implementation of food chain information in various sectors we would like to inform you as follows:

Since 1 January 2007 Republic of Bulgaria apply the requirement for food chain information for poultry sector.

All poultry consignments intended for slaughtering are accompanied with the following documents:

1. Veterinary health attestation by model approved by NVS and signed by private veterinarian, certifying that the poultry are inspected on the farm and that the animals are health.

2. Declaration, signed by the owner of the animal holding containing food chain information for live poultry intended for slaughtering. This declaration contains the following data:

- > address of the animal holding and the registration number of the holding;
- > company owner/address;
- > name of the owner/phone number;
- > name of the animal keeper/company;
- > name and address of the veterinarian, responsible for the holding;
- > animal health status of the poultry, sent for slaughtering;
- > animal health status of the holding;
- > veterinary medical products
 - a) date of the administration;
 - b) withdrawal period;

- > results from conducted examinations;
- > results from ante-mortem inspection;
- > breeding data (presence of diseases);
- > date of slaughtering;
- > date;
- > settlement;
- > name, signature.

The requirement for food chain information for porcine sector is applied since 1 January 2007 too in relation to Commission Decision 2006/805/EC of 24 November 2006 concerning animal health control measures relating to classical swine fever in certain Member States.

1.1. Pigs of Bulgarian origin intended for slaughter on Bulgarian territory

1.1.1. All the live porcine animals of Bulgarian origin intended for slaughtering on Bulgarian territory shall be accompanied during their transportation from the holding to the slaughterhouse by veterinary certificate issued by private or company's veterinarian that includes:

- > name and approval number of the holding;
- > name and approval number of the slaughterhouse or animal collecting centre;
- > type and registration number of the transport vehicle;
- > number of the moved animals and their individual ear tags numbers;
- > the health status of the animals;
- > the status of the holding of origin or the regional animal health status (small farms and back yards);
- > veterinary medicinal products or other treatments administered to the animals, together with their dates of administration and withdrawal periods;
- > written statement of non vaccination policy against CSF applied on this holding signed by the owner or the manager of the commercial pig holding. In case of pigs coming from the small farms and back yards in the villages, the statements are signed by private veterinarian, who serves this village, where they are situated.

The certificate shall be issued at least in one original and 2 identical to it copies. The original shall accompany the live porcine animals' consignment, one copy will remain on the holding of origin and the second one shall be sent to the official municipal veterinarian for reflecting relevant data and status amendments into the I&R WorldVet system.

1.1.2. Only animal dealers registered under the Law on Veterinary Activities may purchase and move pigs for slaughter from commercial and small farms and back yards in the villages either directly to slaughterhouses or through animal collection centres. The movement of these animals must meet all the conditions laid down in the EC veterinary animal health and AW legislation, and also those laid down in 1.1.1 above. In case of movement of pigs from animal collection centre directly to the slaughterhouse, the certificate accompanying them shall be issued by the veterinarian, who is in charge for it.

1.2. Live pigs coming from other EU member States and intended for immediate slaughter in slaughterhouses on Bulgarian territory

The live pigs intended for slaughter from the other member states must meet the relevant veterinary animal health and AW legislation of the EC. They shall pass through the Bulgarian territory only via major roads or railways, without respective transport vehicle stopping anywhere on the territories of Bulgaria until reaching the slaughterhouse.

Currently it is in process of development the applying of food chain information the equine and veal calf sectors. The requirement for food chain information for these sectors will be implemented till the end of 2009.

Cyprus

Procedures followed by Cyprus Competent Authority according regulations (EC) No. No 853/2004, (EC) No 2076/2005, regarding Food Chain Information

In Cyprus the requirements for the Food Chain Information of the Chapter III, section II, Annex II of the regulation (EC) No 853/2004, are already implemented for poultry sent to slaughterhouse for slaughter, since 2004. Poultry intended for slaughter are submitted to ante-mortem inspection at the holding of provenance. The ante-mortem are performed by an Official Veterinarian who sign a health certificate, stating that the poultry have been examined and found healthy. The health certificate accompanies the poultry to the slaughterhouse.

The requirements for the Food Chain Information of the Chapter III, section II, Annex II of the regulation (EC) No 853/2004 for the porcine, bovine, ovine and caprine animals **have not been implemented yet.**

The requirements will be applied progressively, as provided by the paragraph (1), article 8 of the regulation (EC) No 2076/2005 in the various sectors.

A letter dated on 11.5.2007, has been sent by the Veterinary Services to the Pig Farmer Association and to each Pig Farmer individually, about their responsibilities for the Food Chain Information, and to the Food Business Operators (FOBs) of all slaughterhouses informing them that the FBOs of slaughterhouses, from 1/01/2008 must not accept any porcine animals to the slaughterhouses' premises for slaughter, unless the pig farmers have provided them with relevant food safety information contained in the records kept at their holdings of provenance in accordance with Regulation (EC) No 852/2004.

A Check List with all relevant information about Food Safety Information has been established by the Veterinary Services and has been attached to the above letter.

Czech Republic

Report on implementation of food chain information, as set out in Article 8 of Regulation (EC) 2076/2005 and Section III of Annex II to Regulation (EC) 853/2004, at delivery of poultry to slaughterhouses in the Czech Republic.

Obligation of suppliers to provide the food chain information (hereinafter referred to as the "FCI") in accordance with Article 8 of Regulation (EC) 2076/2005 and Section III of Annex II to Regulation (EC) 853/2004 to slaughterhouse operators 24 hours prior to the delivery of poultry has been in force since January 1, 2006.

Situation in the Czech Republic:

Operators of poultry slaughterhouses have been informed about the obligation to require FCI during January and February 2006, in relation to the SVA CR letter Ref. 2006/78 of

24 January 2006. As far as the national legislation is concerned, this obligation is stipulated as well as in a draft amendment to Act No. 166/1999 on the Veterinary Care.

Audits performed by the SVA CR and by the relevant Regional Veterinary Administrations during March and April 2007 were aimed at issues related the implementation of FCI poultry delivered to slaughterhouses revealed the following:

- 1) All of poultry slaughterhouses operators have been – during January or February 2006 at the latest – informed about the obligation to accept into their slaughterhouses only the consignments of poultry on which their breeders have provided FCI 24 hours in advance, as set out in Regulation (EC) 853/2004.
- 2) The FCI is forwarded 24 hours in advance in majority (75 %) of poultry consignments.
- 3) In remaining cases the FCI was forwarded together with the poultry delivery to slaughterhouses.
- 4) Information on results of veterinary inspection of each consignment carried out at slaughterhouses is sent back to the poultry supplier, together with the invoice for meat inspection.
- 5) The electronic forwarding of FCI has not been used by farmers yet.
- 6) Detailed checks on individual FCI sheets revealed some following shortcomings:
 - a) data on the poultry treatment were not included (one case),
 - b) FCI sheets were often incomplete,
 - c) signatures (identification) of farmers or entrusted persons were illegible in approx. 10% of cases.
- 7) Shortcomings detected in completion of FCI are always discussed by official veterinarian with food business operator concerned; the food business operator than adopts the relevant rectification measures with individual farmers.
- 8) In order to improve the entire FCI system, the SVA CR has drawn up and published on its official web site (www.svscri.cz) a draft FCI model form concerning poultry delivered to slaughterhouses, as well as draft FCI model form concerning swine animals, in order to prepare farmers keeping swine to the implementation of this system from January 1, 2008.

All slaughterhouse operators will be notified during the second half of the year 2007 on the obligation to require FCI on all consignments of swine destined to a slaughter 24 hours prior to their delivery to a slaughterhouse after January 1, 2008.

Denmark

Status of the handling of Food Chain Information (FCI) in Denmark

Poultry:

Since January 1st 2006 the poultry industry has exchanged Food Chain Information on a formula, which is received at the slaughterhouse prior to slaughter or at the latest at the time of arrival of the flock at the slaughterhouse. This is a continuation of a practice, which was in place prior to 2006.

The DVFA verifies the procedures by audit.

Swine:

The Danish Veterinary and Food Administration has developed a method for exchanging FCI between the farmer and the slaughterhouse. The method includes a formula to be filled out by the farmer and sent to the slaughterhouse prior to delivery of animals for slaughter. The formula must be renewed if any of the information given in the formula changes and at least once a year.

It is not mandatory for the slaughterhouses to use this method but they must ensure that the FCI is available prior to accepting the animals for slaughter.

Most of the information required is already available in existing databases and the industry is working on a system based on the exchange of information from these databases.

The DVFA verifies the procedures by audit.

Estonia

Guidelines for filling the form Food chain information concerning slaughter poultry consignment.

Introduction:

Regulation (EC) No 853/2004 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 29 April 2004 laying down specific hygiene rules for food of animal origin (Official Journal of the European Union L 139 of 30 April 2004) determine the responsibility of the animal keeper to guarantee that he/she has send the form of Food chain information concerning poultry flock to the slaughterhouse.

Current document gives instructions to fill the named form.

General:

Sending poultry to slaughter the owner must full fill the form of Food chain information concerning slaughter poultry consignment given in Annex 1 of this document. The form will be filled for every consignment. The original of form will be accompanied the poultry flock to the slaughterhouse. The copy of form will be issued to animal keeper.

Consignment – poultry flock to slaughter at the same day, originated from the same premises and contains only same species birds.

Animal keeper will send current form to slaughterhouse **24 h before the poultry flock arrives to slaughterhouse premises.**

With the permission of officer of slaughterhouse the current form may sent to slaughterhouse with poultry flock. In such case the ante mortem inspection has to be done in the farm of origin and the poultry flock has to be equipped with veterinary certificate (form 6T)

Sending poultry to other EU country, the form of food chain information concerning slaughter poultry consignment will be sent as it is shown in Annex 2.

Filling the form:

Form part A: indicate the poultry origin farm identification data and the general information of poultry flock.

Form part B:

Point 1: indicate the poultry origin farm information (hatchery, main poultry farm etc.) as the farm name and address.

Point 2: indicate the complete poultry feed names and additional data to identify those feeds (country of origin, name of the producer).

Point 3: specify all elements, micro-organisms etc. what has been used touring the feeding session before slaughter. Information about all feed material what has intentionally added to water or feed for instance name of the feed additive, country of origin and name of the producer. If feed additive with a withdrawal period has been used then indicate the last date of use and the withdrawal period end date. If no feed additives has used then indicate word “absent”.

Point 4: mark the beginning date of the withdrawal period of feeding before the slaughter. Indicate the precise date and time.

Form part C:

Point 1: Information concerning the vaccinations (vaccine type and vaccination date). If no vaccinations performed then mark “not performed”.

Point 2: Indicate the history of diseases in poultry farm.

Point 3: Indicate the data concerning the medicaments used for poultry treatment

Point 4: Is the medicaments withdrawal period ended (strikeout “has past”) if no indicate the date of it (and strikeout “is active”).

Point 5: Indicate the custom veterinarian of poultry farm.

Point 6: Indicate the salmonella testing date, test results document no and result (positive/negative). If there is a retesting after poultry treating against salmonella indicate all relevant data of it (date, test result document no and result).

Point 7: provide the data of residues for a three year period. If there is no residues detected mark it as “not detected”.

Point 8: poultry mortality in percentage terms.

Form part D:

Point 1: choose appropriate sub-point in accordance with the poultry farm of origin and region animal health status.

Using sub-point b) indicate the relevant restriction.

Point 2: sub-point a) owner of the poultry farm declare that at the farm of origin the poultry has successfully pass ante mortem inspection. Every poultry flock, which is intended to send to other EU country, has to be equipped with veterinary certificate.

If the destination country has given the agreement to perform the ante mortem inspection in farm of origin then the veterinarian officer will also issue a veterinary certificate which is given in Annex X section A of European Parliament and of the Council of 29 April 2004 regulation no 2004/854.

Sub-point b) Poultry farm official veterinarian declares that he/she has examined poultry flock and has not observed any infectious diseases or any other defect from normal health status. By filling this sub-point there is demand to send current form to slaughterhouse **24 h before the poultry flock arrives to slaughterhouse premises.**

Current form ends with information of animal keeper, date of issue and with signature of form filler.

Annex 1

LISA I

LOOMAPIDAJA TOIDUOHUTUSEALANE TEATIS TAPALE SAADETAVA LINNUPARTII KOHTA

A. Andmed lindude kohta:

1. Päritolu farmi nimetus ja lindla PRIAs reg. nr.....
2. Lindla asukohta aadress.....
3. Linnuliik, vanus päevades.....
4. Tapapartii suurus.....
5. Tapale saatmise kuupäev.....

B. Andmed lindude söötmise ja kasvatamise kohta:

1. Lindude päritolu.....
2. Sööda päritolu.....
3. Söödal isandid.....
4. Tühipidamise algus (kuupäev ja kellaeg).

C. Andmed linnupartii tervise, ravimise ja uuringute kohta:

1. Vaktsineerimised:.....
2. Diagnoositud haigused.....
3. Manustatud ravimid.....
4. Ravimite keeluaeg ON/EI OLE lõppenud.....
5. Farmi teenendav veterinaararst.....
6. Tapalinnudon uuritud salmonelloosile kuupäev..... katsepr.nr.
tulemus:..... kordusuuring:.....
7. Jääkainete esinemine viimase kolme aasta jooksul :.....
8. Tapapartii surevus (%).

D. Päritolupiirkonna tervishoiualane staatus ja lindude ülevaatus

1. a) Lindude päritolupiirkonnale ja/või päritolufarmile ei ole kehtestatud loomatervishoiualaseid piirangud või;
b) Lindude päritolupiirkonnale ja/või päritolufarmile on kehtestatud järgmised loomatervishoiualaseid piirangud

2. a) Tapapartii on päritolufarmis..... tundi enne tapale saatmist tapaeelselt kontrollitud, neil ei esine nakkushaiguste tunnuseid ning neile on väljastatud vormikohane veterinaartõend / veterinaarsertifikaat nr või;
b) Linnud on kliiniliselt terved ja neil ei esine nakkushaiguste tunnuseid.

Farmi teenendav veterinaararst
(ees-ja perekonnanimi; kuupäev)

Loomapidaja või tema volitatud esindaja:
(ees-ja perekonnanimi)

Loomapidaja allkiri ja kuupäev

Annex II

LISA 2

LOOMAPIDAJA TOIDUOHUTUSEALANE TEATIS TAPALE SAADETAVA LINNUPARTII KOHTA FOOD CHAIN INFORMATION CONCERNING SLAUGHTER POULTRY CONSIGNMENT

A. Andmed lindude kohta / Information on poultry:

1. Päritolu farmi nimetus ja lindla PRIA" s reg. Nr / *Name and distinguishing no of the holding of origin:*
2. Lindla asukoha aadress / *Address of the holding of origin:*
3. Linnuliik, vanus päevades/ *Species of poultry, age in days:*
4. Tapapartii suurus/ *No of heads of poultry consignment:*
5. Tapale saatmise kuupäev/ *Date of dispatch to the slaughterhouse:*

B. Andmed lindude söötmise ja kasvatamise kohta / Information on feedine and breedine of poultry:

1. Lindu Je päritolu / *Origin of poultry:*
2. Sööda päritolu / *Origin of feed:*
3. Söödalisandid / *Feed additives:*
4. Tühipidamise algus / *The beginning of withdrawal period of feeding (date and time):*

C. Andmed linnupartii tervise, ravimise ja uuringute kohta / Informäljon on health of poultry, treatment and tests:

1. Vaktsineerimised / *Vaccinations:*
2. Diagnoositud haigused / *Diagnosed diseases:*
3. Manustatud ravimid / *Adminislrred veterinary medicinal drugs:*
4. Ravimite keeluaeg ON/EI OLE lõppenud / *Withdrawal period is active/ has past:*
5. Farmi teenendav veterinaararst / *Veterinarian attending the holding of provenance:*
6. Tapalinnud on uuritud salmonelloosile (Y-unaex) / *Slaughter poultry are tested for salmonellosis (date):* katsepr.nr / *test protocol no:* tulemus / *result:*
..... kordusuuring / *re/ei/«g:*
7. Jääkainete esinemine viimase kolme aasta jooksul / *Occurrence of residues during last three years:*
8. Tapapartii suremus / *A/orfa/Z/y o/" consignment:*

D. Lindude tervishoiualane staatus / Animal health status:

1.a) Lindude päritolupiirkonnale ja/või päritolufarmile ei ole kehtestatud loomatervishoiualaseid piirangud või / *There are no animal health restrictions established on the region and/or the holding of provenance of poultry or ;*

b) Lindude päritolupiirkonnale ja/või päritolufarmile on kehtestatud järgmised loomatervishoiualased piirangud / *Following animal health restrictions are established on the region and/ or the holding of provenance of poultry:*

2. Tapapartii on päritolufarmis / *Ante-mortem inspection of above mentioned poultry is performed* tundi enne tapale saatmist tapaeelselt kontrollitud / *hours before dispatching!*, neil ei esine nakkushaiguste tunnuseid ning saadetisega on kaasas vetrinaarsertifikaat (id) nr / *consignment presents no clinical signs or suspicion of contagious diseases and consignment is accompanied by animal health certificate(s) No:*

Loomapidaja/Imma/feepe/-:
(ees-ja perekonnanimi, allkiri / *I first and last name, signature*)

Väljastamise kuupäev/ *Date of issue:*

Finland

Food chain information, report to the Commission 2006

According to the Article 8 of the Regulation (EC) No 2076/2005 Member States applying transitional arrangement for the implementation of the requirements concerning the food chain information shall report to the Commission on its implementation. Finland would hereby like to inform the Commission about the implementation measures in Finland during 2006.

Finland applies the transitional arrangement in accordance to the Article 8 of the Regulation (EC) No 2076/2005. Food chain information requirements were fully implemented on poultry sector from the beginning of the year 2006. Requirements concerning other sectors will be implemented during the next years so that the porcine sector is covered by the end of year 2007 and other production sectors subsequently.

The Finnish authorities (The Ministry for Agriculture and Forestry / MAF and The Finnish Food Safety Authority / Evira) have started the preparations for the implementation of food chain information on porcine sector in 2006 both internally and in cooperation with the meat production sector. An Evira guideline for the food business operators will be completed by the end of June and the relevant training for official veterinarians will be given during the second half of the year 2007 for the full implementation for porcine sector by the end of 2007.

Hungary

As it is required by Section III, Annex II to Regulation (EC) No. 853/2004 and with the derogation provided for in Regulation (EC) 2076/2005, Hungary started to implement the food chain information in the poultry sector from January 2006.

It did not go smoothly since neither the farmers nor food business operators were aware of the fact that FCI was obligatory. Therefore the Hungarian veterinary authority came up with an information campaign at central and regional level to provide information on FCI both for official veterinarians and FBO-s. In the first quarter of 2006 no penalties were imposed due to the missing FCI, only verbal or written notice was issued. From 2007 the Hungarian CCA prepared and issued a uniform document (Food Chain Information Sheet) as a part of the Guidance document on Food Safety Controls, to provide the farmers and slaughterhouse operators with a template for FCI. However, any document fulfilling the requirements on FCI laid down in Regulation 853/2004 will be accepted by the official vets.

In Hungary, most of the cases the FCI accompanies with the animals to the slaughterhouse, rather than arriving at least 24 hours in advance, since the animals undergone ante-mortem inspection at the holding of provenance and a health certificate signed by the vet (in accordance with Chapter X, Section IV. Annex I to Regulation (EC) 854/2004) accompanies them. In accordance with Regulation (EC) 853/2004 this practice is permitted by the CA.

Problems encountered frequently:

- In large scale farms, the person who fills in the FCI form is not in full possession of all relevant information therefore the information provided is not wholly reliable;
- In small-scale farms they are not familiar with the form (do not have the knowledge how to fill in) or the form is not available, consequently no FCI arriving at the slaughterhouse. Then the slaughterhouse sends the empty FCI form back to the holding of provenance and they complete it subsequently.

Positive impacts of FCI

- Strengthens the responsibilities of farmers;
- FCI contains information (e.g. phone number) on private vet normally attending the holding of provenance therefore in case of need he/she can be consulted;

Negative impacts of FCI

- Farmers cannot realize its importance, since a Hungarian national legislation is still in force which requires an animal health certificate signed by a vet for animal movements within the country and this certificate contains similar information as FCI;
- Additional burden for farmers and slaughterhouse operators;
- Farmers hardly exploit the derogation provided for in point 4. Section III. Annex II to Regulation (EC) No. 853/2004;

FCI where animals were raised in other member states and sent to a slaughterhouse in Hungary

No FCI was sent with the animals, only TRACES certificate (which provides less information);

Feedback to holding of provenance

Where the animals were raised in Hungary:

The implementation of this requirement should be improved since official veterinarians of the slaughterhouses rarely send back reports to the holding of provenance (mainly when animal welfare was compromised or in the case of presence or suspicion of disease);

FCI: Food Chain Information

FBO: Food Business Operator

CA: Competent Authority

CCA: Central Competent Authority

i) The report covers the experience of 2006 and 2007.

ii) See the report

iii) Although, only the Poultry Sector is mentioned in the REPORT but Hungary has implemented the FCI requirements for the rabbit sector as well. The experience is identical.

We have no experience in the farmed game sector since there is no active farmed game establishment in Hungary at the moment.

iv) See the report

Ireland

Report from Ireland on the Implementation of Food Chain Information

Ireland has been implementing the requirement that animals arriving for slaughter must be accompanied by food chain information (FCI) since January 2006.

Since January 2006, FCI has been implemented for poultry arriving at a slaughter premises. This requirement will be extended to pigs in January 2008 and it is hoped that it will be further extended to cattle and sheep later in 2008.

While Annex II, Section III of Regulation (EC) No.853/2004 states that FCI should arrive at the slaughter plant no less than 24 hours before the arrival of the animals, Commission Regulation 2076/2005 allows that, for a transitional period, this information to accompany animals to the slaughterhouse, as long as this does not jeopardise the objectives of Regulation 853/2004. Ireland has been availing of this transitional arrangement.

The experience in Ireland has been that sending FCI to the slaughter house 24 hours in advance of the animals is not useful. The document does not always arrive. When it does arrive, it may be misplaced. Etc.

Following consultations with the relevant stakeholders, a FCI document was designed. This document is a modification of a flock information document which was in operation since 1992.

The FCI document is in three parts:

- One for the primary producer to complete and sign.
- One for the food business operator to complete and sign.
- One for the Official Veterinarian to complete and sign.

This document must accompany each consignment of poultry to the slaughter house.

The first section, to be completed by the primary producer, includes information in relation to the six guarantees in Annex II, Section II of Reg. 853/2004 and, in addition:

- The name of the supplier of animal feed to the flock
- The % mortality in the poultry house
- The average weight of the birds being loaded.
- The number of birds per crate
- The time when catching commenced.
- The time when catching was completed

The time of arrival of each consignment at the slaughterhouse is recorded by the FBO.

This is very useful information for both the slaughter house operator and the Official Veterinarian about to carry out ante-mortem inspection on the consignment. It gives an indication of potential areas of concern in relation to both animal health and animal welfare.

The second part of the document allows the food business operator to declare that the FCI has been checked and the third part allows the OV to record the outcome of ante-mortem inspection.

All poultry slaughter houses have introduced this document into their own standard operating procedures, which state that a consignment must not be accepted into the establishment unless accompanied by a completed FCI document.

Where adverse ante-mortem or post-mortem findings occur in relation to a consignment of poultry, the FCI document is used to help communicate with the farmer, his veterinary surgeon or the relevant local office of DAF in order that the necessary follow-up may be carried out.

The Internal Audit Unit of the Department of Agriculture and Food has almost completed an audit of official controls at poultry slaughter plants and the indications are that the controls in relation to FCI are being operated in accordance with documented procedures and with the requirements of the Hygiene Regulations.

The poultry FCI document has been modified for consignments of pigs. The document will be discussed with relevant stakeholders, subjected to a trial and finally introduced as an official control at the end of December 2007.

Italy

Poultry sector

In the poultry sector, the “Accompanying Document for Transport to the Slaughterhouse” established by means of the Decree of the Minister for Health of 11 February 2003 (Annex 1) is used nationwide. This document responds to the objectives set by the provisions in the field of food chain information.

This document provides information concerning:

- the species, number and identification details of the animals being transported;
- any treatment in the 90 days prior to slaughter with medicated feedingstuffs or veterinary medicines, including vaccines, specifying in detail: the identification details of the animals treated, the name of the veterinary medicine or medicated feedingstuff used, the prescription date, the number of days of treatment, withdrawal periods, the stamp and signature of the prescribing veterinarian, the date of commencement and end of the treatment and the signature of the keeper, owner or person responsible for the animals, attesting that the last point is true;
- animal welfare protection during transport;
- guarantee concerning the washing and disinfection of the means of transport used;
- health status of the consignment, certified by an official veterinarian, in the event of outbreaks of epizootic infectious diseases.

Moreover, for animals that have not undergone an *ante mortem* inspection at the holding, the keeper, owner or person responsible for the holding must also make a self-certification.

This self-certification replaces the attestation by the official veterinarian concerning the information on any treatment with medicines or vaccines and adds further information concerning:

- the date of the last veterinary check on the holding;
- production-related and health information on the flock of origin (beginning of the production cycle, percentage mortality, outcome of official health inspections on the flock).

In such cases, the self-certification, together with a third copy of the “Accompanying Document for Transport to the Slaughterhouse” must be sent to the slaughterhouse no later than 72 hours prior to the arrival of the animals.

Ungulates

Bovines, equidae, pigs and sheep/goats originating within Italy are accompanied to the slaughterhouse by the accompanying document in Annex IV to Presidential Decree No 317 of 30 April 1996, as last amended by the Decree of 16 May 2007 (copy of the form enclosed: Annex 2). This document responds to the objectives and requirements set by the Community provisions in the field of food chain information.

This accompanying document contains:

- a declaration by the keeper of the animals concerning the holding of origin, the species, number, category and identification details of the animals, and any treatments and related withdrawal periods;
- a declaration by the transporter;
- attestations concerning official controls on the holding of origin, its health status and the health of the animals.

Italy applies the derogation referred to in Article 8(2) of Regulation (EC) No 2076/2005: under normal circumstances, the rule is that the aforementioned accompanying document should reach the slaughterhouse together with the animals.

In this connection, Italy requests that, as part of the process of amending the Hygiene Regulations, the transitional derogation provided for in Article 8(2) of Regulation (EC) No 2076/2005 be made definitive as an amendment to Annex II, Section III, paragraph 2 of Regulation (EC) No 853/2004.

(translation of the documents sent in Italian)

[Handwritten: Annex I]

Annex 1

ACCOMPANYING DOCUMENT FOR TRANSPORT TO THE SLAUGHTERHOUSE

Poultry (Article 2(1) of Presidential Decree No 495/1997)

Rabbits, Farmed Game and Ratites (Article 2(1) of Presidential Decree No 559/1992)

REGION	LOCAL HEALTH AGENCY (ASL)	Series	No
PART A			
I, the undersigned _____ born at _____			
on _____ having my residential address at _____,			
as keeper/owner/person responsible for the animals on the holding located at _____			
_____ Municipality, _____ Province, registered with _____ ASL with registration No _____,			
hereby declare that the following animals:			
SPECIES	NUMBER	ANIMAL IDENTIFICATION DETAILS (1)	
are not subject to any ban on movement within the meaning of the Veterinary Regulation currently in			

force. I also declare that the above-mentioned animals were introduced with the proper accompanying documentation and originate from (2):

- a holding registered with _____ ASL with registration No _____

- intra-Community trade or importation, accompanied by the certificates required by Articles 17 or 19 of Presidential Decree No 587/1993.

I also declare, pursuant to Article 5(6) of Legislative Decree No 336/1999, that the above-mentioned animals:

1) did not undergo unlawful treatment, as defined in Article 1(3)(g) of Legislative Decree No 336/1999;

2) in the 90 days **prior to slaughter**

- a) DID NOT UNDERGO treatment with medicated feedingstuffs
- UNDERWENT treatment with medicated feedingstuffs, for which a copy of the prescription bearing the signature of the prescribing veterinarian is annexed
- b) DID NOT UNDERGO treatment with veterinary medicines
- UNDERWENT treatment with veterinary medicines, for which a copy of the prescription bearing the signature of the prescribing veterinarian is annexed

3) were subject to the withdrawal periods laid down for treatment with medicated feedingstuffs or medicinal products or following feeding with feedingstuffs containing premixes with additives belonging to the group of antibiotics, coccidiostats or other medicinal substances.

I also declare that the above-mentioned animals will not undergo the forms of treatment referred to in points 1) and 2) above or be fed feedingstuffs with premixes containing additives belonging to the group of antibiotics, coccidiostats or other medicinal substances.

The above-mentioned animals are being sent to _____ slaughterhouse
_____ Municipality _____ Province
_____ [Place] _____ [Date]

THE DECLARANT

PART B

HEALTH ATTESTATION (ARTICLE 32, PRESIDENTIAL DECREE NO 320/1954)

_____ [Place] _____ [Date]

OFFICIAL VETERINARIAN _____

PART C

I, the undersigned (first name, surname, company name) _____

holder of transportation authorisation _____ issued by _____

driver of means of transport _____ licence plate number _____

guarantee the transport of the above-mentioned animals in compliance with the regulations in force, and in particular the animal welfare rules.

I also attest that the means of transport has been properly washed and disinfected (Article 64 of Presidential Decree No 320/1954).

_____ [Place] _____ [Date] _____ [Departure time]

TRANSPORTER _____

- [1] The farmer is to provide the following information: house code, sector, flock, rows or row portions, etc.
- [2] Delete as appropriate.

PART D of the Accompanying Document for Transport to the Slaughterhouse

Series _____ No _____ of _____
REGION _____ ASL _____

LIST OF TREATMENT COVERED BY PART A points 2a) and 2b) OF THE ACCOMPANYING DOCUMENT

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Identification details of the animals subject to treatment	Name of the veterinary medicine or medicated feedingstuff used	Prescription date	Number of days of treatment	Withdrawal time	Stamp and signature of the prescribing veterinarian	Commencement date of the treatment referred to in column 1	End date of the treatment	Signature of the holder, owner or person responsible for the holding's animals attesting to the commencement and end dates of the treatment

**SELF-CERTIFICATION FOR POULTRY AND FARMED FEATHERED GAME
NOT SUBJECT TO ON-HOLDING *ANTE MORTEM* HEALTH INSPECTION
(Subparagraph ii, Point 25, Annex 1, Chapter VI, Presidential Decree No 495/1997)**

Annexed to the following accompanying document:

Region _____ **ASL** _____ **Series** _____ **No** _____ **Date** _____

I - ON-HOLDING VETERINARY CHECKS

Date of the last on-holding check by the official veterinarian _____

II - ATTESTATION CONCERNING THE FLOCK OF ORIGIN (production cycle)

- date of arrival of the poultry on the holding (beginning of the production cycle) _____

- number of animals _____ and species _____

- mortality (as a percentage of the flock of origin) _____

- type and period of use of feedingstuffs containing premixes with additives belonging to the group of antibiotics, coccidiostats and other medical substances and withdrawal period

- type of veterinary medicine or medicated feedingstuff fed to the poultry, where relevant, and date of commencement and end of such feeding [1] _____

- date and type of vaccinations _____

- results of official health inspections previously carried out on poultry from the flock of origin

I, the undersigned, also declare that the self-certification data are taken from the holding register referred to in point 27(a) of Annex I to Presidential Decree No 495/1997.

Likely date of arrival of the animals at the slaughterhouse _____

THE DECLARANT [2]

[Place]

[Date]

[1] Fill in the required information or annex a copy of Part D of Annex 1.

[2] The holder, owner or person responsible for the holding's animals.

[Translator's note: the diagonal text on the original reads: "Copy taken from GURITEL – Official Gazette Online"]

28-6-2007 OFFICIAL GAZETTE OF THE ITALIAN REPUBLIC General Series No 148

Colour

No.....

DECLARATION ON THE ORIGIN AND DESTINATION OF ANIMALS (Form IV)

REGION..... ASL

A) IDENTIFICATION DETAILS

I, the undersigned, as the holder of the animals on the holding located at,
 Municipality, Province, holding code IT□□□□□□□□, registered with
 ASL No of declare that the following animals:

Species	Category	No	Identification mark of the animals or containers

are not subject to any ban on movement pursuant to any animal health measure.
 I also declare that the above-mentioned animals were introduced with the proper accompanying
 documentation and originate from:
 - holdings with the following holding codes: IT□□□□□□□□, IT□□□□□□□□
 - intra-Community trade or importation, accompanied by the certificates required by Articles 17
 or 19 of Presidential Decree No 587/1993.

B) DECLARATION FOR THE SLAUGHTERHOUSE

I also declare that the animals being sent for slaughter:

- 1- WERE NOT TREATED OR FED WITH SUBSTANCES WHOSE USE IS FORBIDDEN
- 2- In the 90 days prior to today's date:
 - a) DID NOT UNDERGO UNDERWENT treatment with the following substances referred to in Articles 4 and 5 of Legislative Decree No 158 of 16 March 2006
 - b) DID NOT UNDERGO UNDERWENT treatment with the following medicated feedingstuffs
 - c) DID NOT UNDERGO UNDERWENT treatment with the following medicinal products
- 3- Were subject to the withdrawal times laid down for treatment with the products referred to in point 2.
- 4- I also declare that a list of the treatment carried out is enclosed bearing the signature of the prescribing veterinarian(s) as required by Legislative Decree No 158 of 16 March 2006 and the Ministerial Decree of 28 May 1992.

C) DESTINATION

The animals are being sent to holding market or fair lairage facility pasture slaughterhouse other
 Code: IT□□□□□□□□
 Name: Address:

Date: Keeper of the animals:

D) TRANSPORT

I, the undersigned (first name, surname, company name)	
Address.....	Municipality: Province:
Driver of means of transport	Make.....
Truck licence plate	Trailer licence plate
Animal transport authorisation No.....	Issued on.....
guarantee the transport of the above-mentioned animals in compliance with the regulations in force.	
I also attest that the means of transport has been properly disinfected (Article 64 of Presidential Decree No 320/1954).	
Date:	Departure time: Expected duration of journey:
Transporter.....	

E) HEALTH ATTESTATIONS

I, the undersigned, declare that I inspected the above-mentioned animals onand the outcome was FAVOURABLE.								
I attest (*) that, according to the documents held by this office, the holding of origin is subject to official monitoring and has the health status mentioned below and that the above-mentioned animals tested negative in diagnostic tests for:								
Disease	Date of check on animals			Date of check on holding			Holding's health status	
(*) This declaration is valid for days, renewable in accordance with the law.								
The above-mentioned animals were immunised against on								
<input type="checkbox"/> Comments		<input type="checkbox"/> Declarations		<input type="checkbox"/> Instructions		<input type="checkbox"/> Health restriction		
.....								
Date:				Official veterinarian:				

Notes:*Colour*

If you are not using a form that has already been provided on coloured paper but instead wish to use a form on white paper, the COLOUR box in the top left-hand corner must be used to indicate the colour of the form (pink - yellow - green) depending on the facility of origin of the animals, as specified in Presidential Decree No 317/1996.

Numbering

The top right-hand box (No) must be filled in so as to give a serial number to the documents concerning origin. The procedure for such numbering will be established by the regional or provincial authorities.

Identification of facilities

The identification codes for the various facilities of origin and destination of the animals must be carefully indicated in the box provided for this purpose on the form (IT□□□□□□□□) after the type of facility has been indicated (holding market or fair lairage facility pasture slaughterhouse other). When the destination facility is a non-commercial poultry holding raising a maximum of 250 animals, it is not compulsory to give the code of the facility of destination. For types of facility that are not specified in the form, the “other” box must be ticked and the name and address must be given.

Identification of animals

Where required by the relevant regulations, the animals being moved must be properly shown on the form by entering the individual identification code for each animal. It is not permitted to abbreviate the identification code in any way, apart from cases where, after writing the first identification code in full, the abbreviation method used does not prevent the clear identification of the animals being moved (e.g. IT06099018608 – 609-610-611-612).

Where the number of animals being moved makes it impossible to enter all the codes in the space provided on the form, it is permitted to annex a list thereto. This list must include, in the top right-hand corner, the same code as the transport form and must be countersigned by the

keeper of the animals, the transporter and the official veterinarian who issued the health attestation.

Completeness of the information

All the information covered by the transport form must be provided extremely carefully and in a clear and complete manner, particularly as regards the facilities of origin and destination of the animals, the identification details of the animals, any treatment which the animals have undergone and the exact identification details of the means of transport. The signature of the keeper of the animals under Box C is valid for all the information entered in the boxes above it. The animal transport authorisation number (Box D) means the serial number assigned by the authority that issued the authorisation or the registration number.

Validity

This form may be used for movements of all animal species with the exception of poultry, rabbits, game and ratites being sent to the slaughterhouse, for which the Accompanying Document for Transport to the Slaughterhouse provided in the Ministerial Decree of 11 February 2003 (Official Gazette No 96 of 26 April 2003) must continue to be used. Four copies of the form must be filled in. One of these remains at the facility of origin and one is sent to the ASL responsible for that facility. The remaining two accompany the animals during the movement, with one then remaining with the facility of destination and the other being sent to the ASL responsible for the latter.

The period of validity of the health attestation will be specified by the official veterinarian on the basis of the relevant regulations for the various diseases. For attestations concerning more than one disease, the shortest validity period must be used. The last line before the veterinarian's signature may be used for specific comments, declarations, instructions or information on health restrictions.

Latvia

In pig and bovine production sector Latvia is applying transition arrangements, which are referred to in Article 8 of Regulation 2076/2005.

Poultry:

All the establishments have been integrated, which means that at least slaughterhouse and poultry housings are located on the same territory and the slaughterhouse is used only for slaughtering of the poultry reared at the same establishment as well as ante-mortem inspection for poultry is carried out at the poultry house. It is planned to replace the previously used health certificate, which contained information based on requirements laid down in Directive 71/118 by the certificate referred to in Annex I Section IV Chapter X Part A of Regulation 854/2004 from 01.03.2008.

A short description of the current situation:

Prior to the movement of animals of all species, the animal owner shall fill in the animal movement declaration, where he/she confirms that no medicine, growth promoters, hormones, or other substances, which can restrict the use of animal products for human consumption have been administered to animals, and there are no restrictions to movement of these animals. There is an institution in Latvia "Lauksaimniecības datu centrs"(LDC) [Agricultural data center], which maintains the database of agricultural animals. This database holds information on animals, housings, animal movement restrictions, veterinary examinations. All the slaughterhouses, inspectors of the Food and Veterinary Service (FVS) and official veterinarians have received passwords for access to LDC database. Within 48 hours the owner of the slaughterhouse must electronically notify LDC about slaughtering of a bovine animal and indicate the identity number of the animal and the place of slaughter. The Ministry of Agriculture has prepared a proposal for amendments to the Regulations of the Cabinet of

Ministers on procedure for registration of herds and animal housings and animal identification. Prior to delivery of animals (all the species) to the slaughterhouse the animal owner shall orally confirm compliance with requirements given in Annex II Chapter III of Regulation 853/2004, which have been presented in the form of questionnaire. After that, the animal owner or the authorized person shall sign this questionnaire. At the same time the slaughterhouse shall notify identify numbers of animals and their number to the LDC database. It is planned to introduce this system in full in 2008.

Ensuring of feed back

To ensure the feed back of information on food chain we will use the document sample given in appendix to the Annex I of Regulation 2074/2005. We are planning to introduce it completely from 01.03.2008.

According to Annex I Section I Chapter II paragraph B.5. of Regulation 854/2004 ante-mortem inspection can be carried out at the housing for pigs, poultry and animals reared on the farm. Currently, ante-mortem inspection at the housing is used only for poultry, for other animals ante-mortem inspection is carried out at the slaughterhouse. The official veterinarian shall register results of ante-mortem and post-mortem inspections in the "Register of animal reception and veterinary expertise results".

Lithuania

To implement the requirements provided for in paragraph 2 of Section III Annex II of Regulation (EC) No. 853/2004 on provision of information about the food chain to the slaughterhouse operators no less than 24 hours before the arrival of animals at the slaughterhouse, and in accordance with paragraph 2, Article 8 of Regulation (EC) No. 2076/2005, with respect to the current disease situation in the country and upon assessment of potential risk, Order No. B1-207 of SFVS director of 16 March 2006 "On the approval of the form for invoice on animals transported in the Republic of Lithuania and on the form of permit to slaughter animals in slaughterhouse" (Official Gazette, 2006, Nr. 31-1102), establishes that for all the transported animals an invoice of transported animals must be issued. The information presented in the document is necessary for the information of the food chain.

As a derogation from the requirements provided for in paragraph 2 of Section III Annex II of Regulation (EC) No. 853/2004 on provision of information about the food chain to the slaughterhouse operators no less than 24 hours before the arrival of animals at the slaughterhouse, the SFVS permits to supply such information in the invoice on transported animals together for all the animal species it concerns in all the cases where no risk to the goals of Regulation (EC) No. 853/2004 is presented.

Luxemburg

Rapport suivant Art.8 du Règlement (ce) 2076/2005 concernant la mise en œuvre de l'information sur la chaîne alimentaire

1) Concernant la volaille, au Grand-Duché de Luxembourg, nous n'avons pas d'abattoir de volaille.

2) Concernant les porcs et les bovins, le Grand-Duché de Luxembourg est entrain d'installer un système informatique permettant aux exploitants de l'abattoir, lors de l'enregistrement d'un animal à l'abattage, d'accéder à la base de données nationale pour les bovins et les porcs et ainsi d'avoir toutes les informations concernant le statut sanitaire de l'exploitation dont provient l'animal. Par la même occasion, le vétérinaire officiel de l'abattoir pourra encoder dans cette base de données les observations concernant l'animal ou l'exploitation en question et ces données seront accessibles aux autorités compétentes, à l'exploitation d'origine ainsi qu'aux autres abattoirs le cas échéant. Les indications concernant les traitements pertinents des animaux individuels devront être fournies séparément par l'exploitant.

Ceci étant, les informations fournies ne sont rien d'autre que les informations dont l'autorité centrale dispose et déjà aujourd'hui si, suite à ces informations, l'autorité centrale estime qu'il y a un danger pour la santé animale ou la santé publique elle doit tout mettre en œuvre pour empêcher ces animaux d'arriver à l'abattoir.

Concernant les informations sur les traitements médicamenteux des animaux, la législation et les procédures (registres médicamenteux et fiches de prescriptions avec délai d'attente par le vétérinaire) sont suffisamment claires et interdisent l'envoi à l'abattoir d'un animal ne correspondant pas aux règles.

Nous estimons donc que cette mesure n'apporte pas de valeur ajoutée au produit final mais n'est qu'une répétition de quelque chose qui existe déjà sous une autre forme et on pourrait très bien se passer de cette mesure au profit de la simplification administrative sans que la sécurité du consommateur ne soit comprise.

Netherlands

Report on the implementation of Food Chain Information (FCI) under Article 8 of Regulation 2076/2005/EC.

Introduction

Under article 8 of Regulation 2076/ 2005/ EC Member States, which use the transitional arrangement are required to report to the Commission on the implementation of FCI at the end of each year.

The Netherlands is working hard towards the full implementation of the food chain information requirement. This report gives the situation per sector over the year 2007 and it describes the situation starting from 1-1-2006. It also includes problems encountered. Any changes in implementation or supplements to this report will be sent to the Commission forthwith.

Below an overview is given for the different sectors.

The poultry sector

On 1 January 2006 the Netherlands implemented section III of Annex II of Regulation 853/ 2004/EC by continuing the information flow required under Directive 71/118/EEC for poultry presented for slaughter. This requirement applies to all poultry producers. This existing system continued after 1-1-2006.

Hygiene codes, which include food chain information, are developed for the primary phase and for the slaughter phase. Hygiene codes for the processing phase were already in place in slaughterhouses and cutting plants as part of HACCP programmes. These will be reviewed in the framework of the hygiene package.

The reviewed hygiene code requires slaughterhouse operators to check and assess the food chain information related to the poultry flocks coming in, before it is delivered to the official veterinarian. The sector is currently adapting the hygiene code for slaughterhouses and cutting plants to meet the new requirements. The hygiene code for slaughterhouses will be presented to the competent authority for official approval.

It should be noted that the poultry sector set up a pilot project digitalising the FCI from poultry producer to the slaughterhouse. The project has been completed and digitalisation is currently being implemented.

The poultry primary sector will start with the development of a new hygiene code shortly.

The pig sector

In a big part of the pig sector FCI has already been introduced, because the food chain information is required as visual inspection had been introduced as a pilot in 2006 at a relatively small number of large slaughterhouses. The pilot covered some 70% of the pig producers. The remaining 30% of the pig producers follow a different protocol.

In 2006 the sector began to draw up a hygiene code for the primary sector and reviewed the hygiene code which was already in place in place for the slaughter phase. Both hygiene codes require producers to provide food chain information and to be checked by slaughterhouse operators. The hygiene codes for the primary phase and for the slaughter phase are using the existing quality assurance system (IKB) and the FCI can be delivered out of this system of IKB. The sector is working to get these requirements in place by 1-1-2008. The hygiene codes (primary phase and the slaughter phase) will be presented to the competent authority for official approval.

In the current quality assurance schemes the information is already digitalised. This is not yet the case with the information on veterinary drugs. There is a discussion between industry and competent authority about the delivering of information from a relevant period, when veterinary drugs are used. The competent authority in the Netherlands requires a relevant period of 60 days. The sector is working on it to digitalise also the information about veterinary drugs and can be then easily available.

Veal calves

The veal calf sector does not yet work with the food chain information requirement. The sector will make preparations for the introduction of FCI in 2008. It will also draw up hygiene codes including the FCI requirement for the primary phase and the slaughter phase. The sector aims to have these new hygiene codes in place by 1-1-2009. In this sector are not yet had indications of problems encountered with respect to the introduction of food chain information.

Cattle

FCI has not yet been implemented in the cattle sector. However, the Netherlands expects major practical problems here, as the required information would have to be supplied for each individual animal rather than for groups, as is the case with poultry, pigs and veal calves. The information flow resulting from the introduction of FCI in the cattle sector would present slaughterhouses with an unworkable situation. The Netherlands believes this is not proportionate to the objective envisaged in the Regulation. It is considering the option of linking FCI to the I&R system which might provide a workable solution and would keep the administrative burden to a minimum.

Sheep and goats

FCI has not yet been implemented in the sheep and goat sector. Here too we can expect the same problems as in the cattle sector if the requirement is introduced on individual animal basis. A group or flock approach as in the poultry, pig and veal sector would be more practical. The I&R system which registers individual animals has only recently been introduced in this sector. Electronic registration might go some way in solving practical problems although attendant costs might become a problem.

Horses

Very few horses in the Netherlands are slaughtered. The Netherlands therefore has a very small horsemeat sector. This sector has not been paid much attention from the competent authority but it has been notified to the sector of the requirement to introduce FCI.

Farmed game

FCI has not yet been implemented but no major problems are expected.

Farmed rabbits

FCI has not yet been implemented but no major problems are expected.

Consultations with the industry on the introduction of the FCI requirement have not started yet in the cattle sector, sheep and goat sector, the horse sector, the farmed game sector or the farmed rabbits sector.

General problem

All sectors are raising questions on realising FCI in intra-community trade. The Netherlands would like to see the introduction of discussions with Member States for harmonising FCI among Member States to come to harmonisation.

Romania

According to the provisions of Article 8 of Commission Regulation (EC) No 2076/2005 of 5 December 2005 laying down transitional arrangements for the implementation of Regulations (EC) No 853/2004, (EC) No 854/2004 and (EC) No 882/2004 of the European Parliament and of the Council, and amending Regulations (EC) No 853/2004 and (EC) No 854/2004, starting with 01.01.2008 Romania applies the requirements regarding the information for the food chain within the swine sector.

Regarding the equidae and calves sector intended for slaughter, the provisions of Article 8 of the Commission Regulation (EC) No 2076/2005 shall be applied starting with the end of 2009.

Slovakia

According to the requirement from the working group on implementing measures of the hygiene regulations taken place on April 16, 2007 we inform you that in Slovakia the food chain information has been applied so far only in the poultry sector (Article 8 of the Regulation (EC) No 2076/2005).

Slovenia

In accordance with the obligation of the Member States of reporting to the Commission on the implementation of transitional arrangements concerning the food chain information, as laid down in the Commission Regulation (EC) No 2076/2005 of 5 December 2005 laying down transitional arrangements for the implementation of Regulations (EC) No 853/2004, (EC) No 854/2004 and (EC) No 882/2004 of the European Parliament and of the Council and amending Regulations (EC) No 853/2004 and (EC) No 854/2004, the Veterinary Administration of the Republic of Slovenia as Slovenian competent authority is informing you hereby that the transitional arrangements concerning the food chain information as referred to in Article 8(1) of the above Regulation are not implemented in the Republic of Slovenia.

Decision on the non-implementation of transitional arrangements originates in the fact that the preceding Slovenian national legislation, applicable until the end of 2005, used to lay down that the slaughter of animals of all species was authorised in the cases only, where the

animal or a consignment of animals was accompanied to the slaughterhouse by a health certificate.

Transitional arrangements envisaged in the above Regulation would mean a deviation from the well-established practice in this particular case, and therefore, we did not wish to complicate the situation, considering that this is a transitional arrangement only.

Sweden

In Sweden, the requirements for food chain information (FCI) according to 853/2004/EG apply for poultry since 1 Jan 2006. We have not encountered any major problems, mainly due to the fact that many of the systems were in place well before that date.

The requirements for swine will be fully implemented from 1 Jan 2008. We have reason to believe that this, too, can be done fairly smoothly. Most swine come from large farms with modern equipment and technical facilities.

When it comes to fully introducing FCI for cattle, however, we can foresee some difficulties, mainly concerning the demand that FCI should be delivered at least 24 hours in advance. In Sweden there are many small farmers, who deliver only a few cattle for slaughter every year. A majority of these farmers are quite old and do not have access to computers or fax machines. We have made the slaughter companies aware of the coming demands and hope they will be able to solve the problems until the end of the transitional period.