



EUROPEAN COMMISSION
DIRECTORATE-GENERAL
HEALTH AND CONSUMER PROTECTION
Food and Veterinary Office

**FOOD AND VETERINARY
OFFICE
(FVO)
ANNUAL REPORT**

2000

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1. INTRODUCTION

This is the fourth Annual Report of the Food and Veterinary Office (FVO), Directorate F of the Health and Consumer Protection Directorate General. This report covers the period 1 January – 31 December 2000.

The Office's mission is to monitor, report on and assist in the enforcement of Community legislation on food safety, animal health, plant health and animal welfare systems by Member States and by third countries exporting food, plants or animals to the EU. It fulfils this mission mainly by carrying out inspections to monitor the operation of control systems by competent authorities in Member States and third countries.

During the period of this report, 250 inspections were undertaken. Annex I gives a list of these inspections, classified by date, country inspected and subject.

1.1. Overview of inspections on food safety, animal health, animal welfare and plant health

The majority of the inspections undertaken by the FVO covered issues specifically related to food, although 20% dealt with animal health, animal welfare and plant health. Table 1 gives a breakdown of inspections according to the four main areas of responsibility of the FVO.

TABLE 1: BREAKDOWN OF INSPECTIONS BY MAIN AREAS OF RESPONSIBILITY

Area	Total inspections	%
Food Safety	200	80
Animal Health	24	10
Plant Health	15	6
Animal Welfare	11	4
Total	250	100

1.2. Geographical breakdown of inspections

Over recent years the FVO has concentrated at least 50% of inspections in Member States. Since most of the food consumed within the EU is produced within the Union itself, health controls on production within the EU are given the highest priority. Table 2 gives a breakdown of FVO inspections by geographical area.

TABLE 2: GEOGRAPHICAL BREAKDOWN OF INSPECTIONS BY REGION

Country	Inspections	
	No.	%
EU	145	58
Applicant Countries	38	15
EFTA Countries	6	2
Equivalence Countries ¹	6	2
Other Third Countries	55	22
Total	250	

¹ USA, Canada, New Zealand

1.3. Overview of inspections in Member States

Inspections in Member States are decided following a three-step process:

- firstly the main legal provisions which require or authorise the Commission to conduct inspections are reviewed,
- a choice is then made as to which products/sectors should be given priority, based on an evaluation of the main risks and the key policy issues involved,
- for products/sectors considered a priority, a series of inspections is normally carried out in all or almost all Member States. Table 3 gives a list of inspections carried out in Member States in 2000 classified according to main subjects.

TABLE 3: INSPECTION SERIES OVERVIEW

	Subject	Member State
Food Safety	Pig meat	B, DK, F, NL, UK, E, EL, D, I, FIN
	Meat products, preparations, minced meat, casings	E, F, NL, B, S, P, I, DK
	Wild and farmed game meat, rabbit meat	F, B, NL, E, I, L, A, S, FIN, D, UK
	Milk	IRL, UK, L, D, P, EL, I
	Poultry meat	B, L, D, EL, S, P, A, FIN, E
	Fishery products / bivalve molluscs	A, IRL
	Organic Farming	I, E
	Food Hygiene (HACCP retail)	A, S, P, IRL, I, D, NL
	Pesticides	I, NL, S, E
	GMOs/Novel Foods	NL, P
	TSE, surveillance, feedban, etc.	IRL, P, UK, DK, E, FIN, D, I, F, B, NL
	Import Controls	IRL, F, D, NL, E, UK, A, D, B, I, S, P
	Community Reference Laboratories	D
	Residue monitoring	EL
Animal Health	Certification and movement controls over live animals	F, IRL, DK
	FMD, CSF contingency plans	D, S, A, FIN, P
	Brucella melitensis	I, P
Animal Welfare	Transport (staging points)	EL, I, E, A
	Animal welfare on farm	UK, S, D, B, F
Plant Health	Potato sector audits	I, EL, D, NL, DK, UK
	Pine wood nematode	P, P, F, E, EL

2. INSPECTIONS PROGRAMME 2000

2.1. Planning of inspections

In 2000, the FVO operated on the basis of a six monthly planning cycle (January – June and July – December). Draft programmes are discussed with relevant services within the Commission to ensure that all elements that touch upon the FVO's responsibilities have been

considered. They are then presented to the Member States in the appropriate Standing Committees, and subsequently sent to the European Parliament for information. The programmes are kept under constant review as they often need to be adapted to meet unforeseen emergencies.

2.2. Preparation of FVO reports

All inspections carried out by the FVO are the subject of a report which, following consultation with the competent authorities concerned, is normally published on the Internet. Only in some very limited cases the current legal basis does not allow the publication on the Internet.

Draft reports of the inspections are provided to the other Commission services, and to the competent authority of the country inspected as soon as possible after the end of the inspection. Following the receipt and consideration of comments made by the competent authorities, the final report is drafted containing, where appropriate, amendments to the draft report.

The completion and distribution of reports within the deadlines laid down in Community legislation remains an important goal of the FVO. To this end, it aims to issue draft reports to competent authorities within 20 working days of completing each inspection and to publish final reports normally within 60 working days of the end of the mission. A more rapid procedure is followed for particularly urgent reports.

After finalisation, reports are placed on the DG Health and Consumer Protection web site, (http://europa.eu.int/comm/dgs/health_consumer/index_en.htm) so that they are freely available to all interested parties. This practice underlines the Commission's continued commitment to transparency in its control and inspection activities.

3. FVO INSPECTIONS CARRIED OUT IN 2000

The following sections give a brief summary of the results of inspections carried out by the FVO in 2000.

3.1. FOOD SAFETY

3.1.1. Evaluation of control systems and production standards in certain food production sectors

The series of inspections to Member States to evaluate control systems and production standards in a number of food production sectors, which were started in 1999, continued. An outline of the current state of progress with these inspections, and a brief summary of the general conclusions reached to date, are given below:

3.1.1.1. Milk and milk products

Member States

Inspections to seven Member States were carried out in 2000 (Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Portugal and United Kingdom). This completed a series of inspections to all Member States.

The scale of the industry, from the industrialised bovine milk producers and processors in Northern Europe, to the isolated, small-scale, sheep and goat milk producers in Southern Europe, makes it difficult to apply fully harmonised controls systems across the Community.

When coupled with the complex, and highly detailed, nature of existing Community legislation, the problems seen with the transposition, implementation and enforcement of acceptable standards in some areas is not surprising. Health and production controls in the dairy industry are largely based on self-policing systems which, in a number of key areas, did not always deliver acceptable standards. To remedy these deficiencies, the level and quality of official controls need to be improved to the point where consumers can feel confident in their effectiveness.

Follow up missions to certain Member States, to monitor the action taken, and improvements achieved, are planned for 2001.

Third countries

Thirteen missions were undertaken to third countries during which milk production standards were reviewed. In two third countries (South Africa, Turkey), the national authorities agreed to suspend all export certification until such time as necessary improvements had been achieved. In several applicant countries, significant shortcomings were noted in the quality of raw milk, requiring action by the national authorities.

3.1.1.2. Wild & farmed game meat

Member States

Inspections to eleven Member States were completed in 2000 (Belgium, Germany, Spain, France, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Austria, Finland, Sweden and United Kingdom)

These inspections indicated that the production and placing on the market of game meat (wild and farmed) did not receive enough attention from the national authorities in the Member States. Serious deficiencies were identified in veterinary controls, meat inspection procedures and hygiene standards, leading to a situation that in some cases was considered to pose a direct and potentially severe public health risk. The control systems in place were sometimes found to be open to the fraudulent sale of farmed game as well as wild game meat.

Third countries

Missions to six third countries, including five applicant countries, were completed. Shortfalls in production and control standards similar to those seen in the Member States were noted. Particular problems with possible substitution of wild game meat by farmed game meat were widely reported.

3.1.1.3. Pig meat

Member States

Inspections to ten Member States were completed in 2000 (Belgium, Denmark, Germany, Spain, Greece, France, Italy, Netherlands, Finland and United Kingdom)

These inspections did not find any real improvements in respect of veterinary controls, meat inspection procedures and hygiene standards when compared to those carried out in relation to beef production during 1998 - 99. Potentially serious deficiencies in a number of areas, including inadequate levels of veterinary supervision, insufficient numbers of official veterinarians and auxiliaries in processing establishments, failings in ante and post-mortem

inspection, poor hygiene standards, inadequate controls over the use of health marks and inconsistencies in checks for the presence of trichinellosis were all identified.

Third countries

Inspections of red meat production (including pigmeat) in fifteen third countries were undertaken, with particular attention being paid to the applicant countries. In some cases, red meat production formed part of missions with wider objectives, including evaluations of the official services, the animal health situation and the production of processed meat products. Problems with the level and quality of veterinary supervision, and the health certification of meat destined for the EU, were noted.

3.1.1.4. Meat products, preparations, casings and minced meat

Inspections to eight Member States were completed in 2000 (Belgium, Denmark, Spain, France, Italy, Netherlands, Portugal and Sweden)

The official services were found to be generally competent and properly resourced. Greater attention was needed to the development of documented control programmes so that the operation of official controls at all levels could be monitored. In general terms, hygiene standards in individual establishments were satisfactory. Further attention was needed to the development and implementation of "own check" programmes, and to putting in place effective traceability systems.

In addition, inspections were undertaken to two Member States (Italy, Portugal) to review progress with the eradication programmes for ovine/caprine brucellosis (a serious human health threat).

3.1.1.5. Fresh poultry meat

Member States

The series of inspections to Member States to evaluate control systems and production standards in the production of fresh poultry meat, launched in 1999, was completed.

These inspections revealed that the Community veterinary legislation on the production of fresh poultry meat is not properly and uniformly implemented in the Member States. The hygiene standards in establishments varied to a great degree. In almost all Member States there were one or more establishments where immediate corrective actions were necessary in order to protect public health. In most Member States the resources of the competent authority were considered inadequate. The performance of the authorities is often further weakened due to operational deficiencies, for example a lack of well-defined procedures, insufficient documentation of supervision and ineffective enforcement of corrective actions.

Certain areas were identified where the Community legislation may not be accurate or sufficient, or impractical to implement due to changes in the production systems.

In order to verify that the competent authorities have taken necessary corrective actions to rectify the shortcomings noted during inspections, a series of follow-up inspections was launched. The first follow-up inspections were carried out in three Member States (Spain, France and United Kingdom). The results of these inspections indicated that only minor progress was achieved and the situation largely remained unsatisfactory.

In connection with the above series of inspections, the implementation of *Salmonella* control within the framework of Council Directive 92/117/EEC was also evaluated. In six Member States (Denmark, France, Ireland, Austria, Finland and Sweden), which have implemented Community approved official control programmes, the situation was largely satisfactory. In the remaining Member States the situation was more variable, some of them only having certain voluntary measures whilst others were implementing more wide scale control programmes with official status.

Third countries

Public health conditions in poultry meat production were evaluated also in eight third countries either currently approved for exporting poultry and poultry meat or applying for initial export approval. Five of these inspections concerned applicant countries. The results of these inspections were mainly satisfactory, although one of the applicant countries inspected for approval did not appear to be up to the standards required by the relevant Community legislation (Turkey).

3.1.1.6. Fishery products and bivalve molluscs

Member States

A series of inspections to Member States to evaluate control systems and production standards in the production of fishery products began in 2000 and two Member States were inspected (Ireland and Austria). The completion of the series is foreseen for the end of 2001.

These inspections revealed that Community veterinary legislation concerning the production of fishery products is not properly and uniformly implemented in the two Member States inspected. In both Member States the technical training of competent authority staff was considered inadequate. The absence of harmonised inspection procedures, insufficient documentation of supervision and ineffective enforcement of corrective actions were common shortcomings identified by the inspection teams.

Third countries

Public health conditions with respect to fishery products and bivalve molluscs were evaluated also in 27 third countries currently approved for export. Most of the inspections were carried out to countries pre-listed on the basis of Council Decision 95/408/EC, in response to their request to export to the EU.

One inspection was carried out following frequent unfavourable results of tests on products at point of import into the EU. The unsatisfactory result of the inspection led to a suspension of the export of processed bivalve molluscs by the competent authority of the country*. A follow up inspection found that satisfactory corrective actions had been taken and the suspension of the exports was withdrawn.

The results of the remaining inspections to most countries were satisfactory, following the receipt of additional guarantees. For some countries, where the situation was less favourable, follow-up inspections were considered necessary in order to verify if the conditions foreseen

* Thailand

for the approval were fulfilled. In one case the inspection resulted in the withdrawal of the country from the list of third countries authorised to export fishery products to the EU.**

3.1.1.7. Organic farming

Member States

Inspections to evaluate the control systems in place for organic farming, continued with inspections to two Member States (Spain and Italy) that are main producers of organic products. Certain weaknesses with late implementation of Community legislation and unsatisfactory enforcement were noted.

Third countries

Third countries exporting organically grown products to the EU have to be inspected to verify the equivalence of the production rules and the inspection system for organic farming with those in the EU. Inspections to Argentina and new applicant Costa Rica have been performed. Both countries had equivalent systems in place, although certain improvements needed to be made.

Other activities

The supervision of the Food Quality Pilot Programme by the FVO continued. This programme is aimed at assessing the overall quality of a number of food products from organic and conventional farming in nine Member States. An inspection was carried out to supervise the contractors, the initial results of the programme were discussed, and feedback was given on the first interim reports.

3.1.2. Transmissible Spongiform Encephalopathies (TSEs)

19 inspections in this area were carried out by the FVO during 2000.

Member States

A round of inspections concerning the implementation of the rules for the epidemio-surveillance, eradication plans and feed ban to provide an overall Community-wide picture of the situation was continued from the previous year. Animal identification rules were generally included in the scope of these inspections as an important tool in the epidemio-surveillance, in order to assess the capability of the authorities to trace back cattle in the framework of BSE-cases. In certain Member States, where national legislation was already in place concerning the disposal of specified risk material (SRM), this was included in the scope of the inspections to assess the practical implementation.

Some inspections dealt with more specific issues and follow-up of previous inspections. In one Member State (Germany) procedures in place for destruction of meat and bone meal (MBM) sent by another (Portugal) were evaluated, to allow Commission services to adopt a Decision where the date of these dispatches was fixed. In Portugal besides the follow-up of previous inspections, the basis for implementing a date based export scheme was assessed. It was concluded that detailed instructions concerning the controls in the scheme had to be put in

** St. Vincent and the Grenadines

place, in order to allow a full evaluation of the reliability of the system. Finally an inspection to (Ireland) dealt with the implementation of specific rules as regards BSE, in particular the storage of meat and bone meal produced from SRM and from animals slaughtered within BSE herds. The deficiencies identified were only of minor impact to animal or public health and could be rectified in the short term.

In the light of widespread public concerns about safety of beef following the development of the disease and some incidents occurring in some Member States, the FVO was requested in November to carry out an urgent inspection programme on verification of controls in Member States in respect of BSE. Seven Member States were inspected in December to assess BSE-surveillance, the feed ban and the implementation of the new provisions for SRM.

Third countries

One third country (Switzerland) was inspected for an evaluation of the implementation of an active epidemio-surveillance program including the implementation of a new rapid test for the examination and detection of BSE.

3.1.3. Import controls

Inspection priorities

Imports of animals and food of animal origin account for about 20% of total imports of food and drink into the EU each year. EU legislation requires that these products must be subject to inspection by official inspection services in the Member States and in the EEA countries at agreed border inspection posts (BIP) located at around 306 road, rail, airport or port entry points into the EU.

Under existing legislation, the FVO is required to inspect all border inspection posts yearly. By way of derogation, the frequency of the inspections for certain agreed BIPs may be reduced. However, such BIPs should be inspected at least every three years. It is FVO policy to inspect large BIPs with a throughput of more than 2000 consignments yearly (61 BIPs) and smaller ones less frequently. In addition, the FVO is required to inspect all proposed new BIPs in the Member States for their approval or already agreed ones for which additions in the categories of approval are foreseen. The same applies for BIPs in EFTA-countries, in which FVO joins ESA (EFTA Surveillance Authority) inspections as observer.

The FVO inspections focused primarily, though not exclusively, on ensuring that the physical facilities, equipment and working procedures at each BIP were adequate to carry out the necessary controls. In 2000 the inspections were prepared on the basis of the results of a pre-inspection questionnaire sent to Member States. An evaluation of the overall management of import controls by the competent authorities was carried out as well as an evaluation of the management of the BIP's themselves including co-operation with customs and other authorities. This approach will be applied for a series of inspections in all Member States which will be completed in summer 2001. With the results of this series a new approach for future inspections will be developed.

Inspection programme

In 2000 the FVO carried out 13 inspections in 12 Member States during which 89 agreed BIPs and 4 new facilities proposed for approval as a BIP were inspected.

The Office's inspectors also accompanied inspectors from ESA as observers on two inspections in Norway and Iceland (7 BIPs were inspected) to ensure that the operation of import controls in the EC and EFTA are being conducted in a similar way.

General findings

Results of these inspections have been classified into three main categories: major and minor non-compliance with the requirements in EC-legislation and compliance with EC-legislation. The technical areas for each BIP inspected have been classified under ten broad headings. The findings of the inspections are summarised as follows:

Technical areas	Number of Border Inspection Posts				
	compliance	minor non-compliance	major non-compliance	not checked	not applicable
Veterinary organisation: number of staff	56	20	23	0	0
Veterinary organisation: training of staff	7	67	22	0	3
Facilities – products	7	13	73	1	5
Facilities – live animals	7	23	27	0	42
Equipment	5	51	41	2	0
Hygiene	1	19	78	1	0
Documentation	13	67	17	2	0
Registration	5	75	16	1	2
Identification/Selection	0	67	28	1	3
Procedures (notification, veterinary checks, decision)	0	32	55	0	12
Transit - warehouses	0	54	28	0	17
Inspection fees	8	58	16	8	9

As some Member States have separate services for Animal Health and for Public Health which were evaluated separately the number of BIPs in this table does not correspond with the number of actual visits.

Recommendations to address the deficiencies found were made to all Member States concerned. The Office is working with the competent authorities in the Member States concerned to monitor progress in the correction of these deficiencies.

Other Activities

Inspectors were heavily involved in Commission working groups dealing with the legislation on import controls, in view of their practical experience with the application of EU legislation in this field.

3.1.4. Veterinary residues and laboratories

Priorities

The criteria for the establishment of the inspection plan for 2000 were based on the following priorities: follow-up of the general review of Member States residue controls after the enforcement of Directive 96/23/EC; inspections to third countries which are main exporters to the EU; inspections to applicant countries.

Inspections to Member States

Three inspections were undertaken in Member States. A follow-up inspection after completion of the general review of Member States on residue controls was carried out in Greece. Previous recommendations had not been followed-up satisfactorily and severe shortcomings were identified in the supervision of the regional authorities, the performance of the designated laboratories and the control of the distribution and use of veterinary drugs.

Two Community Reference Laboratories (CRL) were evaluated (Classical Swine Fever in Germany and Milk in France), forming part of a wider series of inspections evaluating the performance of the designated CRLs in the field of animal and public health. It is too early to come to general conclusions since only these two laboratories have been evaluated. However, severe deficiencies were detected in one of the laboratories.

Inspections to applicant countries

Of the seven inspections carried out in applicant countries, two were combined with inspections on fish. Deficiencies were identified under six broad headings: the performance of the competent authority; the implementation of the national residue monitoring plan; the sampling procedure; the performance of the laboratories; the control of distribution and use of veterinary drugs; and the presence of an on-farm register.

Inspections to third countries

Of the seven inspections carried out in third countries, five inspections relating to specific products were combined with product specific inspections: three with meat and milk, one with fish and one with meat and fish. The purpose of joint inspections was partly to advise and support other FVO inspections and partly to get an overall picture of the performance of competent authorities.

Three countries (Chile, New Caledonia and New Zealand) were inspected for the first time since Directive 96/23/EC entered into force. Shortcomings identified can be classified under the same headings as identified for the applicant countries.

The situation in the third countries inspected during follow-up inspections is still unsatisfactory and, even though some improvements were made in some countries, major deficiencies were still identified.

3.1.5. Pesticides

The programme to evaluate the monitoring of pesticide residues in foodstuffs of plant origin, including the control system on uses and marketing, continued with inspections in four Member States (Spain, Italy, Netherlands and Sweden).

The inspections revealed that national and EU co-ordinated monitoring programmes, as well as the inspections on marketing and uses, have been implemented in the Member States.

However, certain shortcomings on accreditation of laboratories, on sampling for residue analysis and on inspections for marketing and uses were noted.

A number of specific recommendations were made on the handling of the residue problems related to the growth regulator chlormequat in pears from the Netherlands and the insecticide metamidophos in sweet peppers from Spain.

In addition, the FVO compiled an overall report on the EU-wide pesticide residues monitoring exercise in plant products.

3.1.6. GMOs

Inspection activities on GMO-derived foodstuffs began with two exploratory inspections to Member States (Netherlands and Portugal). Information was gathered on the safety evaluation of GMO-products prior to authorisation, and on control systems for ensuring correct labelling of GMO-derived ingredients in foods, including sampling and analysis.

3.1.7. Contaminants

The follow-up of an aflatoxin control problem in nuts and dried fruits (figs) was continued with inspections to two Member States (Greece and Italy), to look at the control procedures and laboratory facilities at the places of import, and to Turkey. One inspection was carried out to evaluate the controls on radioactive contamination in wild mushrooms in Bulgaria.

Although in all cases control systems were in place, various problems were found such as inappropriate sampling procedures and incomplete validation of analytical methods. The control systems in Turkey and Bulgaria needed substantial improvements, for which the competent authorities presented action plans.

3.1.8. Food Hygiene, HACCP

Inspections have been carried out to seven Member States (Germany, Ireland, Italy, Netherlands, Austria, Portugal and Sweden) to evaluate the official foodstuffs control systems. The inspections focused on HACCP application on processed foodstuffs of plant and combined plant/animal origin in the retail sector, including some processing industries such as bakeries and catering facilities.

The official services were generally adequately resourced. Communication between the central and regional and local services needed to be improved in nearly all cases. There was variable and slow enforcement of self-regulation following the principles of HACCP. Considerable variation between industry sectors was also observed.

3.2. Animal Health

3.2.1. Mammals

Member States

The series of inspections on foot and mouth disease and classical swine fever contingency plans that had been started in 1999 continued, but was hampered by resource problems within the FVO, and the need to respond to emergency disease problems. A further five Member States (Germany, Sweden, Finland, Austria, Portugal) were inspected. Member States were

generally very aware of the threats posed by these diseases. All had contingency plans in place which, for the most part, met existing Community standards and guidelines. Some further development and/or maintenance work was needed in a few countries.

An inspection was carried out in the Netherlands to investigate a previously unidentified syndrome associated with severe emaciation and loss of condition in dairy cattle. No obvious, single, cause could be identified. The problem was discussed with Member States, and is still being kept under close review by the Commission.

Missions were undertaken to Greece in response to outbreaks of foot and mouth disease and bluetongue.

Third countries

Missions were undertaken in applicant countries to review the general animal health situation, the performance of the official veterinary services and certification procedures. In a number of cases, deficiencies were identified, especially in relation to the procedures for the provision of health certification.

Outbreaks of foot and mouth disease in several third countries in South America, in South Africa and in Turkey, all required urgent missions to be undertaken.

3.2.2. Poultry

Eight inspections carried out in third countries covered also the animal health situation in relation to poultry. In most cases with satisfactory results.

Three urgent inspections were carried out in response to epizootic poultry disease outbreaks in Italy (two for avian influenza, one for Newcastle disease outbreaks). These inspections revealed a number of shortcomings, the nature of some being such that they may have had an impact on the efficacy of the eradication of the relevant disease.

3.2.3. Fish and bivalve molluscs

One inspection was carried out in a Member States (United Kingdom) for the evaluation of the reaction of the competent authority to outbreaks of Infectious Salmon Anaemia (ISA). The result was positive.

One inspection was carried out in a third country (Australia), for the evaluation of the animal health status of bivalve molluscs in view of their export to the EU. The result of the inspection was unsatisfactory. The country withdrew its application for export.

3.3. Animal Welfare

A. Mission priorities

There were two series of missions on animal welfare:

- on farm
- transport and staging points.

The welfare conditions of animals in markets and in slaughterhouses were also checked within the scope of the missions on animal welfare during transport.

B. Mission Programme

Details of the missions undertaken are available in Annex I. Nine missions to check animal welfare controls in Member States were carried out in 2000. These included four missions solely regarding controls on farms, one solely on transport, two missions which integrated controls on farms and controls of transport and two integrated missions on transport and slaughter.

In addition, three joint missions were performed with the Directorate General for Agriculture in relation to export refund arrangements as regards the welfare of live bovine animals during transport (Regulation EC No 615/98).

The issue of welfare requirements in relation to slaughter of animals was also covered during missions dealing with public health. The welfare requirements for laying hens in battery cages were included in the series of missions on poultry production.

C. General findings

Concerning legislation on the transport of animals, the FVO found a varied level of enforcement in the Member States visited. Notable progress was seen in some Member States, such as in Belgium. Other Member States such as Italy and Spain showed little real improvement in the operation of controls. Greece had made no real attempt to implement appropriate controls. Regarding the series of missions undertaken with the Directorate General for Agriculture, although the main four exporting Member States (Germany, France, Ireland and Netherlands) had taken certain measures, these were not completely adequate in all cases to ensure that the Regulation had been respected.

Regarding welfare on-farm, the main deficiencies related to a lack of adequate care for sick or injured animals, overstocking of animals, bad ventilation, lack of environmental enrichment and routine practice of mutilations. The legislation had not been completely transposed in one Member State (Austria) and another Member State (France) had only recently implemented an inspection regime. Although there were areas of non-compliance in the other Member States visited (Belgium, Denmark, Sweden, and United Kingdom) in these Member States, the controls were overall satisfactory. The welfare of laying hens kept in battery cages was included in the series of missions on the production of poultry meat, which was concluded during the year. Although some action has been taken to supervise welfare of laying hens, it is clearly not a priority for the competent authorities. Infringement proceedings have been recommended against Greece because of lack of supervision, and against Germany and Austria because Directive 88/166/EEC is not fully transposed into national legislation.

In relation to welfare at slaughter, inadequate supervision of the welfare of poultry was identified in some Member States and in two third countries (Hungary and Turkey). In two Member States the shortcomings in stunning and in its supervision were of such severity that infringement proceedings have been recommended and in one Member State infringement proceedings have been recommended for failure to transpose legislation on welfare at slaughter. Stunning equipment for mammals did not conform to all legislative requirements in several Member States e.g. ineffective and inadequate stunning equipment, poor maintenance, lack of availability of a back-up stunning device. There were still major problems for the welfare of animals at the time of slaughter in Greece where animals were not properly stunned. There was therefore no improvement since the last mission in 1998 and it has been recommended that infringement proceedings continue.

D. Other Activities

The Unit collaborated with the legislative services of the Directorate General for Health and Consumer Protection in providing responses to the large number of complaints and parliamentary questions raised on animal welfare issues throughout the year.

3.4. Plant health

In the inspection programme, priority was given to Member States. These inspections fell into two main categories: 1) inspections to verify the implementation of EU legislation in the potato sector and, 2) inspections addressing the situation of the pine wood nematode. A limited number of inspections were also carried out to third countries exporting commodities of potential danger to the plant health of important crops in the EU.

3.4.1. Potato audits

The series of potato audits, which was initiated at the end of 1999, was continued in 2000. This series of inspections has focused on the implementation of a range of EU legislation on harmful organisms in the potato sector. The countries inspected in 2000, Greece, Italy, Germany, Netherlands, Denmark and United Kingdom differed substantially with regard to, for example, the farming structure, the organisation of the plant health services, the economic importance of potatoes and the distribution of potato pests and diseases. Thus, their interpretation and implementation of the relevant EU legislation varies. A number of non-compliances were encountered and recommendations made for rectification.

3.4.2. Pine wood nematode

Two inspections were carried out to verify the control of the outbreak in Portugal. During the first inspection, some inadequacies were noted. A subsequent inspection found these largely corrected. In addition, three inspections were carried out in France, Spain and Greece to verify the required survey work carried out to confirm freedom from the nematode.

3.4.3. Third country inspections

The series of inspections to major citrus exporting countries was continued. The purpose was to verify the compliance with EU requirements on pre-export control and to appraise the general phytosanitary status of citrus production. The USA and Brazil were inspected. Some shortcomings were noted in Brazil and recommendations made accordingly. Recommendations were also made for EU legislation to be updated with regard to areas in the two countries, recognised as free from citrus canker and citrus black spot.

Egypt and Slovakia were inspected with regard to specific EU requirements for potato exports. In Slovakia the situation of fire blight was also evaluated. No major deficiencies were encountered on these inspections.

3.4.4. Other activities

In addition to inspections, the FVO was involved in a number of other plant health activities.

The development of EUROPHYT (European Network of Plant Health Information) continued. An improved Internet user-interface, allowing on-line access, was installed on the production database. The creation of a second user-interface (exchange of structured messages

– remote access) started in November 2000. The latter will facilitate exchange of information between EUROPHYT and existing Member State databases.

From the obligatory annual surveys for potato ring rot, potato brown rot and pine wood nematode, data were requested from Member States, processed and presented. Dossiers for recognising pest free areas in Egypt for potato export were compiled and presented. Staff of the FVO have been intensively involved in various Commission working groups and steering committees on subjects such as, protected zones, the pine wood nematode situation in Portugal and POSEIDOM (programmes for the control of organisms harmful to plants or plant products in the French overseas departments).

4. RESOURCES AND ORGANISATION

4.1. Personnel and recruitment

At the end of 2000 the FVO had a total staff of around 160), of whom 92 were inspectors, with administrative and support staff making up the remainder.

4.2. FVO organisation

A new organisational structure for the FVO that was adopted in September 1999 was fully implemented in 2000. There are five Units within the FVO with the following responsibilities:

Unit F1 Quality, planning, follow-up and development

Unit F2 Food of animal origin - mammals

Unit F3 Food of animal origin - birds and fish

Unit F4 Food of plant origin, plant health, processing and distribution

Unit F5 Animal nutrition, import controls, Residues

An outline of the organisation of the Food and Veterinary Office is at Annex III. An organigramme of the structure of the Directorate General Health and Consumer Protection is available on the DG Health and Consumer Protection web-site ⁽¹⁾.

4.3. Training

As in previous years staff training remained a high priority. In the case of new inspectors a range of courses were provided to equip them with the additional knowledge and skills required for their work. These comprised:

- an FVO induction course on in-house operating procedures, EU legislation and the conduct of inspections
- a report writing course focusing on drafting skills
- a one week external training course in audit techniques (ISO 9000),
- further technical training on subjects such as epidemiology and HACCP

Each new inspector also received on-the-job training by taking part in inspections under the supervision of experienced colleagues.

⁽¹⁾ http://europa.eu.int/comm/dgs/health_consumer/general_info/organigramme_en.pdf

All new recruits received basic induction training and additional administrative training was provided as necessary. A high percentage of staff attended intensive training to develop their language skills.

A total of 1,524 person/days was devoted to training in 2000.

4.4. Quality development

Unit F1 (Quality, Planning, Development and Follow-up) has an initiating and advisory role concerning the development of planning, prioritisation and follow-up issues and legal matters, and assists in the maintenance of the internal quality standards.

Inspections carried out in 2000**Annex I**

Start	End	Country	Subject
03-Jan-00	05-Jan-00	Italy	Disease outbreak – avian influenza
15-Jan-00	28-Jan-00	Uruguay	Audit of CA in TC - first approval
15-Jan-00	28-Jan-00	Chile	Audit of CA in TC – subsequent
17-Jan-00	21-Jan-00	Ireland	Food production - milk/products
17-Jan-00	21-Jan-00	Denmark	Audit of CA in MS – partial
17-Jan-00	21-Jan-00	Cyprus	Audit of CA in TC - first approval
17-Jan-00	21-Jan-00	Italy	TSEs
19-Jan-00	21-Jan-00	Belgium	Food production - poultry meat/products/preparations
21-Jan-00	28-Jan-00	France	Food production - wild game meat/products/preparations
23-Jan-00	28-Jan-00	United Kingdom	Food production - milk/products
23-Jan-00	03-Feb-00	Albania	Ident/cert/movement - Live mammals (FMD)
23-Jan-00	05-Feb-00	United States	NHTC
24-Jan-00	25-Jan-00	Luxembourg	Food production - poultry meat/products/preparations
24-Jan-00	31-Jan-00	Angola	Food production - fish/fishery products
27-Jan-00	03-Feb-00	Ireland	Border inspection posts
30-Jan-00	04-Feb-00	Poland	Food production - wild game meat/products/preparations
30-Jan-00	04-Feb-00	Poland	Residues
31-Jan-00	04-Feb-00	Hungary	Food production - red meat/products/preparations
31-Jan-00	07-Feb-00	Egypt	Plant pest situation – potatoes
31-Jan-00	04-Feb-00	St Vincent/Grenadines	Food production - fish/fishery products
02-Feb-00	03-Feb-00	United States	Food production - red meat/products/preparations
06-Feb-00	11-Feb-00	Hungary	Residues
08-Feb-00	10-Feb-00	Greece	Aflatoxins in peanuts
11-Feb-00	25-Feb-00	Argentina	Food production – milk/products
13-Feb-00	17-Feb-00	France	Ident/cert of Live mammals; operation of ANIMO system
13-Feb-00	19-Feb-00	Austria	Food Hygiene HACCP
14-Feb-00	17-Feb-00	Luxembourg	Food production - milk/products
14-Feb-00	16-Feb-00	Greece	Animal welfare - Transport/markets
14-Feb-00	18-Feb-00	Norway	Border inspection posts
14-Feb-00	18-Feb-00	Iceland	Border inspection posts
14-Feb-00	18-Feb-00	Denmark	TSE Surveillance, rendering, feedban
14-Feb-00	18-Feb-00	Italy	Disease outbreak – avian influenza
16-Feb-00	18-Feb-00	Italy	Animal welfare - Transport/markets
20-Feb-00	25-Feb-00	Spain	Food production - red meat/products/preparations
20-Feb-00	25-Feb-00	Italy	Pesticides - Residues
20-Feb-00	25-Feb-00	Bulgaria	Residues

21-Feb-00	25-Feb-00	Gabon	Food production - fish/fishery products
21-Feb-00	04-Mar-00	Togo	Food production - fish/fishery products
25-Feb-00	06-Mar-00	Hungary	Food production - red meat/products/preparations
27-Feb-00	03-Mar-00	Germany	Disease contingency plans
28-Feb-00	04-Mar-00	Germany	Food production – milk/products
28-Feb-00	10-Mar-00	Belgium	Food production - red meat/products/preparations
28-Feb-00	10-Mar-00	Belgium	Food production – wild game meat/products/preparations
28-Feb-00	29-Feb-00	Germany	TSEs
28-Feb-00	03-Mar-00	United Kingdom	Animal welfare - On-farm
28-Feb-00	11-Feb-00	Grenada	Food production - fish/fishery products
28-Feb-00	10-Mar-00	Greece	Food production – poultry meat/products/preparations
02-Mar-00	12-Mar-00	United States	Plant pest situation – Fruits, fruit plants, vegetables
05-Mar-00	16-Mar-00	Argentina	Equivalency in organic farming
06-Mar-00	10-Mar-00	Netherlands	Food production – wild game meat/products/preparations
06-Mar-00	10-Mar-00	Sweden	Disease contingency plans
06-Mar-00	10-Mar-00	Greece	Internal market – Potato Directives
06-Mar-00	10-Mar-00	Slovenia	Residues
13-Mar-00	13-Mar-00	France	Border inspection posts
13-Mar-00	17-Mar-00	Portugal	BSE Emergency Measures
13-Mar-00	24-Mar-00	Germany	Border inspection posts
19-Mar-00	24-Mar-00	Italy	Erad/control programmes - Br melitensis
19-Mar-00	01-Apr-00	Argentina	Food production – red meat/products/preparations
19-Mar-00	01-Apr-00	Uruguay	Food production – red meat/products/preparations
20-Mar-00	24-Mar-00	Portugal	Food production – milk/products
20-Mar-00	24-Mar-00	France	Food production – red meat/products/preparations
20-Mar-00	24-Mar-00	Netherlands	Border inspection posts
20-Mar-00	24-Mar-00	United Kingdom	BSE emergency measures + TSE surveillane
26-Mar-00	31-Mar-00	Greece	Food production – milk/products
26-Mar-00	07-Apr-00	South Africa	Food production – wild game meat/products/preparations
27-Mar-00	31-Mar-00	Sweden	Animal welfare - On-farm
27-Mar-00	31-Mar-00	Belize	Food production – fish/fishery products
27-Mar-00	31-Mar-00	Cameroon	Food production – fish/fishery products
27-Mar-00	07-Apr-00	Germany	Food production – poultry meat/products/preparations
27-Mar-00	04-May-00	Dutch Antilles	Food production – fish/fishery products
28-Mar-00	30-Mar-00	Italy	Aflatoxins in Peanuts
02-Apr-00	07-Apr-00	Turkey	Food production – milk/products
02-Apr-00	07-Apr-00	Austria	Disease contingency plans
02-Apr-00	07-Apr-00	Finland	Disease contingency plans
02-Apr-00	08-Apr-00	Sweden	Food Hygiene HACCP

03-Apr-00	07-Apr-00	Poland	Food production - red meat/products/preparations
03-Apr-00	14-Apr-00	Mexico	Food production - red meat/products/preparations
03-Apr-00	07-Apr-00	Slovakia	Plant pest situation - Fruits, fruit plants, vegetables
03-Apr-00	07-Apr-00	Slovakia	Internal market – Potato Directives
03-Apr-00	07-Apr-00	Italy	Audit of CA in MS - partial
03-Apr-00	07-Apr-00	Jamaica	Fishery products and bivalve molluscs
03-Apr-00	14-Apr-00	Sweden	Food production - poultry meat/products/preparations
04-Apr-00	25-Apr-00	Spain	Canadian visit
10-Apr-00	14-Apr-00	Spain	TSE surveillance, rendering, feedban
10-Apr-00	14-Apr-00	Kazakhstan	Food production - fish/fishery products
11-Apr-00	17-Apr-00	Germany	Canadian visit
17-Apr-00	19-Apr-00	Ireland	Ident/cert/movement - Live mammals
25-Apr-00	11-May-00	News-Zealand	Meat, Milk, Residues
29-Apr-00	09-May-00	Netherlands	Disease outbreak - Other diseases
03-May-00	05-May-00	Italy	Food production - milk/products
03-May-00	05-May-00	Germany	CRL Evaluation
03-May-00	12-May-00	Spain	Border inspection posts
08-May-00	12-May-00	Hungary	Food production - wild game meat/products/preparations
08-May-00	12-May-00	Spain	Food production - wild game meat/products/preparations
08-May-00	12-May-00	Brazil	Food production - red meat/products/preparations
08-May-00	12-May-00	Denmark	Animal welfare – On-farm
08-May-00	12-May-00	Finland	TSE Surveillance, rendering, feedban
08-May-00	12-May-00	United Kingdom	Aquaculture
09-May-00	18-May-00	Greenland	Food production - fish/fishery products
12-May-00	12-May-00	United Kingdom	Border inspection posts
14-May-00	28-May-00	Chile	Residues
15-May-00	19-May-00	Netherlands	Food production - red meat/products/preparations
15-May-00	19-May-00	Italy	Organic farming controls
15-May-00	19-May-00	Portugal	Plant pest outbreak -Forest plants/products
15-May-00	19-May-00	Portugal	Food Hygiene HACCP
15-May-00	19-May-00	Nicaragua	Food production - fish/fishery products
15-May-00	19-May-00	Portugal	Food production - poultry meat/products/preparations
22-May-00	26-May-00	Italy	Food production - wild game meat/products/preparations
22-May-00	26-May-00	Slovakia	Food production - wild game meat/products/preparations
22-May-00	29-May-00	Czech Republic	Food production - wild game meat/products/preparations
22-May-00	31-May-00	Austria	Border inspection posts
22-May-00	26-May-00	Austria	Food production - fish/fishery products
22-May-00	31-May-00	Austria	Food production - poultry meat/products/preparations
27-May-00	10-Jun-00	Botswana	Animal Health (FMD)

27-May-00	10-Jun-00	Swaziland	Animal Health (FMD)
29-May-00	02-Jun-00	Spain	Animal welfare - Transport/markets
30-May-00	11-Jun-00	Uruguay	Food production - milk/products
31-May-00	12-Jun-00	Belgium	Food production - red meat/products/preparations
04-Jun-00	09-Jun-00	Czech Republic	Food production - milk/products
05-Jun-00	09-Jun-00	United Kingdom	Food production - red meat/products/preparations
05-Jun-00	09-Jun-00	Germany	Internal market - Potato Directives
05-Jun-00	09-Jun-00	Netherlands	Pesticides – Residues
09-Jun-00	17-Jun-00	Malta	Food production - fish/fishery products
14-Jun-00	22-Jun-00	Finland	Food production - poultry meat/products/preparations
18-Jun-00	23-Jun-00	Portugal	Erad/control programmes - Br melitensis
19-Jun-00	23-Jun-00	Switzerland	Food production - red meat/products/preparations
19-Jun-00	23-Jun-00	France	Food production - red meat/products/preparations
19-Jun-00	30-Jun-00	United States	Food production - red meat/products/preparations
19-Jun-00	22-Jun-00	France	Internal market-Forest plants/products
19-Jun-00	23-Jun-00	Austria	Animal welfare - Transport/markets
19-Jun-00	23-Jun-00	Ireland	Food production - fish/fishery products
25-Jun-00	02-Jul-00	Spain	Food production - red meat/products/preparations
25-Jun-00	30-Jun-00	Greece	Residues
26-Jun-00	30-Jun-00	Netherlands	Food production - red meat/products/preparations
26-Jun-00	30-Jun-00	Bulgaria	Radioactivity
26-Jun-00	30-Jun-00	Honduras	Food production - fish/fishery products
26-Jun-00	30-Jun-00	New Guinea	Fishery products
02-Jul-00	07-Jul-00	Brazil	Plant pest situation - Fruits, fruit plants, vegetables
03-Jul-00	07-Jul-00	Romania	Audit of CA in TC – subsequent
03-Jul-00	07-Jul-00	Netherlands	Internal market - Potato Directives
03-Jul-00	07-Jul-00	Ireland	Food Hygiene HACCP
03-Jul-00	14-Jul-00	Denmark	Border inspection posts
03-Jul-00	06-Jul-00	Italy	Disease outbreak - Other diseases
03-Jul-00	07-Jul-00	Costa Rica	Food production - fish/fishery products
09-Jul-00	14-Jul-00	Slovakia	Residues
24-Jul-00	28-Jul-00	Greece	Disease outbreak – FMD
24-Jul-00	06-Aug-00	Thailand	Food production - fish/fishery products
31-Jul-00	04-Aug-00	Hungary	Food production - poultry meat/products/preparations
14-Aug-00	17-Aug-00	United Kingdom	BSE surveillance
16-Aug-00	18-Aug-00	Slovenia	Food production - poultry meat/products/preparations
21-Aug-00	25-Aug-00	United Kingdom	Food production - Poultry meat
24-Aug-00	24-Aug-00	Ireland	BSE
04-Sep-00	08-Sep-00	Switzerland	Food production - red meat/products/preparations

04-Sep-00	08-Sep-00	Singapore	Food production - milk/products
04-Sep-00	08-Sep-00	Sweden	Food production - red meat/products/preparations
04-Sep-00	08-Sep-00	Luxembourg	Food production - wild game meat/products/preparations
04-Sep-00	08-Sep-00	Czech Republic	Food production - red meat/products/preparations
04-Sep-00	22-Sep-00	Denmark	To accompany US inspection team
04-Sep-00	22-Sep-00	Spain	To accompany US inspection team
04-Sep-00	22-Sep-00	Ireland	To accompany US inspection team
04-Sep-00	08-Sep-00	Denmark	Internal market - Potato Directives
04-Sep-00	08-Sep-00	Spain	Internal market-Forest plants/products
04-Sep-00	08-Sep-00	Turkey	Aflatoxins in pistachios, hazelnuts and dried figs
04-Sep-00	06-Sep-00	France	Evaluation of the Com. Ref. Laboratory for milk
04-Sep-00	13-Sep-00	Belgium	Border inspection posts
05-Sep-00	15-Sep-00	Canada	Food production - milk/products
09-Sep-00	15-Sep-00	Argentina	Disease outbreak - FMD
09-Sep-00	23-Sep-00	Paraguay	Disease outbreak - FMD
18-Sep-00	22-Sep-00	Bulgaria	Audit of CA in TC - subsequent
18-Sep-00	22-Sep-00	Sweden	Pesticides – Residues
18-Sep-00	22-Sep-00	Italy	Food Hygiene HACCP
18-Sep-00	29-Sep-00	Canada	Evaluation of control of residues in live animals and animal products
18-Sep-00	22-Sep-00	News-Caledonia	Food production - wild game meat/products/preparations
20-Sep-00	29-Sep-00	Poland	Food production - Poultry meat
23-Sep-00	05-Oct-00	Brazil	Food production - Poultry meat
24-Sep-00	29-Sep-00	Belgium	Animal welfare – On-farm
25-Sep-00	29-Sep-00	Greece	Food production - red meat/products/preparations
25-Sep-00	29-Sep-00	Germany	Food production - red meat/products/preparations
25-Sep-00	29-Sep-00	Portugal	Food production - red meat/products/preparations
25-Sep-00	29-Sep-00	Greece	Disease outbreak - Bluetongue
25-Sep-00	29-Sep-00	Germany	TSEs
25-Sep-00	06-Oct-00	Italy	Border inspection posts
26-Sep-00	29-Sep-00	Netherlands	GMOs – Authorized products/releases
28-Sep-00	06-Oct-00	Uganda	Fishery products/pesticides
01-Oct-00	06-Oct-00	Spain	Food production - poultry meat/products/preparations
01-Oct-00	07-Oct-00	Cyprus	Food production - fish/fishery products
02-Oct-00	06-Oct-00	Italy	Food production - red meat/products/preparations
02-Oct-00	06-Oct-00	Slovenia	Food production - milk/products
02-Oct-00	06-Oct-00	Turkey	FMD vaccination programme
02-Oct-00	06-Oct-00	France	Food production - Poultry meat
05-Oct-00	12-Oct-00	South Africa	Food production - milk/products
08-Oct-00	14-Oct-00	Hungary	Food production - poultry meat/products/preparations

09-Oct-00	13-Oct-00	Romania	Residues (esp for fish products)
09-Oct-00	13-Oct-00	Tanzania	Fishery products/pesticides
10-Oct-00	10-Oct-00	Ireland	GENERAL
16-Oct-00	20-Oct-00	Lithuania	Food production - red meat/products/preparations
16-Oct-00	20-Oct-00	Austria	Food production - wild game meat/products/preparations
16-Oct-00	20-Oct-00	Sweden	Food production - wild game meat/products/preparations
16-Oct-00	20-Oct-00	Finland	Food production - wild game meat/products/preparations
21-Oct-00	28-Oct-00	South Africa	Disease outbreak - FMD
22-Oct-00	27-Oct-00	Sweden	Border inspection posts
22-Oct-00	27-Oct-00	Tunisia	Audit of CA in TC - subsequent (poultry meat and ratites)
23-Oct-00	27-Oct-00	Portugal	Plant pest outbreak -Forest plants/products
23-Oct-00	27-Oct-00	France	Animal welfare - On-farm
23-Oct-00	27-Oct-00	Bulgaria	Live poultry and poultry meat
23-Oct-00	05-Nov-00	Australia	Food production - bivalve molluscs
30-Oct-00	03-Nov-00	Germany	Food Hygiene HACCP
30-Oct-00	31-Oct-00	Germany	Border inspection posts
04-Nov-00	13-Nov-00	Bosnia-Herzegovina	Audit of CA in TC - subsequent
06-Nov-00	10-Nov-00	Switzerland	Food production - milk/products
06-Nov-00	10-Nov-00	Germany	Food production - wild game meat/products/preparations
06-Nov-00	10-Nov-00	United Kingdom	Food production - wild game meat/products/preparations
06-Nov-00	24-Nov-00	Australia	Food production - red meat/products/preparations
06-Nov-00	10-Nov-00	Costa Rica	Equivalency in organic farming
06-Nov-00	15-Nov-00	Spain	Pesticides – Residues
06-Nov-00	10-Nov-00	Italy	Animal welfare - Transport/markets
06-Nov-00	11-Nov-00	Portugal	TSEs
06-Nov-00	10-Nov-00	Croatia	Food production - Poultry meat
06-Nov-00	10-Nov-00	Turkey	Food production - fish/fishery products
07-Nov-00	14-Nov-00	Sri Lanka	Food production - fish/fishery products
13-Nov-00	17-Nov-00	Italy	Food production - red meat/products/preparations
13-Nov-00	17-Nov-00	United Kingdom	Internal market - Potato Directives
13-Nov-00	17-Nov-00	Switzerland	TSEs
13-Nov-00	24-Nov-00	Portugal	Border inspection posts
17-Nov-00	23-Nov-00	Suriname	Food production - fish/fishery products
19-Nov-00	24-Nov-00	Turkey	Audit of CA in TC - first approval (poultry meat)
20-Nov-00	24-Nov-00	Greece	Animal welfare - Transport/markets
20-Nov-00	02-Dec-00	Argentina	Residues
26-Nov-00	01-Dec-00	Saint-Pierre/Miguel	Quarantine station inspection
27-Nov-00	01-Dec-00	Bulgaria	Food production - game meat/products/preparations
27-Nov-00	01-Dec-00	Hungary	Import controls - animals/animal products

27-Nov-00	01-Dec-00	Portugal	Disease contingency plans
27-Nov-00	30-Nov-00	Portugal	GMOs – Authorized products/releases
28-Nov-00	06-Dec-00	Brazil	Food production - red meat/products/preparations
28-Nov-00	01-Dec-00	Greece	Internal market-Forest plants/products
28-Nov-00	01-Dec-00	Thailand	Bivalve molluscs
03-Dec-00	16-Dec-00	Chile	Food production - red meat/products/preparations
04-Dec-00	08-Dec-00	France	TSEs
04-Dec-00	08-Dec-00	Germany	TSE/SRM
11-Dec-00	15-Dec-00	Finland	Food production - red meat/products/preparations
11-Dec-00	15-Dec-00	Denmark	Food production - red meat/products/preparations
11-Dec-00	15-Dec-00	Cyprus	Food production - milk/products
11-Dec-00	15-Dec-00	Denmark	Ident/cert/movement - Live mammals
11-Dec-00	15-Dec-00	Spain	Organic farming controls
11-Dec-00	15-Dec-00	Netherlands	Food Hygiene HACCP
11-Dec-00	15-Dec-00	Belgium	TSEs
11-Dec-00	15-Dec-00	Netherlands	TSEs
11-Dec-00	15-Dec-00	Ireland	TSEs
11-Dec-00	15-Dec-00	Spain	TSEs
11-Dec-00	15-Dec-00	Italy	TSEs

FVO Inspections 2000 in Member States

FVO Inspections 2000 in Member States

Annex II



