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FINAL REPORT OF A MISSION  
CARRIED OUT IN MALTA  
FROM 14 TO 17 DECEMBER 2004  
IN ORDER TO REVIEW  
THE FOLLOW-UP ACTION TAKEN BY THE COMPETENT AUTHORITIES  
WITH REGARD TO THE UP-GRADING OF CERTAIN CLASSES OF FOOD-  
PROCESSING ESTABLISHMENTS AND ASSOCIATED LIVE ANIMAL  
CONTROLS AND TO EVALUATE THE CONTROLS OVER CERTAIN PRODUCTS  
OF ANIMAL ORIGIN INTENDED FOR HUMAN CONSUMPTION

*Please note that factual errors in the draft report have been corrected. Clarifications and additional information provided by the Maltese Authorities are given as footnotes, in bold, italic, type, to the relevant part of the report.*



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## ABBREVIATIONS & SPECIAL TERMS

CCA	Central Competent Authority
CDB	Cattle Database
CMR	Comprehensive Monitoring Report
CS	Commission Services
CSF	Classical Swine Fever
CVO	Chief Veterinary Officer
EC	European Commission
EU	European Union
FMD	Foot-and-mouth disease
FVO	Food and Veterinary Office
FVRD	Food and Veterinary Regulation Division
HC	High capacity
LC	Low capacity
MCC	Milk Collection Centre
MREA	Ministry of Agriculture
SH	Slaughterhouse
TP	Transitional Period

## **1. INTRODUCTION**

The mission took place in Malta from 14 to 17 December 2004. The mission team comprised two inspectors from the Food and Veterinary Office (FVO). An opening meeting was held on 14 December with the Central Competent Authority (CCA). At this meeting, the objectives and the itinerary for the mission were confirmed by the inspection team, and additional information for the satisfactory completion of the mission was requested.

## **2. BACKGROUND TO THIS MISSION**

This mission was the first FVO mission in the specified sectors since the accession of Malta to the EU. Prior to accession, the FVO carried out a mission in order to assist and monitor progress with the adoption of the relevant EU requirements. Following this mission, recommendations were made with regard to the following points:

- (1) To take measures, in addition to those already identified, to resolve the present staff shortages. In particular, to ensure that enough official personnel will be under contract by the accession date to be able to comply with the veterinary presence requirements of the relevant Community legislation.
- (2) To urgently review the upgrading plans for the main red meat slaughterhouse to ensure that the proposed layout will render the establishment in compliance with EU requirements and to urgently address the deficiencies in vermin exclusion measures in the establishment.
- (3) To review the upgrading plans for all other red meat cutting/processing establishments to ensure that these plans will render the establishments in compliance with EU requirements. In this regard, a formal procedure for assessing and approving plans should be instituted which should include a mechanism for dealing with enforced changes to the plans due to structural requirements
- (4) To urgently assess the newly registered establishments to identify those which require approval under the relevant vertical Directives.
- (5) To ensure that only establishments which comply with EU requirements or which have been granted a Transitional Period continue to operate after the date of accession.
- (6) To ensure that operational hygiene in all establishments complies with the relevant EU requirements.
- (7) To continue the upgrading of the bovine database, particularly with regard to increasing the level of operational checks.
- (8) To distribute herd/flock registers for small ruminants and to ensure their implementation. In addition, current EC legislation relating to identification and movement control for small ruminants should be implemented immediately.
- (9) To ensure that veterinary medicines registers are properly maintained on all holdings.

- (10) To carry out checks of pig meat for trichinellosis in accordance with EU requirements.

### 3. OBJECTIVES OF THE MISSION

The objective of the mission was to review the action taken by competent authorities for the upgrading of certain classes of food-processing establishments and animal health controls in response to the previous FVO mission and to evaluate the controls over certain products of animal origin intended for human consumption in the framework of the Community legislation listed in Annex 1.

The mission itinerary in pursuit of the mission's objectives, included the following:

COMPETENT AUTHORITIES			Comments
Competent authorities	Central	√	Opening and closing (de-briefing) meeting
	Regional	√	Meeting in Gozo
	Local		
FOOD PROCESSING ESTABLISHMENTS			Comments
Slaughterhouses (red meat)		1	Establishments can have multiple activities
Cutting premises (red meat)		1	Establishments can have multiple activities
Meat product premises (red meat)		2	Establishments can have multiple activities
Milk processing plants		1	
Cheese processing plants		1	closed
Slaughterhouses (red meat)		1	closed
LIVE ANIMALS CONTROL SITES			Comments
Farms		2	1 cattle and 1 sheep farm

### 4. MAIN FINDINGS AND CONCLUSIONS

#### 4.1. Competent authorities

All EU legislation transposed is published in the Government Gazette and on the web-site <http://www.justice.gov.mt>. The Food and Veterinary Regulation Division (FVRG) operates under the Ministry of Agriculture (MREA) and consists of an office in Valletta (Malta) and an office in Gozo. The organisation and staffing the CCA has not changed since the last mission. The FVRD had 17 veterinarians under contract in 2004 and had not yet addressed the first recommendation related to the staff shortage. Evidence was seen that the staffing could not cope with the workload: e.g. One VO was responsible for the guidance, the approval procedure and the verification of the upgrading programme in all type of establishments in the whole country. The Chief Veterinary Officer (CVO) informed the mission team that 2 Veterinary Officers (veterinarians) and 12 Veterinary Support Officers (auxiliaries) will be recruited in 2005 to support the work of Public Health and Animal Health Departments.

Some training was organised in 2004 in relation to animal health. In particular, in the framework of a twinning project training for inspectors in the FVRD took place to help them to provide effective support to farmers to comply with EC legislation on milk production. In addition, 1 official participated in a TAIEX seminar in Germany. There was no other evidence of the training for individual officials

responsible for animal health and welfare issues. The training of staff in the digestive method of *Trichinella sp.* testing has been postponed from September 2004 until the end of January 2005, due to operational problems in the Belfast laboratory.

#### **4.2. Animal health controls**

National contingency plans for Foot and Mouth Disease (FMD) and Classical Swine Fever (CSF) were approved by the European Commission (EC). A simulation exercise for the coordination of action between the FVRD and the Armed Forces is planned for 2005.

Bovine animals are tested annually for tuberculosis and brucellosis, but individual herds are not officially allocated a particular status. In practice, the testing is conducted by officials (2 in Malta, 1 in Gozo) who then enter the results into the Cattle Database (CDB). Based on information from the FVRD, 72 farms were tested for tuberculosis and 1682 for brucellosis (including farms also keeping sheep) in 2004. However, based on information from the CDB there were 94 farms tested for tuberculosis in 2004 and there are still 60 cattle farms where testing for tuberculosis was not carried out annually and hence the situation is unknown. As was explained to the mission team, the 7 month backlog in the testing of cattle was due to problems with the distribution of avian tuberculin for comparative tests and the testing was restarted in November 2004.

No testing for Enzootic Bovine Leucosis (EBL) was carried out during 2003 and 2004.

Since 1 May 2004, Malta has been included in the EC protection and surveillance zones for Bluetongue and the surveillance programme was launched in 2004 with the use of "Sentinel Bovines". The 145 sentinel cows are present on dairy farms distributed around the Maltese territory and were sampled twice (290 samples taken) in 2004.

The sheep flocks are tested every 6 months for *B. melitensis* and are officially free. However, the testing of sheep and goats for tuberculosis had not been implemented and CA could not confirm the official status of the herds for production of cheese from raw milk.

#### **4.3. Holding registration, animal identification and movement controls**

The registration of bovine, ovine, caprine and porcine holdings is being completed and Malta did not apply for an exemption for small holdings. All holdings should, therefore, be registered.

The CDB contains 154 cattle, 1 300 sheep and 172 registered pig holdings. However, no dealers, animal markets or animal collection centres have been registered in Malta since 2002 and the CA explained that those activities do not exist in Malta.

Herd/flock registers, using the format specified in the national legislation, are in place for bovines, pigs, sheep and goats.

Two plastic ear tags with an identical number are used for cattle. Individual marking of pigs with a tattoo prior to weaning is required when premiums are claimed at the time of slaughter.

- On the dairy farm visited, all animals seen were correctly tagged, a herd register was in place and it had been updated correctly.
- On the sheep farm visited, two sheep had lost one ear tag each and the farmer had not yet applied for replacements. Pigs examined in waiting pens at the slaughterhouse (SH) were identified by tattoo, but these were difficult to read.

Animal movements of cattle, sheep and pigs have been regulated and control measures are in place for their movement. Animals cannot be moved legally without a “Movement Permit number” issued by Animal Health Department for each individual movement. After the movement has taken place, a notification document (Movement report) has to be sent back within seven days, both by the seller and the buyer, to the same FVRD office. The CDB is updated based on this notification. The time between the application for a “Movement Permit” (valid 2 weeks) and the notification after movement can last up to 3 weeks. During this period, the exact location of animals cannot be established. They are still considered in the database to be on the farm of origin even if moved. Some farmers can also apply for movement permit numbers even if a movement does not take place.

#### **4.4. Central databases and on-the-spot inspections**

The CDB for cattle was recognised by the EC (Commission Decision 2004/588) as fully operational from 1 May 2004 and therefore no passports are issued for bovines moving within the national territory.

Internet connection, with password protection, to the database is possible in the 2 FVRD offices in Malta and Gozo. Different levels of access are attributed to the different veterinary inspectors, based on their specific tasks. Advanced searches (such as tracing an animal’s movements, date of tuberculosis and brucellosis testing) are possible. The database enables the selection of farms based on risk analyses and this system is used by the FVRD for inspection purposes. Printed datasheets from CDB are not sent to farmers for cross checks with their farm registers to validate data in CDB.

The CDB for sheep, goat and pigs holdings is in operation. Although the porcine database does not contain geographical co-ordinates as foreseen in Article 18 of Council Directive 64/432/EEC, it would be possible, in case of an emergency, to connect it to the map system.

Even if all cattle farms are visited by veterinary officials every year in the framework of the disease surveillance programme there is no specific inspection plan in place for controls of identification in 10% of farms every year as required by EC legislation. The information provided to the mission team was not detailed enough and did not mention any deficiency detected on holdings. The inspection record was not available at the cattle farm visited. In the same cattle farm, the farm register, as distributed to cattle and sheep farms, contains a section for the recording of medicines administered. Although 255 animals of different age categories were kept, only one entry with unclear information concerning the

withdrawal period was made since the introduction of the register. In addition, the OV, during his routine inspections has not questioned this fact.

In the sheep farm visited producing cheese for the local market, there was no entry at all, although 20% of the lambs died, the veterinarian was called to the farm and some empty vials were still present.

#### 4.5. Establishment approval and upgrading

A complete list of establishments with actual production throughput was not provided to the mission team prior to the mission, but additional clarifications in relation to red meat and milk establishments were presented during the mission.

A formal procedure for the assessment and approval of establishments exists, but it was not correctly implemented and insufficiently documented.

Commission Decision 2004/439 granted a transitional period to 7 Maltese establishments until 31 December 2004. The mission team was informed that the deadlines for the up-grading of all establishments in transitional period have not been extended and these establishments would cease their activities on 1 January 2005 if they were not compliant. The upgrading process for red meat and milk establishments is managed and controlled by one veterinarian.

Actual situation concerning the approval procedure:

• ACTIVITY	• LOCATION	• STATUS
• High capacity slaughterhouse	• Malta	• APPROVED
• Low capacity slaughterhouse	• Gozo	• Closed (April 2004)
• High capacity cutting, processing, etc.		• 7 in the transitional period
		• 2 approved for national market
• Low capacity cutting, processing, etc		• 3 approved for national market
• Dairy plant	• Malta	• Not approved
• Milk Plant (cheese production):	• Gozo	• Closed (December 2004)
		•
• Milk Collection Centre	• Gozo	• Not approved

No additional establishments were registered after the accession.

The establishments visited during the mission were chosen at random by the mission team from lists provided by the CCA. Out of the 5 establishments visited

during the mission 4 (including a red meat establishment in transitional period) were under significant reconstruction and, although the approval procedure had not been completed, were in operation. In general, the reconstruction only started immediately after accession.

The establishments visited were continuing to amend their plans, even though building work was well advanced. The CA informed the mission team that an approval for intra-community trade may be granted for establishments in transitional period with multiple activities even if not all activities currently fulfil the relevant EU requirements.

The red meat high capacity slaughterhouse was recently approved by the CVO, however, it is not in compliance with EU requirements as regards structure, maintenance and hygiene of operations. No approval documentation was available on site except for the layout of the establishment. A new stunning box for cattle was installed in the SH. Deficiencies were detected in relation to stunning equipment on the pig line, electrical stunning was inadequate. Although the official veterinarian was aware of the problem of low current due to broken tongs, and informed the operator, no corrective action was initiated and no functional back up system for stunning was available.

One red meat establishment with transitional period granted until 31 December 2004 was under general reconstruction but was in operation. Some structural and operational problems to comply with EU requirements were noted. The mission team found it unlikely that this plant would be in compliance on time.

The full capacity dairy plant in Malta continues to operate after accession without any formal approval. During the inspection, it was partially under reconstruction and operating under hygienic conditions which were not completely in compliance with EC legislation. Some structural deficiencies had already been noted by the veterinary official and corrective action included in the reconstruction plan. Since April 2004 the deadline for reconstruction has been postponed twice by FVRD and no final deadline has been set.

The milk collection centre in Gozo, collecting milk from 44 farms, started its operations in December 2004 and approval has not yet been granted. Building work had commenced and new equipment had been installed at the time of the visit.

Two establishments visited in Gozo declared closed by the CA, one dairy establishment producing cheese and one slaughterhouse were not in operation at the time of inspection. The production equipment in the dairy establishment had not been removed and some milk products were stored in the chiller in this plant. In addition dirty plastic baskets from another cheese plant in Malta were brought there for cleaning and disinfection. The mission team was informed that this temporally solution would stop in the very near future when the appropriate facilities in the cheese plant in Malta will be finalised.

As for the slaughterhouse the mission team was informed that its activities ceased at the end of April 2004 and that reconstruction has started. However, the verification of the farm register at the cattle farm nearby indicated that the emergency slaughter of 1 cow took place in November 2004 although this SH should not have been in operation at that time.

No official documentation relating to the closure of these two establishments in Gozo was presented to the mission team.

#### **4.6. Food safety controls:**

##### *4.6.1. Structure, layout, installations and equipment in food establishments*

Significant improvement has been made in all establishments visited concerning structure, layout and equipment. However, the following shortcomings were detected:

- Some dock shelters, green offal room, cutting room and dressing rooms still under construction in red meat slaughterhouse;
- No facilities to wash and disinfect the trucks transporting the meat;
- Inadequate containment and drainage of waste water and blood;
- The structure and sanitary equipment in the red meat slaughterhouse does not allow the veterinary service to operate in hygienic conditions when transfer between clean and un-clean areas is required;
- Establishment not pest proof: windows easy to open in changing rooms but not provided with fly screens, some drains are not fitted with traps, doors not sealed; flies and cat present;
- Scored cutting surfaces, difficult to clean;
- No automatic temperature recording in chillers, cutting room, room preparing minced meat or cooking chambers;
- Automatic recording device for the safety system for the heat treatment of milk not in operation;
- No hot water available in places;
- Inadequate electrical stunning due to faulty equipment on the pig line;
- No suitable facility available to wash hands and arms of the milkers at milking parlour on farm.

##### *4.6.2. Maintenance and cleanliness in food establishments:*

In some establishments visited some shortcomings concerning maintenance and hygiene were detected:

- Rusty overhead structures and equipment;
- Hole in roof in reception area in dairy plant;
- Insufficient cleaning;
- Reservoir for potable water in slaughterhouse was in a very bad state of repair, uncovered and not regularly cleaned or disinfected.

##### *4.6.3. Eligibility of raw material, marking and labelling of final products*

Only eligible raw materials were used in the establishments visited.

Concerning meat:

During the visit no visible contamination of carcasses was detected, however, microbiological tests have indicated a constantly high level of contamination since the start of testing in January 2004.

All horses and slightly more than 1% of pigs slaughtered (840 out of 70.000 slaughtered from January to November 2004) are tested using the

trichinoscopic method. The equipment for the digestive method has not yet been installed and training of staff was postponed to the end of January 2005.

Concerning milk:

Malta received a derogation from EU hygiene and quality requirements for raw milk and may maintain the current minimum of 2.5% milk fat content until the end of 2009.

Incoming milk is tested for residues on arrival at the processing premises.

Results of milk testing on the cattle farm visited were close to EU standards but no results of residue tests were available.

Medicines records are now being kept on farms. The farm registers distributed to cattle and sheep farms contain a section for the recording of medicines administered. On the dairy farm visited, where 255 animals of different age categories are kept, only one entry had been made. In addition this entry contained incorrect information about the withdrawal period for antibiotic used for treatment of the concerned animal. On the sheep farm producing cheese for the local market there was no entry in register although 20% of the lambs died and the veterinarian had been called to the farm.

The temperature of milk from 3 different farms recorded at a milk collection centre was less than 6° C.

#### 4.6.4. Operational practices and hygiene and associated own checks

In most establishments visited, deficiencies in operational practices and hygiene were seen, including:

- Scalded lungs were hung on top of hearts and lungs destined for human consumption;
- Knives not washed prior to sterilisation;
- Poor cleaning of equipment (e.g. crates, plastic baskets for cheese production);
- Insufficient separation between exposed and packed products (stored in the same freezer).

The implementation of the own check programmes was at an initial stage in all establishments and in one establishment in transitional period, implementation had not yet started.

The main deficiencies seen related to:

- Lack of automatic recording of temperatures;
- No verification of cleaning and disinfection processes;
- Potable water: Although a map of the distribution network of potable water was available in the SH the representative taps to be used for regular monitoring were not identified and the water was not tested in the laboratory.
- Pest control: the distribution plan did not reflect the real risk; presence of baits in food production rooms; surroundings of SH and dairy plant not clean, attracting pests;

- No cleaning procedure applied for hoses pumping milk from trucks to storage tanks;
- The temperature in the cutting room was above +12°C and the operator of the establishment did not document the registration of the temperature in the cutting rooms;
- Proof of calibration of temperature devices was not available.

HACCP programmes were not implemented in all establishments visited. Critical points were mostly identified and in one establishment also some checks have already been developed but not completed. The plans have not been evaluated by the veterinary official and were not operating effectively.

- Corrective action as foreseen in the plan was not taken at the dairy plant when the pressure control of the heating process was broken for 2 days without any action being taken by the operator;
- No staff training programme enabling workers to comply with conditions of hygienic production was implemented in the establishments visited;
- Cleaning programmes were not detailed enough and operators did not check systematically the effectiveness of the cleaning and disinfection methods;
- A small number of laboratory controls on raw materials and products are carried out;
- The sampling programme for milk products at despatch from the processing establishment is not implemented and the rare sampling checks carried out do not fulfil the compulsory criteria of Chapter II. The operator of the establishment producing minced meat and meat products did not check the raw material entering the establishment, nor were there microbiological tests carried out on minced-meat preparations on a daily basis.

#### **4.7. Competent authority supervision**

The CCA has decided that all establishments, including cutting plants and minced meat establishments must be visited once a month. However, not all establishments had been inspected in this time frame and documentation of the inspections was generally very limited.

Two official veterinarians are present in the slaughterhouse during ante-mortem and post-mortem inspection. However the supervision of cutting and minced meat plants is not carried out as required in EC legislation.

The CA is not involved in the planning, implementation and monitoring of HACCP plans in establishments. There was no evidence of regular supervision of the documentation.

Deficiencies were noted concerning:

- Ante mortem (AM) and post mortem (PM) inspection: tonsils and spleen of the pig carcasses were not inspected and records on ante-mortem and post-mortem inspection were scattered.

- Health marking of pig carcasses: a health mark which was not in compliance with EC legislation was used; the livers were not health marked. The CCA took immediate action to correct the situation by ordering a stamp with adequate health mark indicating an approval number for carcasses, however, the situation relating to liver marking remained unchanged.
- Inadequate stunning on pig line: Although the official veterinarian was aware of the problem of low current due to broken tongs, and informed the operator, no corrective action was initiated and no functional back up system for stunning was available.

Compliance with the standards of raw sheep milk is checked by random sampling on the farms producing cheese from raw milk for direct sale to the consumer. The CCA has not yet set minimum hygienic criteria for this production and the inspection was to date not carried out on the farm visited.

The official supervision of farms/holdings is carried out based on information from the CDB as a part of the annual animal health checks. 100% of holdings should be inspected each year by an official veterinarian, but this goal was not reached in 2004 due to a problem with TB testing.

## 5. CONCLUSIONS

- (1) The staffing levels within the state veterinary service remain insufficient, especially to ensure an efficient upgrading process<sup>1</sup>.
- (2) The approval procedure for establishments has not yet been completed and in most cases the up-grading started after accession. Most of the establishments are operating without an approval and are not yet in compliance with the relevant approval conditions<sup>2</sup>.
- (3) The overall performance of official controls is not satisfactory in particular in relation to frequency of checks (supervision of cutting plants and minced meat establishments), documentation of checks and enforcement procedures in case of non-compliance.
- (4) The situation relating to own checks and operational practices was generally unsatisfactory. In most establishments visited hygiene deficiencies were detected and there is no system in place for sampling of potable water.

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<sup>1</sup> *In their response to the draft report the Maltese Authorities stated that “the Ministry for Rural Affairs and the Environment is responsible for the Food and Veterinary Regulation Division, whereas the Veterinary Office in Gozo falls under the Ministry for Gozo. Staffing is being addressed through the recruitment of Veterinary Officials and their support staff and training is being proposed under TAIEX and the foreseen Twinning”.*

<sup>2</sup> *In their response to the draft report the Maltese Authorities stated that “The approval procedures have been in place since October 2004. Although enforcement procedures have been initiated against a number of establishments, a number of other establishments have been approved in line with the acquis. Concurrently a market surveillance exercise is being carried out to identify any other illegal processors.*

- (5) Animal health conditions for the supply of raw sheep milk for on-farm production from un-pasteurised cheese were not respected. The public health conditions have not been defined by the CCA.
- (6) The holding registration, animal identification and the CDB are, in general, satisfactory. Concerning movement controls the system in place does not allow, in certain cases, to find exact location of animals within a period of 3 weeks<sup>3</sup>.
- (7) The farms registers were not always well kept in particular the registration of treatments. The veterinary supervision had not paid attention to this aspect.
- (8) Animal welfare rules were not respected in certain cases (deficient stunning of pigs) and no corrective action was taken.

## 6. OVERALL CONCLUSION

Although the CCA stated that the recommendations made in the previous report had been taken into account, very few of the deficiencies had actually been rectified and progress is slow. The mission team found that only 2 out of the 10 recommendations from the previous mission (see Section 2, points 7 and 8) had been fully implemented.

The current situation in food establishments relating to approval, hygiene, maintenance and own checks is not in compliance with the EU requirements. The performance of the CCA, official control and supervision, does not ensure that the current community legislation are met.

## 7. CLOSING MEETING

A closing meeting was held on 17 December 2004 in the Food and Veterinary Regulatory Division (CCA). At this meeting, the main findings and preliminary conclusions of the mission were presented by the inspection team and the CCA took note of these.

## 8. RECOMMENDATIONS

- (1) To review promptly the approval procedure in order to ensure the compliance of establishments with EC legislation and to provide the Commission services and Member States with a list of approved establishments
- (2) To take urgent action in order to improve staffing levels and overall performance of official supervision including enforcement of HACCP systems.

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<sup>3</sup> *In their response to the draft report the Maltese Authorities stated that “It is important to clarify that a movement permit is not a movement record. In Malta a permit (valid for 7 days) allows movement between farms. Once the farmer moves the animal within the 7 day period both the seller and the buyer have to sign the report and forward it immediately to the Animal Health Unit. Controls are actually carried out by support staff once notification takes place and further controls are carried out through random controls. A final check is carried out at the slaughter once the farmer presents the slaughter document. If the slaughter document is not in place then premiums are not paid”.*

- (3) To improve operational hygiene, maintenance and system of own checks, in particular testing of water quality, in all food establishments.
- (4) To ensure that controls on the supply of sheep milk for cheese production from raw milk, particularly in regard to tuberculosis testing and hygienic controls, are brought into line with Council Directive 92/46/EEC.
- (5) To ensure that the animal welfare rules for slaughtered pigs are respected requested by Council Directive 93/119/EC.

The Maltese authorities should submit an action plan including detailed actions and deadlines for their implementation to address the above recommendations within one month of receiving the final report.

#### **ADDENDUM**

The Maltese Authorities offered comments on the draft report (including factual errors and corrections of the text) by means of a letter sent on 29 March 2005. Where appropriate, these comments have been incorporated into the final report. They also provided an initial reaction to all conclusions and recommendations in the report, in particular, details of action already taken or to be taken to correct deficiencies noted. However, no time schedule was provided.

## ANNEX 1: LEGISLATION

### Legal Basis for the mission

European legislation	OJ	Title
Council Directive 64/432/EEC	L 121, 29.07.1964, p. 1977	Council Directive 64/432/EEC of 26 June 1964 on animal health problems affecting intra-Community trade in bovine animals and swine
Council Directive 64/433/EEC	L 121, 29.07.1964, p. 2012	Council Directive 64/433/EEC of 26 June 1964 on health conditions for the production and marketing of fresh meat
Council Directive 77/99/EEC	L 026, 31.01.1977, p. 85	Council Directive 77/99/EEC of 21 December 1976 on health problems affecting the production and marketing of meat products and certain other products of animal origin
Council Directive 91/495/EEC	L 268, 24.09.1991, p.41	Council Directive 91/495/EEC of 27 November 1990 concerning public health and animal health problems affecting the production and placing on the market of rabbit meat and farmed game meat
Council Directive 92/45/EEC	L 268, 14.09.1992, p. 35	Council Directive 92/45/EEC of 16 June 1992 on public health and animal health problems relating to the killing of wild game and the placing on the market of wild-game meat
Council Directive 92/46/EEC	L 268, 14.09.1992, p. 1	Council Directive 92/46/EEC of 16 June 1992 laying down the health rules for the production and placing on the market of raw milk, heat-treated milk and milk-based products
Council Directive 92/102/EEC	L 355, 05.12.1992, p. 32	Council Directive 92/102/EEC of 27 November 1992 on the identification and registration of animals
Council Directive 94/65/EC	L 368, 31.12.1994, p. 10	Council Directive 94/65/EC of 14 December 1994 laying down the requirements for the production and placing on the market of minced meat and meat preparations
Council Directive 97/78/EC	L 24, 30.01.98, p. 9	Council Directive of 18 December 1997 laying down the principles governing the organisation of veterinary checks on products entering the Community from third countries.
Regulation of the European Parliament and of the Council (EC) No. 1760/2000	L 204 , 11.08.2000, p. 1	Regulation (EC) No. 1760/2000 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 17 July 2000 establishing a system for the identification and registration of bovine animals and regarding the labelling of beef and beef products and repealing Council Regulation EC No. 820/97
Council Directive 2001/89/EC	L 316 , 01.12.2001, p. 5	Council Directive 2001/89/EC of 23 October 2001 on Community measures for the control of classical swine fever
Council Directive 2003/85/EC	L 306, 22.11.2003, p.1	Council Directive 2003/85/EC of 29 September 2003 on Community measures for the control of foot-and-mouth disease repealing Directive 85/511/EEC and Decisions 89/531/EEC and 91/665/EEC and amending Directive 92/46/EEC
Commission Decision 98/139/EC	L 038, 12.02.1998, p. 10	Commission Decision 98/139/EC of 4 February 1998 laying down certain detailed rules concerning on-the-spot checks carried out in the veterinary field by Commission experts in Member States

### Relevant Community legislation in the framework of this mission

European legislation	OJ	Title
Council Directive 72/461/EEC	L 302, 31.12.1972, p. 24	Council Directive 72/461/EEC of 12 December 1972 on health problems affecting intra-Community trade in fresh meat
Council Directive 77/96/EEC	L 026, 31.01.1977, p. 67	Council Directive 77/96/EEC of 21 December 1976 on the examination for trichinae ( <i>Trichinella spiralis</i> ) upon importation from third countries of fresh meat derived from domestic swine
Council Directive 77/391/EEC	L 145, 13.06.1977, p. 44	Council Directive 77/391/EEC of 17 May 1977 introducing Community measures for the eradication of brucellosis, tuberculosis and leucosis in cattle
Council Directive 80/215/EEC	L 047, 21.02.1988, p. 4	Council Directive 80/215/EEC of 22 January 1980 on animal health problems affecting intra-Community trade in meat products
Council Directive 89/397/EEC	L 186, 30.6.1989, p. 23	Council Directive 89/397/EEC of 14 June 1989 on the official control of foodstuffs
Council Directive 89/662/EEC	L 395, 30.12.1989, p. 13	Council Directive 89/662/EEC of 11 December 1989 concerning veterinary checks in intra-Community trade with a view to the completion of the internal market
Council Directive 90/423/EEC	L 224, 18.08.1990 p. 13	Council Directive 90/423/EEC of 26 June 1990 amending Directive 85/511/EEC introducing Community measures for the control of foot-and-mouth disease, Directive 64/432/EEC on animal health problems affecting intra-Community trade in bovine animals and swine and Directive 72/462/EEC on health and veterinary inspection problems upon importation of bovine animals and swine and fresh meat or meat products from third countries
Council Directive 91/68/EEC	L 046, 19.02.1991, p. 19	Council Directive 91/68/EEC of 28 January 1991 on animal health conditions governing intra-Community trade in ovine and caprine animals
Council Directive 92/118/EEC	L 062, 15.03.1993, p. 49	Council Directive 92/118/EEC of 17 December 1992 laying down animal health and public health requirements governing trade in and imports into the Community of products not subject to the said requirements laid down in specific Community rules referred to in Annex A (I) to Directive 89/662/EEC and, as regards pathogens, to Directive 90/425/EEC
Council Directive 93/99/EEC	L 290, 24.11.1993, p. 14	Council Directive 93/99/EEC of 29 October 1993 on the subject of additional measures concerning the official control of foodstuffs
Council Directive 93/119/EC	L 340, 31.12.1993, p. 21	Council Directive 93/119/EC of 22 December 1993 on the protection of animals at the time of slaughter or killing
Council Directive 96/22/EC	L 125, 23.05.1996, p. 3	Council Directive 96/22/EC of 29 April 1996 concerning the prohibition on the use in stockfarming of certain substances having a hormonal or thyrostatic action and of $\beta$ -agonists, and repealing Directives 81/602/EEC, 88/146/EEC, 88/299/EEC
Council Directive 96/23/EC	L 125, 23.05.1996, p. 10	Council Directive 96/23/EC of 29 April 1996 on measures to monitor certain substances and residues thereof in live animals and animal products and repealing Directives

		85/358/EEC and 86/469/EEC and Decisions 89/187/EEC and 91/664/EEC
Council Directive 96/93/EC	L 013, 16.01.1997, p. 28	Council Directive 96/93/EC of 17 December 1996 on the certification of animals and animal products
Council Directive 98/83/EC	L 330, 05.12.1998, p. 32	Council Directive 98/83/EC of 3 November 1998 on the quality of water intended for human consumption
Commission Regulation (EC) No 494/98	L 060, 28.02.1998, p. 78	Commission Regulation (EC) No 494/98 of 27 February 1998 laying down detailed rules for the implementation of Council Regulation (EC) No 820/97 as regards the application of minimum administrative sanctions in the framework of the system for the identification and registration of bovine animals
Commission Regulation (EC) No 1825/2000	L 216, 26.08.2000, p. 8	Commission Regulation (EC) No 1825/2000 of 25 August 2000 laying down detailed rules for the application of Regulation (EC) No 1760/2000 of the European Parliament and of the Council as regards the labelling of beef and beef products
Regulation (EC) No 178/2002	L31, 01.02.2002, p.1	Regulation of the European Parliament and of the Council of 28 January 2002 laying down the general principles and requirements of food law, establishing the European Food Safety Authority and laying down procedures in matters of food safety.
Regulation of the European Parliament and of the Council (EC) No 1774/2002	L 273, 10.10.2002, p. 1	Regulation (EC) No 1774/2002 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 3 October 2002 laying down health rules concerning animal by-products not intended for human consumption
Commission Regulation (EC) No 1082/2003	L 156, 25.06.2003, p. 9	Commission Regulation (EC) No 1082/2003 of 23 June 2003 laying down detailed rules for the implementation of Regulation (EC) No 1760/2000 of the European Parliament and of the Council as regards the minimum level of controls to be carried out in the framework of the system for the identification and registration of bovine animals
Commission Regulation (EC) No 911/2004	L 163, 30.04.2004, p. 65	Commission Regulation (EC) No 911/2004 of 29 April 2004 implementing Regulation (EC) No 1760/2000 of the European Parliament and of the Council as regards eartags, passports and holding registers
Council Decision 90/424/EEC	L 224 , 18.08.1990, p. 19	Council Decision 90/424/EEC of 26 June 1990 on expenditure in the veterinary field
Council Decision 90/638/EEC	L 347, 12.12.1990, p. 27	Council Decision 90/638/EEC of 27 November 1990 laying down Community criteria for the eradication and monitoring of certain animal diseases
Commission Decision 91/42/EEC	L 023, 29.01.1991 p. 29	Commission Decision 91/42/EEC of 8 January 1991 laying down the criteria to be applied when drawing up contingency plans for the control of FMD, in application of Article 5 of Council Directive 90/423/EEC
Commission Decision 2001/471/EC	L165, 21.06.2001, p.48	Commission Decision of 8 June 2001 laying down rules for the regular checks on the general hygiene carried out by the operators in establishments according to Directive 64/433/EEC on health conditions for the production and marketing of fresh meat and Directive 71/118/EEC on health problems affecting the production and placing on the market of fresh poultry meat
Transitional measures specified in the relevant Annex to the Act of the Accession of the country		