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COMMISSION REGULATION (EEC) No 1318/93

of 28 May 1993

on detailed rules for the application of Council Regulation (EEC) No 2067/92 on measures to promote and market quality beef and veal

(OJ L 132, 29.5.1993, p. 83)

Amended by:

		Official Journal		
		No	page	date
►M1	Commission Regulation (EEC) No 2440/93 of 2 September 1993	L 224	4	3.9.1993
►M2	Commission Regulation (EC) No 2895/95 of 15 December 1995	L 304	4	16.12.1995
►M3	Commission Regulation (EC) No 715/96 of 19 April 1996	L 99	13	20.4.1996
►M4	Commission Regulation (EC) No 487/97 of 17 March 1997	L 76	1	18.3.1997
►M5	Commission Regulation (EC) No 623/97 of 9 April 1997	L 95	6	10.4.1997
►M6	Commission Regulation (EC) No 692/97 of 18 April 1997	L 102	13	19.4.1997
►M7	Commission Regulation (EC) No 1720/97 of 3 September 1997	L 242	33	4.9.1997
►M8	Commission Regulation (EC) No 1849/97 of 25 September 1997	L 264	11	26.9.1997
►M9	Commission Regulation (EC) No 351/1999 of 17 February 1999	L 44	10	18.2.1999
►M10	Commission Regulation (EC) No 481/1999 of 4 March 1999	L 57	8	5.3.1999
►M11	Commission Regulation (EC) No 2246/1999 of 22 October 1999	L 273	7	23.10.1999

NB: This consolidated version contains references to the European unit of account and/or the ecu, which from 1 January 1999 should be understood as references to the euro — Council Regulation (EEC) No 3308/80 (OJ L 345, 20.12.1980, p. 1) and Council Regulation (EC) No 1103/97 (OJ L 162, 19.6.1997, p. 1).

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THE COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Economic Community,

Having regard to Council Regulation (EEC) No 2067/92 of 30 June 1992 on measures to promote and market quality beef and veal [1], and in particular Article 4 thereof;

Whereas detailed rules for the application of Regulation (EEC) No 2067/92 should be laid down, in particular as regards the admissibility of applications for Community part-financing and the procedure for the acceptance of the measures proposed; whereas the consumer's attention should be drawn to beef and veal with identified and controlled characteristics;

Whereas in addition the quality of beef and veal depends on the breed and the rearing conditions of the animal from which they come together with the conditions of slaughter, handling during transportation and marketing; whereas the quality is better assured if minimum conditions are met at all stages of preparation of the product; whereas the information given to the consumer must be capable of being checked and must be checked, in particular where a product presented as being a quality product bears an identifying mark or symbol; whereas provisions relating to the above requirements should therefore be adopted;

Whereas the Management Committee for Beef and Veal failed to deliver an opinion within the time limit laid down by its chairman,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

1. This Regulation lays down detailed rules for the application of the promotion and marketing measures for quality beef and veal within the meaning of Regulation (EEC) No 2067/92 (hereinafter referred to as 'promotion measures').

2. For the purposes of this Regulation:

(a) 'promotion measures' means activities relating in particular to advertising and public relations measures aimed at encouraging the consumption of quality beef and veal, including the organization of and participation in trade fairs and exhibitions accompanied, where appropriate, by the provision of marketing advice to the various operators;

(b) 'trade and inter-trade organizations' means groups whose members consist of operators in one or more branches of the chain of production.

Article 2

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2. Costs linked to the implementation of the control record referred to in Article 4 (2) (b) and costs linked to studies required for the preparation of promotion activities and to the possible creation of a logo mark or symbol shall not be eligible for financing.

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[1] OJ No L 215, 30. 7. 1992, p. 57.

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Article 3

Community part-financing shall be subject to the following conditions:

1. meat covered by the promotion activities must meet the requirements laid down in this Regulation;

2. the production, handling and marketing of the meat shall be subject at least to the quality and control requirements laid down in Annex I, for all or part of the chain of production;

3. appropriate measures shall be taken to ensure the traceability of the meat promoted, from the consumer to the segments of the production chain covered by the measure.

Article 4

1. Applications for financing shall be lodged with the competent body in the Member State in which the organization has its registered place of business not later than 15 March each year. ►**M8** However:

— for 1997, new applications may be lodged not later than 1 October 1997;

— for 1998, applications may be lodged not later than 1 July 1998. ◄

2. Applications shall include, in addition to the proposed promotion programme, the following documents:

(a) a document containing the contract specifications, endorsed by the members of the applicant organization. The specifications shall include:

— in the case referred to in Article 1 (1) of Regulation (EEC) No 2067/92, obligations at least equal to those set out in Annex I to this Regulation for a complete segment of the chain of production,

— in the case referred to in Article 1 (2) of Regulation (EEC) No 2067/92, obligations at least equal to those set out in Annex I to this Regulation for the entire chain of production. In that event the result will be specifications for integrated control;

(b) a control record of the application of the specifications, to be drawn up by a body independent of the applicant organization or by a body recognized by the Member State as being qualified to carry out this control;

(c) the studies on which the proposed activity is based;

(d) an undertaking by the members of the applicant organization to submit to the controls referred to in point (b);

(e) the rules of procedure of the applicant organization, setting out in particular the methods for granting and withdrawing eligibility for the promotion measures, including the right to use the collective logo of the applicant organization. In the case of non-compliance with the specifications, withdrawal shall cover the entire part-financing period if the measure is to qualify;

(f) the articles of association of the applicant organization.

3. Applications shall be valid only where they are accompanied by a written undertaking:

(a) to comply with the provisions of the standard contract drawn up by the Commission and made available by the competent body;

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(b) that an assessment study of the measures implemented will be carried out by an independent body within the time limit laid down in Article 7 (3); the study shall be financed under the same conditions as the other planned measures;

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(c) not to submit an application for other Community or national aids for the purposes of the measures part-financed under this Regulation.

4. Any trade or inter-trade organization applying for part-financing must:

— have its registered place of business in a Member State of the Community, and

— have the legal and practical ability to implement the planned promotion activity.

5. The applicant organizations shall provide at any time at the request of the competent bodies and/or the Commission proof of the correctness of the information used relating to the characteristics of the product and the conditions under which it is obtained.

Article 5

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1. The competent body shall draw up a list of all the applications for financing which it has received and send it to the Commission with a reasoned opinion on each of them before 30 April.

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►M9 2. Following scrutiny by the Management Committee for Beef and Veal in accordance with Article 28 of Council Regulation (EEC) No 805/68 [1], the Commission shall determine the successful applications by 30 September at the latest. ◄ ►M11 For 1999 however, the Commission shall determine the successful applications by 15 December 1999. ◄

Preference shall be given to applications submitted by several organizations established in more than one Member State carrying out integrated control within the meaning of the second indent of Article 4 (2) (a) of this Regulation, having coordinated their activities beforehand and using a collective logo.

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Article 8

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3. The competent national authorities shall establish a sufficiently dissuasive penalty system which may include, if necessary, temporary or permanent suspension from participation in promotion programmes. They shall inform the Commission without delay of the penalty system provided for.

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Article 10

This Regulation shall enter into force on the seventh day following its publication in the *Official Journal of the European Communities*.

This Regulation shall be binding in its entirety and directly applicable in all Member States.

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[1] OJ L 148, 28.6.1968, p. 24.

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ANNEX I

MINIMUM PRODUCTION, QUALITY AND CONTROL REQUIREMENTS

1. STOCKFARMING

1.1. **Origin**

1.1.1. Except for veal calves, breeds other than those listed in Annex II to Commission Regulation (EEC) No 3886/92 [1] and the first crosses with one of those breeds.

1.1.2. Only farmers who regularly channel or will channel part of their production into promotion measures will be considered.

1.2. **Nutrition**

1.2.1. Feedingstuffs for bovine animals other than calves should contain no meat, bone or fish meal and protein should be exclusively vegetable.

1.2.2. The liquid food ratio for calves must contain at least 60 % products of dairy origin and, regarding the rest, the nutrition must contain no meat, bone or fish meal.

1.3. **Health monitoring**

1.3.1. Additional checks as part of the regular monitoring of the herd by a veterinarian, who must be able to get to the holding quickly if necessary.

1.3.2. Compulsory registration of therapeutic treatments; to this end, each farm must have a register in which to note the medicines prescribed by the veterinarian and the dates of use and quantities administered for each animal treated.

1.3.3. Only animals which have not been administered products containing beta-agonists, even for therapeutic purposes, may be admitted to promotion programmes.

1.3.4. Animals which have been treated using antibiotics or pest control products may be admitted to promotion programmes provided the treatment was remedial rather than preventive, and prescribed by a veterinarian. Preference will be given to medicines not requiring a waiting period. However, a preventive treatment can be prescribed by a veterinarian during the 15 days which follow the regrouping of the animals.

1.3.5. In the case of non-compliance with the provisions aimed at above, definitive exclusion of the producer from eligibility for the promotion measures.

1.4. **Residues**

1.4.1. Additional checks for the substances listed in Annex I to Council Directive 96/23/EC [2]. Samples for analysis will be taken:

— on the holding, from animals and feed,

— at the slaughterhouse, from carcases and offal.

1.4.2. The number and frequency of samples must be deemed by the interested parties to be sufficiently representative of all production intended for promotion programmes.

1.4.3. Sampling an holdings must be carried out early enough to enable the competent authority to be apprised of the results of analysis before the products are marketed.

Sampling of carcases and offal must be carried out on the slaughter line.

1.5. **Welfare**

1.5.1. In the case of bovine animals other than calves, the national, international and, where applicable, Community standards shall apply. In particular, when housed animals must:

— have sufficient space and natural light, in well-ventilated but draught-free premises,

[1] OJ L 391, 31. 12. 1992, p. 20.
[2] OJ L 125, 23. 5. 1996, p. 10.

▼M7

— remain together and not be separated from the herd except in cases of illness,

— be free to move and have permanent access to water and feed.

In addition, housing must have sufficient bedding or rest area and be regularly cleaned.

1.5.2. In the case of calves, the national and Community standards shall apply. In particular:

— when housed, animals must have sufficient space and natural light, in well-ventilated but draught-free premises,

— all holdings involved in programmes presented from 1999 shall be required to comply with all the requirements referred to in Article 3 (3) of Council Directive 91/629/EEC ([1]), notwithstanding the last subparagraph thereof.

2. TRANSPORT

2.1. Measures shall be taken to prevent stress during transport of animals to the slaughterhouse and during their stay at the slaughterhouse. To this end of maximum journey time will be fixed by the applicant, beyond which there must be sufficient rest period before slaughter.

2.2. Animals must be transported in adequately clean lorries which meet the requirements in the Community rules. In particular, lorries must be equipped with non-slip ramps with a gentle slope for loading and unloading.

2.3. Animals must be dry and adequately clean for transport; they must be moved without the unjustified use of force or electric shock devices.

3. SLAUGHTER

3.1. **Product**

Fresh meat

3.2. **Choice of slaughterhouse**

Exclusion of slaughterhouses which do not benefit from the definitive community stamp.

3.3. **Hygiene**

3.3.1. Animals which are insufficiently clean, particularly around the hind legs, tail and anal region, shall not be accepted for promotion programmes.

3.3.2. Carcases may show no visible faecal contamination; carcases may not be decontaminated by washing, but only by cutting away the contaminated parts.

3.4. **Refrigeration**

Except for calves, application of refrigeration techniques conducive to tenderness such as slow refrigeration or, if this is not possible, rapid refrigeration with electrical stimulation.

3.5. **Categories of carcase**

3.5.1. *Types of carcase:*

— veal calves up to six months old within the meaning of Directive 91/629/EEC,

— bovine animals with a carcase between 140 and 200 kg,

— bulls (category A within the meaning of Council Regulation (EEC) No 1208/81 ([2]).) not more than 24 months old,

— steers (category C within the meaning of Regulation (EEC) No 1208/81),

— female animals less than 48 months old that have calved (category D within the meaning of Regulation (EEC) No 1208/81). However, the competent authority may grant a derogation up to 72 months provided the maturing period is extended to at least nine days,

([1]) OJ L 340, 11. 12. 1991, p. 28.
([2]) OJ L 123, 7. 5. 1981, p. 3.

▼M7

— other female animals (category E within the meaning of Regulation (EEC) No 1208/81).

3.5.2. *Weight*

For veal calves, the carcase weight including all the organs in the thoracic and abdominal cavities may not exceed 140 kg.

3.5.3. *pH*

Except for calves, the pH must be measured on each carcase not later than 24 hours after slaughter and must be less than six.

4. MARKETING

4.1. **Maturing**

Except for calves, maturing is required for at least seven days from slaughter to placing on sale to the consumer, of which 60 hours after the slaughter must be in the establishment where slaughter took place.

The competent authority may accept derogations from the minimum maturing time for pieces not intended for grilling or roasting. In such cases, the label will include a special mention.

4.2. **Monitoring and checks**

Products will be monitored at the wholesale and retail stages to ensure that the meat does not lose quality as a result of inappropriate handling and storage.

4.3. **Labelling**

For pre-packaged meat, the following information must be given:

— the reference number referred to in 5.2,

— for the use of the wholesaler: the date of slaughter, or a date prior to which the meat may not be sold,

— the name of the cut of meat from which the piece is taken,

— for the use of the consumer: the use-by date.

5. TRACEABILITY

5.1. Each animal must be individually identified in accordance with Council Regulation (EC) No 820/97 ([1]) and the corresponding registration number must be marked on carcases up to the point of retail sale.

5.2. All cuts of meat must bear a reference number by which the number of the individual animal or group (per set of animals with similar quality characteristics) from which the meat comes can be traced.

5.3. Traceability must be checked using an appropriate method by which it can be proven that the marketed product corresponds to the animal or the group of animals from which it originates.

6. COMMON PROVISIONS

6.1. **Methodology**

The methods of rearing, slaughter and processing must be clearly defined in advance so that they can be standardized to ensure stable quality.

6.2. **Additional criteria**

Additional quality requirements may be imposed by the competent authority and/or proposing organization to take account of the specific characteristics of the market concerned and the perceptions of quality of consumers in that market.

([1]) OJ L 117, 7. 5. 1997, p. 1.

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ANNEX II

In accordance with Article 4 (1), interested parties are hereby informed that proposals are to be sent, within the time limits laid down, to the following competent authorities, in one original and five copies by registered letter or by messenger with acknowledgement of receipt:

Member State	Competent authority
Belgium	Office belge de l'économie et de l'agriculture, rue de Trèves 82, B-1040 Bruxelles.
Denmark	Landbrugsministeriet, EF-Direktoratet, Nyropsgade 26, DK-1602 København V.
Germany	Bundesanstalt für landwirtschaftliche Marktordnung (BALM), Adickesallee 40, D-6000 Frankfurt am Main 18.
Greece	Direction for the management of agricultural products (DIDAGEP), 241 Acharnon Street, 104-46 GR- Athens.
France	OFIVAL Tour Montparnasse, 33, avenue du Maine, F-75755 Paris Cedex 15.
Ireland	Department of Agriculture and Food, Agriculture House, Kildare Street, IRL- Dublin 2.
Italy	Azienda di Stato per gli interventi sul mercato agricolo (AIMA), via Palestro 81, I-00198 Roma.
Luxembourg	Administration des Services techniques de l'agriculture, 16, route d'Esch, L-1470 Luxembourg.
Netherlands	Produktschap Vee en Vlees, Sir Winston Churchilllaan 275, NL-2288 EA Rijswijk.
United Kingdom	Intervention Board for Agricultural Produce, Fountain House, 2 Queen's Walk, GB Reading, Berks RG1 7QW.
Spain	Secretaría General de Alimentación, Ministerio de Agricultura, Pesca y Alimentación, Paseo Infanta Isabel 1, E-28014 Madrid.
Portugal	Instituto Nacional de Intervenção e Garantia Agrícola (INGA), Rua Camilo Castelo Branco, 45, 2º, P-1000 Lisboa.