
SCOTTISH STATUTORY INSTRUMENTS

2005 No. 608

**The Feed (Hygiene and Enforcement)
(Scotland) Regulations 2005**

PART 4

Administration and Enforcement Generally

Enforcement

16.—(1) It is the duty of each feed authority to execute and enforce the provisions of these Regulations, those provisions of Regulation 178/2002 set out in regulation 15(2) and Regulation 183/2005 within its area.

(2) Any feed authority may in writing appoint as authorised officers, either generally or specially, such persons (whether or not officers of the authority) as it considers necessary to act in matters arising under these Regulations, those provisions of Regulation 178/2002 set out in regulation 15(2) and Regulation 183/2005.

Feed business improvement notices

17.—(1) An authorised officer who has reasonable grounds for believing that a feed business operator is failing to comply with specified feed law, may by a notice served on that person (in these Regulations referred to as a “feed business improvement notice”)—

- (a) state the officer’s grounds for believing that the feed business operator is failing to comply with specified feed law;
- (b) specify the matters which constitute the feed business operator’s failure to comply;
- (c) specify the measures which, in the officer’s opinion, the feed business operator must take in order to secure compliance; and
- (d) require the feed business operator to take those measures, or measures which are at least equivalent to them, within such period (not being less than 14 days) as may be specified in the notice.

(2) Any person who fails to comply with a feed business improvement notice is guilty of an offence.

(3) A feed business improvement notice must state the right to appeal under regulation 18 and the appropriate time limit for bringing any such appeal.

Right of appeal against feed business improvement notices

18.—(1) Any person who is aggrieved by a decision of an authorised officer to serve a feed business improvement notice may appeal to the sheriff.

(2) An appeal to the sheriff under paragraph (1) shall be by way of summary application.

(3) The period within which an appeal under paragraph (1) may be brought is—

- (a) 1 month from the date on which notice of the decision was served on the person desiring to appeal; or
- (b) if it is shorter, the period specified in the notice pursuant to regulation 17(1)(d).

Appeals to Court of Session

19. A person who is aggrieved by—

- (a) the dismissal of an appeal under regulation 13(1) or 18(1); or
- (b) any decision of the sheriff to make a feed business prohibition order or a feed business emergency prohibition order,

may appeal to the Court of Session.

Actions resulting from appeals

20.—(1) On an appeal against a feed business improvement notice under regulations 18(1) or 19(a) the sheriff or the Court, as the case may be, may cancel or affirm the notice and, if affirming the notice, may do so either in its original form or with such modifications as the sheriff or the Court may in the circumstances think fit.

(1) Where any period specified in a feed business improvement notice pursuant to regulation 17(1)(d) would otherwise include any day on which an appeal against that notice is pending, that day shall be excluded from that period.

(2) Any appeal shall be regarded as pending for the purposes of paragraph (2) until it is finally disposed of or is withdrawn.

Feed business prohibition orders

21.—(1) If—

- (a) a feed business operator is convicted of an offence under specified feed law; and
- (b) the court by or before which the feed business operator is so convicted is satisfied that the health risk condition is fulfilled with respect to the feed business concerned,

the court shall by an order impose the appropriate prohibition.

(2) The health risk condition is fulfilled with respect to any feed business if any of the following involves risk of injury to health (including any impairment, whether permanent or temporary), namely—

- (a) the use for the purposes of the business of any process or treatment;
- (b) the construction of any premises used for the purposes of the business, or the use for those purposes of any equipment; and
- (c) the state or condition of any premises or equipment used for the purposes of the business;

and health means the health of an animal or, through the consumption of the products of such animal, human health.

(3) The appropriate prohibition is—

- (a) in a case falling within paragraph (2)(a), a prohibition on the use of the process or treatment for the purposes of the business;
- (b) in a case falling within paragraph (2)(b), a prohibition on the use of the premises or equipment for the purposes of the business or any other feed business of the same class or description; and

- (c) in a case falling within paragraph (2)(c), a prohibition on the use of the premises or equipment for the purposes of any feed business.

(4) If—

- (a) a feed business operator is convicted of an offence under specified feed law; and
- (b) the court by or before which the food business operator is so convicted thinks it proper to do so in all the circumstances of the case,

the court may, by an order, impose a prohibition on the feed business operator participating in the management of any feed business, or any feed business of a class or description specified in the order.

(5) As soon as practicable after the making of an order under paragraph (1) or (4) (in these Regulations referred to as a “feed business prohibition order”), the enforcement authority shall—

- (a) serve a copy of the order on the relevant feed business operator; and
- (b) in the case of an order made under paragraph (1), affix a copy of the order in a conspicuous position on such premises used for the purposes of the feed business as the enforcement authority considers appropriate,

and any person who knowingly contravenes such an order is guilty of an offence.

(6) A feed business prohibition order shall cease to have effect—

- (a) in the case of an order made under paragraph (1), on the issue by the enforcement authority of a certificate to the effect that it is satisfied that the feed business operator has taken sufficient measures to secure that the health risk condition is no longer fulfilled with respect to the feed business; and
- (b) in the case of an order made under paragraph (4), on the giving by the court of a direction to that effect.

(7) The enforcement authority must issue a certificate under paragraph (6)(a) within 3 days of its being satisfied as mentioned in that paragraph; and on an application by the feed business operator for such a certificate, the authority must—

- (a) determine, as soon as is reasonably practicable and in any event within 14 days, whether or not it is so satisfied; or
- (b) if it determines that it is not so satisfied, give notice to the feed business operator of the reasons for that determination.

(8) The court shall give a direction under paragraph (6)(b) if, on an application by the feed business operator, the court thinks it proper to do so having regard to all the circumstances of the case, including in particular the conduct of the feed business operator since the making of the order; but no such application shall be competent—

- (a) within 6 months of the making of the feed business prohibition order; or
- (b) within 3 months of the making by the feed business operator of a previous application for such a direction.

(9) Where the sheriff makes an order under regulation 22(2) with respect to any feed business, paragraph (1) shall apply as if the feed business operator had been convicted by the sheriff of an offence under specified feed law.

(10) Where the commission of an offence by a feed business operator leads to the conviction of another person pursuant to regulation 34(1), paragraph (4) shall apply in relation to that other person as it applies in relation to the feed business operator and any reference in paragraph (5) or (8) to the feed business operator shall be construed accordingly.

Feed business emergency prohibition notices and orders

22.—(1) An authorised officer of an enforcement authority who is satisfied that the health risk condition is fulfilled with respect to any feed business may by a notice served on the relevant feed business operator (in these Regulations referred to as a “feed business emergency prohibition notice”) impose the appropriate prohibition.

(2) If the sheriff is satisfied, on the application of such an officer, that the health risk condition is fulfilled with respect to any feed business, the sheriff shall, by an order (in these Regulations referred to as a “feed business emergency prohibition order”), impose the appropriate prohibition.

(3) Such an officer shall not apply for a feed business emergency prohibition order unless, at least 1 day before the date of the application, a notice has been served on the relevant feed business operator stating the intention to apply for the order.

(4) Paragraphs (2) and (3) of regulation 21 apply for the purposes of this regulation as they apply for the purposes of that regulation, but as if the reference in paragraph (2) to risk of injury to health were a reference to imminent risk of injury.

(5) As soon as practicable after the service of a feed business emergency prohibition notice, an authorised officer of an enforcement authority shall affix a copy of the notice in a conspicuous position on such premises used for the purposes of the feed business as that officer considers appropriate; and any person who knowingly contravenes such a notice is guilty of an offence.

(6) As soon as practicable after the making of a feed business emergency prohibition order, an authorised officer of an enforcement authority shall—

- (a) serve a copy of the order on the relevant feed business operator; and
- (b) affix a copy of the order in a conspicuous position on such premises used for the purposes of the feed business as that officer considers appropriate,

and any person who knowingly contravenes such an order is guilty of an offence.

(7) A feed business emergency prohibition notice shall cease to have effect—

- (a) if no application for a feed business emergency prohibition order is made within the period of 3 days beginning with the service of the notice, at the end of that period; or
- (b) if such an application is so made, on the determination or abandonment of the application.

(8) A feed business emergency prohibition notice or a feed business emergency prohibition order shall cease to have effect on the issue by the enforcement authority of a certificate to the effect that it is satisfied that the feed business operator has taken sufficient measures to secure that the health risk condition is no longer fulfilled with respect to the feed business.

(9) The enforcement authority must issue a certificate under paragraph (8) within 3 days of being satisfied as mentioned in that paragraph; and on an application by the feed business operator for such a certificate, the authority shall—

- (a) determine as soon as is reasonably practicable and in any event within 14 days whether or not it is so satisfied; or
- (b) if it determines that it is not so satisfied, give notice to the feed business operator of the reasons for that determination.

(10) Where a feed business emergency prohibition notice is served on a feed business operator, the enforcement authority shall compensate the feed business operator in respect of any loss suffered by reason of compliance with the notice unless—

- (a) an application for a feed business emergency prohibition order is made within the period of 3 days beginning with the service of the notice; and
- (b) the sheriff is satisfied, on the hearing of the application, that the health risk condition was fulfilled with respect to the feed business at the time when the notice was served,

and any disputed question as to the right to or the amount of any compensation payable under this paragraph shall be determined by a single arbiter appointed, failing agreement between the parties, by the sheriff.

Penalties for offences in relation to improvement notices, prohibition orders etc

- 23.** Any person guilty of an offence under regulation 17(2), 21(5) or 22(5) or (6) is liable—
- (a) on summary conviction to a term of imprisonment not exceeding 3 months or to a fine not exceeding the statutory maximum or both; or
 - (b) on conviction on indictment to a term of imprisonment not exceeding 2 years or to a fine or both.

Powers of entry for authorised officers

24.—(1) For the purposes of executing and enforcing specified feed law an authorised officer may at all reasonable times, and on producing, if requested to do so, some duly authenticated document showing the officer's authority, enter—

- (a) any premises on which the officer has reasonable cause to believe that feed has been, or is being, manufactured or produced, or is being kept for the purpose of being placed on the market, incorporated in another product or used; or
- (b) any premises (not being premises used only as a dwelling) on which the officer has reasonable cause to believe that there is any feed which is in the possession, or under the control, of the occupier of the premises.

(2) If a sheriff, magistrate, or a justice of the peace on sworn information in writing, is satisfied that there is reasonable ground for entry into any such premises as are mentioned in paragraph (1), and either—

- (a) that admission to the premises has been refused, or a refusal is apprehended, and that notice of the intention to apply for a warrant has been given to the occupier; or
- (b) that an application for admission or the giving of such a notice would defeat the object of the entry, or that the case is one of urgency, or that the premises are unoccupied or the occupier temporarily absent,

the sheriff, magistrate or justice may by signed warrant authorise the authorised officer to enter the premises, if need be by reasonable force.

(3) Every warrant granted under this regulation shall continue in force for a period of 1 month.

(4) An authorised officer entering premises by virtue of this regulation, or of a warrant issued under it, may be accompanied by such other persons and take such equipment as the officer considers to be necessary, and on leaving any unoccupied premises entered by virtue of such a warrant, shall leave them as effectively secured against unauthorised entry as they were found.

(5) An authorised officer entering premises by virtue of this regulation, or of a warrant issued under it, has the right to inspect—

- (a) any material appearing to the officer to be feed;
- (b) any article appearing to the officer to be a container or package used or intended to be used to store, wrap or package any feed, or to be a label or advertisement used or intended to be used in connection with feed; or
- (c) any vehicle, plant or equipment appearing to the officer to be used, or intended to be used, in connection with the manufacture, production, storage, transport or use of feed, and any process of manufacture, production, storage, transport or use of feed.

(6) Subject to paragraph (8), an authorised officer entering premises by virtue of this regulation, or of a warrant issued under it, may take on those premises, in the prescribed manner, a sample of any material appearing to the officer to be a feed manufactured, produced, placed on the market or intended to be placed on the market or to be material used, or intended to be used, as feed.

(7) Without prejudice to an authorised officer's powers and duties as to the taking of samples in the prescribed manner, the officer may take a sample in a manner other than that prescribed of any material which has been sold for use as feed or which the officer has reasonable cause to believe to be intended for sale as such.

(8) Where, for the purpose of taking a sample pursuant to paragraph (6) or (7), an authorised officer takes some of it from each of one or more containers, which are exposed for sale by retail, and none of which weighs more than 6 kilograms, the owner of the container or containers may require the authorised officer to purchase the container or containers on behalf of the enforcement authority.

(9) An authorised officer entering premises by virtue of this regulation, or of a warrant issued under it, may—

- (a) require any person carrying on, or appearing to the officer to be carrying on, a feed business, or any person employed in connection with such a business, to produce any record (in whatever form it is held) relating to or arising out of the exercise in the course of that business of any such activity, and which is in that person's possession or under that person's control; and
- (b) inspect and take copies of any record, or of any entry in any record produced in pursuance of the preceding sub paragraph.

(10) An authorised officer exercising the power conferred by paragraph (9) in respect of a record held by means of a computer—

- (a) is entitled at any reasonable time to have access to, and inspect and check the operation of, any computer and associated apparatus or material which is or has been, or which it appears to the officer is or has been, in use in connection with the record in question;
- (b) may require—
 - (i) the person by whom or on whose behalf the computer is or has been so used, or
 - (ii) any person having charge of, or otherwise concerned with the operation of, the computer, apparatus or material,to afford the authorised officer such reasonable assistance as the officer may require for that purpose; and
- (c) may require the record, or an extract from the record, to be produced in a form in which it may be taken away.

(11) Where (in the case of a person carrying on, or appearing to carry on, a business which consists of or includes the manufacture of a compound feeding stuff)—

- (a) a requirement is made under paragraph (9)(a) in relation to any feeding stuff which is, or appears to be, intended for a particular nutritional purpose; and
- (b) at the time the requirement is made, the record in respect of which it is made has been published and is available in accessible form for public use,

the person of whom the requirement is made shall be deemed to comply with it if, at the time it is made, that person supplies the authorised officer making it with correct and adequate details of the publication concerned, and of where a copy of it may be obtained.

(12) An authorised officer entering premises by virtue of this regulation, or of a warrant issued under it, may seize and detain any record which the officer has reasonable cause to believe to be a record which may be required as evidence in proceedings under specified feed law.

(13) In this regulation—

“compound feeding stuff” has the meaning given in regulation 2(1) of the Feeding Stuffs (Scotland) Regulations 2005⁽¹⁾;

“feeding stuff which is intended for a particular nutritional purpose” shall be construed in accordance with the definitions of “feeding stuff intended for a particular nutritional purpose” and “particular nutritional purpose” in regulation 2(1) of the Feeding Stuffs (Scotland) Regulations 2005; and

“prescribed manner” means prescribed by any provision referred to in regulation 29.

(14) Nothing in this regulation authorises any person, except with the permission of the local authority under the Animal Health Act 1981⁽²⁾, to enter any premises—

- (a) on which an animal or bird affected with any disease to which that Act applies is kept; and
- (b) which is situated in a place declared under that Act to be infected with such a disease.

Inspection, seizure and detention of suspect feed

25.—(1) Where an authorised officer has inspected or sampled any material under regulation 24, paragraphs (2) to (7) shall apply where, on such an inspection, or upon analysis of samples taken, it appears to that officer that the material fails to comply with the requirements of specified feed law.

(2) The authorised officer may either—

- (a) give notice to the person in charge of the material that, until the notice is withdrawn, the material or any specified portion of it—
 - (i) is not to be used as feed; and
 - (ii) either is not to be removed or is not to be removed except to some place specified in the notice; or
- (b) seize the material in order to have it dealt with by the sheriff,

and any person who knowingly contravenes the requirements of a notice under sub-paragraph (a) above is guilty of an offence.

(3) Where the authorised officer exercises the powers conferred by paragraph (2)(a), that officer must, as soon as is reasonably practicable and in any event within 21 days, determine whether or not the officer is satisfied that the material complies with the requirements mentioned in paragraph (1) and—

- (a) if so satisfied, forthwith withdraw the notice; or
- (b) if not so satisfied, proceed to have the matter dealt with by the sheriff under paragraph (5).

(4) Where the authorised officer exercises the powers conferred by paragraph (2)(b) or takes action under paragraph (3)(b), the officer must inform the person in charge of the material of the intention to have it dealt with by the sheriff and any person who might be liable under the provisions of specified feed law to a prosecution in respect of the material shall, if that person attends before the sheriff by whom the material falls to be dealt with, be entitled to be heard and to call witnesses.

(5) If it appears to the sheriff, on the basis of such evidence as the sheriff considers appropriate in the circumstances, that any material falling to be dealt with under this regulation fails to comply with the requirements of specified feed law then the sheriff shall condemn the material and order—

- (a) the material to be destroyed or to be so disposed of as to prevent it from being used as food for human consumption, or for feed; and
- (b) any expenses reasonably incurred in connection with the destruction or disposal to be defrayed by the feed business operator.

(1) S.S.I. 2005/605.

(2) 1981 c. 22.

(6) If a notice under paragraph (2)(a) is withdrawn, or the sheriff by whom any material falls to be dealt with under this regulation refuses to condemn it, the enforcement authority shall compensate the owner of the material for any depreciation in its value resulting from the action taken by the authorised officer.

(7) Any disputed question as to the right to or the amount of any compensation payable under paragraph (6) shall be determined by a single arbiter appointed, failing agreement between the parties, by the sheriff.

(8) Any person guilty of an offence under paragraph (2) is liable—

- (a) on summary conviction to a term of imprisonment not exceeding 3 months or to a fine not exceeding the statutory maximum or both; or
- (b) on conviction on indictment to a term of imprisonment not exceeding 2 years or to a fine or both.

Service of notices

26.—(1) Any notice to be given by an enforcement authority under regulation 9, 10, 11, 17, 22 or 25—

- (a) must be in writing and signed by an authorised officer acting on behalf of the enforcement authority;
- (b) if purporting to bear the signature (which includes a facsimile of a signature by whatever means reproduced) of a person who is expressed to be an authorised officer, shall be deemed, unless the contrary is proven, to have been duly issued by such an authorised officer;
- (c) subject to paragraph (2), must be given to the feed business operator or, in the case of a notice given under regulation 25, to the person mentioned in regulation 25(2)(a) by —
 - (i) delivering it to that person; or
 - (ii) by leaving it, or sending it in a prepaid letter addressed to that person at that person's office; or
 - (iii) in the case of an incorporated company or body, by delivering the notice to its secretary or clerk at its registered or principal office, or by sending it in a prepaid letter addressed to that person at that office; or
 - (iv) in the case of any other person by leaving it or sending it in a prepaid letter addressed to that person at that person's usual or last known residence.

(2) Where it is not practicable after reasonable enquiry to ascertain the name and address of the person on whom the notice should be served, or where the premises in which a feed business is carried on are unoccupied, the notice may be addressed to the “owner” or “occupier” of the premises in which the feed business is carried on, and delivered to some person on those premises, or if there is no person on the premises to whom it can be delivered, by affixing it or a copy of it to some conspicuous part of the premises.

Offences relating to the exercise of powers by authorised officers

27.—(1) Any person who wilfully obstructs an authorised officer in the exercise of the officer's functions under these Regulations or fails to comply with any requirement lawfully made by an authorised officer in the exercise of such functions is guilty of an offence and liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding level 5 on the standard scale or to a term of imprisonment not exceeding 3 months or both.

(2) Any person not being an authorised officer who purports to act as such under these Regulations is guilty of an offence and liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding level 4 on the standard scale or to a term of imprisonment not exceeding 3 months or to both.

(3) Subject to paragraph (4), if any person discloses to any other person—

(a) any information in relation to any manufacturing process or trade secret which has been obtained by the person making the disclosure on premises entered by virtue of these Regulations, or

(b) any other any such information otherwise obtained in pursuance of these Regulations, that person is guilty of an offence and liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding level 5 on the standard scale unless the disclosure was made in and for the purpose of the performance by that person or any other person of functions under these Regulations.

(4) Paragraph (3) does not apply to prevent an authorised officer who has taken a sample under regulation 24 from disclosing—

(a) to the manufacturer or to the last seller of the material, information as to the place where and the person from whom the sample was taken;

(b) to that manufacturer or last seller or to any person on whose premises that material was kept, information as to the results of any analysis of that sample; or

(c) any information which it is necessary to disclose in order to prevent the occurrence of a serious risk to human or animal health or to the environment.

Liability for expenditure

28.—(1) Subject to paragraph (2), any sums due to the enforcement authority by virtue of Article 54(5) (action in the case of non-compliance) of Regulation 882/2004 must be paid by the feed business operator to the enforcement authority on demand.

(2) This regulation does not apply in relation to Article 54(2)(g) (measures referred to in Article 19 on consignments from third countries) of Regulation 882/2004.

Application of various provisions of the Feeding Stuffs (Sampling and Analysis) Regulations 1999

29.—(1) The following provisions of the Feeding Stuffs (Sampling and Analysis) Regulations 1999 apply, subject to the modifications specified in paragraph (2), for the purposes of these Regulations as they apply in relation to sampling and analysis under those Regulations—

(a) regulation 2 (prescribed amount for the purposes of a sampled portion);

(b) regulation 3 (manner of taking and sealing samples);

(c) regulation 4 (method of sending samples);

(d) regulation 5 (qualifications of agricultural analysts);

(e) regulation 6 (application of methods of analysis);

(f) regulation 7 (form of certificate of analysis);

(g) regulation 8 (time limit for analysis of oil content);

(h) Schedule 1 (detailed rules for sampling);

(i) Schedule 2 (methods of analysis);

(j) Schedule 3 (form of certificate of analysis).

(2) The Feeding Stuffs (Sampling and Analysis) Regulations 1999 are to be read as if in those Regulations—

- (a) any reference to “feeding stuffs” were a reference to “feed”;
- (b) any reference to “inspector” were a reference to “authorised officer”;
- (c) for “analysed pursuant to the Act” there were substituted “analysed for the purposes of carrying out official controls and the enforcement of specified feed law as that term is defined in the Feed (Hygiene and Enforcement) (Scotland) Regulations 2005(3)”;
- (d) in regulation 4, for “in pursuance of subsection (1)(b) or (2) of section 77 of the Act” there were substituted “under regulation 30(1)(b) and (c) of the Feed (Hygiene and Enforcement) (Scotland) Regulations 2005”;
- (e) in regulation 7, for “pursuant to section 77(4) of the Act” there were substituted “under regulation 30(4) of the Feed (Hygiene and Enforcement) (Scotland) Regulations 2005”;
- (f) in Schedule 1, in paragraph 5(1) of Part II for “in accordance with section 76(7) of the Act as that section is modified by regulation 10 of the Feeding Stuffs (Enforcement) Regulations 1999” there were substituted “under regulation 24(6) of the Feed (Hygiene and Enforcement) (Scotland) Regulations 2005”; and
- (g) in Schedule 3—
 - (i) in Part I after “Part IV of the Agriculture Act 1970” there were inserted “or of the Feed (Hygiene and Enforcement) (Scotland) Regulations 2005”; and
 - (ii) in Part II in note (1) after “the Agriculture Act 1970” there were added “or the Feed (Hygiene and Enforcement) (Scotland) Regulations 2005”.

Procedure relating to samples for analysis

30.—(1) Where in accordance with regulation 24(6) an authorised officer obtains a sample and decides to have it analysed for the purpose of ascertaining whether there is or has been any contravention of specified feed law, that officer must divide the sample into 3 parts of as near as may be equal size and—

- (a) cause each part to be marked, sealed and fastened in the prescribed manner;
- (b) send 1 part for analysis—
 - (i) to the agricultural analyst for the area of the enforcement authority by which the authorised officer is authorised; or
 - (ii) where the purpose of the analysis is to determine the levels of dioxins or dioxin-like PCBs in the sample, to a point 4 compliant laboratory;
- (c) send another part to the person on whose premises the material was sampled or to that person’s agent; and
- (d) retain and preserve the remaining part as an officially sealed reference sample.

(2) If the person who manufactured any material sampled under these Regulations is not a person to whom part of the sample should be sent under paragraph (1), that paragraph shall have effect as if for the reference to 3 parts there were substituted a reference to 4 parts, and the authorised officer must within 14 days of the date of sampling send the fourth part to the manufacturer, unless the officer does not know and is unable to ascertain after making reasonable enquiries the identity of the manufacturer or the manufacturer’s address in the United Kingdom.

(3) The part of the sample sent to the agricultural analyst or as the case may be to the point 4 compliant laboratory must be accompanied by a statement signed by the authorised officer confirming that the sample was taken in the manner prescribed by Part II of Schedule 1 to the Feeding Stuffs (Sampling and Analysis) Regulations 1999.

(4) The agricultural analyst or as the case may be the point 4 compliant laboratory shall analyse the part of the sample received under paragraph (1), and send a certificate of analysis to the authorised officer, who must send a copy to—

- (a) the person on whose premises the material was sampled or that person's agent, and
- (b) if a part of the sample was sent to the manufacturer under paragraph (2), to the person to whom that part was sent.

(5) If the agricultural analyst to whom the sample was sent under paragraph (1)(b)(i) determines that an effective analysis of the sample cannot be performed by that analyst or under that analyst's direction that analyst shall send it to the agricultural analyst for another area, together with any documents received with the sample, and paragraph (4) shall then apply as if the sample had originally been sent to that other analyst.

Additional provisions relating to sampling and analysis

31.—(1) Any person who—

- (a) tampers with any material so as to procure that any sample of it taken or submitted for analysis under these Regulations does not correctly represent the material; or
- (b) tampers or interferes with any sample taken or submitted for analysis under these Regulations,

is guilty of an offence and liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding level 5 on the standard scale or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding 3 months or both.

(2) Any analysis required to be made under regulation 30(4) may be performed by any person acting under the direction of the agricultural analyst or the analyst at the point 4 complaint laboratory as the case may be.

(3) A certificate of analysis by an agricultural analyst or an analyst at a point 4 complaint laboratory shall in any legal proceedings be received as evidence of the facts stated in the certificate if the party against whom it is to be given in evidence—

- (a) has been served with a copy of it not less than 21 days before the hearing; and
- (b) has not, before the seventh day preceding the hearing, served on the other party a notice requiring the attendance of the person who made the analysis.

(4) Any document purporting to be a certificate of analysis for the purposes of paragraph (3) shall be deemed to be such a certificate unless the contrary is proved.

Scottish Ministers' default powers and area of authorised officer's powers

32.—(1) If the Scottish Ministers consider that these Regulations, or those provisions of Regulation 178/2002 specified in regulation 15(2) or Regulation 183/2005 have been insufficiently enforced in the area of any enforcement authority they may appoint 1 or more persons to exercise in that area the powers exercisable by authorised officers appointed by the authority, and any expenses certified by them as having been incurred by them under this regulation in respect of that area shall be repaid to them on demand by the authority in question.

(2) An authorised officer may not exercise powers under these Regulations in respect of any premises outside the area for which that officer is appointed except with the consent of the enforcement authority for the area in which those premises are situated.

Protection of authorised officers acting in good faith

33.—(1) An authorised officer is not personally liable in respect of any act done—

- (a) in the execution or purported execution of these Regulations; and

- (b) within the scope of that officer's duties,
if that act was done in the honest belief that these Regulations required or entitled it to be done.
- (2) Nothing in paragraph (1) shall be construed as relieving any enforcement authority of any liability in respect of the acts of its officers.
- (3) Where an action has been brought against an authorised officer in respect of an act done by that officer—
 - (a) in the execution or purported execution of these Regulations; but
 - (b) outside the scope of that officer's duties,
 the authority may indemnify the officer against the whole or a part of any damages which are ordered to be paid or any expenses which the officer may have incurred if it is satisfied that the officer honestly believed that the act complained of was within the scope of the officer's duties.
- (4) An agricultural analyst is to be treated for the purposes of this regulation as being an authorised officer, whether or not that analyst's appointment is a whole-time one.

Defences of fault of another person, mistake etc and export

- 34.**—(1) Where the commission by any person of an offence under these Regulations is due to the act or default of some other person, that other person is guilty of the offence and may be convicted of the offence by virtue of this regulation whether or not proceedings are taken against the first-mentioned person.
- (2) In any proceedings for an offence under these Regulations it shall, subject to paragraph (3), be a defence to prove—
- (a) that the commission of the offence was due to a mistake, or to reliance on information supplied by another person, or to the act or default of another person, or to an accident or some other cause beyond the accused's control; and
 - (b) that the accused took all reasonable precautions and exercised all due diligence to avoid the commission of such an offence by the accused or any other person under the accused's control.
- (3) If in any case the defence provided by paragraph (2) involves the allegation that the commission of the offence was due to the act or default of another person or to reliance on information supplied by another person, the accused shall not, without leave of the court, be entitled to rely on that defence unless—
- (a) at least 7 days before the trial diet (not being a notional trial diet); or
 - (b) a date 28 days after the first appearance of the accused before a court in connection with the alleged offence,
- the accused has served on the prosecutor a notice in writing giving such information as the accused may have to identify or assist in identifying that other person.
- (4) In any proceedings in which it is alleged that a material has contravened or failed to comply with the requirements of specified feed law it is a defence for the accused to prove that the material in respect of which the offence was alleged to have been committed—
- (a) was feed to which Article 25 of Regulation 183/2005 applies; and
 - (b) could lawfully be exported in accordance with the requirements of Article 12 of Regulation 178/2002.

Offences by corporate bodies or Scottish partnerships

35.—(1) Where an offence under these Regulations which has been committed by a body corporate is proved to have been committed with the consent or connivance of, or to be attributable to any neglect on the part of—

- (a) any director, manager, secretary or other similar officer of the body corporate; or
- (b) any person who was purporting to act in any such capacity,

that person as well as the body corporate is to be deemed to be guilty of that offence and liable to be proceeded against and punished accordingly.

(2) In paragraph (1) “director” in relation to any body corporate established by or under any enactment for the purpose of carrying on under national ownership any undertaking, being a body corporate whose affairs are managed by its members, means a member of that body corporate.

(3) Where an offence under these Regulations which has been committed by a Scottish partnership is proved to have been committed with the consent or connivance of, or to be attributable to any neglect on the part of, a partner, that partner as well as the partnership is to be deemed to be guilty of that offence and liable to be proceeded against and punished accordingly.

Time limit for prosecutions

36.—(1) No prosecution for an offence under these Regulations may be begun after the expiry of—

- (a) 3 years from the commission of the offence; or
- (b) 1 year from the date on which evidence sufficient in the opinion of the prosecutor to warrant proceedings came to the knowledge of the prosecutor,

whichever is the earlier.

(2) For the purposes of this regulation, a certificate signed by or on behalf of the prosecutor, and stating the date on which evidence sufficient in the prosecutor’s opinion to warrant the proceedings came to the knowledge of the prosecutor, shall be conclusive evidence of that fact.

(3) A certificate stating that matter and purporting to be so signed shall be deemed to be so signed unless the contrary is proved.

Revocations

37. The Regulations or parts thereof listed in Schedule 3 to these Regulations are revoked except in so far as they may apply to excluded additives or to premixtures consisting solely of a combination of excluded additives.