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Changes to legislation: There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Regulation (EC) No 853/2004 of the European Parliament and of the Council, SECTION I: . (See end of Document for details)

# [X1ANNEX II

### REOUIREMENTS CONCERNING SEVERAL PRODUCTS OF ANIMAL ORIGIN

#### **Editorial Information**

X1 Substituted by Corrigendum to Regulation (EC) No 853/2004 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 29 April 2004 laying down specific hygiene rules for food of animal origin (Official Journal of the European Union L 139 of 30 April 2004).

### SECTION I:

#### **IDENTIFICATION MARKING**

When required in accordance with Article 5 or 6, and subject to the provisions of Annex III, food business operators must ensure that products of animal origin have an identification mark applied in compliance with the following provisions.

- A. APPLICATION OF THE IDENTIFICATION MARK
- [F1]. The identification mark must be applied before the product leaves the establishment of production.]

#### **Textual Amendments**

- F1 Substituted by Commission Regulation (EC) No 1020/2008 of 17 October 2008 amending Annexes II and III to Regulation (EC) No 853/2004 of the European Parliament and of the Council laying down specific hygiene rules for food of animal origin and Regulation (EC) No 2076/2005 as regards identification marking, raw milk and dairy products, eggs and egg products and certain fishery products (Text with EEA relevance).
- [F22. However, when a product's packaging and/or wrapping is removed or it is further processed in another establishment, a new mark must be applied to the product. In such cases, the new mark must indicate the approval number of the establishment where these operations take place.]

### **Textual Amendments**

- **F2** Substituted by Commission Regulation (EC) No 1662/2006 of 6 November 2006 amending Regulation (EC) No 853/2004 of the European Parliament and of the Council laying down specific hygiene rules for food of animal origin (Text with EEA relevance).
- [F13. An identification mark is not necessary on packs of eggs when a packing centre code is applied in accordance with Part A of Annex XIV to Council Regulation (EC) No 1234/2007 (1).]
- 4. Food business operators must, in accordance with Article 18 of Regulation (EC) No 178/2002, have in place systems and procedures to identify food business operators from whom they have received and to whom they have delivered products of animal origin.

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### I<sup>F3</sup>B. FORM OF THE IDENTIFICATION MARK

- 5. The mark must be legible and indelible, and the characters easily decipherable. It must be clearly displayed for the competent authorities.
- 6. The mark must indicate the approval number of the establishment. If an establishment manufactures both food to which this Regulation applies and food to which it does not, the food business operator may apply the same identification mark to both types of food.
- 7. When applied in an establishment located in Great Britain, the mark must be oval in shape and include the abbreviation "UK" or "GB" or the words "United Kingdom". Products imported into Great Britain from establishments located outside the United Kingdom must not be marked in anyway which indicates or suggests that they were produced in the United Kingdom.
- 8. When applied in an establishment located in Northern Ireland, the mark must be indicated as 'UK(NI)' or 'United Kingdom (Northern Ireland)'.
- 9. When applied in an establishment located outside of the United Kingdom the mark must indicate the name of the country in which the establishment is located, which may be written out in full or as shown as a two-letter code in accordance with the relevant ISO standard.]

#### **Textual Amendments**

F3 Annex 2 Section 1 Pt. B substituted (31.12.2020) by S.I. 2019/640, reg. 18(1)(a) (as substituted by The Food and Feed Hygiene and Safety (Miscellaneous Amendments etc.) (EU Exit) Regulations 2020 (S.I. 2020/1504), regs. 1(2), 9(10))

#### C. METHOD OF MARKING

- 9. The mark may, depending on the presentation of different products of animal origin, be applied directly to the product, the wrapping or the packaging, or be printed on a label affixed to the product, the wrapping or the packaging. The mark may also be an irremovable tag made of a resistant material.
- 10. In the case of packaging containing cut meat or offal, the mark must be applied to a label fixed to the packaging, or printed on the packaging, in such a way that it is destroyed when the packaging is opened. This is not necessary, however, if the process of opening destroys the packaging. When wrapping provides the same protection as packaging, the label may be affixed to the wrapping.
- 11. For products of animal origin that are placed in transport containers or large packages and are intended for further handling, processing, wrapping or packaging in another establishment, the mark may be applied to the external surface of the container or packaging.
- 12. In the case of liquid, granulate and powdered products of animal origin carried in bulk, and fishery products carried in bulk, an identification mark is not necessary if accompanying documentation contains the information specified in points 6, 7 and, where appropriate, 8.
- When products of animal origin are placed in a package destined for direct supply to the final consumer, it is sufficient to apply the mark to the exterior of that package only.

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14. When the mark is applied directly to products of animal origin, the colours used must be authorised in accordance with [F4applicable legislation in force in the relevant constituent territory of Great Britain] on the use of colouring substances in foodstuffs.]

#### **Textual Amendments**

F4 Words in Annex 2 Section 1 Pt. C para. 14 substituted (31.12.2020) by S.I. 2019/640, reg. 18(1)(b) (as substituted by The Food and Feed Hygiene and Safety (Miscellaneous Amendments etc.) (EU Exit) Regulations 2020 (S.I. 2020/1504), regs. 1(2), 9(10))

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## (1) $[^{X1}[^{F1}OJ L 299, 16.11.2007, p. 1.]]$

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