

2012 No. 177

ANIMALS

AGRICULTURE

**The Trade in Animals and Related
Products (Scotland) Regulations
2012**

Made - - - -

29th May 2012

Laid before the Scottish Parliament

31st May 2012

Coming into force - -

1st July 2012



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The Scottish Ministers make the following Regulations in exercise of the powers conferred by section 2(2) of, and paragraph 1A of Schedule 2 to, the European Communities Act 1972(a), section 56(1) and (2) of the Finance Act 1973(b) and all other powers enabling them to do so.

These Regulations make provision for a purpose mentioned in section 2(2) of the European Communities Act 1972 and it appears to the Scottish Ministers that it is expedient for a reference in these Regulations to an EU instrument listed in Schedule 1 to be construed as a reference to that instrument as amended from time to time.

PART 1

Introduction

Citation, commencement and extent

1. These Regulations—

- (a) may be cited as the Trade in Animals and Related Products (Scotland) Regulations 2012;
- (b) come into force on 1st July 2012; and
- (c) extend to Scotland only.

Interpretation

2.—(1) In these Regulations—

“animal” means an animal of any kind, including a bird, fish or invertebrate;

“authorised officer” means a person who is authorised by an enforcement authority, either generally or specifically, to act in matters arising under these Regulations, whether or not that person is an officer of an enforcement authority;

“border inspection post” means a port or airport approved as such by the European Commission(c);

“Commission Decision 92/260/EEC” means Commission Decision 92/260/EEC on animal health conditions and veterinary certification for temporary admission of registered horses(d);

“Commission Decision 2007/275/EC” means Commission Decision 2007/275/EC concerning lists of animals and products to be subject to controls at border inspection posts under Council Directives 91/496/EEC and 97/78/EC(e);

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- (a) 1972 c.68. Section 2(2) was amended by the Scotland Act 1998 (c.46) (“the 1998 Act”), Schedule 8, paragraph 15(3) (which was amended by section 27(4) of the Legislative and Regulatory Reform Act 2006 (c.51) (“the 2006 Act”). Section 2(2) was also amended by section 27(1)(a) of the 2006 Act and by the European Union (Amendment) Act 2008 (c.7) (“the 2008 Act”), Schedule, Part 1. The functions conferred upon the Minister of the Crown under section 2(2), insofar as within devolved competence, were transferred to the Scottish Ministers by virtue of section 53 of the 1998 Act. Paragraph 1A of Schedule 2 was inserted by section 28 of the 2006 Act and was amended by Schedule, Part 1 of the 2008 Act.
 - (b) 1973 c.51. The powers in section 56 are exercised in regard to regulation 32(1) of this instrument. The reference to a Government department in section 56(1) is to be read as a reference to the Scottish Administration by virtue of article 2(2) of the Scotland Act (Consequential Modifications) (No. 2) Order 1999 (S.I. 1999/1820) and the functions of the Minister transferred to the Scottish Ministers by virtue of section 53 of the Scotland Act 1998 (c.46). The requirement to obtain the consent of the Treasury was removed by section 55 of the Scotland Act 1998. Section 56(1) was amended by S.I. 2011/1043.
 - (c) The Commission periodically publishes lists of border inspection posts. The list of approved border inspection posts is laid down in Commission Decision 2009/821/EC (OJ L 296, 12.11.2009, p.1) as last amended by Commission Implementing Decision 2011/707/EU (OJ L 281, 28.10.2011, p.29) and is periodically reviewed and amendments made.
 - (d) OJ L 130, 15.5.1992, p.67 as last amended by Commission Decision 2010/463/EU (OJ L 220, 21.8.2010, p.74).
 - (e) OJ L 116, 4.5.2007, p.9 as last amended by Commission Regulation (EU) No 28/2012 (OJ L 12, 14.01.2012, p.1).

“Council Directive 64/432/EEC” means Council Directive 64/432/EEC on animal health problems affecting intra-Community trade in bovine animals and swine(a);

“Council Directive 91/68/EEC” means Council Directive 91/68/EEC on animal health conditions governing intra-Community trade in ovine and caprine animals(b);

“Council Directive 91/496/EEC” means Council Directive 91/496/EEC laying down the principles governing the organization of veterinary checks on animals entering the Community from third countries and amending Directives 89/662/EEC, 90/425/EEC and 90/675/EEC(c);

“Council Directive 92/65/EEC” means Council Directive 92/65/EEC laying down animal health requirements governing trade in and imports into the Community of animals, semen, ova and embryos not subject to animal health requirements laid down in specific Community rules referred to in Annex A(I) to Directive 90/425/EEC(d);

“Council Directive 97/78/EC” means Council Directive 97/78/EC laying down the principles governing the organisation of veterinary checks on products entering the Community from third countries(e);

“enforcement authority” means a person that enforces these Regulations under regulation 27;

“general customs official” means a general customs official designated under section 3(1) of the Borders, Citizenship and Immigration Act 2009(f);

“genetic material” means hatching eggs and animal semen, ova or embryos;

“local authority” means a council constituted under section 2 of the Local Government etc. (Scotland) Act 1994(g);

“official veterinarian” means a veterinary surgeon appointed by an enforcement authority under regulation 10(1);

“product” means a product listed in Annex I to Commission Decision 2007/275/EC and, in addition, hay and straw;

“Regulation (EC) No 882/2004” means Regulation (EC) No 882/2004 of the European Parliament and of the Council on official controls performed to ensure the verification of compliance with feed and food law, animal health and animal welfare rules(h);

“Regulation (EC) No 450/2008” means Regulation (EC) No 450/2008 of the European Parliament and of the Council laying down the Community Customs Code (Modernised Customs Code)(i); and

“Regulation (EC) No 1069/2009” means Regulation (EC) No 1069/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council laying down health rules as regards animal by-products and derived products not intended for human consumption and repealing Regulation (EC) No 1774/2002 (Animal by-products Regulation)(j).

(2) A reference in these Regulations to an EU instrument listed in Schedule 1 is a reference to that instrument as amended from time to time.

Exceptions for movement of pet animals

3.—(1) These Regulations do not apply in relation to the movement of pets accompanied by and under the responsibility of a natural person, where—

(a) the movement is not the subject of a commercial transaction; and

(a) OJ L 121, 29.7.64, p.1977, as last amended by Commission Decision 2009/976/EU (OJ L 336, 18.12.2009, p.36).

(b) OJ L 46, 19.2.1991, p.19, as last amended by Council Directive 2008/73/EC (OJ L 219, 14.8.2008, p.40).

(c) OJ L 268, 24.9.1991, p.56, as last amended by Council Directive 2008/73/EC.

(d) OJ L 268, 14.9.1992, p.54, as last amended by Commission Decision 2010/684/EU (OJ L 293, 11.11.2010, p.62).

(e) OJ L 24, 30.1.1998, p.9, as last amended by Council Directive 2006/104/EC.

(f) 2009 c.11.

(g) 1994 c.39, which has been amended for purposes not relevant to these Regulations.

(h) OJ L 165, 30.4.2004, p.1, as last amended by Commission Regulation (EU) No 208/2011 (OJ L 58, 3.3.2011, p.29).

(i) OJ L 145, 4.6.2008, p.1.

(j) OJ L 300, 14.11.2009, p.1, as amended by Directive 2010/63/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council (OJ L 276, 20.10.2010, p.33).

- (b) in the case of cats, dogs and ferrets, not more than five animals are travelling with the person.

(2) In this regulation “pet” means any animal of a species listed in Annex I to Regulation (EC) No 998/2003 on the animal health requirements applicable to the non-commercial movement of pet animals and amending Council Directive 92/65/EEC(a).

International agreements

4. For the purposes of these Regulations, the movement of animals, genetic material or products to or from Iceland, Liechtenstein, Norway or Switzerland under any agreement between any of those countries and the European Union is treated as movement between member States.

PART 2

Movement between member States

Movement of animals and genetic material between member States

5.—(1) Subject to paragraphs (4) and (5), no animal or genetic material may be consigned to another member State, or brought into Scotland from another member State, unless—

- (a) paragraph (3) has been complied with;
- (b) it is accompanied by the completed, signed health certificate required for that animal or genetic material by the relevant instrument in Schedule 1; and
- (c) it complies with any additional requirements specified in Part 1 of Schedule 2.

(2) The consignee of an incoming consignment must keep the certificate mentioned in paragraph (1)(b) for at least three years.

(3) This paragraph is complied with where—

- (a) in the case of consignment to another member State, the consignor has arranged for the competent authority of the member State of destination to be notified at least 24 hours in advance of the intended arrival of consignment, using the Traces system established under Commission Decision 2004/292/EC on the introduction of the Traces system and amending Decision 92/486/EEC(b);
- (b) in the case of a consignment brought into Scotland, the importer or consignee has notified the Scottish Ministers, at least 24 hours in advance of the intended arrival of the consignment.

(4) Paragraph (1)(a) does not apply to registered horses bearing an identification document provided for by Council Directive 90/427/EEC on the zootechnical and genealogical conditions governing intra-Community trade in equidae(c).

(5) Paragraph (1)(b) does not apply to registered equidae or equidae for breeding and production covered by a bi-lateral agreement made under Article 6 of Council Directive 2009/156/EC on animal health conditions governing the movement and importation from third countries of equidae(d).

Preparation of a health certificate

6.—(1) In order to prepare a health certificate for the consignment of an animal or genetic material to another member State, the person intending to dispatch the consignment must apply to the Scottish Ministers for a uniquely numbered certificate.

(a) OJ L 146, 13.6.2003, p.1, as last amended by Commission Regulation (EU) No 52/2010 (OJ L 18, 21.1.2012, p.1).

(b) OJ L 94, 31.3.2004, p.63, as last amended by Commission Decision 2005/515/EC (OJ L 187, 19.7.2005, p.29).

(c) OJ L 224, 18.8.1990, p.55, as last amended by Council Directive 2008/73/EC (OJ L 219, 14.8.2008, p.40).

(d) OJ L 192, 23.7.2010, p.1.

(2) The certificate must then be completed by a person authorised to do so by the Scottish Ministers, in accordance with the instructions sent by the Scottish Ministers with the certificate.

(3) The person completing the certificate must ensure that the conditions specified in the certificate are fulfilled and that all necessary examinations have been carried out.

(4) If everything is in order the person must sign the certificate.

(5) No person may sign a certificate unless authorised by the Scottish Ministers.

(6) No person may sign a certificate knowing it to be false, or not believing it to be true.

PART 3

Importation from a third country

Scope of this Part

7. This Part—

(a) applies in relation to the importation into Scotland from a country outside the European Union of any animal or product and includes situations where the ultimate destination is outside Scotland; and

(b) does not apply in the cases specified in Schedule 3.

Meaning of “CVED”

8. In this Part, “CVED” means the Common Veterinary Entry Document specified in—

(a) Commission Regulation (EC) No 136/2004 laying down procedures for veterinary checks at Community border inspection posts on products imported from third countries^(a); and

(b) Commission Regulation (EC) No 282/2004 introducing a document for the declaration of, and veterinary checks on, animals from third countries entering the Community^(b).

Border inspection post

9.—(1) If at any time the Scottish Ministers are of the opinion that a border inspection post no longer complies with the requirements for approval for a border inspection post set out in Annex II to Council Directive 97/78/EC laying down the principles governing the organisation of veterinary checks on products entering the Community from third countries^(c) or the conditions of the approval, they may serve a notice on the operator—

(a) specifying the breach;

(b) providing a time limit within which the requirements for approval or the conditions of approval must be complied with; and

(c) prohibiting the use of the facilities (or any part of the facilities) until the notice is complied with.

(2) If the notice is not complied with the Scottish Ministers may suspend the approval of the border inspection post.

(3) If the Scottish Ministers consider that the operation of a border inspection post creates a risk to human or animal health they must suspend the approval of the border inspection post.

(4) Where the Scottish Ministers suspend the approval of a border inspection post under paragraph (2) or (3), they must inform the Commission and the other member States of the suspension and the reason for it.

(a) OJ L 21, 28.1.2004, p.11, as last amended by Commission Regulation (EC) No 206/2009 (OJ L 77, 24.3.2009, p.1).

(b) OJ L 49, 19.2.2004, p.11, as last amended by Commission Regulation (EC) No 585/2004 (OJ L 91, 30.3.2004, p.17).

(c) OJ L 24, 30.1.1998, p.9, as last amended by Council Directive 2006/104/EC (OJ L 363, 20.12.2006, p.352).

Appointment of official veterinarians and official fish inspectors

10.—(1) The enforcement authority must appoint suitably trained veterinary surgeons for the purpose of carrying out regulatory functions under these Regulations at border inspection posts.

(2) If the approval for a border inspection post permits the importation of any product for human consumption (other than snails) listed in the Table in Chapter 3 of Annex I to Commission Decision 2007/275/EC, the local authority may appoint suitably trained officers to be official fish inspectors for that post in relation to fish and fishery products, and that inspector has all the powers of an official veterinarian in relation to those products.

Place of importation

11.—(1) No animal or product may be brought into Scotland other than at a border inspection post designated for that animal or product.

(2) In paragraph (1), “designated” means designated in the approval as a border inspection post by the European Commission.

Notification of importation

12.—(1) The person responsible for a consignment of animals must notify its arrival to the border inspection post at least one working day before the consignment is due to arrive.

(2) The person responsible for a consignment of products must notify its arrival to the border inspection post before the consignment is unloaded from the means of transport that brought it to Scotland.

(3) The notification must be made by submitting the CVED with Part I completed.

(4) In the case of transshipment of products to another member State, the person responsible for the consignment must notify the official veterinarian at the border inspection post of arrival, at the time of arrival, of—

- (a) the estimated time of unloading of the consignment;
- (b) the border inspection post at which it will be checked;
- (c) the location of the consignment; and
- (d) the estimated time of departure.

Procedure on importation

13.—(1) When a consignment has been unloaded, the person responsible for the consignment must without reasonable delay arrange for it, together with the documentation specified for that consignment by the relevant instrument in Schedule 1, to be presented at the border inspection post inspection facilities to enable the carrying out of—

- (a) the checks required by Article 4 of Council Directive 97/78/EC;
- (b) the checks required by Article 4 of Council Directive 91/496/EEC; or
- (c) the official controls referred to in Article 14(1) of Regulation (EC) No 882/2004.

(2) The official veterinarian may serve on the person responsible for the consignment a notice specifying a reasonable time at which the consignment must be presented for inspection, and that person must comply with such a notice.

(3) The official veterinarian must carry out all necessary checks and controls specified in paragraph (1) and must only issue a CVED permitting entry if—

- (a) the consignment complies with the requirements relating to it in the relevant instrument in Schedule 1 and any additional requirements relating to it in Part 2 of Schedule 2;
- (b) the importation is not prohibited under paragraph (4); and
- (c) the correct fee for the checks has been paid or suitable arrangements have been made to secure future payment.

- (4) The official veterinarian must not issue a CVED permitting entry if—
- (a) the animals are from a territory or part of a territory of a third country not included in the lists drawn up in accordance with EU legislation for the species concerned or from which imports are prohibited under that legislation;
 - (b) the animals are suffering from or are suspected to be suffering from or infected by a contagious disease or a disease presenting a risk to human or animal health;
 - (c) the exporting third country has not complied with the requirements provided for in EU legislation;
 - (d) the animals are not in a fit state to continue their journey;
 - (e) the veterinary certificate or document accompanying the animals does not meet the requirements of EU legislation relating to importation; or
 - (f) the import is prohibited for any other reason provided for in EU legislation.

(5) If there is no EU legislation relating to the consignment, the official veterinarian must not issue a CVED unless importation has been authorised in writing under this paragraph by the Scottish Ministers, who may only grant an authorisation if satisfied that the consignment does not pose a risk to human or animal health, or to the animal health status of the United Kingdom.

(6) The official veterinarian must keep the original certificate accompanying the consignment for three years (except that, if the consignment is refused the official veterinarian must stamp it accordingly, return the original to the importer and keep a copy of it for three years).

Removal from a border inspection post

14.—(1) No person may remove a consignment from a border inspection post unless the consignment is—

- (a) accompanied by a CVED issued by the official veterinarian and the movement is in accordance with the CVED; or
- (b) removed from the border inspection post under the authority of the official veterinarian.

(2) Where a consignment is removed from a border inspection post in accordance with paragraph (1)(a) the person transporting it from the border inspection post must ensure that it is transported to the destination specified in the CVED accompanied by its CVED.

Channelling

15. In the case of a product, if box 30, 31, 33 or 34 of the CVED requires the consignment to be taken to a specific destination in the European Union—

- (a) the movement must be under customs supervision if this is specified in the CVED; and
- (b) on arrival, the occupier of the premises of consignment must immediately notify the Scottish Ministers of its arrival.

Destination outside the United Kingdom

16.—(1) This regulation applies to a consignment brought into a border inspection post in Scotland but which is intended for an ultimate destination outside the United Kingdom.

(2) In the case of an animal consigned to a destination outside the European Union, the person notifying its importation under regulation 12 must provide documentary evidence that the country of destination will accept the animal, and the official veterinarian at the border inspection post may reject the animal if this is not provided.

(3) A consignment of products may be taken directly from the border inspection post (in the case of an airport this must be by air, and in the case of a port this must be by sea) to a destination outside the United Kingdom without a CVED, provided it does not remain at the border inspection post more than 12 hours (in the case of an airport) or seven days (in the case of a port).

(4) If a consignment is intended to be sent to a destination in the European Union, and the importation of the product into the European Union is not permitted, the official veterinarian must reject the consignment.

Unchecked consignments

17. An enforcement authority must seize any consignment—

- (a) brought into Scotland other than through a border inspection post approved for that animal or product;
- (b) removed from a border inspection post without a CVED or the authority of the official veterinarian at the border inspection post; or
- (c) transported from the border inspection post to a destination other than that specified in the CVED.

Action following non-compliance – products

18.—(1) In the case of a product, if the checks at a border inspection post show that the consignment does not satisfy the conditions in the relevant instrument in Schedule 1 and any additional requirements relating to it in Part 2 of Schedule 2, or where such checks reveal an irregularity, the official veterinarian, after consultation with the person responsible for the consignment, must—

- (a) provided there is no risk to human or animal health, permit the use of the consignment as animal by-products in accordance with Regulation (EC) No 1069/2009;
- (b) where health conditions permit, require the person in charge of the consignment to redispach the product outside the European Union from the same border inspection post to a destination agreed with the person responsible for the consignment, using the same means of transport, within a maximum time limit of 60 days; or
- (c) if the person responsible for the consignment gives immediate agreement, redispach is impossible or the 60-day time limit has elapsed, destroy the products.

(2) Pending redispach or confirmation of the reasons for rejection, the person responsible for the consignment must store the consignment under the supervision of the enforcement authority at the expense of the person responsible for the consignment.

(3) If a consignment of products is seized outside a border inspection post under regulation 17, the enforcement authority must—

- (a) dispose of the consignment as Category 1 material in accordance with Regulation (EC) No 1069/2009; or
- (b) act in accordance with paragraph (1)(b) or (c) of this regulation.

Consignments of products likely to constitute a risk to animal or human health

19. If veterinary checks at a border inspection post indicate that a consignment of products is likely to constitute a danger to animal or human health, the official veterinarian must immediately seize and destroy it at the expense of the person responsible for it.

Serious or repeated infringements and breach of maximum residue limits

20.—(1) If veterinary checks in any member State reveal that products entering the European Union from a particular third country, part of a third country or establishment in a third country, are implicated in serious or repeated infringements of any import requirement, or where those checks reveal that maximum residue levels have been exceeded, this regulation applies to the next ten consignments brought into Scotland from that third country, part of a third country or establishment.

(2) The official veterinarian must carry out a physical check on the product, and take samples and have them analysed.

(3) The person responsible for the consignment must lodge with the official veterinarian a deposit or guarantee sufficient to assure payment of all charges, including the taking of samples, tests and analysis.

(4) The official veterinarian may refuse to issue a CVED in respect of a consignment to which this regulation applies if the person responsible for the consignment has failed to comply with paragraph (3).

Action following non-compliance – animals

21.—(1) If the checks at a border inspection post show that an animal does not satisfy the conditions in the relevant instrument in Schedule 1 and any additional requirements relating to it in Part 2 of Schedule 2, or where such checks reveal an irregularity, the official veterinarian, after consultation with the importer or the importer's representative, must—

- (a) shelter, feed and water and, if necessary, treat the animal;
- (b) if necessary, place it in quarantine or isolate it for so long as is necessary to ensure that there is no risk to human or animal health; or
- (c) where animal health or welfare requirements so allow, redispach it, within a time limit to be set by the official veterinarian, outside the European Union.

(2) If redispach is impossible, in particular for welfare reasons, the official veterinarian may arrange for the slaughter of the animal.

(3) If an animal is seized under regulation 17, the enforcement authority must isolate it and, following examination of the animal, either—

- (a) release the animal from restriction; or
- (b) require the animal to be slaughtered or re-exported outside the European Union.

(4) The importer or the importer's representative is liable for the costs incurred in these measures but is entitled to the slaughter value of the animal after deduction of these costs.

(5) When a horse is imported from a third country under Commission Decision 92/260/EEC, the importer or the importer's representative must re-export the horse within 90 days of import.

Appeals

22.—(1) Any person who is aggrieved by a decision referred to in regulation 18 or 21 may appeal to the sheriff against that decision.

(2) An appeal under this regulation—

- (a) is to be made by way of summary application; and
- (b) must be lodged with the sheriff clerk within the period of 28 days from the day on which the decision was made.

(3) On good cause being shown, the sheriff may hear an appeal under this regulation notwithstanding that it was not lodged within the time mentioned in paragraph (2)(b).

(4) When an application is made, the sheriff may make an order—

- (a) suspending the decision until the application is determined; and
- (b) making such provision as seems appropriate in relation to the keeping of an animal or the storage of a product until then.

(5) For the purposes of an appeal under this regulation, the sheriff may require the official veterinarian or the enforcement authority, as the case may be, to give reasons for that decision.

(6) The sheriff may uphold an appeal under this regulation only if the sheriff considers that the official veterinarian or the enforcement authority in arriving at the decision—

- (a) erred in law;
- (b) based the decision on any incorrect material fact;
- (c) acted contrary to natural justice; or

(d) exercised discretion in an unreasonable manner.

(7) In considering an appeal under this regulation, the sheriff may hear evidence by or on behalf of any party to the appeal.

(8) On allowing an appeal under this regulation, the sheriff may—

- (a) remit the matter to the official veterinarian or the enforcement authority for reconsideration; or
- (b) substitute for the decision of the official veterinarian or the enforcement authority another decision which could have been made under the regulation concerned (or where a substituted decision would have no practical effect, make such other order, including an order as to compensation, as seems appropriate in the circumstances).

(9) On remitting a matter under paragraph (8)(a) above, the sheriff may—

- (a) specify a date by which the official veterinarian or the enforcement authority must, having reconsidered the matter, make another decision; and
- (b) modify any procedural steps which otherwise would be required in relation to the matter by or under these Regulations.

(10) The sheriff may include in the decision on an appeal under this regulation such order as to the expenses of the appeal as the sheriff thinks proper.

(11) The decision of the sheriff is final.

Re-importation of products

23.—(1) An official veterinarian at a border inspection post must authorise the re-importation of a consignment of products that originated in the European Union and was refused by a third country, if the consignment is accompanied—

- (a) by the original certificate or a copy authenticated by the competent authority which issued the certificate accompanying the consignment, together with details of the reasons for refusal and a guarantee that the conditions governing the storage and transport of the consignment have been observed, stating that the products in the consignment have not undergone any handling; or
- (b) in the case of sealed containers, by a certificate from the carrier stating that the content has not been handled or unloaded.

(2) The official veterinarian must carry out a documentary and identity check and if necessary a physical check.

(3) The importer must either—

- (a) transport the consignment directly to the establishment of origin in the member State where the certificate was issued, in leak-proof means of transport, identified and sealed by the official veterinarian at the border inspection post so that the seals will be broken whenever the container is opened; or
- (b) destroy the consignment as animal by-products.

Admission of products into warehouses

24. No person may bring a consignment of products that does not comply with the import requirements of these Regulations into a warehouse in a free zone, a free warehouse (which have the same meaning as in Title IV, Chapter 3, section 1 of Council Regulation (EEC) No 2913/92 establishing the Community Customs Code^(a)) or a customs warehouse.

(a) OJ L 302, 19.10.92, p.1, as last amended by Council Regulation (EC) No 1186/2009 (OJ L 324, 10.12.2009, p.23).

PART 4

Safeguard measures

Safeguard measures

25.—(1) This regulation applies where the Scottish Ministers have, or the Food Standards Agency has, reasonable grounds for suspecting the existence of a disease, zoonosis, phenomenon or circumstance outside the United Kingdom liable to present a serious threat to human or animal health.

(2) The Scottish Ministers or the Food Standards Agency may by declaration suspend, or impose conditions upon, the entry into Scotland of any animal, product or genetic material from the whole or any part of the country concerned.

(3) The declaration must—

- (a) be in writing;
- (b) be published in such manner as the Scottish Ministers or the Food Standards Agency thinks fit;
- (c) specify the animal, product or genetic material and the third country or part of a third country concerned; and
- (d) if it imposes conditions on bringing any animal, product or genetic material from a third country or part of a third country, specify those conditions.

(4) No person may bring anything into Scotland in breach of such declaration.

(5) A declaration may be amended, suspended or revoked by further declaration in writing published, so far as is practicable, in the same manner as the original declaration.

PART 5

Administration

Notifications and authorisations

26. Any notification or authorisation under these Regulations—

- (a) must be in writing;
- (b) may be subject to conditions; and
- (c) may be amended, suspended or revoked by further notification or authorisation in writing at any time.

Enforcement

27.—(1) At a border inspection post these Regulations are enforced—

- (a) in relation to animals by the Scottish Ministers; and
- (b) in relation to products by the local authority.

(2) Outside a border inspection post, these Regulations are enforced—

- (a) in relation to animals by the local authority;
- (b) in relation to products—
 - (i) except where head (ii) applies, by the local authority; or

- (ii) by the Food Standards Agency at any cutting plant, game-handling establishment or slaughterhouse, or premises at which the Agency enforces the Food Hygiene (Scotland) Regulations 2006(a).

(3) In addition, in relation to products, these Regulations are enforced by a general customs official in any place (other than the inspection facilities in a border inspection post) where goods are subject to customs supervision by that official under Articles 37 and 38 of Council Regulation (EEC) No 2913/92 establishing the Community Customs Code.

(4) The Scottish Ministers may direct, in relation to cases of a particular description or a particular case, that the Scottish Ministers will discharge any duty imposed on a local authority under this regulation.

(5) The Scottish Ministers may recover from the local authority concerned any expenses reasonably incurred by them under paragraph (4).

(6) An officer of an enforcement authority who, when exercising any statutory function, discovers at any place under customs supervision a consignment or product which the officer reasonably suspects has been brought into Scotland—

- (a) in breach of these Regulations; or
- (b) from a third country and presents a risk to animal or public health,

must notify a general customs official and detain the consignment or product until such officer takes charge of it.

Powers of entry

28.—(1) An authorised officer may, on producing a duly authenticated authorisation if required, enter any premises (excluding any premises used only as a dwelling house) at any reasonable hour for the purpose of enforcing these Regulations.

(2) In this regulation “premises” includes any place, vehicle, trailer, container, stall, moveable structure, ship or aircraft.

(3) The officer may be accompanied by such other persons as the officer considers necessary, including any representative of the European Commission.

(4) Admission to any premises used only as a dwellinghouse may not be demanded as of right unless the entry is in accordance with a warrant granted under this regulation.

(5) If a sheriff, stipendiary magistrate or justice of the peace, on sworn information in writing, is satisfied that there are reasonable grounds for entry into any premises for the purpose of enforcing these Regulations and that either—

- (a) admission to the premises has been refused, or a refusal is anticipated, and that notice of the intention to apply for a warrant has been given to the occupier; or
- (b) an application for admission, or the giving of such 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, stipendiary magistrate or justice may by signed warrant authorise an authorised officer, together with any person who may accompany the officer under paragraph (3), to enter the premises, if need be by reasonable force.

(6) A warrant granted under this regulation continues in force for one month.

(7) An officer who enters any unoccupied premises must leave them as effectively secured against unauthorised entry as they were before entry.

(a) S.S.I. 2006/3, to which there are amendments not relevant to these Regulations.

Powers of authorised officers

29. An authorised officer may—

- (a) inspect and examine any animal;
- (b) inspect any product, or genetic material, including its packaging, seals, marking, labelling and presentation, and any plant or equipment used for or in connection with it;
- (c) have access to, and inspect and copy any documents or records (in whatever form they are held), and remove them to enable them to be copied;
- (d) have access to, inspect and check the operation of any computer and any associated apparatus used in connection with the records, and may require any computer records to be produced in a form in which they may be taken away;
- (e) seize and detain anything required as evidence;
- (f) open any bundle, package, packing case, or item of personal luggage, or require any person in possession of or accompanying the same to open it and inspect the contents; and
- (g) take samples of any animal or product for laboratory tests, for checking against any relevant document relating to the animal or product,

for the purpose of enforcing these Regulations or any condition of import.

Consignments from another member State constituting a risk to health

30.—(1) If an animal or genetic material brought in from another member State constitutes a serious risk to human or animal health or comes from a region contaminated by an epizootic disease, an authorised officer may serve a notice on the person appearing to be in charge of the animal or genetic material requiring that person—

- (a) to detain and isolate—
 - (i) the animal; and
 - (ii) any animal with which it has been in contact; or
 - (iii) the genetic material,and take such further action as may be specified in the notice for the purpose of preventing the introduction or spreading of disease; or
- (b) without delay—
 - (i) to slaughter the animal; or
 - (ii) to destroy the genetic material,in accordance with such conditions as may be specified in the notice.

(2) An authorised officer who knows or suspects that animals or genetic material do not comply with the provisions of Article 3 of Council Directive 90/425/EEC concerning veterinary and zootechnical checks applicable in intra-Community trade in certain live animals and products with a view to the completion of the internal market^(a), may, if animal health and welfare considerations so permit, give the person in charge of the consignment or the person appearing to be in charge of those animals or genetic material by way of notice the choice of—

- (a) where the cause of non-compliance is the presence in animals of residues in excess of that permitted under regulation 9 of the Animals and Animal Products (Examination for Residues and Maximum Residue Limits) Regulations 1997^(b), maintaining the animals under supervision until the residue levels fall to the levels permitted by the legislation;

(a) OJ L 224, 18.8.1990, p.29, as last amended by Directive 2002/33/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council (OJ L 315, 19.11.2002, p.14).

(b) S.I. 1997/1729, amended by S.I. 2006/755 and 2009/1925.

- (b) slaughtering the animals or destroying the genetic material in accordance with such conditions as may be specified in the notice; or
- (c) returning the animals or genetic material to the member State of dispatch, with the authorisation of the competent authority of the member State of dispatch and with prior notification to any member State of transit.

(3) If the consignment fails to comply only by reason of an irregularity in respect of the required consignment documentation, the authorised officer may not serve a notice under paragraph (2) unless—

- (a) the officer has given the person in charge of the consignment a notice requiring the production of the required documentation within seven days and the detention of the consignment in accordance with the terms of the notice; and
- (b) the required documentation has not been produced within that time.

(4) If a notice served under this regulation is not complied with the authorised officer may seize any animal or genetic material to which it relates, and arrange for the requirements of the notice to be complied with at the expense of the person on whom the notice was served.

Exchange of information

31.—(1) The Commissioners of Her Majesty’s Revenue and Customs, a general customs official and an enforcement authority may exchange information for the purposes of these Regulations, and may divulge information to the enforcement authorities in Wales, England and Northern Ireland for the purposes of this Part or the equivalent legislation in those jurisdictions.

(2) Paragraph (1) is without prejudice to any other power of the Commissioners, any general customs official or any enforcement authority to disclose information.

(3) No person, including a servant of the Crown, may disclose any information received from the Commissioners or a general customs official under paragraph (1) if—

- (a) the information relates to a person whose identity—
 - (i) is specified in the disclosure; or
 - (ii) can be deduced from the disclosure;
- (b) the disclosure is for a purpose other than the purposes specified in paragraph (1); and
- (c) the Commissioners have not given their prior consent to the disclosure.

Fees and expenses

32.—(1) An enforcement authority may charge a reasonable fee in relation to any activity relating to the movement between member States of animals or genetic material under these Regulations, and the consignor’s representative and the person in charge of an animal or genetic material are jointly and severally liable for that fee(a).

(2) The consignor’s representative and the person in charge of an animal or product are jointly and severally liable for any reasonable expenses incurred by an enforcement authority arising out of or in connection with the authority’s enforcement of these Regulations relating to that animal or product.

(3) Where a person fails to comply with these Regulations, an enforcement authority may take such steps as are necessary to ensure the requirement is met and the person in default must reimburse any reasonable expenses incurred by the enforcement authority in taking such steps.

(a) Fees relating to imports from third countries are established under Regulation (EC) No 882/2004 of the European Parliament and of the Council on official controls performed to ensure the verification of compliance with feed and food law, animal health and animal welfare rules (OJ L 165, 30.4.2004, p.1).

Offences

33. A person commits an offence if the person—

- (a) intentionally obstructs any person acting in the execution of these Regulations;
- (b) without reasonable cause, fails to give any person acting in execution of these Regulations any assistance or information that that person may reasonably require for the purpose of carrying out functions under these Regulations;
- (c) furnishes to any person acting in the execution of these Regulations any information knowing it to be false or misleading; or
- (d) without reasonable excuse fails to comply with any of the following provisions—

<i>Provision</i>	<i>Description of offence</i>
regulation 5(1)(a) and (3) regulation 5(1)(b)	Failure to notify Bringing in or consigning an animal or genetic material without a health certificate
regulation 5(1)(c) regulation 5(2)	Failure to comply with additional requirements Failure to keep a certificate for at least three years
regulation 6(5)	Signing a certificate without being authorised by the Scottish Ministers
regulation 6(6)	Signing a certificate knowing it to be false, or not believing it to be true
regulation 11	Importation other than at a border inspection post
regulation 12	Failure to notify
regulation 13(1)	Failure to present a consignment for inspection
regulation 13(2)	Failure to comply with a notice
regulation 14(1)	Removal from a border inspection post without a CVED or authority of the official veterinarian
regulation 14(2)	Failure to transport a consignment to the place specified in the CVED accompanied by its CVED
regulation 15	Movement other than under Customs supervision and failure to notify the Scottish Ministers
regulation 21(5)	Failure to re-export a horse
regulation 23(3)	Failure to transport in accordance with paragraph (3)(a) or to destroy consignment as animal by-products
regulation 24	Bringing a non-compliant product into a warehouse etc.
regulation 25(5)	Bringing in an animal or product in breach of a declaration
regulation 31(3)	Disclosure of information
Schedule 2:	
paragraph 2(2)	Transporting without approval
paragraph 4(1)	Trading in apes
paragraph 5(2)	Keeping records
paragraph 5(3)	Notification of movement
paragraph 6	Movement of animal by-products
paragraph 7(2)	Slaughter of animals
paragraph 7(3)	Keeping animals at their place of destination
paragraph 8(2)	Transport of birds to approved quarantine facilities or centres

<i>Provision</i>	<i>Description of offence</i>
paragraph 8(3)	Release of birds from quarantine
paragraph 10	Use of a certificate relating to ships' stores
Schedule 3 paragraph 3(3)	Destruction or redispach in accordance with the authorisation

Protection of officials acting in good faith

34.—(1) No authorised officer is personally liable in respect of any act done by that person in the performance or purported performance of the functions within the scope of that person's employment, if the person did that act in the honest and reasonable belief that that person's duty under these Regulations required or entitled the person to do so.

(2) Paragraph (1) does not relieve an enforcement authority from any liability in respect of acts of its officers.

Offences by bodies corporate

35.—(1) Where—

- (a) an offence under these Regulations has been committed by a body corporate or a Scottish partnership or other unincorporated association; and
- (b) it is proved that the offence was committed with the consent or connivance of, or was attributable to any neglect on the part of—
 - (i) the relevant individual; or
 - (ii) an individual purporting to act in the capacity of a relevant individual,

the individual as well as the body corporate, Scottish partnership or unincorporated association commits an offence and is liable to be proceeded against and punished accordingly.

(2) In paragraph (1), "relevant individual" means—

- (a) in relation to a body corporate—
 - (i) a director, manager, secretary or other similar officer of the body;
 - (ii) where the affairs of the body are managed by its members, a member;
- (b) in relation to a Scottish partnership, a partner; and
- (c) in relation to an unincorporated association other than a Scottish partnership, a person who is concerned in the management or control of the association.

Penalties

36.—(1) A person who commits an offence of disclosure in breach of regulation 31(3) is liable—

- (a) on summary conviction, to a fine not exceeding the statutory maximum, to imprisonment not exceeding 12 months, or to both; or
- (b) on conviction on indictment, to imprisonment for a term not exceeding 2 years, to a fine, or to both.

(2) A person who commits any other offence under these Regulations is liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding the statutory maximum or, on conviction on indictment, to a fine.

Consequential amendments

37. Schedule 4 makes amendments consequential to these Regulations.

Revocations

38. The following are revoked:—

- (a) the Animals and Animal Products (Import and Export) (Scotland) Amendment (No. 2) Regulations 2006(a);
- (b) the Animals and Animal Products (Import and Export) (Scotland) Regulations 2007(b);
- (c) the Animals and Animal Products (Import and Export) (Scotland) Amendment Regulations 2007(c);
- (d) the Animals and Animal Products (Import and Export) (Scotland) Amendment Regulations 2008(d);
- (e) the Animals and Animal Products (Import and Export) (Scotland) Amendment Regulations 2009(e);
- (f) the Animals and Animal Products (Import and Export) (Scotland) Amendment Regulations 2010(f);
- (g) the Fresh Meat (Import Conditions) Regulations 1996(g);
- (h) the Miscellaneous Products of Animal Origin (Import Conditions) Regulations 1999(h);
- (i) the Products of Animal Origin (Import and Export) Regulations 1996(i);
- (j) the Products of Animal Origin (Import and Export) (Amendment) Regulations 1997(j);
- (k) the Products of Animal Origin (Import and Export) Amendment (Scotland) Regulations 2001(k);
- (l) the Products of Animal Origin (Third Country Imports) (Scotland) Regulations 2007(l);
- (m) the Products of Animal Origin (Third Country Imports) (Scotland) Amendment Regulations 2007(m);
- (n) the Products of Animal Origin (Third Country Imports) (Scotland) Amendment Regulations 2009(n); and
- (o) the Products of Animal Origin (Third Country Imports) (Scotland) Amendment Regulations 2010(o).

Saving provision

39. Despite their revocation by regulation 38—

- (a) the Products of Animal Origin (Import and Export) Regulations 1996 continue to have effect in relation to the import into Scotland or export of a product to which those Regulations apply, where the process of import or export had commenced under those Regulations before the coming into force of these Regulations;
- (b) the Products of Animal Origin (Third Country Imports) (Scotland) Regulations 2007 continue to have effect in relation to the import into Scotland of a product to which those Regulations apply, where the process of import had commenced under those Regulations before the coming into force of these Regulations; and

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- (a) S.S.I. 2006/450.
 - (b) S.S.I. 2007/194.
 - (c) S.S.I. 2007/375.
 - (d) S.S.I. 2008/155.
 - (e) S.S.I. 2009/227.
 - (f) S.S.I. 2010/343.
 - (g) S.I. 1996/3125.
 - (h) S.I. 1999/157.
 - (i) S.I. 1996/3124.
 - (j) S.I. 1997/3023.
 - (k) S.S.I. 2001/257.
 - (l) S.S.I. 2007/1.
 - (m) S.S.I. 2007/304.
 - (n) S.S.I. 2009/228.
 - (o) S.S.I. 2010/225.

- (c) the Animals and Animal Products (Import and Export) (Scotland) Regulations 2007 continue to have effect in relation to the import into Scotland or export of an animal or product to which those Regulations apply, where the process of import or export had commenced under those Regulations before the coming into force of these Regulations.

St Andrew's House,
Edinburgh
29th May 2012

RICHARD LOCHHEAD
A member of the Scottish Executive

SCHEDULE 1

Regulations 2, 5, 13,
18 and 21

European Union legislation

<i>EU legislation</i>	<i>Subject</i>
Council Directive 64/432/EEC	Bovine animals and swine
Council Directive 88/407/EEC laying down the animal health requirements applicable to intra-Community trade in and imports of semen of domestic animals of the bovine species(a)	Bovine semen
Council Directive 89/556/EEC on animal health conditions governing intra-Community trade in and importation from third countries of embryos of domestic animals of the bovine species(b)	Fresh bovine embryos
Council Directive 90/429/EEC laying down the animal health requirements applicable to intra-Community trade in and imports of semen of domestic animals of the porcine species(c)	Porcine semen
Council Directive 91/68/EEC	Sheep and goats
Council Directive 92/65/EEC	Other animals and products specified in the Directive
Council Directive 92/118/EEC 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(d)	Miscellaneous products
Council Directive 96/23/EC 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(e)	Residues

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- (a) OJ L 194, 22.7.1988, p.10, as last amended by Commission Implementing Decision 2011/629/EU (OJ L 247, 24.9.2011, p.22).
- (b) OJ L 302, 19.10.1989, p.1, as last amended by Council Directive 2008/73/EC (OJ L 219, 14.8.2008, p.40).
- (c) OJ L 224, 18.8.1990, p.62, as last amended by Council Directive 2008/73/EC.
- (d) OJ L 62, 15.3.1993, p.49, as last amended by Commission Regulation (EC) No 445/2004 (OJ L 72, 11.3.2004, p.60).
- (e) OJ L 125, 23.5.1996, p.10, as last amended by Regulation (EC) No 596/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council (OJ L 88, 18.7.2009, p.14).

<i>EU legislation</i>	<i>Subject</i>
Regulation (EC) No 178/2002 of the European Parliament and of the Council 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 (a)	Animal products for human consumption
Council Directive 2002/99/EC laying down the animal health rules governing the production, processing, distribution and introduction of products of animal origin for human consumption (b)	Animal products for human consumption
Council Directive 2004/68/EC laying down animal health rules for the importation into and transit through the Community of certain live ungulate animals, amending Directives 90/426/EEC and 92/65/EEC and repealing Directive 72/462/EEC (c)	Certain live ungulate animals including bovine, ovine, caprine, porcine
Commission Regulation (EC) No 136/2004 laying down procedures for veterinary checks at Community border inspection posts on products imported from third countries (d)	Hay and straw
Regulation (EC) No 852/2004 of the European Parliament and of the Council on the hygiene of foodstuffs (e)	Animal products for human consumption
Regulation (EC) No 853/2004 of the European Parliament and of the Council laying down specific hygiene rules for food of animal origin (f)	Animal products for human consumption
Regulation (EC) No 854/2004 of the European Parliament and of the Council laying down specific rules for the organisation of official controls on products of animal origin intended for human consumption (g)	Animal products for human consumption
Regulation (EC) No 882/2004	Official controls on feed, food, animal health and animal welfare
Regulation (EC) No 183/2005 of the European Parliament and of the Council laying down requirements for feed hygiene (h)	Animal feed

(a) OJ L 31, 1.2.2002, p.1, as last amended by Regulation (EC) No 596/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council.

(b) OJ L 18, 23.1.2003, p.11.

(c) OJ L 139, 30.4.2004, p.321.

(d) OJ L 21, 28.1.2004, p.11, as last amended by Regulation (EC) No 206/2009 (OJ L 77, 24.3.2009, p.1).

(e) OJ L 139, 30.4.2004, p.1, as last amended by Regulation (EC) No 219/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council (OJ L 87, 31.3.2009, p.109).

(f) OJ L 139, 30.4.2004, p.55, as last amended by Commission Regulation (EU) No 1276/2011 (OJ L 327, 9.12.2011, p.39).

(g) OJ L 139, 30.4.2004, p.206, as last amended by Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) No 739/2011 (OJ L 196, 28.7.2011, p.3).

(h) OJ L 35, 8.2.2005, p.1, as last amended by Regulation (EC) No 219/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council.

<i>EU legislation</i>	<i>Subject</i>
Commission Decision 2007/275/EC	Composite products
Council Directive 2006/88/EC on animal health requirements for aquaculture animals and products thereof, and on the prevention and control of certain diseases in aquatic animals(a)	Aquatic animals
Council Directive 2009/156/EC on animal health conditions governing the movement and importation from third countries of equidae(b)	Equidae
Council Directive 2009/158/EC on animal health conditions governing intra-Community trade in, and imports from third countries of, poultry and hatching eggs(c)	Poultry and hatching eggs
Regulation (EC) No 767/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council on the placing on the market and use of feed, amending European Parliament and Council Regulation (EC) No 1831/2003 and repealing Council Directive 79/373/EEC, Commission Directive 80/511/EEC, Council Directives 82/471/EEC, 83/228/EEC, 93/74/EEC, 93/113/EC and 96/25/EC and Commission Decision 2004/217/EC(d).	Animal feed
Regulation (EC) No 1069/2009	Animal by-products

(a) OJ L 328, 24.11.2006, p.14, as last amended by Commission Directive 2008/53/EC (OJ L 117, 1.5.2008, p.27).

(b) OJ L 192, 23.7.2010, p.1.

(c) OJ L 343, 22.12.2009, p.74, as amended by Commission Implementing Decision 2011/879/EU (OJ L 343, 23.12.2011, p.105).

(d) OJ L 229, 1.9.2009, p.1, as last amended by Commission Regulation (EU) No 939/2010 (OJ L 277, 21.10.2010, p.4).

SCHEDULE 2

Regulations 5, 13, 18 and 33

Additional requirements in specific cases

PART 1

Additional requirements for trade between member States

Assembly centres and dealers in cattle, pigs, sheep or goats

1.—(1) The Scottish Ministers may authorise premises to operate as an assembly centre or dealer's premises in accordance with Council Directive 64/432/EEC (in the case of cattle and pigs) or Council Directive 91/68/EEC (in the case of sheep and goats).

(2) The authorisation must specify the dealer or operator authorised to operate the premises.

(3) The Scottish Ministers must be satisfied that the dealer or operator will operate the premises in accordance with Council Directive 64/432/EEC or Council Directive 91/68/EEC.

Transport of cattle, pigs, sheep or goats

2.—(1) Any person transporting cattle, pigs, sheep or goats to another member State must comply with this paragraph.

(2) The transporter must be approved for the purpose by the Scottish Ministers.

(3) The transporter must, for each vehicle used for the transport of those animals, keep a register containing the following information—

- (a) places and dates of pick-up, and the name or business name and address of the holding or assembly centre where the animals are picked up;
- (b) places and dates of delivery, and the name or business name and address of the consignee;
- (c) species and number of animals carried;
- (d) date and place of disinfection; and
- (e) the unique identifying number of accompanying health certificates.

(4) The register must be kept for at least three years.

(5) The transporter must ensure that the means of transport is constructed in such a way that animal faeces, litter and feed cannot leak or fall out of the vehicle.

(6) The transporter must give a written undertaking to the Scottish Ministers stating that—

- (a) in the case of cattle or pigs, Council Directive 64/432/EEC, and in particular the provisions laid down in Article 12 of that Directive and the provisions of that Directive relating to the appropriate documentation that must accompany the animals, will be complied with;
- (b) in the case of sheep or goats, Council Directive 91/68/EEC, and in particular the provisions laid down in Article 8c of that Directive and the provisions of that Directive relating to the appropriate documentation that must accompany the animals, will be complied with; and
- (c) the transport of animals will be entrusted to staff who possess the necessary ability, professional competence and knowledge.

Poultry Health Scheme

3. For the purposes of Articles 2 and 6 of, and Annex II to, Council Directive 2009/158/EC on animal health conditions governing intra-Community trade in, and imports from third countries of, poultry and hatching eggs^(a) which establishes a poultry health scheme relating to trade between member States—

- (a) the approval of establishments and laboratories is granted by the Scottish Ministers; and
- (b) an annual inspection of an approved establishment must be carried out by a veterinary surgeon appointed for that purpose by the Scottish Ministers for the establishment to remain on the register.

Approvals for the Balai Directive

4.—(1) No person may trade in apes (*simiae* and *prosimiae*) other than between a centre approved by the Scottish Ministers and a centre approved by the competent authority for the other member State in accordance with Article 5 of Council Directive 92/65/EEC^(b).

(2) A body seeking approval to use the different health provisions set out in Article 13 of the Council Directive 92/65/EEC must be approved by the Scottish Ministers.

(3) The Scottish Ministers must suspend, withdraw or restore approvals in sub-paragraph (1) or (2) in the circumstances set out in point 6 of Annex C to Council Directive 92/65/EEC.

(4) The Scottish Ministers must approve a body authorised to engage in trade between member States in semen, ova and embryos in accordance with Article 11 of Council Directive 92/65/EEC if the body meets the conditions applicable to it in respect of approval and the performance of its duties as required by Article 11 of and Annex D to that Directive.

(5) By way of derogation from sub-paragraph (1), the Scottish Ministers may authorise in writing a body approved under this paragraph to acquire an ape (*simiae* and *prosimiae*) belonging to an individual.

Circuses

5.—(1) The Scottish Ministers are the competent authority for the purposes of Commission Regulation (EC) No 1739/2005 laying down animal health requirements for the movement of circus animals between Member States^(c).

(2) No person may contravene Article 8 of that Commission Regulation (keeping of records).

(3) Notwithstanding regulation 5(1)(a) of these Regulations, no person may contravene Article 10(1) of that Commission Regulation (notification of movement).

Animal by-products

6. Animal by-products to which Article 48 of Regulation (EC) No 1069/2009 applies may only be consigned to another member State, or brought into Scotland from another member State, in accordance with that Article.

(a) OJ L 343, 22.12.2009, p.74, as last amended by Commission Implementing Decision 2011/879/EU (OJ L 343, 23.12.2011, p.105).

(b) OJ L 268, 14.9.1992, p.54, as last amended by Commission Regulation (EU) No 176/2010.

(c) OJ L 279, 22.10.2005, p.47.

PART 2

Additional provisions relating to imports from third countries

Arrival at premises of destination

7.—(1) This paragraph applies to elephants and to cattle, pigs, sheep, goats and all other animals of the taxa *Artiodactyla*, and their crossbreeds.

(2) Animals intended for immediate slaughter must be conveyed without delay from the border inspection post to the slaughterhouse of destination and slaughtered within five working days.

(3) In any other case the animals must be taken without delay from the border inspection post to the holding of destination and kept there for at least 30 days (unless consigned from the holding direct to a slaughterhouse).

Imported birds

8.—(1) The Scottish Ministers are the competent authority for Commission Regulation (EC) No 318/2007 laying down animal health conditions for imports of certain birds into the Community and the quarantine conditions thereof^(a).

(2) An importer must comply with Article 7 (transport of birds) of that Regulation.

(3) No person may release a bird from quarantine except in accordance with Article 16 (release of birds) of that Regulation.

Horses

9. When a horse is imported from a third country under Commission Decision 92/260/EEC, the official veterinarian must return the health certificate to the person accompanying the horse, and make a record of the certificate.

Ships stores

10. A product that does not comply with the requirements relating to it in the relevant instrument in Schedule 1 and any additional requirements relating to it in this Part and which is sent from a border inspection post to a ship, must be accompanied by the certificate specified in the relevant instrument in Schedule 1, and the master of the vessel must confirm delivery of the product by signing the certificate specified in Commission Decision 2000/571/EC laying down the methods of veterinary checks for products from third countries destined for introduction into free zones, free warehouses, customs warehouses or operators supplying cross border means of sea transport^(b) and returning it as soon as is reasonably practicable to the official veterinarian at the border inspection post.

Charges for veterinary checks from New Zealand

11. The charge for veterinary checks carried out on a consignment from New Zealand is €1.50 for each tonne of the consignment, subject to a minimum of €30 and a maximum of €350, save that where the actual cost of the veterinary checks carried out on a consignment exceeds €350, the amount of the charge is the actual cost.

(a) OJ L 84, 24.3.2007, p.7, as last amended by Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) No 66/2012 (OJ L 23, 26.1.2012, p.1).

(b) OJ L 240, 23.9.2000, p.14.

Cases to which Part 3 does not apply

Case 1: Personal imports and small consignments

1. The products of animal origin specified in Article 2 of Commission Regulation (EC) No 206/2009 on the introduction into the Community of personal consignments of products of animal origin and amending Regulation (EC) No 136/2004^(a).

Case 2: International means of transport

2. Any product that is on board a means of transport operating internationally that is intended for consumption by the crew and passengers and that is—

- (a) not unloaded;
- (b) transferred directly from one means of transport operating internationally to another at the same port and under customs supervision; or
- (c) destroyed as soon as it is unloaded.

Case 3: Trade samples and samples for particular study or analysis

3.—(1) Products sent as trade samples or intended for exhibitions provided that they are not intended to be marketed and have been authorised in advance for that purpose by the Scottish Ministers.

(2) Products intended for particular studies or analyses provided that such products are not intended for human consumption and have been authorised in advance for that purpose by the Scottish Ministers.

(3) When the exhibition is finished or when the particular studies or analyses have been carried out, the person in charge of the products must destroy or redispach them, in the manner specified in the import authorisation.

(4) This case does not apply in relation to any product controlled under Regulation (EC) No 1069/2009 (the rules for those products are laid down in that Regulation).

Case 4: Consignments cleared in another member State

4. Consignments of animals and products that have been presented to a border inspection post in another member State or another part of the United Kingdom and have been cleared for free circulation.

Case 5: Composite products

5.—(1) Composite products and foodstuffs listed in Annex II to Commission Decision 2007/275/EC.

(2) Composite products not containing meat or meat products, where less than half of the product is processed product of animal origin, provided that such products are—

- (a) shelf-stable at ambient temperature or have clearly undergone, in their manufacture, a complete cooking or heat treatment process throughout their substance, so that any raw product is denatured;
- (b) clearly identified as intended for human consumption;

(a) OJ L 77, 24.3.2009, p.1.

- (c) securely packaged or sealed in clean containers; and
- (d) accompanied by a commercial document and labelled in an official language of a member State, so that that document and labelling together give information on the nature, quality and number of packages of the composite products, the country of origin, the manufacturer and the ingredient.

Case 6: Animals subject to rabies control

6. Animals specified in Schedule 1 to the Rabies (Importation of Dogs, Cats and Other Mammals) Order 1974^(a) and imported in accordance with a licence under that Order.

^(a) S.I. 1974/2211 to which there are amendments not relevant to these Regulations.

Consequential amendments

Bluetongue (Scotland) Order 2008

1. In the Bluetongue (Scotland) Order 2008(a)—

(a) for article 6(b)(exemptions) substitute—

“(b) any border inspection post within the meaning of, and for so long as it remains approved for the purposes of, regulation 11 of the Trade in Animals and Related Products (Scotland) Regulations 2012(b).”; and

(b) after article 18 insert—

“PART 3A**Exports**

18A.—(1) A person must not export to a third country any animal, semen, ovum or embryo unless it complies with Commission Regulation (EC) No 1266/2007 on implementing rules for Council Directive 2000/75/EC as regards the control, monitoring, surveillance and restrictions on movements of certain animals of susceptible species in relation to bluetongue(c).

(2) An inspector who has reasonable cause to suspect that a person intends to export any animal, semen, ovum or embryo in contravention of this article may by notice served on that person, that person’s representative or the person appearing to be in charge of the animal, semen, ovum or embryo, prohibit that export and require the person on whom the notice is served to take the animal, semen, ovum or embryo to such places as may be specified in the notice and to take such further action in relation to it as may be specified in the notice.

(3) If a notice served under paragraph (2) is not complied with, an inspector may seize any animal or thing to which it relates and arrange for the requirements of the notice to be complied with at the expense of the person on whom the notice was served.”.

Importation of Animal Products and Poultry Products Order 1980

2. After article 1 of the Importation of Animal Products and Poultry Products Order 1980(d) insert—

“Scope

1A. This Order does not apply in relation to any importation in relation to which the Trade in Animals and Related Products (Scotland) Regulations 2012(e) apply.”.

(a) S.S.I. 2008/11, to which there are amendments not relevant to these Regulations.

(b) S.S.I. 2012/177.

(c) OJ L 283, 27.10.2007, p.37, as last amended by Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) No 648/2011 (OJ L 176, 5.7.2011, p.18).

(d) S.I. 1980/14 to which there are amendments not relevant to these Regulations.

(e) S.S.I. 2012/177.

Official Feed and Food Controls (Scotland) Regulations 2009

3. In Schedule 3 (definition of relevant food law) to the Official Feed and Food Controls (Scotland) Regulations 2009(a), for sub-head (vii) of paragraph (a) substitute—

“(vii) the regulation of the import of and trade in products of animal origin under the Trade in Animals and Related Products (Scotland) Regulations 2012, with the exception of the execution and enforcement under regulation 27 of those Regulations by the Agency;”.

Fishery Products (Official Controls Charges) (Scotland) Regulations 2007

4. In regulation 2 (interpretation) of the Fishery Products (Official Controls Charges) (Scotland) Regulations 2007(b), for the definition of “third country import” substitute—

““third country import” means an import in respect of which a charge is payable under Regulation 882/2004.”.

The Swine Vesicular Disease (Scotland) Order 2009

5. For article 3(1)(b) (application) of the Swine Vesicular Disease (Scotland) Order 2009(c) substitute—

“(b) any border inspection post within the meaning of, and for so long as it remains approved for the purposes of, regulation 11 of the Trade in Animals and Related Products (Scotland) Regulations 2012.”.

The Aquatic Animal Health (Scotland) Regulations 2009

6. In regulation 19(5) (disease prevention requirements in respect of transport) of the Aquatic Animal Health (Scotland) Regulations 2009(d), for paragraph (a) substitute—

“(a) “border inspection post” means a border inspection post within the meaning of, and for so long as it remains approved for the purposes of, regulation 11 of the Trade in Animals and Related Products (Scotland) Regulations 2012;”.

The Rabies (Importation of Dogs, Cats and Other Mammals) Order 1974

7. In article 4(11)(a)(ii) (prohibition on landing of animals in Great Britain) of the Rabies (Importation of Dogs, Cats and Other Mammals) Order 1974(e) for “Animals and Animals Products (Import and Export) (Scotland) Regulations 2007” substitute “Trade in Animals and Related Products (Scotland) Regulations 2012”.

(a) S.S.I. 2009/446 to which there are amendments not relevant to these Regulations.

(b) S.S.I. 2007/537, as relevantly amended by S.S.I. 2008/98.

(c) S.S.I. 2009/173.

(d) S.S.I. 2009/85, to which there are amendments not relevant to these Regulations.

(e) S.I. 1974/2211, article 4(11) was inserted by paragraph 3(h) of the Schedule 2 to the Non-Commercial Movement of Pet Animals Order 2011 (S.I. 2011/2883).

EXPLANATORY NOTE

(This note is not part of the Regulations)

These Regulations implement the following four European Directives in Scotland:—

- Council Directive 89/662/EEC concerning veterinary checks in intra-Community trade with a view to the completion of the internal market (OJ L 395, 30.12.1989, p.13);
- Council Directive 90/425/EEC concerning veterinary and zootechnical checks applicable in intra-Community trade in certain live animals and products with a view to the completion of the internal market (OJ L 224, 18.8.1990, p.29);
- Council Directive 91/496/EEC laying down the principles governing the organization of veterinary checks on animals entering the Community from third countries and amending Directives 89/662/EEC, 90/425/EEC and 90/675/EEC (OJ L 268, 24.9.1991, p.56); and
- Council Directive 97/78/EC laying down the principles governing the organisation of veterinary checks on products entering the Community from third countries (OJ L 24, 30.1.1998, p.9).

They also revoke and replace the Regulations specified in regulation 38 which previously implemented these Directives.

They establish a system for trade between member States in live animals and genetic material (Part 2) (movement between member States) and for the importation of live animals and products of animal origin (which includes genetic material) from outside the European Union (Part 3) (importation from a third country).

The European Union legislation required to be complied with before animals or goods can be released from control at the port of importation (the “border inspection post”) is listed in Schedule 1.

The Scottish Ministers are empowered to prohibit importation into Scotland of any animal or product in the event of a disease outbreak outside the United Kingdom (Part 4 – safeguard measures).

The Regulations are enforced by the Scottish Ministers, local authorities, the Food Standards Agency and general customs officials in the circumstances set out in regulation 27.

The Regulations establish various offences, punishable on summary conviction by a fine up to the statutory maximum or on conviction on indictment by an unlimited fine (or in the case of disclosure relating to customs information imprisonment for up to twelve months).

A business and regulatory impact assessment has not been produced for this instrument as no new impact on the private, voluntary or public sectors is foreseen.

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