

(ii) (a) the meat/offal is derived from animals which received veterinary ante and post mortem inspection by an official veterinary surgeon and showed no evidence of any of the following diseases to which the species concerned is susceptible;

foot and mouth disease, tuberculosis, brucellosis, anthrax, cattle plague, contagious bovine pleuropneumonia, enzootic bovine leukosis, rabies, African swine fever, classical swine fever (hog cholera), swine vesicular disease and Teschen disease;

(b) the meat/offal has been obtained from animals that have been resident in the country of origin for at least 3 months prior to slaughter or since birth in the case of animals less than 3 months old;

(c) the meat/offal has not been obtained from animals which come from a holding or area which for health reasons is under restriction of any of the diseases mentioned in (ii)(a);

(d) the meat/offal has not been obtained from a slaughterhouse which is under restriction as a result of foot and mouth disease;

(e) in the case of meat/offal of swine no vaccine against swine fever containing a live or attenuated swine fever virus has been used in the country of origin during the previous 12 months;

(f) in the case of meat/offal of swine there has been no outbreak of swine fever in the country of origin during the previous 12 months;

(iii) that the consignment does not contain any high-risk material as defined in Council Directive 90/667/EEC⁽¹⁾ (See Note 1).

The legend "only for the manufacture of petfood" or "only for the manufacture of pharmaceutical or technical products" must appear on the certificate.

2. The certificate required above must be the original certificate except in the case of products entering Great Britain via another Member State which, in accordance with article 11.2(a) of Council Directive 90/675/EEC⁽²⁾, must be accompanied by a copy of the original certificate authenticated by and provided by the official veterinarian at the border inspection post of entry to the Community, together with a document signed by the official veterinarian at the border inspection post of entry to the Community confirming that veterinary checks have been carried out to his or her satisfaction. However in the case of products transported by air or sea which have been transhipped in a port or airport in another Member State and which, in accordance with Article 8.4 of Council Directive 90/675/EEC, have not been subject to veterinary checks in that Member State the certificate must be the original certificate.

3. The consignment must be transported in containers sealed with a numbered seal which bear a label declaring the origin, type and nature of the material, the name and address of the consignee and the words "not for human consumption" or "only for the manufacture of petfood" or "only for the manufacture of pharmaceutical or technical products" in letters of at least 2 cm high.

4. In the case of a consignment entering Great Britain via another Member State which has been subject to the necessary veterinary checks at a border inspection post in another Member State, the arrival of the consignment at the destination in Great Britain must be reported to the Divisional Veterinary Officer, in whose division the consignee establishment lies, between the hours of 0900 and 1700, Monday to Friday, before further processing, or in accordance with other arrangements for notifying the arrival of consignments which may be agreed with the Divisional Veterinary Officer.

5. Any material imported under this licence shall be made available, if so required, for inspection and/or sampling by an officer of the Ministry at any place nominated by him/her for such inspection and/or sampling. The importer or his agent shall afford all assistance necessary to such an officer to enable him/her to carry out the inspection and/or sampling in such manner as he/she shall determine and the importer shall be responsible for meeting any costs of carrying out such an inspection and/or sampling.

Footnotes

(¹) Laying down the veterinary rules for the disposal and processing of animal waste, for its placing on the market and for the prevention of pathogens in feedstuffs of animal or fish origin and amending Directive 90/425/EEC (OJ No. L363, 27.12.90, p.51).

(²) Laying down the principles governing the organisation of the veterinary checks on products entering the Community from third countries (OJ No. L373, 31.12.90, p.1) as amended by Council Directive 91/496/EEC (OJ No. L268, 24.9.91 p.56).

Notes

1. Under the terms of Council Directive 90/667/EEC "high risk" material includes:

(a) all bovine animals, pigs, goats, sheep, solipeds, poultry and all other animals kept for agricultural production, which have died or been killed on the farm but were not slaughtered for human consumption, including stillborn and unborn animals;

(b) animals other than those slaughtered for human consumption, which are killed in the context of disease control measures;

(c) animal by-products including blood originating from animals which show, during the veterinary inspection carried out at the time of slaughtering, signs of diseases communicable to man or other animals;

(d) with the exception of hides, skins, hooves, feathers, wool, horns, hair, blood and similar products, all those parts of animals slaughtered in the normal way which are not presented for post-mortem inspection;

(e) all meat, poultrymeat, fish, game and foodstuffs of animal origin which are spoiled in such a way as to present a risk to human and animal health;

(f) farm animals which have died in transit;

(g) animal by-products containing residues of substances which may pose a danger to human or animal health; milk, meat or products of animal origin rendered unfit for human consumption by the presence of such residues;

2. Nothing in this licence gives exemption from any requirement, prohibition or restriction imposed by the Products of Animal Origin (Import and Export) Regulations 1992 (which restrict importation to border inspection posts approved to handle the category of products concerned and require that imports are notified in advance to the enforcement authorities), the imported Food Regulations 1984 or the Medicines Acts 1968 and 1971 or by any regulation superseding or amending the same, or any prohibition, regulation or restriction imposed by the Department of Trade and Industry.

3. This is not a Department of Trade and Industry Licence.

Caution

Any breach of any conditions attached to this licence will constitute an offence against the Animal Health Act 1981.

N. NEW GENERAL LICENCE

Licence No: (a) TAY/GEN/93/496 (in England)
(b) WOAD/GEN/93/61 (in Wales)

Subject: Fresh/refrigerated carcasses/part carcasses and/or offal derived from chickens, turkeys, ducks, geese and guinea fowl.

Country of Origin: Canada

Conditions attaching to this licence

Each consignment must be accompanied by a certificate signed by a duly authorised Veterinary Officer of the Government of Canada certifying

1. (a) Details of consignment, ie species, nature of cuts, packaging, weight;

(b) Address(es) and veterinary approval number(s) of the slaughterhouse(s);

(c) Destination of meat, means of transport including registration/flight no.

2. That the whole of the consignment described in 1 above was derived from poultry which:

(a) were subject, at the slaughterhouse named, to ante-mortem inspection by an authorised veterinary officer and to post-mortem inspection under the supervision of an authorised veterinary officer and no evidence of disease was detected;

(b) originated from flocks in which, within the preceding two months, none of the following diseases had been diagnosed: Fowl plague, Newcastle disease, Salmonellosis, Fowl Cholera (Pasteurellosis), Ornithosis, Duck Plague (Duck Virus Enteritis), Duck Virus Hepatitis, Goose Influenza and Arizona Infection).

(c) have not been in contact at the slaughterhouse with any poultry in which any of the diseases mentioned in 2(b) above had been diagnosed;

(d) were hatched, reared and slaughtered in a province in which after due enquiry the authorised veterinary officer was satisfied that no outbreak of a Velogenic strain of Newcastle Disease has occurred in the six months prior to slaughter;