



Department  
for Environment  
Food & Rural Affairs



Animal &  
Plant Health  
Agency

# The Official Controls Regulation (OCR)

**What does this mean for imports?**

**December 2019**



Animal &  
Plant Health  
Agency

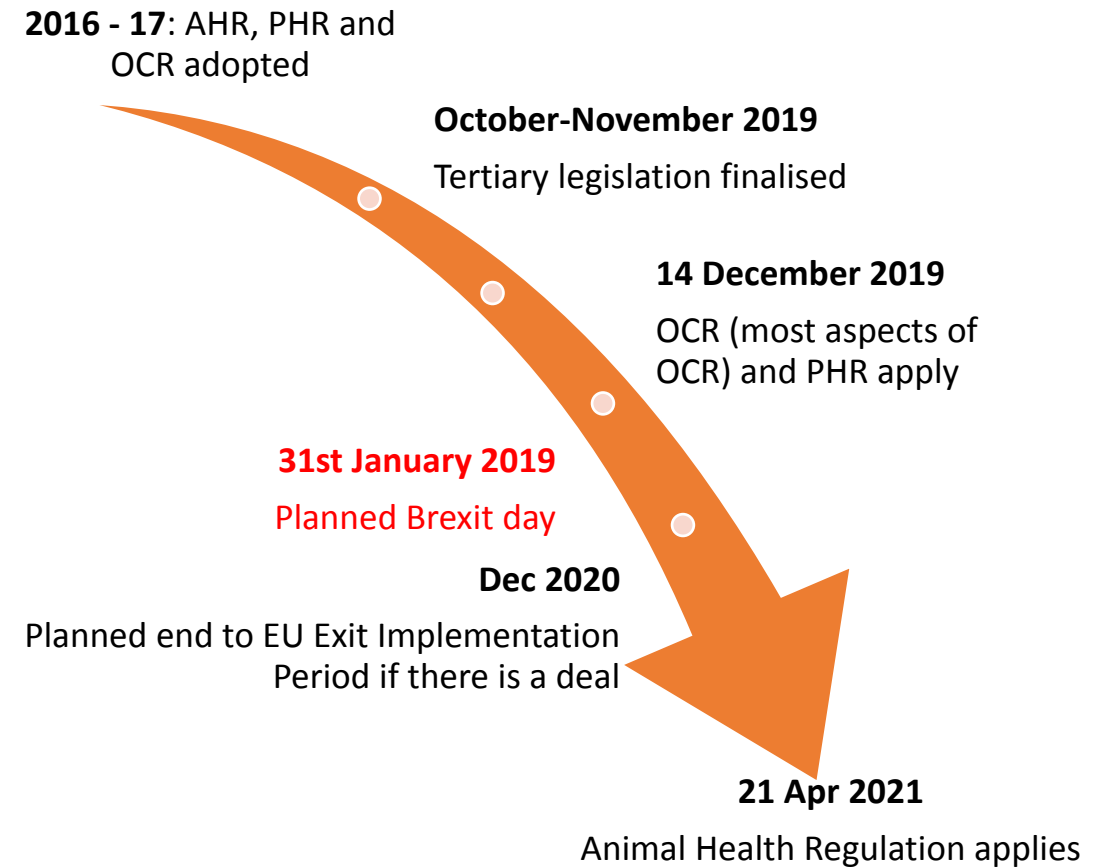
# Overview

- Smarter Rules for Safer Food and what is the Official Controls Regulation (OCR)
- 3 major impacts of the OCR
  1. Border Control Posts (BCP)
  2. Integrated Management System for Official Controls (IMSOC) and use of TRACES-NT
  3. General changes to import checks

# Smarter Rules for Safer Food → OCR, AHR, PHR

Smarter Rules for Safer Food, a package with three main regulations:

- **Official Controls Regulation 2017/625 → Public Health**
- **Animal Health Regulation 2016/429**
- **Plant Health Regulation 2016/2031**



# How SRSF (Smarter Rules for Safer Food) affects trade

## Border controls

### OCR Chapter on 'Entry into the Union'

- Plant Sampling rates
- IMSOC information systems
- Certificates
- Border Control Post criteria
- Lists of permitted third countries and permitted establishments
  
- Also, OCR discusses: Official controls in food production, GMO, organics, labs designation...

## Integrated biosecurity

### Animal Health Regulation

- Disease control rules
- Traceability

### Plant Health Regulation

- Protected zones
- Plant passports

# 'The OCR' - Regulation 2017/625

- Negotiated over a number of years – published in April 2017
- Applied across the European Union from **14 December 2019**
- Has extended scope and attempts to harmonise rules across sectors in animal products, live animals, plants, HRFNAO
- Repeals Regulation 882/2004, Regulation 854/2004, Directive 96/23/EC, Directive 97/78/EC, 91/496/EC... etc
- <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/ALL/?uri=CELEX:32017R0625>



# Other legislation to be repealed on the 14<sup>th</sup> Dec

## Some examples...

- 2001/812/EC- Min BIP requirements
- 2004/68/EC, 2000/208/EC- Transits
- 94/360/EC- Frequency of checks
- 2000/571/EC- Ship supply certificates
- 206/2009/EC- Personal imports
- 2011/215/EC- Transhipments
- 2009/821/EC- BIP list

# Major changes in the OCR

- Focus on integration and harmonization on rules for live animals, animal products, High Risk Food of Non-Animal Origin (HRFNAO) and Plants.
- The basic Regulation (2017/625/EC) itself sets out a few major changes:
  - ❖ Border Inspection Posts (BIPs), Designated Points of Entry (DPEs) and Designated Points of Inspection (DPIs) will all become BCPs (Border Control Posts)
  - ❖ Creation of the 'Common Health Entry Document' (CHED) to replace Common Veterinary Entry Document (CVED)
  - ❖ Re-import procedures, Intensified Official Controls (IOC), frequency of physical checks
- Much of the detailed changes take the form of tertiary legislation that are linked to the articles in the basic act 2017/625→
  - Delegated Regulations (DR)
  - Implementing Regulations (IR)

# Most relevant articles to read in [2017/625/EC](#)

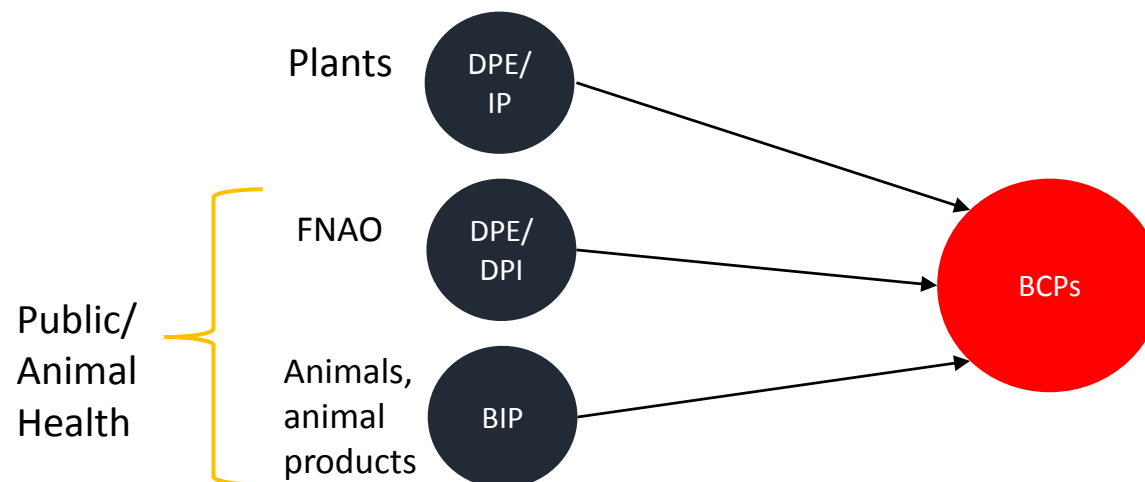
- Articles 43-76 – Import Controls
- Article 134 – Information Management System for Official Controls (IMSOC)
- Article 149 - Transitional measures





# Impact 1: [BIP/DPE/DPIs] → BCPs

- All current Border Inspection Posts, Designated Points of Entry and Designated Points of Inspection will in future be known as Border Control Posts (BCPs)
- BCPs have been designated for either: LA (Live Animals) , POA (Products of Animal Origin), PNAO (Products of Non-Animal Origin) , P (Plants) , PP (Plant Products), PP(WP) (Wood and Wood Products), OO (Other Objects)
- BIPs have been automatically designated into BCPs.
- New BCP list replace [2009/821](#)
- Reg. [2019/1014](#)



# BCP Approval Process

- From 14/12/19- Designation of BCP → MS have to notify the Commission before designating BCPs. Within 3 months of notifying the Commission, the Commission will either say to proceed or will arrange a control visit to BCPs within 6 months of notification. The Commission will communicate outcome of control visit within 3 months of visit.
- MS are allowed to partially or fully re-designate BCPs after result of non-compliance from minimum BCP requirements. MS must notify Commission of corrective actions to remedy non-compliance and within 1 month of receiving the notification the Commission will inform MS of outcome of assessment. MS can only proceed with re-designation once Commission satisfied with measures. Re-designation only take place within 2 years of partial withdrawal.
- All current BIPs and DPEs have been re-designated as BCPs and have been informed of this through letter.



# Impact 2:

# IMSOC- Information Management System of Official Controls

**IMSOC** 

**Keywords** CONSOLIDATION-EFFICIENCY-EVOLUTION

**Name:** Information Management System for Official Controls

**Is it a new IT application?** **NO!** It's a concept to allow our EU systems to exchange information and share features (and with MS systems)

**Will it add further burden to our activities?** **NO!** It will be designed to make your life easier

**Will it replace the current systems?** (traces/adns/europhyt/irasff/aac) **NO/YES** It will connect them and extend functionalities (some systems will be absorbed as functionalities overlap)

**What is its purpose?** Toward a better collective controls efficiency

[IMSOC IR 2019/1715](#)

New system from 14<sup>th</sup> December

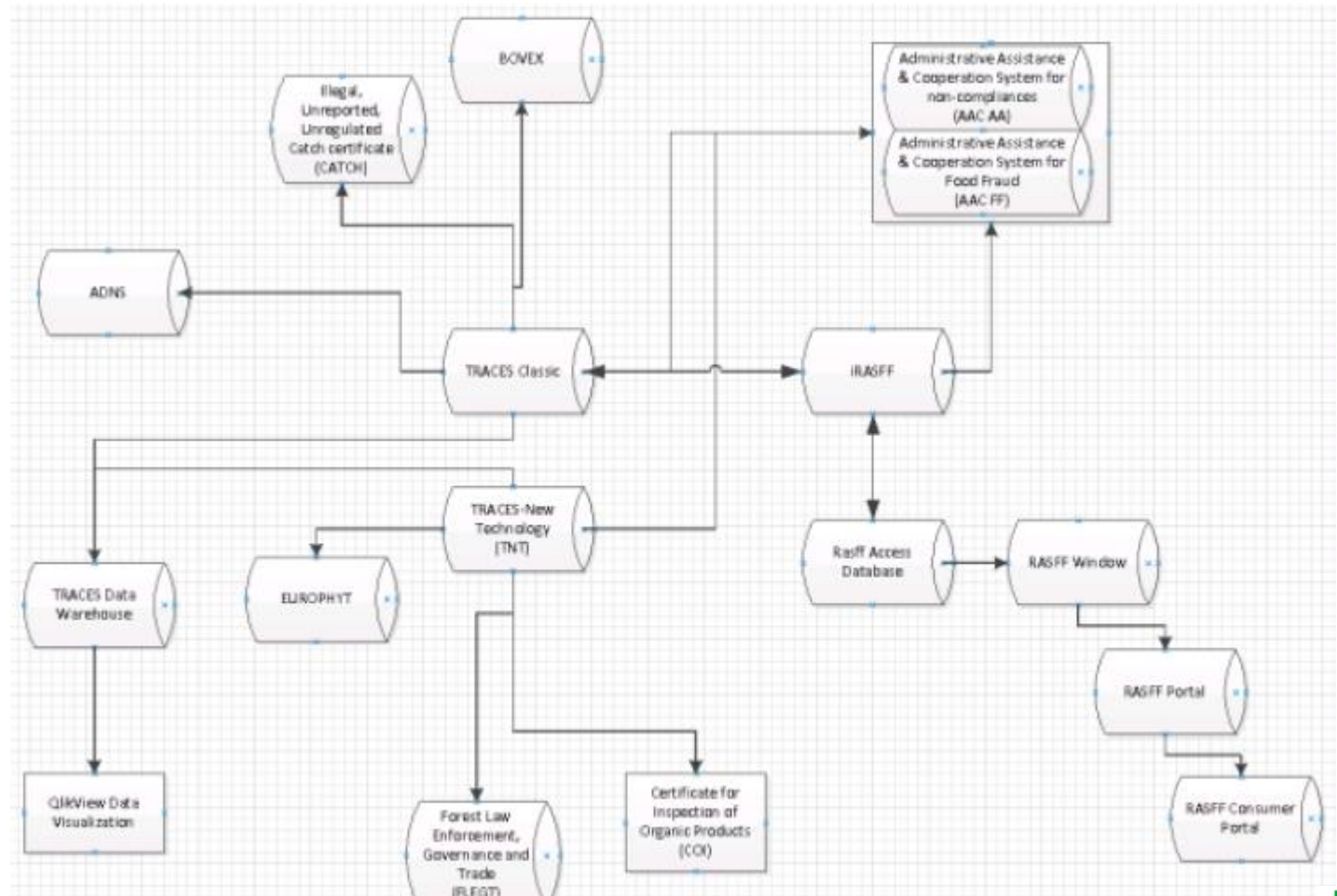
- TRACES Classic: exports, LMS, intra-trade, DOCOMs
- TRACES-NT: imports
- Food and Feed Safety alerts (i-RASFF), AAC
- Animal Disease Information System (ADIS)
- EUROPHYT (plant disease notification system)

IMSOC is an umbrella term to signify the electronic connection between the EU IT systems together to allow for better data exchange

# How the system components interlink?

It is a term used for data exchange and integration between the EU IT systems.

1. Administrative Assistance and Cooperation (AAC): Public health, Non compliances and Fraud suspicion
2. Certification (Animal, Animal products, Organic, Plants, Timber, Fish Catches ...)
3. Alerts (Humans, Plants, Animals)
4. Identification (e.g. bovine)



TRACES- Qlikview, data visualisation and annual reports are easier to manage.

# [CVED/CEDs] → CHEDs

- TRACES-New Technology (NT) is a new system that will be used in Member States for imports from 14/12/19 and will host the Common Health Entry Documents (CHED). Developed for implementation of electronic-certification.
- A 'Common Health Entry Document' (CHED) will be used for all types of consignments arriving in the EU which require BCP control.
- There will be different CHEDs for different types of consignment – e.g. CHED-A for live animals will replace Common Veterinary Entry Document (CVED-A). Not all CHED boxes are mandatory.
- TRACES-NT indicates to officials when to perform full ID and physical checks and has data on non-compliances of importer → part of risk based checks!



# IT systems

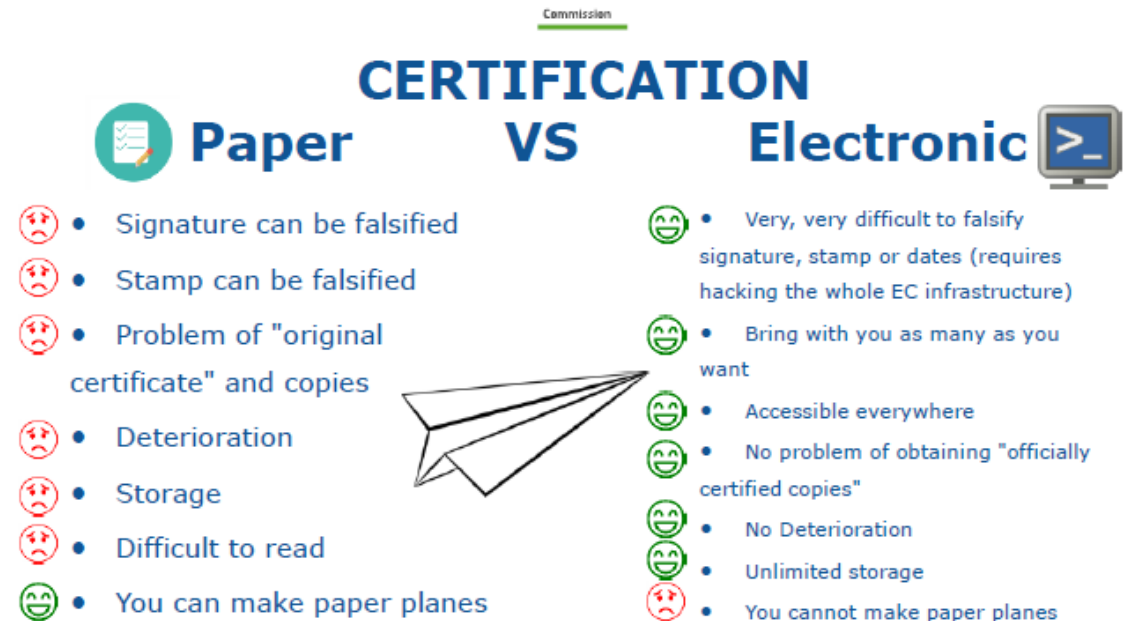
- From 11pm on the 13th December TRACES NT became the new system used for notifying imports from outside the EU.
- The UK has not immediately switched to TRACES NT. You should continue to pre-notify on the current TRACES Classic system for now using current CVED documentation.
- The date you will need to start using TRACES NT and the new documentation depends on what you are importing.:
- **Importers of live animals and high risk food and feed:** You need to ensure you register for TRACES NT as soon as possible, as the system became live across all Member States in the European Union from 14<sup>th</sup> December . However, once registered for TRACES NT, users should continue to pre-notify using the current TRACES Classic system for a short period of time. We will let you know when you should start to pre-notify using TRACES NT ahead of switchover give you a chance to get ready. This will be as soon as we are confident it is robustly integrated into the UK process.
- **Importers of products of animal origin including meat and dairy:** The introduction of TRACES NT for these products is being delayed. You should continue to use the current TRACES Classic system and documentation. We will provide further information shortly, again ahead of switchover time to give you chance to get ready.
- If you use TRACES Classic for intra EU Trade, you must continue to do so.



# Electronic certification on TRACES-NT for imports into the EU

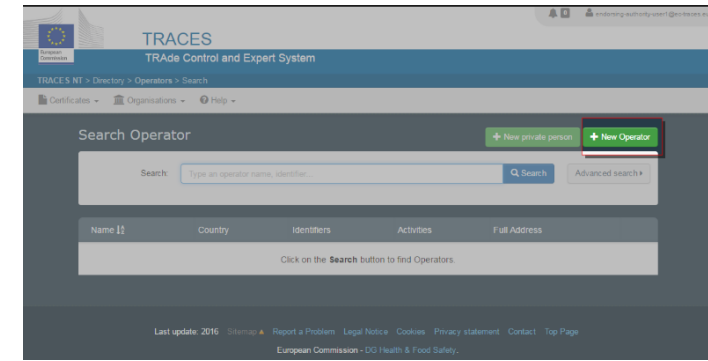
Paperless flow of SPS documents- officials at BCPs can sign CHEDs electronically via e-signatures. (Some third Countries can sign EHCs electronically too e.g. NZ/AU). There are 2 ways to create an e-signature:

1. Advanced: Password and one time password generated by SMS code
2. Qualified: Password and one time password generated by token



- ❖ *To set up → EC Trust Provider (LuxTrust) will contact individuals to set up e-signatures*
- ❖ *Remember! There is always an option to wet sign paper CHEDs/EHCs*

## 2 CHED rule on TRACES-NT...



Non-compliant consignments can be split into two one for rejected and one accepted (2 CHEDs required). Partial rejection features on TRACES-NT.

Same rules apply as for consignments split after leaving BCP or moving out of custom warehouses

Decision:  **Accept**  **Partially Reject**  **Refuse**

II.9 Acceptable for transshipment ⓘ

II.9 Acceptable for transfer ⓘ

II.11 Acceptable for direct transit ⓘ

**II.13 Acceptable for monitoring** \*

**Article 77 Procedure**

II.9 Acceptable for onward travel ⓘ

II.10 Acceptable for onward transportation ⓘ

II.12 Acceptable for internal market

II.14 Acceptable for non-conforming goods ⓘ

II.15 Acceptable for temporary admission ⓘ

II.12 Acceptable for private import ⓘ



Impact 3 → General changes....



# CHED Pre-notification time limits



See IR [2019/1013](#)

The operator must pre-notify **at least one working day** before the expected arrival of the consignment.

Derogation → Where logistical constraints prevent compliance with the above time limit, the BCP may apply a period of prior notification of **at least 4 hours** before the expected arrival of the consignment.

E.g. In particular Airports may wish to exercise this derogation

CHED must accompany the consignment to the destination. See DR [2019/1602](#)

# CN codes

Commission Decision [2007/275/EC](#) will be amended so the Commodity codes will be listed in Implementing Act 47(2)(a) ([2019/2007](#)).

→ Minor Customs Nomenclature (CN) changes

WAIT!!  **But...Composite products CN codes will be retained in 2007/275/EC until April 2021.**

Commodity codes will be available on TRACES-NT automatically.



# Frequency of checks



[94/360/EC](#) will be repealed from 14<sup>th</sup> December by Implementing Act under Article 54(3) of [2017/625](#). See OCR legislation table.

IMSOC will randomly choose consignments for full ID checks and physical checks. BCP staff can override this function and choose consignments for full ID or physical checks. Those not selected for full ID checks undergo seal only checks.

➔ Frequency of physical checks have changed: highest percentage is at 30%.

Third country goods with an average rate of non-compliance greater than 30% of other third countries would be subject to a higher frequency of checks. The list is available in Implementing Regulation [2019/2129](#)

The highest frequency of checks is 50%.

Category	Commodity	Frequency of physical checks
I	Live animals	100%
II	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Minced meat, mechanically separated meat and meat preparations for human consumption (HC)</li> <li>- Poultry meat for HC</li> <li>- Rabbit meat, game meat, and their meat products for HC</li> <li>- Eggs for HC</li> <li>- Egg products for HC which are preserved at frozen or chilled temperatures</li> <li>- Milk for HC</li> <li>- Dairy products and colostrum-based products for HC, which are preserved at frozen or chilled temperatures</li> <li>- Fishery products from aquaculture and bivalve molluscs for HC, which are not in hermetically sealed containers intended to render them stable at ambient temperature</li> <li>- Animal by-products and derived products, for feeding of farmed animals</li> </ul>	30%
III	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Meat other than meat mentioned in Category II, and their meat products, for HC</li> <li>- Rendered animal fat and greaves for HC</li> <li>- Poultry meat products for HC</li> <li>- Egg products for HC, other than those mentioned in Category II</li> <li>- Dairy products and colostrum-based products for HC other than those mentioned in Category II</li> <li>- Fishery products other than those mentioned in Category II</li> <li>- Honey and other apiculture products for HC</li> <li>- Composite products</li> <li>- Hatching eggs</li> <li>- Organic fertilisers and soil improvers, derived from animal by-products</li> <li>- Frog legs and snails for HC</li> <li>- Insects for HC</li> </ul>	15%
IV	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Gelatine and collagen for HC</li> <li>- Casings</li> <li>- Semen and embryos</li> <li>- Animal by-products and derived products, other than those mentioned in Category II and Category III</li> </ul>	5%
V	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Highly refined products for HC</li> <li>- Hay and straw</li> <li>- Other goods than those mentioned in Category II; Category III and Category IV</li> </ul>	1%



# RASFF- Intensified Official Controls (IOC)



## Re-Enforced Check = IOC

Each consignment must receive full checks when coming from the same establishment of origin and containing the same category of goods, for the same type of infringement, as indicated in IMSOC.

Where the CN codes are not specific enough to properly identify the category of goods, the BCPs shall only subject consignments to IOC if they correspond to the description of the goods.

The BCPs must record in the IMSOC the reasons for not subjecting a selected consignment to the coordinated performance of IOC. A separate free text field for this.

If 3 consignments reveal the same infringement, it will be placed on the imposed checks. Commission will investigate with third country of concern.

# RASFF- Intensified Official Controls (IOC)



## Please note:

- The <10% weight of original consignment rule is not applicable from the 14<sup>th</sup> December. Any consignment meeting IOC criteria must be tested even if the weight is <10% of the original consignment.
- Must have at least 10 satisfactory results and the total must be x10 the weight of the original consignment (or =300 tonnes).
- iRASFF will not be connected to TRACES-NT until next year. The BCP must create the IOC on TRACES-NT and then create a RASFF notification on iRASFF separately.

# When to terminate an IOC or Imposed check

## IOC

1. When the MS decides to withdraw its notification and informs the Commission via IMSOC and indicates the reasons justifying their decision
2. When the following conditions are met:
  - i. An uninterrupted sequence of at least 10 satisfactory results in the coordinated performance of IOCs has been recorded in the IMSOC by the BCPs; AND
  - ii. The total weight of the 10 consignments reaches at least 10 times the weight of the consignment to which the initial notification relates, or a net weight of 300 tonnes, whichever is the lowest.

## Imposed checks

However, where the Commission has requested **imposed checks**, the coordinated performance of IOCs shall end when:

- (a) an uninterrupted sequence of at least 30 satisfactory results in the coordinated performance of IOCs has been recorded in the IMSOC by the BCPs; AND
- (b) the third country has adopted a satisfactory action plan to remedy non-compliance

The third country will be lifted from imposed checks on IMSOC.





# Transits and Transhipments

Minimum transhipment period for documentary check (animal health):

→ 3 days – Airport

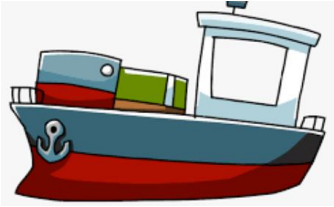
→ 30 days – Seaport

→ *90 days – for goods not subject to animal health requirements*

**Transit time decreased to 15 days**



The transit regulation provides more clarity on transits via a third country from one EU territory to another – consignments must re enter the EU via a BCP for a documentary check at least. Goods and live animals move on DOCOM/Commercial Document/ITAHC but must notify via TRACES Classic until transferring to TRACES-NT (i.e. submit a CHED).



# Ship Supply/NATO/US Military base

## New ship supply certificate

Competent Authority or official representative of vessel must confirm arrival and identity of consignment

Official certificates submitted in IMSOC shall be based on the new model official certificate

laid out in the Annex to this Regulation

*This is not a requirement for certificates submitted by paper to BCP*

*Vessels/bases must confirm arrival on the certificate via IMSOC or by sending it via other electronic means (e.g. email)*

FAK 1

Model of official certificate accompanying consignments of products of animal origin, germinal products, animal by-products, derived products, hay and straw and composite products from third countries which are delivered to vessels leaving the Union or to NATO or United States' military bases

**Official Certificate for goods delivered to vessels leaving the Union or to NATO or United States' military bases**

EUROPEAN UNION

I1 Border control post/ Competent authority		I2 Certificate reference number	
TRACES reference number		I2.a IMOC reference number	
I3 Consignor		I4 Operator responsible for the consignment	
Name		Name	
Address		Address	
Registration/Approval No			
Country	ISO country code	Country	ISO country code
I5 Place of destination (vessel)		I6 Place of destination (NATO/United States' military base)	
Vessel name		Name of NATO/United States' military base	
Vessel IMO number		NATO/United States' military base TRACES reference number	
Port		Address	
Country		Country	ISO country code
		BCP of exit	
I7 Means of transport		Identification number(s)	Container No
		Seal No	
I8 Description of goods:			
	CN code	Product type	Country of origin
			Number of packages
			Net weight(kg)
			Reference of CHED of origin

I9 Total number of packages:		I10 Total net weight (kg)	
I11 Date of departure			
III.1 Declaration: <input type="checkbox"/> I, the undersigned certifying officer confirm that the products described above are authorised to be dispatched to the vessel leaving the Union <input type="checkbox"/> I, the undersigned certifying officer confirm that the products described above are authorised to be dispatched to a NATO/United States' military base			
II.2 Name (in capital letters)		Qualification and title	
Competent authority/BCP		Competent authority/BCP TRACES registration N°	
Date	Stamp <sup>(1)</sup>	Signature <sup>(2)</sup>	
III.1 Confirmation of the arrival and compliance of the consignment			
I confirm delivery of the consignment: <input type="checkbox"/> on board the vessel specified in Box I.5			
<input type="checkbox"/> to a NATO/United States' military base specified in Box I.6			
<input type="checkbox"/> BCP of exit			
Compliance of consignment <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No			
III.2 <sup>(1)</sup> <input type="checkbox"/> Competent <input type="checkbox"/> Official representative of the master of <input type="checkbox"/> Competent authority responsible for controls at the vessel NATO/United States' military base			
Name (in capital letters)		Position	
Competent authority		Competent authority TRACES registration N°	
Place			
Date	Stamp <sup>(1)</sup>	Signature <sup>(2)</sup>	
<sup>(1)</sup> Keep as appropriate			

# Monitoring

Channelling = Monitoring

APHA/LA will confirm arrival at destination to BCP via TRACES CLASSIC then TRACES-NT when transferred (complete Part 3 of CHED)

**If BCP has not received a notification in 15 days then the BCP must carry out further investigations, with a view to determining the actual location of the consignment**

Where the consignment, does not arrive at the place of destination, the BCP of arrival and APHA/LA shall take any enforcement action they deem appropriate against the operator responsible for the consignment

See DR [2019/1666](#)

# Re-import of EU consignments rejected from a third country

Consignment must have a declaration by APHA/FSA/EU CA confirming it is acceptable for the consignment to go to a designated place of destination

⊘ However, that declaration shall not be required where the consignment returns to the establishment of origin of the consignment which is located in the same Member State as the BCP of arrival into the Union.

🔍 The consignment is monitored if declaration provided from APHA

**BCP**

Doc and ID check ±  
physical check if AH/PH risk suspected



*Declaration by APHA/FSA or EU CA*



*Designated destination by operator in UK or destination in another EU MS*

*No Declaration required*



*Establishment of origin in UK*

# Further specific re-import requirements for POAO and Composite Products

- ✓ Must have original EHC or E-equivalent on IMSOC or the origin of the consignment can be authenticated in another way on the basis of documented evidence from the operator
- ✓ Official declaration by third country CA/PA indicating:
  - ✓ Reason for refusal of entry
  - ✓ Place and date of unloading and re-loading in the third country
  - ✓ Consignment did not undergo any other handling than unloading, storage and re-loading
  - ✓ The unloading and re-loading of the POAO was handled hygienically to avoid cross-contamination
  - ✓ The POAO were stored under hygienic conditions and at the required temperature for the relevant type of goods

OR for consignments with an intact original seal: operator can submit a declaration stating the reason for the refusal of entry by the third country and confirming that transport has taken place under conditions appropriate for the relevant type of POAO.

# POAO and Composites continued

There is an Implementing decision until 21<sup>st</sup> April 2021 to lay down the animal health requirement for re-imports of POAO:

*Directive [2002/99/EC](#) currently does not lay down specific animal health requirements for the re-entry into the EU of POAO, which have been refused entry by a third country, as the requirements are held in directive [97/78/EC](#) that will be repealed on the 14<sup>th</sup> December. Therefore, to provide legal certainty and to mitigate potential animal health risks after 14<sup>th</sup> December 2019 the animal health requirements will be laid down in a new implementing decision until 21<sup>st</sup> April 2021.*

## **If POAO were unloaded in a third country, the CA/PA of the third country must attest that:**

- effective measures were put in place to avoid the contamination of the POAO with disease agents which cause transmissible animal diseases listed in Annex I to Directive 2002/99/EC (e.g. CSF, ASF, FMD) during the unloading, storage and re-loading in the third country;
- the place of any unloading, storage and re-loading in the third country was not subject to animal health movement restrictions due to transmissible animal diseases listed in Annex I to Directive 2002/99/EC during the unloading, storage and re-loading in the third country.



Not OCR  
but still  
relevant

# 1 Requirements for Re-import of ABP

## Unlisted third country- Unpackaged and bulk ABP:

- ✓ Original EHC/e-equivalent/copy/ origin of consignment can be authenticated in another way
- ✓ Declaration from APHA agreeing to receive the consignment and indicates place of destination
- ✓ The consignment has intact original seal on as indicated on EHC and letter from third country indicating reason for refusal
- ✓ The consignment shall be monitored to the place of destination

## Listed third country- Unpackaged or in Bulk ABP:

- ✓ Requirements as above except point 3
- If unloaded, stored, re-loaded or the original seal was replaced, the consignment shall be accompanied by an official declaration from the third country:
- ✓ Indicating the place and date of unloading, storage and re-loading and the seal number put on the container after reloading;
  - ✓ Confirming that:
    - ✓ the seal on the vehicle or container of the consignment was only broken for the purpose of official controls;
    - ✓ the products were handled only to the extent necessary, and in particular at the appropriate temperature required for the relevant types of animal by-products or derived products; and in a way that prevents cross contamination of the products during the controls;
    - ✓ the vehicle or container was immediately re-sealed after the official controls
  - ✓ Indicating the reasons for unloading and storage



Not OCR  
but still  
relevant

## 2 Requirements for Re-import of ABP



Packaged ABP and seal remained intact. The third country CA/PA attesting that:

- Same requirements as unlisted third country and:
- Have not been subjected to any handling other than unloading, storage and re-loading;
- Were handled at the required temperature for the relevant types of ABP or derived products



# Please read re-import legislation

1

[Delegated Reg 2019/2074](#)

2

[Implementing Decision 2019/2098](#)





# New Model Certificates

See [IR 2019/628](#) - contains the new model certificates for IMSOC with Guidance on Part 1 and Part 2.

23 new/amended certificates for **fishery products, gelatine and collagen, snails/frog legs etc, slaughter**. Most of the requirements remain the same. 5 of the EHCs are for newly harmonised commodities: **Insects, Reptile meat, Other POAO, Lard and Rendered Fats, Seeds/sprouts**

## Transitional provisions:

POAO (e.g. fish, sprouts/seed, glucosamine/gelatine etc) accompanied by the relevant certificates issued accordance with Reg 2074/2005, Reg 211/2013 and Reg 2016/759 may be accepted for the entry into the Union until 13<sup>th</sup> March 2020 provided that the certificate was signed before 14 December 2019.

Third countries may until the 13<sup>th</sup> March 2020 also:

- Use the existing certificate for meat products as set in Annex III to Decision [2007/777/EC](#) to import into the EU Rendered Animal Fats and Greaves.
- Export to the EU consignments of Reptile meat, Insects and Other POAO without the certificates laid out in IR 2019/628.



# Note: New Model Certificates

## Certificates following the old and new model:

➔ Third countries are able to provide paper copies of the certificates using the existing harmonised format available in relevant existing legislations. Article 3 of IR 2019/628 does not require the new model Part 1 for certificates that are not submitted in IMSOC, unless the commodity requires one of the new certificates mentioned in the IR.

➔ If third countries intend to use electronic certification through TRACES-NT then they should use the new Model Part 1 for all EHCs, as laid out in Annex I of IR 2019/628.

*Further EHCs for meat, dairy and eggs etc will be reviewed and published under the Animal Health Regulation*

# Performance of Official Controls

Still the same requirements...

Just to clarify that the following should be checked:

- ✓ That the temperature range during transport required by Union legislation was maintained and there were no shortcomings or breaks in the cold chain, by means of examination of records of temperature range during transport;
- ✓ The competent authority shall carry out physical checks to verify that the labelling of the 'use by' date complies with Regulation [1169/2011](#)



# Training program for non-OV staff



Non-OV staff can perform physical checks on aquatics, ABP and Germinal Products; OR/AND assist OV to perform physical checks on live animals and meat/offal for Human consumption.

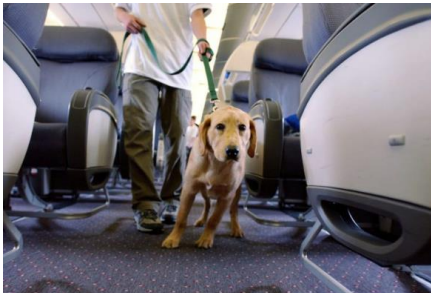
➔ DEFRA with APHA may set up training program for non-OV staff if there is a need



# Goods exempt from official controls

- There are a lists goods exempted from official controls. No major new changes:
- Invertebrates (except honey bees, bumble bees, molluscs and crustaceans) for research are only exempt from official controls at BCP
- Research and Diagnostic samples

Repeals Regulation [2009/206](#)



# Specific official controls for certain goods



## Unskinned furred wild game

- Can go to destination to finalise physical checks. BCP shall inform APHA/LA of consignment pending physical checks. Must be transported under monitoring conditions.
- APHA/LA will inform BCP of outcome of physical checks



## Fish

- Directly landed third country vessels containing fish POAO are exempt from BCP checks. But are still subject to IUU checks at Port.
- Directly landed frozen tuna from third country vessels (not beheaded/gutted) can go to the Processing Establishment of Destination, approved by customs for temporary storage of non-union goods. Consignment is transported under seal and supervised by customs and APHA/LA. Operator submits CHED to APHA/LA. Still need IUU checks at port of arrival. Checks are performed at the destination by APHA/LA
- MS vessels landing in a third country, with/without storage, and then transported to EU by different means of transport, shall enter the EU via BCP for documentary checks only, unless non-compliance is suspected

# Approved Third Countries



See IR [2019/626](#)

 There is a list of approved third countries for: **bivalve molluscs, echinoderms, tunicates, marine gastropods, fish POAO, frog legs, snails** 



Approved third countries for **reptile** meat: Switzerland, Botswana, South Africa, Zimbabwe



**Insects:** 2019/626 Annex IIIa - Canada, Switzerland and South Korea

**Other POAO**, if from ungulates follow [206/2010](#) or South Korea, Malaysia, Pakistan, Taiwan; if from poultry follow [798/2008](#) and Taiwan

## Transitional provisions

Until 20 April 2021, Member States shall continue to allow the entry into the EU of consignments of casings from third countries/regions authorised for the import of casings into the Union in accordance with Decision [2003/779/EC](#).

Decision [2006/766/EC](#) (fish) will be repealed

References to this Decision shall be read in accordance with the correlation table set out in Annex IV to 2019/626





# New rules on Composite Products

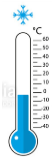
Applies  
from 21<sup>st</sup>  
April 2021

See DR [2019/625](#)

Composite products can only enter the EU market if the processed POAO is from a:

- Approved third country Establishment
- EU Establishment

There will be a list of approved third countries to export Composite Products to the EU. But if that list is not available from the 21<sup>st</sup> April 2021, then the third country where the Composite product is manufactured must meet the following requirements, where applicable:



Composite products that are temperature controlled need to come from approved third countries for the type of POAO it contains.



Shelf stable composite products containing meat must come from an approved third country for the type of meat it contains.



Shelf stable composite products containing POAO other than processed meat, it must come from an approved third country for at least one of the POAO contained in the product, and with an approved residue control plan.





# Shelf stable CP containing POAO other than meat

A private attestation must be signed by the importing FBO confirming that the composite products meet public health requirements.

For products that are exempt from official controls at BCPs, the private attestation must accompany the products at the time of placing on the market.

The private attestation needs to include:

- ✓ The information of the consignor and the consignee
- ✓ The list of ingredients contained in the composite product. This list should appear in descending order of weight.
- ✓ The approval number of the establishment(s) manufacturing the processed POAO contained in the composite product
- ✓ The third country that produced the composite product is listed for at least one of the following categories for POAO: Meat products; Dairy products or colostrum-based products; Fishery products; Egg products
- ✓ The establishment where the composite products were produced meets the hygiene standards equivalent to 852/2004
- ✓ It does not need to be transported or stored under controlled temperatures;
- ✓ The composite product contains processed POAOs from EU approved third country and Listed EU approved establishment
- ✓ The processed POAO have undergone at least the treatment provided for those products pursuant to 2007/777/EC and 605/2010 with a brief description of any processes undergone and temperatures applied to the product.

# Preparing for the OCR



# Recommended preparation work for BCPs

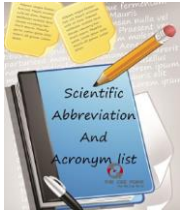
- More information on TRACES-NT:  
[TRACES TOOLKIT](#) and [Manuals](#)
- Start reviewing the OCR legislation



# Useful Links

- SRSF: <https://www.consilium.europa.eu/en/policies/animal-plant-health-package/>
- OCR 2017/625: <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=CELEX%3A32017R0625>
- OCR Summary: [https://ec.europa.eu/food/safety/official\\_controls/legislation\\_en](https://ec.europa.eu/food/safety/official_controls/legislation_en)
- Gov.uk SRSF Summary: <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/smarter-rules-for-safer-food-what-we-are-doing/smarter-rules-for-safer-food>





# List of Abbreviations

CA= Competent Authority

PA= Public Authority

LA= Local Authority

AH= Animal Health

HRFNAO = High Risk Food of Non-Animal Origin

PH= Public Health

AAC= Administrative Assistant Care

IR= Implementing Regulation

DR= Delegated Regulation

ITAHC= Intra Trade Animal Health Certificate

CSF= Classical Swine Fever

ASF= African Swine Fever

FMD= Foot and Mouth Disease

MS= Member State

IUU= Illegal Unregulated Unreported

