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RÉPUBLIQUE FRANÇAISE

MINISTERE DE L'AGRICULTURE
ET DE LA PECHE

Direction générale de l'alimentation **Sous-direction de la Sécurité Sanitaire des Aliments** **Bureau des matières premières** **Sous-direction de la Santé et de la Protection Animales** **Bureau de l'identification et du contrôle des mouvements des animaux** Adresse : 251, rue de Vaugirard 75 732 PARIS CEDEX 15 Dossier suivi par : - Dominique Allain / Nathalie Robin - tél : 01 49 55 84 07 / 08 - Christelle Doron - tél : 01 49 55 84 58 Réf. interne : SDSSA/DA /NR	**NOTE DE SERVICE** **DGAL/SDSSA/SDSPA/N2006-8126** **Date: 22 mai 2006**

Date de mise en application : Immédiate

Complète : - La note d'information DGAL/SDSSA/B2006-8002 du 20 mars 2006 relative à la levée de l'embargo britannique.

Abroge : - La note de service DGAL/SDSSA/N2003-8068 du 14 avril 2003 *relative à la levée de l'embargo sur les viandes et produits d'origine bovine du Royaume-Uni.*
- Le chapitre III et l'annexe III de la note de service DGAL/SDSSA/N2003-8138 du 6 août 2003 *précisant les conditions d'entrée des viandes DBES en provenance d'Irlande du Nord.*

Date limite de réponse : Aucune

Nombre d'annexes: 2

Degré et période de confidentialité : Tout public

Objet : Levée de l'embargo britannique

Mots-clés : Echanges – Bovins – Viandes bovines – Royaume-Uni

Bases juridiques :

- Règlement (CE) n°1760/2000 du Parlement et du Conseil du 17 juillet 2000 établissant un système d'identification et d'enregistrement des bovins et concernant l'étiquetage de la viande bovine et des produits à base de viande bovine ;
- Règlement (CE) n° 999/2001 du Parlement européen et du Conseil du 22 mai 2001 *fixant les règles pour la prévention, le contrôle et l'éradication de certaines encéphalopathies spongiformes transmissibles* ;
- Règlement (CE) n° 657/2006 de la Commission du 10 avril 2006 *modifiant le règlement (CE) n° 999/2001 du parlement européen et du Conseil en ce qui concerne le Royaume-Uni et abrogeant la décision 98/256/CE du Conseil et les décisions 98/351/CE et 1999/514/CE ;*
- Arrêté ministériel du 28 avril 2006 *abrogeant l'arrêté du 9 septembre 1994 relatif aux conditions sanitaires requises pour les introductions sur le territoire national de bovins en provenance du Royaume-Uni ;*
- Arrêté ministériel du 2 mai 2006 *abrogeant l'arrêté du 24 juillet 2001 portant application de l'article 38-5 du code des douanes ainsi que l'arrêté du 18 octobre 2002 établissant des mesures particulières applicables à certains produits d'origine bovine expédiés du Royaume-Uni et modifiant l'arrêté du 24 juillet 2001 portant application de l'article 38-5 du code des douanes* ;
- Décret n° 2006-494 du 2 mai 2006 *relatif à l'entrée en vigueur de deux arrêtés*.

Résumé : La présente note expose pour les bovins sur pieds et les viandes bovines et produits dérivés, les évolutions réglementaires dans le cadre de la levée de l'embargo britannique, suite à la parution du règlement (CE) n°657/2006 *modifiant le règlement (CE) n°999/2001 et abrogeant la décision 98/256/CE.*

Destinataires	
Pour exécution : - Directeurs Départementaux des Services Vétérinaires	Pour information : - Préfets - DRAF/DAF - DDAF - Inspecteurs généraux vétérinaires interrégionaux - Brigade nationale d'enquêtes vétérinaires et phytosanitaires - Directeurs des Écoles nationales vétérinaires - Directeur de l'INFOMA - Directrice ENSV - ONIEP/MAE - DGCCRF - DGDDI - UBIFRANCE

Le 8 mars dernier, le Comité permanent de la chaîne alimentaire et de la santé animale (CPCASA) a voté à l'unanimité la levée de l'embargo britannique, dix ans après son instauration.

La levée officielle de l'embargo britannique est désormais effective depuis le 3 mai 2006, le règlement (CE) n° 657/2006 modifiant le règlement (CE) n° 999/2001 et abrogeant la décision 98/256/CE en ce sens ayant été publié le 29 avril 2006 et étant entré en vigueur le 3 mai 2006.

La réglementation nationale a été modifiée en conséquence avec la publication au JORF du 3 mai 2006 :

- de l'arrêté ministériel du 28 avril 2006 *abrogeant l'arrêté du 9 septembre 1994 relatif aux conditions sanitaires requises pour les introductions sur le territoire national de bovins en provenance du Royaume Uni,*
- et de l'arrêté ministériel du 2 mai 2006 a*brogeant l'arrêté du 24 juillet 2001 portant application de l'article 38-5 du code des douane*s *ainsi que l'arrêté du 18 octobre 2002 établissant des mesures particulières applicables à certains produits d'origine bovine expédiés du Royaume-Uni et modifiant l'arrêté du 24 juillet 2001 portant application de l'article 38-5 du code des douanes.*

Ces deux arrêtés sont entrés en vigueur le 3 mai 2006 conformément au décret n° 2006-494 du 2 mai 2006 susvisé.

Seules sont autorisées à compter du 3 mai 2006, les expéditions en provenance du Royaume-Uni :

- **des viandes et produits dérivés issus de bovins nés à partir du 1er août 1996 et abattus entre le 15 juin 2005 et la date de levée d'embargo, pour autant qu'ils ne contiennent pas de colonne vertébrale ;**

- **des viandes et produits dérivés, avec ou sans colonnes vertébrales, issus de bovins nés à partir du 1er août 1996 et abattus après la date de levée de l'embargo ;**

Des viandes et produits dérivés, issus de bovins âgés de plus de 24 mois (nés après le 31 juillet 1996 et abattus après le 3 mai 2006) et contenant de la colonne vertébrale MRS, peuvent donc être introduits sur le territoire national à partir du Royaume-Uni au même titre qu'à partir d'un autre Etat membre.

Je vous rappelle à ce propos que :

- conformément au point 13 de l'annexe XI du règlement (CE) n° 999/2001 du 22 mai 2001, les carcasses ou grosses parties de carcasses ne contenant pas d'autres MRS que la colonne vertébrale, y compris les ganglions rachidiens, peuvent être expédiées vers un autre Etat membre sans autorisation préalable de ce dernier ;
- les colonnes vertébrales, y compris les ganglions rachidiens, sont classées comme MRS pour les bovins âgés de plus de 24 mois, conformément au point 1.a)i) du A de l'annexe XI du règlement (CE) n° 999/2001 précité.

- **les bovins sur pieds nés à partir du 1er août 1996.**

En revanche, les viandes et produits dérivés issus de bovins britanniques nés après le 31 juillet 1996 et abattus avant le 15 juin 2005 ne pourront pas être expédiés vers les autres Etats membres ni vers les pays tiers.

Ces restrictions ont été maintenues dans la réglementation communautaire en référence à :

- la date à partir de laquelle il a été observé une chute de l'incidence du point de vue de l'âge de naissance des bovins britanniques pour ce qui concerne le 31 juillet 1996 ;
- la date de fin d'une mission OAV qui a conclu à la bonne application du système de contrôle de l'ESB au Royaume-Uni pour ce qui concerne le 15 juin 2005.

Le règlement levant l'embargo précise bien dans son annexe qu'il revient au Royaume-Uni de s'assurer que des animaux ou produits soumis à restriction ne sont pas expédiés à partir de son territoire vers d'autres Etats membres ou des pays tiers. Aussi, afin de s'assurer de la bonne application du dispositif, les autorités britanniques ont diffusé des livrets d'information à tous leurs opérateurs et elles maintiendront des contrôles par sondage aux points de sortie de leur territoire. Ces contrôles porteront notamment sur la traçabilité. Vous trouverez ci-joints, aux annexes I et II, deux livrets d'information en anglais, l'un pour les bovins vivants, l'autre pour les viandes et produits bovins, communiqués par les autorités britanniques.

Dans le cadre de la réalisation des contrôles à destination, vous veillerez à porter une attention particulière :

- ➔ <u>en ce qui concerne les viandes et produits à base de viandes de bovins en provenance du Royaume-Uni</u> : aux dates de conditionnement, de congélation, de fabrication, et à toute mention figurant sur les produits. Ces mentions doivent être en conformité avec les documents commerciaux accompagnant les denrées. Toute non conformité sera signalée au bureau des matières premières.
- ➔ <u>en ce qui concerne les bovins vivants</u> : aux dates de naissance figurant sur les passeports. Toute non conformité sera signalée au bureau de l'identification et du contrôle des mouvements des animaux.

Le respect des critères liés à la levée de l'embargo britannique et toutes les garanties afférentes étant de la responsabilité du Royaume-Uni, toute non conformité sera communiquée par la DGAL aux autorités britanniques compétentes.

Vous voudrez bien me signaler toute anomalie ou toute difficulté liée à la mise en œuvre de ces dispositions.

Le Directeur de l'Alimentation

Jean-Marc BOURNIGAL

Are there similar restrictions on the export of beef and products of non-UK origin?

The restrictions apply to beef and products from cattle born or reared in the UK. There are no restrictions on the export of beef or bovine material of non-UK origin. However, exporters must be able to demonstrate that the beef or bovine material does not come from cattle born or reared in the UK.

Are there any restrictions on the sale of beef and products over the Internet?

The rules and responsibilities for the sale of beef and products containing bovine material over the Internet are the same as for all other exports. It remains an offence to advertise or supply through the Internet any beef or products which are in breach of the EU and UK Regulations.

Do any non-EU countries still ban imports of beef and bovine products from the UK?

A number of non-EU countries have bans on the import of beef and bovine products from the UK. Some ban such imports from all EU Member States. It is the responsibility of the exporter to find out whether the import of beef or bovine products is permitted by the country of destination. If necessary, check with the Embassy or Consulate of the country of destination and ask importers to check with their domestic authorities whether it is lawful for them to import beef and bovine products from the UK. You can also consult Defra's International Animal Health Division at iah-exports@defra.gsi.gov.uk

Is any export certification required?

No, but exports to EU countries must be traceable back to the date of slaughter of the batch of cattle from which the beef content was derived. Exports to non-EU countries must also be traceable and must be accompanied by an export health certificate as agreed between Defra and the importing country.

The conditions for export to non-EU countries may be different to those for trade to EU Member States. Exporters should be realistic about how quickly agreement can be reached with non-EU countries. For the latest list of certificates available and the requirements, please see Defra's website at http://www.defra.gov.uk/animalh/int-trde/default.htm

Do premises from which beef or bovine products are to be exported, require any special licensing?

EU rules do not require special licensing of premises from which beef or bovine products are to be exported in addition to those requirements which already apply for sales onto the UK market. However, some non-EU countries will only accept imports from premises that they have approved.

Further information

The information contained in this note is correct as at April 2006. The leaflet will be updated as required. Further information can be obtained from:

- your local State Veterinary Service Animal Health Divisional Office. A list of addresses and telephone numbers is online at http://www.svs.gov.uk/ahdo_locations.htm
- Defra's International Animal Health Division at: iah-exports@defra.gsi.gov.uk
- the Defra website at: http://www.defra.gov.uk/animalh/int-trde/default.htm

defra
Department for Environment Food and Rural Affairs

EXPORTER GUIDE ON EXPORTS OF BEEF AND PRODUCTS CONTAINING BOVINE MATERIAL

Useful information for exporters on requirements for exports of beef and products containing bovine material for use for food and petfood

Welsh Assembly Government
Department for Environment, Planning and the Countryside
Scottish Executive
Environment and Rural Affairs Department

This note gives you the main rules which apply to the export of beef and bovine products for food and petfood from the UK.

From 3 May 2006, you can start to export beef and products containing bovine material for food and petfood, as long as you meet certain rules.

The rules relating to the export of live cattle are covered in a separate leaflet.

The conditions for export will depend on whether the export is to a European Union (EU) member state or to a third country outside the EU. Third countries may not allow exports, or may set additional conditions. Some EU countries – e.g. France – may take a little time to amend their national rules prohibiting the import of beef and bovine products from UK. You can check the situation with respect to EU countries' import rules at http://www.defra.gov.uk/animalh/bse/index.html.

What can I export?

You can export any beef or bovine product **except**:

- beef or products derived from cattle born or reared in the UK and slaughtered before **15 June 2005**
- beef containing vertebral column, or products derived from vertebral column, from cattle born or reared in the UK and slaughtered before **3 May 2006**.

How can I find out whether the beef or products I want to export comply with these rules?

Irrespective of whether you are exporting to an EU Member State or a non-EU Country, it will be **your** responsibility as the exporter to ensure that all goods exported comply with the EU rules and any additional requirements from non-EU countries.
If you are in any doubt, you must not export the consignment.

Under beef labelling, food hygiene and animal feed legislation, all beef, food and feed must be traceable back to its raw material. It should be labelled with a batch number. This will enable you to trace back to the date of slaughter of the cattle from which any beef or bovine material has been derived.

A single product may include material from several batches. This means that several different dates of slaughter may be involved. You must establish that the dates of slaughter of all **the cattle involved in the production of the beef or the product comply with the EU conditions above.**

To comply with the law, you must make sure that products for export are sourced from manufacturers and suppliers who can provide clear evidence of a chain of traceability back to the date of slaughter.

For example, for frozen meat pies, you will have to ask the manufacturer to provide evidence that the requirements are met. It may be that the manufacturing practices operated by the producer will guarantee that all products made after a certain date comply with the law. But you, the exporter, must be sure of this.

If required, you must be able to produce documentary evidence of slaughter dates by identifying the sources of all bovine materials down to all the abattoirs involved.

If the manufacturer does not provide evidence of the date of the slaughter, it will be your responsibility as exporter to approach the suppliers to obtain this information.

If you cannot find out the dates of slaughter, or if the dates do not meet the EU conditions above, the beef or products must NOT be exported.

You are strongly advised to consider exporting products from sources which make bovine products specifically intended for the export market following the lifting of the ban. This will avoid the problems you may otherwise experience in tracing the slaughter dates for products currently held in store.

Will exports be checked?

The State Veterinary Service will conduct random checks on exports at ports, airports and elsewhere. For some consignments we will require exporters to provide documentary evidence of traceability to slaughter dates. This will be checked.

How will the EU rules be enforced?

If any consignment is found to be in breach of the EU and UK Regulations, the exporter will be liable to prosecution under the UK's TSE Regulations 2006.

A person guilty of an offence under the TSE Regulations is liable:

- on summary conviction, to a fine not exceeding £5,000 or to imprisonment for a term of three months or both
- on conviction on indictment, to an unlimited fine or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding two years or both.

In addition, the responsible authorities in the country of destination will be informed. This could lead to the goods being recalled or destroyed and further legal action in that country.

ANNEXE II : Livret du DEFRA concernant l'exportation de bovins vivants

Are there journey limits?
Calves on a liquid diet may only travel for a maximum of nine hours, followed by a mid journey rest of at least one hour (during which they must be offered liquid and if necessary fed) and then may travel for a further nine hours. If the destination has not been reached in this time a 24-hour rest must then be taken at an EU approved Staging Point before the journey can continue. Travelling times for older cattle are increased from nine to 14 hours. Before commencing export journeys, animals must have been rested at the departure premises for at least 24 hours unless they have travelled less than 50km. Animals will not be certified for export unless they meet these requirements. From 5 January 2007, calves on liquid diets may only travel 9-1-9 hours if over 14 days old, and may only travel eight hours if between 10-14 days old and only up to 100km if under 10 days old, subject to the navel being completely healed and the calves otherwise being fit for transport.

Are there different health rules for different countries?
Yes. Some EU countries do have additional health requirements and these are highlighted in this leaflet at the section 'What else must I do before I export'.

What must I do with the passports?

You must report the movement of each animal off your holding to BCMS within three days as normal. If the movement is for export (as opposed to an assembly centre), you must send the movement cards with form Bovine-CON to BCMS as soon as the animals have been loaded for export. You must also send a copy of form Bovine-CON to your local AHDO. The final ITAHC will not be validated unless you copy this form to the local AHDO. You must fill in and sign the passport and send it with the animal in the normal way. The passport will travel with the animal to the importing EU Member State.

Does a vet need to come to the farm to certify?
You will need to contact your LVI to arrange certification. However, if animals are intended for export via an assembly centre, the LVI does not need to inspect them on the farm. The inspection will be done at the assembly centre, but the support ITAHC from the farm is still required. Note- If any animal that arrives at the assembly centre does not meet the rules, the other animals in the assembly may no longer be eligible for export.

What happens if I do not meet all the rules?

Your animals will not be eligible for export. If there is evidence of deliberate fraud, this could lead to prosecution.

I'm taking cattle to a show abroad. Can I bring them back?
Yes. If the animals are accompanied by a final ITAHC for intra-Community trade. If the show is at an approved assembly centre, the animals could be re-certified back to the UK, with a maximum period of six days allowed at the assembly centre. If the show is not at an assembly centre, the 30-day residency will apply. You are strongly advised to contact the veterinary authorities of the destination country (if necessary through the show organisers) to confirm whether the necessary arrangements can be put in place.

Exports to non-EU Member States

What are the conditions for trade with non-EU Member States?
Exports to non-EU Member States can only take place once certification with those countries has been agreed. The conditions for export may be different to those for trade to EU Member States. You can find the latest list of certificates and the requirements on Defra's website at http://www.defra.gov.uk/animalh/int-trde/default.htm.

What must I do with the passport?
The passport must go with the animal until it leaves the EU. It is then the responsibility of the Member State of departure from the EU to return the passports to BCMS.

How do I find out more information about exports to non-EU Member States?
Please contact your local AHDO.

Further information
The information in this note is correct as at April 2006. It will be updated as required. You can get further information from your local AHDO, or by contacting International Animal Health Division at iah-exports@defra.gsi.gov.uk. A Customer Information Note is being been produced and will be available from the Defra website at: http://www.defra.gov.uk/animalh/int-trde/misc/cins/cin_index.htm.



EXPORTER GUIDE ON EXPORTS OF CATTLE

Useful information for GB exporters on requirements for cattle exports

Welsh Assembly Government
Department for Environment Planning and the Countryside

Scottish Executive Environment and Rural Affairs Department

This note outlines the main rules applying to the export of cattle from GB.

Separate arrangements apply to the export of animals from Northern Ireland and a separate information leaflet is available on request from Dept of Agriculture & Rural Development for Northern Ireland (DARDNI).

From 3 May 2006, you can start to export cattle born on or after 1 August 1996 as long as you meet certain rules.

The export rules will depend on whether you export to a European Union (EU) Member State or to a country outside the EU.

The rules relating to the export of beef and products containing bovine material are covered in a separate leaflet http://www.defra.gov.uk/animalh/bse/pdf/guidancebeef2.pdf

Exports to EU Member States

What must I do to export?

The most important documents you need are a final Intra-trade animal health certificate (ITAHC), a route plan and a valid cheque-book style passport for the cattle you wish to export. You must also make sure that you meet the welfare rules.

Is there an age limit?
Yes. You can only export animals born on or after 1 August 1996. Young animals must have full passports and have healed navels (see page 4).

Does the animal need a passport and tags?
Yes. You can only export cattle with a valid cheque-book style passport. A valid passport contains correct registration details and each keeper has completed and signed it in the appropriate sections. You cannot export cattle with temporary calf passports or notices of registration.

All cattle you export must have a tag in each ear. One must be a primary, distance-readable tag.

Can I export a single consignment direct from a farm and a multiple pick up of consignments from several farms?
Yes. In both cases the cattle must meet the residency and other certification requirements. In the case of multiple pick ups the journey time begins when the first animal is loaded and each consignment loaded must have its own final ITAHC and route plan.

Can I export from premises other than the farm of origin?
If you intend to bring animals from a number of farms onto your premises prior to export, you will need to be approved as an assembly centre. There are strict rules governing the approval of assembly centres and the way in which they are supervised and operated.

How do I get approval as an assembly centre?
Contact your local Animal Health Divisional Office (AHDO) to find out more about the rules and to arrange an inspection visit.

Can I export a single load of calves derived from more than one assembly centre?
No, but this is under review.

Can I export from a market?
No. Currently you can only export directly from a farm(s) or from an approved assembly centre. Market premises can be approved as assembly centres but auctions at such premises are not permitted at the moment (this is under review).

Calves may not pass through markets until seven days old and the navel has healed.

What else must I do before I export?
Cattle must meet the following conditions:

- The animal was not born within two years of the date of clinical onset of BSE in its dam;
- The animal is not a BSE case nor a cohort of a BSE case;
- The animal comes either from the holding where it was born or, if different from the holding of birth, a holding that it has been on for at least 30 days;
- If the animal comes from a holding in Great Britain and is six weeks of age or older, it has been tested negative for TB within the last 30 days;
- If the animal comes from a holding in Northern Ireland, it has been tested negative for TB if six weeks of age or older and for brucellosis if it is an uncastrated male or female 12 months of age or older, it has been tested within the last 30 days;
- The animal has not, and was not in the previous 180 days, been present on a holding upon which there is currently a TB reactor or inconclusive reactor;
- The animal or holding does not have any other disease or movement restrictions on it.
- If intended for Member States which require additional guarantees for infectious bovine rhinotracheitis (IBR) – i.e. Denmark, Sweden, Finland, Austria the Bolzano Province of Italy and Germany – they must be isolated for at least 30 days and tested for the disease prior departure from holding.

How and when do I apply for a:

1) Support ITAHC (*needed for movement from a holding of origin to an assembly centre*)?

2) Final ITAHC (*needed for export direct from a holding of origin or from an assembly centre to the destination in another Member State*)?

In either case, apply to your local AHDO at least 10 working days before you export for the appropriate certificate using form TRACES EXA. You should also submit your route plan and a list of eartag numbers at the same time. The TRACES EXA can be obtained from your local AHDO, or you can find a copy on Defra's website at:

http://www.defra.gov.uk/animalh/int-trde/default.htm

If the animals are not being exported from their holding of birth, **then you must also apply (using form Bovine-ROC) to your local AHDO for tuberculosis related checks on holdings of previous residence.**

What about welfare requirements?
The welfare requirements must be strictly observed and are vigorously enforced. All transport of livestock has to meet EU standards.
These rules were introduced here in the Welfare of Animals (Transport) Order 1997 - after the beef ban was introduced in 1996 - and require that:

- All transporters/carriers must be authorised, including shipping/air freight operators based here and in another EU state or a third country.
- Transporters must be competent.
- Animals must not be transported in a way that causes unnecessary suffering.
- Animals must be fit to transport and must be inspected by an Local Veterinary Inspectors (LVI) for this before export journeys may commence.
- Transporters must submit route plans before all export journeys. These plans are checked to make sure the rules on journey times are met before journeys may start.
- Calves may not be transported until the navel has healed, that is the umbilicus has shrivelled, fallen off and the skin healed over.