

# EUROPEAN COMMISSION HEALTH AND CONSUMERS DIRECTORATE-GENERAL

Directorate F - Food and Veterinary Office

DG(SANCO) 2014-7264 - MR FINAL

# FINAL REPORT OF AN AUDIT

**CARRIED OUT IN** 

**CROATIA** 

FROM 20 TO 31 JANUARY 2014

IN ORDER TO EVALUATE IMPORT CONTROLS AT IMPORT POINTS OTHER THAN BIPS

## Executive Summary

This report describes the outcome of a Food and Veterinary Office (FVO) specific audit in Croatia, which took place from 20 to 31 January 2014. The audit covered controls on movements of non-commercial pet animals and products of animal origin for personal consumption arriving from third countries.

Customs and border police are the authorities to which the implementation of those controls have been assigned. Border police are only responsible for some small road border crossing points where Customs are not deployed. Cooperation at central and local levels is supported by an "Integrated Border Management" system, agreements and planned joint controls on-the-spot.

Generally, the training, legal and administrative provisions are sufficient to ensure the correct implementation of the controls, but the audit team noted shortcomings in the official controls (e.g. pet animals were not always refused entry when necessary and travellers were allowed to return to the third country with the products of animal origin found in their luggage.

The verification of compliance and effectiveness is at an early stage of development, and it is compromised by a a lack of documentation of certain official controls.

The report makes a number of recommendations to the Croatian competent authorities, aimed at rectifying the shortcomings identified and enhancing the implementing and control measures in place.

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## ABBREVIATIONS AND DEFINITIONS USED IN THIS REPORT

Abbreviation	Explanation	
BIP	Border inspection post as defined in Directives 91/496/EEC and 97/78/EC	
CA	Central or local veterinary authority	
Customs	National Customs Authority	
EC	European Community	
EU	European Union	
FVO	Food and Veterinary Office	
VFSD	Veterinary and Food Directorate of Ministry of Agriculture ( <i>Uprava za veterinarstvo i sigurnost hrane</i> )	

## 1 Introduction

This audit to Croatia took place from 20 to 31 January 2014. The audit team comprised two auditors from the Food and Veterinary Office (FVO). The audit was carried out as part of the FVO's planned audit programme. During the audit, the audit team was accompanied by representatives from the central competent authority, the Veterinary and Food Directorate of Ministry of Agriculture (VFSD).

An opening meeting was held on 20 January 2014 with the representatives from the VSFD and Customs. At this meeting, the objectives of and itinerary for the audit were confirmed. Additional information required for the satisfactory completion of the audit was requested from the central competent authority.

#### 2 OBJECTIVES

The objective of the audit was to evaluate the effectiveness of the control system in place to prevent the introduction of animal diseases into the EU by means of non-commercial movements of pets and of products of animal origin in travellers' luggage.

The audit **scope** covered the control systems at central and local level, including various categories of entry points and the general elements of the systems put in place to prevent and detect illegal introductions of pet animals and personal consignments containing products of animal origin (as part of traveller's luggage, sent to private persons or ordered remotely and delivered to the consumer).

The table below lists the authorities met and sites visited in pursuit of these objectives:

Competent A	Authorities	Comments	
Authority	Central/Local	Opening and closing meetings and during on-the-spot visits	
Customs	Central/Local	Opening and closing meetings and during on-the-spot visits	
Entry mainta		8 road entry points	
Entry points	1 airport entry point		

In terms of the **criteria** applied, the assessment was undertaken against the requirements set out in Regulation (EC) No 998/2003 of the European Parliament and of the Council, Commission Regulation (EC) No 206/2009, Regulation (EC) No 1069/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council, Council Directive 97/78/EC and the relevant implementing Regulations and Decisions and Regulation (EC) No 882/2004 of the European Parliament and of the Council.

A full list of the legal instruments referred to in this report is provided in the Annex and refers, where applicable, to the last amended version.

#### 3 Legal Basis

The audit was carried out under the general provisions of European Union legislation, and in particular Article 45 of Regulation (EC) No 882/2004.

### 4 BACKGROUND

This is the first audit by the Commission services covering this scope since Croatia's accession on the 1<sup>st</sup> July 2013.

Croatia has 1011 kilometres of border with the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina (hereinafter: Bosnia and Herzegovina), 317 kilometres of border with the Republic of Serbia (Serbia) and 22 kilometres of border with the Republic of Montenegro (Montenegro).

There are 98 border crossing points (listed in the governmental act 1630). There are main entry points located in roads (20), railway (1), airport (8), rivers (2) and port on the Adriatic sea (five) and the rest are minor border crossing points, some of them operating seasonaly. A significant part of the land border line is in the mountains or covered by forest. Croatia is not under the Shengen border control regime. There are large amounts of travellers, who travel mostly in private cars, during holiday periods.

## 5 FINDINGS AND CONCLUSIONS

### 5.1 Controls on non-commercial movement of pet animals from third countries

5.1.1 Designation, coordination and cooperation between the competent authorities

## **Legal Requirements**

Article 12 of Regulation (EC) No 998/2003 and Article 2 of Commission Decision 2007/25/EC require designation of competent authorities for checks on non-commercial movement of pet animals and pet birds respectively. Articles 4.3 and 4.5 of Regulation (EC) No 882/2004 provide for efficient and effective coordination between competent authorities involved in official controls and efficient and effective coordination and cooperation between the different units involved.

- 1. The cooperation between authorities is established by an agreement for integrated border management, signed by Ministries of internal affairs, finance, agriculture, health and the VFSD. Meetings at central level take place every three month. There are also scheduled meetings at the level of regions. In these meetings the problems are discussed between services involved in border controls, sharing information and analysing data, comparing results between regions and taking decisions about improvement.
- 2. Article 69 of the Veterinary Act (82/2013) confers the responsibility for the implementation of controls on incoming non-commercial pet animals to Customs and, at those border crossings, where Customs officials are not present, to border police. It specifies that those controls shall be performed by Customs officials in accordance with the legislation regulating the scope of the activities.
- 3. Customs officials are empowered to carry out controls on non-commercial pets by the Act on Customs administration, as amended.

4. Official veterinarians from the BIPs provide support to Customs when additional expertise is required. Where there is no BIP, the official veterinarians from the local veterinary units are available to Customs if needed. This cooperation is not specifically formalised.

## **Conclusion**

5. The competencies and responsibilities of each authority involved in the control system on non-commercial movement of pet animals and pet birds are established but not formalised in all cases.

# 5.1.2 Personnel involved in the control system

# **Legal Requirements**

Article 4 of Regulation (EC) No 882/2004 requires the competent authority to ensure that they have access to suitably qualified and experienced staff and that staff performing controls are free of any conflict of interest. Article 6 requires the competent authorities to ensure that staff receive appropriate training enabling them to undertake their duties competently and keep the staff updated in their area of competence.

Article 11 of Regulation (EC) No 998/2003 requires Member States to ensure that personnel at entry points are fully informed of the health requirements that apply to the non-commercial movement of pets into the EU and are able to implement them.

- 6. Customs officials are present at the main entry points at all times.
- 7. There is a manual (Instruction No 74/13) available on the Customs' intranet with information relevant to the controls. The manual indicates that the introduction of live animals including pets is legally possible only at entry points where veterinary inspectors are present, although the published list of entry points designated for pet animals includes also entry points without a BIP.
- 8. Customs from central and local levels receive training from different sources:
  - In 2012 there was training for the controls at the Neum corridor.
  - In 2013, a TAIEX workshop covered the non-commercial movements of pets, Customs officials participated at one BTSF and 17 Customs officials from central level attended training organised by VFSD. Several training courses were organised by VFSD prior to accession. Documentation relating to these training courses was available to the audit team.

#### Conclusion

9. There are sufficient qualified staff contributing to the correct implementation of the controls at Croatian entry points. Training is in place which allows staff to keep updated in their area of competence.

# 5.1.3 Legislative and administrative framework

# **Legal Requirements**

Article 12 of Regulation (EC) No 998/2003 requires the Member States to take the measures necessary to ensure that pet animals brought into the EU territory from certain third countries are subject to documentary and identity checks. Article 13 of the same Regulation requires that Member States draw up a list of entry points where such controls are carried out. Article 2 of Commission Decision 2007/25/EC lays down similar provisions for pet birds.

Article 11 of Regulation (EC) No 998/2003 requires that Member States shall provide the public with clear and easily accessible information concerning the conditions under which pet animals may enter or re-enter the territory of the EU.

Article 4 of Regulation (EC) No 882/2004 requires the competent authority to ensure that they have legal powers to carry out official controls and to take measures.

- 10. VFSD is responsible for the implementation of EU requirements on movement of non-commercial pets from third countries into the EU. Croatia established the list of entry points in the ordinance No. 91/2013, and communicated them to the European Commission services. Currently there are 36 entry points (20 roads, 8 airports, 5 sea ports, 2 river ports and a railway) designated for introduction of non-commercial pet animals. In addition there are 5 entry points for pet birds.
- 11. National rules have adopted the Regulation (EC) No 998/2003 and describe the rules of non-commercial movements of the pet animals coming from third countries. They require that pet animals brought into the EU territory from third countries are subject to documentary and identity checks.
- 12. Clear and accessible information concerning the conditions under which pet animals may enter or re-enter the EU territory are available on the both Customs and Ministry of agriculture web pages. At the airport entry point, sufficient information to the travellers was displayed and was easy to understand.
- 13. At road entry points the information provided to the public varied from very good to absent.
- 14. Procedures for detected non-compliant animals imply the return of the animal to origin or placing in quarantine. The Customs official should consult with official border veterinarians in those cases. The owner of the animal must bear all the costs incurred by the

implementation of these measures. If the owner cannot pay the costs the pet animal may be put down.

- 15. Entry points without a BIP do not have information on the list of quarantine centres. Instruction on controls on pet birds was not available at the entry points visited. There were no quarantine centres for the pet birds approved at the time of the audit, nor is there any agreement with any of the Member States for using their quarantine facilities.
- 16. Not declaring an animal falls under the Customs general legislative provision and Customs enforcement provisions are applicable. The Veterinary act also includes fines for not declaring an animal to the controls at the border entry points (ranging from 1,000.00 to 2,000.00 HRK approximately 135 270 EUR).

#### **Conclusions**

17. Measures required by EU legislation have been adopted and there is a system in place which allows the competent authorities to perform the required checks on non-commercial movement of pet animals.

## 5.1.4 Implementation of the controls and verification

# **Legal Requirements**

Article 12 of Regulation (EC) No 998/2003, requires Member States to take the measures necessary to ensure that non-commercial pet animals brought into EU territory from a third country are subject to documentary and identity checks by the competent authorities. Where checks reveal that the animal does not meet the requirements laid down in the Regulation, Article 14 requires that the animal is returned to its country of origin, is isolated under official control until it meets the requirements or is euthanised. This Article also foresees that animals which are refused authorisation to enter EU territory are housed under official control pending return to their country of origin or any other administrative decision.

Article 3 of Regulation (EC) No 882/2004 requires Member States to ensure that controls are carried out regularly and on a risk basis. Article 8 requires the competent authority to carry out official controls in accordance with documented procedures and to have procedures in place to verify the effectiveness of the controls performed. Article 4 of Regulation (EC) No 882/2004 requires the competent authorities to carry out internal audits or be subjected to external audits.

- 18. In the Croatian Customs legislation there is an obligation for travellers to declare the goods which are subject to any restriction or prohibition. From a Customs point of view non-commercial pet animals are also such goods.
- 19. When an animal is presented for control or is detected by Customs, they check the pet passport or the veterinary certificate, vaccination records, the laboratory results of blood titration tests and the microchip identification. Microchip readers were available at entry points visited.

- 20. Controls on compliance of the travellers accompanying pet animals with the declaration obligation are planned on the basis of the Customs' risk-assessment. However, the situation where controls on pets are included in the broader Customs' prioritisation, and where the veterinary services do not have input, and do not oversee the planning of the controls and the controls themselves, means that the allocation of resources to those controls is related to animal and/or public health risks. This is not in line with the requirements of Article 12 of Regulation (EC) No 998/2003 which foresees at least documentary and identity checks of all pet animals brought into the EU territory from a third country other than those listed in section 2 of part B of Annex II (e.g. at one entry point visited, 4% of the cars were physically checked during holidays high season).
- 21. Where non-compliant non-commercial pet animals were discovered at the road entry points, the enforcement decision was always to refuse the entry into the EU.
- 22. In one (road) entry point, in the last two month of 2013, Customs detected 55 consignments with more than 100 non-compliant dogs, mainly puppies. Most of the non-compliances related to the absence of a serological test when the animals' age so required.
- 23. Customs keep records of non-compliances, including photocopies of the pet passports, owners identity card/passport and the Customs document of rejection. No records are kept in a case of favourable control.
- 24. There are no audits nor supervision of the controls carried out by Customs on non-commercial movements of pet animals. In the future, Customs, border police and veterinary services foresee joint controls, where the Customs will supervise their officials together with veterinary services, border police and the road/port/airport authorities.

## **Conclusions**

25. Even though Regulation (EC) No 998/2003 requires control of all pet animals and there is an obligation to travellers to declare non-commercial pet animals for control, the risk based controls, especially during the holiday high season, cannot ensure 100% control of movement of non-commercial pet animals.

No verification procedures are in place for checking the compliance of the official controls on non-commercial pet animals entering the EU territory from third countries. Furthermore, as records are limited only to non-compliances identified, it is impossible to verify the effectiveness of these controls.

# 5.2 Controls on personal consignments of products of animal origin

5.2.1 Designation, coordination and cooperation between the competent authorities

# **Legal Requirements**

Article 4 of Regulation (EC) No 882/2004 requires Member States to designate the competent authorities responsible for the purposes and official controls, and to have efficient and effective coordination between competent authorities and the different units involved.

# **Findings**

- 26. Customs are responsible for carrying out the controls foreseen under Regulation (EC) No 206/2009 on travellers' luggage, postal parcels and consignments sent by private carriers. Other authorities which are also involved in controls are the Croatian post and the border police. Border police is the only competent authority at smaller/local border crossing points.
- 27. The veterinary services are responsible for supplying the entry points with leaflets and posters, while Customs ensure they are properly displayed at border crossing points.
- 28. There is good cooperation between border police and Customs. When the border police finds prohibited products of animal origin from third countries, they ask the Customs to take further action
- 29. At the central postal office, the post staff and Customs cooperate closely in order to detect prohibited or excessive amounts of restricted products of animal origin in the post.
- 30. In entry points without a BIP, no fridges or freezers for storing seized goods were available.

## Conclusion

31. The authorities in charge for the official control of and for raising the awareness on the EU requirements on introduced products of animal origin for personal consumption are designated without any overlaps. Good cooperation between involved authorities contributes to detection of attempts of illegal introduction of prohibited or excessive amounts of restricted products of animal origin for personal consumption into the EU from third countries.

# 5.2.2 Personnel involved in the control system

# **Legal Requirements**

Article 4 of Regulation (EC) No 882/2004 requires the competent authority to ensure that they have access to suitably qualified and experienced staff and that staff performing controls are free of any conflict of interest. Article 6 of the same Regulation requires the competent authorities to ensure that staff receive appropriate training enabling them to undertake their duties competently and to keep updated in their area of competence.

# **Findings**

32. Customs organise training for staff involved in the controls of travellers' luggage. Customs has also an e-learning system available on their intranet. At border crossing points with a BIP, the veterinary staff also organise training for the local Customs officers. When new legislation is issued, the VFSD informs Customs and provides training locally. Training at central and regional levels was documented.

- 33. Custom officials met during the audit were aware of the veterinary restrictions on products of animal origin for personal consumption and of the measure to be applied in a case of non-compliance.
- 34. In all entry points visited, the staff carrying out controls had access to instructions on allowances relating to different types of products, maximum quantities and permitted countries of origin.

### Conclusion

- 35. Customs ensure that staff performing controls receive training which enables them to carry out their duties competently and in a consistent manner.
  - 5.2.3 Legislative and administrative framework

## **Legal Requirements**

Article 3 of Regulation (EC) No 206/2009 requires Member States to ensure that at all points of entry into the EU the veterinary conditions applicable to personal consignments introduced into the EU are brought to the attention of travellers arriving from third countries and to make the general public aware of the requirements concerning the introduction into the EU of products of animal origin which are sent as small consignments to private persons or are ordered remotely by the consumers.

Article 6 of the same Regulation requires the competent authority to identify personal consignments which are in breach of the rules laid down in this Regulation and to seize and destroy such consignments in accordance with national legislation. Member States shall ensure that such national legislation identify the natural or legal person liable for the costs of destruction for all such personal consignments that are seized.

Article 4 of Regulation (EC) No 882/2004 requires the competent authority to ensure that they have legal powers to carry out official controls and to take measures.

- 36. Internet information is available on the requirements concerning the introduction of products of animal origin which are sent as small consignments to private persons or are ordered remotely by the consumers. Guidance on the implementation of Regulation (EC) No 206/2009 is available for control staff.
- 37. Generally, multi-lingual posters were displayed at entry points visited in accordance with Annex III of Regulation (EC) No 206/2009. However, at some entry points the leaflets were displayed in places that did not allow the travellers to be informed in time or were not available to all road lanes. Some leaflets did not have protection against adverse weather and were destroyed by rain and wind.

38. There is a national administrative procedure for the case where there is a violation of the prohibition or restriction of products of animal origin for personal consumption introduced into EU from third countries. If products are disposed of voluntarily in the amnesty bins, no penalty is applied. However, the amnesty bins were not always present, which removed the option for abandoning the prohibited products or excessive amount of the restricted products of animal origin brought by travellers coming from third countries.

### Conclusion

- 39. The directly applicable EU legislation and the adopted administrative measures in place provide for correct performance of official controls and enforcement of EU requirements but were not always implemented correctly.
  - 5.2.4 Organisation and implementation of the controls, verification and audits

## **Legal Requirements**

Article 5 of Regulation (EC) No 206/2009 requires the competent authority and those performing the controls to organise effective controls at points of entry into the EU. Article 6 of the same Regulation requires the competent authority to identify the personal consignments which are in breach of the rules laid down in this Regulation and to seize and destroy such consignments in accordance with national legislation. This Article also provides for the possibility to impose costs or penalties on the person responsible for any personal consignment.

Article 5 (3) of Regulation (EC) No 206/2009 indicates that controls may be organised using a risk-based approach, including, if judged necessary, the use of effective detection aids, such as scanning equipment and sniffer dogs, to screen large volumes of personal baggage for the presence of personal consignments of products of animal origin.

Article 7 of Regulation (EC) No 206/2009 requires Member States to submit a report with specific format to the Commission summarising the measures taken to advertise and enforce the rules within this Regulation.

Article 8 of Regulation (EC) No 882/2004 requires the competent authority to carry out official controls in accordance with documented procedures and to have procedures in place to verify the effectiveness of the controls performed. Article 4 of same Regulation requires the competent authorities to carry out internal audits or have external audits.

- 40. A risk-based approach for checks on traveller luggage is implemented by Customs. travellers are also targeted according to the experience of Customs officers, internal intelligence and information about current diseases situation in third countries.
- 41. Scanning equipment was available at the airport entry point visited but not at the road entry points. Sniffer dogs for detection of food were not available.

- 42. At some entry points visited, travellers were allowed to take prohibited products of animal origin back to their place of origin. No records were kept on these decisions. This possibility, together with the low percentage of travellers checked and a lack of records increase the probability of attempts to re-enter into the Union with prohibited products.
- 43. In some cases the Customs official were allowing travellers to enter with prohibited products of animal origin into the EU territory. They explained to the audit team that
  - sandwiches and some other prohibited products of animal origin are part of the travellers luggage needed for long distance travel (e.g. truck drivers).
- 44. The seizures made by Customs are properly documented, stored and destroyed in most cases. The records were forwarded to the central services. Central services have in place a system to inform the Commission annually of the amount of the types of products seized and destroyed. Routine controls without detections are not recorded.
- 45. The number of seizures and amounts vary significantly between the entry points visited. At some frequent entry points visited, the number of seizures and the amount of seized products were very low. At one road entry point dealing with about 1,5 million travellers per year only three seizures were recorded. At another entry point a seizure made by border police was recorded but no documentation of the destruction was available, which is not in line with requirements of Point 2 of Chapter III of the Annex VIII to Regulation (EU) No 142/2011.
- 46. At two entry points with significant amounts of seizures the figures were in decrease and Customs explained that it was by effective controls and a better awareness of the travellers. The audit team carried out an exercise together with the Customs officials at three road entry points in order to verify the level of awareness of the travellers. Customs officials asked several travellers if they were aware of the restrictions in regard to the introduction of food of animal origin into the EU territory. A significant number of answers were incorrect and many travellers were not aware of the new rules after accession of Croatia into EU.
- 47. The postal office entry point visited handles 3,000 to 4,000 consignments per day. Parcels over a certain value are scanned and opened by both Customs and postal staff. When prohibited products of animal origin are found, they are seized and destroyed, and the owner/client is informed. If the offence is repeated the fine under Customs legislation applies.
- 48. For some products found at the postal office (e.g. food supplements) where the decision is difficult due to the very specific description of the goods, the Customs officials consult the veterinary services.
- 49. Customs officials have the legal powers to seize the products found which are in breach of the requirements of Regulation (EC) No 206/2009. The VFSD is responsible for the cost of the destruction of the seized products.

#### **Conclusion**

50. The effectiveness of the official controls carried out to prevent the introduction of products of animal origin in travellers' luggage is undermined by the limited awareness of the public, the limited frequency that travellers are checked and the poor enforcement when prohibited products or excessive amount of restricted products of animal origin for personal consumption are detected. The lack of documentation of official controls, which do not result in seizure, prevents the assessment of the compliance and effectiveness of official controls of products of animal origin for personal consumption introduced from third countries into the EU.

#### 6 OVERALL CONCLUSIONS

Customs and border police are the authorities to which the implementation of those controls have been assigned. Border police are only responsible for some small road border crossing points where Customs are not deployed. Cooperation at central and local levels is supported by an "Integrated Border Management" system, agreements and planned joint controls on-the-spot.

Generally, the training, legal and administrative provisions are sufficient to ensure the correct implementation of the controls, but the audit team noted shortcomings in the official controls (e.g. pet animals were not always refused entry when necessary and travellers were allowed to return to the third country with the products of animal origin found in their luggage.

The verification of compliance and effectiveness is at an early stage of development, and it is compromised by a a lack of documentation of certain official controls.

### 7 CLOSING MEETING

A closing meeting was held on 31 January 2014 with representatives of the central competent authority. At this meeting, the audit team presented the main findings and preliminary conclusions of the audit. The authorities did not express disagreement and stated that they would take what ever actions were necessary.

#### 8 RECOMMENDATIONS

The competent authorities are invited to provide details of the actions taken and planned, including deadlines for their completion ('action plan'), aimed at addressing the recommendations set out below, within twenty five working days of receipt of this specific audit report.

N°.	Recommendation
1.	To ensure that the verification procedures of the official controls in relation to the checks on non-commercial pet animals and food of animal origin introduced into the EU from third countries are put in place in accordance with Articles 4 and 8 of Regulation (EC) No 882/2004.
2.	To ensure that records necessary for verification of effectiveness of official controls on non-commercial pet animals and food of animal origin brought into the EU from third countries are kept in a way allowing implementation of requirements of Article 8.3.a of Regulation (EC) No 882/2004.

The competent authority's response to the recommendations can be found at:

http://ec.europa.eu/food/fvo/rep\_details\_en.cfm?rep\_inspection\_ref=2014-7264

Annex 1 - Legal References

Legal Reference	Official Journal	Title
Reg. 998/2003	OJ L 146, 13.6.2003, p. 1-9	Regulation (EC) No 998/2003 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 26 May 2003 on the animal health requirements applicable to the non-commercial movement of pet animals and amending Council Directive 92/65/EEC
Reg. 206/2009	OJ L 77, 24.3.2009, p. 1-19	Commission Regulation (EC) No 206/2009 of 5 March 2009 on the introduction into the Community of personal consignments of products of animal origin and amending Regulation (EC) No 136/2004
Reg. 882/2004	p. 1, Corrected and	Regulation (EC) No 882/2004 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 29 April 2004 on official controls performed to ensure the verification of compliance with feed and food law, animal health and animal welfare rules
Reg. 1069/2009	OJ L 300, 14.11.2009, p. 1-33	Regulation (EC) No 1069/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 21 October 2009 laying down health rules as regards animal byproducts and derived products not intended for human consumption and repealing Regulation (EC) No 1774/2002 (Animal by-products Regulation)
Reg. 142/2011	OJ L 54, 26.2.2011, p. 1-254	Commission Regulation (EU) No 142/2011 of 25 February 2011 implementing 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 implementing Council Directive 97/78/EC as regards certain samples and items exempt from veterinary checks at the border under that Directive
Dir. 97/78/EC	OJ L 24, 30.1.1998, p. 9-30	Council Directive 97/78/EC of 18 December 1997 laying down the principles governing the organisation of veterinary checks on products entering the Community from third countries

Legal Reference	Official Journal	Title
Dec. 2007/25/EC	OJ L 8, 13.1.2007, p. 29-34	2007/25/EC: Commission Decision of 22 December 2006 as regards certain protection measures in relation to highly pathogenic avian influenza and movements of pet birds accompanying their owners into the Community