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Health and food audits and analysis

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FINAL REPORT OF AN AUDIT
CARRIED OUT IN
DENMARK
FROM 16 SEPTEMBER 2019 TO 24 SEPTEMBER 2019
IN ORDER TO
EVALUATE THE SYSTEM OF OFFICIAL CONTROLS ON IMPORTS OF ANIMALS
AND GOODS

In response to information provided by the competent authority, any factual error noted in the draft report has been corrected; any clarification appears in the form of a footnote.

Executive Summary

The report describes the overall outcome of an audit carried out in Denmark from 16 to 24 September 2019 as part of the European Commission's Directorate-General for Health and Food Safety's planned work programme.

The objective of the audit was to evaluate the implementation of official controls on the importation of commercial consignments of live animals and on products of animal and non-animal origin (goods), and to determine whether the system in place fulfils the requirements laid down in relevant European Union (EU) legislation and is capable of ensuring that only compliant consignments can be introduced into the territory of the EU. In addition, the audit followed up an outstanding recommendation from the previous audit (2016-8870) and evaluated the compliance of facilities and equipment of the eight border inspection posts (BIPs), including the new facilities of the inspection centre at BIP Skagen, and two designated points of entry (DPE) visited.

There is a comprehensive framework for official controls on imports in place, implemented by well-trained officials and supported by detailed guidance documents and information technology systems. The communication and cooperation between the Danish Veterinary and Food Administration of the Ministry of Environment and Food (DVFA) and Customs and within the various levels of the DVFA itself is largely effective and supports the implementation of import controls.

In addition, there are monitoring plans and sampling plans in place which aim to support officials in identifying suitable consignments for testing. This framework contributes to ensuring that the controls are carried out in a consistent manner.

The implementation of the import controls on animals, products of animal origin and of goods subject to special import conditions, was generally in line with EU legislation. While a number of minor shortcomings identified by the audit team concerning the implementation of procedures have already triggered corrective action from the competent authorities, the procedure for handling of consignments destined for ship supply does not enable full traceability and still needs to be addressed.

Some of the facilities of the border inspection posts visited listed in Annex I to Commission Decision 2009/821/EC were not compliant with current requirements for their approval. The DVFA provided evidence at the closing meeting that corrective action had been initiated to address these points.

The implementation of corrective action in response to a recommendation from the previous audit (2016-8870) on channelling of consignments was satisfactory.

The report makes one recommendation to the Danish competent authorities, aimed at rectifying the identified shortcomings and enhancing the implementation of the control measures in place.

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ABBREVIATIONS AND DEFINITIONS USED IN THIS REPORT

Abbreviation	Explanation
Approval categories of BIPs	<p>Categories of animals and products of animal origin for the receipt of which BIPs in Denmark are approved, and listed in Commission Decision 2009/821/EC:</p> <p>HC: all products for human consumption NHC: other products NT: no temperature requirements T: frozen/chilled products T(FR): frozen products</p> <p>(1): Checking in line with the requirements of Commission Decision 93/352/EEC taken in execution of Article 19(3) of Council Directive 97/78/EC (2): packed products only (3): fishery products only (4): animal proteins only (6): only liquid fats, oils, and fish oils (11): only feedstuffs in bulk</p> <p>E: registered <i>equidae</i> as defined in Council Directive 90/426/EEC O: other animals (including zoo animals) U: ungulates: cattle, pigs, sheep, goats, wild and domestic solipeds</p>
BIP	Border Inspection Post
CED	Common Entry Document
CN-code	The goods nomenclature code as laid down by Annex 1 to Council Regulation (EC) No 2658/87 (i.e. the Combined Nomenclature)
CVED	Common Veterinary Entry Document
Customs	Danish Customs Agency <i>Toldstyrelsen, Skatteministeriet</i>
DVFA	Danish Veterinary and Food Administration of the Ministry of Environment and Food <i>Fødevarestyrelsen, Miljø- og Fødevareministeriet</i>
DPE	Designated point of entry
DPI	Designated point of import
EU	European Union
TRACES	Trade Control and Expert System

1 INTRODUCTION

This audit took place in Denmark from 16 to 24 September 2019 as part of the Directorate-General for Health and Food Safety's work programme. The audit team comprised three auditors. The audit team was accompanied during the entire audit by at least two representatives of the central competent authority, the Danish Veterinary and Food Administration (DVFA) of the Ministry of Environment and Food. In addition, the availability of representatives of other authorities involved in the implementation of the controls under the scope of the audit was ensured during the part of the audit relevant to them.

An opening meeting was held on 16 September 2019 between the audit team and the representatives from the DVFA and the Danish Customs Agency (hereafter: Customs) during which the objectives, itinerary and the reporting procedures were confirmed.

2 OBJECTIVES AND SCOPE

The objective of the audit was to evaluate the implementation of official controls on the importation of commercial consignments of animals and products of animal and non-animal origin (goods), and to determine whether the system in place fulfils the requirements laid down in relevant European Union (EU) legislation and is capable of ensuring that only compliant consignments can be introduced into the territory of the EU.

Particular attention was paid to whether:

- official controls are implemented in compliance with the applicable legislation and planned arrangements;
- for products of non-animal origin, that controls are implemented at the designated points of entry (DPE) and designated points of import (DPI), as laid down in Commission Regulation (EC) No 669/2009, Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) No 884/2014 and other relevant legislation;
- the system fulfils the objectives laid down in the relevant EU legislation to prevent the spread of contagious or infectious diseases, and;
- the implementation of official controls is effective and suitable in ensuring that only compliant consignments can be introduced into the territory of the EU.

In addition to the main objective, the audit followed up on the relevant recommendation made in the previous audit report (DGSANTE)/2016-8870 and evaluated the compliance of facilities, equipment and the hygiene conditions of the eight border inspection posts (BIPs) visited against the requirements of Council Directive 91/496/EEC, Council Directive 97/78/EC and Commission Decision 2001/812/EC.

The itinerary of the audit included the following visits and meetings:

VISITS		No	Comments
Competent authorities	Central	2	Opening and closing meeting
	Regional/Local	√	BIPs, DPEs/DPIs, Customs
BIP Skagen (port)		√	HC-(FR)(1)(2)(3), NHC(6)
BIP Hirtshals (port)		√	HC-T(FR)(1)(2)
BIP Hanstholm (port)		√	HC-T(FR)(1)(3)
BIP Aarhus (port)		√	HC(1)(2), NHC(2)
BIP Billund (airport)		√	U, E, O
BIP Esbjerg (port)		√	HC-NT(6), HNC-NT(4)(6)(11)
BIP Fredericia (port)		√	HC(1)(2), NHC(2), NHC-NT(11)
BIP Copenhagen (airport)*		√	NHC(2), HC(2), U, E, O
DPEs and/or DPIs		2	DPE/DPI Aarhus DPE Copenhagen airport
Other		2	Customs (Aarhus port and Billund airport)

* Since the staff at BIP/DPE Copenhagen airport also handled cases arriving at Copenhagen port, the audit team examined a number of files of consignments arriving at this point of entry.

3 LEGAL BASIS

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

4 BACKGROUND

Properly functioning border controls are a key factor to ensure that animals and food and feed (especially of animal origin) entering the EU are safe and meet specific import requirements laid down in the Union legislation.

The general rules on official controls on feed and food, both of animal and non-animal origin are laid down in Regulation (EC) No 882/2004. Specific requirements for veterinary checks of feed and food of animal origin are set out in Directive 97/78/EC and, for animals, in

Directive 91/496/EEC. Moreover, Union legislation lays down special conditions for import controls of feed and food for which there may be an increased risk to human health, animal health or to the environment (e.g. Commission Regulation (EC) No 669/2009, Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) No 884/2014, etc.).

Commission Regulation (EC) No 206/2009 lays down measures with regard to imports of certain products for personal consumption. Pursuant to that Regulation, meat and meat products and milk and milk products cannot be introduced into the Union by travellers unless such products fully comply with the Union's commercial import rules. In practice, this means that meat, milk and their products, when carried by passengers, should be presented for the veterinary checks provided for by Directive 97/78/EC at the border, and their introduction will be prohibited. To discourage such movements of goods, Member States may impose penalties as necessary, including the costs of disposal of the products, on persons held liable for a breach of the rules on the introduction into the EU of products of animal origin.

The Commission carries out regular audits on the implementation of import controls in the EU Member States. The most recent audit on this subject was carried out in Denmark in June 2016 (ref. [DG\(SANTE\)/2016-8870](#)).

The Commission maintains country profiles for EU Member States. These provide an overview of how each country's official control systems are organised, based on information supplied by the respective competent authorities. The country profile for Denmark is available at the following link:

http://ec.europa.eu/food/audits-analysis/country_profiles/details.cfm?co_id=DK

There are 12 approved BIPs in Denmark, listed in Commission Decision 2009/821/EC.

The lists with the three approved DPEs and 30 DPIs in the EU according to Article 5 of Regulation (EC) No 669/2009 and Article 8 of Regulation (EU) No 884/2014 are available on the [European Commission website](#) and the [DVFA's website](#), respectively.

The following data have been provided by the DVFA:

Year/Commodity	2017	2018
	Number of consignments imported	Number of consignments imported
Animals	480	272
Goods of animal origin intended for human consumption	3505	2686
Goods of animal origin not intended for human consumption	803	815
Food of non-animal origin		
• Regulation (EC) No 669/2009	418	346
• Regulation (EC) No 884/2014	347	318

Feed of non-animal origin <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regulation (EC) No 669/2009 • Regulation (EC) No 884/2014 • Other - specify 	0 1	0 21
Goods of non-animal origin covered by other legislation – (Regulation (EU) No 2015/175, Regulations (EC) No 733/2008 and No 1635/2006)	118	118

5 FINDINGS AND CONCLUSIONS

Legal acts quoted in this report are provided in Annex I and refer, where applicable, to the last amended version. Relevant provisions of those legal acts that are audited against in the chapters of this report are specified in the appendix.

5.1 STRUCTURE OF THE SYSTEM FOR IMPORT CONTROLS

5.1.1 *Competent authorities involved*

1. The country profile for Denmark describes the organisation and responsibilities for import controls and the competent authorities designated in accordance with Article 4(1) of Regulation (EC) No 882/2004 (see section 4 above). The DVFA stated that changes in the organisation and responsibilities of the competent authorities are expected to take effect as of 1 October 2019, but these will not have a significant impact on the organisation and responsibilities for import controls⁽¹⁾.
2. The DVFA is responsible for import controls on animals, products of animal origin, food and feed of non-animal origin, controls of facilities approved for carrying out import controls, and housing of animals and storage of goods intended for import. The Danish Agricultural Agency performs phytosanitary checks on imported goods, where relevant. The BIPs and DPEs fall under the responsibility of the local Food/Veterinary Inspection Units of the DVFA, a part of whose staff are assigned to perform the import controls. Each BIP has a lead border veterinarian responsible for the performance of import controls and the BIP facilities. The staff assigned to the BIP/DPE are responsible for checking imported consignments, whereas the local DVFA staff are responsible for checks of the facilities and equipment. The DVFA has conferred responsibility on Customs to carry out checks on non-commercial pets (dogs, cats and ferrets), travellers' personal luggage and postal parcels. The DVFA is responsible for the supervision of controls on travellers' personal luggage and postal parcels and for issuing sanctions.
3. The DVFA staff taking samples of goods are accredited by the Danish Accreditation Body (DANAK) to do so. For sampling of liquid fish oil in bulk, the sampling is carried

⁽¹⁾ In its response to the draft report the competent authority noted that this change will be reflected in the new Country Profile for Denmark when the General Audit is conducted in 2020.

out by specialised private inspectors hired by the importers and who sample under the supervision of the BIP staff. These inspectors are accredited by the Danish Accreditation body to perform accredited inspection tasks such as weighing, measuring, sampling, inspection and tally. The BIP staff stated that they witness the sampling of the liquid fish oil and that they prepare the samples to be sent for laboratory analysis in line with the appropriate DVFA sampling plan and/or project.

4. Following recommendation No 1 of the audit report DG(SANTE)/2016-8870 regarding the evaluation of the official control system on special import conditions, the organisation of import controls on products of non-animal origin subject to special import conditions has been re-structured to enable the documentary checks on these products to take place at DPEs situated at the border (rather than inland as was previously the case). For this purpose the administrative offices of the BIPs are shared with the DPE staff. All BIPs are privately owned and a written agreement is in place between the BIP operator and the DVFA for each BIP.
5. The DVFA stated that it has access to an adequate laboratory network for testing in accordance with Article 4(2)(c) of Regulation (EC) No 882/2004. The DVFA confirmed that all laboratories testing official samples of consignments intended for import are accredited in line with Article 12 of the aforesaid Regulation with the exception of the Danish Technical University.

5.1.2 ***Communication and cooperation between competent authorities***

6. The DVFA and Customs operate under a cooperation agreement, last updated in May 2019, which sets out the framework conditions for constructive and effective cooperation. The agreement covers cooperation in the following areas: veterinary checks on imported animals and goods of animal origin, food and feed of non-animal origin, illegal fishing (illegal, unreported and unregulated (IUU) fishing), as well as organic produce, wine, and market surveillance. The cooperation agreement between the DVFA and Customs is renewed every two years. A joint steering committee meets before the renewal date to discuss the cooperation and revise/update/renew the agreement. A contact group, composed of heads of unit and administrators, meets 1-2 times a year to ensure ongoing coordination, share information and discuss cases of mutual interest. The audit team reviewed the minutes of these meetings. An additional annual meeting is planned to address identified risks in the veterinary/sanitary fields so that Customs may take account of them in their planning. BIP staff meet with their Customs colleagues regularly. The audit team saw the minutes of such meetings.
7. The DVFA has provided Customs with written instructions on how to carry out controls on non-commercial pet animals, products of animal origin and certain products of non-animal origin. These are published on Customs' intranet site.
8. The DVFA together with Customs have planned for 2020 a joint campaign on checks of travellers' personal luggage.

9. The DVFA has concluded an agreement with a private laboratory, accredited to the ISO 17025 standard, for analysing official samples of imported bivalve molluscs, echinoderms, tunicates and marine snails for various algae toxins. Official samples to be tested for radioactive substances are analysed at the Danish Technical University. All other official samples are analysed at the DVFA's two in-house laboratories.
10. Since BIP and DPE staff are drawn from local DVFA Food/Veterinary Inspection Units, there is close communication and cooperation between the border staff and the local units, of which the audit team saw evidence. Information on non-compliance or repeat offenders is communicated to local inspection units to enable them to follow up with the importer during their routine checks.
11. The audit team noted good cooperation between the DVFA staff at local and central level and with the port and airport authorities.
12. The communication and cooperation between competent authorities is in line with Article 24 of Regulation (EC) No 882/2004.

5.1.3 *Resources and training of staff*

13. Staff at the BIPs, DPEs and Customs offices visited have been appropriately trained on import requirements and procedures, in line with Article 6 of Regulation (EC) No 882/2004.
14. The DVFA requires all BIP staff to undergo mandatory training before being assigned to work in a BIP. For products of animal origin and animals, the DVFA organises annual training for its BIP staff on a variety of relevant topics. For products of non-animal origin, a training course was held in the autumn of 2018 targeting both DPE staff and those working in local DVFA inspection units responsible for carrying out checks on DPIs and control points.
15. According to point 3.4 of the cooperation agreement between the DVFA and Customs, the training of Customs officials is coordinated with the DVFA. The DVFA has provided training which has included instructions on how to read a common veterinary entry document (CVED) and common entry document (CED) in order to determine whether a consignment can be released for free circulation.
16. The audit team examined the content of training courses and individual training records. All staff met had been appropriately trained and participated in training regularly (annual DVFA courses, Better Training for Safer Food, etc.). Furthermore, the staff interviewed were knowledgeable and well-acquainted with the procedures and legal requirements for imported goods and animals.

5.1.4 *Legislative and administrative provisions for the implementation of EU rules and planning*

17. In accordance with Article 8(1) of Regulation (EC) No 882/2004, the DVFA has issued a number of written procedures by means of executive orders, circulars, instructions and

guidance on the various official controls associated with imports of animals and goods of animal and non-animal origin. Whilst the executive orders are directed to the public transposing the provisions set out in Union legislation, where applicable, the circulars and instructions are addressed to the DVFA staff. The DVFA have published the administrative provisions related to import controls on their database. The DVFA provided to the audit team copies of the main executive orders, circulars, instructions and guidance.

18. The conditions for import of non-harmonised food of animal origin are laid down in Order no 406 of 9 April 2019 on veterinary control of food: the importer has to apply to the DVFA for an import permit. The conditions for products of animal origin not intended for human consumption are laid down in Order 134 of 6 February 2019: import is only possible after securing permission from the DVFA prior to import. Non-harmonised products of animal origin must be sent to the place of destination following the channelling procedure set out in Article 8 of Directive 97/78/EC.
19. In response to recommendation No 4 of audit report DG(SANTE)/2016-8870 regarding the evaluation of the official control system on special import conditions, the DVFA has issued a guideline on channelled consignments and use of the Trade Control and Expert System (TRACES), which sets out when channelling of consignments applies and how to enter relevant data in TRACES to confirm that channelled consignments have arrived at their destination. The guideline on channelling entered into force on 1 January 2018.
20. The DVFA has the legal authority to enforce EU import legislation and has provisions for sanctions in place, in line with Articles 54 and 55 of Regulation (EC) No 882/8004 for animals and products of animal origin. The local DVFA units are responsible for imposing sanctions. The DVFA stated that during the period 2017 till recently no sanctions have been applied related to import controls, other than the seizure, rejection, and/or destruction of non-compliant consignments.
21. A well-developed information technology system is in place ensuring that the frequency of physical checks on consignments of goods of animal origin for which import requirements are harmonised at EU level are carried out in line with the requirements laid down in Articles 2, 3 and 4 of Commission Decision 94/360/EEC, and on consignments of goods subject to special import conditions, in line with Article 8(2) of Regulation (EC) No 669/2009 and Article 9(5) of Regulation No 884/2004.
22. Each BIP has developed its own manual of procedures for official controls of each import category for which it is approved so that the procedures are adapted to the local situation. These manuals are published on the DVFA intranet. The audit team saw evidence of local procedures being implemented at several sites visited.
23. No control on the consistency of the manuals issued at the different BIPs has been undertaken by the DVFA. However, BIP staff are encouraged to access BIP manuals issued at other BIPs and the DVFA stated that it is continuously working towards consistency between the different BIPs. For this purpose, working groups have been

established where specific topics are reviewed and these topics are discussed at annual training days. Where relevant, existing circulars or guidelines are revised and/or new ones are drawn up.

24. The DVFA has set up a knowledge exchange group in order to establish standard operating procedures for products subject to special import conditions, including kitchenware from China. These procedures are expected to be in place in the first quarter of 2020. In addition, the scope of the group includes exchange of experiences, discussions of cases and other procedures in relation to import of products of animal origin and non-animal origin.
25. The DVFA has developed annual monitoring plans for categories of products of animal origin intended for import and their related potential hazards, in line with Article 1(2) of Commission Regulation (EC) No 136/2004 and point 1 of Annex II to Commission Regulation (EC) No 136/2004. The plans comprise test parameters such as residues, microorganisms/their toxins and metabolites, and other substances posing a risk to animal or public health.
26. The DVFA has also established a sampling plan for categories of goods of non-animal origin subject to special import conditions taking into account the parameters and frequency of sampling laid down in relevant Union legislation. The plan is updated whenever there is an amendment to the applicable Union acts.
27. The DVFA has not established a sampling plan for animals intended for import due to an absence of eligible ungulates for import other than registered *equidae* in recent years. The DVFA confirmed at the closing meeting its intention to create a risk-based sampling plan for the import of live animals to Denmark in accordance with the provisions laid down in Regulation (EU) 2017/625.
28. For each monitoring plan, a sampling project has been issued by the DVFA which provides specific instructions to its staff on what, when and how to sample. A complete list of the sampling projects can be found in Annex III of the Circular no 9943 of 28 September 2017. In addition, the DVFA has established a comprehensive information technology system ensuring that the BIP and DPE staff take the necessary samples at the required frequency for a given product, for a given country of origin, as applicable. This system ensures that importers or their representatives cannot predict whether a particular consignment will be subject to sampling.

Conclusions on the structure of the system for import controls

29. There is a comprehensive framework of official import controls in place, implemented by well-trained officials and supported by detailed guidance documents and information technology systems.
30. The communication and cooperation between the DVFA and Customs and within the various levels of the DVFA itself is largely effective and supports the implementation of import controls.
31. In addition, there are monitoring plans and sampling plans in place which aim to support officials in identifying suitable consignments for testing. This framework contributes to ensuring that the controls are carried out in a consistent manner.

5.2 IMPLEMENTATION OF OFFICIAL CONTROLS ON IMPORTED ANIMALS AND GOODS

5.2.1 *Notification prior to arrival and systems to ensure the presentation of consignments for import controls*

32. The importers or their representatives notify the arrival of consignments of animals and products of animal origin prior to arrival in TRACES. Goods of non-animal origin subject to special import conditions are notified by email to the DPE staff. The implementation of the notification requirement was found to be in line with relevant legislation (see appendix).
33. The DVFA staff obtain on a daily basis from airport and port operators manifests which allow them to cross-check whether all consignments which should be presented for import controls are notified. The frequency of manifests checks varied significantly between locations. In the cases verified by the audit team, the consignments which were not notified were destroyed or sent back to the country of origin.
34. Customs have flagged the CN codes for animals and goods subject to import controls in TARIC, the integrated Tariff of the European Union, by means of which the Customs can supplement with the national risk analysis system (see details in finding 57). The DVFA staff at one BIP visited demonstrated that Customs had retained one consignment of animal germinal products which was not notified by the importer or its representative or presented for controls. The case was handed over to the DVFA who rejected the consignment and provided evidence of its return to the third country of origin.
35. The DVFA staff also check whether all consignments notified prior to arrival were in fact presented for import controls. There was such an exceptional case just prior to the audit, and following investigation by the BIP staff in cooperation with the local DVFA unit and Customs, the consignment was rejected.

5.2.2 *Transshipment procedures*

36. The DVFA stated that there is rarely any transshipment of animals and goods in the ports or airport. On the contrary, with reference to Article 9(1) of Directive 97/78/EC, Denmark is often the Member State of destination for transshipments having taken place in other BIPs.
37. At one port BIP visited, the audit team verified the documentation of seven consignments destined for the Faroe Islands and could confirm that the procedure in place had been applied and the consignments left the port within the given deadline of seven days. This is in line with Article 11(2)(b) of Directive 97/78/EC. At one airport BIP visited, transhipped consignments destined for another third country remaining more than 12 hours at the airport were checked by the DVFA in line with the requirements laid down in Article 4 of Commission Decision 2011/215/EC.

5.2.3 *Transit and ship supply procedures*

38. The DVFA stated that there had been no consignments transiting the EU through Denmark in the period 2017 to date.
39. The DVFA stated that there are no approved suppliers of cross-border means of sea transport (so-called 'ship suppliers') in Denmark. The goods entering the BIPs to be delivered directly on board such vessels are considered as EU non-conform consignments.
40. The procedure applied in one seaport BIP in case of direct movement from the BIP to ship supply or to further storage facilities - one CVED for several consignments (and several veterinary certificates) in one means of transport - is not in line with the requirements of Directive 97/78/EC. On arrival at the BIP, consignments accompanied with several certificates, transported in the same means of transport were presented at the BIP by the operator with one CVED only. Consequently, not all certificates and not all commodities were mentioned on the CVED and thereafter recorded in TRACES.
41. The DVFA demonstrated in three BIPs, where there had been instances of ship supply, that they implemented their procedure laid down in Circular No 9943 of 28 September 2017 and issued the model veterinary certificate on delivery of goods on board the vessel, which is laid down in Annex 6 of Order No 406 of 9 April 2019. This model conforms with the model set out in the Annex to Commission Decision 2000/571/EC. However, the master of the ship failed on a few occasions to provide the BIP staff with the completed certificate confirming the arrival of the consignment. At one BIP, the BIP staff was able to provide evidence of delivery on board the vessel from information obtained from Customs during this audit. The BIP staff responsible for the two other BIPs stated that compared with 2018, there had been significant improvement in the return rate of this certificate. A few outstanding certificates are being followed up.

5.2.4 *Documentary, identity and physical checks*

5.2.4.1 *Checks on animals*

42. At the two airport BIPs, the files verified on consignments of animals showed that all had been subject to a documentary, identity and physical check and the controls were in general implemented in line with the procedures in place.
43. However, at one BIP, for two files verified by the audit team pertaining to consignments of animals intended for research and for which no harmonised procedures are established, the BIP staff concluded that the documents were in order when there were in fact issues with what was presented. Whilst an import permit was present, its period of validity was undefined and the amount of animals or consignments covered was unspecified; it also stipulated that a trade document was required. In one case the trade document was issued by the importer and in the second case it consisted of a permit for research issued by the university in the country of origin. The DVFA confirmed that for this exceptional case, it had initiated corrective action by drawing the attention of the BIP staff to the import procedures for non-harmonised animals and by revoking the import permit.

5.2.4.2 *Checks on goods of animal origin*

44. The controls on goods of animal origin, including hay and straw, intended for import, were in general implemented in line with the procedures in place. The files of the consignments checked by the audit team showed that they had all been subject to a documentary and identity check. The identity check is in most cases a full check and not limited to a check of the seals. If applicable, the physical checks were carried out at a reduced frequency and official samples were taken and sent to the designated laboratories for analysis in line with the monitoring and sampling plans in place for goods of animal. The results of the laboratory tests were available in all cases verified and the laboratory turnaround times were acceptable.
45. The audit team verified the implementation of the procedures for re-imported consignments. The procedure, which reflects the requirements laid down in Article 15 of Directive 97/78/EC, was not correctly implemented in two out of the four cases verified. The BIP staff concluded that the documentary check was satisfactory despite the absence of a guarantee from the third country that the products concerned had not undergone any handling (so-called 'non-manipulation document') and the reason for the rejection. The original certificate and acceptance of the goods by the local DVFA unit were present. In response to this finding, the DVFA confirmed its intention to review the procedures in place.
46. The DVFA stated in one port and one airport BIP that no consignments of products of animal origin had been subject to re-enforced checks under Article 24 of Directive 97/78/EC due to the absence of such consignments from 2018 to date.

5.2.5 *Implementation of special import conditions*

47. The controls of goods of non-animal origin subject to special import conditions were in general implemented in line with the procedures in place. The consignments verified were all subject to a documentary check. In case the consignment is selected for official sampling, the consignment is forwarded to the DPIs or control points where an identity and physical check, including sampling, is carried out by staff of the local DVFA unit. The official samples, taken by accredited DVFA samplers, are sent to the designated laboratories for analysis in line with the monitoring plans in place. The results of the laboratory tests were available in all cases verified. The products are detained awaiting results and Customs and local DVFA staff are informed by the DPE staff about their detention as well as of the final results. Although in line with EU legislation, the procedures applied varied between the two DPEs visited.
48. Concerning products of animal origin subject to special import conditions, one file pertaining to such consignment verified by the audit team had been checked by the DVFA staff in line with the requirements laid down in Commission Decision 2010/381/EU. The consignment was detained till favourable results were received and Customs were informed that they could release the consignment for free circulation.

5.2.6 *Decision on consignment and follow-up*

49. After completion of the checks, the BIP/DPE staff complete the CVED or CED in line with the provisions laid down in relevant EU legislation (see appendix).
50. The decisions taken on consignments of animals, goods of animal origin, and goods of non-animal origin subject to special import conditions which were verified by the audit team were taken in line with the procedures in place and when applicable in cooperation with the DVFA at central level. The implementation of the procedures is in line with relevant EU legislation (see appendix).
51. Where relevant, unfavourable laboratory results triggered Rapid Alert System for Feed and Food notifications. The national contact point is informed by the BIP/DPE staff. The audit team saw evidence of such exchanges.
52. For rejected consignments which were re-dispatched, the BIP/DPE staff could provide documented evidence of re-dispatch within the given deadline of 60 days in line with their procedures and with Article 21 of Regulation (EC) No 882/2004. For the one case verified which was allowed entry subject to special treatment in accordance with Article 20 of Regulation (EC) No 882/2004, the BIP staff provided evidence that the local DVFA had reported the consignment's arrival at its destination, and this was also recorded in TRACES.
53. In case of rejected consignments sent for destruction, the BIP staff could not provide evidence of the actual destruction of the consignments concerned or part thereof. The BIP staff could also not provide evidence that the samples taken for organoleptic tests as part of the physical checks carried out had been destroyed. A detailed procedure for

waste disposal resulting from official controls in the BIPs/DPEs is missing. In response to this finding the DVFA confirmed at the closing meeting that it would initiate action to be completed in the first semester of 2020 to establish a common procedure on how to handle consignments or parts thereof intended for destruction, including obtaining documented evidence of destruction ⁽²⁾.

54. For consignments which were allowed entry following a channelling procedure e.g. re-imported consignments or non-harmonised products, the BIP staff provided evidence that the local DVFA unit reported the arrival of such consignments at destination by completion of the relevant part of the CVED in TRACES.

5.2.7 *Use of TRACES and other databases in relation to import controls and transit*

55. For the consignments verified, with one exception (see finding 40), the DVFA staff ensured that the data related to animals and products of animal origin intended for import is entered in TRACES in line with the DVFA documented procedures and the requirements laid down in Article 3 of Decision 2004/292/EC.
56. The BIP staff has no direct access to Customs' databases, but they can obtain information upon request. The audit team saw evidence of this cooperation.
57. Customs have set up the National Electronic Customs Risk Analysis System, containing risk profiles based on the legislation or other concrete information e.g. from the Commission or other Member States' Customs Authorities. The integrated Tariff of the European Union, is an electronic tool where the importer gets exact and updated data on EU's Customs Tariff (CN Code, Customs duty, etc.) and other arrangements, such as requirements for importing goods from a third country to the EU before the goods can be released for free circulation. This system is further supported by a procedure on the exchange of information on the results of checks carried out by the DVFA. Based on this system, Customs can only release such consignments for free circulation if presented with a valid CVED or CED completed by the DVFA.
58. Both, the DVFA and Customs have their own intranet sites on which the guidelines, instructions and references to applicable import legislation can be found. Some of this information is also available to the public.

5.2.8 *Controls on the presence of goods of animal origin in travellers' personal luggage, including postal parcels*

59. The audit team examined the arrangements in place at one airport BIP for the control of passenger luggage. Posters in several languages, information screens and leaflets advising passengers of the rules are available in the baggage reclaim area. This is in line with Article 3 of Commission Regulation (EC) No 206/2009.

⁽²⁾ In its response to the draft report the competent authority noted that all waste from the BIPs is always incinerated on an approved incineration plant. For the specific documentation of destruction of rejected consignments, a more detailed procedure will be developed.

60. Customs at this BIP stated that they have a daily briefing on which flights to target based on the flight arrivals screen in the Customs office. Arrivals of third country flights are routinely targeted, as are passengers with non-EU luggage tags arriving via major transport hubs. When staffing levels permit, all such passengers are stopped and searched. 100% of luggage on direct flights from third countries is screened via an X-ray machine. These arrangements are in line with Article 5 of Regulation (EC) No 206/2009.
61. When Customs find prohibited products of animal origin, these are retained, weighed and stored in a dedicated freezer and handled as animal by-products. The passenger is required to sign a declaration detailing what has been seized, the weight and the date. This is in line with Article 6 of Regulation (EC) No 206/2009. This declaration, along with the retained products, is delivered to the DVFA each evening. The DVFA has so far not applied any sanctions in this regard but stated that it plans to in the near future. The DVFA reports annually to the Commission on these activities. The airport authorities are responsible for sending the seized products for incineration.
62. Customs at the central post office visited selects postal parcels for random checks based on criteria such as the origin. These parcels are scanned via an X-ray machine and if the suspicion persists, the parcels are opened. If the Customs' officials find any unauthorised products of animal origin, the parcels are seized and sent to the BIP. Customs informs the receiver of its decision. BIP staff then send the unauthorised products for destruction.

Conclusions on the implementation of official controls on imported animals and goods

63. Appropriate measures are in place to ensure that importers or their representatives notify BIP/DPE staff in a timely manner before the arrival of consignments subject to import controls so that these controls can be organised in an efficient manner.
64. The implementation of the import controls on animals, food and feed of animal origin and of goods subject to special import conditions is generally in line with EU legislation. The competent authorities ensure that documentary, identity and physical checks on animals and goods are carried out as required and that only compliant goods may be imported into the EU. Regular checks of airplane/shipping manifests contribute to ensuring that consignments requiring veterinary import controls do not escape such controls. Some weaknesses were noted in the documentary checks on re-imported consignments (for which the DVFA initiated corrective action) and those intended for ship supply, which weakens the requisite health guarantees and the traceability of consignments, respectively.
65. The competent authorities effectively control passenger luggage and postal parcels to prevent the introduction into the EU of contagious animal diseases.

5.3 PROCEDURES IN PLACE TO VERIFY THAT OFFICIAL CONTROLS ON IMPORTS OF ANIMALS AND GOODS ARE EFFECTIVE AND APPROPRIATE

66. The competent authority has put in place arrangements for supervision/verification in line with Article 8(3) of Regulation (EC) No 882/2004. The BIPs and DPEs are supervised by the DVFA's International Trade Division. Annual supervision projects are undertaken to ensure consistency in the implementation of import controls. For example, in the 2017-18 supervision project on hunting trophies, it was found that BIPs were not taking a consistent approach. The DVFA is in the process of finalising a new control procedure to remedy this. The chief border veterinarian is required to do random quality checks of import control documents/cases on a regular basis. The audit team saw evidence of these quality checks at one BIP visited. Furthermore, each BIP has its facilities independently checked by both the local Food Inspection Unit (every second year) and the Veterinary Inspection Unit (every fourth year). Since the premises and equipment of BIPs are privately owned, the reports are transmitted to the operator for corrective action and the local inspectors check that this has been implemented. In addition the head of DVFA section responsible for the BIPs verifies annually the equipment in place at the BIPs/DPEs.
67. The three DPEs were supervised in the first quarter of 2018 following their relocation to the borders. The DVFA concluded that the transition went well on the whole.
68. The audit team reviewed copies of the supervision reports at each site visited. In general, follow-up action was taken in response to all remarks. However, the non-compliant storage facilities of one BIP were not identified during a recent supervisory visit.
69. The competent authority has put in place arrangements for internal audits in line with Article 4(6) of Regulation (EC) No 882/2004. The DVFA has an internal audit unit and a three-year risk-based audit programme. The last audit with import controls in its scope was carried out in March 2018. The report had three recommendations which did not concern import controls per se, but rather controls on intra-Union trade, for which action plans were developed. In relation to import controls under the scope of this audit, the report concluded that the official controls were generally carried out by qualified staff as prescribed.

5.4 SUITABILITY OF FACILITIES AND EQUIPMENT FOR IMPORT CONTROLS

70. In the BIPs and DPEs/DPIs visited, the facilities and equipment for physical checks of products of animal and non-animal origin intended for import are separated. The facilities and equipment for import controls of goods of animal origin are generally fit for purpose and compliant with the requirements for their approval category laid down in Article 4 of, and the Annex to, Decision 2008/812/EC and Article 6 of Directive 97/78/EC. Shortcomings were found in a few BIPs however, in particular related to storage facilities; these are listed in sections 5.4.1 till 5.4.6. Shortcomings were

identified related to the facilities and equipment for import controls of animals, which are described in sections 5.4.7 and 5.4.8.

5.4.1 BIP Skagen port, including a new inspection centre for category- NHC-NT(6)

71. At BIP Skagen port, the facilities and equipment for import controls on products of animal origin, including at the new inspection centre, were compliant with the requirements of the BIP's approval category. Liquid oils and fats not intended for human consumption – categories NHC-NT(6) concerns animal by-products Category 3. The DVFA provided the audit team at the final meeting an updated agreement between the DVFA and the operator, including a floorplan and description of all dedicated storage facilities for such liquid oils and fats.

5.4.2 BIP Hirsthals port

72. Apart from the cold store facilities at the BIP Hirsthals port, the facilities were compliant with the requirements of the BIP's approval category. The operator had identified a leakage in a pipe that carried condensed water from the cooling system, which was the cause of a large amount of ice forming on the floor. In the closing meeting, the DVFA confirmed that the cold store would be repaired by 29 September 2019 and that the DVFA would verify the operator's corrective action shortly thereafter ⁽³⁾.

73. Furthermore, unsuitable equipment was present in the inspection room such as a knife with a wooden handle and a rusty drill. The DVFA stated that this equipment would be replaced with immediate effect of which evidence was provided after the audit.

5.4.3 BIP Hanstholm port

74. The facilities for import controls of fishery products intended for human consumption at BIP Hanstholm port were not in line with current legislation. Taking into account the BIP's approval category, which includes the category of unpacked fishery products, the following points were identified:

- a. there is no junction possible between the transport vehicle and unloading area in order for the products to be protected or sealed from the external environment;
- b. the floor in the unloading area is constructed of concrete and not easy to clean and disinfect; and
- c. equipment for handling unpacked fishery products is missing.

75. In addition, the storage facilities had not been properly maintained: severe condensation was observed in the cold store, and the door could not be properly sealed. The situation as found during the audit is not acceptable for storage of either packed or unpacked products ⁽³⁾.

⁽³⁾ In its response to the draft report, the competent authority noted that corrective actions have been carried out and have been documented.

5.4.4 BIP/DPE Aarhus port

76. The inspection room for import controls of products of non-animal origin, although small and with a ceiling which was not easy to clean, was found compliant.

5.4.5 BIP Esbjerg port

77. The facilities are compliant with the requirements. Appropriate physical separation is ensured between the liquid oils and fats intended for human consumption and others (NHC, i.e. animal by-products Category 3).

5.4.6 BIP Fredericia port

78. The BIP avails of the derogation for shared use of the facilities for import controls of products of animal origin intended for human consumption and not for human consumption, as laid down in Article 4(5) of Decision 2001/812/EC.

79. Regarding the storage facilities (permanent on-site containers) for products at ambient temperature and the temperature controlled facilities, the audit team identified issues regarding the maintenance, in particular in one container the floor, walls and ceiling were damaged; the entrance and floor of another container had not been well-maintained. The DVFA confirmed that the implementing rules of Regulation (EU) 2017/625 would be applied in future and that consignments would be detained in their means of transport.

5.4.7 BIP Billund airport

80. The facilities for inspection and housing of animals - category O, which are intended for import, were found to be compliant with the requirements laid down in Annex A to Directive 91/496/EC.

81. The BIP staff has a written procedure for import controls on horses, which includes checking the availability of suitable temporary facilities (for hire) prior to arrival, in particular with regard to unloading, inspection and housing, feeding, watering and bedding for *equidae* (i.e. category E). However, arrangements for restraint facilities were absent and no floor plan where the temporary facilities would be placed, including drainage, was available ⁽³⁾. Documented evidence on results of controls of the housing facilities, including feeding watering and bedding, prior to arrival of the horses was provided to the audit team.

82. No facilities or arrangements are in place for ungulates other than horses. In addition, the corrective action in response to recommendation No 9 of audit report 2010-8622 was not implemented. The audit team was informed that no ungulates other than horses had entered the EU via this BIP in at least the preceding ten years.

5.4.8 *BIP Copenhagen airport*

83. The facilities and equipment are compliant with the approval requirements laid down in Article 6 of and Annex A to Directive 91/496/EC with a few exceptions relating to the cleaning of overhead structures in the departure hall (dust and cobwebs) and maintenance of:

- a. the unloading ramp for animals category E and U;
- b. a small portion of the floor of the housing facilities for animals category E and U;
- c. the metal strip covering the rubber strip on the outside of one door.

84. The DVFA immediately requested the operator to rectify the shortcomings identified within set deadlines (for maintenance, before the next shipment and at the latest by mid November 2019; for cleaning, before end 2019).

Conclusions on the suitability of facilities

85. Some of the facilities in the BIPs visited were not compliant with the requirements for the BIPs' approval categories. Even though the throughput of most of the BIPs visited is low, the non-compliances identified may have an impact on the hygienic handling of products or biosecurity of animals.

5.5 FOLLOW-UP OF PREVIOUS RECOMMENDATIONS

The table below summarises the follow-up to the relevant recommendation made in the report DG(SANTE)/2016-8870:

No.	Recommendation	Assessment
4.	To provide local veterinary units with instructions as required by Article 8(1) of Regulation (EC) No 882/2004 to ensure that all required data is entered in to TRACES especially in the context of incoming notifications which require confirmation that appropriate follow-up has been implemented; e.g. confirmation of receipt at destination.	Addressed See findings 19, 52 and 54

6 OVERALL CONCLUSIONS

There is a comprehensive framework for official controls on imports in place, implemented by well-trained officials and supported by detailed guidance documents and information technology systems. The communication and cooperation between the DVFA and Customs and within the various levels of the DVFA itself is largely effective and supports

the implementation of import controls.

In addition, there are monitoring plans and sampling plans in place which aim to support officials in identifying suitable consignments for testing. This framework contributes to ensuring that the controls are carried out in a consistent manner.

The implementation of the import controls on animals, products of animal origin, and of goods subject to special import conditions was generally in line with EU legislation. A number of minor shortcomings identified by audit team concerning the implementation of procedures have already triggered corrective action from the competent authorities. However the procedure for handling consignments destined for ship supply does not enable full traceability.

Some of the facilities of the border inspection posts visited listed in Annex I to Commission Decision 2009/821/EC were not compliant with current requirements for their approval, although the throughput of most of the sites visited was low. The DVFA provided evidence at the closing meeting that corrective action had been initiated to address these points.

The implementation of corrective action in response to a recommendation from a previous audit (2016-8870) on channelling of consignments was satisfactory.

7 CLOSING MEETING

A closing meeting was held on 24 September 2019 with the representatives of the central authorities of the DVFA and Customs in which the main findings and preliminary conclusions of the audit were presented by the audit team. The central competent authority did not express disagreement with the findings and conclusions presented and provided undertakings to ensure that the shortcomings identified have been or will be addressed in due course. In addition, the Danish competent authorities provided actions initiated to remedy the situation at the border inspection posts visited, in particular for the BIPs Billund airport and Hanstholm port.

- For BIP Hanstholm, the local veterinary unit inspected the storage facilities and issued an injunction. The operator agreed with the DVFA to establish a maintenance plan and have corrective actions completed by 7 October 2019. A follow-up inspection will take place to verify the operator implements the proposed actions within the agreed deadline.
- Following the audit, the DVFA requested DG SANTE to limit the approval categories for the border inspection posts Billund airport to horses and other animals (categories U(8), E and O) and Hanstholm port to packed frozen fishery products only (category HC-T(FR)(1)(2)(3)). In addition, the DVFA guaranteed that restraint facilities for horses will be in place.

RECOMMENDATIONS

No.	Recommendation
1.	<p>To ensure that for consignments intended for ship supply, a CVED is issued at the BIP of entry for each consignment, i.e. for each certificate issued in the third country of origin, in accordance with the requirements of Article 3, 4 and 5 of Directive 97/78/EC.</p> <p><i>Recommendation based on conclusion: 64</i></p> <p><i>Associated finding: 40</i></p>

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

http://ec.europa.eu/food/audits-analysis/rep_details_en.cfm?rep_inspection_ref=2019-6637

ANNEX 1 – LEGAL REFERENCES

Legal Reference	Official Journal	Title
Reg. 882/2004	OJ L 165, 30.4.2004, p. 1, Corrected and re-published in OJ L 191, 28.5.2004, p. 1	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. 178/2002	OJ L 31, 1.2.2002, p. 1-24	Regulation (EC) No 178/2002 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 28 January 2002 laying down the general principles and requirements of food law, establishing the European Food Safety Authority and laying down procedures in matters of food safety
Reg. 669/2009	OJ L 194, 25.7.2009, p. 11-21	Commission Regulation (EC) No 669/2009 of 24 July 2009 implementing Regulation (EC) No 882/2004 of the European Parliament and of the Council as regards the increased level of official controls on imports of certain feed and food of non-animal origin and amending Decision 2006/504/EC
Reg. 884/2014	OJ L 242, 14.08.2014, p. 4-19	Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) No 884/2014 of 13 August 2014 imposing special conditions governing the import of certain feed and food from certain third countries due to contamination risk by aflatoxins and repealing Regulation (EC) No 1152/2009
Reg. 885/2014	OJ L 242, 14.08.2014, p. 20-26	Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) No 885/2014 of 13 August 2014 laying down specific conditions applicable to the import of okra and curry leaves from India and repealing Implementing Regulation (EU) No 91/2013
Reg. 2015/175	OJ L 30, 6.2.2015, p. 10–15	Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2015/175 of 5 February 2015 laying down special conditions applicable to the import of guar gum originating in or consigned from India due to contamination risks by pentachlorophenol and dioxins

Reg. 136/2004	OJ L 21, 28.1.2004, p. 11-23	Commission Regulation (EC) No 136/2004 of 22 January 2004 laying down procedures for veterinary checks at Community border inspection posts on products imported from third countries
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 by-products and derived products not intended for human consumption and repealing Regulation (EC) No 1774/2002 (Animal by-products Regulation)
Dir. 91/496/EEC	OJ L 268, 24.9.1991, p. 56-68	Council Directive 91/496/EEC of 15 July 1991 laying down the principles governing the organization of veterinary checks on animals entering the Community from third countries and amending Directives 89/662/EEC, 90/425/EEC and 90/675/EEC
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
Dec. 2004/292/EC	OJ L 94, 31.3.2004, p. 63-64	2004/292/EC: Commission Decision of 30 March 2004 on the introduction of the Traces system and amending Decision 92/486/EEC
Dec. 97/794/EC	OJ L 323, 26.11.1997, p. 31-36	97/794/EC: Commission Decision of 12 November 1997 laying down certain detailed rules for the application of Council Directive 91/496/EEC as regards veterinary checks on live animals to be imported from third countries
Reg. 282/2004	OJ L 49, 19.2.2004, p. 11-24	Commission Regulation (EC) No 282/2004 of 18 February 2004 introducing a document for the declaration of, and veterinary checks on, animals from third countries entering the Community

Reg. 2016/6	OJ L 3, 6.1.2016, p. 5–15	Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2016/6 of 5 January 2016 imposing special conditions governing the import of feed and food originating in or consigned from Japan following the accident at the Fukushima nuclear power station and repealing Implementing Regulation (EU) No 322/2014
Dec. 2000/571/EC	OJ L 240, 23.9.2000, p. 14-18	2000/571/EC: Commission Decision of 8 September 2000 laying down the methods of veterinary checks for products from third countries destined for introduction into free zones, free warehouses, customs warehouses or operators supplying cross border means of sea transport
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
Dec. 94/360/EC	OJ L 158, 25.6.1994, p. 41-45	94/360/EC: Commission Decision of 20 May 1994 on the reduced frequency of physical checks of consignments of certain products to be implemented from third countries, under Council Directive 90/675/EEC
Reg. 284/2011	OJ L 77, 23.3.2011, p. 25-29	Commission Regulation (EU) No 284/2011 of 22 March 2011 laying down specific conditions and detailed procedures for the import of polyamide and melamine plastic kitchenware originating in or consigned from the People's Republic of China and Hong Kong Spec

APPENDIX –LEGAL REQUIREMENTS REFERRED TO IN THE SPECIFIC CHAPTERS IN THE REPORT

REPORT CHAPTER	TITLE OF CHAPTER AND/OR SECTION	APPLICABLE LEGISLATION– LEGAL REQUIREMENTS CORRESPONDING TO THE SPECIFIC CHAPTERS AND/OR SECTIONS OF THE REPORT ¹							
		REG 882/2004	DIR. 97/78 PAO ²	REG. 136/2004 PAO	DEC. 97/794 ANIMALS	DIR. 91/496/ ANIMALS	REG. 669/2009 PNAO ³	REG. 884/2014 PNAO	OTHER RELEVANT LEGISLATION
5.1.1	COMPETENT AUTHORITIES INVOLVED	ART. 4							
5.1.2	COMMUNICATION AND CO-OPERATION BETWEEN COMPETENT AUTHORITIES	ART. 4 AND 24		ART. 6					REG. 282/2004, ART. 5
5.1.3	RESOURCES AND TRAINING OF STAFF	ART. 6	ART. 27				ART. 4(A)	ART. 8(A)	
5.1.4	ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF EU RULES AND PLANNING	ART 8; 54 AND 55				ART 4.1			
5.2.1	NOTIFICATIONS PRIOR TO ARRIVAL AND SYSTEMS TO ENSURE THE PRESENTATION OF IMPORTED CONSIGNMENTS FOR IMPORT CONTROLS	ART. 17.1	ART. 3.3	ART. 2 AND 6		ART 3.1.A	ART. 6	ART. 7	REG. 282/2004, ART 1.1 AND 5; REG. 885/2014, ART. 7; REG. 2015/175, ART 7; REG. 2016/6, ART 9; DEC. 2011/884, ART. 3
5.2.2	TRANSHIPMENT		ART. 9						
5.2.3	TRANSIT PROCEDURES AND SHIP SUPPLY PROCEDURES		ART. 11 AND 13	ART. 3.4					DEC. 2000/571/EC
5.2.4	DOCUMENTARY, IDENTITY AND PHYSICAL CHECKS	ART. 16	ART. 4; 7.2; 8.2; 9.1; 15; 20 AND ANNEX III	ART. 1 AND ANNEXES I AND II	ART. 1; 2; 3; 4; 5 AND ANNEXES I AND II	ART. 4; 5; 8; 9 AND 11.1	ART. 8.1 AND ANNEX I	ART. 9	REG. 885/2014, ART 8; REG. 2015/175, ART. 8; REG. 2016/6, ART. 10; DEC 2011/884, ART. 5
5.2.5	DECISION ON CONSIGNMENT AND ITS FOLLOW-UP		ART. 5.1 AND 17	ART. 3, 4 AND 5	ART. 6	ART. 5, 7 AND 12	ART. 8, 9 AND 10	ART. 9, 10, 11 AND 12	REG. 178/2002, ART. 50; REG. 282/2004, ART. 3 AND 4
5.2.6	USE OF TRACES AND OTHER		ART. 3.3	ART. 2, 7 AND	ART. 3, 6 AND				REG. 282/2004, ART. 3, 6 AND 7;

¹ Legal acts quoted in this appendix are provided in Annex 1 and refer, where applicable, to the last amended version.

² PAO: abbreviation for products of animal origin

³ PNAO: abbreviation for products of non-animal origin

REPORT CHAPTER	TITLE OF CHAPTER AND/OR SECTION	APPLICABLE LEGISLATION– LEGAL REQUIREMENTS CORRESPONDING TO THE SPECIFIC CHAPTERS AND/OR SECTIONS OF THE REPORT ¹							
		REG 882/2004	DIR. 97/78 PAO ²	REG. 136/2004 PAO	DEC. 97/794 ANIMALS	DIR. 91/496/ ANIMALS	REG. 669/2009 PNAO ³	REG. 884/2014 PNAO	OTHER RELEVANT LEGISLATION
	DATABASES			10	7				DEC 2004/292, ART. 1, 2 AND 3
5.2.7	CONTROLS ON THE PRESENCE OF GOODS OF ANIMAL ORIGIN IN TRAVELLERS' PERSONAL LUGGAGE, INCLUDING POSTAL PARCELS			ART. 8					REG. 206/2009
5.3	PROCEDURES IN PLACE TO VERIFY THAT OFFICIAL CONTROLS ON IMPORTS OF ANIMALS AND GOODS ARE EFFECTIVE AND APPROPRIATE	ART. 4.6 AND 8.3							
5.3	SUITABILITY OF FACILITIES AND EQUIPMENT FOR IMPORT CONTROLS	ART. 4.2 (D)	ART. 6 AND ANNEX II			ART. 6 AND ANNEX A			DEC. 2001/812
FOR RELEVANT SECTIONS ABOVE, IF APPLICABLE	ENFORCEMENT MEASURES, DECISION ON CONSIGNMENTS AND FOLLOW-UP	ART 4.2(E); 15.5; 16.2; 19; 20; 21; 23.2 AND ART. 54, 55 AND 56	ART. 8; 10; 11.2(B); 15; 17; 22 AND 24	ART. 3		ART. 8.3; 11; 12; 16 AND 18	ART 1; 8.2; 10 AND 13	ART. 3; 9.3; 9.4; 11 AND 12	REG.178/2002, ART. 53; DEC. 94/360; REG. 885/2014 ART. 3; 10 AND 11 REG. 2015/175, ART. 3; 10 AND 11 REG. 2016/6, ART. 3; 12 AND 13 DEC. 2011/884, ART 4