

Status: Point in time view as at 01/06/2014.

Changes to legislation: There are outstanding changes not yet made to Regulation (EC) No 854/2004 of the European Parliament and of the Council (repealed). Any changes that have already been made to the legislation appear in the content and are referenced with annotations. (See end of Document for details)

[^{X1}ANNEX I

FRESH MEAT

Editorial Information

- X1** Substituted by [Corrigendum to Regulation \(EC\) No 854/2004 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 29 April 2004 laying down specific rules for the organisation of official controls on products of animal origin intended for human consumption \(Official Journal of the European Union L 139 of 30 April 2004\)](#).

SECTION IV:

SPECIFIC REQUIREMENTS

CHAPTER VIII:

WILD GAME

- A. Post-mortem inspection
1. Wild game is to be inspected as soon as possible after admission to the game handling establishment.
 2. The official veterinarian is to take account of the declaration or information that the trained person involved in hunting the animal has provided in accordance with Regulation (EC) No 853/2004.
- [^{F1}2a. The official veterinarian is to check that a health certificate conforming to the specimen set out in the Annex to Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) No 636/2014⁽¹⁾ or the declaration(s) accompanies the unskinned large wild game transported to the game-handling establishment from the territory of another Member State, in accordance with point 8(b) of Chapter II of Section IV of Annex III to Regulation (EC) No 853/2004. The official veterinarian is to take into account the content of that certificate or declaration(s).]

Textual Amendments

- F1** Inserted by [Commission Regulation \(EU\) No 633/2014 of 13 June 2014 amending Annex III to Regulation \(EC\) No 853/2004 of the European Parliament and of the Council and Annex I to Regulation \(EC\) No 854/2004 of the European Parliament and of the Council as regards the specific requirements for handling large wild game and for the post-mortem inspection of wild game \(Text with EEA relevance\)](#).

3. During post-mortem inspection, the official veterinarian is to carry out:
 - (a) a visual examination of the carcass, its cavities and, where appropriate, organs with a view to:
 - (i) detecting any abnormalities not resulting from the hunting process. For this purpose, the diagnosis may be based on any information that the trained person has provided concerning the behaviour of the animal before killing,

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(ii) checking that death was not caused by reasons other than hunting.

If an assessment cannot be made on the basis of visual examination alone, a more extensive inspection must be carried out in a laboratory;

- (b) an investigation of organoleptic abnormalities;
- (c) palpation of organs, where appropriate;
- (d) where there are serious grounds for suspecting the presence of residues or contaminants, an analysis by sampling of residues not resulting from the hunting process, including environmental contaminants. When a more extensive inspection is made on the basis of such suspicions, the veterinarian must wait until that inspection has been concluded before assessing all the game killed during a specific hunt, or those parts suspected of showing the same abnormalities;
- (e) examination for characteristics indicating that the meat presents a health risk, including:
- (i) abnormal behaviour or disturbance of the general condition of the live animal, as reported by the hunter,
 - (ii) the generalised presence of tumours or abscesses affecting different internal organs or muscles,
 - (iii) arthritis, orchitis, pathological changes in the liver or the spleen, inflammation of the intestines or the umbilical region,
 - (iv) the presence of foreign bodies not resulting from the hunting process in the body cavities, stomach or intestines or in the urine, where the pleura or peritoneum are discoloured (when relevant viscera are present),
 - (v) the presence of parasites,
 - (vi) formation of a significant amount of gas in the gastro-intestinal tract with discolouring of the internal organs (when these viscera are present),
 - (vii) significant abnormalities of colour, consistency or odour of muscle tissue or organs,
 - (viii) aged open fractures,
 - (ix) emaciation and/or general or localised oedema,
 - (x) recent pleural or peritoneal adhesions,
- and
- (xi) other obvious extensive changes, such as putrefaction.
4. Where the official veterinarian so requires, the vertebral column and the head are to be split lengthwise.
5. In the case of small wild game not eviscerated immediately after killing, the official veterinarian is to carry out a post-mortem inspection on a representative sample of animals from the same source. Where inspection reveals a disease transmissible to man or any of the characteristics listed in paragraph 3(e), the official veterinarian is

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to carry out more checks on the entire batch to determine whether it must be declared unfit for human consumption or whether each carcase must be inspected individually.

6. In the event of doubt, the official veterinarian may perform any further cuts and inspections of the relevant parts of the animals necessary to reach a final diagnosis.

B. Decisions following controls

In addition to the cases provided for in Section II, Chapter V, meat presenting during post-mortem inspection any of the characteristics listed in paragraph 3(e) of Part A is to be declared unfit for human consumption.]

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(1) [^{X1}[^{F1}OJ L 175, 14.6.2014, p. 16.]]

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