

Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2019/627 of 15 March 2019 laying down uniform practical arrangements for the performance of official controls on products of animal origin intended for human consumption in accordance with Regulation (EU) 2017/625 of the European Parliament and of the Council and amending Commission Regulation (EC) No 2074/2005 as regards official controls (Text with EEA relevance)

TITLE III **U.K.**

**SPECIFIC REQUIREMENTS FOR THE PERFORMANCE  
OF OFFICIAL CONTROLS AND THE UNIFORM MINIMUM  
FREQUENCY FOR OFFICIAL CONTROLS ON FRESH MEAT**

CHAPTER I **U.K.**

*Audits*

Article 7 **U.K.**

**Additional requirements for audits in establishments handling fresh meat**

1 In addition to the requirements for audits laid down in Articles 3 and 4, the competent authorities shall, when carrying out an audit in establishments handling fresh meat, verify continuous compliance with food business operators' own procedures concerning the collection, transport, storage and handling of fresh meat, and the use or disposal of animal by-products, including specified risk material, for which they are responsible.

2 In the course of audits in slaughterhouses, the competent authorities shall verify the evaluation of food chain information, as laid down in Section III of Annex II to Regulation (EC) No 853/2004.

3 When carrying out audits of HACCP-based procedures, the competent authorities shall check that due regard is given to the procedures set out in Section II of Annex II to Regulation (EC) No 853/2004 and that the food business operators' procedures guarantee, to the extent possible, that fresh meat:

- a does not contain pathological abnormalities or changes;
- b does not bear
  - (i) faecal contamination; or,
  - (ii) any other contamination considered to pose an unacceptable human health risk;
- c complies with the microbiological criteria in Article 3 of Regulation (EC) No 2073/2005;
- d does not contain specified risk material, in accordance with the requirements in Regulation (EC) No 999/2001.

---

*Status: Point in time view as at 15/03/2019.*

*Changes to legislation: There are outstanding changes not yet made to Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2019/627. 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)*

---

## CHAPTER II **U.K.**

### **Official controls on fresh meat**

#### Article 8 **U.K.**

##### **Relevance of audit results**

When carrying out official controls in accordance with this Chapter, the official veterinarian shall take into account the results of the audits carried out in accordance with Chapter I. Where appropriate, the official veterinarian shall target official controls to deficiencies detected during previous audits.

#### Section 1 **U.K.**

##### **Checks of documents**

#### Article 9 **U.K.**

##### **Obligations of the competent authorities as regards checks of documents**

1 The competent authorities shall inform the food business operator of the holding of provenance of the minimum elements of food chain information to be supplied to the slaughterhouse operator in accordance with Section III of Annex II to Regulation (EC) No 853/2004.

2 The competent authorities shall perform the necessary checks of documents to verify that:

- a the food chain information is consistently and effectively communicated between the food business operator who raised or kept the animals before dispatch and the slaughterhouse operator;
- b the food chain information is valid and reliable;
- c feedback of relevant information to the holding of provenance, if applicable, is provided in accordance with Article 39(5).

3 Where animals are dispatched for slaughter to another Member State, the competent authorities at the holding of provenance and the place of slaughter shall cooperate to ensure that the food chain information provided by the food business operator of the holding of provenance is easily accessible to the slaughterhouse operator receiving it.

#### Article 10 **U.K.**

##### **Obligations of the official veterinarian as regards checks of documents**

1 The official veterinarian shall verify the results of the checks and evaluations of food chain information provided by the slaughterhouse operator in accordance with Section III of Annex II to Regulation (EC) No 853/2004. The official veterinarian shall take those checks and evaluations into account when carrying out ante-mortem and post-mortem inspections, together with any other relevant information from the records of the animals' holding of provenance.

---

*Status: Point in time view as at 15/03/2019.*

*Changes to legislation: There are outstanding changes not yet made to Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2019/627. 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)*

---

2 When carrying out ante-mortem and post-mortem inspections, the official veterinarian shall take into account official certificates provided for in accordance with Article 29 of Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2019/628<sup>(1)</sup>, and any declarations by veterinarians carrying out official controls or other checks at the level of primary production.

3 In the case of the emergency slaughter of domestic ungulates outside the slaughterhouse, the official veterinarian at the slaughterhouse shall examine the certification provided for in accordance with Article 29 of Implementing Regulation (EU) 2019/628 and issued by the official veterinarian who carried out the ante-mortem inspection in accordance with point 6 of Chapter VI of Section I of Annex III to Regulation (EC) No 853/2004 and any other relevant information provided by the food business operator.

4 In the case of large wild game, the official veterinarian at the game-handling establishment shall examine and take into account the declaration accompanying the body of the animal, as issued by a trained person in accordance with point 4(a) of Chapter II of Section IV of Annex III to Regulation (EC) No 853/2004.

## Section 2 **U.K.**

### ***Ante-mortem inspection***

#### Article 11 **U.K.**

#### **Requirements as regards ante-mortem inspection at the slaughterhouse**

1 All animals shall be subjected to ante-mortem inspection before slaughter. However, inspection can be limited to a representative sample of birds from each flock and a representative sample of lagomorphs from each holding of provenance of lagomorphs.

2 Ante-mortem inspection shall take place within 24 hours of arrival of the animals at the slaughterhouse and less than 24 hours before slaughter. The official veterinarian may require an additional ante-mortem inspection at any other time.

3 Ante-mortem inspections shall determine whether, as regards the particular animal inspected, there is any sign:

- a that the health and welfare of the animal has been compromised;
- b of any condition, abnormalities or disease that make the fresh meat unfit for human consumption or that might adversely affect animal health, paying particular attention to the detection of zoonotic diseases and animal diseases for which animal health rules are laid down in Regulation (EU) 2016/429;
- c of the use of prohibited or unauthorised substances, misuse of veterinary medicinal products or the presence of chemical residues or contaminants.

4 Ante-mortem inspection shall include verification of food business operators' compliance with their obligation to ensure that animals have a clean hide, skin or fleece, so as to avoid any unacceptable risk of contamination of the fresh meat during slaughter.

5 The official veterinarian shall carry out a clinical inspection of all animals that the food business operator or an official auxiliary may have put aside for a more thorough ante-mortem inspection.

---

*Status: Point in time view as at 15/03/2019.*

*Changes to legislation: There are outstanding changes not yet made to Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2019/627. 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)*

---

6 Where the ante-mortem inspection is carried out at the holding of provenance in accordance with Article 5 of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2019/624, the official veterinarian at the slaughterhouse shall carry out ante-mortem inspection only when and to the extent specified.

### Section 3 U.K.

#### **Post-mortem inspection**

### Article 12 U.K.

#### **Requirements for post-mortem inspection**

1 Subject to the derogation stipulated in Point 4 of Chapter II of Section IV to Annex III of Regulation (EC) No 853/2004, carcasses and accompanying offals, shall be subjected to post-mortem inspection:

- a without delay after slaughter, or
- b as soon as possible after arrival at the game-handling establishment.

2 The competent authorities may require the food business operator to provide special technical facilities and sufficient space to check offal.

3 The competent authorities shall:

- a check all external surfaces, including those of body cavities of carcasses, as well as offal;
- b pay particular attention to the detection of zoonotic diseases and animal diseases for which animal health rules are laid down in Regulation (EU) 2016/429.

4 The speed of the slaughter line and the number of inspection staff present shall be such as to allow for proper inspection.

### Article 13 U.K.

#### **Derogation on the timing of post-mortem inspection**

1 By way of derogation from Article 12(1), the competent authorities may allow that, when neither the official veterinarian nor the official auxiliary are present in the game-handling establishment or slaughterhouse during slaughter and dressing, the post-mortem inspection is delayed by a maximum period of 24 hours from slaughter or arrival in the game-handling establishment, provided that:

- a the animals concerned are slaughtered in a low-capacity slaughterhouse or handled in a low-capacity game-handling establishment that slaughters or handles:
  - (i) fewer than 1 000 livestock units per year; or
  - (ii) fewer than 150 000 poultry, lagomorphs and small wild game per year;
- b sufficient facilities exist within an establishment to store the fresh meat and offal so that they can be examined;
- c the post-mortem inspection is carried out by the official veterinarian.

2 The competent authorities may increase the thresholds laid down in point (a) (i) and (ii) of paragraph 1 ensuring that the derogation is applied in the smallest slaughterhouses and game-handling establishments complying with the definition of low-capacity slaughterhouse or low-capacity game-handling establishment and provided that the combined annual production

---

*Status: Point in time view as at 15/03/2019.*

*Changes to legislation: There are outstanding changes not yet made to Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2019/627. 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)*

---

of these establishments does not exceed 5 % of the total amount of fresh meat produced in a Member State:

- a for the species concerned;
- b or for all ungulates together;
- c of all poultry together; or,
- d of all birds and lagomorphs together.

In such case, the competent authorities shall notify this derogation and the evidence to support it in accordance with the procedure laid down in Directive (EU) 2015/1535 of the European Parliament and of the Council<sup>(2)</sup>;

3 For the purpose of point (a) (i) of paragraph 1, the conversion rates laid down in Article 17(6) of Regulation (EC) No 1099/2009 shall be used. However in case of ovine and caprine animals and small (< 100 kg live weight) *Cervidae* a conversion rate of 0,05 livestock units, and in case of other large game a conversion rate of 0,2 livestock units shall be used.

#### Article 14 **U.K.**

##### **Additional examination requirements for post-mortem inspection**

1 Additional examinations, such as palpation and incision of parts of the carcass and offal, and laboratory tests, shall be carried out if needed to:

- a reach a definitive diagnosis of a suspected hazard; or
- b detect the presence of:
  - (i) an animal disease for which animal health rules are laid down in Regulation (EU) 2016/429;
  - (ii) chemical residues or contaminants as referred to in Directive 96/23/EC and Decision 97/747/EC, especially:
    - chemical residues in excess of the levels laid down in Regulations (EU) No 37/2010 and (EC) No 396/2005;
    - contaminants exceeding the maximum levels laid down in Regulations (EC) No 1881/2006 and (EC) No 124/2009; or
    - residues of substances that are prohibited or unauthorised in accordance with Regulation (EU) No 37/2010 or Directive 96/22/EC;
  - (iii) non-compliance with the microbiological criteria referred to in Article 3(1) (b) of Regulation (EC) No 2073/2005 or the possible presence of other microbiological hazards that would make the fresh meat unfit for human consumption;
  - (iv) other factors that might require the fresh meat to be declared unfit for human consumption or restrictions to be placed on its use.

2 During the post-mortem inspection, precautions shall be taken to ensure that contamination of fresh meat by actions such as palpation, cutting or incision is kept to a minimum.

---

*Status: Point in time view as at 15/03/2019.*

*Changes to legislation: There are outstanding changes not yet made to Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2019/627. 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)*

---

#### Article 15 **U.K.**

##### **Requirements for post-mortem inspection of domestic solipeds, bovine animals over eight months old and domestic swine more than five weeks old, and large wild game**

1 The requirements in this Article shall apply in addition to the requirements in Articles 12 and 14.

2 The official veterinarian shall require that carcasses of domestic solipeds, bovine animals over eight months old and domestic swine more than five weeks old are submitted for post-mortem inspection split lengthways into half carcasses down the spinal column.

3 If the post-mortem inspection so necessitates, the official veterinarian may require any head or any carcass to be split lengthways. However, to take account of particular eating habits, technological developments or specific sanitary situations, the official veterinarian may authorise the submission for post-mortem inspection of carcasses of domestic solipeds, bovine animals more than eight months old and domestic swine more than five weeks old that are not split in half.

4 In low-capacity slaughterhouses or low-capacity game-handling establishments handling fewer than 1 000 livestock units per year, the official veterinarian may, for sanitary reasons, authorise the cutting into quarter carcasses of adult domestic solipeds, adult bovine animals and adult large wild game before post-mortem inspection.

#### Article 16 **U.K.**

##### **Additional requirements for post-mortem inspection in cases of emergency slaughter**

In the event of emergency slaughter, the carcass shall be subjected to post-mortem inspection as soon as possible in accordance with Articles 12, 13, 14 and 15 before it is released for human consumption.

#### Article 17 **U.K.**

##### **Practical arrangements for post-mortem inspection of domestic bovine animals, domestic sheep and goats, domestic solipeds and domestic swine**

Where the post-mortem inspection is performed by an official veterinarian, under the supervision of the official veterinarian or, where sufficient guarantees are in place, under the responsibility of the official veterinarian in accordance with Article 18(2)(c) of Regulation (EU) 2017/625 and Article 7 of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2019/624, the competent authorities shall ensure that the practical arrangements laid down in the following Articles 18 to 24 are complied with in the cases of domestic bovine animals, domestic sheep and goats, domestic solipeds and domestic swine in addition to the requirements laid down in Articles 12, 14 and 15.

*Status: Point in time view as at 15/03/2019.*

*Changes to legislation: There are outstanding changes not yet made to Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2019/627. 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)*

## Article 18 **U.K.**

### Young bovine animals

1 Carcasses and offal of the following bovine animals shall undergo the post-mortem inspection procedures laid down in paragraph 2:

- a animals under eight months old; and,
- b animals under 20 months old if reared without access to pasture land during their whole life in an officially tuberculosis-free Member State or region of a Member State in accordance with Article 1 of Decision 2003/467/EC.

2 The post-mortem inspection procedures shall include at least a visual inspection of the following:

- a the head and throat; together with palpation and examination of the retropharyngeal lymph nodes (*Lnn. retropharyngiales*), however, in order to ensure the surveillance of the officially tuberculosis free status, Member States may decide to carry out further investigations; inspection of the mouth and fauces;
- b the lungs, trachea and oesophagus; palpation of the lungs; palpation and examination of the bronchial and mediastinal lymph nodes (*Lnn. bifurcationes, eparteriales* and *mediastinales*);
- c the pericardium and heart;
- d the diaphragm;
- e the liver and the hepatic and pancreatic lymph nodes, (*Lnn. portales*);
- f the gastro-intestinal tract, the mesentery and gastric and mesenteric lymph nodes (*Lnn. gastrici, mesenterici, craniales* and *caudales*);
- g the spleen;
- h the kidneys;
- i the pleura and peritoneum;
- j the umbilical region and the joints of young animals.

3 The official veterinarian shall proceed with the following post-mortem inspection procedures using incision and palpation of the carcass and offal, when there are indications of a possible risk to human health, animal health or animal welfare indicated in accordance with Article 24:

- a incision of the retropharyngeal lymph nodes (*Lnn. retropharyngiales*); palpation of the tongue;
- b incision of the bronchial and mediastinal lymph nodes (*Lnn. bifurcationes, eparteriales* and *mediastinales*); lengthwise opening of the trachea and the main branches of the bronchi; the lungs shall be incised in their posterior third, perpendicular to their main axes; these incisions are not necessary where the lungs are excluded from human consumption;
- c lengthways incision of the heart so as to open the ventricles and cut through the interventricular septum;
- d incision of the gastric and mesenteric lymph nodes;
- e palpation of the spleen;
- f incision of the kidneys and the renal lymph nodes (*Lnn. renales*);
- g palpation of the umbilical region and the joints. The umbilical region shall be incised and the joints opened; the synovial fluid must be examined.

---

*Status: Point in time view as at 15/03/2019.*

*Changes to legislation: There are outstanding changes not yet made to Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2019/627. 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)*

---

## Article 19 U.K.

### Other bovine animals

1 Carcasses and offal of bovine animals other than those referred to in Article 18(1) shall undergo the following post-mortem inspection procedures:

- a a visual inspection of the head and throat; incision and examination of the retropharyngeal lymph nodes (*Lnn. retropharyngiales*); examination of the external masseters, in which two incisions shall be made parallel to the mandible, and the internal masseters (internal pterygoid muscles), which shall be incised along one plane. The tongue shall be freed to permit a detailed visual inspection of the mouth and the fauces;
- b an inspection of the trachea and oesophagus; visual inspection and palpation of the lungs; incision and examination of the bronchial and mediastinal lymph nodes (*Lnn. bifurcationes, eparteriales* and *mediastinales*);
- c a visual inspection of the pericardium and heart, the latter being incised lengthways so as to open the ventricles and cut through the interventricular septum;
- d a visual inspection of the diaphragm;
- e a visual inspection of the liver and the hepatic and pancreatic lymph nodes (*Lnn. portales*);
- f a visual inspection of the gastro-intestinal tract, the mesentery, the gastric and mesenteric lymph nodes (*Lnn. gastrici, mesenterici, craniales* and *caudales*); palpation of the gastric and mesenteric lymph nodes;
- g a visual inspection of the spleen;
- h a visual inspection of the kidneys;
- i a visual inspection of the pleura and the peritoneum;
- j a visual inspection of the genital organs (except for the penis, if already discarded);
- k a visual inspection of the udder and its lymph nodes (*Lnn. supramammarii*).

2 The official veterinarian shall proceed with the following post-mortem inspection procedures using incision and palpation of the carcass and offal, when there are indications of a possible risk to human health, animal health or animal welfare indicated in accordance with Article 24:

- a an incision and examination of the sub-maxillary and parotid lymph nodes (*Lnn. mandibulares* and *parotidei*); palpation of the tongue and the fauces;
- b an incision of the bronchial and mediastinal lymph nodes (*Lnn. bifurcationes, eparteriales* and *mediastinales*); lengthwise opening of the trachea and the main branches of the bronchi; the lungs shall be incised in their posterior third, perpendicular to their main axes; these incisions are not necessary where the lungs are excluded from human consumption;
- c a palpation of the liver and the hepatic and pancreatic lymph nodes (*Lnn. portales*); incision of the gastric surface of the liver and at the base of the caudate lobe to examine the bile ducts;
- d an incision of the gastric and mesenteric lymph nodes;
- e a palpation of the spleen;
- f an incision of the kidneys and the renal lymph nodes (*Lnn. renales*);
- g a palpation and incision of the udder and its lymph nodes (*Lnn. supramammarii*) in cows. Each half of the udder shall be opened by a long, deep incision as far as the lactiferous sinuses (*sinus lactiferes*) and the lymph nodes of the udder shall be incised, except where the udder is excluded from human consumption.



---

*Status: Point in time view as at 15/03/2019.*

*Changes to legislation: There are outstanding changes not yet made to Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2019/627. 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)*

---

## Article 20 **U.K.**

### Young domestic sheep and goats and sheep with no eruption of permanent incisors

1 Carcasses and offal of sheep not having any permanent incisor erupted or less than 12 months of age, and goats less than six months of age, shall undergo the following post-mortem inspection procedures:

- a a visual inspection of the head, including the throat, mouth, tongue and parotid and retropharyngeal lymph nodes. These examinations are not necessary if the competent authorities are able to guarantee that the head, including the tongue and the brains, will be excluded from human consumption;
- b a visual inspection of the lungs, trachea and oesophagus and the bronchial and mediastinal lymph nodes (*Lnn. bifurcationes, eparteriales and mediastinales*);
- c a visual inspection of the pericardium and heart;
- d a visual inspection of the diaphragm;
- e a visual inspection of the liver and the hepatic and pancreatic lymph nodes (*Lnn. portales*);
- f a visual inspection of the gastro-intestinal tract, the mesentery and the gastric and mesenteric lymph nodes (*Lnn. gastrici, mesenterici, craniales and caudales*);
- g a visual inspection of the spleen;
- h a visual inspection of the kidneys;
- i a visual inspection of the pleura and peritoneum;
- j a visual inspection of the umbilical region and joints.

2 The official veterinarian shall proceed with the following post-mortem inspection procedures using incision and palpation of the carcase and offal, when there are indications of a possible risk to human health, animal health or animal welfare indicated in accordance with Article 24:

- a a palpation of the throat, mouth, tongue and parotid lymph nodes. Unless animal-health rules provide otherwise, these examinations are not necessary if the competent authorities are able to guarantee that the head, including the tongue and the brains, will be excluded from human consumption;
- b a palpation of the lungs; incision of the lungs, trachea, oesophagus, bronchial and mediastinal lymph nodes;
- c an incision of the heart;
- d a palpation of the liver and its lymph nodes; incision of the gastric surface of the liver to examine the bile ducts;
- e a palpation of the spleen;
- f an incision of the kidneys and the renal lymph nodes (*Lnn. renales*);
- g a palpation of the umbilical region and joints; the umbilical region shall be incised and the joints opened; the synovial fluid shall be examined.

---

*Status: Point in time view as at 15/03/2019.*

*Changes to legislation: There are outstanding changes not yet made to Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2019/627. 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)*

---

## Article 21 U.K.

### Other domestic sheep and goats

1 Carcasses and offal of sheep having a permanent incisor erupted or 12 months of age or more, and goats six months of age or more, shall undergo the following post-mortem inspection procedures:

- a a visual inspection of the head, including the throat, mouth, tongue and parotid lymph nodes and palpation of the retropharyngeal lymph nodes. These examinations are not necessary if the competent authorities are able to guarantee that the head, including the tongue and the brains, will be excluded from human consumption;
- b a visual inspection of the lungs, trachea and oesophagus; palpation of the lungs, the bronchial and mediastinal lymph nodes (*Lnn. bifurcationes, eparteriales and mediastinales*);
- c a visual inspection of the pericardium and heart;
- d a visual inspection of the diaphragm;
- e a visual inspection of the liver and the hepatic and pancreatic lymph nodes (*Lnn. portales*); palpation of the liver and its lymph nodes; incision of the gastric surface of the liver to examine the bile ducts;
- f a visual inspection of the gastro-intestinal tract, the mesentery and the gastric and mesenteric lymph nodes (*Lnn. gastrici, mesenterici, craniales and caudales*);
- g a visual inspection of the spleen;
- h a visual inspection of the kidneys;
- i a visual inspection of the pleura and peritoneum;
- j a visual inspection of the genital organs (except for the penis, if already discarded);
- k a visual inspection of the udder and its lymph nodes.

2 The official veterinarian shall proceed with the following post-mortem inspection procedures using incision and palpation of the carcass and offal when there are indications of a possible risk to human health, animal health or animal welfare indicated in accordance with Article 24:

- a a palpation of the throat, mouth, tongue and parotid lymph nodes. Unless animal-health rules provide otherwise, these examinations are not necessary if the competent authorities are able to guarantee that the head, including the tongue and the brains, will be excluded from human consumption;
- b an incision of the lungs, trachea, oesophagus and the bronchial and mediastinal lymph nodes;
- c an incision of the heart;
- d a palpation of the spleen;
- e an incision of the kidneys and the renal lymph nodes (*Lnn. renales*).

## Article 22 U.K.

### Domestic solipeds

1 Carcasses and offal of domestic solipeds shall undergo the following post-mortem inspection procedures:

---

**Status:** Point in time view as at 15/03/2019.

**Changes to legislation:** There are outstanding changes not yet made to Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2019/627. 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)

---

- a a visual inspection of the head and, after freeing the tongue, the throat; the tongue shall be freed to permit a detailed visual inspection of the mouth and the fauces and must itself be visually examined;
  - b a visual inspection of the lungs, trachea, oesophagus and the bronchial and mediastinal lymph nodes (*Lnn. bifurcationes, eparteriales* and *mediastinales*);
  - c a visual inspection of the pericardium and the heart;
  - d a visual inspection of the diaphragm;
  - e a visual inspection of the liver and the hepatic and pancreatic lymph nodes (*Lnn. portales*);
  - f a visual inspection of the gastro-intestinal tract, the mesentery and the gastric and mesenteric lymph nodes (*Lnn. gastrici, mesenterici, craniales* and *caudales*);
  - g a visual inspection of the spleen;
  - h a visual inspection of the kidneys;
  - i a visual inspection of the pleura and peritoneum;
  - j a visual inspection of the genital organs of stallions (except for the penis, if already discarded) and mares;
  - k a visual inspection of the udder and its lymph nodes (*Lnn. supramammarii*);
  - l a visual inspection of the umbilical region and joints of young animals;
  - m examination of the muscles and lymph nodes (*Lnn. subrhomboides*) of the shoulders beneath the scapular cartilage after loosening the attachment of one shoulder, in the case grey horses, in order to inspect for melanosis and melanomata. The kidneys shall be exposed.
- 2 The official veterinarian shall proceed with the following post-mortem inspection procedures using incision and palpation of the carcass and offal, when there are indications of a possible risk to human health, animal health or animal welfare indicated in accordance with Article 24:
- a a palpation and incision of the sub-maxillary, retropharyngeal and parotid lymph nodes (*Lnn. retropharyngiales, mandibulares* and *parotidei*); palpation of the tongue;
  - b a palpation of the lungs; palpation and incision of the bronchial and mediastinal lymph nodes. The trachea and the main branches of the bronchi shall be opened lengthwise and the lungs shall be incised in their posterior third, perpendicular to their main axes; however, these incisions are not necessary where the lungs are excluded from human consumption;
  - c an incision of the heart lengthwise, so as to open the ventricles and cut through the interventricular septum;
  - d a palpation and incision of the liver and the hepatic and pancreatic lymph nodes, (*Lnn. portales*);
  - e an incision of the gastric and mesenteric lymph nodes;
  - f a palpation of the spleen;
  - g a palpation of the kidneys and incision of the kidneys and the renal lymph nodes (*Lnn. renales*);
  - h an incision of the supramammary lymph nodes;
  - i a palpation of the umbilical region and joints of young animals. In cases of doubt, the umbilical region shall be incised and the joints opened; the synovial fluid must be examined;
  - j an incision through the entire kidney in grey horses.

---

*Status: Point in time view as at 15/03/2019.*

*Changes to legislation: There are outstanding changes not yet made to Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2019/627. 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)*

---

## Article 23 U.K.

### Domestic swine

1 Carcasses and offal of domestic swine shall undergo the following post-mortem inspection procedures:

- a a visual inspection of the head and throat;
- b a visual inspection of the mouth, fauces and tongue;
- c a visual inspection of the lungs, trachea and oesophagus;
- d a visual inspection of the pericardium and heart;
- e a visual inspection of the diaphragm;
- f a visual inspection of the liver and the hepatic and pancreatic lymph nodes (*Lnn. portales*); visual inspection of the gastro-intestinal tract, the mesentery, the gastric and mesenteric lymph nodes (*Lnn. gastrici, mesenterici, craniales* and *caudales*);
- g a visual inspection of the spleen; visual inspection of the kidneys; visual inspection of the pleura and peritoneum;
- h a visual inspection of the genital organs (except for the penis, if already discarded);
- i a visual inspection of the udder and its lymph nodes (*Lnn. supramammarii*);
- j a visual inspection of the umbilical region and joints of young animals.

2 The official veterinarian shall proceed with the following post-mortem inspection procedures using incision and palpation of the carcase and offal, when there are indications of a possible risk to human health, animal health or animal welfare indicated in accordance with Article 24:

- a an incision and examination of the submaxillary lymph nodes (*Lnn. mandibulares*);
- b a palpation of the lungs and the bronchial and mediastinal lymph nodes (*Lnn. bifurcationes, eparteriales* and *mediastinales*). The trachea and the main branches of the bronchi shall be opened lengthwise and the lungs shall be incised in their posterior third, perpendicular to their main axes; those incisions are not necessary where the lungs are excluded from human consumption;
- c an incision of the heart lengthwise so as to open the ventricles and cut through the interventricular septum;
- d a palpation of the liver and its lymph nodes;
- e a palpation and, if necessary, incision of the gastric and mesenteric lymph nodes;
- f a palpation of the spleen;
- g an incision of the kidneys and the renal lymph nodes (*Lnn. renales*);
- h an incision of the supramammary lymph nodes;
- i a palpation of the umbilical region and joints of young animals and, if necessary, incision of the umbilical region and opening of the joints.

## Article 24 U.K.

### Indications of a possible risks to human health, animal health or animal welfare in domestic bovine animals, domestic sheep and goats, domestic solipeds and domestic swine

The official veterinarian shall proceed with the additional post-mortem inspection procedures referred to in Articles 18(3), 19(2), 20(2), 21(2), 22(2) and 23(2) using

*Status: Point in time view as at 15/03/2019.*

*Changes to legislation: There are outstanding changes not yet made to Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2019/627. 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)*

incision and palpation of the carcase and offal, where, in his/her opinion, one of the following indicates a possible risk to human health, animal health or animal welfare:

- (a) the checks and analysis of the checks of documents carried out in accordance with Articles 9 and 10;
- (b) the findings of the ante-mortem inspection carried out in accordance with Article 11;
- (c) the results of the verifications of compliance with animal welfare rules carried out in accordance with Article 38;
- (d) the findings of post-mortem inspection carried out in accordance with Articles 12 to 24;
- (e) additional epidemiological data or other data from the holding of provenance of the animals.

#### Article 25 **U.K.**

##### **Practical arrangements for post-mortem inspection of poultry**

1 All poultry shall undergo post-mortem inspection which may include the assistance of slaughterhouse staff in accordance with Article 18(3) of Regulation (EU) 2017/625. The official veterinarian or official auxiliary, in accordance with Article 18(2)(c) of that Regulation shall personally carry out the following checks:

- a daily inspection of the viscera and body cavities of a representative sample of each flock;
- b a detailed inspection of a random sample of parts of birds or entire birds declared unfit for human consumption following post-mortem inspection from each flock;
- c any further investigations necessary where there is reason to suspect that the meat from the birds concerned could be unfit for human consumption.

2 By way of derogation from paragraph 1, the competent authorities may decide that only a representative sample of poultry from each flock undergoes post-mortem inspection if:

- a food business operators have a system in place to the satisfaction of the official veterinarian, that allows the detection and the separation of birds with abnormalities, contamination or defects;
- b the slaughterhouse has a longstanding history of compliance with the requirements as regards:
  - (i) general and specific requirements in accordance with Article 4 of Regulation (EC) No 852/2004, including the microbiological criteria applicable to Point 1.28 and 2.1.5 of Annex I to Regulation (EC) No 2073/2005;
  - (ii) procedures based on the HACCP principles in accordance with Article 5 of Regulation (EC) No 852/2004; and
  - (iii) specific hygiene rules in accordance with Article 5 and Section II of Annex III to Regulation (EC) No 853/2004;
- c no abnormalities that may indicate a serious problem for human or animal health that may indicate the need for measures laid down in Articles 40 to 44, have been found during ante-mortem inspection or verification of food chain information.

3 In case of poultry reared for the production of *foie gras* and delayed eviscerated poultry obtained at the holding of provenance in accordance with Points 8 and 9 of Chapter VI to Section

---

*Status: Point in time view as at 15/03/2019.*

*Changes to legislation: There are outstanding changes not yet made to Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2019/627. 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)*

---

II of Annex III to Regulation (EC) No 853/2004, post-mortem inspection shall take place at the cutting plant where such carcasses are transported directly from the holding of provenance.

Article 26 **U.K.**

**Practical arrangements for post-mortem inspection of farmed lagomorphs**

The practical arrangements for post-mortem inspection in poultry in accordance with Article 25, shall apply to farmed lagomorphs. The provisions applicable to a single poultry flock in Article 25 shall apply to farmed lagomorphs slaughtered the same day from a single holding of provenance.

Article 27 **U.K.**

**Practical arrangements for post-mortem inspection of farmed game**

- 1 The following post-mortem inspection procedures shall apply to farmed game:
  - a in the case of small (< 100 kg) *Cervidae*, the post-mortem procedures for ovine animals laid down in Article 21, however in the case of reindeer the post-mortem procedures for ovine animals laid down in Article 20 shall be used and the tongue may be used for human consumption without inspection of the head;
  - b in the case of game of the family *Suidae*, the post-mortem procedures for domestic swine laid down in Article 23;
  - c in the case of large game of the family *Cervidae* and other large game, not covered by paragraph (a) and in the case of large game of the family *Suidae* not covered by paragraph (b), the post-mortem procedures for bovine animals laid down in Article 19;
  - d in the case of ratites, the post-mortem procedures for poultry laid down in Article 25(1).
- 2 Where the animals have been slaughtered outside the slaughterhouse, the official veterinarian at the slaughterhouse shall verify the certificate.

Article 28 **U.K.**

**Practical arrangements for post-mortem inspection of wild game**

- 1 The official veterinarian shall verify that a health certificate conforming to the specimen set out in the Annex to Regulation (EU) No 636/2014, or the declaration(s) in accordance with point 8(b) of Chapter II of Section IV of Annex III to Regulation (EC) No 853/2004, accompanies unskinned large wild game transported to the game-handling establishment from the territory of another Member State. The official veterinarian shall take into account the content of that certificate or declaration(s).
- 2 During post-mortem inspection, the official veterinarian shall carry out:
  - a a visual inspection 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;
    - (ii) checking that death was not due to reasons other than hunting;
  - b an investigation of organoleptic abnormalities;

---

*Status: Point in time view as at 15/03/2019.*

*Changes to legislation: There are outstanding changes not yet made to Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2019/627. 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)*

---

- c palpation and incisions 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. Where a more extensive inspection is made on the basis of such suspicions, the veterinarian shall wait until that inspection has been concluded before assessing all the wild 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, intestines or 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;
  - (xi) other obvious extensive changes, such as putrefaction.

3 Where the official veterinarian so requires, the vertebral column and the head shall be split lengthwise.

4 In the case of small wild game not eviscerated immediately after killing, the official veterinarian shall carry out a post-mortem inspection on a representative sample of animals from the same source. Where inspection reveals a disease transmissible to humans or any of the characteristics listed in point (e) in paragraph 2, the official veterinarian shall carry out more checks on the entire batch to determine whether it shall be declared unfit for human consumption or whether each carcass shall be inspected individually.

5 The official veterinarian may perform any further cuts and inspections of the relevant parts of the animals that are necessary to reach a final diagnosis. If an assessment cannot be made on the basis of the practical arrangements in paragraph 2, additional investigations shall be carried out in a laboratory.

6 In addition to the cases provided for in Article 45, meat presenting during post-mortem inspection any of the characteristics listed in point (e) in paragraph 2 shall be declared unfit for human consumption.

---

*Status: Point in time view as at 15/03/2019.*

*Changes to legislation: There are outstanding changes not yet made to Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2019/627. 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)*

---

#### Section 4 U.K.

### **Official controls on specific hazards and laboratory testing**

#### Article 29 U.K.

### **Practical arrangements for official controls for transmissible spongiform encephalopathies (TSEs)**

1 In addition to the requirements of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001 concerning the official controls to be carried out in relation to TSEs, the official veterinarian shall check the removal, separation and, where appropriate, marking of specified risk material also in accordance with the rules laid down in Article 8(1) of that Regulation and in Article 12 of Regulation (EC) No 1069/2009 on animal by-products.

2 The official veterinarian shall ensure that the food business operator takes all necessary measures to avoid contaminating meat with specified risk material during slaughter, including stunning. This includes the removal of specified risk material.

#### Article 30 U.K.

### **Practical arrangements for official controls for cysticercosis during post-mortem inspection in domestic bovine animals and *Suidae***

1 The post-mortem inspection procedures described in Articles 18, 19 and 23 shall be the minimum requirements for the examination for cysticercosis in bovine animals and *Suidae* (domestic swine, farmed game and wild game). In the case of bovine animals referred to in Article 19, the competent authorities may decide that incision of the masseters at post-mortem inspection is not compulsory if:

- a a specific serological test is used;
- b the animals have been raised on a holding of provenance officially certified to be free of cysticercosis; or,
- c the prevalence of the source population or in a well-defined subpopulation is below one in a million, has been demonstrated with 95 % certainty or no cases have been detected in all slaughtered animals in the past five years (or two years where supported and justified by the competent authorities' risk analysis) based on data from reporting carried out in accordance with Article 9(1) of Directive 2003/99/EC.

2 Meat infected with cysticerci shall be declared unfit for human consumption. However, where the animal is not generally infected with cysticercus, the parts not infected may be declared fit for human consumption after having undergone a cold treatment.

#### Article 31 U.K.

### **Practical arrangements for official controls for *Trichinella* during post-mortem inspection**

1 Carcasses of *Suidae*, solipeds and other species susceptible to *Trichinella* shall be examined for *Trichinella* in accordance with Regulation (EU) 2015/1375 unless one of the derogations set out in Article 3 of that Regulation applies.



---

*Status: Point in time view as at 15/03/2019.*

*Changes to legislation: There are outstanding changes not yet made to Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2019/627. 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)*

---

2 Meat from animals infected with trichinae shall be declared unfit for human consumption.

*Article 32* **U.K.**

**Practical arrangements for official controls for glanders during post-mortem inspection of solipeds**

1 Fresh meat of solipeds shall be placed on the market only if it was produced from solipeds kept for at least 90 days prior to the date of slaughter in a Member State or in a third country or region thereof from which it is authorised to bring solipeds into the Union.

2 In the case of solipeds originating from a Member State or third country or region thereof not meeting the World Organisation for Animal Health criteria for a glanders-free country, solipeds shall be inspected for glanders by a careful examination of the mucous membranes of the trachea, larynx, nasal cavities and sinuses and their ramifications, after splitting the head in the median plane and excising the nasal septum.

3 Meat produced from solipeds in which glanders has been diagnosed shall be declared unfit for human consumption.

*Article 33* **U.K.**

**Practical arrangements for official controls for tuberculosis during post-mortem inspection**

1 Where animals have reacted positively or inconclusively to tuberculin, or there are other grounds for suspecting infection, they shall be slaughtered separately from other animals, taking precautions to avoid the risk of contamination of other carcasses, the slaughter line and staff present in the slaughterhouse.

2 All meat from animals in which post-mortem inspection has revealed localised lesions similar to tuberculoid lesions in a number of organs or a number of areas of the carcase shall be declared unfit for human consumption. However, where a tuberculoid lesion has been found in the lymph nodes of only one organ or part of the carcase, only the affected organ or part of the carcase and the associated lymph nodes shall be declared unfit for human consumption.

*Article 34* **U.K.**

**Practical arrangements for official controls for brucellosis during post-mortem inspection**

1 Where animals have reacted positively or inconclusively to a brucellosis test, or there are other grounds for suspecting infection, they shall be slaughtered separately from other animals, taking precautions to avoid the risk of contamination of other carcasses, the slaughter line and staff present in the slaughterhouse.

2 Meat from animals in which post-mortem inspection has revealed lesions indicating acute brucellosis shall be declared unfit for human consumption. In the case of animals reacting positively or inconclusively to a brucellosis test, the udder, genital tract and blood shall be declared unfit for human consumption even if no such lesion is found.

---

*Status: Point in time view as at 15/03/2019.*

*Changes to legislation: There are outstanding changes not yet made to Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2019/627. 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)*

---

### Article 35 **U.K.**

#### **Practical arrangements for official controls for *Salmonella***

1 The competent authorities shall verify the correct implementation by food business operators of points 2.1.3, 2.1.4 and 2.1.5 of Chapter 2 of Annex I of Regulation (EC) No 2073/2005 by applying one or more of the following measures:

- a official sampling using the same method and sampling area as food business operators. At least 49 random samples<sup>(9)</sup> shall be taken in each slaughterhouse each year. This number of samples may be reduced in small slaughterhouses based on a risk evaluation;
- b collecting all information on the total number and the number of *Salmonella*-positive samples taken by food business operators in accordance with Article 5 of Regulation (EC) No 2073/2005, in the framework of points 2.1.3, 2.1.4 and 2.1.5 of Chapter 2 of Annex I thereto;
- c collecting all information on the total number and the number of *Salmonella*-positive samples taken in the framework of national control programmes in Member States or regions of Member States for which special guarantees have been approved in accordance with Article 8 of Regulation (EC) No 853/2004 as regards ruminant, equine, swine and poultry production.

2 Where the food business operator fails on several occasions to comply with the process hygiene criterion, the competent authorities shall require it to submit an action plan and shall strictly supervise its outcome.

3 The total number and the number of *Salmonella*-positive samples, differentiating between samples taken under points (a), (b) and (c) in paragraph 1, when applied, shall be reported in accordance with Article 9(1) of Directive 2003/99/EC.

### Article 36 **U.K.**

#### **Practical arrangements for official controls for *Campylobacter***

1 The competent authorities shall verify the correct implementation by food business operators of point 2.1.9 (process hygiene criterion for *Campylobacter* on carcasses of broilers) of Chapter 2 of Annex I of Regulation (EC) No 2073/2005 by applying the following measures:

- a official sampling using the same method and sampling area as food business operators. At least 49 random samples shall be taken in each slaughterhouse each year. This number of samples may be reduced in small slaughterhouses based on a risk evaluation; or
- b collecting all information on the total number and the number of *Campylobacter* samples with more than 1 000 cfu/g taken by food business operators in accordance with Article 5 of Regulation (EC) No 2073/2005, in the framework of point 2.1.9 of Chapter 2 of Annex I thereto.

2 Where the food business operator fails on several occasions to comply with the process hygiene criterion, the competent authorities shall require it to submit an action plan and shall strictly supervise its outcome.

---

*Status: Point in time view as at 15/03/2019.*

*Changes to legislation: There are outstanding changes not yet made to Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2019/627. 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)*

---

3 The total number and the number of *Campylobacter* samples with more than 1 000 cfu/g, differentiating between samples taken under points (a) and (b) in paragraph 1, when applied, shall be reported in accordance with Article 9(1) of Directive 2003/99/EC.

#### Article 37 **U.K.**

### Specific requirements as regards laboratory tests

1 When performing laboratory tests in accordance with Article 18(2)(d)(ii) and (iv) of Regulation (EU) 2017/625, the official veterinarian shall ensure that, when sampling takes place, samples are appropriately identified and handled and sent to the appropriate laboratory in the framework of:

- a the monitoring and control of zoonoses and zoonotic agents;
- b the annual programme for the monitoring of TSEs in accordance with Article 6 of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001;
- c the detection of pharmacologically active substances or products either prohibited or unauthorised, and controls for regulated pharmacologically active substances, pesticides, feed additives and contaminants exceeding applicable maximum Union limits, in particular in the framework of the national plans for the detection of residues or substances referred to in Article 110(2) of Regulation (EU) 2017/625 and in Article 5 of Directive 96/23/EC;
- d the detection of animal diseases for which animal health rules are laid down in Regulation (EU) 2016/429.

2 The official veterinarian shall ensure that any additional laboratory testing deemed necessary for the fulfilment the obligations under Article 18(2) of Regulation (EU) 2017/625 takes place as required.

#### Section 5 **U.K.**

### Official controls on animal welfare

#### Article 38 **U.K.**

### Official controls on animal welfare at transport and slaughter

The official veterinarian shall verify compliance with the rules concerning the protection of animals during transport in accordance with Regulation (EC) No 1/2005 and at the time of slaughter in accordance with Regulation (EC) No 1099/2009 and national rules on animal welfare.

---

*Status: Point in time view as at 15/03/2019.*

*Changes to legislation: There are outstanding changes not yet made to Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2019/627. 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)*

---

## CHAPTER III **U.K.**

### **Communication of inspection results and measures to be taken by competent authorities in cases of specific non-compliance with requirements for fresh meat and for animal welfare**

#### Article 39 **U.K.**

##### **Measures concerning the communication of the results of official controls**

1 The official veterinarian shall record and evaluate the results of official controls carried out in accordance with Articles 7 to Article 38.

2 The following actions shall be taken by the official veterinarian where inspections reveal the presence of any disease or condition that might affect human or animal health, or compromise animal welfare:

- a the official veterinarian shall inform the slaughterhouse operator;
- b where the problem referred to in this paragraph arose during primary production and relates to human health, animal health, animal welfare or residues of veterinary medicinal products, unauthorised or prohibited substances, pesticide residues, feed additives or contaminants, the official veterinarian shall inform:
  - (i) the veterinarian attending the holding of provenance;
  - (ii) the official veterinarian who carried out any ante-mortem inspection at the holding of provenance, where different from (i);
  - (iii) the food business operator responsible for the holding of provenance (provided that such information would not prejudice subsequent legal proceedings); and,
  - (iv) the competent authorities responsible for supervising the holding of provenance or the hunting area;
- c where the animals concerned were raised in another country, the official veterinarian shall ensure that the country's competent authorities are informed.

3 The competent authorities shall enter the results of official controls in relevant databases, at least where the collection of such information is required under Article 4 of Directive 2003/99/EC, Article 8 of Council Directive 64/432/EEC<sup>(4)</sup> and Annex III to Directive 2007/43/EC.

4 Where the official veterinarian, while carrying out ante-mortem or post-mortem inspection or any other official control, suspects the presence of an animal disease for which animal health rules are laid down in Regulation (EU) 2016/429, he/she shall notify the competent authorities. The official veterinarian and competent authorities, within their respective areas of competence, shall take all necessary measures and precautions to prevent the possible spread of the disease agent.

5 The official veterinarian may use the model document in Annex I for the purpose of communicating the relevant results of ante-mortem and post-mortem inspections to the holding of provenance where the animals were kept before slaughter.

6 Where the animals were kept on a holding of provenance in another Member State, the competent authorities of the Member State in which they were slaughtered shall communicate the relevant results of ante-mortem and post-mortem inspections to the competent authorities in

---

*Status: Point in time view as at 15/03/2019.*

*Changes to legislation: There are outstanding changes not yet made to Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2019/627. 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)*

---

the Member State of provenance. They shall use the model document in Annex I in the official languages of both Member States involved or in a language agreed between both Member States.

#### Article 40 **U.K.**

##### **Measures in cases of non-compliance with requirements for food chain information**

1 The official veterinarian shall ensure that animals are not slaughtered unless the slaughterhouse operator has been provided with, checked and evaluated relevant food chain information in accordance with Article 9(2)(a) and (b).

2 By way of derogation from paragraph 1, the official veterinarian may allow animals to undergo slaughter in the slaughterhouse if the relevant food chain information is not available. In such cases, the information shall be supplied before the meat is declared fit for human consumption and carcasses and related offal shall be stored separately from other meat pending that declaration.

3 Where relevant food chain information is not available within 24 hours of an animal's arrival at the slaughterhouse, the official veterinarian shall declare all meat from the animal unfit for human consumption. If the animal has not yet been slaughtered, it shall be killed separately from other animals taking all necessary precautions to safeguard animal and human health.

#### Article 41 **U.K.**

##### **Measures in cases of non-compliance recorded in food chain information**

1 The official veterinarian shall verify that the slaughterhouse operator does not accept animals for slaughter when the food chain information or any other accompanying records, documentation or information shows that:

- a the animals come from a holding of provenance or an area subject to a movement prohibition or other restriction for reasons of animal or human health;
- b rules on the use of veterinary medicinal products have not been complied with, animals have been treated with prohibited or unauthorised substances, or the legal limits for chemical residues or contaminants have not been complied with; or
- c any other condition which might adversely affect human or animal health is present.

2 If the animals are already present at the slaughterhouse, they shall be killed separately and declared unfit for human consumption, taking precautions to safeguard animal and human health. Where the official veterinarian considers it necessary, official controls shall be carried out on the holding of provenance.

#### Article 42 **U.K.**

##### **Measures in cases of misleading food chain information**

1 The competent authorities shall take appropriate action if they discover that the accompanying records, documentation or other information do not correspond to the true situation of the holding of provenance or the true condition of the animals, or aim deliberately to mislead the official veterinarian.

2 They shall take action against the food business operator responsible for the holding of provenance of the animals, or any other person involved, including the slaughterhouse operator.

---

*Status: Point in time view as at 15/03/2019.*

*Changes to legislation: There are outstanding changes not yet made to Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2019/627. 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)*

---

In particular, this action may consist of extra controls. The food business operator responsible for the holding of provenance or any other person involved shall bear the costs of such extra controls.

#### Article 43 **U.K.**

##### **Measures in cases of non-compliance with requirements for live animals**

1 The official veterinarian shall verify the food business operator's compliance with its duty under point 3 in Chapter IV of Section I of Annex III to Regulation (EC) No 853/2004 to ensure that animals accepted for slaughter for human consumption are properly identified. The official veterinarian shall ensure that animals whose identity is not ascertainable are killed separately and declared unfit for human consumption. Where the official veterinarian considers it necessary, official controls shall be carried out on the holding of provenance.

2 The official veterinarian shall ensure that animals subject to an unacceptable risk of contamination of the meat during slaughter, as laid down in Article 11(4), are not slaughtered for human consumption unless they are cleaned beforehand.

3 The official veterinarian shall ensure that animals with a disease or condition that may be transmitted to animals or humans handling or eating the meat and, in general, animals showing clinical signs of systemic disease or emaciation, or any other condition rendering meat unfit for human consumption, are not slaughtered for human consumption. Such animals shall be killed separately under such conditions that other animals or carcasses cannot be contaminated, and declared unfit for human consumption.

4 The official veterinarian shall defer the slaughter of animals suspected of having a disease or condition that may adversely affect human or animal health. Such animals shall undergo detailed ante-mortem examination by the official veterinarian in order to make a diagnosis. In addition, the official veterinarian may decide that sampling and laboratory examinations must take place to supplement post-mortem inspection. If necessary to avoid contamination of other meat, the animals shall be slaughtered separately or at the end of normal slaughtering, taking all other necessary precautions.

5 The official veterinarian shall ensure that animals that might contain residues of prohibited or unauthorised pharmacologically active substances or residues of authorised pharmacologically active substances, pesticides or contaminants in excess of the levels laid down in accordance with Union legislation, are dealt with in accordance with Articles 16 to 19 of Directive 96/23/EC.

6 The official veterinarian shall impose the conditions under which animals shall be dealt with under a specific scheme for the eradication or control of a specific disease, such as brucellosis or tuberculosis, or zoonotic agents such as salmonella, under his/her direct supervision. The competent authorities shall determine the conditions under which such animals may be slaughtered. These conditions shall be designed to minimise the contamination of other animals and the meat of other animals.

As a rule, animals that are presented to a slaughterhouse for slaughter shall be slaughtered there. However, in exceptional circumstances, such as a serious breakdown of the slaughter facilities, the official veterinarian may allow direct movements to another slaughterhouse.

Where non-compliance which results in a risk to animal or human health, or animal welfare, is detected during ante-mortem inspection at the holding of provenance, the official veterinarian shall not allow the animals to be transported to the slaughterhouse

---

*Status: Point in time view as at 15/03/2019.*

*Changes to legislation: There are outstanding changes not yet made to Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2019/627. 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)*

---

and the relevant measures regarding the communication of inspection results in accordance with Article 39(2)(b)(i) and (iii) shall apply.

#### Article 44 **U.K.**

##### **Measures in cases of non-compliance with requirements for animal welfare**

1 In cases of non-compliance with the rules concerning the protection of animals at the time of slaughter or killing laid down in Articles 3 to 9 and Articles 14 to 17, 19 and 22 of Council Regulation (EC) No 1099/2009, the official veterinarian shall verify that the food business operator immediately takes the necessary corrective measures and prevents recurrence.

2 The official veterinarian shall take a proportionate and stepped approach to enforcement action, ranging from issuing directions to slowing down and stopping production, depending on the nature and gravity of the problem.

3 Where appropriate, the official veterinarian shall inform other competent authorities of welfare problems.

4 Where the official veterinarian discovers non-compliance with the rules concerning the protection of animals during transport laid down in Regulation (EC) No 1/2005, he/she shall take the requisite measures in accordance with the relevant Union legislation.

5 Where an official auxiliary carries out checks on animal welfare and those checks identify non-compliance with the rules on the protection of animals, he/she shall immediately inform the official veterinarian. If necessary in urgent cases, he/she shall take the necessary measures referred to in paragraphs 1 to 4 pending the arrival of the official veterinarian.

#### Article 45 **U.K.**

##### **Measures in cases of non-compliance with requirements for fresh meat**

The official veterinarian shall declare fresh meat unfit for human consumption if it:

- (a) derives from animals that have not undergone ante-mortem inspection in accordance with Article 18(2)(a) or (b) of Regulation (EU) 2017/625, except for wild game and stray reindeer referred to in Article 12(1)(b) of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2019/624;
- (b) derives from animals whose offal has not undergone post-mortem inspection in accordance with Article 18(2)(c) of Regulation (EU) 2017/625, except in case of viscera of large wild game that do not need to accompany the body to a game-handling establishment in accordance with point 4 of Chapter II of Section IV in Annex III of Regulation (EC) No 853/2004;
- (c) derives from animals that are dead before slaughter, stillborn, unborn or slaughtered under the age of seven days;
- (d) results from the trimming of sticking points;
- (e) derives from animals affected by animal diseases for which animal health rules are laid down in the Union legislation listed in Annex I to Directive 2002/99/EC, except if it is obtained in conformity with the specific requirements provided for in that Directive; this exception shall not apply if otherwise provided for in the requirements on the official controls of tuberculosis and brucellosis provided for in Articles 33 and 34 of this Regulation;

---

*Status: Point in time view as at 15/03/2019.*

*Changes to legislation: There are outstanding changes not yet made to Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2019/627. 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)*

---

- (f) derives from animals affected by a generalised disease, such as generalised septicaemia, pyaemia, toxæmia or viraemia;
- (g) is not in conformity with the food safety criteria laid down in Chapter I of Annex I to Regulation (EC) No 2073/2005 for determining whether food may be placed on the market;
- (h) exhibits parasitic infestation, unless otherwise provided for in the requirements on the official controls for cysticercosis provided for in Article 30;
- (i) contains chemical residues or contaminants in excess of the levels laid down in Regulations (EU) No 37/2010, (EC) No 396/2005, (EC) No 1881/2006 and (EC) No 124/2009 or residues of substances that are prohibited or unauthorised under Regulation (EU) No 37/2010 or Directive 96/22/EC;
- (j) consists of the liver and kidneys of animals more than two years old from regions where implementation of plans approved in accordance with Article 5 of Directive 96/23/EC has revealed the generalised presence of heavy metals in the environment;
- (k) has been treated illegally with decontaminating substances;
- (l) has been treated illegally with ionising radiation, including UV-radiation;
- (m) contains foreign bodies, except, in the case of wild game, material used to hunt the animal;
- (n) exceeds maximum permitted radioactivity levels laid down under Union legislation or, in the absence of Union legislation, under national rules;
- (o) indicates pathological or organoleptic changes, in particular a pronounced sexual odour or insufficient bleeding (except for wild game);
- (p) derives from emaciated animals;
- (q) contains specified risk material unless removal is allowed in another establishment in accordance with Point 4.3 of Annex V to Regulation (EC) No 999/2001 and the fresh meat remains under the control of the competent authorities;
- (r) shows soiling, faecal or other contamination;
- (s) consists of blood that may constitute a risk to human or animal health owing to the health status of any animal from which it derives or contamination arising during the slaughter process;
- (t) in the opinion of the official veterinarian, after examination of all the relevant information, may constitute a risk to human or animal health or is for any other reason not suitable for human consumption;
- (u) gives rise to specific hazards in accordance with Articles 29 to 36.

#### Article 46 U.K.

### Measures in cases of non-compliance with requirements on good hygiene practices

1 The competent authorities may instruct the food business operator to take immediate corrective action, including a reduction in the speed of slaughter, where this is considered necessary by the official present in the following cases:



---

*Status: Point in time view as at 15/03/2019.*

*Changes to legislation: There are outstanding changes not yet made to Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2019/627. 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)*

---

- a where contamination is detected on external surfaces of a carcase or its cavities and the food business operator does not take appropriate action to rectify the situation; or
- b if the competent authorities consider that good hygiene practices are jeopardised.

2 In such cases, the competent authorities shall increase the intensity of inspection until such time as they are satisfied that the food business operator has regained control of the process.

## CHAPTER IV **U.K.**

### **Restrictions**

#### Article 47 **U.K.**

#### **Restrictions for certain fresh meat**

The official veterinarian may impose requirements concerning the use of fresh meat derived from animals:

- (a) that have undergone emergency slaughter outside the slaughterhouse; or
- (b) from flocks where a treatment of the meat is applied in accordance with Part E of Annex II to Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003 before the meat is placed on the market.

## CHAPTER V **U.K.**

### **Health marking of meat fit for human consumption after ante-mortem and post-mortem inspection**

#### Article 48 **U.K.**

#### **Technical requirements of the health mark and practical arrangements for its application**

- 1 The official veterinarian shall supervise health marking and the marks used.
- 2 The official veterinarian shall ensure, in particular, that:
  - a the health mark is applied only to domestic ungulates and farmed game mammals other than lagomorphs, having undergone ante-mortem and post-mortem inspection, and large wild game having undergone post mortem inspection, in accordance with Article 18(2)(a), (b) and (c) of Regulation (EU) 2017/625, where there are no grounds for declaring the meat unfit for human consumption. However, the mark may be applied before the results of any examination for *Trichinella* and/or TSE testing are available, provided that the competent authorities introduced a system in place in the slaughterhouse or game-handling establishment ensuring that all parts of the animal can be traced, and no parts of the examined animals bearing the mark leave the slaughterhouse or game-handling establishment until a negative result has been obtained except when provided for in accordance with Article 2(3) of Regulation (EU) 2015/1375;
  - b the health mark is applied on the external surface of the carcase, by stamping in ink or hot branding, in such a manner that, if carcasses are cut in the slaughterhouse into

---

**Status:** Point in time view as at 15/03/2019.

**Changes to legislation:** There are outstanding changes not yet made to Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2019/627. 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)

---

half carcasses or quarters, or half carcasses are cut into three pieces, each piece bears a health mark.

3 The competent authorities shall ensure that the practical arrangements for the health mark are applied in accordance with Annex II.

4 The competent authorities shall ensure that meat from unskinned wild game does not bear a health mark until, after skinning in a game-handling establishment, it has undergone post-mortem inspection and been declared fit for human consumption.

---

**Status:** Point in time view as at 15/03/2019.

**Changes to legislation:** There are outstanding changes not yet made to Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2019/627. 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)

---

- (1) Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2019/628 of 8 April 2019 concerning model official certificates for certain animals and goods and amending Regulation (EC) No 2074/2005 and Implementing Regulation (EU) 2016/759 as regards these model certificates (see page 101 of this Official Journal).
- (2) Directive (EU) 2015/1535 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 9 September 2015 laying down a procedure for the provision of information in the field of technical regulations and of rules on Information Society services ([OJ L 241, 17.9.2015, p. 1](#)).
- (3) If all are negative, 95 % statistical certainty is provided that the prevalence is below 6 %.
- (4) Council Directive 64/432/EEC of 26 June 1964 on animal health problems affecting intra-Community trade in bovine animals and swine ([OJ L 121, 29.7.1964, p. 1977](#)).

**Status:**

Point in time view as at 15/03/2019.

**Changes to legislation:**

There are outstanding changes not yet made to Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2019/627. Any changes that have already been made to the legislation appear in the content and are referenced with annotations.