
STATUTORY INSTRUMENTS

2019 No. 527

The Invasive Alien Species (Enforcement and Permitting) Order 2019

PART 1

Introductory provisions

Citation, commencement, extent and application

1.—(1) This Order may be cited as the Invasive Alien Species (Enforcement and Permitting) Order 2019 and comes into force on [F11st December 2019].

(2) This Order does not extend to Scotland and Northern Ireland except in so far as—

- (a) it relates to controls on imports into and exports from the United Kingdom;
- (b) it relates to the offshore marine area; or
- (c) it applies in relation to any provision which relates to a matter mentioned in subparagraph (a) or (b).

(3) Part 6 does not extend to Scotland or Northern Ireland.

(4) This Order applies—

- (a) to England and Wales;
- (b) to the offshore marine area; and
- (c) as regards any provision which applies in relation to controls on imports into and exports from the United Kingdom, and any provision which relates to any such provision, to Scotland and Northern Ireland.

Textual Amendments

F1 Words in art. 1(1) substituted (30.9.2019) by [The Invasive Alien Species \(Enforcement and Permitting\) \(Amendment\) Order 2019 \(S.I. 2019/1213\)](#), arts. 1, 2(2)

Commencement Information

I1 Art. 1 in force at 1.12.2019, see art. 1(1)

Interpretation

2.—(1) In this Order—

“contained holding” means keeping an organism in closed facilities from which escape or spread is not possible;

“designated customs official” has the same meaning as in section 14(6) of the Borders, Citizenship and Immigration Act 2009 ^{M1};

Status: Point in time view as at 01/12/2019.

Changes to legislation: There are currently no known outstanding effects for the The Invasive Alien Species (Enforcement and Permitting) Order 2019. (See end of Document for details)

“England” includes that part of the territorial sea which is not for the purposes of this Order treated as forming part of Scotland, Wales or Northern Ireland;

“enforcement officer” means—

- (a) a constable;
- (b) in England and Wales, a wildlife inspector authorised in accordance with section 18A of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 ^{M2};
- (c) an officer authorised for the purposes of the enforcement of this Order by a competent authority specified in article 21(2);
- (d) an officer authorised for the purposes of the enforcement of this Order by—
 - (i) the Secretary of State;
 - (ii) Natural England;
 - (iii) the Welsh Ministers; or
 - (iv) the Natural Resources Body for Wales;

“ex situ conservation” means the conservation of components of biological diversity outside their natural habitat;

“invasive alien species” means any species of animal, plant, fungus or micro-organism included from time to time on the Union list;

“licence” means a licence granted in accordance with article 36 (licences for activities relating to invasive alien species);

“the licensing authority” means—

- (a) Natural England in relation to—
 - (i) England;
 - (ii) the offshore marine area; and
 - (iii) licences relating to imports into or exports from the United Kingdom;
- (b) the Natural Resources Body for Wales in relation to Wales, except in relation to licensing within sub-paragraph (a)(iii);

“Northern Ireland” includes the area of territorial sea adjacent to Northern Ireland, which is to be construed in accordance with article 2 of the Adjacent Waters Boundaries (Northern Ireland) Order 2002 (the territorial sea adjacent to Northern Ireland) ^{M3};

“the offshore marine area” means—

- (a) any part of the seabed and subsoil situated in any area designated under section 1(7) of the Continental Shelf Act 1964 (exploration and exploitation of continental shelf) ^{M4}; and
- (b) any part of the waters within British fishery limits ^{M5} (except the internal waters of, and the territorial sea adjacent to, the United Kingdom, the Channel Islands and the Isle of Man);

“permit” means a permit issued in accordance with article 35 (permits for activities relating to invasive alien species);

“permitting authority” means—

- (a) the Secretary of State in relation to—
 - (i) England;
 - (ii) the offshore marine area;
 - (iii) permits relating to imports into or exports from the United Kingdom;

(b) the Welsh Ministers in relation to Wales, except in relation to permits within subparagraph (a)(iii);

“premises” includes any place or land (including buildings) and, in particular, includes any place, plant, machinery, apparatus, vehicle, vessel, aircraft, boat, ship, hovercraft, trailer, container, tent or movable building or structure;

“Principal Regulation” means Regulation (EU) No 1143/2014 of the European Parliament and of the Council on the prevention and management of the introduction and spread of invasive alien species;

“registered veterinary surgeon” means a person who is registered in the register of veterinary surgeons under section 2 of the Veterinary Surgeons Act 1966 (register of veterinary surgeons) ^{M6};

“relevant organism” means a live animal, plant, fungus or micro-organism, and includes any part, gamete, seed, egg, or propagule that might grow, hatch or reproduce, as the case may be;

“research” means descriptive or experimental work, undertaken under regulated conditions, to obtain new scientific findings or to develop new products, including the initial phases of identification, characterisation and isolation of genetic features (other than those features which make a species invasive) of invasive alien species in so far as essential to enable the breeding of those features into non-invasive species;

“Scotland” includes the area of territorial sea adjacent to Scotland, which is to be construed in accordance with article 3 of, and Schedule 1 to, the Scottish Adjacent Waters Boundaries Order 1999 (boundaries – internal waters and territorial sea) ^{M7};

“seize” includes “detain” and cognate words are to be construed accordingly;

“species” includes—

(a) any hybrid, variety or breed of a species that might survive and subsequently reproduce; and

(b) any subspecies or lower taxon of a species.

“specimen” means a specimen of any live invasive alien species, and includes any part, gamete, seed, egg, or propagule of such a species that might grow, hatch or reproduce, as the case may be;

“the Union list” means the list of invasive alien species of Union concern adopted by the European Commission in accordance with Articles 4(1) and 10(4) of the Principal Regulation, as amended from time to time;

“Wales” includes the area of territorial sea adjacent to Wales, which is to be construed in accordance with article 6 of, and Schedule 3 to, the National Assembly for Wales (Transfer of Functions) Order 1999 (the sea adjacent to Wales) ^{M8}.

(2) This Order applies to the Isles of Scilly as if the Isles were a county and the Council of the Isles were a county council.

(3) Any reference in this Order to five working days, in relation to the detention of a relevant organism, is a reference to a period of 120 hours calculated from the time when the detention occurs, but disregarding so much of any period as falls on a Saturday or Sunday or on Christmas Day, Good Friday or a day which is a bank holiday under the Banking and Financial Dealings Act 1971 ^{M9} in the part of the United Kingdom where the goods are seized.

Commencement Information

I2 Art. 2 in force at 1.12.2019, see art. 1(1)

Status: Point in time view as at 01/12/2019.

Changes to legislation: There are currently no known outstanding effects for the The Invasive Alien Species (Enforcement and Permitting) Order 2019. (See end of Document for details)

Marginal Citations

- M1** 2009 c. 11.
- M2** 1981 c. 69. Section 18A was inserted, in relation to England and Wales, by paragraph 1 of Part 1 of Schedule 5 to the [Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act 2006 \(c. 16\)](#).
- M3** [S.I. 2002/791](#).
- M4** 1964 c. 29. Section 1(7) was amended by section 37 of, and paragraph 1 of Schedule 3 to, the [Oil and Gas \(Enterprise\) Act 1982 \(c. 23\)](#) and by section 103 of the [Energy Act 2011 \(c. 16\)](#). Areas have been designated under section 1(7) by [S.I. 1987/1265](#) (as amended by [S.I. 2000/3062](#)) and 2013/3162.
- M5** As defined by section 1 of the [Fishery Limits Act 1976 \(c. 86\)](#).
- M6** 1966 c. 36. Section 2 was amended by [S.I. 2003/2919](#) and 2008/1824.
- M7** [S.I. 1999/1126](#).
- M8** [S.I. 1999/672](#), to which there are amendments not relevant to this Order. These provisions continue to have effect as if made under section 158(3) of the [Government of Wales Act 2006 \(c. 32\)](#) by virtue of paragraph 26(3) of Schedule 11 to that Act.
- M9** 1971 c. 80. Section 1 was amended by paragraph 4(1) of Schedule 5 to the [Northern Ireland Constitutions Order 1973 \(c. 36\)](#). Schedule 1 was amended by section 1 of the [St Andrew's Day Bank Holiday \(Scotland\) Act 2007 \(asp 2\)](#). There are other amendments which are not relevant to this Order.

PART 2

Offences

Import, keeping, breeding, purchase, release etc. of invasive alien species

3.—(1) A person who contravenes a provision of the Principal Regulation specified in Table 1 of Schedule 1 is guilty of an offence.

(2) A person who releases or allows to escape into the wild any specimen which is of a species of animal which—

- (a) is not ordinarily resident in and is not a regular visitor to Great Britain in a wild state, or
- (b) is included in Part 1 of Schedule 2,

is guilty of an offence.

(3) A person who plants or otherwise causes to grow in the wild any specimen which is of a species of plant which is included in Part 2 of Schedule 2 is guilty of an offence.

(4) A person who—

- (a) sells, offers or exposes for sale, or has in his possession or transports for the purposes of sale, any specimen of a species included in Part 3 of Schedule 2, or
- (b) publishes or causes to be published any advertisement likely to be understood as conveying that he buys or sells, or intends to buy or sell, any specimen of a species included in Part 3 of Schedule 2,

is guilty of an offence.

(5) A person may not by reason of the same act be convicted of both—

- (a) an offence under paragraph (1); and
- (b) an offence under paragraph (2), (3) or (4).

(6) The power to make an order under section 14ZA(3)(b) of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (sale of invasive non-native species) ^{M10} applies for the purposes of enabling the Secretary of State, or (in relation to Wales) the Welsh Ministers, to add to or remove from Part 3 of Schedule 2 any

species of animal or plant as it applies for the purposes of enabling animals or plants to be prescribed for the purposes of section 14ZA of that Act.

Commencement Information

I3 Art. 3 in force at 1.12.2019, see art. 1(1)

Marginal Citations

M10 1981 c. 69. Section 14ZA was inserted by section 50 of the [Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act 2006 \(c. 16\)](#) and amended by section 25(3) of the [Infrastructure Act 2015 \(c. 7\)](#).

False statements

4.—(1) A person who, for the purpose of obtaining the issue of a permit or the grant of a licence (whether for that person or another), knowingly or recklessly—

- (a) makes a statement or representation which is false in a material particular, or
- (b) furnishes a document or information which is false in a material particular,

is guilty of an offence.

(2) A person who, for the purpose of the notice referred to in article 19(2), makes a statement or representation which is false in a material particular is guilty of an offence.

Commencement Information

I4 Art. 4 in force at 1.12.2019, see art. 1(1)

Misuse of permits or licences

5. A person who knowingly falsifies or alters a permit or a licence is guilty of an offence.

Commencement Information

I5 Art. 5 in force at 1.12.2019, see art. 1(1)

Compliance with permits and licences

6. A person who knowingly contravenes a condition of a permit or of a licence is guilty of an offence.

Commencement Information

I6 Art. 6 in force at 1.12.2019, see art. 1(1)

Obstruction and deception

7.—(1) A person who intentionally obstructs an enforcement officer or a designated customs official acting in accordance with the powers conferred in Part 5 is guilty of an offence.

Status: Point in time view as at 01/12/2019.

Changes to legislation: There are currently no known outstanding effects for the The Invasive Alien Species (Enforcement and Permitting) Order 2019. (See end of Document for details)

(2) A person who, without reasonable excuse, fails to give any assistance or information reasonably required by an enforcement officer or a designated customs official acting in accordance with the powers conferred in Part 5 is guilty of an offence.

(3) A person who, with intent to deceive, pretends to be an enforcement officer or a designated customs official is guilty of an offence.

(4) A person who furnishes to an enforcement officer or a designated customs official any information knowing it to be false or misleading is guilty of an offence.

Commencement Information

I7 Art. 7 in force at 1.12.2019, see art. 1(1)

Attempts to commit offences etc.

8.—(1) A person who attempts to commit an offence under articles 3 to 6 is guilty of an offence.

(2) A person who, for the purposes of committing an offence under articles 3 to 6 is in possession of anything capable of being used for committing the offence is guilty of an offence.

Commencement Information

I8 Art. 8 in force at 1.12.2019, see art. 1(1)

Offences by bodies corporate

9.—(1) If an offence under this Part committed by a body corporate is proved—

- (a) to have been committed with the consent or connivance of an officer, or
- (b) to be attributable to any neglect on the part of an officer,

the officer, as well as the body corporate, is guilty of the offence and liable to be proceeded against and punished accordingly.

(2) In paragraph (1), “officer”, in relation to a body corporate, means—

- (a) a director, manager, secretary or other similar officer of the body; or
- (b) a person purporting to act in any such capacity.

(3) If the affairs of a body corporate are managed by its members, paragraph (1) applies in relation to the acts and defaults of a member in connection with the member's functions of management as it applies to an officer of a body corporate.

Commencement Information

I9 Art. 9 in force at 1.12.2019, see art. 1(1)

Offences by Scottish partnerships

10.—(1) If an offence under this Part committed by a Scottish partnership is proved—

- (a) to have been committed with the consent or connivance of a partner, or
- (b) to be attributable to any neglect on the part of a partner,

the partner, as well as the partnership, is guilty of the offence and liable to be proceeded against and punished accordingly.

(2) In paragraph (1), “partner” includes a person purporting to act as a partner.

Commencement Information

I10 Art. 10 in force at 1.12.2019, see art. 1(1)

Offences by partnerships and unincorporated associations

11.—(1) Proceedings for an offence under this Part alleged to have been committed by a partnership (other than a Scottish partnership) or an unincorporated association must be brought against the partnership or association in the name of the partnership or association.

(2) For the purposes of such proceedings—

(a) rules of court relating to the service of documents have effect as if the partnership or unincorporated association were a body corporate; and

(b) the following provisions apply as they apply in relation to a body corporate—

(i) section 33 of the Criminal Justice Act 1925 (procedure on charge of offence against corporation) ^{M11} and Schedule 3 to the Magistrates' Courts Act 1980 (corporations) ^{M12},

(ii) sections 70 and 143 of the Criminal Procedure (Scotland) Act 1995 (proceedings against organisations and prosecution of companies, etc.) ^{M13};

(iii) section 18 of the Criminal Justice Act (Northern Ireland) 1945 (procedure on charge) ^{M14} and Schedule 4 to the Magistrates' Courts (Northern Ireland) Order 1981 ^{M15}.

(3) A fine imposed on a partnership or unincorporated association on its conviction of an offence under this Part is to be paid out of the funds of the partnership or association.

(4) If an offence under this Part committed by a partnership is proved—

(a) to have been committed with the consent or connivance of a partner, or

(b) to be attributable to any neglect on the part of a partner,

the partner, as well as the partnership, is guilty of the offence and liable to be proceeded against and punished accordingly.

(5) In paragraph (4), “partner” includes a person purporting to act as a partner.

(6) If an offence under this Part committed by an unincorporated association (other than a partnership) is proved—

(a) to have been committed with the consent or connivance of an officer of the association, or

(b) to be attributable to any neglect on the part of such an officer,

the officer, as well as the association, is guilty of the offence and liable to be proceeded against and punished accordingly.

(7) In paragraph (6), “officer”, in relation to an unincorporated association, means—

(a) an officer of the association or a member of its governing body; or

(b) a person purporting to act in such a capacity.

Status: Point in time view as at 01/12/2019.

Changes to legislation: There are currently no known outstanding effects for the The Invasive Alien Species (Enforcement and Permitting) Order 2019. (See end of Document for details)

Commencement Information

I11 Art. 11 in force at 1.12.2019, see art. 1(1)

Marginal Citations

- M11** 1925 c. 86. Section 33 was amended by section 132 of, and Schedule 6 to, the [Magistrates Courts Act 1952 \(c. 55\)](#); paragraph 19 of Schedule 8 to the [Courts Act 1971 \(c. 23\)](#); and paragraph 71 of Schedule 8, and Schedule 10, to the [Courts Act 2003 \(c. 39\)](#) (subject to savings specified in S.I. 2004/2066).
- M12** 1980 c. 43. Schedule 3 was amended by Schedule 13 to the [Criminal Justice Act 1991 \(c. 53\)](#); and paragraph 51 of Schedule 3, and paragraph 1 of Part 4 of Schedule 37 to the [Criminal Justice Act 2003 \(c. 44\)](#).
- M13** 1995 (c. 46). Section 70 was amended by section 10(6) of the [Criminal Procedure \(Amendment\) \(Scotland\) Act 2004 \(asp 5\)](#) (subject to savings); section 28 of the [Criminal Proceedings etc. \(Reform\) \(Scotland\) Act 2007 \(asp 6\)](#); section 66 of the [Criminal Justice and Licensing \(Scotland\) Act 2010 \(asp 13\)](#); section 6(4) of the [Partnerships \(Prosecution\) \(Scotland\) Act 2013 \(c. 21\)](#); section 83(a) of Part 3 of the [Criminal Justice \(Scotland\) Act 2016 \(asp 1\)](#); and S.I. 2001/1149. Section 143 was amended by section 17 of the [Criminal Proceedings etc. \(Reform\) \(Scotland\) Act 2007 \(asp 6\)](#); section 67 of the [Criminal Justice and Licensing \(Scotland\) Act 2010 \(asp 13\)](#); and SSI 2001/128.
- M14** 1945 c. 15 (N.I.). Section 18(1), (2) and (6) was repealed by Schedule 7 to the [Magistrates' Court Act \(Northern Ireland\) 1964 \(c. 21 \(N.I.\)\)](#). Section 18(3) was amended by S.I. 1972/538 (N.I. 1), and its effect was continued by paragraph 1 of Schedule 12 to the [Justice \(Northern Ireland\) Act 2002 \(c. 26\)](#).
- M15** S.I. 1981/1675 (N.I. 26).

Application of offences in the offshore marine area

12.—(1) Subject to paragraph (2), the offences in this Part apply (in so far as they are capable of so applying) to any person—

- (a) in any part of the waters comprised in the offshore marine area;
- (b) on a ship in any part of the waters comprised in the offshore marine area;
- (c) on or under an offshore marine installation.

(2) The offences in this Part do not apply to any person on a third country ship.

(3) In this article—

“offshore marine installation” means any artificial island, installation or structure (other than a ship) which is situated—

- (a) in any part of the waters designated under section 1(7) of the Continental Shelf Act 1962 (exploration and exploitation of the continental shelf) ^{M16}; or
- (b) in any part of the waters in any area designated under section 84(4) of the Energy Act 2004 (exploitation of areas outside the territorial sea for energy production) ^{M17};

“ship” means any vessel (including hovercraft, submersible craft and other floating craft) other than one which permanently rests on, or is permanently attached to, the seabed;

“third country ship” means a ship which—

- (a) is flying the flag of, or is registered in, any State or territory (other than Gibraltar) which is not a member State; and
- (b) is not registered in a member State.

Commencement Information

I12 Art. 12 in force at 1.12.2019, see art. 1(1)

Marginal Citations

M16 1964 c. 29. Section 1(7) was amended by section 37 of, and paragraph 1 of Schedule 3 to, the [Oil and Gas \(Enterprise\) Act 1982 \(c. 23\)](#). Areas have been designated under section 1(7) by [S.I. 1987/1265](#) (as amended by [S.I. 2000/3062](#)) and 2013/3162.

M17 2004 c. 20. Section 84(4) was substituted by paragraph 4 of Schedule 4 to the [Marine and Coastal Access Act 2009 \(c. 23\)](#). Areas have been designated under section 84(4) by [S.I. 2004/2668](#) and 2013/3161.

Proceedings for offences: venue and time limits

13.—(1) For the purposes of conferring jurisdiction in any proceedings for the prosecution of an offence under this Part, any such offence is deemed to have been committed in any place where the offender is found or to which the offender is first brought after the commission of the offence.

(2) Summary proceedings for such an offence may be commenced within the period of six months from the date on which the prosecutor first knows of evidence sufficient, in the prosecutor's opinion, to justify proceedings.

(3) But, subject to the time limits contained in paragraphs 17(2) and 29(3) of Schedule 3 (criminal proceedings following failure to comply with a civil penalty), no such proceedings may be commenced more than two years after the commission of the offence.

(4) For the purposes of paragraph (2)—

- (a) a certificate signed by or on behalf of the prosecutor and stating the date on which the prosecutor first knew of evidence to justify the proceedings is conclusive evidence of that fact; and
- (b) a certificate stating that matter and purporting to be so signed is deemed to be so signed unless the contrary is proved.

Commencement Information

I13 Art. 13 in force at 1.12.2019, see art. 1(1)

PART 3

Defences

Defences: permits and licences

14. Article 3 (import, keeping, breeding, purchase, release etc. of invasive alien species) does not apply to anything done under, and in accordance with—

- (a) a permit; or
- (b) a licence.

Status: Point in time view as at 01/12/2019.

Changes to legislation: There are currently no known outstanding effects for the The Invasive Alien Species (Enforcement and Permitting) Order 2019. (See end of Document for details)

Commencement Information

I14 Art. 14 in force at 1.12.2019, see art. 1(1)

Defences: enforcement activity

15. It is a defence to a charge of committing an offence under article 3(1) in relation to a breach of the restrictions in Article 7(1)(b) (keeping), (d) (transportation) or (f) (use and exchange) of the Principal Regulation if the person accused is—

- (a) an enforcement officer or designated customs official, or a person acting at the request, or on behalf, of an enforcement officer or designated customs official; and
- (b) acting for a purpose connected with the enforcement of this Order.

Commencement Information

I15 Art. 15 in force at 1.12.2019, see art. 1(1)

Transitional provision for non-commercial owners: companion animals

16.—(1) It is a defence to a charge of committing an offence under article 3(1) in relation to a breach of the restrictions in Article 7(1)(b) (keeping) or (d) (transportation) of the Principal Regulation to show that the specimen to which the alleged offence relates—

- (a) immediately before its inclusion on the Union list, was kept as a companion animal; and
 - (b) the condition in paragraph (2) or the condition in paragraph (3) applies.
- (2) The condition in this paragraph is that, at all material times—
- (a) the purpose in keeping the animal was to keep it as a companion animal;
 - (b) the animal was kept in contained holding and appropriate measures were in place to ensure that the animal could not reproduce or escape.
- (3) The condition in this paragraph is that, at all material times—
- (a) the animal was kept for the purpose of transporting it to—
 - (i) a facility to which a relevant licence had been granted;
 - (ii) an establishment to which a relevant permit had been issued; or
 - (iii) a place where it was to be humanely dispatched; and
 - (b) the animal was kept in contained holding and appropriate measures were in place to ensure that the animal could not reproduce or escape.
- (4) In this article—
- “relevant licence” means a licence under—
- (a) article 36(2)(d) (licences for the keeping of animals by a facility);
 - (b) any provision in legislation which applies in relation to Scotland and which enables licences to be granted for the keeping of an animal by a facility until the end of its natural life in accordance with Article 31(4) of the Principal Regulation; or
 - (c) any provision in legislation which applies in relation to Northern Ireland and which enables licences to be granted for the keeping of an animal by a facility until the end of its natural life in accordance with Article 31(4) of the Principal Regulation;

“relevant permit” means a permit under—

- (a) article 35 (permits for activities relating to invasive alien species) of this Order;
- (b) any provision in legislation which applies in relation to Scotland and which enables permits to be issued in accordance with Article 8 or 9 of the Principal Regulation; or
- (c) any provision in legislation which applies in relation to Northern Ireland and which enables permits to be issued in accordance with Article 8 or 9 of the Principal Regulation.

Commencement Information

I16 Art. 16 in force at 1.12.2019, see art. 1(1)

Transitional provision for non-commercial owners: commercial stocks

17. It is a defence to a charge of committing an offence under article 3(1) in relation to a breach of the restrictions in Article 7(1)(b) (keeping) or (d) (transportation) of the Principal Regulation to show that the specimen to which the alleged offence relates—

- (a) was received from a keeper of commercial stocks in accordance with article 18(3)(d) (transitional provisions for commercial stocks); and
- (b) at all material times was kept in contained holding and appropriate measures were in place to ensure that the specimen could not reproduce or escape.

Commencement Information

I17 Art. 17 in force at 1.12.2019, see art. 1(1)

Transitional provisions for commercial stocks

18.—(1) It is a defence to a charge of committing an offence to which this article applies for a keeper of a commercial stock of specimens to show that—

- (a) the specimens were acquired before their inclusion on the Union list; and
 - (b) the activity constituting the offence—
 - (i) was carried out for one of the purposes listed in paragraph (3); and
 - (ii) was not carried out after the end of the relevant period following the inclusion of the species to which the specimen in question belongs on the Union list.
- (2) This article applies to—
- (a) an offence under article 3(1) in relation to a breach the restrictions in Article 7(1)(b) (keeping), (d) (transportation), (e) (placing on the market) or (f) (use or exchange) of the Principal Regulation; and
 - (b) an offence under article 3(4).
- (3) The purposes are—
- (a) sale or transfer to a research or ex situ conservation establishment which holds a relevant permit, provided that the conditions in paragraph (4) apply;
 - (b) medicinal activities pursuant to a relevant permit, provided that the conditions in paragraph (4) apply;
 - (c) humane dispatch (in the case of animals) or destruction (in the case of plants, fungi or micro-organisms) of the specimen to exhaust the keeper's stock; or

Status: Point in time view as at 01/12/2019.

Changes to legislation: There are currently no known outstanding effects for the The Invasive Alien Species (Enforcement and Permitting) Order 2019. (See end of Document for details)

- (d) sale or transfer to a non-commercial user, provided that the conditions in paragraph (4) apply.
- (4) The conditions are that, at all material times—
 - (a) the specimen was kept and transported in contained holding; and
 - (b) appropriate measures were in place to ensure that the specimen could not reproduce or escape.
- (5) For the purposes of paragraph (1)(b)(ii), the relevant period is—
 - (a) in relation to an activity carried out for a purpose mention in paragraph (3)(a) to (c), two years;
 - (b) in relation to an activity carried out for a purpose mentioned in paragraph (3)(d), one year.
- (6) In this article, “relevant permit” means—
 - (a) for the purposes of paragraph (3)(a), a permit under—
 - (i) article 35(1)(a) (permits for research or ex situ conservation);
 - (ii) any provision in legislation which applies in relation to Scotland and which enables permits to be issued for research or ex situ conservation in accordance with Article 8 of the Principal Regulation; or
 - (iii) any provision in legislation which applies in relation to Northern Ireland and which enables permits to be issued for research or ex situ conservation in accordance with Article 8 of the Principal Regulation;
 - (b) for the purposes of paragraph (3)(b), a permit under—
 - (i) article 35(1)(b) (permits for medicinal activities);
 - (ii) any provision in legislation which applies in relation to Scotland and which enables permits to be issued for scientific production and subsequent medicinal use in accordance with Article 8 of the Principal Regulation; or
 - (iii) any provision in legislation which applies in relation to Northern Ireland and which enables permits to be issued for scientific production and subsequent medicinal use in accordance with Article 8 of the Principal Regulation.

Commencement Information

I18 Art. 18 in force at 1.12.2019, see art. 1(1)

Defences: due diligence

19.—(1) It is defence to a charge of committing an offence under article 3(2) to (4) if the person charged (“P”) shows that P took all reasonable steps and exercised all due diligence to avoid committing the offence.

(2) Where the defence provided by paragraph (1) involves an allegation that the commission of the offence was due to the act or omission of another person, the person charged is not, without leave of the court, entitled to rely on the defence unless, within a period ending seven clear days before the hearing, the person has served on the prosecutor a notice giving such relevant information as was then in the person's possession.

(3) In paragraph (2), “relevant information” means information which identifies or assists in the identification of the other person.

Commencement Information

I19 Art. 19 in force at 1.12.2019, see art. 1(1)

PART 4

Penalties

Penalties etc.

20.—^{F2}(1) A person guilty of an offence under this Order is liable—

(a) on summary conviction—

- (i) in England and Wales, to imprisonment for a term not exceeding six months or to a fine, or to both;
- (ii) in Scotland and Northern Ireland, to imprisonment for a term not exceeding three months or to a fine which may not exceed the statutory maximum, or to both;

(b) on conviction on indictment, to imprisonment for a term not exceeding two years or to a fine, or to both.

(1A) In relation to any conviction obtained before the coming into force of paragraph 3 of Schedule 27 to the Criminal Justice Act 2003, paragraph (1)(a)(i) has effect with the substitution for “six months” of “three months”.]

(2) A permit or licence in relation to which an offence under article 4 or 5 (false statements and misuse of permits or licences) has been committed is void—

- (a) in the case of an offence under article 4, as from the time when it was granted; and
- (b) in the case of an offence under article 5, as from the time when the falsification or alteration was made.

(3) The court by which any person is convicted of an offence under this Order may order that the person convicted may not, for a period of up to five years—

- (a) be issued with any permit, or issued with a permit for a particular activity; or
- (b) be granted any licence, or granted a licence for a particular purpose.

Textual Amendments

F2 Art. 20(1)(1A) substituted for art. 20(1) (26.9.2019) by [The Animal Health, Invasive Alien Species, Plant Breeders Rights and Seeds \(Amendment etc.\) \(EU Exit\) Regulations 2019 \(S.I. 2019/1220\)](#), regs. 1(2)(a), 2

Commencement Information

I20 Art. 20 in force at 1.12.2019, see art. 1(1)

Status: Point in time view as at 01/12/2019.

Changes to legislation: There are currently no known outstanding effects for the The Invasive Alien Species (Enforcement and Permitting) Order 2019. (See end of Document for details)

PART 5

Enforcement

General

21.—(1) This Order is enforced by enforcement officers and designated customs officials.

(2) The competent authorities for the purpose of the official controls referred to in Article 15 of the Principal Regulation (which requires the designation of competent authorities responsible for official controls to prevent the introduction into the Union of invasive alien species) are—

- (a) in England and the offshore marine area—
 - (i) the Secretary of State;
 - (ii) the Food Standards Agency;
 - (iii) county councils, district councils, Port Health Authorities, London borough councils; and
 - (iv) in the city of London, the Common Council of the City of London;
- (b) in Wales—
 - (i) the Secretary of State;
 - (ii) the Welsh Ministers;
 - (iii) the Food Standards Agency; and
 - (iv) county councils, county borough councils and Port Health Authorities;
- (c) in Scotland—
 - (i) the Secretary of State;
 - (ii) the Scottish Ministers;
 - (iii) Food Standards Scotland; and
 - (iv) councils constituted under section 2 of the Local Government etc. (Scotland) Act 1994 ^{M18};
- (d) in Northern Ireland—
 - (i) the Secretary of State;
 - (ii) the Department of Agriculture, Environment and Rural Affairs;
 - (iii) the Food Standards Agency; and
 - (iv) district councils.

Commencement Information

I21 Art. 21 in force at 1.12.2019, see art. 1(1)

Marginal Citations

M18 1994 c. 39, to which there are amendments not relevant to this Order.

Power to stop and search persons

22.—(1) If a constable or a designated customs official has reasonable grounds to suspect that any person is committing or has committed an offence under this Order, the constable or designated customs official may, without warrant—

- (a) stop and detain that person for the purpose of a search;
 - (b) search that person if the constable or designated customs official suspects with reasonable cause that evidence of the commission of the offence is to be found on that person; or
 - (c) search or examine anything which that person may be using or which is in that person's possession if the constable or designated customs official suspects with reasonable cause that evidence of the commission of the offence is to be found on it.
- (2) Nothing in this article authorises a strip search or an intimate search.
- (3) A rub-down search shall not be carried out except by a person of the same sex as the person being searched.
- (4) The powers conferred by this article may be exercised in any place to which the constable or designated customs official has access (whether or not it is a place to which the public has access).
- (5) In this article, “intimate search”, “rub-down search” and “strip search” have the same meanings as in section 164(5) of the Customs and Excise Management Act 1979 (power to search persons) ^{M19}.

Commencement Information

I22 Art. 22 in force at 1.12.2019, see art. 1(1)

Marginal Citations

M19 1979 c. 2. Section 164(5) was inserted by section 10(3) of the [Finance Act 1988 \(c. 39\)](#).

Power to enter and search vehicles

23.—(1) If a constable or designated customs official has reasonable grounds to suspect that there is relevant evidence in a vehicle, other than a vehicle used wholly or mainly as a private dwelling, the constable or designated customs official may, at any time—

- (a) stop and detain the vehicle for the purposes of entering and searching it; and
- (b) enter the vehicle and search it for that evidence.

(2) Where—

- (a) a constable or designated customs official has stopped a vehicle under this article, and
- (b) the constable or designated customs official considers that it would be impracticable to search the vehicle in the place where it has stopped,

the constable or designated customs official may require the vehicle to be taken to such place as the constable or designated customs official directs to enable the vehicle to be searched.

(3) A constable or designated customs official may require—

- (a) any person travelling in a vehicle, or
- (b) the registered keeper of a vehicle,

to afford such facilities and assistance with respect to matters under that person's control as the constable or designated customs official considers would facilitate the exercise of any power conferred by this article.

(4) The powers conferred by this article may be exercised in any place to which the constable or designated customs official has access (whether or not it is a place to which the public has access).

(5) In this article—

“vehicle” includes any vessel, including any aircraft;

Status: Point in time view as at 01/12/2019.

Changes to legislation: There are currently no known outstanding effects for the The Invasive Alien Species (Enforcement and Permitting) Order 2019. (See end of Document for details)

“relevant evidence” means evidence that an offence under this Order has been committed.

Commencement Information

I23 Art. 23 in force at 1.12.2019, see art. 1(1)

Powers of entry

24.—(1) Where an enforcement officer has reasonable grounds to suspect a specimen is being kept at premises, other than premises used wholly or mainly as a private dwelling, the enforcement officer may, at a reasonable time and on giving reasonable notice, enter, search and inspect those premises, for the purpose of—

- (a) ascertaining whether an offence under this Order is being or has been committed;
 - (b) verifying information supplied by a person for the purpose of obtaining a permit or a licence; or
 - (c) ascertaining whether a condition of a permit or of a licence is being or has been complied with.
- (2) The requirement to give notice does not apply—
- (a) where reasonable efforts to agree an appointment have failed;
 - (b) where the enforcement officer reasonably believes that giving notice would defeat the object of the entry;
 - (c) where the enforcement officer has reasonable grounds for suspecting that an offence under this Order is being or has been committed; or
 - (d) in an emergency.
- (3) Paragraph (4) applies where—
- (a) on an application made by an enforcement officer, or a justice of the peace (in England or Wales), sheriff or summary sheriff (in Scotland) or lay magistrate (in Northern Ireland) is satisfied that—
 - (i) there are reasonable grounds to suspect that an offence under this Order is being or has been committed and that evidence of the offence may be found on any premises; or
 - (ii) there is a need to ascertain whether a condition of a permit or of a licence is being or has been complied with; and
 - (b) one of the conditions specified in paragraph (5) applies.
- (4) Where this paragraph applies, the justice of the peace, sheriff or summary sheriff, or lay magistrate (as the case may be) may issue a warrant authorising an enforcement officer to enter, search and inspect premises, and such a warrant may authorise persons to accompany the enforcement officer who is executing it.
- (5) The conditions referred to in paragraph (3)(b) are that—
- (a) entry to the premises has been refused, or is likely to be refused, and notice of the intention to apply for a warrant has been given to the occupier; or
 - (b) one of the grounds specified in paragraph (6) justifying the absence of such notice applies.
- (6) The grounds justifying absence of notice are—
- (a) asking for admission to the premises, or giving such notice, would interfere with the purpose or effectiveness of the entry;

- (b) entry is required urgently; or
 - (c) the premises are unoccupied or the occupier is temporarily absent.
- (7) An enforcement officer entering any premises which are unoccupied, or from which the occupier is temporarily absent, must—
- (a) where entry is by virtue of paragraph (4), leave a copy of the warrant in a prominent place on the premises; and
 - (b) leave the premises as effectively secured against unauthorised entry as they were before entry.
- (8) An enforcement officer who enters premises by virtue of this article may—
- (a) examine, photograph or mark any part of the premises or any object on the premises;
 - (b) open any bundle, container, package, packing case or item of personal luggage, or require the owner or any person in charge of it to open it in the manner specified by the enforcement officer;
 - (c) make copies of any documents or records (in whatever form they may be held); and
 - (d) require any person to—
 - (i) produce any document or record that is in that person's possession or control; and
 - (ii) render any such document or record on a computer system into a visible and legible form, including requiring it to be produced in a form in which it may be taken away.
- (9) An enforcement officer who is, by virtue of paragraph (1) or (4), lawfully on premises may—
- (a) be accompanied by such other persons, and
 - (b) bring onto the premises such equipment, vehicles or materials,
- as the enforcement officer considers necessary.
- (10) A person accompanying an enforcement officer under paragraph (9)(a) may—
- (a) remain on the premises and from time to time re-enter the premises without the enforcement officer;
 - (b) bring onto the premises any equipment or vehicle that the person considers necessary; and
 - (c) carry out work on the premises in the manner directed by an enforcement officer.
- (11) A warrant granted under this article continues in force for three months.
- (12) An enforcement officer must, if requested to do so, produce evidence of his or her authority before entering premises by virtue of paragraph (1) or (4).

Commencement Information

I24 Art. 24 in force at 1.12.2019, see art. 1(1)

Examining relevant organisms and taking samples

- 25.—**(1) An enforcement officer may, for the purpose of ascertaining whether an offence under this Order is being or has been committed—
- (a) require that any relevant organism in the possession of any person is made available for examination by the enforcement officer;
 - (b) in order to determine the identity or ancestry of any relevant organism, require the taking of a sample of that relevant organism, provided that—
 - (i) where the sample is to be taken from a live animal—

Status: Point in time view as at 01/12/2019.

Changes to legislation: There are currently no known outstanding effects for the The Invasive Alien Species (Enforcement and Permitting) Order 2019. (See end of Document for details)

- (aa) it is taken by a registered veterinary surgeon; and
 - (bb) the taking of the sample will not cause any avoidable pain, distress or suffering; and
 - (ii) where the sample is to be taken from a live plant or fungus, the taking of the sample will not cause lasting harm to the plant or fungus.
- (2) An enforcement officer may destroy or otherwise dispose of any sample taken under this article when the sample is no longer required.
- (3) In this article, “sample” means a sample of blood, tissue or other biological material.

Commencement Information

I25 Art. 25 in force at 1.12.2019, see art. 1(1)

Power of seizure for purposes of investigation etc.

26.—(1) An enforcement officer exercising the powers conferred by this Part may seize anything where the enforcement officer has reasonable grounds for believing that—

- (a) seizure is necessary for the purpose of determining whether an offence under this Order is being or has been committed;
- (b) it is a specimen which has been imported or is being kept in contravention of the Principal Regulation;
- (c) seizure is necessary for the conservation of evidence; or
- (d) seizure is necessarily incidental to seizure of a thing pursuant to sub-paragraph (a), (b) or (c).

(2) If, in the opinion of the enforcement officer, it is not for the time being practicable for the enforcement officer to seize and remove any item from premises, the enforcement officer may require any person on the premises to secure that the item is not removed or otherwise interfered with until such time as the enforcement officer may seize and remove it.

(3) Where—

- (a) any item which an enforcement officer wishes to seize is in a container, and
- (b) the enforcement officer reasonably considers that it would facilitate the seizure of the item if it remained in the container for that purpose,

any power to seize the item conferred by this article includes power to seize the container.

(4) The enforcement officer must make reasonable efforts to give a written receipt for anything that is seized to each of the following persons—

- (a) in the case of an item seized from a person, the person from whom the item was seized;
- (b) in the case of an item seized from a vehicle, any person who appears to the enforcement officer to be the owner of the vehicle, or otherwise in charge of the vehicle;
- (c) in the case of an item seized from premises, any person who appears to the enforcement officer to be the occupier of the premises, or otherwise in charge of the premises;
- (d) in any other case, or where the enforcement officer believes that the item may belong to any person not falling within sub-paragraph (a) to (c), to the person to whom the enforcement officer believes the item belongs.

(5) Where an item is seized from a vehicle or premises and it is not reasonably practicable to give written notice to the person referred to in paragraph (4), the officer must leave a copy of the receipt in a prominent place in the vehicle or on the premises.

(6) Any relevant organism seized by an enforcement officer must, unless the enforcement officer is satisfied that it is not a specimen, be held and transported in contained holding.

(7) Any such relevant organism—

(a) may be transferred—

(i) to another enforcement officer; or

(ii) to an establishment or facility which is authorised to keep it by a permit or licence (as the case may be); or

(b) where the enforcement officer is satisfied it is a specimen, may be humanely dispatched (in the case of animals) or destroyed (in the case of plants, fungi or micro-organisms) as the enforcement officer sees fit.

Commencement Information

I26 Art. 26 in force at 1.12.2019, see art. 1(1)

Power of seizure to facilitate functions of an enforcement officer

27.—(1) A designated customs official may, for the purpose of facilitating the exercise by an enforcement officer of any functions conferred on an enforcement officer by or under this Order, seize any relevant organism which is being imported or exported or which has been imported or brought to a place for the purpose of export—

(a) where the designated customs official suspects that it is a specimen; or

(b) on the request of an enforcement officer.

(2) Any relevant organism seized under paragraph (1) may be detained for not more than five working days.

(3) A request under paragraph (1)(b)—

(a) may identify the relevant organism in any relevant way; and

(b) must be made in writing or be made orally and confirmed in writing as soon as reasonably practicable thereafter.

(4) Any relevant organism seized under paragraph (1)—

(a) must, if seized following a request under paragraph (1)(b), be dealt with during the period of its detention in such manner as the requesting enforcement officer may direct;

(b) may, if the designated customs official considers it appropriate, be transferred to an enforcement officer, who may hold it for a period not longer than the remainder of the detention period referred to in paragraph (2).

(5) A relevant organism held by an enforcement officer under paragraph (4)(b) must be held in contained holding.

Commencement Information

I27 Art. 27 in force at 1.12.2019, see art. 1(1)

Status: Point in time view as at 01/12/2019.

Changes to legislation: There are currently no known outstanding effects for the The Invasive Alien Species (Enforcement and Permitting) Order 2019. (See end of Document for details)

Power to use reasonable force

28. Designated border officials and enforcement officers may use reasonable force, if necessary, in the exercise of the powers conferred by articles 22 to 27.

Commencement Information

I28 Art. 28 in force at 1.12.2019, see art. 1(1)

Proof of lawful import or export

29.—(1) Where a relevant organism is being imported or exported, or has been imported or brought to a place for the purpose of being exported, a designated customs official who suspects that the relevant organism is a specimen may require a person possessing or having control, or appearing to possess or have control, of that relevant organism to furnish relevant proof.

(2) Until relevant proof is provided to the satisfaction of the designated customs official, the designated customs official may detain the relevant organism for not more than five working days.

(3) Any relevant organism detained under this article may, if the designated customs official considers it appropriate, be transferred to an enforcement officer, who may hold the relevant organism for a period not longer than the remainder of the detention period referred to in paragraph (2).

(4) A relevant organism held by an enforcement officer under paragraph (3) must be held in contained holding.

(5) In this article, and in article 30, “relevant proof” in relation to the importation or exportation of a relevant organism, means proof—

- (a) that the relevant organism is not a specimen; or
- (b) that such importation or exportation (as the case may be) is or was authorised by a permit or a licence, or (if it would otherwise be unlawful) is lawful by virtue of a defence under articles 15 to 18.

Commencement Information

I29 Art. 29 in force at 1.12.2019, see art. 1(1)

Action following seizure

30.—(1) This article applies where a relevant organism has—

- (a) been seized under article 26 whilst being imported or exported, or once imported or brought to a place for the purpose of export,
- (b) been seized under article 27 or 29(2), or
- (c) otherwise been seized following the official controls referred to in Article 15 of the Principal Regulation,

and the designated customs official or enforcement officer (as the case may be) suspects that the relevant organism is a specimen.

(2) In a case where the relevant organism has been imported or was being imported and relevant proof is not provided to the satisfaction of the designated customs official or enforcement officer, as the case may be, within 5 working days of seizure, the relevant organism must be re-dispatched to a destination outside of the United Kingdom, except in a case within paragraph (3) or (4).

(3) Where the relevant organism is required for enforcement purposes, an enforcement officer may arrange for the transfer of the relevant organism to an establishment or facility authorised to keep it by a permit or a licence (as the case may be).

(4) Where re-dispatch of the relevant organism under paragraph (2) would contravene the Principal Regulation, or is not reasonably practicable, an enforcement officer may arrange—

- (i) where the enforcement officer is satisfied it is a specimen, for its humane dispatch (in the case of animals) or destruction (in the case of plants, fungi or micro-organisms); or
- (ii) for the transfer of the relevant organism to an establishment or facility authorised to keep it by a permit or a licence (as the case may be).

(5) In a case where a relevant organism was being exported, or has been brought to a place for the purpose of export, and relevant proof is not provided to the satisfaction of the designated customs official or enforcement officer, as the case may be, within 5 working days of seizure—

- (a) where an enforcement officer considers it appropriate, the relevant organism may be released to the exporter, provided such release would not result in the commission of an offence under article 3, or
- (b) an enforcement officer may arrange—
 - (i) where the enforcement officer is satisfied it is a specimen, for its humane dispatch (in the case of animals) or destruction (in the case of plants, fungi or micro-organisms); or
 - (ii) the transfer of the relevant organism to an establishment or facility authorised to keep it by a permit or a licence (as the case may be).

(6) Where relevant proof is provided within five working days of seizure, the relevant organism must be released to the importer or exporter (as the case may be).

(7) In paragraphs (6) “importer” and “exporter” include any authorised representative of the importer or exporter, as the case may be.

Commencement Information

I30 Art. 30 in force at 1.12.2019, see art. 1(1)

Information sharing

31.—(1) The Commissioners of Her Majesty's Revenue and Customs, a designated customs official, a competent authority and an enforcement officer may exchange information for the purposes of this Order, and may divulge information to the enforcement authorities in Scotland and Northern Ireland for the purposes of this Order or the equivalent legislation in those jurisdictions.

(2) Disclosure of information which is authorised by this article does not breach—

- (a) an obligation of confidence owed by the person making the disclosure; or
- (b) any other restriction on the disclosure of information (however imposed).

(3) But nothing in this article authorises the disclosure of information where doing so breaches—

- (a) the Data Protection Act 2018^{M20}, or
- (b) Regulation (EU) 2016/679 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 27 April 2016 on the protection of natural persons with regard to the processing of personal data and on the free movement of such data, and repealing Directive 95/46/EC^{M21}.

(4) This article does not limit the circumstances in which information may be exchanged apart from this article.

Status: Point in time view as at 01/12/2019.

Changes to legislation: There are currently no known outstanding effects for the The Invasive Alien Species (Enforcement and Permitting) Order 2019. (See end of Document for details)

Commencement Information

I31 Art. 31 in force at 1.12.2019, see art. 1(1)

Marginal Citations

M20 2018 c. 12.

M21 OJ No. L119, 4.5.2016, p.1.

Recovery of costs

32.—(1) The importer or exporter (as the case may be) is responsible for—

- (a) the costs of storing a relevant organism detained under article 27(2) or 29(2) during its period of detention;
- (b) the costs incurred by an enforcement officer under article 30(2), (4) and (5).

(2) The court which convicts a person of an offence under this Order must order the offender to reimburse any costs incurred in connection with keeping a relevant specimen by the person—

- (a) holding it following its seizure by an enforcement officer under article 26(1); or
- (b) to whom it was transferred under article 30(3).

(3) Where—

- (a) the costs referred to in paragraph (1) are not paid, or
- (b) an order is made under paragraph (2), and the amount specified in the order is not paid,

the unpaid amount is recoverable summarily as a civil debt.

(4) In this article—

“importer” and “exporter” include any authorised representative of the importer or exporter, as the case may be;

“relevant specimen” means the specimen in relation to which the offence was committed.

Commencement Information

I32 Art. 32 in force at 1.12.2019, see art. 1(1)

Forfeiture

33.—(1) The court by which any person is convicted of an offence under this Order—

- (a) must order the forfeiture of a specimen or other thing in respect of which the offence was committed; and
- (b) may order the forfeiture of any vehicle, equipment or other thing which was used to commit the offence.

(2) In paragraph (1)(b), “vehicle” includes aircraft, hovercraft and boats.

(3) A specimen forfeited under this article must be—

- (i) humanely dispatched (in the case of animals) or destroyed (in the case of plants, fungi or micro-organisms); or
- (ii) transferred to an establishment or facility authorised to keep it by a permit or a licence (as the case may be).

Commencement Information

I33 Art. 33 in force at 1.12.2019, see art. 1(1)

PART 6

Civil sanctions

Civil Sanctions

34. Schedule 3 (which provides for civil sanctions) has effect.

Commencement Information

I34 Art. 34 in force at 1.12.2019, see art. 1(1)

PART 7

Permits

Permits for activities relating to invasive alien species

35.—(1) A permitting authority may issue to an establishment a permit which authorises it to carry out any prohibited action in relation to a specimen where it is carried out in the course of one or more of the following activities—

- (a) research on, or ex situ conservation of, an invasive alien species;
- (b) scientific production, and subsequent medicinal use, where the use of products derived from an invasive alien species is necessary for the advancement of human health; or
- (c) in exceptional circumstances, such other activities as are justified by reasons of compelling public interest, including those of a social or economic nature, in accordance with Article 9 of the Principal Regulation (authorisations).

(2) A permit may only be issued under paragraph (1) where the activity to be authorised is to be carried out in accordance with the conditions specified in paragraphs 2 and 3 of Article 8 of the Principal Regulation (permits) and set out in Table 2 of Schedule 1.

(3) A permit may not be issued under paragraph (1)(a) or (b) to authorise—

- (a) placing on the market; or
- (b) release into the environment.

(4) An application for a permit must be accompanied by sufficient evidence to enable the permitting authority to ascertain whether the requirement in paragraph (2) is met.

(5) The permit may be subject to such other conditions as the permitting authority considers appropriate, including but not limited to any conditions required to ensure that the requirement in paragraph (2) is met.

(6) The permitting authority may revoke or suspend a permit at any time if—

- (a) an adverse impact on biodiversity or related ecosystem services results, or in the opinion of the permitting authority is likely to result, from—

Status: Point in time view as at 01/12/2019.

Changes to legislation: There are currently no known outstanding effects for the The Invasive Alien Species (Enforcement and Permitting) Order 2019. (See end of Document for details)

- (i) any failure to comply with a condition of a permit; or
- (ii) any unforeseen event; or
- (b) the specimen to which the permit relates has—
 - (i) in the case of a specimen of an animal species, escaped from contained holding;
 - (ii) in the case of a specimen of a species of plant, fungus or micro-organism, spread beyond contained holding.
- (7) For the purposes of paragraph (6)(b)(ii), “spread beyond contained holding” means that a specimen deriving from the specimen to which the permit relates is outside the contained holding.
- (8) A decision to revoke or suspend a permit under paragraph (6)(a) must be justifiable—
 - (a) on scientific grounds; or
 - (b) where scientific information is insufficient, by the application of the precautionary principle^{M22}.
- (9) The permitting authority must make available the relevant permit information in respect of any permit issued under this article—
 - (a) by publishing it on the internet; and
 - (b) by providing it to any person who asks for it in writing^{M23}.
- (10) For the purposes of paragraph (9), “the relevant permit information” means—
 - (a) the scientific and common names of the invasive alien species to which the permit relates;
 - (b) the number or the volume of specimens concerned;
 - (c) the purpose for which the permit has been issued; and
 - (d) the codes of Combined Nomenclature as provided by Regulation (EEC) No 2658/87 of 23 July 1987 on the tariff and statistical nomenclature and on the Common Customs Tariff^{M24}.
- (11) A permitting authority must undertake such inspections as it considers appropriate of establishments to which a permit issued under paragraph (1) relates in order to ensure that the conditions of that permit are being complied with.
- (12) For the purposes of Article 8(2)(b) of the Principal Regulation (permitting activities to be carried out by qualified personnel), “qualified personnel” means employees of the establishment to which a permit has been issued who have been trained in the activity allowed by the permit.
- (13) In this article—
 - “biodiversity” means the variability among living organisms from all sources, including terrestrial, marine and other aquatic ecosystems and the ecological complexes of which they are part, including diversity within species, between species and of ecosystems;
 - “ecosystem services” means the direct and indirect contributions of ecosystems to human wellbeing;
 - “prohibited action” means any action specified in Table 1 of Schedule 1.

Commencement Information

I35 Art. 35 in force at 1.12.2019, see art. 1(1)

Marginal Citations

M22 Article 191 of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union requires Union policy on the environment to be based on the precautionary principle. It aims at ensuring a higher level

of environmental protection through preventative decision-taking in the case of risk. See the Communication from the Commission on the precautionary principle (COM/2000/0001/Final).

M23 Requests in writing can be made to the Centre for International Trade, Animal and Plant Health Agency, Horizon House, Deanery Road, Bristol, BS1 5AH.

M24 OJ No. L256, 7.9.1987, p.1.

PART 8

Licences

Licences for activities relating to invasive alien species

36.—(1) Subject to the provisions of this article, the licensing authority may grant a licence for the purposes specified in paragraph (2).

(2) The purposes are—

- (a) implementation of an eradication measure pursuant to Article 17 of the Principal Regulation (rapid eradication at an early stage of invasion);
- (b) implementation of a management measure pursuant to Article 19 of the Principal Regulation (management measures);
- (c) the commercial use, on a temporary basis, of an invasive alien species as part of a management measure pursuant to Article 19(2) of the Principal Regulation (commercial use of invasive alien species which are already established); or
- (d) the keeping of an animal by a facility (including any necessary ancillary activities such as transportation) until the end of its natural life in accordance with Article 31(4) of the Principal Regulation (transitional provisions for non-commercial owners).

(3) A licence under this article may only be granted to such persons as are named in the licence.

(4) A licence under this article must specify—

- (a) the invasive alien species to which the licence relates;
- (b) where the licensing authority considers it appropriate, the number or volume of specimens to which the licence relates;
- (c) the conditions subject to which the action authorised by the licence may be taken and in particular—
 - (i) the methods, means and arrangements by which the action authorised by the licence may be taken;
 - (ii) the area or areas within which the action authorised by the licence may be taken;
 - (iii) when or over what period the action authorised by the licence may be taken; and
 - (iv) any other conditions that the licensing authority considers are appropriate.

(5) The licensing authority must not grant a licence under this article unless satisfied—

- (a) in relation to a licence for a purpose mentioned in paragraph (2)(a), that the licence is subject to such conditions as are, in the opinion of the licensing authority, necessary to meet the aim of ensuring that the eradication plan to which the licence relates will be effective in achieving the complete and permanent removal of the population of the invasive alien species concerned;
- (b) in relation to a licence for a purpose mentioned in paragraph (2)(c), that there is strict justification and that all appropriate controls are in place to avoid any further spread of the invasive alien species concerned;

Status: Point in time view as at 01/12/2019.

Changes to legislation: There are currently no known outstanding effects for the The Invasive Alien Species (Enforcement and Permitting) Order 2019. (See end of Document for details)

- (c) in relation to a licence for a purpose mentioned in paragraph (2)(d), that all appropriate controls are in place to ensure that reproduction or escape of the animal to which the licence relates is not possible.
- (6) A licence may be modified, suspended, or revoked at any time by the licensing authority, but is otherwise valid for the period stated in the licence.

Commencement Information

I36 Art. 36 in force at 1.12.2019, see art. 1(1)

PART 9

Amendments, revocations and effect in relation to other enactments

The Destructive Imported Animals Act 1932

37.—(1) A person may not by reason of the same act be convicted of both—

- (a) an offence under this Order; and
- (b) an offence under the Destructive Imported Animals Act 1932 ^{M25}.

(2) In so far as any act authorised by a permit or a licence under this Order would otherwise be an offence under section 6 of the Destructive Imported Animals Act 1932 (offences etc.) unless authorised by a 1932 Act licence, the permit or licence has effect for the purposes of that Act as such a licence, authorising that act to the extent authorised by the permit or licence and (so far as relevant to the offence in question) subject to the conditions to which it is subject, including (in the case of a permit) the conditions specified in paragraphs 2 and 3 of Article 8 of the Principal Regulation (permits) and set out in Table 2 of Schedule 1.

(3) In so far as any act authorised by a 1932 Act licence would otherwise be an offence under this Order unless authorised by a permit issued under article 35(1)(a) or (b), and could have been authorised by such a permit, the 1932 Act licence has effect for the purposes of this Order as such a permit, authorising that act to the extent authorised by the 1932 Act licence, and (so far as relevant to the offence in question) subject to the conditions to which the 1932 Act licence is subject and the conditions specified in paragraphs 2 and 3 of Article 8 of the Principal Regulation (permits) and set out in Table 2 of Schedule 1.

(4) In so far as any act authorised by a 1932 Act licence would otherwise be an offence under this Order unless authorised by a licence, and could have been authorised by such a licence, the 1932 Act licence has effect for the purposes of this Order as such a licence, authorising that act to the extent authorised by the 1932 Act licence, and (so far as relevant to the offence in question) subject to the conditions to which the 1932 Act licence is subject.

(5) In this article, “1932 Act licence” means a licence granted under section 3 or 8 of the Destructive Imported Animals Act 1932 (grant and revocation of licences, and savings in respect of animals kept for exhibition etc.).

Commencement Information

I37 Art. 37 in force at 1.12.2019, see art. 1(1)

Marginal Citations

M25 1932 c. 12. The Act was amended by Schedule 13 to the [Agriculture Act 1947 \(c. 48\)](#); section 31 of the [Criminal Law Act 1977 \(c. 45\)](#); sections 38 and 46 of the [Criminal Justice Act 1982 \(c. 48\)](#); paragraph 1 of Schedule 6 of, and paragraph 1 of Schedule 11 to, the [Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act 2006 \(c. 16\)](#); paragraph 1 of Schedule 13 to, the [Deregulation Act 2015 \(c. 20\)](#); and [S.I. 1955/554](#) and [1992/3302](#). The Act was repealed in relation to Scotland by section 25 of, and Part 2 of the Schedule to, the [Wildlife and Natural Environment \(Scotland\) Act 2011 \(asp 6\)](#).

The Customs and Excise Management Act 1979

38. The provisions of this Order apply without prejudice to the Customs and Excise Management Act 1979 ^{M26}.

Commencement Information

I38 Art. 38 in force at 1.12.2019, see art. 1(1)

Marginal Citations

M26 1979 c. 2.

The Keeping and Introduction of Fish (Wales) Regulations 2014

39.—(1) A person may not by reason of the same act be convicted of both—

- (a) an offence under this Order; and
- (b) an offence under the Keeping and Introduction of Fish (Wales) Regulations 2014 ^{M27}.

(2) In so far as any act authorised by a permit or a licence under this Order would otherwise be an offence under regulation 4 or 5 of the Keeping and Introduction of Fish (Wales) Regulations 2014 (introduction and keeping of fish) unless authorised by a 2014 Regulations permit, the permit or licence has effect for the purposes of those Regulations as such a permit, authorising that act to the extent authorised by the permit or licence and (so far as relevant to the offence in question) subject to the conditions to which it is subject, including (in the case of a permit) the conditions specified in paragraphs 2 and 3 of Article 8 of the Principal Regulation (permits) and set out in Table 2 of Schedule 1.

(3) In so far as any act authorised by a 2014 Regulations permit would otherwise be an offence under this Order unless authorised by a permit issued under article 35(1)(a) or (b), and could have been authorised by such a permit, the 2014 Regulations permit has effect for the purposes of this Order as such a permit, authorising that act to the extent authorised by the 2014 Regulations permit, and (so far as relevant to the offence in question) subject to the conditions to which the 2014 Regulations permit is subject and the conditions specified in paragraphs 2 and 3 of Article 8 of the Principal Regulation (permits) and set out in Table 2 of Schedule 1.

(4) In so far as any act authorised by a 2014 Regulations permit would otherwise be an offence under this Order unless authorised by a licence, and could have been authorised by such a licence, the 2014 Regulations permit has effect for the purposes of this Order as such a licence, authorising that act to the extent authorised by the 2014 Regulations permit, and (so far as relevant to the offence in question) subject to the conditions to which the 2014 Regulations permit is subject.

(5) In this article, “2014 Regulations permit” means a permit granted under regulation 6 of the Keeping and Introduction of Fish (Wales) Regulations 2014 (grant of permit).

Status: Point in time view as at 01/12/2019.

Changes to legislation: There are currently no known outstanding effects for the The Invasive Alien Species (Enforcement and Permitting) Order 2019. (See end of Document for details)

Commencement Information

I39 Art. 39 in force at 1.12.2019, see art. 1(1)

Marginal Citations

M27 [S.I. 2014/3303](#) (W. 336); amended by [S.I. 2017/1012](#).

The Keeping and Introduction of Fish (England and River Esk Catchment Area) Regulations 2015

40.—(1) A person may not by reason of the same act be convicted of both—

- (a) an offence under this Order; and
- (b) an offence under the Keeping and Introduction of Fish (England and River Esk Catchment Area) Regulations 2015 ^{M28}.

(2) In so far as any act authorised by a permit or a licence under this Order would otherwise be an offence under regulation 4 or 5 of the Keeping and Introduction of Fish (England and River Esk Catchment Area) Regulations 2015 (introduction and keeping of fish) unless authorised by a 2015 Regulations permit, the permit or licence has effect for the purposes of those Regulations as such a permit, authorising that act to the extent authorised by the permit or licence and (so far as relevant to the offence in question) subject to the conditions to which it is subject, including (in the case of a permit) the conditions specified in paragraphs 2 and 3 of Article 8 of the Principal Regulation (permits) and set out in Table 2 of Schedule 1.

(3) In so far as any act authorised by a 2015 Regulations permit would otherwise be an offence under this Order unless authorised by a permit issued under article 35(1)(a) or (b), and could have been authorised by such a permit, the 2015 Regulations permit has effect for the purposes of this Order as such a permit, authorising that act to the extent authorised by the 2015 Regulations permit, and (so far as relevant to the offence in question) subject to the conditions to which the 2015 Regulations permit is subject and the conditions specified in paragraphs 2 and 3 of Article 8 of the Principal Regulation (permits) and set out in Table 2 of Schedule 1.

(4) In so far as any act authorised by a 2015 Regulations permit would otherwise be an offence under this Order unless authorised by a licence, and could have been authorised by such a licence, the 2015 Regulations permit has effect for the purposes of this Order as such a licence, authorising that act to the extent authorised by the 2015 Regulations permit, and (so far as relevant to the offence in question) subject to the conditions to which the 2015 Regulations permit is subject.

(5) In this article, “2015 Regulations permit” means a permit granted under regulation 6 of the Keeping and Introduction of Fish (England and River Esk Catchment Area) Regulations 2015 (grant of permit).

Commencement Information

I40 Art. 40 in force at 1.12.2019, see art. 1(1)

Marginal Citations

M28 [S.I. 2015/10](#); amended by [S.I. 2017/1012](#).

Amendments

41. Schedule 4 (amendments) has effect.

Commencement Information

I41 Art. 41 in force at 1.12.2019, see art. 1(1)

Revocations

42. The Prohibition of Keeping of Live Fish (Crayfish) (Amendment) Order 1996^{M29} is revoked.

Commencement Information

I42 Art. 42 in force at 1.12.2019, see art. 1(1)

Marginal Citations

M29 [S.I. 1996/1374](#).

PART 10

Review

Review: England

43.—(1) The Secretary of State, in relation to England, must from time to time—

- (a) carry out a review of the regulatory provisions contained in this Order; and
- (b) publish a report setting out the conclusions of the review.

(2) The first report must be published before [^{F3}1st December 2024].

(3) Subsequent reviews must be carried out at intervals not exceeding five years.

(4) Section 30(3) of the Small Business, Enterprise and Employment Act 2015^{M30} requires that a review carried out under this article must, so far as is reasonable, have regard to how the Principal Regulation is implemented in other member States.

(5) Section 30(4) of the Small Business, Enterprise and Employment Act 2015 requires that a review carried out under this article must, in particular—

- (a) set out the objectives intended to be achieved by the regulatory provision referred to in paragraph (1)(a);
- (b) assess the extent to which those objectives are achieved; and
- (c) if those objectives remain appropriate, assess the extent to which they could be achieved in another way which involves less onerous regulatory provision.

(6) In this article, “regulatory provision” has the same meaning as in sections 28 to 33 of the Small Business, Enterprise and Employment Act 2015 (see section 32 of that Act).

Textual Amendments

F3 Words in art. 43(2) substituted (30.9.2019) by [The Invasive Alien Species \(Enforcement and Permitting\) \(Amendment\) Order 2019 \(S.I. 2019/1213\)](#), arts. 1, **2(3)**

Commencement Information

I43 Art. 43 in force at 1.12.2019, see art. 1(1)

Status: Point in time view as at 01/12/2019.

Changes to legislation: There are currently no known outstanding effects for the The Invasive Alien Species (Enforcement and Permitting) Order 2019. (See end of Document for details)

Marginal Citations

M30 2015 c. 26. Section 30(3) was amended by section 19 of the [Enterprise Act 2016 \(c. 12\)](#), and by paragraph 36 of Part 2 of Schedule 8 to the [European Union \(Withdrawal\) Act 2018 \(c. 16\)](#).

Department for Environment, Food and Rural
Affairs

Gardiner of Kimble
Parliamentary Under Secretary of State

one of the Welsh Ministers

Lesley Griffiths
Minister for Environment, Energy and Rural
Affairs,

Status:

Point in time view as at 01/12/2019.

Changes to legislation:

There are currently no known outstanding effects for the The Invasive Alien Species (Enforcement and Permitting) Order 2019.