EUROPEAN COMMISSION
HEALTH & CONSUMERS DIRECTORATE-GENERAL

Directorate G - Veterinary and International Affairs
G2 - Animal Health

Brussels,
SANCO/7132/2012 Rev.10
ARES (2013)364845

Frequently asked questions and answers

Working document
This document does not necessarily represent the views of the Commission services

Prepared by the Animal Health Unit G2 of the European Commission's Directorate-General for Health and Consumers

Note to the reader:

The understanding of the applicable provisions provided for in this document is provided without prejudice to the exclusive competence of the Court of Justice of the European Union to interpret Union law.

Contents

1. GENERAL ISSUES

1.1. Should household and small community composting facilities be in the scope of Regulation (EC) No 1069/2009?

Households and small community composting facilities intended for the composting of catering waste for non–commercial purposes should be exempted from the scope of Regulation (EC) No 1069/2009[1]. However, given that the catering waste has not undergone an approved composting treatment the output should be regarded as untreated catering waste and as such the operator is under an obligation to keep such material away from livestock which may feed on it (Article 2 (2)(g) (ii) and 11(1)(b) of Regulation (EC) No 1069/2009).

Therefore persons responsible for such composting facilities should use the compost only for local use as soil improvers e.g. in backyards gardens or parks. As soon as the compost become subject to transport outside the local community or for trade, the composting facilities must be a subject to an approval procedure or the composted material must be destined to an approved plant.

1.2. Are purified antibodies within the scope of the ABP legislation?

Purified antibodies are not considered as being an animal by-product or a derived product.

However where antibodies are contained within a stabilizer/carrier substrate that is an ABP or a derived product (i.e. bovine serum albumin (BSA) or fœtal bovine serum (FBS)), the ABP legislation applies. If the antibodies contained as above fall under the legislation mentioned in Article 33 of Regulation (EC) No 1069/2009 the endpoint as mentioned in Article 5 of that Regulation could apply."

1.3. Should production of fat balls from rendered fats for feeding of wild birds be subject to the ABP legislation?

Plants producing fat balls using rendered fats derived from Category 3 material or fat derived from foodstuffs fall under the scope of the ABP regulation, because they handle and use animal products. These plants need to be registered according to Article 23 of Regulation (EC) No 1069/2009. Inspections can be performed by the competent authorities based on a risk assessment.

1.4. Can we produce rendered fats and fish oil within the same processing plant at the same time?

With reference to point 8 and 9 of Annex I and Section 3 of Chapter II of Annex X to Regulation (EU) No 142/2011 rendered fats and fish oil should be understood as different commodities. However, there are no legal grounds

[1] OJ L 300, 14.11.2009, p 1;

to prohibit the processing of animal by-products Article 10(a) to (m) of Regulation (EC) No 1069/2009 of and fishery by - products together into rendered fats within the same establishment as long as it is approved according to Article 24(1)(a) of Regulation (EC) No 1069/2009.

1.5. Can we produce rendered fats of Category 3 from animal by-products of non-fish origin and fishery by-products?

With reference to points 8 and 9 of Annex I and Section 3 of Chapter II of Annex X to Regulation (EU) No 142/2011 rendered fats and fish oil should be understood as different commodities. However, there are no legal grounds to prohibit the processing of animal by-products of non-fish origin and fishery by - products together into rendered fats within the same establishment as long as it is approved. Contrary to that fish oil can only be produced from fishery by-products.

1.6. Does the spray drying of blood of Category 3 material referred to in Article 10(a) and (b)(i) of Regulation (EC) No 1069/2009 and involves the heat treatment of plasma, result in a blood product or a blood meal?

It results in a blood product.

1.7. Is an animal that has been in an experiment considered after killing, as Category 1 materials, as referred to in Article 8(a)(iv) of Regulation (EC) No 1069/2009?

With reference to Article 63 Directive 2010/63/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 22 September 2010 on the protection of animals used for scientific purposes[2] is up to the competent authority to decide if the experiment renders animal by-products from such animals or any of their body parts to have the potential to pose serious health risks to humans or to other animals as per Article 8(a)(iv) of Regulation (EU) No 1069/2009.

1.8. Is a cell culture derived from laboratory animals subject to the animal by-products legislation?

No, it is not. Cell cultures derived from laboratory animals are still life form and as such are not subject to the Animal by-products legislation.

1.9. I am the owner of a small shop where I amongst other items sell foodstuffs. The foodstuffs are only candies and sweets, like chocolate bars that are packaged and ready for use. All candies and chocolates contain ingredients of animal origin like milk, eggs etc., but in very small amounts. Do I need to follow rules on disposal of animal by-products?

These products fall under the scope of the ABP regulation only if destined for production of feed for farmed animals.

---

[2] OJ L 276, 20.10.2010, p. 33.

If the operator has no intention to dispatch former foodstuffs into the production chain of animal feeding stuffs including the fertilizer sector, he may participate in the system for disposal of foodstuffs based on waste legislation

1.10. Is it possible to carry out the validation of alternative transformation parameters for anaerobic digestion or composting in a pilot scale plant (laboratory trial) or is it necessary that validation of alternative transformation parameters is carried out in an industrial scale plant?

1.11. Only an industrial scale plant may provide with the real situation which is necessary for the validation of alternative transformation parameters. For the validation of alternative transformation parameters is it possible to derogate from the requirement to demonstrate that the process achieves the reduction of infectivity titre of thermoresistant viruses such as parvovirus by at least 3 log10, if these viruses are not identified as a relevant hazard?

It is up to the competent authority to decide the scope of the assessment and the extension of their capacity in this sector. If the competent authority cannot provide an assessment, EFSA[3] should be consulted.

1.12. Is it possible to use Category 1 materials described in Article 8(a)(v) of Regulation EC No 1069/2009 other than those referred to in Article 8(b)(ii) for the feeding of endangered or protected species of necrophagous birds in their natural habitat?

Feeding of necrophagous birds with Category 1 material referred to in Article 8(a)(v) of Regulation (EC) No 1069/2009 should not be an authorized method for the disposal of animal by-products.

However, it is impossible to prevent feeding of necrophagous birds on wild animals which have died in the wild from diseases communicable to humans or animals.

1.13. Is there a limit to the size of samples of animal by-products and derived products imported from third countries, which are destined for research and diagnostic purposes?

No, there is no such limit. However the amount imported and/or the country of origin may determine the method of disposal (Section 1 of Chapter III of Annex XIV to Regulation (EU) No 142/2011).

1.14. Is a derogation on burial of equidae laid down in Article 19(1)(a) of Regulation (EC) No 1069/2009 applicable in case of equidae that died in a zoo?

Yes. The definition of equidae for the purpose of the animal by-products legislation laid down in Article 3(6) of Regulation (EC) No 1069/2009 refers to all members of the equidae family without further differentiation.

[3] European Food Safety Authority

1.15. A dairy establishment approved in accordance with Regulation (EC) No 852/2004 or Regulation (EC) No 853/2004 has - at another site - a processing plant for its returned products – former foodstuffs. Must the processing plant be approved in accordance with Article 24 of Regulation (EC) No 1069/2009 or does the first approval also cover the ABP processing plant?

activity	same site as approved food establishment	separate establishment on other site
Fetch back	Covered by FBO-approval with reference Regulation (EC) No 852 and 853/2004 and derogation in Regulations (EU) No 142/2011 Annex VIII,Ch. I Section 3	
Storage (only intermediate storage until dispatch as ABP)	Covered by FBO-approval with reference Regulations (EC) No 852 and 853/2004	ABP-Approval according to Article 24(1)(j) Regulation (EC) No 1069/2009
Unpacking and storage	Covered by FBO-approval with reference to Regulations (EC) No 852 and 853/2004	ABP-Approval according to Article 24(1 (i) Regulation (EC) No 1069/2009 including sorting and cross contaminations procedures
Further treatment including processing	ABP-Approval according to Article 24(1)(a) Regulation (EC) No 1069/2009	ABP-Approval according to Article 24(1)(a) Regulation (EC) No 1069/2009

1.16. A rendering plant approved for processing of Category 2 material produces meat-and-bone meal of Category 2 for placing on the market as organic fertiliser under the conditions laid down in the ABP legislation. Should it also be approved in accordance with Article 24(1)(f) of Regulation (EC) No 1069/2009?

The plant in this example has two activities: processing of category 2 material and the production of organic fertilizers with subsequent placing on the market of organic fertilisers. These are two different activities, and therefore the plant needs two approvals: one as a processing plant according to Article 24(1)(a) of Regulation (EC) No 1069/2009 and the second according to Article 24(1)(f) of that Regulation. It's up to the Member State to decide

whether the plant receives two separate approval numbers or one approval number, based on their national policy.

Information published on Member States web sites must provide all necessary data on the activities of the processing plant. Where only approval number has been issued, the different activities should be listed

1.17. What is the scope of Article 10(o) of Regulation (EC) No 1069/2009?

Article 10(o) of Regulation (EC) No 1069/2009 has no practical application within the current legislation. It includes a reference to adipose tissue which had been defined by the Regulation (EC) No 999/2001. With an amendment to this Regulation (EC) No 999/2001 the definition of adipose tissue had been removed.

1.18. Can a plant approved for handling of Category 1 materials and which separates the skins from the carcases of dead ruminants (inside the plant) place them on the market?

Yes, it is possible if the plant is approved.

With reference to Article 10(n) of Regulation (EC) No 1069/2009 "hides and skins from dead animals that did not show any signs of disease communicable through that product to humans or animals" other than hides and skins of Category 1 materials may be used for the production of technical products other than feed, cosmetics, medical products.

1.19. Clarification of the Commercial document and Application for the authorization for dispatch to another MS:

It is not possible to fill in more than one place of destination (Box 1.13.)

It is not allowed to fill in either a trader or transporter address as place of origin (Box 1.12.) or as place of destination (Box 1.12.)

The plant of destination needs an approval or registration for the mentioned use. (i.e. if raw material is sent to another MS for processing, the plant of destination must be approved as a processing plant for the category of the given product).

2. PLACING ON THE MARKET WITHIN THE EU

2.1. Who can place former foodstuffs referred to in Article 10(f) of Regulation (EC) No 1069/2009 which meets the requirements of Section 10 of Annex X to Regulation (EU) No 142/2011 for feeding to farmed animals on the market?

Only feed business operators registered under Regulation (EC) No 183/2005 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 12 January 2005 laying down requirements for feed hygiene may place feed material composed from former foodstuffs on the market. For transport, or handling a registration or approval according to Regulation (EC) No 1069/2009 is necessary.

2.2. Which provision applies in the case of transport of former foodstuffs of milk origin from retailers back to producer?

Without prejudice to provisions of other legislation (e.g. environmental), Regulation (EC) No 1069/2009 does not lay down requirements for these transports on vehicles and containers, identification (labeling) and commercial documents due to the derogations provided in Section 3 of Chapter I of Annex VIII to Regulation (EU) No 142/2011 (vehicles and containers), point 6(a) of Chapter II of the same Annex (identification) and point 1 of Chapter III of the same Annex (commercial document). No other provisions, replacing the above mentioned derogations are foreseen in the Regulation.

2.3. Which treatment should be applied to change Category 2 material into Category 3 material?

Re-categorisation of Category 2 material into Category 3 material by way of processing/treatment/transformation is not possible.

The only way to change Category 2 material into Category 3 material is re-categorization in accordance with procedure laid down in Article 7(3) of Regulation (EC) No 1069/2009.

2.4. Should feeding of laboratory animals be covered under rules on research and diagnostic material?

The definition of research and diagnostic samples laid down in point 38 of Annex I and the requirements for dispatch of research and diagnostic material laid down in Section 1 of Chapter I of Annex VI to Regulation (EU) No 142/2011 have never directly mentioned feeding of laboratory animals.

However, laboratory animals are intended only for the participation in research and diagnostic trials. Therefore, feed for laboratory animals when not complying with the requirements of petfood production or feed for farmed animals may be produced or imported under the rules on research and diagnostic material. The conditions for placing on the market of feeding stuff according to Regulation (EC) No 767/2009 of the European Parliament and

of the Council of 13 July 2009 on the placing on the market and use of feed[4], apply also to the so-called "laboratory animals". By way of derogation from the provisions of that Regulation, national provisions may apply for feed intended for animals kept for scientific or experimental purposes on condition that such purpose is clearly indicated on the label.

2.5. Are feeding trials of pet animals subject to the requirements on trade samples?

The feed used for feeding trials of pet animals may be subject to requirement on trade samples. Petfood is a derived product referred to in Article 3(2) of Regulation (EC) No 1069/2009. The feed used for feeding trials of pet animals should be considered as feed for "particular studies or analyses with a view to carrying out a production process or developing feeding stuffs or other derived products," and import and trade shall be allowed under the requirements applicable to trade samples. This applies to EU produced pet food and imported pet food.

Imports of feed for laboratory animals when not imported direct to the authorized user and not complying with the requirements of petfood production or feed for farmed animals shall be subject to National Rules.

2.6. Can a Member State of destination ask for pre-notification in case of dispatch of processed manure?

Article 48(1) of Regulation (EC) No 1069/2009 is applicable to unprocessed manure.

The pre-notification procedure referred to in Article 48(1) of Regulation (EC) No 1069/2009 is not applicable in case of trade in processed manure. Processed manure which has been processed in accordance with requirements laid down in Section 2 of Chapter II of Annex XI to Regulation (EU) No 142/2011 should be declared as a derived product.

Member States may apply the notification in TRACES. With reference to point 2 of Chapter III of Annex VIII to Regulation (EU) No 142/2011, which states that " Member States may require that proof of the arrival of the consignments is provided by the TRACES system or by a fourth copy of the commercial document which is sent back by the receiver to the producer."

2.7. Which requirements apply in case of trade in unprocessed manure of species other than poultry or equidae?

Trade in unprocessed manure of species other than poultry or equidae must fulfill the requirements of Article 48 of Regulation (EC) No 1069/2009, Article 22 of and point 1 in Section 1 of Chapter 1 of Annex XI to Regulation (EU) No 142/20011.

[4] OJ L 229, 1.9.2009, p. 1.

2.8. Is it necessary that a consignment of derived products which have been declared as the end point in the manufacturing chain be accompanied by a commercial document according to the ABP regulation?

No, because the product is declared as an end point in the manufacturing chain, , unless in case of further production into organic fertilisers/soil improvers, petfood or transformation into biogas or compost.

2.9. Are landscapers/ hauliers of compost derived from Category 3 material allowed to transport other non ABP products (e.g. sand, bricks, trees) on the same truck on the same journey?

There is no legal restriction to use the same means of transport also for entrepreneur's tools or material which will be applied within business operation.

2.10. A slaughterhouse or another food business operator sends animal by-products to a Category 3 processing plant. Do the consignments need to be accompanied by commercial documents? And will this also be the case if the products are of food quality?

Article 4(1) of Regulation (EC) No 1069/2009 states that as soon as operators generate animal by-products and the derived products falling within the scope of the animal by-products regulation they shall identify them and ensure that they are handled and transported with in accordance with the animal by-products regulation.

In these circumstances even though the products may be of food quality as soon as there is an intention for these not to enter the food chain for human consumption they become ABPs and subject to the ABP regulations. This means that a commercial document is required when the products are transported from the premises of the food business operator to the processing plant.

3. IMPORTS INTO THE EU OF ABPS FROM THIRD COUNTRIES

3.1. Are animal by-products and derived products produced in third countries from raw material or derived products of EU origin eligible for imports into the EU, although the EU is not listed as a third country from which Member States authorize imports of ABP?

Yes, any animal by-products and derived products produced in third countries from raw material or derived products of EU origin is eligible for imports into the EU if the third country of dispatch is listed in a list of authorized third countries for the import into the EU referred to in Table 1 or Table 2 of Chapter I of Annex XIV to Regulation (EU) No 1420/2011. The plant of dispatch should be listed in the relevant Section of the TRACES system database.

The EU is not listed on any list referred to in aforementioned Table 1 or Table 2. The purpose of imports requirements is to authorize trade with third countries which have the same or comparable level of public and animal health measures as the EU.

3.2. Is it true that no specified risk material (SRM)-related certification is required related to cervidae materials (e.g. in pet food)?

Yes, there is no specific indication on cervidae but all other TSE guarantees should be respected.

3.3. Is it true that border inspection posts can allow materials being imported with certification for human consumption to be downgraded for other uses?

Yes, products intended for human consumption which fail inspection/controls at the Border Inspection Post of entry may be 'downgraded' as an ABP and can only be defined as Category 2 material referred to in Article 9(e) of Regulation (EC) No 1069/2009 and therefore can only be used or disposed of in accordance with Article 13 of Regulation (EC) No 1069/2009.

3.4. Is it true that facilities exporting research and diagnostic samples to the EU do not need to be listed in TRACES?

Facilities exporting research and diagnostic samples to the EU do not need to be listed in TRACES, but shall be subject to authorization by the Member States of destination of those research and diagnostic samples. In addition, see also point 3.5.

3.5. Is it true that no certificate is required and exporting facilities in third countries do not need to be listed in TRACES to export certain samples to the EU?

The following scheme is applicable:

Commodity	List of third countries	Health requirements	Health certificates	Listing of exporting establishment into the

				TRACES
Research and diagnostic samples	All third countries at the discretion of the competent authority of the Member State of destination	at the discretion of the competent authority of the Member State of destination	at the discretion of the competent authority of the Member State of destination	No
Trade samples	row 14 of Table 2 of Section 1 of Chapter II to Regulation (EU) No 142/2011	at the discretion of the competent authority of the Member State of destination	Certificate Chapter 8 of Annex XV to Regulation (EU) No 142/2011	No
Display items	row 14 of Table 2 of Section 1 of Chapter II to Regulation (EU) No 142/2011	at the discretion of the competent authority of the Member State of destination	at the discretion of the competent authority of the Member State of destination	No

3.6. Can processed animal protein be imported for the production of fertilizers/soil improvers? If so, with which certificate?

Yes. To be imported, such processed animal protein must be accompanied by a Health Certificate in accordance with the Chapter 1 of Annex XV to Regulation (EU) No 142/2011.

Please note, manure is not a PAP. Only processed manure may be imported into the EU.

3.7. Are there any by-products not listed in the *TECHNICAL SPECIFICATIONS FOR THE* COMPETENT *AUTHORITIES OF THIRD COUNTRIES* that third countries would be required to have listed in TRACES?

No. Consult the last amended version of the "TECHNICAL SPECIFICATIONS FOR THE COMPETENT AUTHORITIES OF THIRD COUNTRIES" published on the DG SANCO web page:

http://ec.europa.eu/food/food/biosafety/establishments/docs/technical_specifications_d7177%202010_rev1_01%203%202011.pdf

3.8. Shall the statement "in containers sealed under the responsibility of the competent authority" laid down in Section II.2.5 of the Certificate in Chapter 8 of Annex XV to Regulation (EU) No 142/2011 be applicable also in case of global courier delivery service companies type shipments (parcels)?

The statement regarding “sealed containers” does not apply to “parcels” and can be endorsed without being verified for parcels. The statement only applies to cargo shipping containers. However, parcels must be identified for the purpose of traceability.

3.9. Are consignments of treated feathers or down sent to private individuals for non-industrial purposes subject to veterinary checks?

No, the commodity is not a subject to veterinary checks at Border Inspection Posts.

3.10. What specific terminology is acceptable in Box I.28 of the health certificates for the “species (scientific name)”?

Indicate the scientific name of the species unless a different information is requested by a particular animal health certificate.

3.11. Is it acceptable to prepare Box I.5 of the Health Certificates as follows for consignments that are only transiting the EU?

I.5. ~~Consignee~~ Border inspection post through which consignment is intended to leave the EU

Name
Address

~~Postal code~~
~~Tel.~~

The indication in advance of the BIP of exit is not necessary. It should be done by the operator before the checks at the BIP of entry in the first part of the Common Veterinary Entry Document (CVED), as set out in Annex III to Regulation (EC) No 136/2004[5].

Therefore, proposed change of particular parts of text in Box 1.5 is not necessary. For more information see detailed explanation in Decision

[5] Commission Regulation (EC) No 136/2004 of 22 January 2004 laying down procedures for veterinary checks at Community border inspection posts on products imported from third countries (OJ L 021, 28.1.2004, p.11).

2007/240/EC[6] which lays down the TRACES-format for all model import certificates in the animal health field.

The explanatory notes[7] set out in Annex I of that Decision contain the explanations for the different boxes of the certificates. The reference to Box I.5 states the following:

> *"Box I.5:*
>
> Consignee: Please give the name and address (street, town and post code) of the physical or legal person to whom the consignment is shipped in the Member State of destination. This information is not compulsory for goods in transit through the EU."

3.12. Should the biodiesel produced in third countries be subject to veterinary checks?

No, the commodity is not subject to veterinary checks at Border Inspection Posts.

3.13. Boxes I.3 and I.4 of the import certificates require the indication of the "Central competent authority" and of the "Local competent authority". In many cases, the "Central competent authority" does not sign the certificate. Is it sufficient if either the local or the central authority is indicated?

Yes, either the central or the local competent authority must be indicated.

3.14. Finished pet food products to be used in feeding trials can be imported from third countries using the certificate in Chapter 8 of Annex XV to Regulation (EU) No 142/2011 as trade samples (see also point 2.3 above). Is it possible to use the HS code 23.09 (pet food) in Box I.19 of that certificate,?

Yes, the most appropriate HS code describing the commodity/trade sample can be used.

3.15. For the certificate in Chapter 8 of Annex XV to Regulation (EU) No 142/2011 in Box II.1 trade samples must be labelled "TRADE SAMPLE NOT FOR HUMAN CONSUMPTION". Is it necessary to label each single trade sample in the case when of groups of trade samples are

---

6 Commission Decision of 16 April 2007 laying down new veterinary certificates for importing live animals, semen, embryos, ova and products of animal origin into the Community pursuant to Decisions 79/542/EEC, 92/260/EEC, 93/195/EEC, 93/196/EEC, 93/197/EEC, 95/328/EC, 96/333/EC, 96/539/EC, 96/540/EC, 2000/572/EC, 2000/585/EC, 2000/666/EC, 2002/613/EC, 2003/56/EC, 2003/779/EC, 2003/804/EC, 2003/858/EC, 2003/863/EC, 2003/881/EC, 2004/407/EC, 2004/438/EC, 2004/595/EC, 2004/639/EC and 2006/168/EC (2007/240/EC).

7 Explanatory notes in the veterinary certificate for the import of live animals, semen, embryos, ova and products of animal origin into the European Community as set out in Annex I of Decision 2007/240/EC.

imported (e.g. different packed pet food products) in one assembled consignment,?

The required label may be either on the outer packaging of the assembled consignment or on each single trade sample of the consignment as long as the labels are visible externally for official controls.

3.16. For importing trade samples under certificate, are there quantitative limitations, i.e. a maximum tonnage?

No, there are no quantitative limitations, provided the requirements in Section 2 of Chapter III of Annex XIV to Regulation (EU) No 142/2011 are observed and documented.

3.17. What documentation or certification is required for the importation of snake venom for the production of anti-venom?

Import shall be subject to national legislation of Member State of destination.

3.18. Some model health certificates allow the use for Category 1 material under Article 8(d) of Regulation (EC) No 1069/2009 which relates to animal by-products containing residues of other substances and environmental contaminants listed in Group B(3) of Annex I to Directive 96/23/EC, if such residues exceed the permitted level laid down by Community legislation or, in the absence thereof, by national legislation. Under what requirements can a Competent Authority delete the option for Article 8(d) on the model health certificate?

Directive 93/23/EC lays down measures to monitor certain substances and residues thereof in live animals and animal products. Article 29 of Directive 96/23/EC requires that third countries shall be subject to submission by the third country concerned of a plan setting out the guarantees which it offers as regards the monitoring of the groups of residues and substances referred to in Annex I, which includes those residues and substances referred to in Article 8(d).

Third countries which have submitted such plans are listed in the Annex of Commission Decision 2011/163/EU [on the approval of plans submitted by third countries in accordance with Article 29 of Council Directive 96/23/EC].

Therefore any reference to Article 8(d) of Regulation (EC) No 1069/2009 can be deleted [where it is mentioned in the model health certificates listed in Annex VX of Regulation (EU) No 142/2011] provided:

- the third country is listed in the Annex of Commission Decision 2011/163/EU and has an agreed residue plan in place for those animal by-products not for human consumption (other than milk or eggs) produced from a live animal or from a slaughtered animal where the species are mentioned in the Annex of Commission Decision 2011/163/EU.

  OR

The animal by-product to be imported is obtained from or produced by an animal species not listed in the Annex of Commission Decision 2011/163/EC .

3.19. What is included in the definition ’means of transport operating internationally’ as referred to in Article 8(f) of Regulation (EC) No 1069/2009.

It covers all means of transport operating internationally, according to our interpretation "international transport" is a transport between two countries; even two EU MS. For example, this includes these of EU origin that leave the national ground or the coastal seas before returning to the EU and those making a first stop-over in the EU before arriving at the final destination. Waste food from means of transport operating internationally is considered as Category 1 catering waste. It must be disposed of in accordance with Article 12 of Regulation (EC) No 1069/2009.

3.20. How should be labelled scientific research specimens in natural history collections and processed DNA samples intended for repositories for the promotion of biodiversity research, ecology, medical and veterinary science or biology that are not subject to veterinary controls at the Border Inspection Posts?

Consignments of scientific research specimens, imported from third countries, should be labelled:

"Scientific research specimens, derogated in accordance with C(1)(e) &(f) of Chapter VI, Annex XIII (EU) No 142/2011".