

Annual Review of Controls on Imports of Animal Products:

April 2011 – March 2012

March 2013



Department
for Environment
Food & Rural Affairs



Department of
**Agriculture and
Rural Development**
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Llywodraeth Cymru
Welsh Government



The Scottish
Government

Annual Review of Controls on Imports of Animal Products:

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Contents

- 1. Introduction 2
- 2. Review of activities of all Government Departments directed to the prevention of the introduction of disease 4
- 3. Legislation: powers 10
- 4. Legislation: effectiveness 11
- 5. Future action 12
- Annex 1 – Statistics on imports of illegal products 13
- Annex 2 – Glossary of commonly used abbreviations and acronyms 18

1. Introduction

1.1 Introduction

1.1.1 This is the tenth annual review of controls on imports of animal products, also known as Products Of Animal Origin (POAO), into the United Kingdom (UK) in accordance with section 10A of the Animal Health Act 1981 (as amended by the Animal Health Act 2002). It reports on the developments in activities of the Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (Defra), the Devolved Administrations (DAs) and other Government Departments and Agencies in 2011/12 to reduce the risk of disease entering the UK via imports of POAO.

1.1.2 The Animal Health Act 1981 (as amended by the Animal Health Act 2002) requires a return to be made against five main headings as given below:

- review all activities of Government dealing with the prevention of disease into England and Wales through the importing of animal products;
- identify such imports and seeing whether they are for personal or commercial use;
- assessing the making of any orders under section 10 of the Act;
- assessing its effectiveness; and
- proposing such further action required to reduce the risk of disease.

1.2 Roles and responsibilities

1.2.1 The UK continues to operate a system of strict controls on legal imports of POAO in accordance with European Union (EU) and national legislation. POAO from non-EU countries can only be imported through designated Border Inspection Posts (BIPs), where they undergo veterinary checks by an Official Veterinary Surgeon (OVS), to ensure that import conditions are met. All consignments are subject to documentary and identity checks at the BIP and to prescribed levels of physical checks according to the type of product and country of origin.

1.2.2 Imports are only permitted from those non-EU countries and product plants that have been authorised by the EU for the importation of the product in question. Such authorisation is based on guarantees to the EU about animal health and hygiene standards. All imported POAO for human consumption must be accompanied by animal and public health certification unless they are personal consignments or licenced products for taste testing.

EU legislation allows us to take appropriate safeguard action, which may include a ban on imports of POAO of susceptible species from all or parts of a country, if there is an outbreak of disease likely to present a risk to human or animal health.

1.2.3 The Food Standards Agency (FSA) Operations Group have the function of providing supervision, inspection and health marking in all domestic licensed fresh meat establishments in Great Britain (GB). The OVS is responsible for veterinary supervision in full throughput slaughterhouses. Where FSA staff find meat in approved cutting plants that they suspect is illegally imported they have the primary responsibility and powers to deal with it. They report any such findings to Defra so that information on seizures can be shared between all enforcement agencies.

1.2.4 A Service Level Agreement (SLA) formalises the relationship and responsibilities between Defra, the UK Border Force (UKBF), Her Majesty's Revenue and Customs (HMRC), the FSA, the Animal Health and Veterinary Laboratories Agency (AHVLA) and the DAs.

1.2.5 The UK Border Force (herein referred to as Border Force) delivers the risk-based anti-smuggling controls combating illegal imports of POAO at points of entry into England, Scotland and Wales from non-EU countries. This includes imports of POAO which breach the concessions applicable to goods carried in travellers' baggage for personal consumption and personal consignments sent by post to private individuals, as well as freight. The Department of Agriculture and Rural Development for Northern Ireland (DARDNI) is responsible for controls in Northern Ireland.

1.2.6 At the beginning of the year Border Force was part of the UK Border Agency but, with effect from 1st March 2012, it was split from the Agency to become a separate operational command within the Home Office. Therefore references in this report to Border Force may refer to activity which was carried out when Border Force was part of the UK Border Agency and not the Home Office. The UK Border Agency retained some functions such as responsibility for criminal investigation of cases referred to them by Border Force and publicity and communications in relation to POAO.

2. Review of activities of all Government Departments directed to the prevention of the introduction of disease

These are the main developments since those reported in the 2010/11 Review:

2.1 Understanding the risk

2.1.1 Defra continues to monitor and assess the changing threats from around the world such as the evolving Foot and Mouth Disease (FMD) situation in the Middle East and South East Asia as well as African Swine Fever (ASF) in Russia and emerging diseases, such as Schmallenberg, and works with UKBF and other enforcement partners to ensure that enforcement activity is targeted at the current risks.

2.1.2 In 2011/12, Defra conducted and published 53 Preliminary Outbreak Assessments (POAs) on outbreaks of diseases such as African Horse Sickness, ASF, Brucellosis, FMD, Glanders, Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza, Schmallenberg, West Nile Virus and general equine diseases in the run-up to the Olympics. Further information can be found at <http://www.defra.gov.uk/animal-diseases/monitoring/poa/>

2.1.3 Between 1 April 2011 and 31 March 2012 the UK issued 205 'alert' and 'information' notifications, through the Rapid Alert System for Food and Feed (RASFF), which is used by the FSA to inform and prompt for action to be taken by the European Commission (EC) or other EU Member States, including when food products from non-EU countries that breach public and animal health safety requirements are rejected. The EC has a procedure in place to alert non-EU countries about problems affecting food. RASFF automatically alerts Port Health Authorities (PHAs) and Local Authorities (LAs) at ports and airports for them to target their checks on imported food.

Enforcement

2.2 Changes to UKBF deployment

2.2.1 There were 11,095 seizures from April 2011 to March 2012, which represented a fall of just over 5,700 seizures on the previous year.

2.2.2 Border Force and Defra implemented a revised strategy during the year. The focus moved from ensuring numerical volume targets to ensuring coverage of the highest risk areas. Border Force worked with Defra to ensure that the highest priority risks were addressed, developing a jointly agreed action plan, which addressed performance and focused remedial action on highest risk areas. Defra and Border Force meet regularly to discuss and monitor performance.

2.2.3 Border Force continue to target their efforts on the basis of risk assessments provided by Defra's veterinary experts. These assessments categorise countries according to the prevalence of animal diseases that could be spread by illegal imports and the most high risk source countries and products. This approach ensures that Border Force resources are deployed to the highest known risks.

2.2.4 Most illegal imports detected by Border Force are for small amounts and continue to be typically gifts by travellers visiting family (or returning from visiting family abroad) or seizures from tourists, business people and students travelling to the UK for the first time with foodstuffs for a special occasion or simply as 'a taste of home'. Most do not involve deliberately smuggled goods but are made from passengers who, in spite of our publicity campaigns, are simply not aware of the current rules and prohibitions in place for POAO imports.

2.2.5 Statistics relating to total seizures, in this and previous years (where records are available), are set out in Annex 1.

2.2.6 Following the spending review, UKBF have been looking critically at ways in which to modernise the workforce to deliver best value for money. This has included the development of a smaller, more flexible core workforce, combined with improved and more innovative ways of delivering risk based anti-smuggling controls. In order to reach that position there has been a need for UKBF to re-structure and re-focus their efforts across all border activities. This has had an impact on seizure levels during the year but there may be other contributory factors including possible improved passenger compliance with the rules.

2.2.7 Border Force, along with other Government organisations, is committed to securing the best value for money from all its resources. Adopting a more flexible approach to deployments and greater use of intelligence will be key to success.

2.2.8 Frontline Border Force staff are employed as multi-functional anti-smuggling staff, with a responsibility to tackle a range of risks at the border, including dealing with illegal imports of POAO.

2.2.9 Enforcement staff are deployed on a mobile and flexible basis to cover all points of entry and, at major ports and airports, are supported by the use of x-ray technology and detector dogs specifically trained to detect POAO. Detector dogs are flexibly deployed in Customs channels and baggage reclaim areas in accordance with latest risk assessments. Detector dogs have also worked in postal depots and in freight sheds, car halls and lorry lanes. Dogs are particularly successful in identifying POAO concealed in baggage and have proven effective in quickly reviewing large numbers of passengers and their baggage.

2.2.10 During 2011/12 Border Force remained committed to taking effective, proportionate, risk-based and intelligence led enforcement measures to prevent illegal imports. Resources are targeted on those entry routes that pose the greatest threat of introducing animal disease, using a range of risk indicators, including:

- all available intelligence about illegal imports;
- a continually updated global risk map, produced by Defra, which assists targeting of traffic from high risk countries and high risk products;
- historical data on the types of POAO seized, typical methods of concealment, any other risk trends; and
- results from operational checks carried out by Border Force.

2.2.11 It is important that the public are aware that Defra and Border Force continue to work closely together to ensure that Border Force delivers an effective, risk-based enforcement and delivery strategy. Both Defra and Border Force monitor the risk assessments to enable them to respond flexibly to changing patterns of risk.

2.2.12 Where appropriate Border Force responds to specific disease notifications and, in some circumstances, additional or increased controls may be introduced, for example, during the 2011 outbreaks of FMD in Bulgaria. Border Force worked with Defra to introduce temporary measures to monitor the personal luggage of passengers to reduce the risk of unregulated products entering GB from restricted areas.

2.2.13 The decision whether to prosecute for illegal importation offences is a matter for the Crown Prosecution Service (CPS) or the Crown Office and Procurator Fiscal Service (COPFS) in Scotland. UK Border Agency will investigate serious POAO cases and refer to CPS/COPFS for consideration where prosecution may be proportionate and in the public interest.

2.3 Food fraud

2.3.1 Working collaboratively on combating illegal imports also assists enforcement in other areas as illegal imports form part of the wider question of Food Fraud. The discovery of breaches of food law in one area can often lead to the discovery of further breaches by the same company/individual in other areas of food law.

Food Fraud is the deliberate placing on the market, for financial gain, of foods that are falsely described or otherwise intended to deceive the consumer. It includes the substitution and adulteration of foods with cheaper, often inferior, ingredients and the sale of foods that may have public health implications, such as foods that are unfit for human consumption or are knowingly contaminated.

The FSA's Food Fraud Branch has responsibility for assisting LAs with their investigations into food fraud. These can often be resource intensive and the FSA offers a number of resources to assist them. These include financial assistance through application to its Fighting Fund, access to the expertise and experience of members of its Food Fraud Advisory Unit, intelligence produced through its national Food Fraud Database (FFDB) and the facilitation of training for food law enforcement officers via its "Evidence Gathering & Interview Skills" course.

During 2011/12, the FSA approved nine applications from LAs requesting financial assistance from their Fighting Fund totalling approximately £155,500.

The FSA continues to develop its FFDB and, as a direct result, in 2011 there were 1,400 records created on the system, up 55% on 2010. It is important that this trend continues and the FSA encourages LAs, industry and consumers to routinely send information concerning food fraud, irrespective of how insignificant it may appear. Through the analysis of a significantly larger data set the FSA have been able to produce better intelligence, enabling them to provide greater assistance with LA investigations. Additionally, in times of budgetary restraint, the intelligence that they have provided has proved to be invaluable in helping LAs effectively target their food law enforcement work. In turn, this has resulted in a number of successful operations.

2.3.2 In March 2012, the London Borough of Wandsworth successfully prosecuted a market trader, who was caught in possession of illegally imported foods, including bush meat and products from endangered species. The investigating officers also discovered a serious rodent infestation with mouse droppings on food shelves, on the floor and inside crates of food. The trader was given a 14 week jail term, suspended for 18 months, after he was convicted of four safety and hygiene charges (he was also ordered to pay £500 in costs). The investigation by the London Borough of Wandsworth started following receipt of intelligence from the FSA's Food Fraud team that, in turn, had been received from the UKBA (as a result of seizures made at Heathrow airport in June and August 2010). This is a prime example of the benefits of continued joined-up food law enforcement across central and local Government departments.

2.3.3 The FSA's web-based GRAIL (Guidance and Regulatory Advice on Import Legislation) database continues to provide enforcement officers with a searchable up-to-date database of:

- All imported food guidance and legislation relating to products not of animal origin and fish and fishery products;
- A summary of import controls on specific products/countries;
- An A-Z of relevant contacts; and
- Useful weblinks on imported food.

In recognition of the fact that enforcement of imported food controls is the responsibility of all inland LAs, as well as those at point of entry, the FSA encourage all enforcement officers to have access to GRAIL – see <https://grail.foodapps.co.uk/grail/general/home.aspx>.

2.3.4 The FSA continues to provide regional based training across the UK and an online training package to ensure that enforcement officers, both at ports and inland, are kept up-to-date with current legislation and practical guidance on the implementation of imported food official controls. This training was updated to inform and guide enforcement officers in relation to the Trade in Animals and Related Products Regulations 2011.

2.4 Raising Awareness

2.4.1 Defra has worked together with other Government Departments, such as the Foreign and Commonwealth Office (FCO), to explore the use of free/low cost communication media to continue to help raise travellers' awareness of the rules on personal imports of POAO.

Directgov website

2.4.2 Guidance on imports has been available throughout the year to the public via the Defra website. Towards the end of 2011 a project to migrate the content onto a Single Government Domain was started. Defra continues to ensure that the content is kept up-to-date and displayed prominently.

Border Force publicity

2.4.3 A leaflet summarising the rules for personal imports of POAO, 'Bringing food products into the UK', was made available to travellers at ports and airports. The leaflet was re-branded in 2010 and remains available as a PDF on the UK Border Agency website at <http://www.ukba.homeoffice.gov.uk/sitecontent/documents/travel-customs/bringing-food.pdf>.

2.4.4 Leaflets and posters remain available to travellers in a number of languages. Liquid Crystal Display (TV screens) continue to provide messages to travellers at various ports and airports.

2.4.5 Border Force officers and detector dogs, working to detect illegal POAO imports, were featured in a new series of BBC1's 'Food Fighters' which was shown in July 2011. Nothing To Declare UK, looking at enforcement efforts including detecting POAO, was broadcast in 2011 on Sky Livingit and continues to be repeated. Our enforcement efforts, to prevent illegal imports of POAO, were also demonstrated in the programme 'UK Border Force' which was repeated extensively across Sky owned digital channels during the year.

2.4.6 In 2011 Border Force utilised upstream communications to educate and inform intending travellers of the restrictions on bringing illegal food products into the UK. Messages were incorporated into the booklet 'Your Stay in the UK' and approximately 900,000 were issued to successful UK visa applicants before their travel to the UK. Posters were also displayed at visa offices overseas aimed at Indian, Pakistani, Nigerian, Bangladeshi, Chinese, Afghan, Zimbabwean, Iranian, Sri Lankan, Jamaican, Ghanaian, Brazilian, Malaysian and Mauritian nationalities.

2.4.7 Directgov websites – http://www.direct.gov.uk/en/TravelAndTransport/Foreigntravel/BringinggoodsorcashintotheUK/DG_064942, targeted at the general travelling public, are linked from both the Defra and UKBF websites, while Defra have worked with the FCO to promote the relevant weblinks on their website and include information on the campaign within their publicity material.

A list of 'Top Tips for Travellers' has been published on the UK Border Agency website aimed at people going on holiday. This includes information and warnings about restrictions on personal imports of food products that you can bring into the UK from outside the EU.

DARDNI publicity

2.4.8 DARDNI has continued to raise the profile of the threat of introduction of disease from POAO in a number of ways. Updated leaflets have been produced to reflect the changes in personal import rules, giving information to the travelling public on which POAO can and cannot be brought back to NI. Posters are displayed at points of entry providing information on the rules regarding personal imports of POAO.

2.4.9 Active surveillance beyond risk-based searching in the form of questioning passengers continues to raise awareness. Engagement with local community groups also provided an opportunity for DARDNI to raise awareness.

2.4.10 Press releases have been issued reminding the public not to bring back illegal POAO when returning from holidays and informing of changes to personal import rules. Relevant updated advice has also been placed on the DARDNI website and on the NI Direct website (the official Government website for NI).

2.5 Customer involvement

2.5.1 A new Animal Health and Welfare Board was created for England. For the first time people affected by Government policy on animal health and welfare will be able to make recommendations on those policies directly to Ministers. The new board has been created, based on the findings from the Independent Responsibility and Cost Sharing Advisory Group chaired by Rosemary Radcliffe, which published the findings of their work on how animal keepers can play a greater role on tackling animal disease.

The Defra owned Animal Health and Welfare Board consists of around 12 members. It brings experts – including farmers, veterinarians, welfare experts and others from outside Government – together with Nigel Gibbens, Chief Veterinary Officer, and Civil Servants to make direct policy recommendations on policy affecting the health and welfare of all kept animals, such as farm animals, horses and pets. Final decisions on animal health and welfare policy will remain in the hands of Government Ministers.

The Board's responsibilities include:

- Setting the policy priorities;
- Development of key policies and how they should be funded;
- Assessing the risk of threats from animal disease and how to manage them;
- Determining the surveillance and research priorities;
- Reviewing and developing contingency plans for dealing with new disease outbreaks; and
- Considering what, if any, charging mechanisms should be introduced.

3. Legislation: powers

From 25 May 2011 the POAO (Third Country Imports) (England) Regulations 2006, the Animals and Animal Products (Import and Export) (England) Regulations 2006 and the POAO (Import and Export) Regulations 1996 were replaced in England by the Trade in Animals and Related Products Regulations 2011. The conditions for and controls on imports of POAO will remain unchanged by the introduction of these new Regulations but the Regulations will update references to EU rules and simplify the legislation for enforcement officers. Similar legislation has been introduced by the Devolved Administrations in other parts of the UK.

4. Legislation: effectiveness

There have been no further developments since those reported at paragraph 2.6.1 in the 2010/11 Review.

5. Future action

Government action

5.1.1 Defra will continue to work with PHAs, AHVLA and HMRC to ensure compliance with EU and GB rules for the commercial importation of POAO from outside the EU through BIPs. In addition, import controls are reviewed by the Animal Health and Welfare Board for England.

5.1.2 In relation to intelligence Border Force and the FSA will strengthen ties and develop contacts, for example, by holding awareness raising events.

Understanding the risk

5.1.3 Defra will continue to monitor the international disease situation, producing assessments as necessary to help inform enforcement activity.

To assist with the intelligence and risk picture Border Force will monitor seizure levels throughout the year. However their priority is to ensure that they deploy to areas that present the highest risk.

Raising public awareness

5.1.4 Defra, Border Force, the FSA, UKBA and the FCO will continue to work closely together across Government in this area.

5.1.5 Defra plan to highlight the potential risks to the UK of people bringing food into the country by targeting media such as weekend travel supplements and monthly travel magazines. To target other travelling audiences there will be a programme of communication to target social media and specialist BME titles.

International co-operation and information exchange

5.1.6 Defra and Border Force will continue to support all efforts to encourage closer co-operation between customs and veterinary authorities in other EU Member States. Border Force will seek opportunities to facilitate the exchange of intelligence and other risk information to detect illegal imports.

5.1.7 Defra will continue to work at EU and international level to influence other EU Member States and non-EU countries and minimise the risk of introducing disease into the UK.

Working in partnership with customers

5.1.8 Defra will continue to work with customers to assist in the development of its policies.

5.1.9 All enforcement partners will review the current SLA and revise it as appropriate.

5.1.10 We will be working with industry and delivery partners to reduce burdens on importers following the Pre-Budget report on trade facilitation.

Annex 1 – Statistics on imports of illegal products

Background

Statistics relating to total seizures from non-EU countries, in this and previous years (where records are available), are set out in this Annex.

For the purposes of these statistics 'illegal' refers to POAO seized as items from individuals being in contravention of the personal concessions permitted or commercial consignments that have sought to evade correct entry procedures by not being declared at a BIP. These statistics also include items voluntarily surrendered by passengers at ports and airports.

Tables 1 and 2 show the number, weight and volume of seizures by BF at points of entry (and by staff funded by Defra until 11 April 2003), those made by DARDNI at points of entry in NI and those made by inland LAs and PHAs.

On occasions more than one POAO product at a time will be seized (e.g. meat, fish, dairy and honey). This is referred to as a 'multiple seizure'. Up until 31 March 2006 (see Tables 3a and 3b), this was only recorded as one seizure against the product of highest weight, although the weight of the other products seized was included in the weight recorded for that category. However, the number of seizures by product for 2006/07 and following years in Tables 3c and 3d reflect the number of times each product was seized, including those from a 'multiple seizure'. This means that the sum total of the number of seizures for each of the four product categories will be higher than the overall seizure total for those years. However, the total number of seizures remains directly comparable to the figures for previous years (see Table 1).

Table 1: Total number of POAO seizures and weight (2001-2012) and volume (2006-2012)

Period	No. of seizures	Wgt (kg)	Vol (ltrs)
01/04/01-31/03/02	2,053	114,790	N/K
01/04/02-31/03/03	7,819	109,211	N/K
01/04/03-31/03/04	15,838	185,889	N/K
01/04/04-31/03/05	25,610	220,155	N/K
01/04/05-31/03/06	32,795	272,121	N/K
01/04/06-31/03/07	35,001	239,773	63,165
01/04/07-31/03/08	24,956	183,483	12,463
01/04/08-31/03/09	20,660	191,937	16,405
01/04/09-31/03/10	21,267	163,013	1,467
01/04/10-31/03/11	16,828*	140,433	794
01/04/11-31/03/12	10,537**	79,277	N/K

*Of this number approximately 4% were made in freight and cargo. These seizures account for approximately 55% of the total weight of seizures, and approximately 95% of the total volume of seizures

**Freight seizures represent 5.5% of the total seized

Table 2: Number of times POAO seized (summary), weight and volume by region (2011-2012)

Region ID/Name	No. of seizures	Wgt (kg)	Vol (ltrs)
1 Eastern Europe	999	4,047	N/K
2 Eastern Africa	189	2,768	N/K
3 North Africa	104	317	N/K
4 Central Africa	52	461	N/K
5 Southern Africa	151	491	N/K
6 Western Africa	571	12,357	N/K
7 North America	290	4,173	N/K
8 Caribbean	168	2,290	N/K
9 Central & South America	74	409	N/K
10 Eastern Asia	1,752	17,052	N/K
11 Southern Asia	1,740	7,194	N/K
12 South East Asia	44	99	N/K
13 Near & Middle East	1,486	7,135	N/K
14 Oceania	25	2,758	N/K
15 European	2	3	N/K
16 Unknown	3,448	17,723	N/K
Totals	11,095	79,277	N/K

Table 3a: POAO seizures, including weight, by product (2001-2003) – old reporting format

Period	Meat		Fish		Dairy		Multiple		Other	
	No. of seizures	Wgt (kg)	No. of seizures	Wgt (kg)	No. of seizures	Wgt (kg)	No. of seizures	Wgt (kg)	No. of seizures	Wgt (kg)
01/04/01-31/03/02	1,242	18,955	353	32,691	63	3,784	361	55,791	34	3,569
01/04/02-31/03/03	2,986	31,301	1,837	21,267	759	19,807	2,172	36,170	65	666

Table 3b: POAO seizures, including weight, by product (2003-2006) – old reporting format

Period	Meat		Fish		Dairy		Honey	
	No. of seizures	Wgt (kg)	No. of seizures	Wgt (kg)	No. of seizures	Wgt (kg)	No. of seizures	Wgt (kg)
01/04/03-31/03/04	6,810	72,734	5,325	76,179	3,168	28,052	535	8,924
01/04/04-31/03/05	10,987	78,664	8,322	85,757	5,127	40,685	1,174	15,049
01/04/05-31/03/06	14,826	106,135	9,740	100,840	6,759	48,011	1,470	17,135

Table 3c: Number of times POAO seized, including weight and volume, by product (2006-2012) – new reporting format

Period	Meat			Fish			Dairy			Honey		
	No. of times seized	Wgt (kg)	Vol (ltrs)	No. of times seized	Wgt (kg)	Vol (ltrs)	No. of times seized	Wgt (kg)	Vol (ltrs)	No. of times seized	Wgt (kg)	Vol (ltrs)
01/04/06-31/03/07	19,254	90,326.72	20,867.00	10,644	65,545.11		10,231	67,717.64	42,298.08	2,029	16,183.86	
01/04/07-31/03/08	14,158	76,718.40		7,140	47,030.44		7,196	48,232.96	12,462.81	1,487	11,501.38	
01/04/08-31/03/09	11,356	76,903		5,673	52,991		6,304	53,372	16,405	1,332	8,671	
01/04/09-31/03/10	12,943	87,714		942	22,156		9,108	47,260	1,467	657	5,883	
01/04/10-31/03/11	10,186	42,987		290	22,933		7,640	68,167	794	347	6,346	
01/04/11-31/03/12	6,246	31,291		189	12,532		4,381	27,588		279	7,866	

Table 3d: Number of times POAO seized, including weight and volume, by region (2011-2012)

Region ID/Name	No. of times seized, Wgt (kg) and Vol (ltrs)	Meat	Fish	Dairy	Honey	Totals
1 Eastern Europe	No. of times seized	675	2	294	28	999
	Wgt (kg)	2,697	5	1,216	129	4,047
	Vol (ltrs)					
2 Eastern Africa	No. of times seized	75	3	91	20	189
	Wgt (kg)	318	51	304	2,095	2,768
	Vol (ltrs)					
3 North Africa	No. of times seized	79	0	24	1	104
	Wgt (kg)	268	0	45	4	317
	Vol (ltrs)					
4 Central Africa	No. of times seized	35	10	5	2	52
	Wgt (kg)	226	209	20	6	461
	Vol (ltrs)					
5 Southern Africa	No. of times seized	138	3	9	1	151
	Wgt (kg)	382	44	59	6	491
	Vol (ltrs)					
6 Western Africa	No. of times seized	354	59	144	14	571
	Wgt (kg)	2,974	4,313	4,719	351	12,357
	Vol (ltrs)					
7 North America	No. of times seized	182	3	99	6	290
	Wgt (kg)	276	212	3,444	241	4,173
	Vol (ltrs)					
8 Caribbean	No. of times seized	135	3	25	5	168
	Wgt (kg)	1,009	536	675	70	2,290
	Vol (ltrs)					
9 Central & South America	No. of times seized	35	0	37	2	74
	Wgt (kg)	294	0	111	4	409
	Vol (ltrs)					
10 Eastern Asia	No. of times seized	1,571	24	147	10	1,752
	Wgt (kg)	12,351	3,076	1,507	118	17,052
	Vol (ltrs)					

Region ID/Name	No. of times seized, Wgt (kg) and Vol (ltrs)	Meat	Fish	Dairy	Honey	Totals
11 Southern Asia	No. of times seized	497	27	1,202	14	1,740
	Wgt (kg)	1,931	665	4,385	213	7,194
	Vol (ltrs)					
12 South East Asia	No. of times seized	33	0	11	0	44
	Wgt (kg)	76	0	23	0	99
	Vol (ltrs)					
13 Near & Middle East	No. of times seized	551	13	823	99	1,486
	Wgt (kg)	2,071	124	4,370	570	7,135
	Vol (ltrs)					
14 Oceania	No. of times seized	12	1	9	3	25
	Wgt (kg)	112	803	246	1,597	2,758
	Vol (ltrs)					
15 European	No. of times seized	0	0	2	0	2
	Wgt (kg)	0	0	3	0	3
	Vol (ltrs)					
16 Unknown	No. of times seized	1,874	41	1,459	74	3,448
	Wgt (kg)	6,305	2,495	6,461	2,462	17,723
	Vol (ltrs)					
Totals	No. of times seized	6,246	189	4,381	279	11,095
Totals	Wgt (kg)	31,290	12,533	27,588	7,866	79,277
Totals	Vol (ltrs)					

Annex 2 – Glossary of commonly used abbreviations and acronyms

ASF	African Swine Fever
AHVLA	Animal Health and Veterinary Laboratories Agency
BIP(s)	Border Inspection Post(s)
BME	Black and Minority Ethnic
COPFS	Crown Office and Procurator Fiscal Service
CPS	Crown Prosecution Service
DARDNI	Department of Agriculture and Rural Development for Northern Ireland
DAs	Devolved Administrations
Defra	Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs
EC	European Commission
EU	European Union
FCO	Foreign and Commonwealth Office
FFDB	Food Fraud Database
FMD	Foot and Mouth Disease
FSA	Food Standards Agency
GB	Great Britain
GRAIL	Guidance and Regulatory Advice on Import Legislation
HMRC	Her Majesty's Revenue and Customs
LAs	Local Authorities
NI	Northern Ireland
OVS	Official Veterinary Surgeon
PHAs	Port Health Authorities
POA(s)	Preliminary Outbreak Assessment(s)
POAO	Products Of Animal Origin
RASFF	Rapid Alert System for Food and Feed
SLA	Service Level Agreement
UK	United Kingdom
UKBF	United Kingdom Border Force



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