

Statutory Instrument 1992 No. 3164

The Food Safety (Live Bivalve Molluscs and Other Shellfish) Regulations 1992

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STATUTORY INSTRUMENTS

1992 No. 3164

FOOD

FOOD SAFETY

The Food Safety (Live Bivalve Molluscs and Other Shellfish) Regulations 1992

Made 11th December 1992

Laid before Parliament 11th December 1992

Coming into force in accordance with regulation 1

for certain purposes 1st January 1993

for other purposes 15th January 1993

The Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food and the Secretaries of State respectively concerned with health in England and food and health in Wales and the Secretary of State for Scotland as respects Scotland, in the exercise of the powers

conferred upon them by sections 6(4), 16(1), 17(1), 26(1)(b) and (3), 48(1), 49(2) and 59(2) of, and paragraphs 2(2), 5(1) and (2), 6(1) and 7(1) of Schedule 1 to, the Food Safety Act 1990^[1] and of all other powers enabling them in that behalf, after consultation in accordance with section 48(4) of that Act with such organisations as appear to them to be representative of interests likely to be substantially affected, hereby make the following Regulations:

Citation and commencement

1.—(1) These Regulations may be cited as the Food Safety (Live Bivalve Molluscs and Other Shellfish) Regulations 1992.

(2) These Regulations shall come into force for the purposes of regulations 1 to 5, 7, 8, 9, and 14 on 1st January 1993 and for all other purposes on 15th January 1993.

Interpretation

2.—(1) In these Regulations, unless the context otherwise requires—

"the Act" means the Food Safety Act 1990;

"batch" means a quantity of live bivalve molluscs collected from a production area and subsequently intended for delivery to an approved dispatch centre, purification centre, relaying area or processing plant;

"bivalve molluscs" means filter-feeding lamellibranch molluscs;

"clean sea water" means sea water or brackish water which is to be used under the conditions laid down in these Regulations and which is free from microbiological contamination and toxic and objectionable substances occurring naturally or after discharge in the environment, including those listed in the Annex to Directive 79/923/EEC^[2] (quality required of shellfish waters), in such quantities as may adversely affect the health quality of bivalve molluscs or other shellfish or impair their taste;

"conditioning" means storage in tanks or any other installation containing clean sea-water or in natural sites to remove sand, mud or slime;

"consignment" means a quantity of either live bivalve molluscs or other shellfish, or both, handled in a dispatch centre or treated in a purification centre and subsequently intended for one or more customers;

"the Council Directive" means Council Directive 91/492/EEC [FOOTNOTE c] of 15th July 1991 laying down the health conditions for the production and the placing on the market of live bivalve molluscs;

"derogation" means the grant pursuant to the Derogations Regulations of a further period within which to comply fully with the conditions for the approval of dispatch centres and purification centres specified in the relevant section of the Schedule to the Derogations Regulations;

"the Derogations Regulations" means the Food Safety (Live Bivalve Molluscs) (Derogations) Regulations 1992^[4];

"designated bivalve production area" has the meaning given in regulation 3;

"dispatch centre" means any on-shore or off-shore installation for the reception, conditioning, washing, cleaning, grading or wrapping of either live bivalve molluscs or other shellfish, or both, for human consumption;

"E.coli" means faecal coliforms which also form indole from tryptophan at 44° C ± 0.2° C within 24 hours;

"establishment" includes a dispatch centre, a purification centre or a processing plant;

"faecal coliform" means facultative, aerobic, gram-negative, non-sporeforming, cytochrome oxidase negative, rod-shaped bacteria that are able to ferment lactose with gas production in the presence of bile salts, or other surface active agents with similar growth-inhibiting properties at 44° C plus or minus 0.2° C within at least 24 hours;

"final consumer" means a person who buys live bivalve molluscs or other shellfish(a) for his own consumption or consumption by his partner, family or

other person in solely domestic context; (b) for direct transport to, and consumption on, premises either in his ownership or under his personal supervision or in the ownership or under the personal supervision of a person employed by him; or (c) for cooking on premises either in his ownership or under his personal supervision or in the ownership or under the personal supervision of a person employed by him for sale as take-away food for consumption off those premises;

"food authority" means an authority specified in regulation 20 which is to enforce and execute these Regulations;

"gatherer" means any person who collects live bivalve molluscs or other shellfish by any means from a harvesting area for the purpose of handling and placing on the market;

"healthmark" means a certificate in the form specified in paragraph 1 of Schedule 1 containing the information specified in that form and that Schedule as required by regulation 11(1)(h);

"laying" means a foreshore, bed, pond, pit, ledge, float or similar place including a relaying area where live bivalve molluscs or other shellfish are liable to be taken harvested or deposited;

"marine biotoxins" means poisonous substances accumulated by bivalve molluscs feeding on plankton containing toxin;

"means of transport" means those parts of road or rail vehicles, aircraft or ships, including containers and trailers used in conjunction with any such transport, constructed or adapted for the transport of goods;

"movement document" means a document in the form specified in Schedule 2 containing the information specified in that form and that Schedule, as required by regulation 11(1)(b);

"other shellfish" means live echinoderms, tunicates and marine gastropods;

"permanent transport authorisation" means a written authorisation issued pursuant to regulation 11(1)(b) and in accordance with the form and procedure prescribed in paragraph 6(8) of Schedule 2;

"placing on the market" means, in relation to live bivalve molluscs or other shellfish for human consumption, whether raw or for the purpose of processing, the holding, exposure, displaying for sale, offering for sale, selling, consigning, delivering or any other associated activities of marketing;

"potable water" means water within the meaning of Directive 80/778/EEC^[5] (the quality of water intended for human consumption);

"private laying" means a laying where live bivalve molluscs or other shellfish are usually harvested or deposited by the owner or by a tenant of the laying and

"tenant" includes any person authorised by the owner or by a tenant of that laying so to harvest or deposit;

"production area" means any sea, estuarine or lagoon area containing either natural deposits of bivalve molluscs or, sites used for the cultivation of bivalve molluscs, including relaying areas, from which live bivalve molluscs are taken;

"public laying" means a laying which is not a private laying;

"purification centre" means an establishment with tanks fed by naturally clean sea water or sea water that has been cleaned by appropriate treatment, in which live bivalve molluscs are placed for the time necessary to remove microbiological contamination, so making them fit for human consumption;

"relaying" means a transfer of live molluscs to an area of sea, estuary or lagoon for the purpose of removing any contamination, for the time necessary to remove such contamination, but does not include transfers to areas more suitable for further growth or fattening;

"relaying area" means any area of sea, estuary or lagoon within boundaries clearly marked and indicated by buoys, posts or any other fixed means and which is used exclusively for the natural purification of live bivalve molluscs;

"Sea Fisheries Committee" means a local fisheries committee for a sea fisheries district constituted under the Sea Fisheries Regulation Act 1966^[6];

"wrapping" means the placing of a live bivalve mollusc in packaging material adequate for the purpose.

(2) For the purpose of these Regulations a live bivalve mollusc or other shellfish shall be treated as if it is a food or food source even though it is usually supplied alive to the final consumer.

(3) In these Regulations—

(a) a reference to a numbered regulation or Schedule is a reference to the regulation or Schedule in these Regulations which bears that number;

(b) a reference in a regulation to a numbered paragraph is a reference to the paragraph of that regulation which bears that number.

(4) For the purposes of these Regulations the Schedule to the Derogations Regulations shall be construed as follows—

(a) references to the competent authority in paragraph 4 of Section III and paragraph 1(a) of Section IV of that Schedule shall be taken to be references to the Ministers;

(b) references to the competent authority in paragraph 11 of Section III and paragraphs 3 and 4 of Section IV of that Schedule shall be taken to be references to the food authority;

(c) the reference to the competent authority in paragraph 12 of Section III of that Schedule shall be taken to be references to the food authority or a person authorised by the Ministers;

(d) references to Chapter V shall be taken to be reference to Schedule 5 to these Regulations;

(e) references to the registration document referred to in Chapter II, section 6 shall be taken to be references to a movement document or, where the requirements of paragraph 6 or Schedule 2 are met, to a permanent transportation authorisation;

(f) the period laid down in paragraph 4 of Section IV for the preservation of data is six months.

Designation of certain areas

3.—(1) The Ministers shall designate sea waters and brackish waters from which live bivalve molluscs may be taken in accordance with the requirements of these Regulations, referred to in these Regulations as "designated bivalve production areas" and shall specify as respects each area of water designated by them whether it is—

(a) a class A area from which molluscs can be gathered as specified in Part 1 of Schedule 3;

(b) a class B area from which molluscs can be gathered as specified in Part 2 of Schedule 3;

(c) a class C area from which molluscs can be gathered as specified in Part 3 of Schedule 3,

and any such designation may be made subject to any limitation, condition or restriction as the Ministers think fit.

(2) Each food authority shall designate as a relaying area any area within its district which—

(a) has been designated as being a class A or B area in accordance with Schedule 3, and

(b) in its opinion is suitable for the relaying of live bivalve molluscs if the conditions specified in Parts 2 and 3 of Schedule 3 and in Schedule 4 are

satisfied,
and, where the Ministers have notified the food authority that specified conditions relating to the matters mentioned in Schedule 4 should be complied with in operating the relaying area, the food authority shall make that designation subject to those conditions.

(3) The food authority shall notify the Ministers of any designation made under paragraph (2) and of its terms.

(4) The Ministers shall maintain and publish—

- (a) a list of designated bivalve mollusc production areas, and
- (b) a list of any areas which food authorities have designated as suitable for relaying,

and amendments to these limits shall be published from time to time.

(5) The Ministers shall send a copy of the list, and of any amendments to it, to each food authority and to any other person of whom they are aware who, in its view, is directly affected by these Regulations.

(6) Each food authority shall take such action as it considers sufficient to bring the relevant part of such list to the attention of any harvester, handler, and operator of either a purification centre or dispatch centre in its area.

Areas unsuitable for production or harvesting

4. The Ministers may at any time designate any area as an area unsuitable for production or harvesting of live bivalve molluscs or other shellfish, or both, and any such area shall be described as appropriate as a "designated prohibited area for bivalve mollusc production", a "designated prohibited area for other shellfish production", or "designated prohibited area for live bivalve molluscs and other shellfish production".

Alterations to designated areas

5.—(1) Subject to paragraph (3) the Ministers may at any time—
(a) vary the boundary of any area designated under regulation 3(1) or 4,
(b) impose limitations, restrictions or conditions on the use of any area designated under regulation 3(1) or 4,
(c) alter the class of any area within a designated bivalve production area,
(d) vary the designation of any area designated under regulation 4,
for such period as he thinks fit, and shall communicate such amendment to the food authority and to persons who appear to be affected.

(2) Subject to paragraph (3) the Ministers may at any time—

- (a) if the area is no longer suitable for the gathering of live bivalve molluscs in accordance with the requirements of Schedule 3, revoke the designation of a designated bivalve production area;
- (b) if the area is no longer suitable for the relaying of live bivalve molluscs in accordance with the requirements of Schedules 3 and 4, revoke the designation of a relaying area.

(3) The Ministers before exercising the power conferred by paragraph (1) or (2) shall invite representations from any food authority, gatherer or handler of whom they are aware and who appears to them to be likely to be affected by the exercise of that power.

(4) A food authority may, having first invited and had regard to representations from any person likely to be affected, at any time vary the designation of a relaying

area made under regulation 3(2), and shall communicate such amendment to the Ministers.

Restriction on production and harvesting of bivalve molluscs

6. No live bivalve molluscs produced or harvested in Great Britain shall be placed on the market for human consumption unless they are produced at or harvested from a designated bivalve production area and such production or harvesting is in accordance with the requirements of these Regulations.

Approval of dispatch centres and purification centres

7.—(1) Subject to the provisions of these Regulations any person who intends to operate a dispatch centre or a purification centre on or after 15th January 1993 shall before doing so apply to the food authority in whose area the dispatch centre is situated for approval of that centre.

(2) An application pursuant to paragraph (1) shall be—

- (a) made in writing, and
- (b) accompanied by such supplementary information, documents, plans and diagrams as are necessary to enable the food authority to determine the application having regard to the matters specified in the relevant Parts of the Schedule to the Derogations Regulations.

(3) A person who has been granted a derogation by the Secretary of State in respect of a dispatch or purification centre may, when applying for approval of that centre, claim the benefit of that derogation in respect of any operations carried out during the period of that derogation subject to compliance with the conditions on which it was granted.

(4) No approval shall be granted for a dispatch centre or purification centre unless the food authority is satisfied—

- (a) in respect of an application for a dispatch centre, that the conditions specified in Parts 1, 2 and 4 of the Schedule to the Derogations Regulations are satisfied, or
 - (b) in respect of an application for a purification centre, that the conditions specified in Parts 1, 2 and 3 of the Schedule to the Derogations Regulations are satisfied and that any operating conditions are in accordance with a system approved by the Ministers pursuant to regulation 7(5),
- having regard to the effect of any derogation claimed by the applicant.

(5) An approval for the purposes of this regulation may be granted subject to limitations as to the particular activities approved and the intensity of use, and, where the Ministers have notified the food authority that specified conditions for the operation of a purification centre relating to the matters mentioned in Section III of the Schedule to the Derogations Regulations should be complied with, the food authority shall give their approval subject to those conditions.

(6) The food authority shall give written notification to each person who makes an application in accordance with paragraph (1) of the result of the application and, in the case of a refusal, the reasons for that refusal.

(7) If such an application is approved the food authority shall—

- (a) designate the dispatch centre or purification centre by a unique approval number,
- (b) notify the Secretary of State of the approval and the approval number allocated, and

(c) in a case where paragraph (3) applies specify that the approval will expire on the date on which the derogation is due to expire.

Operation of centres while appeal pending

8. Where an appeal against any decision taken by a food authority to refuse or to grant subject to any limitation or condition an approval under regulation 7 is made to a magistrates' court or a sheriff in accordance with section 37(1)(c) of the Act as applied by regulation 19, the applicant may continue to operate the centre the subject of the appeal, or operate it free of such limitation or condition, until such time as the appeal is finally determined.

Supplementary provisions about approvals

9.—(1) If before finally determining an application a food authority is minded to refuse the application it shall, and in any other circumstance where it considers it reasonable to do so it may, invite the applicant to make oral representations, on a date within 2 months of the invitation, on any matters specified by the food authority, in writing, which it considers relevant to its final determination.

(2) Before finally determining an application a food authority may in writing request an applicant to provide supplementary written information to enable it to properly determine the application.

(3) A person may at any time apply to a food authority to vary the terms or limitations of any approval.

Restriction on the operation of dispatch and purification centres

10.—(1) No person shall operate any dispatch centre or purification centre unless it has been approved by the food authority and the requirements of the approval, of the Schedule to the Derogations Regulations and of any applicable derogation are complied with.

(2) The proprietor of each dispatch centre or purification centre shall ensure that—

(a) representative numbers of samples for laboratory examination are regularly taken and analysed so as to establish an historical record on the basis of the areas where batches come from and of the health quality of the live bivalve molluscs and other shellfish both before and after handling at a dispatch centre or purification centre, and

(b) the sampling and recording as specified in the Schedule to the Derogations Regulations is undertaken.

Restrictions on marketing of molluscs and shellfish

11.—(1) Subject to the following provisions of these Regulations no person shall place live bivalve molluscs on the market for immediate human consumption unless they satisfy the following requirements—

(a) except in the case of those pectinidae which are not aquaculture products within the definition in the Food Safety (Fishery Products) Regulations 1992^[7] they originate from a designated bivalve production area of any class specified in Schedule 3 and any conditions or limitations specified in that Schedule in relation to that class have been complied with;

(b) they have been harvested from such production area, kept and transported to an approved dispatch centre, approved purification centre, approved relaying area or approved processing plant in accordance with the requirements of Schedule 2 and are accompanied by a movement document in the form and containing the information prescribed in that Schedule or authorised by a permanent transport authorisation;

(c) they have, where necessary, been relaid in accordance with Schedule 4;

(d) they have been handled hygienically and where appropriate they have been

- purified or been subject to intensive purification at an approved purification centre;
- (e) they are as specified in Schedule 5;
- (f) ny wrapping is in accordance with Schedule 6;
- (g) they have been stored and transported under satisfactory conditions of hygiene and in particular in accordance with the requirements specified in Parts 1 and 2 of Schedule 7;
- (h) they bear the information comprising the healthmark in accordance with the requirements of Schedule 1 and, in particular, display the healthmark in the way prescribed in that Schedule.

(2) Subject to the following provisions of these Regulations, no person shall place any other shellfish on the market unless they satisfy the requirements in sub-paragraphs (e) to (h) in paragraph (1) and the following requirements—

- (a) after harvesting they have been transported to an approved dispatch centre or approved processing plant;
- (b) they have been handled hygienically.

(3) A retailer who splits up the contents of a consignment of live bivalve molluscs or other shellfish which are not wrapped in individual consumer-size parcels shall keep the healthmark which was attached to the consignment for a period of not less than 60 days.

Exemptions for marketing molluscs and other shellfish within UK

12.—(1) Subject to paragraphs (2) and (3), during any calendar year, a coastal fisherman who has notified the food authority as specified in paragraph (2) may directly transfer to a retailer or final consumer within the United Kingdom for immediate human consumption a small quantity of any species of live bivalve molluscs gathered from a Class A area or of other shellfish, and where he does so, in the case of live bivalve molluscs regulation 11(1)(b), (c), (f) and (h) and, in the case of other shellfish, regulation 11(1)(f) and (h) and (2)(a) shall not apply to him.

(2) A coastal fisherman who proposes to transfer live bivalve molluscs or other shellfish in accordance with paragraph (1) shall—

- (a) prior to his gathering for the first time in the district of any food authority notify that food authority in writing of his intention to do so and shall at the same time supply the information specified in Schedule 8, and
- (b) similarly notify the food authority of any subsequent changes to the information originally supplied.

(3) For the purpose of paragraph (1) a "small quantity" means in relation to each species listed in column (a) in the table in this paragraph an amount not exceeding the maximum quantity specified in column (b) in that table—

Table

(a)	(b)
species	maximum amount
Cockles	25.0 tonnes
Oysters	5.0 tonnes
King Scallops	5.0 tonnes
Queen Scallops	10.0 tonnes

Mussels	20.0 tonnes
Marine Gastropods	20.0 tonnes
Other live bivalve molluscs	10.0 tonnes

Temporary prohibition orders concerning layings

13.—(1) Subject to paragraph (5) a food authority may, if satisfied that the consumption of live bivalve molluscs or other shellfish taken from a laying is likely to cause a risk to public health, make a temporary prohibition order prohibiting the placing on the market, including a placing in the circumstances of regulation 12, of any such molluscs or other shellfish from that laying.

(2) A temporary prohibition order shall cease to have effect at the expiration of a period of 28 days after it was made unless earlier revoked by the food authority.

(3) Forthwith after making such an order a food authority shall—

- (a) in the case of a private laying serve a notice on every owner and tenant of the laying whose name and address can with reasonable diligence be ascertained containing the information specified in paragraph (4); or
- (b) in the case of a public laying affix notices in the vicinity of the laying and take any other steps it considers appropriate to bring the order to the attention of those affected and in either case send a copy of the order and notice to the Ministers and any Sea Fisheries Committee in whose district the laying is situated.

(4) The information referred to in paragraph (3)(a) is—

- (a) the reasons of the food authority for making the order;
- (b) the action which the food authority is requesting the Ministers to take pursuant to regulation 5(1) and in particular the detail of any restrictions or conditions;
- (c) the right of any person affected to make representations to the Ministers pursuant to regulation 5(2) before they finally determine the matter; and
- (d) how a person may exercise such right.

(5) A food authority shall not make a temporary prohibition order in respect of any laying if it has made such an order in respect of that laying within the preceding 28 days, unless the Ministers give consent to such action.

(6) It is an offence to place on the market live bivalve molluscs or other shellfish taken from layings subject to the restrictions of a temporary prohibition order.

Monitoring by Ministers and food authorities

14.—(1) The Ministers shall perform the functions specified in paragraph 1 of Schedule 9.

(2) Each food authority shall perform the functions specified in paragraph 2 of Schedule 9.

Imports

15. A person may only place on the market live bivalve molluscs or other shellfish which have been imported in the United Kingdom if subsequent to importation they have been handled in accordance with sub-paragraphs (b) to (h) of regulation 11(1) of these Regulations.

Food treated as failing to comply with food safety requirements

16.—(1) A food authority may certify any live bivalve molluscs or other shellfish in respect of which any of the requirements of these Regulations has not been complied with as being a food or food source which fails to comply with these Regulations.

(2) Any live bivalve molluscs or other shellfish which in accordance with these regulations is certified as being a food or food source which fails to comply with these Regulations may be treated for the purpose of section 9 of the Act as failing to comply with food safety requirements.

False information

17. Any person who for any purpose connected with these Regulations furnishes information which he knows to be false shall be guilty of an offence triable summarily and liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding the statutory maximum.

Offences and penalties

18.—(1) Any person who fails to comply with any provision of the Regulations specified in paragraph (2) below shall be guilty of an offence.

(2) The Regulations specified for the purposes of paragraph (1) above are 6, 10 and 11.

(3) Any person guilty of an offence under these Regulations shall be liable—

(a) on summary conviction, to a fine not exceeding the statutory maximum; and

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

(4) If the proprietor of any centre, an owner or tenant of any laying, a gatherer or a handler fails to take all reasonable steps to secure the compliance of any person employed by him or any person admitted to the place where the business is undertaken with any of the provisions referred to in paragraph (2) above he shall be guilty of an offence against these Regulations.

Applications of provisions of the Act

19.—(1) The following provisions of the Act shall apply for the purposes of the Regulations as they apply for the purposes of sections 8, 14 and 15 of the Act and unless the context otherwise requires a reference in them to the Act shall be construed as a reference to these Regulations: section 3 (presumptions that food intended for human consumption);

section 20 (offences due to fault of another person);

section 21 (defence of due diligence);

section 30(8) (which relates to documentary evidence);

section 32 (powers of entry);

section 33 (obstruction etc of officers);

section 34 (time limit for prosecutions);

section 36 (offences by bodies corporate).

(2) Section 6(3) of the Act (discharge of duties of food authorities by Ministers) shall apply as respects functions imposed on food authorities under these Regulations as it does as respects a duty imposed on a food authority by section 6(2) of the Act.

(3) Section 37(1)(c) of the Act (appeals to magistrates' court or sheriff) shall apply in relation to a decision to refuse or grant subject to any condition or limitation an approval required by regulation 7 as it does to a decision to refuse, cancel, suspend or

vary a licence required by Regulations under Part II of the Act.

Enforcement and execution

20.—(1) Subject to paragraph (2) these Regulations shall be enforced and executed—

- (a) as respects each London borough or district in England and Wales, by the council of that borough or district;
- (b) as respects the City of London (including the Temples), by the Common Council;
- (c) as respects each islands area or district in Scotland, by the islands or district council; and
- (d) as respects the Isles of Scilly by the Council of the Isles of Scilly.

(2) Where any functions are assigned—

- (a) by an order under section 2 or 7 of the Public Health (Control of Disease) Act 1984^[8] to a port health authority; or
- (b) by an order under section 172 of the Public Health (Scotland) Act 1897^[9] to a port local authority;

these Regulations shall be enforced by that authority within its area and not by the food authority mentioned in paragraph (1).

Transitional provisions

21. A person shall not be prevented by regulation 11 from placing on the market any live bivalve mollusc or other shellfish—

- (a) by reason of any harvesting, transporting, relaying, handling, wrapping or storing of such mollusc or shellfish which took place before 15th January 1993;
- (b) where the mollusc or shellfish left a dispatch centre or purification centre before 15th January 1993, by reason of the failure of that batch of molluscs or shellfish to bear the healthmark,

and no person shall be regarded as having committed an offence in relation to such harvesting, transporting, relaying, handling, wrapping or storing or in relation to the failure of such batch of molluscs or shellfish to bear the healthmark,

(2) Until 1st January 1994 a person who has applied for approval in accordance with regulation 7 may continue to operate the dispatch centre or purification centre the subject of the application until the application is finally determined by the food authority, provided it was operating at any time during the period of 12 months ending on 14th January 1993 and it is not prohibited from operating by reason of any other legal requirement.

Amendment of Regulations

22.—(1) The Derogations Regulations shall be amended by the omission of regulation 3.

(2) The Public Health (Shell-Fish) Regulations 1934^[10] are hereby revoked.

(3) Article 10 of the Conway Mussel Fishery (Amendment) Order 1948^[11] and paragraph 4 of the Schedule to the Conway Mussel Fishery (Variation) Order 1979^[12] shall be omitted.

In witness whereof the Official Seal of the Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food is hereunto affixed on
10th December 1992.

John Selwyn Gummer

Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food

Signed by authority of the Secretary of State for Health

Cumberlege

Parliamentary Under Secretary of State
Department of Health

10th December 1992

David Hunt

Secretary of State for Wales

10th December 1992

Hector Monro

Parliamentary Under Secretary of State
Scottish Office

11th December 1992

Notes:

[1] 1990 c. 16. Section 4(1) contains a definition of "the Ministers" which is relevant to the powers being exercised in these Regulations. [back](#)

[2] OJ No. L281, 10.11.1979, p.47. [back](#)

[4] S.I. 1992/1508. [back](#)

[5] OJ No. L229, 30.8.1980, p.11. Directive last amended by Directive 91/377/EEC (OJ No. L377, 31.12.1991, p.48). [back](#)

[6] 1966 c. 38. [back](#)

[7] S.I. 1992/3163. [back](#)

[8] 1984 c. 22. [back](#)

[9] 1897 c. 38. [back](#)

[10] SR & O 1934 No. 1342. [back](#)

[11] S.I. 1948/1888 (as amended by S.I. 1979/1087). [back](#)

[12] S.I. 1979/1087. [back](#)