BELIZE

BELIZE AGRICULTURAL HEALTH AUTHORITY ACT

CHAPTER 211

REVISED EDITION 2020

SHOWING THE SUBSIDIARY LAWS AS AT
31ST DECEMBER, 2020

This is a revised edition of the Subsidiary Laws, prepared by the Law Revision Commissioner under the authority of the Law Revision Act, Chapter 3 of the Substantive Laws of Belize, Revised Edition 2020.

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CHAPTER 211

BELIZE AGRICULTURAL HEALTH AUTHORITY ACT (COMMENCEMENT) ORDER

ARRANGEMENT OF PARAGRAPHS

1. Citation

2. Commencement of Act No. 47 of 1999.

[Printed by Authority of the Government of Belize]

CHAPTER 211

35 of 2000.
CAP. 211.
R.E. 2020.

BELIZE AGRICULTURAL HEALTH AUTHORITY ACT (COMMENCEMENT) ORDER

[8th April, 2000.]

Citation

1. This Order may be cited as the–

BELIZE AGRICULTURAL HEALTH AUTHORITY ACT (COMMENCEMENT) ORDER.

Commencement of Act No. 47 of 1999.

2. In exercise of the powers conferred upon me by section 1 (2) of the Belize Agricultural Health Authority Act (No. 47 of 1999), and all other powers thereunto me enabling I, DANIEL SILVA, Minister responsible for Agriculture, do hereby appoint the 1st day of April, 2000, as the day on which the said Act shall come into force.

MADE this 27th day of March, 2000.

(DANIEL SILVA)
Minister Responsible for Agriculture

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CHAPTER 211

BELIZE AGRICULTURAL HEALTH AUTHORITY (SERVICE FEES) REGULATIONS

ARRANGEMENT OF REGULATIONS

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CHAPTER 211

BELIZE AGRICULTURAL HEALTH AUTHORITY (SERVICE FEES) REGULATIONS

(Section 86 (1)(i), (s), (kk) and (qq))

CAP. 211.
R.E. 2020.
182 of 2004.

[Gazetted 27th November, 2004.]

Citation

1. These Regulations may be cited as the–

BELIZE AGRICULTURAL HEALTH AUTHORITY (SERVICE FEES) REGULATIONS.

Interpretation.

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

"Authority" means the Belize Agricultural Health Authority established under section 3 of the Act; CAP. 211.

"accredit" or "accredited" means officially recognized by the competent authority to certify, inspect or audit the quality, diagnostic or calibration laboratory, and to verify in the national environ, the compliance of technical conditions and requirements required for the functioning of the entities responsible for control and verifications of sanitary and phytosanitary measures;

"cargo vessel" means any conveyance carrying commodities from one place to another;

"certificate" means an official document which attests to the sanitary or phytosanitary status of any consignment affected by sanitary or phytosanitary regulations;

"certification" means the procedure by which official certification bodies or officially recognized certification bodies

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provide written or equivalent assurance that foods or food control systems confirm with requirements. Certification of food may, as appropriate, be based on a range of inspection activities which may include continuous online inspections, auditing of quality assurance systems, and examination of finished products;

"commodity" means any type of plant, animal, their products and byproducts, or other article being moved for trade or other purpose;

"consignment" means a quantity of plants, plant products, animal and animal products or other regulated commodity being moved from one country or region to another;

"consignment in transit" means a consignment that is not imported into a country but passes through it to another country, subject to official procedures which ensure that it remains enclosed, and is not split up, or combined with other consignments or has its packaging changed;

"construction material" means cement, steel, plywood, fibre-cement, lumber, stone, sand, gravel, ceramic tiles, cement blocks, ceramic bricks, marble stones, granite and other like material;

"conveyance" means any vessel, aircraft, vehicle, cart, container, animal or other thing that can convey plants, plant products, animal, animal products, carcass, biologics, veterinary drugs, pests, beneficial organisms, or other commodity from one place to another;

"cruise ship" means a ship carrying fare-paying passengers on a tour and calling on a port in Belize;

"cut flowers and branches" means a class of commodity of fresh parts of plants intended for decorative use and not for planting;

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"designated officer" means a person employed and/or accredited to carry out the functions of the Authority;

"entry" means, in relation to a consignment, movement through any official designated port of entry into the territory of Belize;

"exporter" means anyone who, whether as owner, consignor, consignee, agent, broker or otherwise, is in possession of or in any way entitled to the custody of any plant, plant product, animal, animal product, pest, beneficial organism or other regulated article landed or likely to be landed in any country or region other than Belize;

"floral arrangement" means a regulated commodity which is made of flowers or flora with greens and placed in a proper order or in a correct or suitable sequence or adjustment and includes bouquets;

"greens" means and includes ferns, stems, leaves, grass and branches;

"import" means bringing into Belize by any means whatever;

"importer" means any person who, whether as owner, consignor, consignee, agent, broker or otherwise, is in possession of, or in control of, or in any way entitled to the custody of any plant, plant product, animal, animal product, pest, beneficial organism or other regulated article landed or likely to be landed in Belize from another country or region;

"inspection" means official visual examination of plants, plant products, animals, animal products or other regulated articles to determine if pests or diseases are present and/or to determine compliance with sanitary and phytosanitary regulations;

"large yacht" means a vessel measuring fifty (50) feet or more in length and/or ten (10) feet or more in width;

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"non-commercial purposes" means the use of imported commodities or products for purposes other than for sale to the general public;

"normal working hours" means the hours between 8:00 a.m. and 5:00 p.m. from Monday to Friday in each week, except on a bank or public holiday;

"point of entry" means airport, seaport or land border point officially designated for the importation of consignments, and/or entrance of passengers;

"regulated commodity" means any commodity, storage place, packaging, conveyance, container, soil and any organism, object or material capable of resulting in the entry, harbouring or spreading of pests or diseases;

"sanitary and phytosanitary measure" include all relevant laws, decrees, regulations, requirements and procedures including, *inter alia*, end product criteria, processes and production methods; testing, inspection, certification and approval procedures; quarantine treatments including relevant requirements associated with the transport of animals or plants, or with the materials necessary for their survival during transport; provisions on relevant statistical methods, sampling procedures and methods of risk assessment; and packaging and labelling requirements directly related to food safety;

"small yacht" means a vessel measuring less than fifty (50) feet in length and/or less than ten (10) feet in width;

"station" means the place where a Quarantine Inspector is assigned to remain or work;

"wood packaging material" means wood, dunnage or wood products, excluding paper products, used in supporting, protecting or carting a commodity.

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(2) The words and expressions used in these Regulations shall have the meaning assigned to them in the Belize Agricultural Health Authority Act unless such words and expressions are defined in subregulation (1). CAP. 211.

Export certification.

3.–(1) All exports which require certification shall be inspected by the designated officer prior to the issuance of a Sanitary or Phytosanitary Certificate.

(2) Every exporter of a commercial commodity, or his authorized agent, shall ensure that all necessary information including sanitary or phytosanitary requirements of the importing country, are presented to the designated officer not less than seventy-two (72) hours prior to the inspection date.

(3) Every exporter of a commercial commodity or product, or his authorized agent, shall pay to the Authority the following fees for the issuance of a Phytosanitary Certificate for such commodity–

Type of Commodity	**Fee BZ $**
(a) non-commercial commodities or products (either for sample, personal use or in small quantities for research)	10.00;
(b) commercial commodities or products amounting to less than a truck load or 20 feet container load	20.00;
(c) commercial commodities or products amounting to more than a truck load or 20 feet container load	100.00 (per shipment);
(d) commercial commodities or products amounting to more than a truck load or 20 feet container load in one consignment where each container requires a phytosanitary certificate–	
(i) for the first certificate	100.00;
(ii) for every additional certificate in respect of the same consignment	50.00.

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(4) All fees payable under this regulation shall be borne by the exporter and paid to the designated officer upon completion of the inspection or to the Authority at any of their offices throughout the country of Belize.

(5) A Sanitary Certificate will be issued if the commodities for exports meet the requirements of the importing country.

(6) The exporter or his agent shall pay to the Authority a fee of fifty dollars (BZE $50.00) for the Sanitary Certificate.

(7) Where there are no provisions for the issuance of Sanitary Certificates this Regulation shall apply and shall be read and construed together with the Belize Agricultural Health Authority (Food Safety) Regulations 2001 (S.I. 25 of 2001) and the Belize Agricultural Health Authority (Fish and Fisheries Products Inspection) Regulations, 2001 (S.I 173 of 2001).

25 of 2001.

173 of 2001.

(8) A mileage fee of one dollar and fifty cents (BZ $1.50) per mile shall be paid to the Authority for field inspections in respect of the issuance of the certificates referred to in this regulation.

(9) Fees for sampling and testing shall be as prescribed in Schedule III.

Schedule III

(10) The fees to be paid for the inspection of packing facility services shall be as follows–

Services	**Fee (per hour) BZ$**
(a) field inspection, during normal working hours	20.00;
(b) field inspection, on holidays or after normal working hours	30.00;
(c) inspection of plant or plant products, during normal working hours, of a consignment for export, which may amount to four (4) containers or more	10.00;

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(d)	inspection of plant and plant products, during normal working hours, of a consignment for export, which may amount to less than four (4) containers	20.00;
(e)	inspection of plant and plant products, irrespective of number of containers per consignment, after normal working hours	30.00;
(f)	inspection of animal products for export	30.00;
(g)	inspection of live animals	50.00.

(11) All exporters required to sign a compliance agreement, shall pay to the Authority an administrative fee of one hundred dollars (BZ $100) per agreement. It shall be compulsory to renew the compliance agreement every year.

(12) All fees payable under this regulation shall be paid immediately to the Quarantine Inspector or to the Authority at any of their offices throughout the country of Belize upon completion of the inspection or the issuance of the relevant certificate, as the case may be.

Boarding etc., of vessels.

4.–(1) Every shipping agent, owner of a vessel, and any owner of a private marina or his authorized agent shall inform a Quarantine Inspector of scheduled arrivals of vessels coming from international ports within twenty-four hours prior to the scheduled arrival of such vessels.

(2) No permission to land shall be granted unless a ship inspection has been conducted by a designated officer and his findings indicate full compliance with the Sanitary and Phytosanitary regulations of Belize.

(3) Every owner of a vessel, or his authorized agent, shall pay to the Authority the following fees for boarding and quarantine inspection of the vessel–

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Type of Vessel	**Fee BZ$**
(a) Cruise ships and cargo vessels	60.00 per hour;
(b) Large yachts	50.00 per hour;
(c) Small yachts	20.00 per inspection;
(d) Water taxis (arriving from international ports)	20.00 per inspection;

(4) The owner of a vessel with a Belize based agent shall make payments to the nearest office of the Authority on a bi-weekly basis.

(5) The owner or captain of a vessel without a Belize based agent shall make payments directly to the designated officer conducting the quarantine inspection.

(6) The owner or captain of a vessel, or his authorized agent, shall pay the certified transportation expenses of the designated officer, in the case of payments made under subregulation (3)*(a)*, *(b)* or *(c)*, and such expenses shall run from the time the designated officer leaves his station to the time he returns to his station.

(7) The inspection fees referred to in subregulation (3) shall run from the time the designated officer leaves his station until the time he returns to his station.

Boarding etc., of aircraft.

5.–(1) Every airline representative, owner of an aircraft, and private dispatching agent shall inform designated officer of scheduled arrivals of aircrafts at the international airport within twenty-four hours prior to the scheduled arrival.

(2) Every airline representative, owner of an aircraft, or his authorized agent, shall pay to the Authority, the following fees for boarding and quarantine inspection of his aircraft–

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Type of Aircraft	**Fee (per inspection) BZ$**
(a) cargo aircraft (international flight)	100.00;
(b) passenger aircraft (international flight) with a capacity of over fifty (50) passengers	50.00;
(c) passenger aircraft (international flight) with a capacity of less than fifty (50) passengers	30.00;
(d) small, private and domestic aircraft arriving in Belize from international airports or from a quarantine area.	10.00.

(3) The airline representative or owner of the aircraft, or his authorized agent, shall pay the certified transportation expenses of the designated officer, in the case of payments made under subregulation (2)*(a)*, *(b)* or *(c)*.

(4) The inspection fees referred to in subregulation (2)*(a)* and *(b)* shall run from the time the designated officer leaves his station until the time he returns to his station.

(5) Where an inspection has to be conducted outside of normal working hours, the owner of the aircraft or his agent shall pay to the Authority the fees associated with the inspection of the aircraft including an overtime rate of BZ $30.00 per hour.

(6) The owner of an aircraft with a Belize based agent shall make payments to the nearest office of the Authority on a bi-weekly basis.

(7) The owner or pilot of an aircraft without a Belize based agent shall make payments directly to the designated officer conducting the quarantine inspection.

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Import permit.

6.–(1) Any person desiring to import any commodity or product into Belize shall apply for an import permit for such commodity or product.

(2) Any person desiring to import any commodity or product into Belize shall pay to the Authority the following administrative fees associated with import permit applications–

Type of Commodity		**Fee (per application) BZ$**
(i)	plants	50.00;
(ii)	floral arrangements including wreaths on wooden frames	50.00;
(iii)	cut flowers	50.00;
(iv)	fertilizers	25.00;
(v)	other plant products	25.00;
(vi)	live animals	50.00;
(vii)	fresh meats	50.00;
(viii)	veterinary drugs and biology	50.00;
(ix)	animal products and products of animal origin	25.00;
(x)	pet passports (validity of 1 year)	100.00;
(xi)	spices	25.00;
(xii)	biological control agents	50.00;
(xiii)	beneficial agents	50.00;
(xiv)	any other	50.00.

(3) Fees associated with the registration of veterinary drugs, veterinary biologics, veterinary pesticides and animal feed shall be as prescribed in regulations made therefor.

184 of 2001.

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(4) where the importation of a given food commodity requires a sanitary certificate, but the importer was not able to comply with that importation requirement the following shall apply–

(a) samples of the food shall be taken and tested, and the importer shall bear all cost associated with the laboratory analysis as prescribed regulation made therefore; 25 of 2001. 173 of 2001.

(b) where upon inspection, food commodity is determined to be safe for human consumption and meets all other important requirements, a sanitary certificate shall be issued.

(c) the fee for a sanitary certificate issued under paragraph *(b)* above shall be fifty dollars (BZ $50.00);

(d) all fees prescribed in this Regulation shall be borne by the importer and paid to the Authority immediately upon receipt of an official bill.

(5) Fees associated with post entry quarantine shall be as follows–

(a) any person requiring an inspection of imported commodities at a nursery shall pay to the Authority a fee of thirty dollars (BZ $30.00) per hour plus a mileage fee of one dollar and fifty cents (BZ $1.50) per mile;

(b) fees associated with the registration of nurseries with the Competent Authority shall be two hundred dollars (BZ $200.00) per nursery;

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(c) fees associated with the observation and maintenance of plants held at the Quarantine Facility in Central Farm shall be as follows–

(i) seedling in trays …. BZ $2.50 per tray/ day;

(ii) individual plants in bags or pots .....…..... BZ $2.50 per day;

(iii) cuttings …..... BZ$1.00 per day;

(d) fees associated with the inspection of animals in quarantine facilities be it at a farm or any other site designated by the Authority shall be as follows–

(i) a fee of fifty dollars per hour for the inspection of the animals plus a mileage fee of one dollar and fifty cents per mile;

(ii) laboratory fees as prescribed in Schedule I of these Regulations;

Schedule I.

(iii) fees for the post-mortem examination and disposal of animals shall be paid as prescribed in Schedule I;

Schedule I.

(e) any additional fees incurred with the post entry quarantine of such commodities shall be paid by the owner or his authorized agent to the Authority upon receipt of an official bill.

Import risk analysis.

7.–(1) If–

(a) a commodity has never been imported previously imported to Belize;

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(b) a commodity or product originated from a country or region not previously approved;

(c) a commodity or product originates, comes from or passes through a country or region whose health status changes or is not known by the Authority;

(d) there is new information on a particular pest or disease; or

(e) it is required that a country or region provides evidence that an export commodity does not present threat or risk to Belize,

then an import risk analysis shall be conducted.

(2) Every import risk analysis conducted under subregulation (1) shall incur a fee of one thousand dollars of which two hundred dollars shall be paid to the Authority immediately upon application and the remaining balance shall be paid to the Authority upon completion of the import risk analysis.

(3) Where an import risk analysis requires inspection in a foreign country, in accordance with regulations prescribed therefor, the interested parties shall bear all expenses associated with the inspection as prescribed in Schedule II.

54 of 2004.

Schedule II.

Inspection of imported commodities, etc.

8.–(1) Every imported commodity or product shall be inspected by a designated officer to determine if a landing permit shall be issued for such commodity or product. The cost of the inspection and any sanitary or phytosanitary measure required subsequent to the inspection shall be borne by the importer.

(2) The importer of a commodity or product referred to in subregulation (1) shall pay to the Authority, the following fees for quarantine inspection–

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Weight or classification of commodity or product	**Fee BZ$**
(a) plant, plant products	
(i) consignment less than or equal to one truck load or 20' container	100.00;
(ii) for any additional truck load or 20' container or its equivalent	50.00;
(iii) for a 40' container or its equivalent	150.00;
(iv) for every additional 40' container or its equivalent	75.00;
(b) live animals–	
(i) for small animals	10.00 per hour;
(ii) for large animals	50.00 per hour;
(c) animal products & products of animal origin–	
(i) for first truck load or 20' container or its equivalent	100.00;
(ii) for any additional truck load or 20' container or its equivalent	50.00;
(iii) for a 40' container or its equivalent	150.00;
(iv) for every additional 40' container or its equivalent	75.00
(d) animal feed for food animal by ship load	1.00 per ton;
(e) grains and meals by ship load	0.50 per ton;
(f) animal feed for food animal	
(i) for first truck load or 20' container or its equivalent	100.00;
(ii) for any additional truck load for 20' container or its equivalent	50.00;

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(iii)	for a 40' container for its equivalent	150.00;
(iv)	for every additional 40' container or its equivalent	75.00;
(g)	Animal feed for companion animal	
(i)	for first truck load or 20' container or its equivalent	200.00;
(ii)	for any additional truck load or 20' container or its equivalent	100.00;
(iii)	for a 40' container or its equivalent	250.00;
(iv)	for every additional 40' container or its equivalent	125.00;
(h)	construction material/ inorganic fertilizer:	
(i)	for first truck load or 20' container or its equivalent	50.00;
(ii)	for every additional truck load or 20' container or its equivalent	25.00;
(iii)	for every 40' container or its equivalent	100.00
(iv)	for every additional 40' container or its equivalent	50.00;
(i)	construction material/ inorganic fertilizer/ shipload/ consignment	0.50 per ton;
(j)	other commodities imported in consolidated consignments with a weight less than one thousand pounds (inspection at port of entry)	50.00 per consignment;
(k)	other commodities imported in quantities with a weight less than one thousand pounds (not consolidated consignments) (inspection at port of entry)	20.00 per consignment

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(l)	commodities or products with a weight of or exceeding one thousand pounds (out of port inspection)	initial fee of 50.00 plus an additional fee of 30.00 per hour plus transportation cost for designated officer, wherever inspected.

(3) Where a landing permit is not issued for a commodity or product under subregulation (2) above, such commodity or product shall be confiscated, destroyed, or returned to the country of origin, at the owner's expense, by the Authority.

(4) A non-governmental organization or statutory body importing a commodity or product referred to in subregulation (2) for non-commercial purposes may apply to the Managing Director for a waiver of the fees prescribed in subregulation (2) above.

In transit commodities, etc.

9.–(1) Every commodity or product which is in transit through Belize shall require an import permit.

(2) The owner of such commodity or product, or his authorized agent, shall pay to the Authority the fees for quarantine inspection prescribed in regulation 8.

(3) The fees prescribed by subregulation (2) shall be paid promptly to the Authority before the inspection.

(4) Every owner of a commodity or product referred to in subregulation (1) or his authorized agent, shall pay any other expenses of the designated officer incurred in carrying out his duties under this regulation.

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(5) The expression "other expenses" referred to in subregulation (4) includes transportation, overtime, subsistence and accommodation expenses incurred by the designated officer during the process of traveling from the point of entry to the point of departure in Belize, including the commercial free zones, of the commodity or product.

Our of port Inspections.

10.–(1) Every container or vessel, carrying any commodity or product which requires quarantine inspection at a private warehouse or storage facility and for which customs entry forms have been stamped "VISUAL INSPECTION REQUIRED", shall not be allowed to leave any air, sea or land port unless accompanied by a Container Application Form from the Authority and a designated officer.

(2) The importer of a commodity or product referred to in subregulation (1) above, or his authorized agent, shall pay to the Authority a fee of thirty dollars (BZ$30.00) per hour for the inspection of such commodity or product, plus the certified transportation expenses of the designated officer.

Importation of dogs or cats.

11.–(1) Any person who fails to produce an import permit for a domestic dog or cat, but produces supporting documents such as a health certificate or proof of rabies vaccination shall be allowed to import such domestic dog or cat upon paying an administrative fine to the Authority of one hundred dollars (BZ$100.00) per domestic dog or cat.

(2) Any person who produces an import permit but fails to produce any supporting documents in respect of a domestic dog or cat intended to be imported into Belize, shall be allowed to import such domestic dog or cat on the condition that the domestic dog or cat remains in house quarantine and upon paying to the Authority an administrative fine of one hundred dollars (BZ $100.00) per domestic dog or cat.

(3) The Authority may, in its sole discretion, allow the importation of a domestic dog or cat where no import permit or

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supporting documents in respect of such domestic dog or cat are presented,

provided that an administrative fine of two hundred dollars is paid to the Authority per domestic dog or cat.

(4) Failure to pay the fines stipulated in subregulation (1), (2) and (3) shall result in the confiscation of the domestic dog or cat by the Authority.

(5) Any domestic dog or cat confiscated under subregulation (4) shall be placed under the care of the Animal Health Department and housed there for one day, and if the owner or importer does not remove such domestic dog or cat from Belize it shall be euthanized by an authorized officer of the Authority.

(6) The owner or importer of any domestic dog or cat euthanized under subregulation (5) above shall be liable for any expenses incurred in carrying out such procedure.

Pets in transit.

12.–(1) Any person traveling in transit through Belize with a domestic dog or cat who does not possess an import permit and supporting documents for such domestic dog or cat shall incur an administrative fee of two hundred dollars which shall be payable immediately to the Authority or to any duly authorized officer.

(2) The domestic dog or cat referred to in subregulation (1) shall be allowed entry into Belize only if it has been found to be free of abrasions and if certified by a local veterinarian to be free of pests and diseases.

(3) The fees incurred for the certification referred to in subregulation (2) shall be borne by the person traveling with the domestic dog or cat.

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Quarantine treatment.

13.–(1) Every owner of a vehicle or vessel, or his authorized agent, entering at any port of entry shall, due to the risk of disease or pest infestation, submit to quarantine treatment as prescribed in regulations made therefor.

S.I. 159 of 2003.

(2) Where the owner of a vehicle or vessel or his authorized agent fails to submit to quarantine treatment under subregulation (1) above, he shall be refused entry into Belize.

Quarantine inspection.

14.–(1) Every consignment entering at any port of entry shall be inspected by a designated officer and a Customs Official.

(2) Every importer of a commodity or product who fails to submit to inspection under subregulation (1) above shall be liable to an administrative fine of two hundred dollars (BZ $200.00) payable to the Authority or a designated officer.

Incineration of pets, materials, etc.

15. The fees associated with the incineration of animals or other materials authorized by the Authority shall be as follows–

(a)	For the incineration of pets	BZ $100.00 per pet;
(b)	for the incineration of hospital materials	BZ $57.00 per hour;
(c)	for the incineration of confiscated commodities	BZ $5.00 per pound;

Registration of importers, exporters.

16. It shall be mandatory that all exporters and importers register with the competent Authority.

Contractual agreements.

17. The Authority may enter into contractual agreement with any government agency or private sector organization for the provision of technical consultancies in the area of agricultural health and food safety, and the fees to be paid by the Authority under such agreement shall be agreed between the parties.

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Miscellaneous.

Schedule I.

18.–(1) A person may request the Authority to carry out any inspection or testing as prescribed in Schedule I and shall pay the applicable fees as prescribed in that Schedule.

(2) Every person, organization or entity who desires to have technical documents in the areas of agricultural health and food safety to be translated may make such a request in writing to the Managing Director.

(3) A designated officer may, with the written approval of the Managing Director, enter into contractual agreement with requesting parties for the translation of documents.

(4) The fees associated with the translation of documents referred to in subregulation (3) above shall be as follows–

(a) a fee of twenty-seven dollars per page for certified translation from the Spanish language to the English language;

(b) a fee of thirty-seven dollars per page for certified translation from the English language to the Spanish language.

(5) For the purposes of this Regulation "page" means a type-written sheet of single-spaced character with margins of one inch on all sides and type-written information on one side of the paper only.

Receipt.

19. An official receipt of the Authority shall be issued for any payment made under these Regulations.

Administrative fines and penalties.

20.–(1) Any passenger who makes a false declaration on a Customs Declaration Form, pertaining to the importation of plants, animals and their products and by-products, shall be liable to an administrative fine of one hundred dollars (BZ$100.00).

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(2) Where an importer of a regulated commodity or product fails to produce an import permit for such regulated commodity or products prescribed under regulation 6, in the presence of supporting documents, such as Sanitary Certificate, Phytosanitary Certificate and/or Certificate of Origin, he shall be liable to an administrative penalty of two hundred dollars per consignment in addition to an inspection fee of one hundred dollars.

(3) Where an importer of a regulated commodity or product fails to produce supporting documents in the presence of an import permit for such regulated commodity or product, such failure shall result in immediate detention of the commodity or product for inspection and the following administrative fines shall be imposed and paid before the commodity or product is released to the importer–

Type of commodity	**Fee BZ $**
(a) commercial quantity	200.00 per consignment plus inspection fee and risk analysis fee;
(b) non-commercial quantity	25.00 per consignment plus inspection fee and risk analysis fee;
(c) Commodity requiring only food safety inspection	200 per consignment plus 50.00 inspection fee.

(4) Where a person attempts to import a commodity or product without an original import permit and original supporting documents from a country or region whose pest or disease status is of importance to Belize (as certified by the Authority), such commodity or product shall be detained and shall not be released unless original supporting documents in respect of such commodity or product are presented to the Quarantine Inspector.

(5) Where, for some unknown reason, original copies cannot be produced as prescribed under subregulation (4) above, then

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fax copies from the Competent Authority of the importing country will be accepted by the Authority provided that such documents are faxed directly from the competent Authority of the exporting country to the Authority. Fax copies transmitted directly from the importers will not be accepted.

(6) Where the documents presented under subregulations (4) or (5) are–

(a) acceptable to the Authority, then the fees for the quarantine treatment as prescribed in regulations made therefor shall apply to the consignment; or

159 of 2003

(b) unacceptable to the Authority, then the consignment shall–

(i) be refused entry into Belize and sent back to the country of origin; or

(ii) confiscated and destroyed,

at the expense of the owner or importer.

(7) The Central Veterinary Diagnostic Laboratory, based in Central Farm Cayo District, is hereby designated as the official veterinary diagnostic laboratory for the purposes of these Regulations.

(8) Any person who–

(a) is found in illegal possession of any plant, plant product, plant by-product, animal, animal product, animal by-product, carcass, feed, litter, dung, biologicals or similar commodity;

(b) breaks a quarantine seal;

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(c) fails to inform a designated officer of scheduled arrivals of any conveyance coming from either an international port or airport within twenty-four hours prior to the scheduled arrival;

(d) fails to allow the boarding of any conveyance for inspection to be conducted by a designated officer of the Authority;

(e) boards any conveyance without the presence of a designated officer;

(f) imports into Belize any commodity or product to which Parts VI and X of the Act do not apply, otherwise than under an import permit granted by the Authority;

(g) contravenes or fails to comply with any of the provisions of any import permit referred to in paragraph *(f)*,

commits an offence.

(9) Every person who commits an offence under subregulation (8) shall be liable on summary conviction to a fine not less than two thousand dollars but not exceeding five thousand dollars or to a period of imprisonment not exceeding two years, or to both such fine and period of imprisonment.

Penalty for failure to declare regulated commodities.

21. Failure to declare any regulated commodity or product to a designated officer at a port of entry shall result in the confiscation of the commodity or product and the importer of the commodity or product shall be subject to a penalty as follows–

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Quantity		Fee BZ$
(a)	commercial quantity	2,000.00;
(b)	non-commercial quantity	500.00.

Repeal. S.I. 62 of 2001.

22. The Belize Agricultural Health Authority (Inspection and Certification Fees) Regulations, 2001 (S.I. No. 62 of 2001) are repealed.

Commencement.

23. These Regulations shall come into force on the 1st day of December, 2004.

MADE by the Minister of Agriculture this 22nd day of November, 2004.

(SERVULO BAEZA)
Minister responsible for Agriculture

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SCHEDULE I

[Regulations 6(5)(d)(ii) and (iii); 18(1)]

VETERINARY DIAGNOSTIC LABORATORY

LABORATORY AND OTHER RELATED FEES

TEST			**PRICE BZ$**
FAECAL	SIMPLE SMEAR		5.00
	MODIFIED MCMASTER		10.00
	FORMALIN ETHER CONCENTRATION TECHNIQUE		15.00
	LUNGWORM (BAERMANN APPARATUS)		15.00
	FASCIOLA	QUARANTINE	30.00
		ROUTINE	15.00
BLOOD	CBC		20.00
	BLOOD PARASITES (GIEMSA)		10.00
	HEARTWORM (MKT)		15.00
	HEARTWORM-ELISA		30.00
SKIN SCRAPING (KOH)			10.00
URINALYSIS (MANUAL AND MICROSCOPIC)			15.00
LEISHMANIA (GIEMSA)			20.00
BACTY	GRAM STAIN		10.00
	CULTURE		30.00
	CULTURE & ID		50.00
	CULTURE, ID & SENSITIVITY		65.00
	STRAIN IDENTIFICATION (Salmonella serotyping)		70.00
SEROLOGY	BRUCELLA (RIVANOL)		10.00
	EQUINE INFECTIOUS ANAEMIA (AGID)		30.00
	ENZOOTIC BOVINE LEUKAEMIA (AGID)		20.00

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SEROLOGY	AVIAN INFLUENZA (AGID)	20.00
	CLASSICAL SWINE FEVER (ELISA)	275.00

VACCINE PREPARATION		60.00*
RABIES (FAT)		20.00
TUBERCULOSIS (CAUDAL FOLD TEST)		5.00
BIOCHEMISTRY	Referred to provide laboratory. Referral fee (S & H)	20.00 plus cost of test
MILK	METHYLENE BLUE REDUCTION	10.00
	SOMATIC CELL COUNT (SMEAR)	15.00
	TOTAL COLONY COUNT (CULTURE)	30.00
VESICULAR STOMATITIS		NO CHARGE
ENTOMOLOGY	SCREW WORM/LARVA ID	10.00
	VARROA	10.00
POST MORTEMS		75.00 per animal
REFERRALS	LOCAL (IN COUNTRY) S & H	20.00
	INTERNATIONAL S & H	200.00
DISPOSAL OF ANIMALS		**50.00 per bulk

+ S & H APPLIES IF SAMPLE IS REFERRED
* PRICE SUBJECT TO CHANGE
** If animals are too numerous the Authority shall reserve the right to increase the fees.

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SCHEDULE II
[Regulation 7(3)]

FEES ASSOCIATED WITH INSPECTION OF FOREIGN FACILITIES

1. Unless otherwise stated, it will be the responsibility of the exporter/ importer to cover all certified costs associated with the inspection conducted in a foreign country. The costs shall include–

(a) airfare and other certified travel costs (taxi to airport, airport taxes, visa, etc.) which may be incurred and are associated with the inspection. Tickets shall be sent to the Authority at least three days prior to the intended departure of the designated officer(s);

(b) all expenses within reasonable limits in respect of boarding and lodging are to be met;

(c) a per diem of one hundred- and sixty-dollars US per day per officer;

(d) the per diem shall be paid directly to the designated officers upon arrival at the country requesting the inspection.

2. A minimum administrative fee of one thousand dollars (US) shall be paid directly to the Belize Agricultural Health Authority not less than ten working days prior to the intended departure from Belize. An inspection which may result in a length of stay that exceeds a maximum of three working days shall result in an additional administrative fee of one hundred dollars (US) per day.

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3. Payments shall be made to the following address–

To: The Belize Agricultural Health Authority,
Bank of Nova Scotia, Albert Street, Belize City,
Account Number: 288-19
Swift Code: NOSCBZBS.

4. An official invoice will be sent to the competent Authority or to the exporter indicating the description of the services offered, the rates charge and the amount due.

5. The Belize Agricultural Health Authority will verify payments and will issue an official receipt.

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SCHEDULE II
PLANT HEALTH LABORATORY FEES

SERVICE		**PRICE BZ$**
Lab Tests	ELISA Test	30.00/hr. (10-12 hrs.)
	Bioassay	30.00/hr. (10-12 hrs.)
	Mycology	30.00/hr. (6-8 hrs.)
	Nematode	30.00/hr. (6-24hrs.)
	Bacteriological	30.00/hr. (6-24hrs.)
	Collection of samples for testing	5.00/sample
	Post entry quarantine inspections	30.00/hr.
Annual inspection fees for facilities	Greenhouse	130.00
	Lumber mill	400.00
	Seed packing facility	45.00
	Grain loading facility	100.00
	Flour mill	180.00
	Grain or plant storage facility	260.00
	Other facilities	60.00
Field inspections	Sod farm, seed corn, nursery	30.00 first two (2) acres, 10.00 each additional acre.
	Small fruit farm	25.00 first two (2) acres, 10.00 each additional acre.
	Post entry quarantine nurseries	50.00 first two (2) acres, 20.00 each additional acre.
	Fruit tree nurseries	5.00 first two (2) acres, 2.00 each additional acre.
	Flower/bulb production	200.00 first two (2) acres, 90.00 each additional acre.
	Peas, beans, grains and other field crops	50.00 for each (10) acres.
	Greenhouse or nursery	175.00 per hour

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SERVICE		**PRICE BZ $**
Services and usage of equipment	Packaged deal use of the Plant Health Laboratory with basic equipment (microscope & diagnostic aids and identification keys)	250.00 per day
	Use of laboratory and rental of space for workshops conducted by national entities (with BAHA officials offering supervision)	200.00 per day
	Use of microscope and stereoscope	50.00 per entity per day
	Other laboratory equipment	60.00 per day
	Other equipment such as GPS (batteries not included)	25.00 per day
	Library use and/or membership fee	2.00 per month
	Plant Health Officers to conduct training or provide presentations or teaching sessions	75.00 per hour
	Assistance of personnel	20.00 per day

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CHAPTER 211

BELIZE AGRICULTURE HEALTH AUTHORITY (FUNDS AND PROPERTY LOSS REPORT) REGULATIONS

ARRANGEMENT OF REGULATIONS

1. Citation

2. Report of loss of funds or other property.

3. Application.

4. Commencement.

SCHEDULE

[Printed by Authority of the Government of Belize]

CHAPTER 211

CAP. 211.
R.E. 2020.
70 of 2006.

BELIZE AGRICULTURE HEALTH AUTHORITY (FUNDS AND PROPERTY LOSS REPORT) REGULATIONS

(section 86)

[Gazetted 29th July, 2006.]

Citation

1. These Regulations may be cited as the–

BELIZE AGRICULTURAL HEALTH AUTHORITY (FUNDS AND PROPERTY LOSS REPORT) REGULATIONS.

Report of loss of funds or other property.

2.–(1) The procedure set out in these Regulations shall be used to report any loss of funds or other property (including damage to vehicles) of the Belize Agricultural Health Authority.

(2) Where any loss occurs in respect of funds or other property (including damage to vehicles) of the Belize Agricultural Health Authority, the officer directly in charge of the funds or other property (including a vehicle) shall forthwith complete the form set out in Part I of the Schedule hereto, and forward if to the Finance Director.

Schedule.

(3) The Finance Director shall, upon receipt of the form mentioned in subregulation (2), forthwith complete the form set out in Part II of the Schedule to these Regulations, and forward it to the managing Director and to the Board of the Belize Agricultural Health Authority.

Schedule.

(4) The Finance Director shall also complete the form set out in Part III of the Schedule to these Regulations and forward it to the Managing Director and to the Board of the Belize Agricultural Health Authority at the same time the Finance

Schedule

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Director completes and forwards the forms mentioned in subregulations (3).

3. These Regulations shall apply only to officers of the Belize Agricultural Health Authority. Application.

4. These Regulations shall come into force on signature. Commencement.

MADE by the Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries, after consultation with the Belize Agriculture Health Authority, this 30th day of June, 2006.

(VILDO MARIN)
Minister responsible for Agriculture and Fisheries

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SCHEDULE
[Regulation 2]

REPORT ON LOSS OF OR SHORTAGE IN BAHA FUNDS OR OTHER PROPERTY
(See Vehicle Policy Rev. Ed. 4 Part II Section 9)

To be initiated, and Part I completed, by the officer immediately in charge of cash, vehicle or stores in which shortage is found. Part II and Part III should be completely by the Finance Director and copies forwarded to Managing Director and Board of Directors.

PART I

(1) Station .....

(2) Department .....

(3) Name and designation of officer in charge of cash, vehicle or stores .....

.....

(4) Amount of loss or shortage $ .....

(5) Detailed description of occurrence (with dates) .....

.....

.....

.....

(6) Please show cause why you should not be surcharged with the whole amount of the loss .....

.....

.....

.....

.....
Signature of Officer
reporting the loss or shortage

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Date .....

PART II

(1) On what date was the last receipt/check made previous to discovery of the loss?.....

(2) Has the matter been reported to the Police and on what date? If not, why not?.....

.....

(3) Is negligence or fraud on the part of any person involved? If so please explain.....

.....

.....

.....

(4) Does the loss reflect any weakness in the system of security or internal control? If so please explain.....

.....

(5) Please comment and/or make recommendations for disciplinary action (if appropriate) on the officer's reply to question 6 in Part I .....

.....

.....

.....
Signature of Finance Director

Date .....

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PART III

(to be completed by the Finance Director and forwarded to the Managing Director and Board Financial Committee).

Loss report 20
No. 317 (a)

Brief particulars of loss
.....
.....
.....
Person immediately responsible for the loss .....
.....

Amount of loss $.....

DATES	Reminder sent	B.U.
Loss occurred		
Loss reported to Managing Director		
Police report received		
Surcharge recommended		
Write off recommended		
Care closed		
Authority for closure		

Brief particulars of any weakness in system of security or internal control and of action taken to repair such weakness.
.....
.....
.....

Date ....
Finance Director

[Printed by Authority of the Government of Belize]

CHAPTER 211

BELIZE AGRICULTURAL HEALTH AUTHORITY (NATIONAL ACCREDITATION PROGRAMME) REGULATIONS

ARRANGEMENT OF REGULATIONS

PART I

Preliminary

1. Citation

2. Interpretation.

3. Competent authority.

PART II

Accredited Veterinarians

4. Eligibility.

5. Training and orientation before initial accreditation.

6. Application for initial accreditation.

7. Grant, etc., of accreditation.

8. BAHA/AHD 9001 agreement.

9. Modifications to scope of agreement.

10. Duration, renewal, etc., of accreditation.

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11. Functions of accredited veterinarians.

12. Standards of accredited veterinarians.

13. Refusal, suspension, revocation, etc.

14. Termination of agreement.

15. Responsibilities of accredited veterinarian.

16. Use of technicians.

17. Certificate endorsement.

18. Conflict of interest.

PART III

National Laboratory Accreditation

19. National Laboratory Accreditation Programme.

20. National Laboratory accreditation requirement and assessment.

21. Application for initial laboratory accreditation.

22. Procedure on receipt of application for initial laboratory accreditation.

23. Grant, etc., of laboratory accreditation.

24. Conditions of laboratory accreditation.

25. Surveillance assessment of accredited laboratories.

26. Duration, renewal, etc., of laboratory accreditation.

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27. Refusal, suspension, revocation, etc.

28. Evaluation of samples.

29. Reporting.

PART IV

General

30. Aggrieved persons.

31. Supervision and audit.

32. Offence and penalty.

SCHEDULE

[Printed by Authority of the Government of Belize]

CHAPTER 211

CAP. 211.
R.E. 2020.
59 of 2012.

BELIZE AGRICULTURAL HEALTH AUTHORITY (NATIONAL ACCREDITATION PROGRAMME) REGULATIONS

(section 86)

[Gazetted 7th July, 2012.]

PART I

Preliminary

Citation

1. These Regulations may be cited as the–

BELIZE AGRICULTURAL HEALTH AUTHORITY (NATIONAL ACCREDITATION PROGRAMME) REGULATIONS.

Interpretation.

2. In these Regulations–

"accredited veterinarian" means a veterinarian accredited by the Authority in accordance with regulation 7;

"agreement" means the BAHA/AHD 9001 agreement made between the Authority and an accredited veterinarian pursuant to regulation 8;

"accredited laboratory" means a laboratory recognized by the Authority as a place to perform testing and sanitary activities under these Regulations;

"conformity assessment" means the procedure used to determine that the relevant requirements of standards, operating procedures or other relevant validation documents is fulfilled;

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"district veterinarian" means a veterinarian designated by the Authority to supervise and coordinate the activities of accredited veterinarians under a Programme of the Authority;

"OIE" means the World Organization for Animal Health;

"OIE Terrestrial Code" means the Terrestrial Animal Health Code as approved and published by the OIE from time to time;

"Programme" means the National Accreditation Programme administered by the Authority relating to animal health;

"quality control" means the measures employed by the Authority in the National Veterinary Accreditation Programme to provide assurance that veterinarians are qualified professionals with competency, authority and credibility; and

"technician" means an individual employed by the accredited veterinarian to assist with testing and inspection of animals.

Competent Authority.

3.–(1) The Authority is designated as the competent authority responsible for the implementation of these Regulations.

(2) The Authority shall be the body responsible for accreditation in respect of–

(a) veterinarian and veterinary services;

(b) testing and verification of accredited laboratories;

(c) conformity assessment; and

(d) monitoring compliance with good laboratory practices pursuant to OIE principles.

(3) The Authority shall–

(a) accredit veterinarians;

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(b) promote the programme accreditation as a means of facilitating international trade and enhancing Belize's economic performance and transformation in the agricultural industry;

(c) encourage and promote compliance with good laboratory practices pursuant to principles adopted by the OIE;

(d) promote recognition of accredited veterinarians and laboratories;

(e) liaise with national regulators in respect of any matter relating to accreditation;

(f) establish and maintain a register of all accredited veterinarians and accredited laboratories;

(g) formulate and implement national guidelines and standards to facilitate the accreditation process;

(h) develop a manual to be used by a district veterinarian in their supervision of accredited veterinarians;

(i) offer specific technical and non-technical training to accredited veterinarians from time to time;

(j) monitor for good laboratory practices;

(k) perform any other necessary functions relating to the administering of these Regulations.

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(4) The Authority is required to comply with international accreditation standards and criteria relevant to its scope of activity.

PART II

Accredited Veterinarians

Eligibility.

4.–(1) A veterinarian who–

(a) is registered to practice as a veterinary surgeon or veterinary specialist in Belize under the Veterinary Surgeons Act; CAP. 326.

(b) possesses the knowledge and skills required to fully perform the functions of an accredited veterinarian in accordance with the terms and conditions specified in the agreement; and

(c) has completed the initial accreditation training under regulation 5,

may be eligible to be accredited under these Regulations.

(2) Any activity, action, or inaction by a veterinarian which the Authority deems as compromising his ability to function as an accredited veterinarian, or conflicts with the objectives of the Programme, shall render that veterinarian ineligible for accreditation.

Training and orientation before initial accreditation.

5.–(1) The Authority may, from time to time, conduct an initial accreditation training programme for every veterinarian who intends to perform that function pursuant to regulation 11.

(2) An applicant for accreditation shall complete the initial training programme no more than three years prior to the application for initial accreditation.

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(3) The core training and orientation includes the following topics–

(a) animal health laws;

(b) movement requirements for cattle;

(c) import and export requirements for animals, fresh meat, animal products and meat products;

(d) animal disease prevention, eradication, or control programmes;

(e) laboratory support in confirming disease diagnosis;

(f) ethical and professional responsibilities of an accredited veterinarian;

(g) foreign animal disease awareness;

(h) animal health management;

(i) animal health procedures; and

(j) any other appropriate topic specified by the Authority

Application, for initial accreditation.

6.–(1) A veterinarian may apply to the Authority for accreditation to perform the functions specified under regulation 11.

(2) An application under subregulation (1) shall be accompanied by–

(a) a current veterinary licence;

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(b) certification that the applicant is able to perform the functions for which he is seeking accreditation; and

(c) the prescribed application fee.

Grant, etc., of accreditation.

7.–(1) The Authority shall, upon receipt of an application pursuant to regulation 6, evaluate that application for accreditation, reinstatement, or reaccreditation in accordance with procedures and criteria determined by it, in accordance with the appropriate national or international criteria;

(2) Where the Authority is satisfied that the applicant has met the requirements for accreditation, it shall–

(a) issue that applicant with a certificate of accreditation in the approved form and specify any conditions applicable to the grant of accreditation; and

(b) upon initial application, issue to the accredited veterinarian a unique national accreditation number.

(3) Where the Authority is satisfied that an applicant has not met the requirements it shall not grant the accreditation and state the reasons in writing.

(4) Where the Authority is satisfied that an applicant has not met the requirements for the renewal it shall not renew the accreditation and state the reasons in writing.

BAHA/ AHD 9001 agreement.

8. Where an application under regulation 6 is successful, the Authority shall–

(a) inform that accredited veterinarian of the responsibilities of accreditation;

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(b) review the terms and conditions of accreditation with the accredited veterinarian;

(c) provide the accredited veterinarian with an accredited veterinarian's manual; and

(d) enter into an agreement with that accredited veterinarian.

Modifications to scope of agreement.

9.–(1) An accredited veterinarian shall only perform the activities and functions specified in regulation 11 in accordance with his agreement.

(2) Where an accredited veterinarian intends to perform duties outside of the agreement, but within the scope of the Programme, that accredited veterinarian may apply to the Authority for authorisation to perform the additional duties.

(3) Where the Authority gives authorisation pursuant to subregulation (2) the agreement shall be modified.

Duration, renewal, etc., of accreditation.

10.–(1) A certificate of accreditation shall be valid for two years and may be subject to renewal.

(2) An accredited veterinarian may apply to the Authority for renewal thirty days prior to the date of expiration of the certificate of accreditation.

(3) Where an application is made for the renewal of accreditation of a veterinarian, the applicant shall submit with the application, a performance evaluation report conducted and prepared by the district veterinarian, together with the prescribed renewal fee.

(4) Where the accredited veterinarian fails to comply with subregulation (2), and his accreditation expires, that veterinarian, if he intends to continue to perform that function under these Regulations, shall apply to the Authority for reinstatement prior to an application for renewal.

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(5) A veterinarian whose accreditation has been suspended for less than six months is automatically reinstated as an accredited veterinarian upon expiration of the suspension period.

(6) A veterinarian whose accreditation has been suspended for six months or more shall complete a reaccreditation orientation program or supplemental training approved by the Authority before his accreditation is reinstated.

(7) A veterinarian whose accreditation is revoked may apply to the Authority for reaccreditation–

(a) after the elapse of two years commencing from the date of revocation; or

(b) where the revocation order specifies a period of time longer than two years, after the lapse of that period.

Functions of accredited veterinarian.

11. The functions of an accredited veterinarian may include any of the following–

(a) to visually inspect herds or perform physical examination of cattle to determine whether the cattle is free from any clinical signs suggestive of any disease;

(b) to recognize the common breeds of animals and accurately record breed information on official documents;

(c) to apply or recognize animal identification system;

(d) to properly complete certificates for domestic and international movement of animals;

(e) to perform necropsies;

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(f) to recognize and report clinical signs and lesions of animal diseases;

(g) to vaccinate cattle and accurately complete the vaccination certificates;

(h) to properly collect and ship specimen samples with complete and accurate paperwork to an accredited laboratory for testing;

(i) to develop appropriate biosecurity protocols, as well as cleaning and disinfection protocols, to control the spread of diseases;

(j) to estimate the age of livestock using a dental formula;

(k) to certify the health status of cattle regarding diseases of domestic or international regulatory concern, and evaluate records pertaining to cattle testing and participation in health programmes and classifications;

(l) to apply or remove official ear tags;

(m) to develop cattle or herd health plan consistent with requirements of the OIE Terrestrial Code;

(n) to properly perform testing for tuberculosis, brucellosis or bovine spongiform encephalopathy; or

(o) to explain basic principles for control of diseases for which the Authority is administering.

Standards for accredited veterinarian.

12.–(1) An accredited veterinarian shall perform the functions under the Programme subject to guidance from the district

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veterinarian and shall observe the standards specified in subregulation (2).

(2) An accredited veterinarian–

(a) shall not issue a certificate, form, record or report which reflects the results of any inspection, test, vaccination or treatment performed by him with respect to any animal, other than those in regular health maintenance programmes, unless he has personally inspected that animal within fourteen days prior to issuance;

(b) shall conduct an inspection pursuant to paragraph *(a)* in a location that allows the accredited veterinarian sufficient space to observe the animal in such a manner as to detect abnormalities related to areas such as, locomotion, body excretion, respiration, and skin conditions;

(c) shall examine an animal showing abnormalities, in order to determine whether or not there is clinical evidence compatible with the presence or absence of a disease;

(d) following the first two inspections of a herd or cattle, as part of a regular health maintenance or surveillance programme, shall not issue a certificate, form, record or report which reflects the results of any inspection, test, vaccination or treatment performed by him with respect to any animal in that programme, unless he has personally inspected that animal within fourteen days prior to issuance;

(e) following the third and subsequent inspection of herd or cattle in a regular health

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maintenance programme, shall not issue a certificate, form, record or report which reflects the results of any inspection, test, vaccination or treatment performed by him with respect to any animal in that programme, unless he has personally inspected that animal within thirty days prior to issuance;

(f) shall not issue, or allow to be used, any certificate, form, record or report, unless, it is accurately and fully completed, clearly identifying the animals to which it applies, and showing the dates and results of any inspection, test, vaccination, or treatment he has conducted, except as provided in paragraph *(s)*;

(g) shall distribute copies of certificates, forms, records, and reports according to instructions issued to him by the district veterinarian;

(h) shall not issue any certificate, form, record, or report which reflects the results of any inspection, test, vaccination, or treatment performed by another accredited veterinarian;

(i) shall keep a copy of any certificate, form, or report indicating results of a laboratory test and shall attach to it either a copy of the test results issued by the laboratory, or a written record (including date and participants' names) of a conversation between the signing accredited veterinarian and the laboratory confirming the test results;

(j) shall perform official tests, inspections, treatments, and vaccinations and shall submit specimens to accredited laboratories in accordance with the regulations and

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instructions issued to the accredited veterinarian by the district veterinarian;

(k) shall identify, or be physically present to supervise the identification of, reactor animals by tagging or such other method as may be prescribed in instructions issued to him by the district veterinarian or by the director of animal health through the district veterinarian;

(l) shall immediately report to the district veterinarian all positive or suspected cases of a disease for which the Authority has a prevention, control or eradication programme, and all positive or suspected cases not known to exist in Belize;

(m) shall take such sanitary measures as are necessary to prevent the spread of diseases;

(n) shall keep himself informed of regulations that are provided to him by the district veterinarian, governing the movement of animals, and on procedures applicable to disease control and eradication programs;

(o) shall use or dispense pharmaceutical, chemical, vaccine or serum, or other biological product authorized for use in accordance with regulations or policies under a programme of the Authority;

(p) shall be responsible for the security and proper use of all official certificates, forms, records, reports, ear tags, or other identification device and approved digital signature capabilities used and shall take reasonable care to prevent the misuse thereof;

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(r) shall immediately report to the district veterinarian the loss, theft, or deliberate, or accidental, misuse of any such certificate, form, record, report, ear tag, or other identification device;

(s) may issue certificates of health or origin for export use, if the district veterinarian has determined that such action is necessary to save time in order to meet an exportation schedule and agrees to add the test results to the certificate at a later time.

(3) Certificates, forms, records, and reports shall be valid for thirty days following the date of inspection of the animal identified on the document, except that certificates of health or origin may be valid for a longer period of time as approved by the Authority.

Refusal, suspension, revocation, etc.

13.–(1) Where an application under regulation 6 is refused, a veterinarian may, within 28 days of that refusal, apply to the Authority to review the decision.

(2) Where a veterinarian fails to request a review pursuant to subregulation (1), he may not re-apply to the Authority for accreditation until the lapse of twelve months from the date of refusal.

(3) The Authority may suspend or revoke accreditation granted under these Regulations for any of the following reasons–

(a) where the Authority detects that information presented on the application is false;

(b) where the Authority receives new information which casts doubts on the applicant's ability or suitability to continue as an accredited veterinarian;

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(c) where the accredited veterinarian acts in breach of his agreement;

(d) where the accredited veterinarian participates in any activity or action, or by inaction, which compromises his ability to function as an accredited veterinarian, or which conflicts with the objectives of the Programme; or

(e) for a breach of these Regulations.

(4) Where the Authority suspects an accredited veterinarian of any of the grounds for suspension or revocation specified under subregulation (1), the Authority shall, by notice in writing, notify the accredited veterinarian of the alleged grounds for suspension or revocation and request from the accredited veterinarian, within fourteen days from the date of the notice, a response in relation to the alleged grounds for suspension or revocation.

(5) The Authority shall, after giving notice pursuant to subregulation (4), and after the expiration of the fourteen days referred to in subregulation (4), inform the accredited veterinarian of the time and place of the hearing.

(6) The Authority, in making its determination, shall be guided by the principles of natural justice and subject to the provisions of the Act or any regulations made thereunder.

(7) The Authority shall have, for the purpose of discharging its functions under this regulation, the powers, in respect of the following matters–

(a) to summon and examine witnesses;

(b) to require the production of documents;

(c) to examine documents produced; and

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(d) to require that any documents submitted be verified by affidavits;

(8) The veterinarian may attend the hearing in person, with or without counsel or other representation.

(9) Where the Authority is satisfied that an accredited veterinarian has satisfied a ground for suspension or revocation, specified under subregulation (3), the Authority shall notify the accredited veterinarian of his suspension or revocation as the case may be.

(10) Where the Authority suspends or revokes an accreditation the BAHA/AHD 9001 Agreement shall accordingly be suspended or revoked, as the case may be.

(11) An accredited veterinarian may terminate an agreement before expiry by forwarding a notice in writing to the district veterinarian.

Termination of agreement.

14.–(1) Where an accredited veterinarian fails to attend a hearing pursuant to regulation 13(5), the Authority may terminate the agreement if–

(a) the accredited veterinarian was notified of the opportunity to be heard in respect of the revocation; and

(b) a notice of suspension or revocation of accreditation under the agreement was delivered to the veterinarian,

and after considering the matter, it has been determined that the accreditation under the agreement merits termination.

(2) The Authority may disclose the reasons for the termination or revocation of the accreditation to the authority with responsibility for registration of veterinary surgeons or veterinary specialists.

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Responsibilities of accredited veterinarians.

15.–(1) An accredited veterinarian shall be responsible for keeping up to date with changes in veterinary medicine.

(2) An accredited veterinarian shall keep copies of the procedures and instructions contained in the accredited veterinarian manual that are relevant to functions for which the accredited veterinarian is accredited.

(3) An accredited veterinarian shall keep a log of–

(a) tests conducted;

(b) inspections conducted; and

(c) export certification documents,

pursuant to these Regulations and shall report the content of the logs on a monthly basis to the district veterinarian.

(4) An accredited veterinarian shall make available reports on a test or inspection conducted and export certification documents completed by him to be routinely reviewed by a district veterinarian.

(5) An accredited veterinarian shall not certify animals, fresh meat, meat or animal products, or other products that do not conform to the requirements for which they are being inspected.

Use of technicians.

16.–(1) An accredited veterinarian may employ a technician to assist in the carrying out of functions where the specific function is done under the direct supervision of the accredited veterinarian.

(2) Where a report or test is conducted by a technician, the report or test submission form shall be signed by the accredited veterinarian who supervised the testing or inspection of the animal, animal embryos, animal semen or other product identified on the certificate.

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Certificate endorsement.

17. Every document required for exportation of cattle, fresh meat, or meat products shall be endorsed by the district veterinarian responsible for the district in which the respective cattle, fresh meat, or meat products originate.

Conflict of interest.

18. An accredited veterinarian shall not test or certify for export an animal, fresh meat, or meat products that are owned by that accredited veterinarian or where the accredited veterinarian has a financial interest in that animal, fresh meat or meat product.

PART III

National Laboratory Accreditation

National laboratory accreditation programme.

19.–(1) The Authority shall administer a National Laboratory Accreditation Programme under which the owner or operator of a laboratory may request accreditation for testing based on the application of OIE Quality Standards and Guidelines for Veterinary Laboratories.

(2) The National Laboratory Accreditation Programme consists of the evaluation of diagnostic and clinical veterinary laboratories that conduct commercial, government, academic and international veterinary testing which includes the following–

(a) infectious disease diagnostic;

(b) disease surveillance;

(c) virology;

(d) pathology;

(e) microbiology;

(f) immunology;

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(g) screening for growth promoters and drugs or chemical residue that includes antibiotics, antihelmethetics, pesticides, metals, organics, deoxyribonucleic acid transcription to ribonucleic acid, and genetically modified organisms;

(h) biological, including tests involving biological, microbiological and some veterinary diagnostic analyses, activities related to good laboratory practice requirements; or

(j) chemical, including chemical analysis on materials and products, pertinent to foods and veterinary diagnostic testing, and activities related to good laboratory practice requirements.

National laboratory accreditation requirement and assessment.

20.–(1) A veterinary laboratory that has–

(a) participated in proficiency testing or interlaboratory comparison;

(b) documented a four-year proficiency testing plan for meeting the minimum proficiency testing participation requirements;

(c) created and implemented a quality manual and a quality management system in accordance with ISO/IEC 17025 standard;

(d) an official copy of ISO/IEC 17025:2005;

(e) an official copy of the OIE Quality Standard and Guidelines for Veterinary Laboratories: Infectious Diseases, 2008; and

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(f) has fulfilled any other requirement as determined by the Authority,

may be eligible to be accredited under these Regulations.

(2) The Authority shall undertake a conformity assessment of a laboratory in accordance with regulation 22 and use the ISO/IEC 17025 standard during the conformity assessment.

Application for initial laboratory accreditation.

21.–(1) An owner or operator of a laboratory may apply to the Authority for laboratory accreditation to operate as an accredited laboratory.

(2) An application under subregulation (1) shall be accompanied by–

(a) verification of ownership of official copy of ISO/IEC 17025;

(b) duly completed application form as set on in the Schedule;

Schedule.

(c) signed copy of the conditions for accreditation as set out in regulation 24;

(d) proof of participation in proficiency testing or inter-laboratory comparison;

(e) copy of the laboratory's quality manual developed under regulation 20(1)*(c)* and;

(f) any fee or other documentation as required by the Authority.

Procedure on receipt of application for initial laboratory accreditation.

22.–(1) The Authority shall ensure that the owner or operator of a veterinary laboratory who is applying for laboratory accreditation is informed of the conformity assessment requirement pursuant to regulation 20 (2).

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(2) The Authority shall establish an assessment team of officers for the purpose of conducting a conformity assessment, the composition of which shall include–

(a) a lead assessor with responsibility for management of the team, assessment process, and assessment of the quality management system of the organisation;

(b) a technical assessor with experience relevant to the area to be assessed.

(3) The functions of the assessment team shall include the following–

(a) to observe performance of tests;

(b) to evaluate the suitability of technical procedures;

(c) to evaluate laboratory personnel regarding experience, qualifications, performance, and training;

(d) interview staff of the laboratory;

(e) to verify good laboratory practices and conformity.

Grant, etc. of laboratory accreditation.

23.–(1) The Authority shall, where it is satisfied that the applicant has met the requirements for laboratory accreditation and has not compromised, or otherwise impaired his ability to operate an accredited laboratory–

(a) evaluate every application for laboratory accreditation, or reaccreditation in accordance with procedures and criteria determined by it in accordance with the appropriate national or international criteria; and

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(b) subject to regulation 24, issue that applicant with a certificate of accreditation of the veterinary laboratory in the approved form and specify any terms and conditions applicable to the grant of accreditation;

(c) upon initial application, issue to the laboratory a unique national laboratory accreditation number for first applicants.

(2) Where the Authority is satisfied that an applicant has–

(a) not met the requirement;

(b) not taken corrective action based on the conformity assessment; or

(c) failed to comply with these Regulations or terms and conditions of the accreditation,

it shall not grant laboratory accreditation or renew the accreditation and give reasons in writing where the applicant fails to meet the laboratory accreditation requirements.

(3) The Authority shall not grant laboratory accreditation unless it conducts a conformity assessment to verify that the quality manual addresses the requirements of the ISO/IEC 17025 standard.

(4) The Authority may formulate and make publicly available procedures consistent with the provisions of these Regulations on any matter necessary or expedient for the administration of these Regulations including–

(a) the procedure for applications for accreditation or reaccreditation;

(b) the fees applicable to categories of accreditation;

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(c) the fees for training or other projects.

Conditions for laboratory accreditation.

24. To obtain or to maintain laboratory accreditation, the owner or operator of a veterinary laboratory, shall agree to the following conditions–

(a) to afford accommodation and cooperation as is necessary to enable the Authority to verify compliance with the requirements for accreditation including provision for examination of documentation and access to all calibration and testing areas, equipment, records and personnel for the purposes of assessment, surveillance, reassessment and resolution of complaints;

(b) to comply with the requirements and conditions for accreditation;

(c) to maintain impartiality and integrity;

(d) to retain all quality records and technical records supporting reported results throughout the period between the Authority's full assessments as adequate records (such as measurement uncertainty estimates, complaint records) must be available to demonstrate full compliance with the requirements for accreditation;

(e) to claim that it is accredited only in respect of services for which it has been granted laboratory accreditation and which are carried out in accordance with these conditions

(f) to pay such fees as shall be determined by the Authority;

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(g) to avoid use of its laboratory accreditation in such a manner as to bring the Authority into disrepute and to not make any statement relevant to its accreditation which the Authority may consider misleading or unauthorized;

(h) upon suspension, withdrawal or expiration of its laboratory accreditation (however determined) to discontinue its use of all advertising matter that contains reference thereto and return any certificates of laboratory accreditation to the Authority;

(i) to avoid the use of its laboratory accreditation to imply product approval by the Authority;

(j) to ensure that no certificate or report, nor any part thereof, is used in a misleading manner;

(k) in making reference to its accreditation status in communication media such as advertising, brochures or other documents, to comply with the requirements of the Authority;

(l) within 30 days, to inform the Authority in writing of changes or pending changes in any aspect of the laboratory's status or operation that affects the laboratory's–

(i) legal, commercial or organizational status;

(ii) organization or management (such as managerial staff);

(iii) policies or procedures, where appropriate;

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(iv) premises;

(v) personnel, equipment, facilities, working environment or other resources, where significant;

(vi) authorized signatories; or

(vii) such other matters that may affect the organization's capability, or scope of accredited activities, or compliance with the criteria, requirements and conditions for accreditation.

(m) to carry out any adjustments to its procedures in response to due notice by the Authority of any intended changes by the Authority, to the requirements, or conditions for accreditation, in such time as, in the opinion of the Authority, is reasonable.

Surveillance assessment of laboratory accreditation.

25.–(1) The owner or operator of an accredited laboratory shall, during a surveillance assessment, provide the Authority with–

(a) an up-to-date organizational chart identifying by name, the key personnel involved for each function and highlighting any changes since the last assessment;

(b) a written four-year proficiency testing plan of how your organization is meeting and will continue to meet the minimum proficiency testing participation requirements outlined in ISO/IEC 17025:2005 section 5.9;

(c) a corrective action response for any unacceptable values obtained and report any quality control activities such as quality checks and interlaboratory comparisons;

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(d) the results of the most recent internal audit and of your most recent management review as per ISO/IEC 17025;

(e) any other information required by the assessment team.

(2) A surveillance assessment under subregulation (1) may be done annually as a monitoring strategy or for the purpose of renewal of laboratory accreditation.

Duration, renewal, etc., of laboratory accreditation.

26.–(1) A certificate of laboratory accreditation shall be valid for two years and may be subject to renewal.

(2) The owner or operator in possession of laboratory accreditation may apply to the Authority for a renewal, within thirty days of the date of expiration of the certificate of laboratory accreditation.

(3) Where the owner or operator in possession of laboratory accreditation fails to comply with subregulation (2), and the accreditation expires, the owner or operator shall, after the lapse of a period of six months, apply to the Authority for renewal.

(4) The owner or operator in possession of laboratory accreditation whose accreditation has been suspended shall not reapply for laboratory accreditation until a period of at least six months have elapsed from the date of expiration of the suspension.

Refusal, suspension, revocation etc.

27.–(1) Where an application under regulation 21 was refused, the owner or operator of a veterinary laboratory may, within 28 days of that refusal, apply to the Authority to review the decision.

(2) The Authority may suspend the certificate of laboratory accreditation granted under these Regulations for any of the following reasons–

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(a) where the Authority detects that information presented on the application is false;

(b) where the Authority receives new information which casts doubts on the applicant's ability or suitability to continue to operate a veterinary laboratory;

(c) where the owner or operator acts in breach of the conditions of accreditation; or

(d) for a breach of these Regulations.

(3) Where the Authority suspects an owner or operator of an accredited laboratory of any of the grounds for suspension specified under subregulation (2), the Authority shall, by notice in writing, notify the owner or operator of the accredited laboratory of the alleged grounds for suspension or revocation, and request from the owner or operator of an accredited laboratory, within fourteen days from the date of the notice, a response in relation to the alleged grounds for suspension or revocation.

(4) The Authority shall, after giving notice pursuant to subregulation (3) and after the expiration of the fourteen days referred to in subregulation (3), inform the owner or operator of an accredited laboratory of the time and place of the hearing.

(5) The Authority in making its determination shall be guided by the principles of natural justice and subject to the provisions of the Act or any regulations made thereunder.

(6) The Authority shall have, for the purpose of discharging its functions under this regulation, the powers, in respect of the following matters–

(a) to summon and examine witnesses;

(b) to require the production of documents;

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(c) to examine documents produced; and

(d) to require that any documents submitted be verified by affidavits.

(7) The owner or operator of an accredited laboratory may attend the hearing in person, with or without counsel or other representation.

(8) Where the Authority is satisfied that the owner or operator of an accredited laboratory has satisfied a ground for suspension or revocation specified under subregulation (3), the Authority shall notify the owner or operator of an accredited laboratory of his suspension or revocation as the case may be.

Evaluation of samples.

28.–(1) An accredited veterinarian shall ensure that samples for testing are provided to an accredited laboratory.

(2) The accredited laboratory shall analyse the sample and submit the results of the analysis to the accredited veterinarian within the date specified by the Authority.

(3) The samples shall be tested by the accredited laboratory in accordance with the methods approved for such purpose.

Reporting.

29. An accredited laboratory shall, in accordance with standardized reporting guidelines approved by the Authority, prepare and submit reports to the Authority on tests performed during a specified period.

PART IV

General

Aggrieved persons.

30.–(1) Any person who is aggrieved by the decision of the Authority to grant, refuse, suspend or revoke an accreditation, under regulations 13 and 27 may within 28 days of the decision,

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apply to the Minister for a review of the decision of the Authority.

(2) The Minister may, after such enquiry, as he thinks fit–

(a) direct the Authority to

(i) grant the certificate of accreditation;

(ii) remove the suspension;

(iii) rescind the revocation;

(b) decline to interfere with any decision of the Authority.

Supervision and audit.

31.–(1) A district veterinarian shall visit each accredited veterinarian at least two times per year to inspect, witness farm activities and verify that the accredited veterinarian is in compliance with the agreement, the Regulations and terms or conditions of accreditation.

(2) The Authority shall set procedures for inspections, surveillance and other supervisory measures relating to accredited laboratories.

Offence and penalty.

32. A person who contravenes these Regulations commits an offence and is liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding five thousand dollars or to imprisonment for a period not exceeding two years, or to both fine and imprisonment.

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BELIZE AGRICULTURAL HEALTH AUTHORITY

SCHEDULE

(*Regulation 21(2)(b)*)

	BELIZE AGRICULTURAL HEALTH AUTHORITY *for Laboratory Accreditation*	
	Application for Laboratory Accreditation: ISO/IEC 17025 Laboratories	*Date:*
		Page 1 of 8

For Office use Only:	UNIQUE CODE:	ASSESSMENT NO.	CERTIFICATE NO.

To:	The Belize Agricultural Health Authority Constitution Drive Belmopan

Preface A - Policies

General Requirements for Accreditation of Laboratories, Part C, Section XVIII: states that all information regarding your application is confidential. To maintain confidentiality regarding an applicant's status it is the policy of the Authority that upon inquiry, staff will only confirm whether a laboratory is or is not accredited. Please provide the required written permission (check one).

1. I authorize the Authority to release information regarding our application status. ☐
2. I do not Authorize the Authority to release information regarding our application status. ☐

Part I. Application Information

A. Authorized Representative's Name	**Authorized Representative's Title**
☐ *Mr.* ☐ *Ms.* ☐ *Mrs.* ☐ *Dr.*	

B. Laboratory Legal Name (as it will appear on your Certificate)

C. Laboratory Address (Number and Street, and City)

D. Telephone Number	**Fax Number**

E. Mobile Number (If applicable)	**Email Address**

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	BELIZE AGRICULTURAL HEALTH AUTHORITY *for Laboratory Accreditation*	
	Application for Laboratory Accreditation: ISO/IEC 17025 Laboratories	*Date:* *Page 2 of 8*

Part I. Application Information (*continued*)

F. Website Address. IF YOU DO NOT WISH YOUR WEBSITE TO BE INCLUDED AS A LINK ON THE AUTHORITY'S WEBSITE, PLEASE PLACE A CHECK MARK HERE ☐

G. Mailing Address (if different from laboratory address – Number and Street, and City)

H. Billing Address (Number and Street, and City)

I. Name and Address of Owners or Operators (if privately held)

Contact Name	Telephone
Fax Number	**Email**

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	BELIZE AGRICULTURAL HEALTH AUTHORITY *for Laboratory Accreditation*	
	Application for Laboratory Accreditation: ISO/IEC 17025 Laboratories	*Date:* *Page 3 of 8*

Part II. Type of Laboratory

A. Type of Laboratory:

Note 1: The branch system option may not be selected if an application has not been received from a main laboratory
Note 2: A separate application must be completed for each Branch Laboratory.

1. Main Laboratory ☐ 2. Branch Laboratory ☐ 3. If a branch Laboratory, please indicate the Authority's Unique Code of Main Laboratory:

B. Field: (Please select a field.)

C. Additional Field(s)

D. Laboratory Capabilities: Please enter a brief description of the types of tests or calibrations the laboratory currently conducts and for which you plan to include on your scope of accreditation.

E. Number of Laboratory Personnel: Please enter the total number of laboratory personnel. Include those who will conduct field service work but may not report directly to the main laboratory, or branch laboratory, on a daily basis.

F. Please list normal working hours, including any shift work:

G. Field Testing/ Calibration? (if No skip to Part III)

Yes ☐ No ☐

H. Number of Field Technicians:

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	BELIZE AGRICULTURAL HEALTH AUTHORITY *for Laboratory Accreditation*	
	Application for Laboratory Accreditation: ISO/IEC 17025 Laboratories	*Date:* *Page 4 of 8*

Part III. Commercial Status

Check one of the following as it applies to your Laboratory. This information is for reference by the Authority in response to inquiries and determines how your laboratory is categorized by the Authority:

A. **Commercial Service Available (C1):** Select this option if you plan to offer all testing/calibration services from your scope of accreditation to the general public. ☐

B. **Conditionally available for Commercial Service (C2):** Select this option if on certain occasions you plan to offer testing/calibration services from your scope of accreditation to the general public ☐

C. **Normally not available for Commercial Service (C3):** Select this option if you never plan to offer testing/calibration services from your scope of accreditation to the general public ☐

In order to apply, the owner or operator of the laboratory must agree to the conditions for accreditation as contained in regulation 24 and must attest that all statements made on the application are correct to the best of his/her knowledge and belief.
An accredited laboratory's Authorized representative is an official who represents the laboratory in all matters related to maintaining accreditation by the Authority. This official is the Authority's primary point of contact with the laboratory and who must be in a position of authority to ensure that the laboratory complies with the Authority's criteria. Furthermore, this representative is responsible for ensuring that all of the relevant conditions for accreditation are met as of the date this document is signed. During the on-site assessment, the assessor(s) will examine records and documents to verify compliance with the Conditions for Accreditation.

As the applicant Laboratory's Authorized Representative, I agree to the conditions for accreditation. I attest that all statements made on this application are correct to the best of my knowledge and belief.

Signature of Authorized Representative (from page 1, part I, Section A)	Today's Date

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	BELIZE AGRICULTURAL HEALTH AUTHORITY *for Laboratory Accreditation*	
	Application for Laboratory Accreditation: ISO/IEC 17025 Laboratories	*Date:* *Page 5 of 8*

Par IV. Deputy Information

A. Authorized Deputy Printed Name	**Authorized Deputy Title**
☐ *Mr.* ☐ *Ms.* ☐ *Mrs.* ☐ *Dr.*	
B. Authorized Deputy Signature	**Today's Date**

C. Telephone Number	**Fax Number**	**Email Address**

Part V. Supporting Information

Please enclose the following supporting documentation along with this completed application:

☐ An up-to-date laboratory organization chart and identify, by name, the key personnel involved for each function.

☐ If applicable, a chart of the Laboratory's position and reporting relationships within that organization.

☐ A documented four-year proficiency testing plan.

☐ The latest summary proficiency testing results with any corrective action response.

☐ A list of all equipment used to support the tests or calibrations including in-house and external calibrations, rented/borrowed equipment.

☐ For Calibration Field Applicants Only: an example calibration certificate and uncertainty calculations that support the Measurement Uncertainties to be claimed on your scope of accreditation.

☐ An uncontrolled copy of the current version of your quality manual and any operating procedures and work instructions.

☐ Please also include identity, location and accreditation status of any commercial calibration services utilized.

☐ Scope of accreditation.

☐ Summary Table of supervisory personnel qualifications as well as job descriptions for supervisory and field sampling positions, with reporting structure.

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	BELIZE AGRICULTURAL HEALTH AUTHORITY *for Laboratory Accreditation*	
BAHA	***Application for Laboratory Accreditation: ISO/IEC 17025 Laboratories***	*Date:* *Page 6 of 8*

Part VI. FEE SCHEDULE.

A. Fee: Identify from Part II Section A of these instructions the type of laboratory for which you are applying (main or branch).

	Calculation	
	Fee	**Total**
1. Initial Application Fee for Main Laboratory (for new applicant, first year only). If applying as a Branch Laboratory skip to item 2.	$ ____	
2. Initial Application Fee for Branch Laboratory (for new applicant, first year only). If applying as a Main Laboratory skip to item 3.	$ ____	
3. Annual Fee[1] for first field of Main	$ ____	
4. Annual Fee [1] for each additional field for Main or Branch Laboratory. If no additional fields, skip to item 5.	$ ____ x ____ (# of labs)	
5. Assessor Deposit.[2]	$ ____ x ____ (6 or more labs)	
6. TOTAL AMOUNT DUE.	**BZ $** _____	

Have you ever received an estimate for the costs of the Authority's accreditation? If yes, when, and under what Unique CODE?

Yes ☐ No ☐

Date: _____

Unique CODE: _____

Note 1: Annual Fee –
Although accreditation is granted for two years, payment of a yearly Annual Fee is required to continue accreditation into the second year.

Note 2: Assessor Deposit–
The Assessor Deposit is $2,000.00. The laboratory will be billed (or refunded) the difference between the actual cost of the assessment and the amount of this deposit. Accreditation will not be granted until all fees are paid. Actual costs are computed based on–

- Total Assessment Time at $150 per hour per assessor;
- Travel (airfare, rental car, or private auto at the IRS allowable rate);
- Accommodations & Miscellaneous (hotel, meals, parking, calls, etc.).

The Assessor deposit is only a *partial* payment of the assessment costs, and it is likely that the actual assessor charges will exceed the deposit amount. **Variable factors such as the laboratory's size, desired scope of accreditation, documentation structure and adequacy of its preparation for the assessment as well as the costs of assessor travel and lodging will impact on the actual accrued assessment costs.**

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	BELIZE AGRICULTURAL HEALTH AUTHORITY *for Laboratory Accreditation*	
	Application for Laboratory Accreditation: ISO/IEC 17025 Laboratories	*Date:*
		Page 7 of 8

Note 3: Laboratory/Field–

An assessment of one laboratory/field can take from 1 to 5 days in the laboratory with additional time taken for preparation and report writing. If travel takes more than two hours, an additional cost at one half the assessment rate will be added for each additional hour. It is to the Laboratory's advantage to be prepared and to help prepare the assessors beforehand. If any part of the management system documentation is not sent to assessors beforehand, assessors will need additional time at the laboratory. If the scope accreditation changes significantly as the assessment progresses, assessors will also need more time. If there are significant deficiencies, assessor's follow-up time may be charged. The Authority audits the expenses and pays assessors. Do not pay assessors directly. Do check the assessor's written estimate of assessment costs.

- [*For testing laboratories*]– if you seek accreditation from many tests or types of tests in each of two or more fields of testing, you should plan to be accredited in each of those fields. If you seek accreditation for tests primarily in one field of testing, with no more than 5 tests from a second field, your fees and certificate will only be for one field, although you will be assessed in all areas. In either case, all tests, or types of tests, for which you apply and are found competent to perform, will be included in your scope(s) of accreditation.
- [*For calibration of Laboratories*]– If you seek accreditation for one or more calibration disciplines, it will be considered as accreditation in one field. However, more than one assessor may be assigned to assess multi-discipline laboratories. (Note: Accreditation fees do not include cost of proficiency testing or measurement of audit activities.)

Part VII. Supplemental Information

A. Please indicate your reason(s) for pursuing accreditation

B. Please indicate how you heard about the Authority (e.g. tradeshow, trade magazine, colleague, website, presentations, etc.). Please also identify any of the Authority's Staff Members that assisted you with this application.

C. Please list all accreditations currently maintained with any other accreditation body, accreditation/recognition with a government agency, or additional supplier audits.

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MADE this 28th day of June 2012.

(GASPAR VEGA)
Minister responsible for Agriculture

[Printed by Authority of the Government of Belize]

CHAPTER 211

BELIZE AGRICULTURAL HEALTH AUTHORITY (VETERINARY DRUGS AND ANIMAL FEED) (REGISTRATION AND CONTROL) REGULATIONS

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[Printed by Authority of the Government of Belize]

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CHAPTER 211

BELIZE AGRICULTURAL HEALTH AUTHORITY (VETERINARY DRUGS AND ANIMAL FEED) (REGISTRATION AND CONTROL) REGULATIONS

184 of 2001.
CAP. 211.
R.E. 2020.

(Section 86 (1)(a), (vv) and (aaa))

[29th December, 2001.]

PART I

Preliminary

Citation

1. These Regulations may be cited as the–

BELIZE AGRICULTURAL HEALTH AUTHORITY (VETERINARY DRUGS AND ANIMAL FEED) (REGISTRATION AND CONTROL) REGULATIONS.

Interpretation.

2. In these Regulations, unless the context otherwise requires–

CAP. 211

"Act" means the Belize Agricultural Health Authority Act;

"active ingredient" means the substance that is biologically active in a veterinary drug or veterinary pesticide;

"animal" includes cattle, buffalos, horses, mules, asses, sheep, swine, goats, dogs, cats, birds, poultry, insects, fish, reptile, amphibians, eggs of any kind and all animals of whatever kind, be they genetically engineered or altered or otherwise, whether similar to the foregoing or not;

"animal feed" means a mixture of nutrients that are produced under hygienic conditions that comply with the requirements of each species, age, and type of production, either as the only source of feed or as a supplement;

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"antidote" means a substance used to neutralize the toxic effects produced by a chemical agent;

"antimicrobials" means substances that inhibitor kill micro-organisms that affect animals;

"Authority" means the Belize Agricultural Health Authority established under section 3 of the Act;

"distribute" means to supply, deliver or give out veterinary drugs or veterinary pesticides, or to divide and dispense such drugs or pesticides in portions to retailers or others;

"extra label use", in respect of a veterinary drug or veterinary pesticide includes–

(a) actual use or intended use of the veterinary drug or pesticide in an animal in a manner that is not in accordance with the approved labelling of the drug;

(b) use of the veterinary drug or pesticide for diseases, conditions and other indications in an animal that is not listed on the labelling of the drug or pesticide;

(c) use in or on an animal of the drug or pesticide at dosage levels, frequencies or routes of administration other than those stated on the labelling of the drug or pesticide; or

(d) deviation from the withdrawal time labelled on the drug or pesticide based on the uses of the drug as specified in paragraph *(a)* to *(c)* of this definition;

"import" means import into Belize by any means and "importation" has a corresponding meaning;

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"importer" includes any person who, whether as owner, consignor, consignee, agent or broker, is in possession of or in any way entitled to the custody or control of anything;

"maximum residue limit" in respect of a veterinary drug, means the maximum concentration of residue resulting from the use of a veterinary drug (expressed in mg/kg on a fresh weight basis) that is recommended, permitted or recognised as acceptable in or on a food as defined by the Authority;

"owner", in respect of a veterinary drug or a veterinary pesticide, means–

(a) a person having or claiming any right, title or interest in the drug or pesticide;

(b) an agent or a representative of a person referred to in paragraph *(a)* of this definition;

(c) a person in charge, or who appears to be in charge of a veterinary drug;

"quality control" means all activities included to ensure and to verify that the production, identification, efficacy, purity, safety, management and commercialization and rational use of a veterinary drug, pesticide or animal feed comply with established norms;

"raw materials" in respect of a veterinary drug or animal feed, means an active or inactive substance, either altered or modified, that is utilised to manufacture the veterinary drug or animal feed;

"Registrar" means an officer of the Authority designated in writing by the Managing Director of the Authority to be the Registrar of Veterinary Drugs, Veterinary Pesticides and Animal Feed;

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"residue" in respect of a veterinary drug or pesticide, means any specified substance found in any edible portion of animal product destined for human or animal consumption, resulting from the use of such veterinary drug or pesticide, and includes derivatives of a veterinary drug such as metabolites and impurities associated with a particular veterinary drug;

"sell" means to vend, offer for sale, exchange or give up for money or money's worth or as a gift;

"veterinary drug" means every substance or composition applied or administered to any animal, including poultry, fish or bees, whether used for therapeutic, prophylactic or diagnostic purposes or for the modification of an animal's physiological functions or behaviour, or any substance or composition presented as owning such properties;

"veterinary pesticide" means any substance or composition that prevents, kills or controls any pest which is utilized exclusively on animals;

"withdrawal period", in respect of a veterinary drug, means the period following the last treatment of an animal with the drug during which–

(a) the animal may not be offered for slaughter; and

(b) products from the animal may not be sold or offered for sale based on the time necessary for drug residues in the animal to deplete to the maximum residue limit.

Scope.

3.–(1) These Regulations apply to–

(a) veterinary drugs, veterinary pesticides, animal feed, biologicals and biotechnological products of veterinary use, which are used, or prescribed for use, or intended to be used, in

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connection with the treatment, prophylaxis or diagnosis of disease in animals;

(b) the manufacture, importation, distribution and sale of the products specified in paragraph *(a)* of this regulation.

(2) Where there is any inconsistency between the provisions of these Regulations and the provisions of the Pesticide Control Act, the provisions of that Act shall prevail. CAP. 216.

PART II

Administration

Establishment of Veterinary Drugs Control Unit within the Authority.

4. There shall be and is hereby established a Unit within the Authority called the Veterinary Drugs Control Unit (hereinafter called "the Unit"), which shall perform the functions and discharge the duties conferred and imposed upon it by these Regulations.

Functions of the Unit.

5. The Unit shall perform the following functions and discharge the following duties–

(a) administering these Regulations;

(b) keeping records of the importation, distribution, manufacture, sale and use of veterinary drugs, veterinary pesticides, animal feed, biologicals and biotechnological products of veterinary use which are used, or prescribed for use, or intended to be used, in connection with the treatment of animals;

(c) developing strategies and actions of conciliation, arbitration, dissemination and evaluation of, and promoting, the rational and

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proper use of veterinary drugs, pesticides and animal feed;

(d) evaluating and determining applications for the registration of veterinary drugs, pesticides and animal feed;

(e) evaluating and determining applications for the registration of importers of veterinary drugs, pesticides and animal feed;

(f) advising the Minister in order to keep updated the Schedules to these Regulations;

(g) establishing maximum residue limits for veterinary drugs;

(h) maintaining and updating a National Formulary of Veterinary Drugs and publishing it periodically in the *Gazette*;

(i) establishing standards for the dispensation and use of veterinary drugs, pesticides and animal feed;

(j) harmonising, in accordance with Belize's obligations under bi-lateral, regional or multilateral trade agreements, including the WTO Agreement, procedures and protocols relating to the registration, distribution, sale, importation, manufacture and control of veterinary drugs, veterinary pesticides and animal feed, including but not limited to harmonising–

(i) forms and certificates,

(ii) registration procedures,

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(iii) quality control and standards,

(iv) analytical methods,

(v) implementation procedures,

applicable under these Regulations with those of Belize's trading partners in the Caribbean, North America, Central America, the European Union and other regions of the world.

Registrar.

6.–(1) The Unit shall be headed by an officer of the Authority designated in writing for that purpose by the Managing Director of the Authority, and such officer shall be called the Registrar of Veterinary Drugs, Veterinary Pesticides and Animal Feed (hereinafter called "the Registrar").

(2) The Registrar shall perform his functions and discharge his duties pursuant to these Regulations under the direct control and supervision of the Managing Director of the Authority or an officer of the Authority designated for that purpose by the Managing Director.

Veterinary Drug Control Committee.

7.–(1) There shall be and is hereby established, for the purpose of advising the Unit in performing its functions and discharging its duties under these Regulations, a Veterinary Drug Control Committee comprised of–

(a) the Registrar, who shall be Chairman of the Committee;

(b) the Director of Animal Health of the Authority;

(c) the Director of Food Safety of the Authority

(d) the Laboratory Administrator of the Authority;

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CAP. 326.

(e) a veterinary surgeon appointed by the Veterinary Surgeons Board appointed under section 3 of the Veterinary Surgeons Act; and

(f) a member appointed by the Veterinary Association of Belize.

(2) The Veterinary Drugs Control Committee shall determine–

(a) the times and places at which it shall meet to transact business;

(b) the procedure to be followed at a meeting; and

(c) the quorum at a meeting.

(3) The Veterinary Drugs Control Committee shall act notwithstanding any vacancy in its membership or the absence of any member.

Functions of the Veterinary Drug Control Committee.

8. The Veterinary Drugs Control Committee shall advise the Unit and, in this respect, shall–

(a) review periodically the list of veterinary drugs registered pursuant to these regulations, and advise the Unit of any desired changes to such list;

(b) make recommendations respecting the registration of veterinary drugs, animal feed and importers, manufacturers, distributors and sellers of the same;

(c) make recommendations respecting amendments to these Regulations.

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PART III

Registration of Veterinary Drugs, Veterinary Pesticides and Animal Feed, etc.

Registration of veterinary drugs, veterinary pesticides and animal feed. First Schedule.

9. The Unit shall register all veterinary drugs, veterinary pesticides and animal feed imported, exported, distributed, used, manufactured, packaged or labelled in Belize in accordance with the procedures set out in the First Schedule.

Classification of veterinary drugs and veterinary pesticides.

10.–(1) At the time of registration, the Unit shall classify a veterinary drug or a veterinary pesticide as–

(a) over-the-counter;

(b) prescription-only; or

(c) restricted.

(2) An over-the-counter veterinary drug or veterinary pesticide may be sold to any person over eighteen years without a prescription.

(3) A prescription-only veterinary drug or veterinary pesticide may only be sold to a person over eighteen years upon a prescription issued by a veterinary surgeon registered under the Veterinary Surgeons Act. CAP. 326.

(4) A restricted veterinary drug or veterinary pesticide may only be sold to a veterinary surgeon registered under the Veterinary Surgeons Act and shall be used only under his direct supervision. CAP. 326

(5) No veterinary drugs shall be sold to a person below the age of eighteen years.

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Unregistered drugs, etc., are prohibited.

11.–(1) No person shall sell, manufacture, import, package, label or distribute a veterinary drug or veterinary pesticide or animal feed that is not registered by the Unit under regulation 9.

Second Schedule.

(2) The veterinary drugs specified in the Second Schedule are banned for use in Belize.

Second Schedule.

(3) The Unit, on the advice of the Veterinary Drugs Control Committee, may amend the Second Schedule by adding or removing the name of a drug specified therein.

Registration of premises selling etc., veterinary drugs, etc.

12. Every premises, establishment or outlet that manufactures, re-packages, re-bottles, re-labels, sells, imports, exports, bottles, packages, labels or exports veterinary drugs, veterinary pesticides or animal feed shall be registered in accordance with the procedure set out in the Third Schedule.

Third Schedule.

PART IV

Retail Sale of Veterinary Drugs and Veterinary Pesticides

Labelling of veterinary drugs.

13.–(1) All veterinary drugs intended for retail sale in Belize shall be clearly labelled in English with at least the following information–

(a) the commercial names of the drug or its conventional name;

(b) the qualitative, quantitative and pharmacologic composition of the drug, including its active and inactive ingredients;

(c) the presentation of the packaging of the drug;

(d) the uses and indications of the drug;

(e) the volume and weight of the drug;

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(f) the expiry date of the drug;

(g) the dosage per species, including the method of administration and use, and the instructions of use;

(h) the registration number of the drug in Belize;

(i) any contraindications, warnings, and antidotes (if any);

(j) the words "for veterinary use" displayed conspicuously on the packaging of the drug;

(k) the batch or lot number of the drug;

(l) the total quantity of the drug in each package or unit;

(m) any other precautionary information and measures respecting the use of the drug;

(n) the name of the manufacturer of the drug and the drug's country of origin;

(o) any applicable conditions of storage and preservation;

(p) applicable withdrawal periods for meat, milk, and other types of food.

(2) The information referred to in subregulation (1) may be attached on the label to the drug or on the information leaflet in respect of the drug included in the packaging of the drug.

Labelling of veterinary pesticides.

14.–(1) All veterinary pesticides intended for retail sale in Belize shall be clearly labelled in English with at least the following information–

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(a) the classification or type of the pesticide;

(b) the uses and indications of the pesticides, including the common and scientific names of pests for which the pesticide is used;

(c) where the pesticide is to be used after preparing a solution, instructions for preparing the solution;

(d) the withdrawal period of the pesticide;

(e) instructions respecting the de-contamination and proper disposal of the pesticide container;

(f) instructions respecting any precautionary measures which a person using the pesticide must take;

(g) information on the toxicity of the pesticide to humans and animals, and symptoms and signs of intoxication and any antidote (if any);

(h) the words "in the case of accidental intoxication consult your medical doctor or veterinary surgeon immediately and submit this label" printed in bold letters and placed conspicuously on the label;

(i) the words "keep out of the reach of children" and "stop, read the instructions on this label and the information leaflet before use" printed in bold letters and placed conspicuously on the label; and

(j) information on protective clothing to be worn when applying the pesticide.

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PART V

Importation of Veterinary Drugs, etc.

Importer's licence.

15.–(1) No person shall import a veterinary drug, veterinary pesticide or animal feed unless he has an importer's licence issued by the Unit.

(2) An importer's licence shall be issued and may be suspended or revoked by the Unit in accordance with the procedures outlined in the Fourth Schedule.

Fourth Schedule.

(3) The Unit may impose conditions in connection with the grant of an importer's licence.

PART VI

Manufacture of Veterinary Drugs, etc.

Manufacturer's licence.

16.–(1) No person shall manufacture a veterinary drug unless he has a manufacturer's licence granted by the Unit.

(2) A manufacturer's licence shall be granted, and may be suspended or revoked, by the Unit in accordance with the procedures outlined in the Fifth Schedule.

Fifth Schedule.

(3) The Unit may impose conditions in connection with the grant of a manufacturer's licence.

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PART VII

Premises Outlets and Establishments that Sell, Distribute, etc., Veterinary Drugs, Pesticides and Animal Feed

Conditions of registration.

17.–(1) Any premises, outlet or establishment that sells, bottles, packages, labels, distributes, handles, re-packages, re-labels, re-bottles or otherwise deals with veterinary drugs, veterinary pesticides or animal feed shall, when making application to be registered pursuant to these Regulations, submit to the Unit–

(a) a duly completed application form;

(b) public health and environmental approval of the premises, outlet or establishment certifying the premises, outlet or establishment as posing no risks to human health or to the environment, and as suitable for the business for which application is made;

(c) floor plans of the premises, outlet or establishment; and

(d) city, town, community or village council approval.

(2) Where any premises, outlet or establishment is to be used to sell biological products or other veterinary products which require refrigeration to be preserved, such premises, outlet or establishment shall have the proper refrigeration system with its respective thermometer.

(3) All premises, outlets and establishments used to sell veterinary drugs shall have adequate lighting, storage facilities and ventilation systems.

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(4) Where veterinary drugs, veterinary pesticides and animal feed are sold in one premises, outlet or establishment, they shall be physically stored separately.

PART VIII

Offences and Penalties

Offences and penalties.

18.–(1) A person commits an offence who–

(a) uses, distributes, packages, bottles, labels or sells veterinary drugs, veterinary pesticides or animal feed in contravention of these Regulations;

(b) manufacturers veterinary drugs, veterinary pesticides or animal feed in contravention of these Regulations;

(c) imports veterinary drugs, veterinary pesticides or animal feed in contravention of these Regulations;

(d) imports, manufactures, sells, distributes or uses a veterinary drug, veterinary pesticide or animal feed–

(i) without the packaging required under these Regulations;

(ii) without the labelling required under these Regulations;

(iii) which has passed its sell-by-date (is expired).

(iv) which is banned;

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(v) except (in the case of veterinary drugs or veterinary pesticides) in accordance with its appropriate classification pursuant to these Regulations;

(e) contravenes any term or condition of an importer's licence, a manufacturer's licence or any other licence granted by the Unit under these Regulations;

(f) obstructs any officer of the Unit in the performance of his duties under these Regulations.

(2) A person who commits an offence under subregulation (1) is liable to be penalised by the Unit–

(a) for a first offence, to a written warning or an administrative fine of five hundred dollars;

(b) for a second offence, to a suspension for a period of one month of the relevant licence (if any) held by that person, and to an administrative fine of one thousand five hundred dollars;

(c) for a third or subsequent offence, to cancellation of the licence (if any) held by that person and to an administrative fine of five thousand dollars.

(3) A veterinary drug, veterinary pesticide or animal feed in respect of which an offence has been committed may be seized by the Unit and upon such seizure shall be forfeited to the Authority:

(4) All fines collected under these Regulations shall be credited to the account of the Authority.

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Appeals.

19. Any person who is aggrieved by an adverse decision of the Unit under these Regulations may, within three months after the date on which such decision is communicated to him, appeal to the Managing Director of the Authority.

Extra-label use of drugs or pesticides permitted in certain cases.

20. Notwithstanding anything to the contrary in these Regulations, the extra-label use of a veterinary drug or a veterinary pesticide shall be lawful for treating a particular disease, condition or other indication in an animal where–

(a) no veterinary drug or pesticide is known to treat such disease, condition or other indication; or

(b) no veterinary drug or pesticide which treats such disease, condition or other indication is available for use in Belize.

(c) it is used under veterinary surgeons' administration or supervision.

Effect of Schedules.

21. The Schedules shall be read and construed as one with these Regulations and form an integral part of these Regulations.

Commencement.

22. These Regulations shall come into force on the 12th day of December, 2001.

MADE by the Minister responsible for Agriculture, Fisheries and Cooperatives this 12th day of December, 2001.

(DANIEL SILVA)
Minister responsible for Agriculture, Fisheries and Cooperatives

[Printed by Authority of the Government of Belize]

FIRST SCHEDULE
(Regulation 9)

PROCEDURE FOR THE REGISTRATION OF ALL VETERINARY DRUGS, PESTICIDES AND ANIMAL FEED PERMITTED FOR USE IN BELIZE

PART I

Procedure for Registration

Interpretation.

1.–(1) In this Schedule, unless the context otherwise requires–

"certificate of registration" means a certificate showing that a veterinary drug, veterinary pesticide or animal feed has been registered pursuant to this Schedule and regulation 9 of the Regulations;

"label" means any brand or mark or any written, pictorial or other descriptive matter appearing on or attached to or packed with any veterinary drug, veterinary pesticide or animal feed or its package and, when used as a verb, means to brand or mark or to attach or to provide in any other manner, with any written, pictorial or other descriptive matter;

"logo" means a trademark used by a manufacturer of veterinary drugs, veterinary pesticides or animal feed to designate its product or range of products;

"product" means a registered veterinary drug, veterinary pesticide or animal feed in the form in which it is packaged and sold;

"registered veterinary drug", "registered veterinary pesticide" or "registered animal feed'' means a drug, pesticide or animal feed registered under regulation 9 and this Schedule, in respect of which there is a current certificate of registration;

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"trade name" means the name under which a registered veterinary product, registered veterinary pesticide or animal feed is registered, packaged and sold by the manufacturer, which is used exclusively by the manufacturer as a trade-mark to distinguish the product from other registered veterinary products, registered veterinary pesticides or animal feed.

(2) A word or phrase used in this Schedule which is not defined herein but which is defined in the Regulations shall have the meaning assigned to it in the Regulations.

Application for registration.

2.–(1) A registered veterinarian, or an owner of veterinary drugs, pesticides or animal feed desirous of selling or using a veterinary drug, pesticide or animal feed in Belize shall make written application to the Unit pursuant to this Schedule I to have the veterinary drug, pesticide or animal feed registered under regulation 9 of the Regulations.

(2) The written application referred to in subparagraph (1) shall be in the form set out in Part II of this Schedule and shall be accompanied by the appropriate fee set out in paragraph 6 of this Schedule.

(3) The written application referred to in subparagraph (1) shall additionally be accompanied by–

(a) the trade name of the veterinary drug, veterinary pesticide or animal feed, or the logo used for the purposes of marketing the product;

(b) the maximum residue limit of the veterinary drug or veterinary pesticide, for veterinary drugs or pesticide used to treat food animals;

(c) details of the labels of the veterinary drug, veterinary pesticide or animal feed, including three copies of the proposed label for approval by the Unit.

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(4) Where a veterinary drug, veterinary pesticide or animal feed has been registered pursuant to this Schedule, it shall not be a requirement to register such veterinary drug, veterinary pesticide or animal feed before using or selling it.

Procedure upon receipt of application.

3.–(1) Upon receiving an application made under paragraph 2, the Registrar shall satisfy himself that–

Part II. Schedule.

(a) the application complies with the form set out in Part II of this Schedule;

(b) the application is accompanied by the appropriate fee set out in paragraph 6 of this Schedule;

(c) all the documents and information referred to in subparagraph (3) of paragraph 2 of this Schedule have accompanied the application.

(2) The Registrar shall–

(a) if the application is accompanied by all the required documents, information and fee, place the application before the Unit for consideration;

(b) if the application is not accompanied by all the required documents, information, fee, or is incomplete or deficient in some material respect, return the application to the applicant.

(3) Where the Registrar returns an application to an applicant under subparagraph (2)*(b)*, the Registrar shall inform the applicant of the steps which the applicant should take in order to complete the application in accordance with the requirements of this Schedule.

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(4) Every application placed before the Unit by the Registrar under subparagraph (2)*(a)* shall be considered and either approved or rejected by the Unit within fourteen days.

(5) Where the Unit rejects an application under subparagraph (4), it shall give written notice thereof to the applicant, including the grounds of the rejection.

(6) An applicant aggrieved by a decision of the Unit not to register its veterinary drug may appeal against such decision to the Managing Director within fourteen days of the receipt of such decision, and the Managing Director's decision on the appeal shall be final.

Provisional registration.

4.–(1) Subject to subparagraph (2), where the Unit, after considering an application for the registration of a veterinary drug, pesticide or animal feed under regulation 9 of the Act and this Schedule, and after considering all the surrounding circumstances of the application, is not satisfied that a veterinary drug, pesticide or animal feed should be registered, it may grant provisional registration for use subject to such conditions as it may lay down, for a period not exceeding one year, after which–

(a) the veterinary drug, pesticide or animal feed shall either be registered as a veterinary drug, pesticide or animal feed; or

(b) the provisional registration may be withdrawn by the Unit.

(2) No veterinary drug, pesticide or animal feed used to treat food animals shall be provisionally registered.

Types of certificates of registration.

5.–(1) All veterinary drugs, and pesticides shall be registered, or provisionally registered, as–

(a) over-the-counter; or

(b) prescription-only; or

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(c) restricted,

and the relevant certificate shall be issued to the applicant upon decision by the Unit under paragraph 3(4) or 4*(a)*, whichever applies.

Part III Schedule.

(2) Certificates of registration shall be in the form set out in Part III of this Schedule.

Fees.

6.–(1) The following fees shall be payable on the provisional registration or registration of each–

(a) over-the-counter veterinary drug or veterinary pesticide ……..... $100;

(b) prescription-only veterinary drug or veterinary pesticide …….....……. $200;

(c) restricted veterinary drug or veterinary pesticide ……..... $300;

(d) animal feed ……..... $150.

(2) The same applicable fees set out in subparagraph (1) shall be payable on the renewal of each registration of a veterinary drug or veterinary pesticide.

(3) The same applicable fees set out in subparagraph (1) shall be payable for the registration of a veterinary drug or veterinary pesticide which was previously provisionally registered.

Duration of certificates of registration.

7. A certificate of registration for a veterinary drug granted by the Unit under this Schedule shall be valid for three years.

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Cancellation of registration.

8. If, after a veterinary drug, veterinary pesticide or animal feed has been registered, it comes to the knowledge of the Unit that the registration was procured by false or misleading information or the concealment of material facts, the Unit may cancel the registration with immediate effect, after inviting the holder of the registration to show cause why it should not be cancelled, and the fee in respect of the registration shall be forfeited.

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PART II

Application Form

1. The Registrar of Veterinary Drugs,
Veterinary Pesticides and Animal Feed
Belize Agricultural Health Authority
Belmopan
Belize

2. Date: _____

3. Name of Applicant: _____

4. Address of Applicant: _____
_____

5. Telephone Number/Email Address of Applicant: _____
_____

6. Is Applicant a Registered Veterinarian or Owner of the Veterinary Drug, Veterinary Pesticide or Animal Feed? (Choose one)
_____

7. Common Name of Veterinary Drug/Veterinary Pesticide/Animal Feed:
_____

8. Trade name of Veterinary Drug/Veterinary Pesticide/Animal Feed:
_____

9. Maximum Residue Limit of Veterinary Drug/Veterinary Pesticide:
_____

10. Details of Labels of the Veterinary Drug, Veterinary Pesticide or Animal Feed (Also attach 3 copies)
_____

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11. Type of Animals on which Veterinary Drug, Veterinary Pesticide Animal Feed may be used: _____
_____

12. Classification of Veterinary Drug or Veterinary Pesticide (Tick appropriate). If you do not know the appropriate box to tick, leave blank:

(a) Over-the counter ☐

(b) Prescription-only ☐

(c) Restricted ☐

13. Is Veterinary Drug, Veterinary Pesticide or Animal Feed being manufactured in Belize at time of application? (Tick appropriate)
Yes ☐ No ☐

14. If the answer to 13 above is NO, provide details of registration in:

(a) Country of manufacture (attach copies, if possible):
_____

(b) Any other countries where drug/pesticide/animal feed is registered
_____

15. Has registration of the drug, pesticide/animal feed ever been refused in another jurisdiction? (Tick appropriate)
Yes ☐ No ☐

If YES, provide details and reasons for such refusal: _____
_____

16. Fees included: _____
_____

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17. Declaration by Applicant: I hereby declare that all the information provided in this application is true and correct to the best of my knowledge and belief, and I understand that if the Unit discovers that any information in this application was fraudulent or misleading, or that I have concealed material facts herein, the registration of the veterinary drug, veterinary pesticide or animal feed which I hereby apply for, may be cancelled and the fee forfeited.

_____
Signature of applicant

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1. Application received: _____
2. Fees paid: _____
3. Application complete/incomplete: _____
4. If application is incomplete, details of required follow-up communicated to applicant and date: _____
   _____
5. Registration status: _____
6. Other remarks: _____
   _____

   Date: _____

   Signed: _____
   Registrar

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PART III

VETERINARY DRUGS CONTROL UNIT
BELIZE AGRICULTURAL HEALTH AUTHORITY

CERTIFICATE OF REGISTRATION
OF A VETERINARY DRUG

THIS IS TO CERTIFY that _____*(the applicant)*_____ of _____*(address)*_____ has as of the _____ day of _____, 20_____, been granted this Certificate of Registration pursuant to regulation 9 and Schedule I of the Belize Agricultural Health Authority (Veterinary Drugs and Animal Feed) (Registration and Control) Regulations, 2001, and that the drug/pesticide/animal feed commonly known as _____; whose trade name is _____; has been registered as of the same date as over-the-counter*/prescription-only*/restricted* and may by virtue of such regulation be sold and use in Belize for the treatment or feeding of _____*(Specify)*_____ animals.

THIS CERTIFICATE is valid for three years from the date of issuance hereof.

WITNESS my hand and the Public Seal of the Veterinary Drugs Control Unit this _____ day of _____, 20_____.

_____
REGISTRAR

*Delete inappropriate.

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SECOND SCHEDULE
(Regulation 11(2) and (3))

LIST OF BANNED VETERINARY DRUGS WHICH SHALL NOT BE USED, SOLD OR MANUFACTURED, DISTRIBUTED OR IMPORTED INTO BELIZE FOR TREATING FOOD ANIMALS

1. Chloramphenicol.
2. Clenbuterol
3. Diethystilbestrol (DES).
4. Dimetridazole.
5. Ipronidazole.
6. Other Nitroimidazoles.
7. Furazolidine (except for approved topical use).
8. Nitrofurazone (except for approved topical use).
9. Sulfonamide drugs in lactating diary cattle (except approved use of sulfadimethoxine, sulfabromomenthazine, and sulfaethoxypyridazine).
10. Fluoroquinolones.
11. Glycopeptides.

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THIRD SCHEDULE
(Regulation 12)

PROCEDURE FOR THE REGISTRATION OF PREMISES, ETC., SELLING, ETC., VETERINARY DRUGS, VETERINARY PESTICIDES OR ANIMAL FEED

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FOURTH SCHEDULE
(Regulation 15(2))

PART I

Procedure for the Issuance, Suspension or Revocation of an Importer's Licence

Interpretation.

1. In this Schedule, unless the context otherwise requires a word or phrase used and not defined in this Schedule but defined in the Regulations shall have the meaning assigned to it in the Regulations.

Licence to import a registered veterinary drug, etc.

2.–(1) Any person desirous of importing a veterinary drug, veterinary pesticide or animal feed into Belize shall make application to the Unit in the form set out in Part II of this Schedule.

(2) No person shall import the veterinary drugs listed in the Second Schedule to the Regulations for the purpose of treating food animals.

(3) The application referred to in subparagraph (1) shall be in the form set out in Part II of this Schedule and shall be accompanied by the appropriate fee set out in paragraph 3 of this Schedule.

Import licence fees.

3. The annual import licence fee for a licence shall be determined by the Unit after consultation with persons interested in the importation of veterinary drugs, pesticides and animal feed.

Procedure upon receipt of application.

4.–(1) Upon receiving an application for an import licence, the Registrar shall ensure that the appropriate fee accompanies the application, and shall then place it before the Unit for consideration.

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(2) Where an application is not accompanied by the appropriate fee, the Registrar shall return the application to the applicant, with instructions to resubmit the application.

(3) Every application placed before the Unit by the Registrar shall be considered by the Unit within fourteen days, and the Unit may approve the application and issue the relevant import licence or refuse the application and inform the applicant in writing of the grounds for such refusal.

(4) Any applicant aggrieved by the decision of the Unit not to issue an import licence may appeal against such decision to the Managing Director of the Authority within fourteen days of the receipt of such decision, and the Managing Director's decision on the appeal shall be final.

Duration of licenses.

5.–(1) An import licence issued by the Unit under this Schedule shall be valid for one year.

(2) An import licence may be issued subject to conditions imposed by the Unit in connection with that licence.

(3) An import licence shall be in the form set out in Part III of this Schedule.

Revocation of import licences.

6.–(1) If, after an import licence has been issued by the Unit under this Schedule, it comes to the knowledge of the Unit that the licence was procured by false or misleading information or the concealment of material facts, the Unit may revoke the licence with immediate effect, after inviting the holder of the licence to show cause why it should not be revoked, and the fee in respect of the issuance of the licence shall be forfeited.

(2) An import licence may be suspended by the Unit for a specified duration if the holder thereof breaches any of the conditions imposed by the Unit in connection with the issuance of that licence.

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(3) Any person who contravenes this paragraph shall be liable to a penalty which may take the form of a reprimand, but which may extend to a monetary penalty determined by the Unit after taking into account all the circumstances of the contravention.

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PART II

Application Form for an Import Licence

1. The Registrar of Veterinary Drugs,
   Veterinary Pesticides and Animal Feed
   Belize Agricultural Health Authority
   Belmopan
   Belize

   2. Date: _____

3. Name of Applicant: _____

4. Address of Applicant: _____

5. Telephone Number/Email Address of Applicant: _____
   _____

6. Is Applicant a Registered Veterinarian? (Tick appropriate box)
   Yes ☐ No ☐

7. Common Name of Veterinary Drug/Veterinary Pesticide/Animal Feed for which application for import licence is made:
   _____

8. Is Veterinary Drug/Veterinary Pesticide/Animal Feed being manufactured or distributed in Belize at date of application?
   Yes ☐ No ☐ (Tick appropriate box)

   If Yes, give reasons for the desired importation:
   _____

9. Types of animals on which Veterinary Drug/ Veterinary Pesticide/ Animal Feed sought to be imported may be used (specify):
   (i) _____
   (ii) _____
   (iii) _____

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10. Classification of Veterinary Drug or Veterinary Pesticide (see regulation 9):

    _____

11. Fee included: Yes ☐ No ☐

12. Class of import licence applied for (specify): _____

    _____

Declaration by Applicant: I hereby declare that all the information provided in this application is true and correct to the best of my knowledge and belief, and I understand that if an import licence is granted due to any fraudulent or misleading information in this application, or due to the concealment of material information, such licence may be revoked by the Unit and the fee forfeited.

_____
Signature of Applicant

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1. Application received: _____

2. Fees paid: _____

3. Application submitted to Unit on: _____

4. Status of Application: *Approved/Refused and reasons (if refused)*

    _____

5. Import Licence issued on: _____

6. Other remarks: _____

7. Date: _____

Signed _____
Registrar

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PART III

BELIZE AGRICULTURAL HEALTH AUTHORITY
VETERINARY DRUGS CONTROL UNIT

FORM OF IMPORT LICENCE

IMPORT LICENCE NUMBER: _____

DATE ISSUED: _____

THIS IS TO CERTIFY that _____*(name of applicant*_____ of _____*(address of applicant)*____, is as of the _____ day of _____, 20 _____, licensed under a licence to import into Belize _____ under licence.

THIS LICENCE is valid: _____

THIS LICENCE is issued subject to the following conditions–

1. _____*(specify conditions, if any)*_____
2. _____
3. _____

WITNESS my hand and the Public Seal of the Veterinary Drugs Control Unit this _____ day of _____, 20 _____.

_____
Registrar

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FIFTH SCHEDULE

[Section 16 (2)]

PART I

Procedure for the Issuance, Suspension or Revocation of a Manufacturer's Licence

Interpretation.

1.–(1) In this Schedule, unless the context otherwise requires–

"manufacturer" means a person licensed as a manufacturer under Part VI of the Regulations;

"manufacturer's licence" means a licence to manufacture veterinary drugs, veterinary pesticides or animal feed in Belize issued by the Unit under Part VI of the Regulations and pursuant to this Schedule.

(2) A word or phrase used and not defined in this Schedule but defined in the Regulations shall have the meaning assigned to it in the Regulations.

Manufacturer's licence.

2.–(1) Any person desirous of manufacturing a veterinary drug, veterinary pesticide or animal feed shall make application to the Unit.

(2) No person shall manufacture the veterinary drugs listed in the Second Schedule for the purpose of treating food animals.

(3) Subject to subparagraph (1), any person desirous of manufacturing a registered veterinary drug, veterinary pesticide or animal feed shall make written application to the Unit for a manufacturer's licence, in the form set out in Part II of this Schedule.

(4) The application referred to in subparagraph (1) shall be in the form set out in Part II of this Schedule, and shall be

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accompanied by the appropriate fee set out in paragraph 3 of this Schedule.

Manufacturer's licence fee.

3. The fee payable for a manufacturer's licence shall be $750 per annum, or such other amount determined by the Unit after consultation with manufacturers of veterinary drugs, veterinary pesticide or animal feed in Belize.

Procedure upon receipt of application.

4.–(1) Upon receiving an application for a manufacturer's licence, the Registrar shall ensure that the appropriate fee accompanies the application, and shall then place it before the Unit for consideration.

(2) Where an application is not accompanied by the appropriate fee, the Registrar shall return the application to the applicant, with instructions to resubmit the application.

(3) Every application placed before the Unit by the Registrar shall be considered by the Unit within fourteen days, and the Unit may approve the application and issue the manufacturer's licence, or refuse the application and inform the applicant in writing of the grounds for such refusal.

(4) An applicant aggrieved by the decision of the Unit not to issue a manufacturer's licence may appeal against such decision to the Managing Director of the Authority within fourteen days of the receipt of such decision, and the Managing Director's decision on the appeal shall be final.

Duration and form of manufacturer's licences.

5.–(1) A manufacturer's licence issued by the Unit under this Schedule shall be valid for one year.

(2) A manufacturer's licence may be issued subject to conditions imposed by the Unit in connection with that licence.

(3) A manufacturer's licence shall be in the form set out in Part III of this Schedule.

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Revocation of manufacturer's licences.

6.–(1) If, after a manufacturer's licence has been issued by the Unit under this Schedule, it comes to the knowledge of the Unit that the licence was procured by false or misleading information or the concealment of material facts, the Unit may revoke the licence with immediate effect, after inviting the holder of the licence to show cause why the licence should not be revoked, and the fee in respect of the issuance of the licence shall be forfeited.

(2) A manufacturer's licence may be suspended by the Unit if the holder thereof breaches any conditions imposed by the Unit in connection with the issuance of that licence.

(3) Any person who contravenes this paragraph shall be liable to a penalty which may take the form of a reprimand, but which may extend to a monetary penalty determined by the Unit after taking into account all the circumstances of the contravention.

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PART II

Application Form for a Manufacturer's Licence

1. The Registrar of Veterinary Drugs,
   Veterinary Pesticides and Animal Feed
   Belize Agricultural Health Authority
   Belmopan
   Belize

2. Date: _____

3. Name of Applicant: _____

4. Business Address of Applicant: _____

5. Telephone Number/Email Address of Applicant: _____
   _____

6. Is Applicant a Registered Veterinarian? (Tick appropriate box)
   Yes ☐ No ☐

7. Common Name of Veterinary Drug/Veterinary Pesticide/Animal Feed for which application for manufacturer's licence is made:
   _____

8. Is Veterinary Drug/Veterinary Pesticide/Animal Feed being manufactured or distributed in Belize at date of application?
   Yes ☐ No ☐ (Tick appropriate box)

   _____

9. Types of animals on which Veterinary Drug/ Veterinary Pesticide/ Animal Feed sought to be manufactured may be used (specify):
   (i) _____
   (ii) _____
   (iii) _____

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10. Classification of Veterinary Drug or Veterinary Pesticide (see regulation 9):

    _____

11. Fee included: Yes ☐ No ☐

12. Business plans for the applicant for the next year (specify and attach additional information if necessary)

    _____

Declaration by Applicant: I hereby declare that all the information provided in this application is true and correct to the best of my knowledge and belief, and I understand that if a manufacturer's licence is granted due to any fraudulent or misleading information in this application, or due to the concealment of material information, such licence may be revoked by the Unit and the fee forfeited.

_____
Signature of Applicant

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1. Application received: _____
2. Fees paid: _____
3. Application submitted to Unit on: _____
4. Status of Application: *Approved/Refused and reasons (if refused)*

   _____

5. Manufacturer's Licence issued on: _____
6. Other remarks: _____
7. Date: _____

Signed _____
Registrar

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PART III

BELIZE AGRICULTURAL HEALTH AUTHORITY
VETERINARY DRUGS CONTROL UNIT

FORM OF MANUFACTURER'S LICENCE

MANUFACTURER'S LICENCE NUMBER: _____

DATE ISSUED: _____

THIS IS TO CERTIFY that _____*(name of applicant*_____ of _____*(address of applicant)*____, has been granted a manufacturer's licence to manufacture _____*(specify)*_____.

THIS LICENCE is valid for one year (and is issued subject to the following conditions)–

1. _____*(specify conditions, if any)*_____
2. _____
3. _____

WITNESS my hand and the Public Seal of the Veterinary Drugs Control Unit this _____ day of _____, 20 _____.

_____
Registrar

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CHAPTER 211

BELIZE AGRICULTURAL HEALTH AUTHORITY (FOOD SAFETY) REGULATIONS

ARRANGEMENT OF REGULATIONS

1. Citation

2. Interpretation.

3. Designation of the Authority as the competent Authority.

4. Food exporting enterprises to register with the Authority.

5. Consequences of non-compliance.

6. Recalling of hazardous food products.

7. Compensation.

8. Food testing laboratory.

9. Fees.

10. Sanitary certificate for fishery products exported from Belize.

11. Commencement.

FIRST SCHEDULE

SECOND SCHEDULE

THIRD SCHEDULE

FOURTH SCHEDULE

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CHAPTER 211

BELIZE AGRICULTURAL HEALTH AUTHORITY (FOOD SAFETY) REGULATIONS

(Section 86 (1)(uu) and (ww))

25 of 2001.
CAP. 211.
R.E. 2020.

[17th February, 2001.]

Citation

1. These Regulations may be cited as the–

BELIZE AGRICULTURAL HEALTH AUTHORITY (FOOD SAFETY) REGULATIONS.

Interpretation.

2.–(1) In these Regulations, unless th e context otherwise requires–

"Act" means the Belize Agricultural Health Authority Act; CAP. 211.

"audit" means a systematic and independent examination to determine whether quality activities and related results comply with planned arrangements and whether these arrangements are implemented effectively and are suitable to achieve objectives;

"Authority" means the Belize Agricultural Health Authority established under section 3 of the Act;

"certification" means the procedure under which official certificates are issued under the seal or with the approval, of the Authority, certifying that any food or food control system complies with the requirements of the Act and these Regulations;

"designated officer" means a person designated by the Authority to perform any function or discharge any duty under these Regulations, and includes an officer of the Authority;

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"enterprise" means any company, partnership or entity operated as a business or commercial venture which is involved in the rearing, handling, conveyance, storage, processing, and packaging of raw or primary agricultural or marine food products, and includes farm operations registered for the exportation of raw or primary products or for the distribution of such products locally, nationally or internationally and factory or freezer vessels and all fishing vessels used to fish or process fish for export;

"food" means any article used as food or drink for human consumption, other than drugs, water or tobacco substances, and includes–

(a) any substance which is intended for use in the composition or preparation of food;

(b) any flavouring matter or condiment; and

(c) any colouring matter intended for use in food;

"food safety system" means systematic programmes employed to ensure food safety in processed or pre-processed animals, fish or plant products, and includes any system employed in the production of food from the farm or sea or other source of the food to the table for human consumption;

"Hazard Analysis and Critical Control Point System" or "HACCP" means a system which identifies, evaluates and controls hazards which are significant for food safety, using the guidelines, practices and procedures set out in the First, Second and Third Schedules to these Regulations;

First Schedule. Second Schedule. Third Schedule.

"health hazard", in relation to food, means any indicator of a food safety system that may lead to a deterioration of human or animal health, and include microbiological, physical, irradiation, or chemical indicators.

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(2) A word or phrase used but not defined in these Regulations which is defined in the Act shall have the corresponding meaning assigned to it in the Act.

(3) The Schedules form part of these Regulations and shall be read and construed as one with these Regulations.

Designation of the Authority as the competent Authority.

3.–(1) It is hereby declared that the Authority shall be the Competent Authority in Belize with responsibility for monitoring, inspecting, approving and controlling food safety systems in respect of all enterprises (including all land-based processing enterprises and all sea-based processing enterprises) that produce or process food for export from Belize or for consumption within Belize.

(2) In performing its functions and discharging its duties as specified in subregulation (1), the Authority shall consult with an Advisory Committee consisting of members appointed by the Managing Director of the Authority.

(3) The Managing Director of the Authority shall appoint one of the members of the Advisory Committee to be the Chairman of the Committee.

Food exporting enterprises to register with the Authority.

4.–(1) All food exporting enterprises shall be and are hereby required to register with the Authority.

First Schedule. Second Schedule. Third Schedule.

(2) All food exporting enterprises shall be and are hereby required to comply with the HACCP guidelines set out in the First, Second and Third Schedules to these Regulations.

(3) Every enterprise registered pursuant to this Regulation shall have the duty of affording designated officers all facilities to enable them to monitor, inspect, audit and control all aspects of food production, processing, delivery and exportation which ensures food safety to the ultimate consumers.

(4) Any person or enterprise which contravenes subregulation (3) commits an offence and is liable upon

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summary conviction to a fine not exceeding two thousand dollars.

(5) Every enterprise registered under these Regulations shall implement a system of inventory and tracking of any batches or lots.

(6) Every enterprise registered under these Regulations shall prominently display at all times, in a conspicuous place at its office or principal place of business, the certificate of food safety issued to it by the Authority.

Consequences of non-compliance.

5.–(1) If any enterprise involved in the exportation of food from Belize fails to comply with any of the provisions of these Regulations, the Authority may–

(a) grant a grace period to the enterprise, within which it must comply with the Regulations in accordance with any system of monitoring and inspections carried out by designated officers;

(b) if the contravention continues after the grace period, refuse to issue to the enterprise, after the expiration of the grace period, any food safety certificate;

(c) if the contravention continues after the expiration of the grace period, revoke any certificates previously issued to the enterprise pursuant to the Act and these Regulations.

(2) Where the Authority revokes or suspends any certificate under subregulation (1), such revocation or suspension shall not prevent any enterprise the certificate of which has been revoked or suspended from reapplying upon complying with the requirements of these Regulations.

(3) The Authority shall, before suspending or revoking the certificate of any enterprise pursuant to these Regulations–

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(a) furnish the enterprise with all documents and information specifying the reasons why the certificate of the enterprise is being revoked or suspended;

(b) afford the enterprise to make written or oral representations concerning the matter.

Recalling of hazardous food products.

6.–(1) Where a food product which is produced, processed, manufactured, delivered or exported by an enterprise registered pursuant to these Regulations is found to be a health hazard, it shall be lawful for the Authority–

(a) to recall the food product for analysis or destruction if the food product has not yet been exported;

(b) to liaise with the competent authorities of any country which imports the food product from Belize and to ensure that the food product is–

(i) not released for sale upon arrival in that country; or

(ii) if it has already arrived in that country and released for sale, that it is recalled for analysis or destruction by the competent authority of that country.

(2) The enterprise which produce any hazardous food products referred to in subregulation (1) shall be responsible for the expenses of–

(a) calling back the food product;

(b) analysing the food product; or

(c) destroying the food product.

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Compensation.

7. The provisions of section 50 of the Act applies to any act or omission done *bona fide* by the Authority or a designated officer pursuant to regulation 6.

Food testing laboratory.

8.–(1) The Central Investigation Laboratory in Belize City is hereby designated as the food testing laboratory for the purposes of these Regulations.

(2) Notwithstanding subregulation (1), the Authority may, after consulting with the competent authorities of any country importing any food products from Belize, or after consulting with any enterprise, designate under the hand of the Managing Director and the Seal of the Authority, any other laboratory to be a food testing laboratory for the purposes of these Regulations.

(3) Any food testing conducted at a food testing laboratory pursuant to subregulation (2) shall be at the expense of the enterprise whose food is being tested.

Fees.

9.–(1) The Authority may charge and collect fees for any services performed for an enterprise pursuant to these Regulations.

(2) All fees collected by the Authority shall be credited to the account of the Authority.

Sanitary certificate for fishery products exported from Belize.
Fourth Schedule.

10. The Authority shall issue, in respect of fish and fishery products exported from Belize by any enterprise registered under these Regulations, a Sanitary Certificate which shall be in the form specified in the Fourth Schedule.

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11. These Regulations shall come into force on the 12th day of February, 2001. Commencement.

MADE by the Minister responsible for Agricultural and Fisheries this 12th day of February, 2001.

(DANIEL SILVA)
Minister Responsible for Agriculture and Fisheries.

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FIRST SCHEDULE
[Regulations 2 and 4]

HAZARD ANALYSIS AND CRITICAL CONTROL POINT SYSTEM (HACCP) GUIDELINES

Preliminary

Belize's role in international food trade and as a destination for tourists is increasing, bringing about important positive socio-economic benefits, but unfortunately also increasing the risk of spreading food borne diseases from unmonitored and uncontrolled food products, which can lead to significant losses in foreign currency earnings, reduction in export trade in the food products sector, reduction in tourism, erosion of consumer confidence and increased litigation costs.

Effective hygiene control for food products, therefore, is a condition *sine qua non* to avoid adverse human health problems, and the resultant economic consequences caused by foodborne illnesses, foodborne injuries and food spoilage.

Additionally, the World Trade Organisation (WTO) regime, the European Economic Community (EEC) regime, and the regimes of most, if not all, of Belize's most important food products trading allies are increasingly calling for Belize to adopt sanitary and phytosanitary certification measures ensuring the health safety of food products from Belize. In this respect, the Codex Alimentarius standards developed by the World Health Organisation are the benchmark standard on which these HACCP guidelines are built.

The general principles of the Codex Alimentarius basically recommended a Hazard Analysis and Critical Control Points (HACCP) – based approach to enhancing a scientifically proven food security system. The application of the HACCP system consists of a logical sequence of twelve (12) steps encompassing seven (7) basic principles. The key system of a HACCP based

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food safety system is its preventative nature, with an emphasis on exercising better control at critical steps along the manufacturing process. These critical steps are called "critical control points".

By adopting the critical control points of the HACCP system, defects which would impact on food safety are readily detected and corrected at specific points during the manufacturing process, instead of just relying on end-product inspection and testing. HACCP therefore ensures an even greater and consistent food safety product assurance for consumers.

The purpose of this Schedule is to provide a simplified manual for enterprises on the operations of the HACCP system.

REGISTRATION PROCEDURES

Application for Registration

Each enterprise shall apply to be registered with the Authority using FORM 1, set out in the Annex. Such enterprise must have written prerequisite programmes and HACCP plan(s) for a working HACCP system. The Authority will evaluate the premises and processes of the enterprise for compliance with the Regulations and the Act and with requirements specified by the importing country through inspections, testing, reviews and audits.

NOTIFICATION PROCEDURE

On receipt of an application to register as an enterprise employing a HACCP system, the Authority will communicate with the enterprise by telephone or fax and by mailing a letter of notification (See Appendix on Notification Procedure). This letter will inform the manager of the enterprise of a date for submission of its document package (see Document Submission below).

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NUMBERING SCHEME FOR ENTERPRISES

Each enterprise will be given an Enterprise Log Number (ELN) at the submission of the report of the Full audit. This number will be in the following format, namely:-

Abbreviation for:	Belize Region Telephone area code Three letters of abbreviation of enterprise's Name Three digit sequential number
e.g.	**BZE-CZL-04-CSF-001** (Belize-Corozal-04-Corozal Shrimp Farm-001)

This number will be allotted to the enterprise for its life span and must be stated on all correspondence. Should an enterprise cease operation for six (6) months or more or in cases of change ownership, with a change in management, it will be classified as a new plant. As such, an enterprise must then go through whole registration procedure afresh.

A confidential file labelled with the ELN of that enterprise will be opened and will house all correspondence and submissions made with and by the enterprise.

DOCUMENT SUBMISSION [PREREQUISITES AND HACCP PLAN]

Introduction

HACCP systems shall follow, as far as possible, the provisions of Annex 1 of this Schedule.

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Prerequisite programmes

HACCP systems must be built upon a firm foundation of compliance with current Good Manufacturing Practices (GMPs) and acceptable Sanitation Standard Operating Procedures (SSOPs). The institution and maintenance of these prerequisite programmes are important steps that must be done prior to the development of product/process specific HACCP plans. The operator must have a complete written and fully documented programme for all prerequisite programmes, and their sub-elements, which will enable the Authority to audit these programmes. The programmes must conform to the specifications and principles laid out in regulations published by the importing country.

HACCP Plan

For exporting, it is the enterprise's responsibility to develop, implement and maintain HACCP systems. The plans must conform to the specifications and principles articulated by regulations published by the importing country. In general, the regulations require that every processor perform a hazard analysis. At minimum the HACCP plan shall–

(a) list the food-safety hazards that are reasonably likely to occur;

(b) list the Critical Control Points (CCPs);

(c) list the critical limits;

(d) list the monitoring procedures;

(e) list pre-determined corrective action plans;

(f) list the verification measures including–

(i) timely reassessment of HACCP plan;

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(ii) scheduled calibration of equipment;

(g) provide for a system of monitoring records.

Even without HACCP, the level of plant sanitation and GMPs must comply with Belize's domestic laws.

Signing and dating the documents

The HACCP plan and prerequisite documents shall be signed and dated by the most responsible individual or a higher level official at the enterprise. The HACCP plan shall be signed and dated upon initial acceptance, upon any modification, and at least annually. This signature shall signify that the HACCP plan has been accepted for implementation by the enterprise.

Submission

A complete, comprehensive documentation package will facilitate the efficient review of the HACCP system by the Authority. The enterprise is responsible for the submission of this complete documentation package that details the prerequisite programmes and HACCP plans and also confirms management's commitment to HACCP.

This package should be sent as registered mail or hand delivered to:

Belize Agricultural Health Authority
Food Safety Service
P.O. Box 181
Central Investigation Laboratory
Belize City, Belize

If hand delivered, a logbook that asks for date, time and name of person delivering and person receiving package will be signed.

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Documents required

a. The Prerequisite programmes and HACCP plans

The prerequisite programmes and HACCP plans must be fully developed, validated and documented by the enterprise. The HACCP system must be in operation with staff appropriately trained, and with records and other necessary data for audit of the system. An entire copy of these documents must then be included in the package submitted under 4.5.

b. Letter of endorsement from senior management

A letter of endorsement signed and dated by senior management must be included in the documentation package. It is necessary that it indicates–

(i) the accuracy of the information;

(ii) the guidelines used in preparing the documents;

(iii) the full support and commitment of senior management to the activities, procedures, and resources as outlined in the documentation package; and

(iv) the HACCP coordinator or contact member of HACCP team, with the training received by this person regarding HACCP.

Initial acceptance of these written manuals by the Authority should not be taken as approval of such a system.

EVALUATION OF DOCUMENTS

On receipt of the package, the Authority will fill out the Enterprise Tracking Form, using Form 2 set out in the Annex.

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The form will serve a number of purposes, namely–

(a) the Authority will be able to know the status of the enterprise at all times with regard to HACCP recognition phase;

(b) the stage the plant may be at with each section of the evaluation process;

(c) when the situation arises in which there is funding available for training, a choice can be made of which enterprise and personnel to receive such training.

All sections of the form are to be filled out by the Authority and kept as confidential in the file held for the enterprise until the review is completed. A copy of the form will be forwarded to the Managing Director of the Authority and to the enterprise that submitted the documents.

Checking the Document package

The document package will be checked for the required contents. Each item or information present will be checked as submitted and initialled in the appropriate box in Section 1 of the Tracking Form. The document evaluation is then conducted in two steps–

(i) review of HACCP plan(s); and

(ii) on-site evaluation of HACCP plans.

THE REVIEW

The Authority will review the documents, compare them to the applicable guidelines or regulations, and note any disparity. In general, during the recognition phase, the Authority shall use the guidelines given in the Third Schedule to these Regulations

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or the WHO manual. In cases in which the enterprise has stated the use of the guidelines other than those mentioned above, the reviewer will use the appropriate references.

The review will be done in two parts–

PART I - The Authority will use the applicable Document Checklists, set out as Forms 3A and 3B in the Annex, to look for elements expected to be common to all prerequisite manuals and HACCP plans.

PART II - Details elements of specific prerequisite programmes and HACCP plans and will be used to review all submitted plans.

Where the written documents are found to be deficient, the relevant incomplete box will be checked off and deficiencies will be described in the Corrective Action Request Form, set out as Form 5 in the Annex, along with the appropriate reference(s). A copy of this form will be sent to the HACCP coordinator for him to ensure the deficiencies are corrected. When notified, the Authority will verify that all deficiencies have been corrected, the "complete" box will be checked, dated and initialled by the member checking the documents. Written documents must be assessed as complete before the on-site evaluation can begin.

This concludes the in-office review of the documents. A date will then be set to perform an on-site evaluation of the documents. This evaluation is only to determine the conformity to actual enterprise setting and processing.

NOTIFICATION PROCEDURE

On the basis that the complete document package has been submitted by an enterprise, the date set for on-site evaluation of the submitted documents will be communicated to the manager of the enterprise by telephone or fax. If this date is agreed upon,

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it will be entered in the Enterprise Tracking Form. As a confirmation, the date will be submitted in a letter (see specimen letter captioned "Notification Procedure" in the Annex).

ON-SITE EVALUATION OF THE DOCUMENTS

The on-site confirmation of implementation of the stated HACCP system consists of review of records and on-site verification. This is done by the designated officers to gather evidence needed to assess whether the registered enterprise's written prerequisites and HACCP plan(s) are implemented as described and are effective (i.e. whether they conform or do not conform to the written HACCP plan).

Beside each question on the On-site Evaluation checklist, set out as Form 4 in the Annex, a column is provided for noting the implementation status of record keeping and a separate column for noting implementation if confirmed by observation and/or interviews.

When non-conformity is found, the "No" column is marked. If the evidence gathered shows conformity, then the "Yes" column is marked. In the case of a major non-conformity, the enterprise will be issued with a Corrective Action Request (CAR) (FORM 5) so as to develop and initiate an action plan to correct the situation to amend the problem. Repetitive minor non-conformities, if possible, will be cumulated into a major non-conformity and also result in the issuance of a Corrective Action Request Form.

All major non-conformities must be corrected and CAR's closed before proceeding to HACCP audit.

If singly minor non-conformities are found, a CAR is issued to the enterprise which must develop and initiate an action plan to correct the situation. Minor non-conformities will be followed up in a subsequent audit to confirm that the corrective action is adhered to and effective.

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QUALITY ASSURANCE SYSTEM AUDIT

The Authority's audit programme will only apply to HACCP recognized and registered enterprises that have implemented prerequisite programmes and HACCP plans which have been reviewed and found to correlate to the importing countries regulations. The successful implementation of prerequisite programmes and HACCP plans by an enterprise will lead to a system audit protocol. The audit approach is to verify that the prerequisite programmes and HACCP plans are in fact being implemented as planned on a continuous basis.

The Authority will be verifying the HACCP plan by determining that critical hazards have been properly identified and that the enterprise is consistently controlling these hazards. This has been started already, in part, by reviewing the HACCP plan and checking its correlation to in-plant processing.

The inspector will accomplish this by first surveying the enterprise (plant), which could also include checks on suppliers and transport vehicles or vessels.

The audit programme under the Authority will have both a full and a partial audit component, each with its own frequency.

FULL AUDIT

The full audit will consist of an evaluation of HACCP plans and prerequisite programmes to determine if the documented procedures are up to date, properly implemented, and measure the effectiveness of the quality assurance system. This is a planned and announced audit performed by an audit team with the appropriate management personnel, and with the HACCP coordinator of the enterprise in attendance.

The intent of the audit will be threefold, namely–

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(a) to confirm that the documented procedures (prerequisite programmes and HACCP plans) are up-to-date;

(b) to review the HACCP system for its conformity with the documented procedures;

(c) to measure the effectiveness of the HACCP system in meeting the objectives set out in the documented procedures.

Performing the full audit will involve the following procedures, namely–

(a) audit plan preparation, as specified in paragraph 6.1.1;

(b) notification procedure, as specified in paragraph 6.1.2;

(c) audit checklist preparation, as specified in paragraph 6.1.3;

(d) opening meeting, as specified in paragraph 6.1.4;

(e) audit proper, as specified in paragraph 6.1.5;

(f) closing meeting, as specified in paragraph 6.1.6;

(g) audit report, as specified in paragraph 6.1.7.

6.1.1 Audit Plan Preparation

The auditing group will initially designate an audit leader, review the previous audit reports (full and partial) if applicable, and then prepare an audit plan. Preparation of this plan will include the following, using Form 6 set out in the Annex–

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(a) date of the audit;

(b) audit scope, which establishes the boundaries and identifies item groups and activities to be examined, for instance, process audit or system audit, which will include all HACCP plans and prerequisite programmes but may be influenced by such factors as results of partial audits (if performed before), plant profile, health and safety, consumer complaints and other information, for example, the audit will examine the activities related to the frozen shrimp tails production from May 15th until present date;

(c) the purpose, namely, what is to be achieved by the audit. This should be unique to each audit. For example, it should state "the purpose of this audit is to evaluate the adequacy and implementation of internal HACCP controls in meeting food manufacturing safety requirements.";

(d) identification of the members of the audit team;

(e) identification of reference documents required, e.g. records sheet;

(f) expected duration of the audit; and

(g) schedule of meetings to be held with plant personnel.

The audit plan preparation will include the review of previous audit reports (full and partial) and development of a technical understanding of the processes to be audited.

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6.1.2 Notification Procedure

At the conclusion of the plan, since this is an announced audit; notification of the scheduled date for a full audit will be done not less than four weeks in advance. The communication of the date set will initially be by telephone or fax. If agreed upon, this fixed date shall be entered on the Enterprise Tracking Form. This will then be followed up by a letter with a copy of the Audit plan attached.

6.1.3 Systems Audit Checklist Preparation

To obtain a Systems Audit checklist for an enterprise, the generic checklist given in Form 7 in the Annex will be customized and questions added. The main function of the checklist is to gather data and facts. To do this efficiently, each question should address one piece of information and request a YES or NO answer.

6.1.4 Opening meeting

The opening meeting will be used to introduce the members of the audit team to the management of the enterprise and to review the key areas of the planned audit. This brief meeting will be between the entire audit team and the persons involved from the enterprise. The written schedule sent will be reconfirmed.

The audit team will find out what HACCP plans are operating. All HACCP plans and all prerequisite programmes will be audited during a full system audit.

The opening meeting will also:

(a) set up the official communication links between the audit team and the enterprise (e.g. with HACCP Coordinator);

(b) establish the purpose and scope of the audit;

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(c) confirm that the resources, documents (records) and facilities needed are available;

(d) confirm the time and date of closing meeting and any necessary interim meetings;

(e) include presentation of checklist to the auditee;

(f) discuss previous audit reports (full and partial) and action plans, if applicable;

(g) recognize any changes to the HACCP system;

(h) set the working conditions (meeting rooms, telephone access, computer access, safety considerations, hours of operation and lunch room facilities).

6.1.5 Audit Proper

This phase of the audit is based on gathering five types of data–

(a) physical property;

(b) sensory evaluation;

(c) documents and records;

(d) interviews;

(e) patterns.

Throughout this phase, the team will hold 30-minute meetings prior to the end of the day. The purpose of each meeting will be to–

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(a) share facts, tentative conclusions and problems;

(b) replan next day's activities;

(c) develop a draft of the report.

The audit team will attempt to hold daily meetings (approximately 15 minutes) with the auditee, if possible.

6.1.6 Closing meeting

At the end of the full audit, prior to concluding the audit report, the audit team will meet with enterprise management (including HACCP Coordinator) to present the audit observations and the Corrective Action Request Form (Form 5) (if required), and to ensure the results of the audit are clearly understood. Copies of corrective action request forms will be left with management to be completed and returned to the office of the Authority.

Conclusions as to the effectiveness of the prerequisite programmes and HACCP plans to ensure that food safety objectives are met, will be presented and discussed at the closing meeting.

6.1.7 Audit Reports and Grading of Enterprise

The audit report is the final product. This report will be submitted not later than a week after the closing meeting.

The audit report will contain the following items, as applicable–

(a) the scope and objectives of the audit (e.g. HACCP plan(s) audited) which will be from the audit plan form;

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(b) the identification of the reference documents against which the audit was conducted (e.g. documentation package, and associated documented procedures such as sanitation programme records);

(c) non-conformities found (if applicable);

(d) the corrective action request forms (if applicable);

(e) audit team judgment of the extent of the conformity with the applicable documentation package and other related documentation (e.g. sanitation program records);

(f) audit result, current number of passes, resultant category, and partial audit frequency (see below) as a result of the audit.

Using the results of the audits, the Authority will group enterprises into categories as shown below–

CATEGORY	STATUS*	FREQUENCY OF AUDIT	NUMBER OF PASSES FOR CATEGORY ADVANCE
A	Excellent	Every 6 months	-----
B	Very Good	Every 2 months	4
C	Good	Once a month	3
D	Pass	Every 2 weeks	3
E	Inadequate	Continuous	5

All establishments will enter as Category D (pass status) until audits prove otherwise.

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PARTIAL AUDITS

Partial audits will consist of smaller scale audits to provide for an indication of continued conformity to and the effectiveness of prerequisite programmes and HACCP plans. They will have a similar intent as the full audit but will only cover part of the HACCP system. Partial audit activities will be unannounced. However, notice may be given up to 24 hours as a means to confirm operation of the enterprise and availability of appropriate attending personnel. How often partial audits will be done on a particular enterprise is dependent on the category of that enterprise. Only category enterprises A, B and C will be subject to partial audits.

APPEALS

In case of objections by an enterprise to a failing grade or report, the enterprise may appeal within twenty-one days of receiving the report or grade against such grade or report to the Managing Director of the Authority.

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ANNEX

FORM 1

REGISTRATION FORM

Establishment/Enterprise	Type of Establishment/Enterprise	
Address Tel: Fax: Email:	Products: 1. 2. 3.	4. 5. 6.
	Exporting to Countries: 1. 2. 3.	4. 5. 6.
The Management of this establishment/enterprise hereby applies to be registered with BAHA, being the Competent Authority in regulating HACCP systems in Belize.		
General Manager's Signature:		
General's Manager's Name: (Please print)		
DATE:		

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FORM 2

ENTERPRISE TRACKING FORM

Name of copy of this form to be sent to the Managing Director, BAH, to indicate the HACCP recognition status of the establishment

Establishment/Enterprise:			DATE:		
Plant Manager:					
Contact person:			Position:		
Name of Reviewer:			Signature		
SECTION 1: Documentation Package			INCLUDED (Circle)		Initials
1.	Management's endorsement letter		NO	YES	
2.	Prerequisite programs included		NO	YES	
3.	HACCP Plan(s) included		NO	YES	
4.	Designated HACCP Coordinator: Name:		NO	YES	
5.	Designated HACCP Team members (if applicable)		NO	YES	
SECTION 2: The Review					
		Date Received:	Date Review started:	Date completed	
6.	Prerequisites				
7.	HACCP Plans				
8.	Prerequisites are complete & conform to guidelines (see Form 3A)	NO	YES		
9.	HACCP Plan(s) complete & conform guidelines (see Form 3B)				
Note of Deficiencies and plan for correction (if applicable:					

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FORM 2 *(Cont'd)*

SECTION 3: Visits HACCP plan(s) on-site evaluation DATE:				
Number of HACCP plans necessary to cover all processes/products				
Deficiencies or non-correlation between plan and processes:			Recommended corrections:	
1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6. Other (attach)			1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6. Other (attach)	
Appeal of result of review process?	YES	NO	Date:	Ref. No.
Exit interview with Company	YES	NO	Date:	Ref. No.
Full Audit	YES	NO	Date:	Ref. No.
Letter of certification and Grade dispatched	YES	NO Date:	GRADE	Ref. No.
Appeal of result of Audit?	YES	NO	Date:	
Appeal results:				
Initial frequency of partial audits – No. Per year 24 11 6 2 Starting on date: _____				

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FORM 2 (CONT'D)

COMMENTS

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Seen by:

Plant Management: _____ Date: _____

Reviewer: _____ Date: _____

Chief, Food Safety Service, BAHA: _____ Date: _____

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FORM 3A

SSOP DOCUMENT CHECKLIST

Establishment:	Complete	Incomplete	Initials
Composite Item			
1. Safety of Processing Water and Ice			
Recording Procedure			
Corrective Action			
2. Condition and Cleanliness of Food Contact Surfaces including Utensils, Gloves, and Outer Garments			
Recording Procedure			
Corrective Action			
3. Prevention of Cross-Contamination			
Recording Procedure			
Corrective Action			
4. Hand Washing/Sanitising and Toilet Facilities			
Recording Procedure			
Corrective Action			
5. Protection of Food, Food Packaging Material, and Food-Contact Surfaces from Adulteration			
Recording Procedure			
Corrective Action			
6. Labelling, Storage, and Use of Toxic Compounds			
Recording Procedure			
Corrective Action			
7. Employee Health			
Recording Procedure			
Corrective Action			
8. Exclusion of Pests			
Recording Procedure			
Corrective Action			
Are all written Prerequisite programmes in conformity?			
Checked by:			
Post:			
Date:			

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FORM 3B

HACCP PLAN CHECKLIST

Enterprise	Complete	Incomplete	Initials
Required Item			
Cover sheet			
*Contents Page			
Organizational Chart			
*Organizational Chart Narrative			
*Product Description and End Use			
**For each similar Product Group:*			
-Process Flow Chart			
**For each Critical Point*			
i. Location			
ii. Hazard(s) to be controlled			
iii. Preventive Measure			
iv. Critical Limits			
v. Monitoring Procedures			
vi. Corrective Action(s)			
vii. Record Names			
*Record Keeping Procedure			
*Verification Procedure			
Recall Procedures			
*Consumer Complaint Procedures			
*Labels/Specifications			
Is the common name included in the product specifications?			
Does the plan cover all hazards as given by the relevant food Hazard and Control guides?			
The HACCP plan includes a description on how the product is to be used.			

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MAINTENANCE OF THE HACCP SYSTEM A review of the HACCP system(s) by the plant must be scheduled and in place in order to identify any necessary changes in the HACCP system.			
All ingredients, incoming materials and processing aids coming in contact with the product(s) or used in the preparation of the product(s) are listed.			
The HACCP plan indicates where the product(s) is to be sold, e.g. restaurant, retail, institution, etc.			
Hazards identified for each incoming material are specific (e.g. Salmonella, antibiotics, metallic versus non-metallic) and includes a full description for each (e.g) microbial growth versus microbial contamination should be kept separate.			
The HACCP plan includes a description on how the product is to be used, e.g. ready to eat/ready to cook. This is consistent with the information on the label.			
Critical Control Points are properly identified. The HACCP plan should highlight how the CCPs have been determined.			
Critical limits are determined for each identified CCP.			
Critical limits must at least meet relevant regulatory and procedural requirements.			
Corrective actions are effective to deal with the non-compliant product.			
The HACCP plan includes a description of any special controls required during shipping and storage, e.g. temperature and humidity requirements, if applicable.			
Verification procedures include a review of operations to determine if the HACCP system is working properly. An assessment is made to ensure that critical limits, monitoring procedures, and deviation procedures are appropriate to ensure food safety. (E.g. On- line product sampling, finished product sampling and/or in-laboratory challenge testing.			
Checked by: Post: Date:			

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FORM 4

ON-SITE EVALUATION CHECKLIST

PROCESS FLOW DIAGRAM On-site verification validates Flow diagram for accuracy and completeness. The process flow diagram is complete and indicates all pertinent processing steps and where ingredients enter at the various steps.	YES	NO
HACCP COORDINATOR AND TEAM The HACCP Coordinator and a responsible HACCP team member identified and are on site.		
HACCP Coordinator has adequate knowledge of Codex HACCP principles.		
HACCP team has been appointed based on position and appropriate expertise.		
THE PRODUCT The product description is consistent with the information on the label.		
All types of packaging used for the product line(s) are identified. It is accurate and complete for all products listed in the HACCP plan.		
The anticipated shelf life of the products(s) listed under normal marketing conditions at given temperatures and/or humidity levels as identified if applicable.		
If the shelf life exceeds industry practices, data or studies supporting the chosen shelf life used by the company should substantiate the shelf life and be readily available. Validation of the shelf life should be highlighted in the company's policy.		
No additional ingredients are used in the preparation of the product.		
Ingredient specification sheets are to be documented and be made available upon request.		
The label for each product is available and consistent with what is identified on the HACCP plan.		
The product characteristics listed are accurate, complete and are similar for all products covered by this HACCP plan.		
"Labelling" should be cross-referenced to ensure consistency with "Shelf Life", "Special Distribution Control", Important Product Characteristics and "How It Is To Be Used".		
Ingredient specification sheets are to be documented and be made available upon request		

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CRITICAL LIMITS Data used to establish critical limits should be readily available to be reviewed by BAHA.		
Procedures have been developed to validate that the established critical limits are appropriate (e.g. sampling plan, laboratory procedures).		
All monitoring activities are recorded and signed by the person doing the monitoring on a timely basis.		
Individuals are interviewed and should be able to demonstrate that they have received sufficient training to have understanding of the critical limits, monitor CCPs and their monitoring procedures.		
Individual are interviewed and should be able to demonstrate that they have received sufficient training to monitor CCPs and their related deviation procedures.		
Verification actions are recorded, dated and initiated.		
Individuals are interviewed and should be able to demonstrate that they have received sufficient training to monitor CCPs and their related verification procedures.		
RECORD KEEPING In-plant records of monitoring deviation, and verification procedures are kept with appropriate sign-off and review. they must be maintained in the plant.		
Document control is important. Are the correct documents being used at the proper CCP?		
Are they up to date, and complete for each CCP?		
Records should be retained at the establishment for a minimum of one (1) year or at least for the extent of the shelf life of the product if it exceeds one (1) year and are available upon request.		
PREREQUISITE PROGRAMMES		
Building facility not located in close proximity to any environmental contaminants and is free of debris and refuse.		
Roadways properly graded, compacted, dust proofed, and drained.		
Sanitation Standard Operating Procedures (SSOP) in effect (see SSOP document checklist).		

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FORM 5

CORRECTIVE ACTION REQUEST

BAHA – HACCP Audit Non-Compliance Note #
Processor: ELN: HACCP Ref. No.

1. a. Area of reference: b. Non-compliance Level of Non-Compliance (Minor/Major):

Auditor: Date:			
Corrective Action to be implemented (to be completed by HACCP Coordinator of the Establishment):			
Implemented by date:		Signature: Date:	
Verified by : (Auditor)		Signature: Date:	
Circulated to:			

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FORM 6

AUDIT PLAN

Establishment: ELN NO.	Audit Date: Audit Scope: Audit Purpose: Audit team members: EXPECTED DURATION OF AUDIT:
Schedule of meetings Topic Date Time	

1.

2.

3.

Reference documents required:

1.

2.

3.

Distribution

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FORM 7

GENERIC SYSTEMS AUDIT CHECKLISTS

Generic checklists for the Full Audit of Prerequisite Programs

References:

1. US FDA, Office of Seafood, Fish & Fishery products Hazard & Control Guides, 1st Edition, September, 1996.

2. Guidance on the Regulatory Assessment of HACCP, Report of a joint FAO/WHO consultation on the role of Government Agencies in Assessing HACCP. FAO/WHO, June 1998.

3. EU Council Directive 91/493/EEC "laying down the Health Conditions for the production and placing on the Market of fishery products".

4. Codex Alimentarius and the FAO/WHO Food Standards Programme – Basic text on Food Hygiene.

5. Sanitation Control Procedures for Processing Fish and Fishery Products. Seafood HACCP Alliance Course, 1st Edition 2000.

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NOTIFICATION PROCEDURE:

SAMPLE

ADDRESS OF AUTHORITY

DATE

Enterprise's Name
Address

Dear Sir/Madam,

The Belize Agricultural Health Authority ("the Authority") hereby acknowledges your application for registration with this body in order to become certified as having a functional HACCP system. With this application your establishment agrees to go through the Establishment Evaluation process as laid out in the Operations manual of the Authority.

The Authority will start this by reviewing your documents on the (specify appropriate date).

Yours sincerely,

_____
(signature and designation).

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ADDRESS OF AUTHORITY

DATE

Enterprise's Name
Address

Dear Sir/Madam,

The Belize Agricultural Health Authority has reviewed your document package, and as the documents have been corrected or have been corrected or have all the required components, (specify date) has been set as the start date for on-site evaluation.

During this phase, an attempt will be made to confirm that the systems laid out in the documents is applied to actual plant setting and processing.

Yours sincerely,

_____
(signature and designation).

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SAMPLE

ADDRESS OF THE AUTHORITY

DATE

Manager's Name
Enterprise's Name
Address

Dear Sir/Madam,

The Belize Agricultural Health Authority has reviewed your document package and, as a result of the on-site review, is satisfied that the systems outlined in these documents are fully implemented in your establishment. The next step in the evaluation process is the performing of a Full System Audit. It has been agreed that this audit will commence on (specify date).

Please find attached the audit plan.

Yours sincerely,

_____
(signature and designation).

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SECOND SCHEDULE
[Regulations 2 and 4]

GENERAL PRINCIPLES OF FOOD HYGIENE

APPLICATION

1. This Schedule follows the food chain from primary production to the final consumer, setting out the necessary hygiene conditions for producing food which is safe and suitable for human consumption, and the provisions of this Schedule shall be observed by all enterprises.

DEFINITIONS

2. For the purpose of this Schedule, the following definitions shall apply–

"cleaning" means the removal of soil, food residue, dirt, grease or other objectionable matter;

"contaminant" means any biological or chemical agent, foreign matter, or other substance not intentionally added to food which may compromise food safety or suitability;

"contamination" means the introduction or occurrence of a contaminant in food or food environment;

"disinfection" means the reduction, by means of chemical agents and/or physical methods, of the number of micro-organisms in the environment, to a level that does not compromise food safety or suitability;

"establishment" means any building or area and the surroundings in which food is handled under the control of the same management;

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"food safety" means the assurance that food will not cause harm to the consumer when it is prepared and/or eaten according to its intended use;

"food handler" means any person who directly handles packaged or unpackaged food, food equipment and utensils, or food contact surfaces and is therefore expected to comply with food hygiene requirements;

"food hygiene" means all conditions and measures necessary to ensure the safety and suitability of food at all stages of the food chain;

"food suitability" means the assurance that food is acceptable for human consumption according to its intended use; "hazard" means a biological, chemical or physical agent in, or condition of, food with the potential to cause an adverse health effect;

"primary suitability" means the assurance that food is acceptable for human consumption according to its intended use.

3. PRIMARY PRODUCTION

3.1 ENVIRONMENTAL HYGIENE

3.1.1 Potential sources of contamination from the environment shall be considered. In particular, primary food production shall not be carried on in areas where the presence of potentially harmful substances is likely to lead to an unacceptable level of such substances in food.

3.2 HYGIENE PRODUCTION OF FOOD SOURCES

3.2.1 The potential effects of primary production activities on the safety and suitability of food shall be considered at all times. In particular, this includes identifying any specific points in such activities where

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a high probability of contamination may exist and taking specific measures to minimize that probability. The HACCP-based approach may assist in the taking of such measures.

3.2.2 Producers shall as far as practicable implement measures to:-

(a) control contamination from air, soil, water, feedstuffs, fertilizers (including natural fertilizers), pesticides, veterinary drugs or any other agent used in primary production;

(b) control plant and animal health so that it does not pose a threat to human health through food consumption, or adversely affect the suitability of the product; and

(c) protect food sources from faecal and other contamination.

3.2.3 In particular, care should be taken to manage wastes, and store harmful substances appropriately. On-farm programmes which achieve specific food safety goals are becoming an important part of primary production and should be encouraged.

3.3 HANDLING, STORAGE AND TRANSPORT

3.3.1 Procedures shall be in place to:

(a) sort food and food ingredients to segregate material which is evidently unfit for human consumption;

(b) dispose of any rejected material in a hygienic manner; and

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(c) protect food and food ingredients from contamination by pests, or by chemical, physical or microbiological contaminants or other objectionable substances during handling, storage and transport.

3.3.2 Care shall be taken to prevent, so far as reasonably practicable, deterioration and spoilage through appropriate measures which may include controlling temperature, humidity, and/or other controls.

3.4 CLEANING, MAINTENANCE AND PERSONNEL HYGIENE AT PRIMARY PRODUCTION

3.4.1 Appropriate facilities and procedures shall be in place to ensure that:

(a) any necessary cleaning and maintenance is carried out effectively; and

(b) an appropriate degree of personal hygiene is maintained.

4. ESTABLISHMENT: DESIGN AND FACILITIES

4.1 LOCATION

4.1.1 ESTABLISHMENTS

4.1.1.1 Potential sources of contamination need to be considered when deciding where to locate food establishments, as well as the effectiveness of any reasonable measures that may be taken to protect food. Establishments shall not be located anywhere where, after considering such protective measures, it is clear that there will remain a threat to food safety or suitability. In particular, establishments shall normally be located away from–

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(a) environmentally polluted areas and industrial activities which pose a serious threat of contaminating food;

(b) areas subject to flooding unless sufficient safeguards are provided;

(c) areas prone to infestations of pests;

(d) areas where wastes, either solid or liquid, cannot be removed effectively.

4.1.2 **EQUIPMENT**

4.1.2.1 Equipment shall be so that it–

(a) permits adequate maintenance and cleaning.

(b) functions in accordance with its intended use; and

(c) facilitates good hygiene practices, including monitoring.

4.2 **PREMISES AND ROOMS**

4.2.1 **DESIGN AND LAYOUT**

4.2.1.1 Where appropriate, the internal design and layout of food establishments shall permit good food hygiene practices, including protection against cross-contamination between and during operations by foodstuffs.

4.2.2 **INTERNAL STRUCTURES AND FITTINGS**

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4.2.2.1 Structures within food establishments shall be soundly built of durable materials and be easy to maintain, clean and where appropriate, able to be disinfected. In particular, the following specific condition shall be satisfied, where necessary, to protect the safety and suitability of food:

(a) the surfaces of walls, partitions and floors shall be made of impervious materials, cleanable with no toxic effect in intended use;

(b) walls and partitions shall have a smooth surface up to a height appropriate to the operation;

(c) floors shall be constructed to allow adequate drainage and cleaning, running towards draining points;

(d) ceilings and overhead fixtures shall be constructed and finished to minimize the build-up of dirt and condensation, and the shedding of particulars;

(e) windows shall be easy to clean, be constructed to minimize the build-up of dirt and where necessary, to be fitted with removable and cleanable insect-proof screens. Where necessary, windows of safe solid material such as plastic, coated glass or pospex shall be installed to prevent opening;

(f) doors shall have smooth, non-absorbent surfaces, and be easy to clean and, where necessary, disinfect;

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(g) working surfaces that come into direct contact with food shall be in sound condition, durable, easy to clean, maintain and disinfect. They shall be made of smooth, non-absorbent materials, and inert to the food, detergents and disinfectants under normal operating conditions.

4.3 **EQUIPMENT**

4.3.1 **GENERAL**

4.3.1.1 Equipment and containers (other than once-only containers and packaging) coming into contact with food, shall be designed and constructed to ensure that, where necessary, they can be adequately cleaned, disinfected and maintained to avoid the contamination of food. Equipment and containers shall be made of materials with no toxic effect in intended use. Where necessary, equipment shall be durable and movable or capable of being disassembled to allow for maintenance, cleaning, disinfection, monitoring and, for example, to facilitate inspection for pests.

4.3.1.2 Containers and equipment used for food or coming in contact with food shall not be used for handling or storing waste or inedible substances.

4.3.2 **FOOD CONTROL AND MONITORING EQUIPMENT**

4.3.2.1 In addition to the general requirements in paragraph 4.3.1, equipment used to cook, heat, treat, cool, store or freeze food shall be designed to achieve the required food temperatures as rapidly as necessary in the interests of food safety and suitability, and maintain them effectively. Such

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equipment shall also be designed to allow temperatures to be monitored and controlled. Where necessary, such equipment shall have effective means of controlling and monitoring humidity, air-flow and any other characteristics likely to have a detrimental effect on the safety or suitability of food. These requirements are intended to ensure that–

(a) harmful or undesirable micro-organisms or their toxins are eliminated or reduced to safe levels or their survival and growth are effectively controlled;

(b) where appropriate, critical limits established in HACCP-based plans are monitored; and

(c) temperatures and other conditions necessary to food safety and suitability can be rapidly achieved and maintained.

4.3.3 **CONTAINERS FOR WASTE AND INEDIBLE SUBSTANCES**

4.3.3.1 Containers for waste, by-products and inedible or dangerous substances, shall be specifically identifiable, suitably constructed and, where appropriate, made of impervious material. Containers used to hold dangerous substances shall be identified and, where appropriate, be lockable to prevent malicious or accidental contamination of food.

4.3.3.2 Containers previously used for waste or inedible substances shall not be used for handling or storing food products or ingredients.

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4.4 **FACILITIES**

4.4.1 **WATER SUPPLY**

4.4.1.1 An adequate supply of potable water with appropriate facilities for its storage, distribution and temperature control, shall be available whenever possible to ensure the safety and suitability of food.

4.4.1.2 Potable water shall be as specified in the latest edition of WHO Guidelines for Drinking Water Quality or water of a higher standard. Non-potable water (for use in, for example, fire control, steam production, refrigeration and other similar purposes where it would not contaminate food), shall have a separate system. Non-potable water system shall be identified and shall not connect with, or allow reflux into, potable water systems.

4.4.2 **DRAINAGE AND WASTE DISPOSAL**

4.4.2.1 Adequate drainage and waste disposal systems facilities shall be provided. They shall be designed and constructed so that the risk of contaminating food or the potable water supply is avoided.

4.4.3 **CLEANING**

4.4.3.1 Adequate facilities, suitably designated, shall be provided for cleaning food, utensils and equipment. Such facilities shall have an adequate supply of hot and cold potable water where appropriate.

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4.4.4 **PERSONNEL HYGIENE FACILITIES AND TOILETS**

4.4.4.1 Personnel hygiene facilities shall be available to ensure that an appropriate degree of personal hygiene can be maintained and to avoid contaminating food. When appropriate, facilities shall include:-

(a) adequate means of hygienically washing and drying hands, including wash basins and a supply of hot and cold (or suitably temperature controlled) water;

(b) lavatories of appropriate hygienic design; and

(c) adequate changing facilities for personnel.

4.4.4.2 Such facilities shall be suitably located and designated so that they do not open directly into food production areas. Rooms containing lavatories shall have self-closing doors and notices requesting hand washing.

4.4.5 **TEMPERATURE CONTROL**

4.4.5.1 Depending on the nature of the food operations undertaken, adequate facilities shall be available for heating, cooling, cooking, refrigerating and freezing food, for storing refrigerated or frozen foods, monitoring food temperatures, and when necessary, controlling ambient temperatures to ensure the safety and suitability of food.

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4.4.6 **AIR QUALITY AND VENTILATION**

4.4.6.1 Adequate means of natural or mechanical ventilation shall be provided, in particular to:-

(a) minimize air-borne contamination of food, for example, from aerosols and condensation droplets;

(b) control ambient temperatures;

(c) control odours which might affect the suitability of food; and

(d) control humidity, where necessary, to ensure the safety and suitability of food.

4.4.6.2 Ventilation systems shall be designed and constructed so that air does not flow from contaminated areas to clean areas and, where necessary, they can be adequately maintained and cleaned.

4.4.7 **LIGHTING**

4.4.7.1 Adequate natural or artificial lighting shall be provided to enable the enterprise to operate in a hygienic manner. Where necessary, lighting shall not be such that the resulting colour is misleading. The intensity shall be adequate to the nature of the operation. Lighting fixtures shall, where appropriate, be protected to ensure that food is not contaminated by breakages.

4.4.8 **STORAGE**

4.4.8.1 Where necessary, adequate facilities for the storage of food, ingredients and non-food

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chemicals (e.g. cleaning materials, lubricants, fuels) shall be provided.

4.4.8.2 Where appropriate, food storage facilities shall be designed and contracted to–

(a) permit adequate maintenance and cleaning;

(b) avoid pest access and harbourage;

(c) enable food to be effectively protected from contamination during storage; and

(d) where necessary, provide an environment which minimizes the deterioration of food (e.g. by temperature and humidity control).

4.4.8.3 The type of storage facilities required will depend on the nature of the food. Where necessary, separate, secure storage facilities for cleaning materials and hazardous substances shall be provided.

5. CONTROL OF OPERATION

5.1 CONTROL OF FOOD HAZARDS

Food business operators shall control food hazards through the use of systems such as HACCP. They shall–

(a) identify any steps in their operations which are critical to the safety of food;

(b) implement effective control procedures at those steps;

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(c) monitor control procedures to ensure their continuing effectiveness; and

(d) review control procedures periodically, and whenever the operations change.

5.2 KEY ASPECTS OF HYGIENE CONTROL SYSTEMS

5.2.1 TIME AND TEMPERATURE CONTROL

Inadequate food temperature control is one of the most common causes of food-borne illness or food spoilage. Such controls include time and temperature of cooking, cooling, processing and storage. Systems shall be in place to ensure that temperature is controlled effectively where it is critical to the safety and suitability of food.

Temperature control systems shall take into account:

(a) the nature of the food, e.g. its water activity, pH, and likely initial level and types of microorganisms;

(b) the intended shelf-life of the product;

(c) the method of packaging and processing; and

(d) how the product is intended to be used, e.g. further cooking/processing or ready-to-eat.

Such systems shall also specify tolerance limits for time temperature variations.

Temperature recording devices shall be checked at regular intervals and tested for accuracy.

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5.2.2 **SPECIFIC PROCESS STEPS**

Other steps which contribute to food hygiene may include, for example–

(a) chilling;

(b) thermal processing;

(c) irradiation;

(d) drying;

(e) chemical preservation;

(f) vacuum or modified atmospheric packaging.

5.2.3 **MICROBIOLOGICAL AND OTHER SPECIFICATIONS**

Management systems described in paragraph 5.1 offer an effective way of ensuring the safety and suitability of food. Where microbiological, chemical or physical specifications are used in any food control system, such specifications shall be based on sound scientific principles and state, where appropriate, monitoring procedures, analytical methods and action limits.

5.2.4 **MICROBIOLOGICAL CROSS - CONTAMINATION**

Pathogens can be transferred from one food to another, either by direct contact with food handlers, contact surfaces or the air. Raw, unprocessed food shall be effectively separated, either physically or by time, from ready-to-eat food, with effective intermediate cleaning and where appropriate disinfection.

Access to processing areas may be restricted or controlled. Where risks are particularly high, access to processing areas

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shall be only *via* a changing facility. Personnel may need to be required to put on clean protective clothing, including footwear, and wash their hands before entering.

Surfaces, utensils, equipment, fixtures and fittings shall be thoroughly cleaned and where necessary disinfected after raw food, particularly meat and poultry, has been handled or processed.

5.2.5 PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL CONTAMINATION

Systems shall be in place to prevent contamination of food by foreign bodies such as glass or metal shards from machinery, dust, harmful fumes and unwanted chemicals. In manufacturing and processing, suitable detection or screening devices shall be used where necessary.

5.3 INCOMING MATERIAL REQUIREMENTS

No raw material or ingredients shall be accepted by an establishment if it is known to contain parasites, undesirable micro-organisms, pesticides, veterinary drugs or toxic, decomposed or extraneous substances which would not be reduced to an acceptable level by normal sorting and/or processing. Where appropriate, specifications for raw materials shall be identified and applied.

5.4 PACKAGING

Packaging design and materials shall provide adequate protection for products to minimize contamination, prevent damage, and accommodate proper labelling. Packaging materials or gases where used must be non-toxic and not pose a threat to the safety and suitability of food under the specified conditions of storage and use. Where appropriate, reusable packaging shall be suitably durable, easy to clean and, where necessary, disinfect.

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Packaging shall be stored in a clean and sanitary manner.

5.5 WATER

5.5.1 IN CONTACT WITH FOOD

Only potable water shall be used in food handling and processing with the following exceptions:

(a) for steam production, fire control and other similar purposes not connected with food; and

(b) in certain food process, e.g. chilling, and in food handling areas, provided this does not constitute a hazard to the safety and suitability of food (e.g. the use of clean sea water).

Water recirculated for reuse shall be treated and maintained in such a condition that no risk to the safety and suitability of food results from its use. The treatment process shall be effectively monitored. Recirculated water which has received no further treatment in the process of food processing by evaporation or drying may be used, provided its use does not constitute a risk to the safety and suitability of food.

5.5.2 AS AN INGREDIENT

Potable water shall be used wherever necessary to avoid food contamination.

5.5.3 ICE AND STEAM

Ice shall be made from water that complies with section 4.4.1. Ice and steam shall be produced, handled and stored to protect them from contamination.

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5.6 MANAGEMENT AND SUPERVISION

The type of control and supervision needed will depend on the size of the business, the nature of its activities and the types of food involved. Managers and supervisors shall have enough knowledge of food hygiene principles and practices to be able to judge potential risks, take appropriate preventive and creative action, and ensure that effective monitoring and supervision takes place.

5.7 DOCUMENTATION AND RECORDS

Where necessary, appropriate records of processing, production and distribution shall be kept and retained for a period that exceeds the self-life of the product. Documentation can enhance the credibility and effectiveness of the food safety control system.

5.8 RECALL PROCEDURES

Managers shall ensure that effective procedures are in place to deal with any food safety hazard and to enable the complete, rapid recall of any implicated lot of the finished food from the market. Where a product has been withdrawn because of an immediate health hazard, other products which are produced under similar conditions, and which may present a similar hazard to public health, shall be evaluated for safety and may need to be withdrawn. The need for public warnings shall be considered.

Recalled products shall be held under supervision until they are destroyed, used for purposes other than human consumption, determined to be safe for human consumption, or reprocessed in a suitable manner to ensure their safety.

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6. ESTABLISHMENT: MAINTENANCE AND SANITATION

6.1 MAINTENANCE AND CLEANING

6.1.1 GENERAL

Establishments and equipment shall be kept in an appropriate state of repair and condition to:

(a) facilitate all sanitation procedures;

(b) function as intended, particularly at critical steps (see paragraph 5.1);

(c) prevent contamination of food, e.g. from metal shards, flaking plaster, debris and chemicals.

Cleaning shall remove food residues and dirt which may be a source of contamination. The necessary cleaning methods and materials will depend on the nature of the food business. Disinfection may be necessary after cleaning.

Cleaning chemicals shall be handled and used carefully and in accordance with manufacturer's instructions and stored, where necessary, separated from food, in clearly identified containers to avoid the risk of contaminating.

6.1.2 CLEANING PROCEDURES AND METHODS

Cleaning can be carried out by the separate or the combined use of physical methods, such as heat, scrubbing, turbulent flow, vacuum cleaning or other methods that avoid the use of water, and chemical methods using detergents, alkalis or acids.

Cleaning procedures will involve, where appropriate:

(a) removing gross debris from surfaces;

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(b) applying a detergent solution to loosen soil and bacterial film and hold them in solution or suspension;

(c) ringing with water which complies with paragraph 4, to remove loosened soil and residues of detergent;

(d) dry cleaning or other appropriate methods for removing and collecting residues and debris; and

(e) where necessary, disinfection.

6.2 **CLEANING PROGRAMMES**

Cleaning and disinfection programmes shall ensure that all parts of the establishment are appropriately clean and shall include the cleaning of cleaning equipment.

Where written cleaning programmes are used, they shall specify:-

(a) areas, items of equipment and utensils to be cleaned;

(b) responsibility for particular tasks;

(c) method and frequency of cleaning; and

(d) monitoring arrangements.

Where appropriate, programmes shall be drawn up in consultation with relevant specialist expert advisors.

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6.3 PEST CONTROL SYSTEMS

6.3.1 GENERAL

Pests pose a major threat to the safety and suitability of food. Pest infestations can occur where there are breeding sites and a supply of food. Good hygiene practices shall be employed to avoid creating an environment conducive to pests. Good sanitation, inspection of incoming materials and good monitoring can minimize the likelihood of infestation and thereby limit the need for pesticides.

6.3.2 PREVENTING ACCESS

Buildings shall be kept in good repair and condition to prevent pest access and to eliminate potential breeding sites. Holes, drains and other places where pests are likely to gain access shall be kept sealed. Wire mesh screens, for example on open windows, doors and ventilators, will reduce the problem of pest entry. Animals shall, wherever possible, be excluded from the grounds of factories and food processing plants.

6.3.3 HARBOURAGE AND INFESTATION

The availability of food and water encourages pest harbourage and infestation. Potential food sources shall be stored in pest-proof containers and/or stacked above the ground and away from wells. Areas both inside and outside food premises shall be kept clean. Where appropriate, refuse shall be stored in covered, pest-proof containers.

6.3.4 MONITORING AND DETECTION

Establishment and surrounding areas shall be regularly examined for evidence of infestation.

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6.3.5 ERADICATION

Pest infestations shall be dealt with immediately and without adversely affecting food safety or suitability. Treatment with chemical, physical or biological agents shall be carried out without posing a threat to the safety or suitability of food.

6.4 WASTE MANAGEMENT

Suitable provision must be made for the removal and storage of waste. Waste must not be allowed to accumulate in food handling, food storage, and other working areas and the adjoining environment except so far as is unavoidable for the proper functioning of the business.

Waste stores must be kept appropriately clean, waste storage and collection areas must be cleanable and designed to prevent pests (e.g. lids for bins and containers and emptied regularly).

6.5. MONITORING EFFECTIVENESS

Sanitation systems shall be monitored for effectiveness, which are periodically verified by means such as audit pre-operational inspections or, where appropriate, micro biological sampling of environment and food contact surfaces and regularly reviewed and adapted to reflect changed circumstances.

7. ESTABLISHMENT: PERSONAL HYGIENE

7.1 HEALTH STATUS

People known, or suspected, to be suffering from, or to be a carrier of a disease or illness likely to be transmitted through food, shall not be allowed to enter any food handling area if there is a likelihood of their contaminating food. Any person so affected shall immediately report illness or symptoms of illness to the management.

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Medical examination of a food handler shall be carried out by a certified medical practitioner.

7.2 **ILLNESS AND INJURIES**

Conditions which shall be reported to management so that any need for medical examination and/or possible exclusion from food handling can be considered, include:

(a) jaundice;

(b) diarrhoea;

(c) vomiting;

(d) fever;

(e) sore throat with fever;

(f) visibly infected skin lesions (boils, cuts, etc.);

(g) discharges from the ear, eye or nose.

7.3 **PERSONAL CLEANLINESS**

Food handlers shall maintain a high degree of personal cleanliness and, where appropriate, wear suitable protective clothing, head covering, and footwear shall be regularly replaced, laundered or cleaned, and not worn outside of the food production premises. Cuts and wounds, where personnel are permitted to continue working, shall be covered by suitable water proof dressings which shall be of a colour easily visible if contaminating the food product or equipment.

Personnel shall always wash their hands when personal cleanliness may affect food safety, for example:

(a) at the start of food handling activities;

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(b) immediately after using the toilet; and

(c) after handling raw food or any contaminated material, where this could result in contamination of other food items; they shall avoid handling ready-to-eat food, where appropriate.

7.4 **PERSONAL BEHAVIOUR**

People engaged in food handling activities shall refrain from behaviour which could result in contamination of food, for example:

(a) smoking;

(b) spitting;

(c) chewing or eating;

(d) sneezing or coughing over unprotected food.

Personal effects such as jewellery, watches, pins or other items shall not be worn or brought into food handling areas if they pose a threat to the safety and suitability of food.

7.5 **VISITORS**

Visitors to food manufacturing, processing or handling areas shall, where appropriate, wear protective clothing and adhere to the other personal hygiene provisions in this section.

8. **TRANSPORTATION**

8.1 **GENERAL**

Food must be adequately protected during transport. The type of conveyances or containers required depends on the nature of the food and the conditions under which it has to be transported.

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8.2 **REQUIREMENTS**

Where necessary, conveyances and bulk containers shall be designed and constructed so that they:

(a) do not contaminate food or packaging;

(b) can be effectively cleaned and, where necessary, disinfected;

(c) permit effective protection from contamination, including dust and fumes;

(d) can effectively maintain the temperature, humidity, atmosphere and other conditions necessary to protect food from harmful or undesirable microbial growth and deterioration likely to render it unsuitable for consumption; and

(e) allow any necessary temperature, humidity and other conditions to be checked.

8.3 **USE AND MAINTENANCE**

Conveyances and containers for transporting food shall be kept in an appropriate state of cleanliness, repair and condition. Where the same conveyance or container is used for transporting different foods, or non-foods, effective cleaning and, where necessary, disinfection shall take place between loads.

Where appropriate, particularly in bulk transport, containers and conveyances shall be designated and marked for food use only and be used only for that purpose.

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9. PRODUCT INFORMATION AND CONSUMER AWARENESS

9.1 LOT IDENTIFICATION

Lot identification is essential in product recall and also helps effective stock rotation. Each container of food shall be permanently marked to identify the producers and the lot. Belize National Standard Specification for the Labelling of Prepackaged Foods (BZS1: Part 3:1998) applies.

9.2 PRODUCT INFORMATION

All food products shall be accompanied by or bear adequate information to enable the next person in the food chain to handle, display, store and prepare and use the product safely and correctly.

9.3 LABELLING

Prepackaged foods shall be labelled with clear instructions to enable the next person in the food chain to handle, display, store and use the product safely. Belize National Standard Specification for the Labelling of Prepackaged Foods (BZS1: Part:1998) applies.

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9.4 CONSUMER EDUCATION

Health education programmes shall cover general food hygiene. Such programmes shall enable consumers to understand the importance of any product information and to follow any instructions accompanying products and make informed choices. In particular consumers shall be informed of the relationship between time/temperature control and food-borne illness.

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10. TRAINING

10.1 AWARENESS AND RESPONSIBILITIES

Food hygiene training is fundamentally important. All personnel shall be aware of their role and responsibility in protecting food from contamination or deterioration. Food handlers shall have the necessary knowledge and skills to enable them to handle food hygienically. Those who handle strong cleaning chemicals or other potentially hazardous chemicals shall be instructed in safe handling techniques.

10.2 TRAINING PROGRAMMES

Factors to take into account in assessing the level of training required include:

(a) the nature of the food, in particular its ability to sustain growth of pathogenic or spoilage micro-organisms;

(b) the manner in which the food is handled and packed, including the probability of contamination;

(c) the extent and nature of processing or further preparation before final consumption;

(d) the conditions under which the food will be stored; and

(e) the expected length of time before consumption.

10.3 INSTRUCTION AND SUPERVISION

Periodic assessments of the effectiveness of training and instruction programmes shall be made, as well as routine

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supervision and checks to ensure that procedures are being carried out effectively.

Managers and supervisors of food processes shall have the necessary knowledge of food hygiene principles and practice to be able to judge potential risks and take the necessary action to remedy deficiencies.

10.4 **REFRESHER TRAINING**

Training programmes shall be routinely reviewed and updated where necessary. Systems shall be in place to ensure that food handlers remain aware of all procedures necessary to maintain the safety and suitability of food.

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THIRD SCHEDULE
[Regulations 2 and 4]

APPLICATION OF THE HACCP SYSTEM

1. **APPLICATION**

This Schedule specifies the application of the HACCP system.

2. **DEFINITIONS**

In this Schedule, unless the context otherwise requires:-

"control", when used as a verb, means to take all necessary actions to ensure and maintain compliance with criteria established in the HACCP plan;

"control", when used as a noun, means the state wherein correct procedures are being followed and criteria are being met;

"control measure" means any action and activity that can be used to prevent or eliminate a food safety hazard or reduce it to an acceptable level;

"corrective action" means any action to be taken when the results of monitoring at the CCP indicate a loss of control;

"Critical Control Point" or "(CCP)" means a step at which control can be applied and is essential to prevent or eliminate food safety hazard or reduce it to an acceptable level;

"critical limit" means a criterion which separates acceptability from unacceptability;

"deviation" means failure to meet a critical limit;

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"flow diagram" means a systematic representation of the sequence of steps or operations used in the production or manufacture of a particular food item;

"HACCP" means a system which identifies, evaluates, and controls hazards which are significant for food safety;

"HACCP plan" means a document prepared in accordance with the principles of HACCP to ensure control of hazards which are significant for food safety in the segment of the food chain under consideration;

"hazard" means a biological, chemical or physical agent in, or condition of, food with the potential to cause an adverse health effect;

"hazard analysis" means the process of collecting and evaluating information on hazards and conditions leading to their presence to decide which are significant for food safety and therefore should be addressed in the HACCP plan;

"monitor" means the act of conducting a planned sequence of observations or measurements of control parameters to assess whether a CCP is under control;

"step" means a point, procedure, operation or stage in the food chain, including raw materials, from primary production to final consumption;

"validation" means obtaining evidence that the elements of the HACCP plan are effective;

"verification" means the application of methods, procedures, tests and other evaluations, in addition to monitoring, to determine compliance with the HACCP plan.

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3. **PRINCIPLES OF THE HACCP SYSTEM**

3.1 The HACCP system consists of the following seven principles:

(a) **Principle 1** Conduct a hazard analysis.

(b) **Principle 2** Determine the Critical Control Points (CCPs).

(c) **Principle 3** Establish critical limit(s).

(d) **Principle 4** Establish a system to monitor control of the CCP.

(e) **Principle 5** Establish the corrective action to be taken when monitoring indicates that a particular CCP is not under control.

(f) **Principle 6** Establish procedures for verification to confirm that the HACCP system is working effectively.

(g) **Principle 7** Establish documentation concerning all procedures and records appropriate to these principles and their application.

4. **GUIDELINES FOR THE APPLICATION OF THE HACCP SYSTEM**

4.1 Prior to application of HACCP to any sector of the food chain, there should be operation according to the Codex General Principles of Food Hygiene, the appropriate Codex Codes of Practice, and appropriate food safety legislation. Management commitment is necessary for implementation of an effective HACCP system. During hazard identification, evaluation, and subsequent operations in designing and applying

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HACCP systems, consideration must be given to the impact of raw materials, ingredients, food manufacturing practices, role of manufacturing processes to control hazards, likely end-use of the product, categories of consumers of concern, and epidemiological evidence relative to food safety.

4.2 The intent of the HACCP system is to focus control at CCPs. Redesign of the operation should be considered if a hazard which must be controlled is identified but no CCPs are found.

4.3 HACCP should be applied to each specific operation separately. CCPs identified in any given example in any Codex Code of Hygienic Practice might not be the only ones identified for a specific application or might be of a different nature.

4.4 The HACCP application should be reviewed and necessary changes made when any modification is made in the product, process, or any step.

4.5 It is important when applying HACCP to be flexible where appropriate, given the context of the application taking into account the nature and the size of the operation.

4.6 **APPLICATION**

The application of HACCP principles consists of the following tasks as identified in the Logic Sequence for Application of HACCP (Diagram 1).

4.6.1 **ASSEMBLE HACCP TEAM**

4.6.1.1 The food operation should assure that the appropriate product specific knowledge and expertise is available for the development of an effective HACCP plan. Optimally, this may be

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accomplished by assembling a multidisciplinary team. Where such expertise is not available on site, expert advice should be obtained from other sources. The scope of the HACCP plan should be identified. The scope should describe which segment of the food chain is involved and the general classes of hazards to be addressed (e.g. does it cover all classes of hazards or only selected classes).

4.6.2 **DESCRIBE PRODUCT**

4.6.2.1 A full description of the product should be drawn up, including relevant safety information such as: composition, physical/chemical structure (including A_w, pH, etc.), microcidal/static treatments (heat-treatment, freezing, brining, smoking, etc.), packaging, durability and storage conditions and method of distribution.

4.6.3. **IDENTIFY INTENDED USE**

4.6.3.1 The intended use should be based on the expected uses of the product by the end user or consumer. In specific cases, vulnerable groups of the population, e.g. institutional feeding, may have to be considered.

4.6.4 **CONSTRUCT FLOW DIAGRAM**

4.6.4.1 The flow diagram should be constructed by the HACCP team. The flow diagram should cover all steps in the operation. When applying HACCP to a given operation, consideration should be given to steps preceding and following the specified operation.

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4.6.5 **ON-SITE CONFIRMATION OF FLOW DIAGRAM**

4.6.5.1 The HACCP team should confirm the processing operation against the flow diagram during all stages and hours of operation and amend the flow diagram where appropriate.

4.6.6 **LIST ALL POTENTIAL HAZARDS ASSOCIATED WITH EACH STEP, CONDUCT A HAZARD ANALYSIS, AND CONSIDER ANY MEASURES TO CONTROL IDENTIFIED HAZARDS. (SEE PRINCIPLE 1)**

4.6.6.1 The HACCP team should list all of the hazards that may be reasonably expected to occur at each step from primary production, processing, manufacture, and distribution until the point of consumption.

4.6.6.2 The HACCP team should next conduct a hazard analysis to identify (for the HACCP plan) which hazards are of such a nature that their elimination or reduction to acceptable levels is essential to the production of safe food.

4.6.6.3 In conducting the hazard analysis, wherever possible the following should be included:

(a) the likely occurrence of hazards and severity of their adverse health effects;

(b) the qualitative and/or quantitative evaluation of the presence of hazards;

(c) survival or multiplication of micro-organisms of concern;

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(d) production or persistence in foods of toxins, chemicals or physical agents; and

(e) conditions leading to the above.

4.6.6.4 The HACCP team must then consider what control measures, if any, exist which can be applied for each hazard.

4.6.6.5 More than one control measure may be required to control a specific hazard(s) and more than one hazard may be controlled by a specified control measure.

4.6.7 **DETERMINE CRITICAL CONTROL POINTS (SEE PRINCIPLE 2)**[1]

4.6.7.1 There may be more than one CCP at which control is applied to address the same hazard. The determination of a CCP in the HACCP system can be facilitated by the application of a decision tree (e.g. Diagram 2), which indicates a logic reasoning approach. Application of a decision tree should be flexible, given whether the operation is for production, slaughter, processing, storage, distribution or other. It should be used for guidance when determining CCPs. This example of a decision tree may not be applicable to all situations. Other approaches may be used. Training in the application of the decision tree is recommended.

[1] Since the publication of the decision tree by Codex, its use has been implemented many times for training purposes. In many instances, while this tree has been useful to explain the logic and depth of understanding needed to determine CCPs, it is not specific to all food operations, e.g. slaughter, and therefore it should be used in conjunction with professional judgment and modified in some cases.

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4.6.8 **ESTABLISH CRITICAL LIMITS FOR EACH CCP (SEE PRINCIPLE 3)**

4.6.8.1 Critical limits must be specified and validated if possible for each Critical Control Point. In some cases more than one critical limit will be elaborated at a particular step. Criteria often used include measurements of temperature, time, moisture level, pH, A_w, available chlorine, and sensory parameters such as visual appearance and texture.

4.6.9 **ESTABLISH A MONITORING SYSTEM FOR EACH CCP (SEE PRINCIPLE 4)**

4.6.9.1 Monitoring is the scheduled measurement or observation of a CCP relative to its critical limits. The monitoring procedures must be able to detect loss of control at the CCP. Further, monitoring should ideally provide this information in time to make adjustments to ensure control of the process to prevent violating the critical limits. Where possible, process adjustments should be made when monitoring results indicate a trend towards loss of control at a CCP. The adjustments should be taken before a deviation occurs. Data derived from monitoring must be evaluated by a designated person with knowledge and authority to carry out corrective actions when indicated. If monitoring is not continuous, then the amount or frequency of monitoring must be sufficient to guarantee the CCP is in control. Most monitoring procedures for CCPs will need to be done rapidly because they relate to on-line processes and there will not be time for lengthy analytical testing. Physical and chemical measurements are often preferred to microbiological testing because they may be done rapidly and often indicate the microbiological control of the product. All records and documents associated with monitoring CCPs must be signed

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by the person(s) doing the monitoring and by a responsible reviewing official(s) of the company.

4.6.10 **ESTABLISH CORRECTIVE ACTIONS (SEE PRINCIPLE 5)**

4.6.10.1 Specific corrective actions must be developed for each CCP in the HACCP system in order to deal with deviations when they occur.

4.6.10.2 The actions must ensure that the CCP has been brought under control. Actions taken must also include proper disposition of the affected product. Deviation and product disposition procedures must be documented in the HACCP record keeping.

4.6.11 **ESTABLISH VERIFICATION PROCEDURES (SEE PRINCIPLE 6)**

4.6.11.1 Establish procedures for verification. Verification and auditing methods, procedures and tests, including random sampling and analysis, can be used to determine if the HACCP system is working correctly. The frequency of verification should be sufficient to confirm that the HACCP system is working effectively.

Examples of verification activities include:

(a) review of HACCP system and its records;

(b) review of deviations and product dispositions;

(c) confirmation that CCPs are kept under control.

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4.6.11.2 Where possible, validation activities should include actions to confirm the efficacy of all elements of the HACCP plan.

4.6.12 **ESTABLISH DOCUMENTATION AND RECORD KEEPING (SEE PRINCIPLE 7)**

4.6.12.1 Efficient and accurate record keeping is essential to the application of a HACCP system. HACCP procedures should be documented. Documentation and record keeping should be appropriate to the nature and size of the operation.

Documentation examples are–

(a) hazard analysis;

(b) CCP determination;

(c) critical limit determination.

Record examples are–

(a) CCP monitoring activities;

(b) deviations and associated corrective actions;

(c) modifications to the HACCP system.

An example of a HACCP worksheet is attached as Diagram 3.

5. **TRAINING**

5.1 Training of personnel in industry, government and academia in HACCP principles and applications, and increasing awareness of consumers are essential elements for the effective implementation of HACCP.

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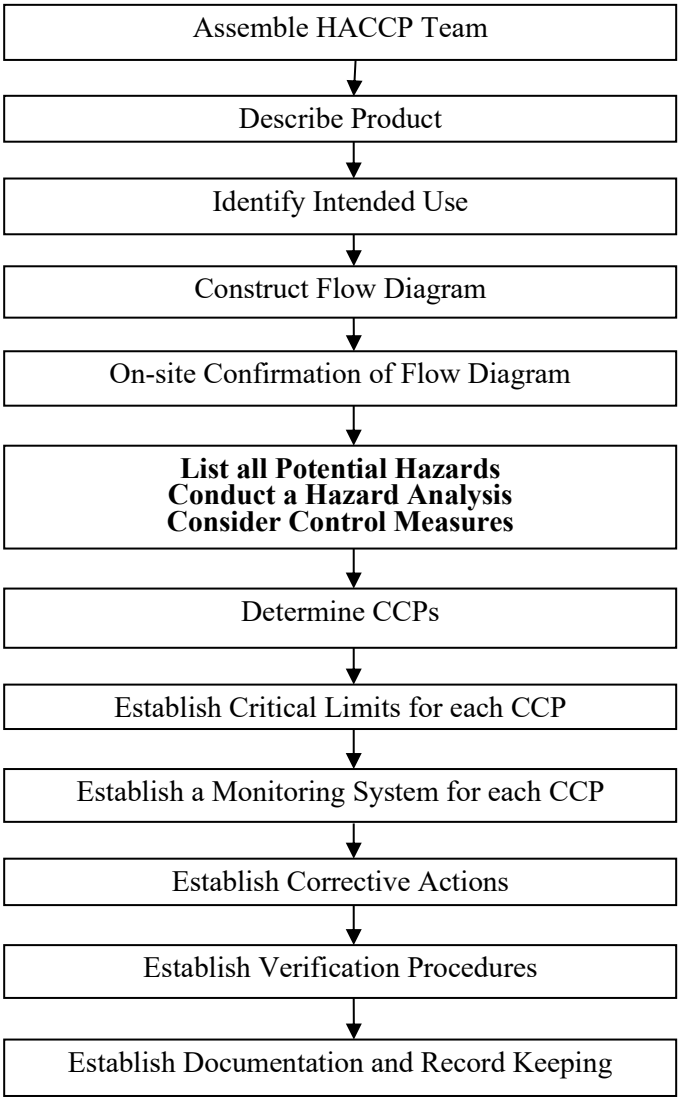
As an aid in developing specific training to support a HACCP plan, working instructions and procedures should be developed which define the tasks of the operating personnel to be stationed at each Critical Control Point.

5.2 Cooperation between primary producer, industry, trade groups, consumer organizations, and responsible authorities is of vital importance. Opportunities should be provided for the joint training of industry and control authorities to encourage and maintain a continuous dialogue and create a climate of understanding in the practical application of HACCP.

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DIAGRAM 1

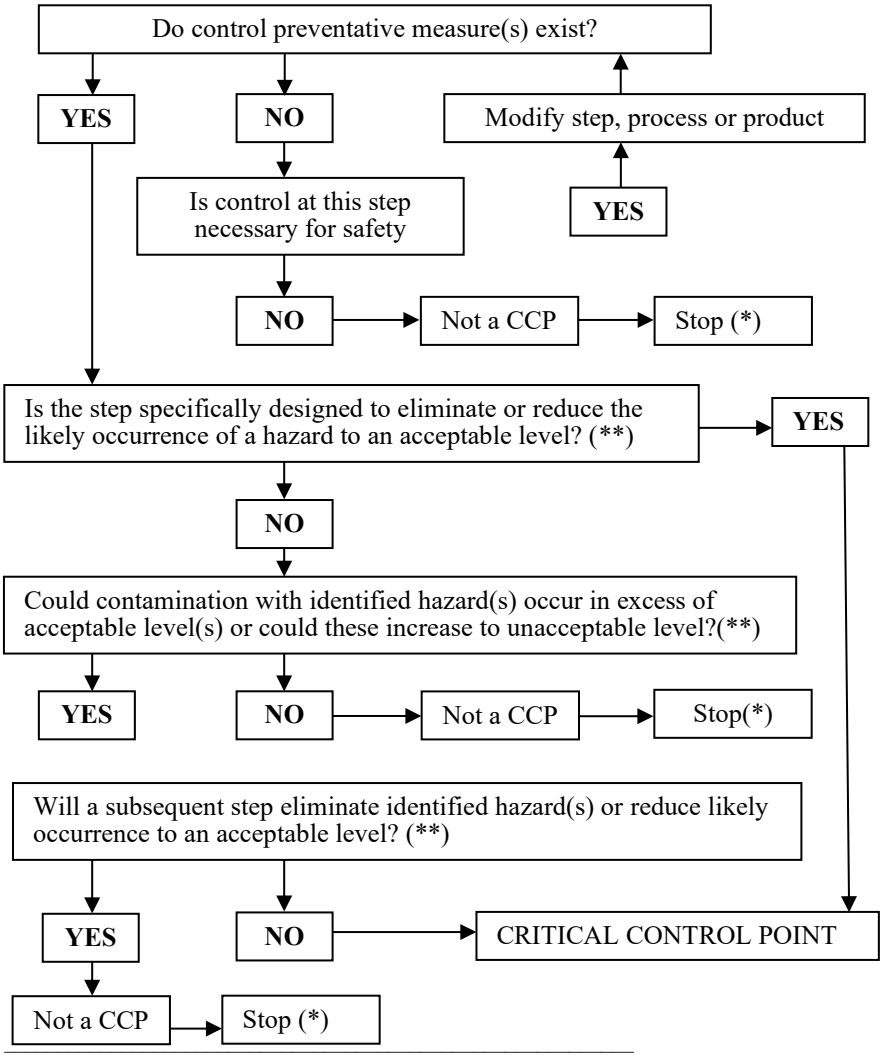
LOGIC SEQUENCE FOR APPLICATION OF HACCP



See Diagram 2.

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DIAGRAM 2
EXAMPLE OF DECISION TREE TO IDENTIFY CCPs
(answer question in sequence)



(*) Proceed to the next identified hazard in the described process.

(**) Acceptable and unacceptable levels need to be defined within the overall objectives in identifying CCP of HACCP Plan.

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DIAGRAM 3

EXAMPLE OF A HACCP WORKSHEET

Describe Product

Diagram Process Flow

LIST							
Step	Hazard(s)	Control Measure(s)	CCPs	Critical Limit(s)	Monitoring Procedure(s)	Corrective Action(s)	Record(s)

Verification

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FOURTH SCHEDULE
[Regulation 10]

SANITARY CERTIFICATE OF BELIZE FOR
FISH AND FISHERY PRODUCTS

Reference number: BAHA 00-11-fp-001

Country of dispatch:	Belize
Competent Authority:	Belize Agricultural Health Authority
Inspection body:	Belize Agricultural Health Authority
Address:	
Telephone/Fax:	Tel: 501-2-44794 Fax: 501-2-45230
E-mail:	baha@btl.net

I. Details identifying the fishery products

Description – Species (scientific name)	Approval No. of Establish ment	State or type processing	Type of packaging	Lot identifier/ date coding	Number of packages	Net weight
				Sum:		

Temperature required during storage and transport: _____°C

II. Origin of fishery

Name and address of consignor: _____
_____

III. Destination of fishery products

The fishery products are to be dispatched from: _____
to: _____
by the following means of transport: _____

Name of consignee and address at place of destination: _____
_____

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IV. Attestation

The undersigned official inspector hereby certifies that at the time of inspection: the products described above originate from an approved establishment; and have been handled, prepared or processed, identified, stored and transported under a competent HACCP and sanitary programme consistently implemented and in accordance with the requirements laid down in the Belize Agricultural Health Authority (Food Safety) Regulations, 2001.

Done at _____ on _____, 20____ .

_____ _____

(Signature of official inspector) (PRINT Name and Official position in capitals)

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CHAPTER 211

BELIZE AGRICULTURAL HEALTH AUTHORITY (FOOD PROCESSING PLANTS) (POTABLE WATER) (MINIMUM STANDARDS) REGULATIONS

ARRANGEMENT OF REGULATIONS

1. Citation

2. Interpretation.

3. Minimum standards to be observed by food processing enterprises.

4. Exceptions.

5. Commencement.

[Printed by Authority of the Government of Belize]

CHAPTER 211

24 of 2001.
CAP. 211.
R.E. 2020.

BELIZE AGRICULTURAL HEALTH AUTHORITY (FOOD PROCESSING PLANTS) (POTABLE WATER) (MINIMUM STANDARDS) REGULATIONS

(Section 86 (1) (ww))

[17th February, 2001.]

Citation

1. These Regulations may be cited as the–

BELIZE AGRICULTURAL HEALTH AUTHORITY (FOOD PROCESSING PLANTS) (POTABLE WATER) (MINIMUM STANDARDS) REGULATIONS.

Interpretation.

2. In these Regulations, unless the context otherwise requires–

"cleaning" means the removal of dirt or grease;

"disinfectant" means the reduction of micro-organisms to a safe level;

"food processing enterprises" means any company, partnership or other business entity which undertakes a single or a series of actions to control or change the properties of food through processing, but does not include street vendors of food, caterers and restaurants;

"potable water" means water satisfactory for human consumption which meets all health requirements;

"sanitation" means the removal of dirt or grease, and the reduction of micro-organisms to a safe level.

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Minimum standards to be observed by food processing enterprises.

3.–(1) A food processing enterprise shall ensure that water used in its processing operations–

(a) as an ingredient or processing aid in contact with any food product; or

(b) for rinsing or cleaning utensils and equipment; or

(c) for cleaning, sanitation or disinfection purposes; or

(d) for rinsing or cleaning the floors or walls of its processing plant; or

(e) for handwashing by its staff involved in food-handling operations; or

(f) as drinking water,

when tested using the testing standards specified in subregulation (2), do not contain the bacteria and other matter specified in subregulation (3).

(2) The testing standards referred to in subregulation (1) are–

(a) testing using standards recommended by the American Public Health Association;

(b) testing using standards recommended by the American Water Works Association;

(c) testing using standards recommended by the Water Environment Federation;

(d) testing using standards recommended by the United States Environment Protection Agency.

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(3) The bacteria and other matter referred to in subregulation (1) are–

(a) coliform bacteria;

(b) faecal coliform bacteria;

(c) more than 100 total aerobic bacteria per millilitre, 27C for 72 hours;

(d) more than 20 total aerobic bacteria per millilitre, 37C for 24 hours;

(e) salmonella and shigella;

(f) faecal streptococci;

(g) vibro cholerae and v. parahaemolyticus;

(h) less than 0.5 parts per million or more than 5 parts per million of free chlorine.

Exceptions.

4. Regulation 3 shall not apply to–

(a) chlorinated water used to disinfect equipment at the end of the production day, which shall have a free chlorine content of not less than 50 parts per million and not greater than 300 parts per million;

(b) enterprises where non-chlorine-based chemicals or other alternative methods are used to disinfect water, in which case the enterprise shall be required to provide adequate assurance of food safety.

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5. These Regulations shall come into force on the 12th day of February, 2001. Commencement.

MADE by the Minister responsible for Agriculture and Fisheries this 12 day of February, 2001.

(DANIEL SILVA)
Minister Responsible for Agriculture and Fisheries

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CHAPTER 211

BELIZE AGRICULTURAL HEALTH AUTHORITY (FISH AND FISHERIES PRODUCTS INSPECTION) REGULATIONS

ARRANGEMENT OF REGULATIONS

PART I

Preliminary

1. Citation
2. Interpretation.
3. Application.

PART II

Import and export

4. Inspection.
5. Cooperation with Inspector.
6. Prohibitions.
7. Self-investigation.
8. Fish Import Permit.
9. Suspension etc., of import permit, etc.
10. Inspection service fee.
11. Random inspection.
12. Recognition of laboratory.
13. Packing of fish, etc.
14. Attaching numbered tags.
15. Requests for inspection certificate.

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16. Appeal to Managing Director.
17. Fee for appeal.
18. Bars to re-inspection.
19. Re-inspection at Inspector's instance.
20. Removal of inspection marks, etc.
21. Processing, etc., of fish, etc., for export.
22. Registered establishments to comply with Regulations.
23. Persons to be qualified.
24. Vessels must comply with requirements.
25. Requirements for export of live finfish.
26. Application for certificate of registration.
27. Conditions for issue of licence to non-Operator.
28. Term of licence, etc.
29. Amendment of Certificate, etc.
30. Inactivated certificate, etc.
31. Invalidity of certificate, etc.
32. Temporary certificate.
33. Revocation of certificate.
34. Suspension, etc., of certificate, etc.
35. Other inspection.
36. Issuing of special permit.
37. Conditions attached to certificate, etc.
38. Requirements for unloading, etc.
39. Requirements for export, etc.
40. Protection, etc., of processed fish, etc.
41. Conditions for processing, etc., molluscs.
42. Exporting, etc., cans of fish, etc.

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43. Records pertaining to exports of fish, etc.

PART III

Labelling

44. Marking of can, etc., for canned fish.
45. Marking of container, etc., for fish, etc.
46. Misleading mark or label.
47. Marking, etc., without consent of Managing Director.
48. Conditions for marking, etc., with quality designation, etc.

PART IV

Code markings

49. Marking of cartons and case.
50. Visible, etc., code markings.
51. Exemptions for permanently marked containers.

PART V

Quality requirements

52. Processing of lobster, etc.
53. Processing dressed fish.
54. Conditions for producing fillet, etc.
55. Conditions for producing conch, etc.
56. Conditions for producing frozen shrimp.
57. Conditions for producing lobster meat.
58. Conditions for producing oysters, etc.
59. Conditions for producing scallops, etc.
60. Conditions for producing shrimp cocktail.

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61. Conditions for curing fish, etc., as pickled, etc.

62. Conditions for exporting pickled, etc., fish, etc.

SCHEDULE I

SCHEDULE II

SCHEDULE III

SCHEDULE IV

SCHEDULE V

SCHEDULE VI

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CHAPTER 211

173 of 2001.
88 of 2002.
CAP. 211.
R.E. 2020.

BELIZE AGRICULTURAL HEALTH AUTHORITY (FISH AND FISHERY PRODUCTS INSPECTION) REGULATIONS

(Section 86)

[22nd December, 2001.]

PART I

Preliminary

Citation

1. These Regulations may be cited as the–

BELIZE AGRICULTURAL HEALTH AUTHORITY (FISH AND FISHERY PRODUCTS INSPECTION) REGULATIONS.

Interpretation.

2. In these Regulations, unless the context otherwise requires–

CAP. 211.

"Act" means the Belize Agricultural Health Authority Act;

"additive" means a food additive specified by the Codex Alimentarius Commission;

"aquaculture products" means all fishery products born and raised in controlled conditions until placed on the market as a foodstuff;

"Authority" means the Belize Agricultural Health Authority established under section 3 of the Act;

"brine" means a solution of common salt (sodium chloride) and fresh water, or seawater with or without the addition of salt;

"can" means any hermetically sealed container;

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"canned" fish" means any fish or fishery product that is sealed in a can and is sterilized;

"certificate of registration" means a certificate issued in accordance with regulation 26 (6);

"conveyance" means any vessel, aircraft, motor vehicle, cargo container, trailer or other means of transportation of fish, fishery products or containers of fish or fishery products;

"corrective action" means the procedure that is to be followed whenever a deviation from a critical limit in a Hazard Analysis Critical Control Point Plan occurs or whenever the results of monitoring procedures in respect of a prerequisite program plan, or a food safety program for the importing or exporting of fish or fishery products show that there is non-compliance with these Regulations;

"critical control point" means a point in a process operation at which control is to be applied in order to prevent or eliminate a hazard or reduce it to an acceptable level;

"critical limit" means the maximum or minimum value to which a hazard must be controlled at a critical control point;

"crustaceans" means all species of the class Crustacea;

"decomposed", with respect to fish or fishery products, means fish or fishery product that have an offensive or objectionable odour, flavour, colour, texture or substance associated with spoilage;

"drained weight" means the weight of the edible contents of a container of fish or fishery products after the liquid has been drained by a method approved by the Managing Director, in consultation with the Minister;

"fillets" means–

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(a) slices of fish flesh of irregular size and shape that have been removed from the carcass of a fish by cuts made parallel to the backbone; or

(b) slices of fish flesh described in paragraph *(a)* that have been cut into sections and from which all internal organs, head, fins, bones, except intramuscular or lateral bones, and all discoloured flesh have been removed,

"finfish" means all species of the class Osteichthyes;

"fish" includes all or any of the varieties of marine or freshwater animals, by whatever description called;

"fish export licence" means a certificate of registration issued under regulation 27 (1) that authorizes the holder to–

(a) export live or processed species of the class Crustacea;

(b) export live or processed finfish that have been raised in an aquaculture operation; and

(c) export live or processed finfish that have been harvested from the wild;

"fish import permit" means a permit issued in accordance with regulation 8 (1);

"fishery products" means all seawater or freshwater animals or parts of such animals, including their roes, excluding aquatic mammals;

"food safety program" as it relates to fish or fishery product, means a fish inspection and control system, that includes procedures, inspections and records, for the purpose of verifying and documenting the processing of fish and the safety and

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quality of fish processed in, exported from or imported into Belize;

"HACCP Plan" means a Hazard Analysis Critical Control Point Plan that is prepared in accordance with the principles of hazard analysis critical control point inspection as specified in the Third Schedule of the Belize Agricultural Health Authority (Food Safety) Regulations, 2001, to ensure control of hazards during the processing of fish; 25 of 2001.

"hazard" means a biological, chemical or physical agent or factor that has the potential to cause illness or injury to humans in the absence of its control;

"Inspector" means an official authorized by the Authority to perform the duties of inspection in order to ensure food safety;

"lot" with respect to fish and fishery products, means a shipment or part of a shipment of fish or fishery product that is of the same species, is processed in the same manner by the same producer, is packaged in the same size of container and bears the same label;

"Managing Director" means the Managing Director appointed pursuant to section 8 (1) of the Act;

"Minister" means the Minister responsible for Agriculture;

"net weight", with respect to unfrozen or frozen lobster meat, means the weight of the edible contents of a container after the liquid has been drained from the container by a method approved by the Managing Director, in consultation with the Minister, and, with respect to any other fish or fishery products, means the total weight of the edible contents of a container;

"prerequisite program plan" means a series of steps, measures or procedures that are to be applied to ensure compliance with the Belize Agricultural Health Authority (Food Safety) Regulations, 2001, including– 25 of 2001.

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(a) establishment, construction and equipment;

(b) establishment operation and sanitation;

(c) the cleaning, sanitizing, lubricating and maintenance of establishment equipment and facilities, and insect and animal pest control;

(d) fish and fishery products packaging, labelling or ingredient storage rooms or areas in the establishment; and

(e) the system for tracing fish to its first destination;

"processing area" means an area of a registered establishment that is used for the processing or storage of fish or fishery products and any other area designated as a processing area in a food safety program;

"producer" means the last person who processed fish prior to its importation into, or exportation out of, Belize;

"product description" means a form on which are recorded the characteristics of a particular fish product, including–

(a) the product name;

(b) the source of the raw material used in producing the product;

(c) those characteristics that affect safety and may influence the growth of disease-causing pathogens;

(d) the ingredients that are added to the product;

(e) the packaging of the product;

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(f) if applicable, directions to the consumer as to the preparation required for consumption or whether the product is ready-to-eat;

(g) the product's shelf life;

(h) where the product is intended to be sold; and

(i) labelling instructions as may be applicable for safe product distribution and storage;

"ready-to-eat fish" means any fish, other than canned fish and live shellfish that does not require preparation except thawing or reheating before consumption;

"registered establishment" means a freezer-factory vessel, barge, onshore

plant, building or premise where fish or fishery product are processed or stored for export or local sale and that is registered pursuant to regulation 26 (6);

"registration certificate" means a certificate issued by the Authority to a facility that certifies that the establishment meets the conditions of registration;

"sanitation program" means a written program developed in respect of a registered establishment or in respect of the establishment, conveyance or equipment of a holder of a fish export licence, to ensure that the employees of the establishment or the users of the conveyance or equipment, as the case may be, use proper sanitation and hygiene practices, and that the establishment, grounds or conveyance under the control of the operator or the equipment and conveyances of the holder are maintained in a clean and sanitary condition and free from serious contamination and insect and animal pests;

"serious contamination" means any condition or deficiency that results, or is likely to result, in an unacceptable risk to the

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consumer or in tainted, decomposed or unwholesome fish or fishery products;

"shellfish" means all species of bivalve molluscs of the class Bivalvia and all marine, carnivorous species of the class Gastropoda, either shucked or in the shell, in whole or in part, excluding the adductor muscles of scallops and the meat of geoducks;

"shrimp cocktail" means shrimp meat packed with sauce, spices, seasonings or flavourings or any combination thereof;

"support area" means an area of a registered establishment that is not a processing area and any other area designated as a support area in a food safety program, or an area that is used for–

(a) the storage of materials and ingredients used in fish processing;

(b) the maintenance of records for a food safety program;

(c) employee sanitation, personal hygiene or a change room;

"tainted", with respect to fish or fishery product, means fish or fishery product that is rancid or has an abnormal odour or flavour;

"unwholesome", with respect to fish or fishery product means fish or fishery product that has in or upon it bacteria of public health significance or substances toxic or aesthetically offensive to man.

Application.

3.–(1) Subject to subregulation (2), these Regulations apply only in respect of fish, fishery products and containers intended for domestic consumption, export or import.

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(2) Subject to regulation 6 (7), these Regulations do not apply to fish or fishery products that is imported or exported for personal consumption or use.

PART II

Import and export

Inspection.

4. All fish and fishery products are subject to inspection and an Inspector may take samples of fish or fishery products free of charge for the purpose of inspection or laboratory analysis.

Cooperation with Inspector.

5. The owner of fish, fishery products or a person acting on his behalf shall make readily accessible to an Inspector, any fish, fishery product, documents or containers for which inspection or re-inspection is required under these Regulations.

Prohibitions.

6.–(1) No person shall import, export or process for export or domestic consumption or attempt to import, export or process for export or domestic consumption–

(a) any fish or fishery product that is tainted, decomposed or unwholesome or otherwise fails to meet the requirements of these Regulations; or

(b) live oysters, clams, mussels or other molluscs or raw products derived from live oysters, clams, mussels or other molluscs or raw products, whether frozen or unfrozen, unless the Managing Director, in consultation with the Minister, is satisfied on the basis of information submitted to the Authority that the waters from which such shellfish are taken and the premises in which they are handled and processed are of such a nature as will ensure that the shellfish are wholesome.

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(2) No person shall import into Belize or attempt to import into Belize any fish unless–

(a) the identity of the establishment at which the fish or fishery product is packed and the day, month and year of packing are legibly marked on one end of the carton or case in which the containers of fish or fishery products are shipped;

(b) in the case of high-risk products, a list indicating the establishment and the number of containers for each production code is provided to an Inspector on request;

(c) each container has a label on which the name of the country of origin is clearly identified; and

(d) that person is the holder of a valid import permit; and

(e) written notification of each shipment of fish or fishery product to be imported or that is imported is provided to an Inspector either prior to the importation or within 48 hours following the importation.

(3) The notification referred to in subregulation (2)*(e)* shall set out, in respect of each shipment of fish or fishery product imported or to be imported into Belize and each type of fish or fishery product contained in that shipment–

(a) the quantity;

(b) the producer;

(c) the country of origin;

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(d) the place where the fish or fishery product shall be held or stored on its entry into Belize; and

(e) the name, address and telephone number of the importer importing the fish or fishery product into Belize as declared to Belize Customs, the import permit number of the importer and if applicable, of the agent providing the notification.

(4) Subject to subregulation (5), no person shall move or attempt to move fish or fishery product that has been imported into Belize from the place indicated in the notification referred to in subregulation (2)*(e)* unless–

(a) unless an Inspector determines the fish or fishery product meets the requirements of the Belize Agricultural Health Authority (Food Safety) Regulations, 2001, and these Regulations; or 25 of 2001.

(b) the person is notified by an Inspector that the fish or fishery product does not need to be inspected.

(5) A person may, with the permission of an Inspector, move fish or fishery product that has been imported into Belize from the place indicated in the notification referred to in subregulation (2)*(e)* to a place specified by the Inspector.

(6) No person shall import into Belize or attempt to import into Belize any canned fish unless the cans are embossed or otherwise permanently marked in a code that identifies the name of the establishment and day, month and year of processing.

(7) No person shall import, process or export from Belize any of the following species–

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(a) poisonous fish of the following families–

(i) Tetraodontidae;

(ii) Molidae;

(iii) Diodontidae;

(iv) Canthigasteridae; and

(b) fishery products containing biotoxins such as ciguatera toxins or muscle-paralysing toxins.

Self-investigation.

7.–(1) A person who has imported, exported or processed fish or fishery product for export or domestic consumption and who receives information that questions the safety of fish or fishery product shall investigate the information.

(2) If the results of the investigation indicate that the fish or fishery product constitutes a hazard to the public, the person shall notify the Authority within 24 hours.

(3) The Authority shall then cross-check such information and where it confirms such information shall apply the appropriate regulatory action with the aim of preventing the placing on the market of fish or fishery products considered as being a hazard to human health.

Fish Import Permit.

8.–(1) The Managing Director, in consultation with the Minister shall issue a fish import permit on receiving an application and the applicant paying a fee of $10.00, or $500.00 if a risk analysis and the elaboration of the specific conditions under which the importation is allowed is needed, unless the Managing Director, in consultation with the Minister, has reasonable grounds to believe that the applicant will not comply with the Belize Agricultural Health Authority (Food Safety) Regulations, 2001, or these Regulations.

25 of 2001.

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(2) An import permit is not assignable and unless otherwise noted, expires 90 days after the date of issue indicated on the permit.

(3) An importer of fish or fishery product shall maintain, at an address in Belize and for not less than three years, a record in English of–

(a) the name and address of the person to whom each shipment of fish or fishery product was shipped from the importer and the date on which the fish or fishery product was shipped;

(b) the date and time of all information received that questions the safety of fish or fishery product imported by the holder of the permit;

(c) if the information is validated on investigation–

(i) a description of the information;

(ii) the date and time it was received;

(iii) the name, address and telephone number of the informant;

(iv) the method of investigation and the results obtained;

(v) the corrective actions taken; and

(vi) the date and time the Authority was notified in accordance with regulation 7 (2);

(d) with respect to canned fish or fishery product–

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(i) the name, address and telephone number of the process authority that developed the thermal process used;

(ii) the container type, size and specifications, style of pack, species packed and if the thermal process utilized has not been published or described in scientific literature recognized by the Authority, the sterilizing value (F0) of the thermal process;

(iii) a statement in writing signed by the representative of the process authority that attests that the thermal process results in the production of commercially sterile and safe fish products;

(e) with respect to ready-to-eat fish or fishery product–

(i) for a period of one year after the day of the coming into force of these Regulations, evidence of adequate processing; and

(ii) after the end of the period referred to in subparagraph*(i)*–

(A) the name, address and telephone number of the person who developed the process used;

(B) the container type and size, style of pack, the species packed, the type of process, the description of the process;

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(C) a statement in writing signed by the person who developed the process or that person's representative that attests that the process results in the production of safe fish products; and

(D) if the importer has instituted a food safety program recognized by the Authority–

(I) the name, business address, business telephone number and title of the person responsible for the food safety program for that importer;

(II) the location of all files and records for the food safety pro-gram;

(III) a description of the standards, monitoring and inspection procedures, analyses and tests that are used in product evaluations, and the evidence acceptable to an Inspector that they meet or are equivalent to those in place in the Authority;

(IV) the frequency of monitoring importations of fish or fishery product and evidence that they

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meet or are equivalent to those in place in the Authority;

(V) samples of the forms that are used during evaluations and of the forms that are used to record corrective actions;

(VI) a description of the corrective action plans developed;

(VII) for each importation of fish or fishery product–

(a) a description of the fish or fishery product by species, form of processing, producer, size and type of container and the label;

(b) all the evaluations conducted and whether or not the product was acceptable; and

(c) any corrective actions taken in respect of product rejections;

(VIII) in respect of ingredients and additives–

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(a) all the ingredients and additives that are added to the fish or fishery product; and

(b) the results of any tests done by or for the importer that verify that the ingredient or additive complies with those requirements;

(IX) in respect of packaging materials–

(a) all the packaging materials used; and

(b) documentation that clearly establishes that the packaging materials meet all applicable requirements of any law or standard of Belize;

(X) in respect of labels used on packaged fish, all the labels from products that are imported, the means by which the importer reviews labels to ensure their compliance, and documentation that

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clearly establishes that the labels meet all applicable requirements of Belize national standard for labelling;

(XI) in respect of fish or fishery product shipped by an importer, a description of the system used to trace fish or fishery product to its first destination; and

(XII) in respect of any person responsible for any aspect of the food safety program for the importer, evidence of their training or qualifications in fish or food processing or quality control.

(4) Subregulation (3)(*d)* and *(e)* do not apply to fish imported from a country with which Belize has entered into an agreement regarding the import and export of fish or fishery product if the agreement contains provisions by which Belize–

(a) recognizes that the fish or fishery product inspection and control systems in place in that country are equivalent to those required by these Regulations in respect of canned and ready to eat fish or fishery product; and

(b) has access to all information and records that are equivalent to those required by subregulation (3)*(d)* and *(e)* and that are held

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by the fish or fishery product inspection authority in that country.

Suspension etc., of import permit, etc.

9.–(1) The Managing Director, in consultation with the Minister, may suspend, revoke or refuse to issue an import permit or export licence where the Managing Director, in consultation with the Minister, believes on reasonable grounds that the holder of, or the applicant for the permit–

(a) has provided false information to the Managing Director for the purpose of obtaining an import permit or export licence;

(b) has failed to provide a written notification required pursuant to regulation 6 (2)*(e)*;

(c) has provided false information to an Inspector in a written notification required pursuant to regulation 6 (2)*(e)*;

(d) has failed to maintain a record in accordance with regulation 8 (3);

(e) has outstanding fees payable under these Regulations;

(f) has failed to comply with the requirements of regulation 7;

(g) is not operating a food safety system in accordance with the applicable requirements of the Belize Agricultural Health Authority (Food Safety) Regulations 2001; or 25 of 2001.

(h) has otherwise failed to meet the applicable requirements of the Belize Agricultural Health Authority (Food Safety) Regulations, 2001, or these Regulations. 25 of 2001.

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(2) Where the Managing Director has suspended or revoked an import permit or export licence pursuant to subregulation (1), the importer or exporter may, within 60 days after that suspension or revocation, request in writing the Managing Director to determine whether the permit or export licence should be reinstated.

(3) The fee payable for each inspection that is carried out in the course of a determination pursuant to subregulation (2) is $400.

(4) The determination referred to in subregulation (2) is final.

Inspection service fee.

10.–(1) Subject to subregulation (2), a licensed importer who imports fish or fishery product into Belize shall pay in respect of the type of product set out in Column I of an item of the table to this regulation, an inspection service fee, per kilogram of declared weight of fish or fishery product imported, in the amount applicable to the level of permit held by the importer that is set out in Column II, of that item.

(2) The fee payable for an inspection service is $50 for each shipment of fish–

(a) if the fish being imported is intended for further processing that will result in a substantial transformation of the fish; and

(b) the fish is being delivered to a registered establishment.

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TABLE I

FEE PER KILOGRAM (BASED ON WEIGHT DECLARED TO BELIZE CUSTOMS)

Column I Item	Type of Product	Column II Fish Import Fee
1.	Ready-to-eat	0.15
2.	Canned	0.05
3.	Fresh	0.10
4.	Raw molluscan shellfish	0.10
5.	Other	0.10

Random inspection.

11.–(1) Subject to subregulations (2) to (4), any fish or fishery product imported by the holder of a fish import permit into Belize may be subjected on a random basis to an inspection, by an Inspector, of a type set out in Column I of an item of the table to this regulation.

(2) Where a type of fish or fishery product produced by a producer fails to pass a type of inspection set out in the table to this regulation–

(a) the type of fish or fishery product, the name of the producer and the type of inspection shall be–

(i) recorded by the Inspector on a mandatory import alert list maintained by the Authority; or

(ii) reported within 5 days by the importer to an Inspector for the purpose of inclusion on a mandatory import alert list; and

(b) shipments or lots of that type of fish or fishery product that are produced by that producer and

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subsequently imported into Belize shall undergo the same type of inspection until four consecutive shipments or lots have passed that type of inspection.

(3) Where a type of fish or fishery product that is produced by a producer fails to pass a label evaluation inspection, lots of that type of fish or fishery product that are produced by that producer and subsequently imported or exported from Belize shall undergo a label evaluation inspection until one lot passes the inspection.

(4) Where a type of fish or fishery product that is produced by a producer is imported into Belize, and that type of fish produced by that producer has not been imported into Belize within the previous two years, that importation shall undergo every type of inspection applicable to that type of fish.

(5) A person who requests that the Authority carry out a type of inspection or testing set out in Column I of an item of the table to this regulation shall pay the applicable fee set out in Column III of that item.

TABLE II

Column I	Column II	Column III
Item	Type of Inspection*	Fee ($)
1.	Sensory evaluation	25.00
2.	Net content determination	10.00
3.	Label evaluation	10.00
	(1) Inner container	
	(2) Outer container	
	(3) Can coding	

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Column I	Column II	Column III
Item	Type of Inspection*	Fee ($)
4.	Container integrity evaluation** (1) Cans (2) Other container	
5.	Histamine	120.00
6.	E. coli	60.00
7.	Faecal coliforms	60.00
8.	Listeria monocytogenes	120.00
9.	Salmonella species	80.00
10.	Standard plate count	45.00
11.	Staph. Aureus	80.00
12.	Vibrio species	120.00
13.	Electrophoresis species identification**	
14.	Food additives**	
15.	Sodium and potassium**	
16.	Heavy metals, other than mercury**	
17.	Mercury**	
18.	Moisture content**	
19.	Pesticides and PCBs**	
20	Salt content**	
21	Marine toxins**	
22.	Drug residues**	

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Column I	Column II	Column III
Item	Type of Inspection*	Fee ($)
23.	Ph	10.00
24.	Water activity**	
25.	Sterility	45.00
26.	Quality indices	25.00

*Sample size to be determined in accordance with Sampling Plan I in Sampling Plans for Prepackaged Foods (1969) issued by the Secretariat of the Joint FAO/WHO Food Standards Program, FAO, Rome.

**Prices to be determined by the respective official laboratory designated by the Authority.

Recognition of laboratory.

12. No person who is the holder of a HACCP certificate for an establishment shall use a laboratory for the purpose of implementing and complying with their HACCP program unless it has been recognized by the Managing Director as being competent to conduct those services or has been accredited by the Belize Bureau of Standards.

Packing of fish, etc.

13. Unless otherwise permitted by the Managing Director, fish or fishery products shall be packed in new, clean, sound containers.

Attaching numbered tags.

14.–(1) For the purpose of preserving the identity of any fish or fishery products, an Inspector may detain the fish or fishery products by attaching to any of the fish or fishery products or any container thereof a numbered tag upon which shall be clearly written–

(a) the word “held”;

(b) an identification number;

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(c) a brief description of the lot detained;

(d) the date; and

(e) the signature of the Inspector.

(2) Where any fish or fishery products are detained pursuant to subregulation (1), the Inspector shall deliver or mail to the owner or his agent a duly completed notice of detention.

(3) Where any fish is detained pursuant to subregulation (1) on premises owned by a person who is not the owner of the fish or fishery products, a copy of the notice of detention shall be delivered or mailed to that person.

(4) No person shall alter, deface or remove a tag attached to any fish or fishery products or container thereof pursuant to subregulation (1) or move, export, sell or dispose of any such fish or fishery products or container thereof unless he has obtained a release from an Inspector.

(5) Notwithstanding subregulation (4), where it is necessary for any fish or fishery products or container thereof referred to in that subregulation to be moved from one warehouse to another, or the owner of the fish or fishery products or container or his agent has made a reasonable request for the fish or fishery products or container to be moved under detention, an Inspector may permit such fish or fishery products or container thereof to be moved accordingly.

(6) Where an Inspector is satisfied that any fish or fishery products detained pursuant to subregulation (1) meets the requirements of these Regulations, he shall prepare a notice of release and deliver or mail one copy thereof to the owner of the fish or his agent and one copy to the person, if any, on whose premises the fish or fishery products were found.

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Requests for inspection certificate.

15.–(1) Where a person requests an inspection certificate for fish or fishery products, a duly authorized Inspector of the Authority shall–

(a) where the person operates the establishment in which the fish or fishery products was processed, inspect the processing record of the establishment to determine whether an inspection of the fish or fishery products is required and, if it is required, inspect the fish or fishery products; and

(b) in any other case, inspect the fish or fishery products.

(2) An Inspector shall issue an inspection certificate for fish or fishery products where–

(a) the Inspector determines that an inspection of the fish or fishery products is not required;

(b) the Inspector determines, following an inspection of the fish or fishery products, that the fish or fishery products meet the requirements of the Belize Agricultural Health Authority (Food Safety) Regulations, 2001, and these Regulations; or

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(c) each consignment of fish or fishery products destined for export must meet the Belize Agricultural Health Authority (Food Safety) Regulations, 2001, and these Regulations. Such fish or fishery products must come from approved establishments, factory vessels or cold stores of the Authority's registered freezer vessels and be accompanied by a numbered original health certificate, duly completed, signed, dated and comprising a single sheet in accordance with the model in

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the Fourth Schedule (Regulation 10) of the Belize Agricultural Health Authority (Food Safety) Regulations, 2001, or in the case of consignments destined for the European Union, the model specified in Schedule VI.

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Schedule VI.

(3) A person who requests an inspection certificate for fish or fishery products shall pay an inspection service fee of–

(a) $100, where an inspection of the fish is performed; and

(b) $25, where an inspection of the fish is not performed.

Appeal to Managing Director.

16.–(1) Where a person interested in a decision of an Inspector in respect of any inspection, grading, marking or other matter under these Regulations is not satisfied with that decision, the person may, within 30 days after such decision, by notice in writing, appeal the decision to the Managing Director, who may, subject to regulation 18, order a re-inspection.

(2) Where a re-inspection is made pursuant to subregulation (1) and the Managing Director makes a decision as a result thereof, that decision shall be final.

Fee for appeal.

17. A person who appeals a decision under regulation 16 (1) shall pay the applicable fee for any type of re-inspection that is ordered under that subregulation.

Bars to re-inspection.

18. A re-inspection shall not be ordered pursuant to regulation 16 (1) where–

(a) the identity of the fish or fishery products or containers of fish or fishery products in dispute has not been preserved;

(b) the request for re-inspection was not made within 30 days after the disputed inspection;

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(c) the fish or fishery products or containers of fish or fishery products have in or upon them any poisonous or harmful substance; or

(d) the fish or fishery products or containers of fish or fishery products have been previously re-inspected.

Re-inspection at Inspector's instance.

19. Where an Inspector has reasonable grounds to believe that fish or fishery products has deteriorated after the date on which it was inspected or that it otherwise fails to meet the requirements of these Regulations, he may again inspect such fish or fishery products.

Removal of inspection marks, etc.

20.–(1) Where an inspection is made under regulation 19 and the fish or fishery products is found not to be of the grade marked on the container, any inspection marks and quality designations on the container shall be removed or obliterated and any inspection certificate that may have been issued for the fish or fishery products is void.

(2) No person shall use an inspection certificate if he knows that the certificate is void.

Processing, etc., of fish, etc. for export.

21.–(1) No person shall export fish or fishery products, process fish or fishery products for export or store fish or fishery products for export unless the processing or storing of that fish or fishery products is carried out in a registered establishment.

(2) Subregulation (1) does not apply in respect of–

(a) fish or fishery products imported into Belize by a holder of an import permit and that are intended for direct sale to consumers without further processing; or

(b) final products produced in a registered establishment that, before being marketed. exported or made available to consumers, are

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temporarily stored in a cold-storage warehouse or other location that is not a registered establishment.

(3) For the purpose of subregulation (1), "processing" does not include any of the following–

(a) the washing, icing or boxing of live, whole or dressed unfrozen fish other than–

(i) shellfish and echinoderms;

(ii) fish raised in an aquaculture operation; or

(iii) crustaceans, excluding live lobster or live crab;

(b) the freezing on board a vessel of whole or dressed fish that are destined for further processing in a registered establishment, other than shellfish, echinoderms or crustaceans excluding shrimp;

(c) the shucking of scallops to remove adductor muscles with or without roe attached, if carried out on board a vessel;

(d) the processing of whole or dressed unfrozen fish, or the salting or pickling of whole, split or dressed unfrozen fish by fisher packers other than shellfish, echinoderms or crustaceans;

(e) actions taken by fishers or processors at the time or point of catching, unloading, handling, holding or transporting fish to preserve its quality and safety before delivery to a registered establishment for the purpose of

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processing, storage or inspection before export, if such actions are done in accordance with these Regulations.

(4) If the Managing Director, in writing, informs a fisher-packer who carries out an activity described in subregulation (3)*(d)* that there is serious contamination on board the vessel or onshore in the establishment where that activity is conducted–

(a) no person shall process any fish on board that vessel or onshore in that establishment; and

(b) no person shall export or attempt to export any fish that has been processed in that vessel or establishment.

Registered establishments to comply with Regulations.

22. No person shall operate a registered establishment unless it meets the requirements of these Regulations.

Persons to be qualified.

23. No person shall, unless they have job experience or qualifications that meets the applicable requirements set out by the appropriate competent body–

(a) perform or supervise a product preservation process; or

(b) supervise the development or implementation of a HACCP Program.

Vessels must comply with requirements. Schedule III.

24. No person shall use a vessel for fishing or for transporting fish or fishery products unless the vessel meets the applicable requirements of Schedule III.

Requirements for export of live finfish.

25. No person shall export live finfish raised in an aquaculture operation unless all preparation of the finfish is carried out in a registered establishment or by the holder of a fish export licence.

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Application for certificate of registration.

26.–(1) An application for a certificate of registration for an establishment shall be made to the Managing Director, be accompanied by the applicable fees referred to in subregulations (3) and (4) and, subject to subregulation (2), shall contain–

(a) the full business name, business address and business telephone number of the applicant and, if applicable, the full names of partners or Officers of the company;

(b) a description of the types of process operations intended to be conducted;

(c) the types of fish intended to be produced, stored or exported;

(d) a product description of each type of fishery product intended to be produced, stored or exported;

(e) a process flow diagram that identifies each step in the process operation for each type of fishery product; and

(f) a detailed diagram of the establishment.

(2) The Managing Director may not require an applicant to provide the information referred to in subregulation (1)*(c)* to *(f)* if it has been previously submitted to the Authority and there has been no change to the information.

(3) The fee that is payable for the registration of an establishment with processing areas of a total size set out in Column 1 of an item of Table III to this regulation is the amount set out in Column 2 of that item.

(4) In addition to the fee referred to in subregulation (3), the fee that is payable for the registration of an establishment with processing areas of a total size greater than 300 m^2 is the amount

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set out in Column 2 of an item of Table III to this regulation for each process operation set out in Column 1 of that item that is intended to be conducted.

(5) Fees and charges referred to in subregulations (3) and (4) shall be paid in accordance with the process outlined in Part 3 of Schedule V.

(6) The Managing Director shall, in consultation with the Minister, issue a certificate of registration to an establishment if–

(a) the establishment and its processing and support areas meet the requirements set out in Schedules I and II;

Schedule I.
Schedule II.

(b) the establishment is free from serious contamination;

(c) the applicant has a food safety program that consists of prerequisite Good Manufacturing Practices (GMPs), Sanitation Standard Operation Procedures Program (SSOP) and a HACCP Program that meets the requirements of subregulation (8) in respect of the processing, storing or exporting of fish or fishery products; and

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(d) the Managing Director has no reasonable grounds to believe that the applicant will not comply with the Belize Agricultural Health Authority (Food Safety) Regulations, 2001, or these Regulations.

(7) Notwithstanding subregulation (6), the Managing Director shall, in consultation with the Minister, issue a certificate of registration to an establishment that is a food processing facility if all of the following conditions are met–

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(a) it is registered in accordance with any Act in Belize;

(b) the establishment has a food inspection and control program that is equivalent to a HACCP Program;

(c) the requirements set out in subregulation (1) and subregulation (6)*(a)*, *(b)* and *(d)* are met.

(8) A food safety program referred to in subregulation (6)*(c)* for use in an establishment shall–

(a) comprise–

(i) a prerequisite program plan (GMPs, SSOPs);

(ii) a hazard analysis that identifies each hazard that is likely to occur for each type of fish or fishery product intended to be produced in each process operation;

(iii) if the hazard analysis has identified hazards, a HACCP Plan in which all critical control points, critical limits, monitoring procedures used at critical control points, frequencies of monitoring procedures and corrective actions are specified; and

(iv) a sanitation program that includes requirements regarding the protective clothing to be worn by employees for the tasks they perform;

(b) meet the applicable requirements set out by the Fisheries Department.

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(9) An operator of a registered establishment shall–

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(a) comply with all the applicable provisions of the Belize Agricultural Health Authority (Food Safety) Regulations, 2001, and these Regulations;

(b) implement and comply with the food safety program;

(c) adhere to all the conditions of the certificate of registration;

(d) ensure that the establishment's food safety program meets the applicable requirements;

(e) on request of an Inspector, make available in a readily accessible location a copy of the food safety program and all records of, and amendments to, the food safety program; and

(f) conduct a review of the food safety program each time it is found to be not in compliance with subregulation (8) and, in any case, at least once per year or as outlined in the First Schedule (regulations 2 and 4) of the Belize Agricultural Health Authority (Food Safety) Regulations 2001.

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(10) An operator of a registered establishment shall maintain, at an address in Belize and for not less than three years, a record in English comprising–

(a) the name, business address, business telephone number and title of the person responsible for the food safety program at the establishment;

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(b) the location of all files and records in respect of the food safety program;

(c) in respect of each critical control point specified in the HACCP Plan–

(i) a description of the critical limits, monitoring procedures and verification procedures that are used;

(ii) the frequency of the monitoring and verification procedures, samples of the forms that are used during inspections and of the forms that are used to record corrective actions;

(iii) the corrective actions;

(v) the results of every inspection conducted in accordance with monitoring and verification procedures and any corrective actions taken;

(vi) the product preservation processes to be used and, for each process the expected results as specified in the food safety program; and

(vii) the results obtained by each product preservation process;

(d) in respect of shellfish-

(i) the common name of the shellfish;

(ii) the quantity by weight of the shellfish delivered to the establishment;

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(iii) the location where the shellfish was harvested;

(iv) the date on which the shellfish was harvested;

(v) the name, address and telephone number of the person who harvested the shellfish;

(vi) the method of transport and the date on which the shellfish was delivered to the establishment, including details of the method and conditions of storage before and after delivery;

(vii) the manner in which, and the date on which, the shellfish was processed in the establishment; and

(viii) the date on which the shellfish was shipped from the establishment and the name and address of the person to whom it was shipped;

(e) in respect of every prerequisite program plan–

(i) a description of the plans and monitoring procedures that are used;

(ii) the frequency of the monitoring procedures; and

(iii) the corrective actions taken;

(f) a description of the system used to trace fish to their first shipping destination;

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(g) in respect of each shipment of fish or fishery product–

(i) the name and address of the person to whom each shipment was sent;

(ii) the type of fish or fishery products;

(iii) the quantity of fish or fishery products;

(iv) the method of transportation, including manifest and container numbers or other information that is sufficient to identify or trace the location of the fish or fishery products;

(v) the date on which the fish or fishery products was shipped. and

(vi) the date on which the fish or fishery products was processed;

(h) the date and time when the operator of the registered establishment received information questioning the safety of fish or fishery products processed or exported by the operator,

(i) if the information referred to in paragraph *(h)* is validated on investigation, a description of the information, the date and time when it was received, the date and time the information was validated, the name, address and telephone number of the informant, the method of investigation and the results obtained, the corrective actions taken, and the date and time when the Authority was notified under regulation 7 (2);

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(j) in respect of every person responsible for supervising the development or implementation of the food safety program or performing or supervising a product preservation process, documentary evidence of their training, qualifications or job experience in fish or food processing or quality control; and

(k) a list of all amendments made to the food safety program.

TABLE III

FEES FOR REGISTRATION OF ESTABLISHMENTS

Column 1		Column 2
Item	Total Size of Processing Areas in Establishment	Fee ($)
1.	300 m² or less	750.00
2.	More than 300 m²	1,000.00

Conditions for issue of licence to non-operator.

27.–(1) The Managing Director, at a fee of $500, shall, in consultation with the Minister, issue a fish or fishery products export license to any person who is not an operator of a registered establishment if–

(a) an application is received that contains–

(i) the full business name, business address and business telephone number of the applicant and, if applicable, the full names of the partners or officers of the company;

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(ii) a description of the operations that the applicant intends to conduct;

(iii) a product description for each product intended to be exported; and

(iv) if applicable, a detailed diagram of the establishment;

(b) the applicant demonstrates that they are able to meet the applicable requirements set out by the Fisheries Department; and

(c) the Managing Director has no reasonable grounds to believe that the applicant will not comply with the Belize Agricultural Health Authority (Food Safety) Regulations, 2001, or these Regulations. 25 of 2001.

(2) The Managing Director may not require an applicant to provide the information referred to in subregulation (1)*(a)* if it has been previously submitted to the Authority and there has been no change to the information.

(3) A holder of a fish or fishery products export licence shall–

(a) meet the applicable requirements set out by the Fisheries Department;

(b) adhere to any conditions attached to the license; and

(c) make available to an Inspector in a readily available location the records set out in subregulation (4).

(4) A holder of a fish export license shall maintain, at an address in Belize and for not less than three years, a record in English of–

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(a) the name, business address, business telephone number and title of the person responsible for ensuring that all operations and fish or fishery products exported meet the applicable requirements of these Regulations;

(b) a description of the system used to trace fish or fishery products to their first shipping destination;

(c) in respect of each shipment of fish or fishery products–

(i) the name and address of the person to whom each shipment was sent;

(ii) the type of fish or fishery products;

(iii) the quantity of fish or fishery products;

(iv) the method of transportation, including manifest and container numbers or other information that is sufficient to identify or trace the location of the fish or fishery products;

(v) the date on which the fish was shipped; and

(vi) the date on which the fish or fishery products were removed from the aquaculture site;

(d) the date and time when the holder of the fish or fishery products export licence received information that questions the safety of fish or fishery products stored or exported by the holder;

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(e) if the information referred to in paragraph *(d)* is validated on investigation, a description of the information, the date and time when it was received, the time and date the information is validated, the name, address and telephone number of the informant, the method of investigation and the results obtained, the corrective actions taken and the time and date on which the Authority was notified under regulation 7(2), and if applicable, in respect of every person responsible for supervising the development or implementation of the food safety program or performing or supervising a product preservation process, documentary evidence of their training or qualifications in fish, fishery products or food processing or quality control.

Term of licence, etc.

28. A certificate of registration or a fish or fishery products export licence is not assignable and expires one year after the date of issuance indicated on it.

Amendment of Certificate, etc.

29.–(1) The Managing Director may, on application by an operator of a registered establishment or the holder of a fish or fishery products export licence, amend a certificate of registration or a fish or fishery products export licence if every applicable requirement of these Regulations is met, including the payment of the applicable fees.

(2) The expiry date of an amended certificate of registration or fish or fishery products export licence is the date indicated on the original certificate or licence.

Inactivated certificate, etc.

30.–(1) The Managing Director may, on application by an operator of a registered establishment, inactivate the certificate of registration, if all applicable fees have been paid in respect of it.

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(2) The operator of a registered establishment in respect of which a certificate of registration has been inactivated shall not process any fish or fishery products for export.

(3) The Managing Director may, on application by the operator of a registered establishment, reactivate the certificate of registration if an Inspector has determined that the establishment meets the conditions of the certificate, the applicable requirements of the Belize Agricultural Health Authority (Food Safety) Regulations, 2001, and these Regulations.

25 of 2001.

Invalidity of certificate, etc.

31. A certificate of registration or a fish or fishery products export licence is void on the day that any of the following occur–

(a) effective control or effective direction of the registered establishment or of the business of the holder of the fish or fishery products export licence is transferred to the control or direction of any other person, body corporate, partnership, cooperative, association, trustee, executor or legal representative;

(b) the registered establishment or the establishment, equipment or conveyance of the holder of a fish or fishery products export licence is destroyed or damaged to an extent that the processing or the conduct of operations without a risk of serious contamination is determined by an Inspector not to be possible;

(c) the operator of the registered establishment or the holder of a fish or fishery products export licence is subject to a receivership or makes an assignment in bankruptcy; or

(d) the operator of the registered establishment or the holder of a fish or fishery products export

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licence ceases to operate the registered establishment of its business or surrenders the certificate of registration or fish or fishery products export licence.

Temporary certificate.

32.–(1) The Managing Director may, on application, issue temporary certificate of registration in respect of an establishment the operator of which is subject to a receivership or has made an assignment in bankruptcy if all of the following conditions are met–

(a) the applicant for the certificate is the authorized receiver or trustee in bankruptcy of the operator of the establishment;

(b) the application contains the information required by regulation 26(1); and

(c) the establishment meets the requirements of the Belize Agricultural Health Authority (Food Safety) Regulations,2001, and these Regulations. 25 of 2001.

(2) A temporary certificate of registration expires on the earlier of–

(a) 240 days from its date of issue; or

(b) the day stated on the temporary certificate or on any amendments made thereto.

Revocation of certificate.

33. The Managing Director may, in consultation with the Minister, revoke a certificate of registration or a fish or fishery products export licence if an Inspector, using all reasonable means, cannot contact the operator of the registered establishment or the holder of the licence for a period of 90 days.

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Suspension, etc., of certificate, etc.

34.–(1) The Managing Director may, in consultation with the Minister, suspend, revoke or refuse to issue a certificate of registration or a fish or fishery products export licence if–

(a) the Managing Director has reasonable grounds to believe that the operator of a registered establishment, the holder of the licence or the applicant has provided false information to the Managing Director for the purpose of obtaining a certificate or licence;

(b) the registered establishment or the establishment, equipment or conveyances of the holder of the licence are not free from serious contamination;

(c) the establishment is not operated in accordance with the food safety program;

(d) the operator of the registered establishment or the holder of the licence has failed to comply with the requirements of regulation 7;

(e) the operator of the registered establishment, the holder of the licence or the applicant otherwise fails to comply with these Regulations or a condition of the certificate or licence.

(2) If a certificate of registration has been suspended or revoked, the operator of the registered establishment may, within 30 days after the suspension or revocation, request in writing that the Managing Director determines whether the certificate should be reinstated.

(3) The fee payable for each inspection that is carried out for the purpose of determining whether a certificate of registration may be reinstated is $1,000.

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(4) A determination referred to in subregulation (2) is final.

Other inspection.

35. Any person who requests an inspection, other than an inspection referred to in regulation 34 (3), to determine whether his or her establishment meets the applicable requirements of Schedule I or a food safety program, shall pay a fee of $400.

Schedule I.

Issuing of special permit.

36.–(1) Notwithstanding these Regulations and subject to subregulation (2), the Managing Director may, in consultation with the Minister, on receiving an application, issue a permit to allow, during the period stated in the permit–

(a) the production or marketing of experimental or test products;

(b) the reworking, reconditioning, processing, culling or salvaging of fish or fishery products at a registered establishment to enable the fish or fishery products to meet the applicable requirements of the Belize Agricultural Health Authority (Food Safety) Regulations, 2001, or these Regulations;

25 of 2001.

(c) the construction or utilization of areas that do not comply with the Belize Agricultural Health Authority (Food Safety) Regulations, 2001, or these Regulations;

25 of 2001.

(d) equipment that is used in a vessel or an establishment constructed before the coming into force of these Regulations that does not comply with the Belize Agricultural Health Authority (Food Safety) Regulations, 2001, or these Regulations to continue to be used or to operate;

25 of 2001.

(e) the marketing, possession, use or disposal of tainted, decomposed or unwholesome fish or

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fishery products not intended for human consumption;

(f) the re-use of containers or the use of labels that do not meet the applicable requirements of these Regulations;

(g) the labelling of products to accommodate particular cultural communities in Belize or export markets;

(h) the importing, exporting or marketing of fish or fishery products for charitable purposes, international events or national festivities, if the lot size is less than 1000 kg;

(i) the production and supply of food in a national emergency or for international aid; or

(j) the exporting to another country of fish or fishery products or containers that do not meet the applicable requirements of the Belize Agricultural Health Authority (Food Safety) Regulations, 2001, or these Regulations.

25 of 2001.

(2) The Managing Director may, in consultation with the Minister, on reasonable grounds refuse to issue a permit if in the Managing Director's opinion, the issuance of the permit–

(a) would result in a risk to public health or safety or otherwise diminish consumer protection;

(b) may result in the marketing to consumers of fish or fishery products that does not comply with regulation 6(1) or the requirements of other countries; or

(c) may damage the reputation of Belize's fish or fishery products processing industry.

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(3) The Managing Director may, in consultation with the Minister, revoke or refuse to issue a permit if –

(a) the Managing Director has reasonable grounds to believe that the holder of the permit or the applicant has provided false information to the Managing Director for the purpose of obtaining the permit; or

(b) the holder of the permit or the applicant has contravened a condition of the permit or a provision, of the Belize Agricultural Health Authority (Food Safety) Regulations, 2001, or these Regulations.

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Conditions attached to certificate, etc.

37. The Managing Director may, from time to time, attach any conditions to a registration certificate, licence or permit issued under these Regulations if the Managing Director is satisfied that those conditions are necessary to ensure that the import or export of fish complies with these Regulations.

Requirements for unloading, etc.

38. No person shall unload, handle, hold or transport of fresh fish or fishery products for processing unless the unloading, handling, holding or transportation meets the requirements of Schedule IV.

Schedule IV.

Requirements for export, etc.

39.–(1) No person shall export, process for export or attempt to process for export any fresh fish or fishery products unless the unloading, handling, holding and transportation has been conducted in accordance with Schedule IV.

Schedule IV.

(2) No person shall export, process for export or attempt to process for export any fresh fish or fishery products unless the fish or fishery products have undergone a health check where necessary in accordance with Schedule V.

Schedule V.

Protection, etc., of processed, fish etc.

40.–(1) Processed fish and fishery products shall be protected from contamination and the weather during loading, unloading and transportation.

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(2) Fresh fish, fishery products and semi-preserves, while under the control of a carrier, shall be kept properly chilled.

(3) Frozen fish or fishery products, while under the control of a carrier, shall be kept refrigerated in such a manner that, when it is delivered to its destination, the temperature of such fish or fishery products will not have increased more than 5.5°C from the temperature at the time it was loaded.

Conditions for processing, etc., molluscs.

41. No person shall–

(a) process crabs, lobsters, clams, oysters, mussels or whelks that are not alive; or

(b) pack, sell, export or import clams, oysters, mussels or whelks in any form,

unless such molluscs are free from shellfish toxin when tested by a method approved by the Authority.

Exporting, etc., cans of fish, etc.

42. No person shall export or import or attempt to export or import cans of fish or fishery products–

(a) that have not been properly sealed;

(b) the tops or bottoms of which have been distorted outwards; or

(c) that is otherwise defective.

Records pertaining to exports of fish, etc.

43. Every person who exports fish or fishery products from an establishment shall keep a record of the name and address of the person to whom, and the date on which, the fish or fishery products are shipped from the establishment.

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PART III

Labelling

Marking of can, etc., for canned fish.

44.–(1) ln the case of canned fish, every can of fish or fishery products or the wrapper or label thereon shall be correctly and legibly marked in English, in addition to any other language, to indicate–

(a) the common name of the fish or fishery products;

(b) in the case of fish or fishery products other than shellfish and crustaceans, the net weight of the contents;

(c) in the case of shellfish and crustaceans, the drained weight of the contents;

(d) the name and address of the person by whom or for whom the fish or fishery products processed or by whom it is distributed; and

(e) the ingredients in each can, where there is more than one ingredient therein-

(i) by listing them in descending order of their proportion in the can; or

(ii) by stating the proportion of each ingredient in the can.

(2) The information required pursuant to subregulation (1) shall be shown in such a manner that–

(a) the common name of the fish or fishery products and the stated weight thereof appear

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on the main body or face of the can or on the main panel of the label thereon;

(b) the common name of the fish or fishery products is shown in letters of equal height and prominence and indicates whether the product has been prepared–

(i) by mincing, flaking or other special process;

(ii) from selected parts of fish; or

(iii) for dietetic use; and

(c) the printing used to indicate the weight of fish or fishery products is not less than 3.2 mm. in height.

(3) Where descriptive terms are used in addition to the wording required by subregulation (1), such terms shall be printed in letters not less than one-half the height of the letters used for the common name of the fish or fishery products.

Marking of container, etc., for fish, etc.

45.–(1) In the case of fish or fishery products, other than canned, every container or the label thereon shall be correctly and legibly marked in English, in addition to any other language, to indicate–

(a) the common name of the fish or fishery products;

(b) the net weight of the fish or fishery products unless–

(i) in the case of oyster and clam meats that are not frozen, the container or label is marked with a statement of net contents in terms of fluid measure or by count;

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(ii) in the case of oysters that are marketed in the shell, the container or label is marked with a statement of the contents in terms of bushels or pecks or by count; or

(iii) in any case not referred to in subparagraph *(i)* or *(ii)*, the container or label states that the contents are to be weighed at the time of retail sale;

(c) the grade, size, class, count and moisture content as follows–

(i) in the case of pickled fish or fishery products, with the grade, class and size of the fish or fishery products;

(ii) in the case of boneless or semi-boneless salted fish, with the grade of the fish;

(iii) in the case of salted fish, other than boneless or semi-boneless salted fish, with the grade and class of the fish, the size or count of the fish and the designation for moisture content;

(iv) in the case of Atlantic oysters in the shell, with the shape designation; and

(v) in the case of dried squid, with the grade designation;

(d) the name and address of the person by whom or for whom the fish or fishery products is processed or by whom it is distributed;

(e) the ingredients in each container, where there is more than one ingredient therein–

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(i) by listing them in descending order of their proportion in the container; or

(ii) by stating the proportion of each ingredient in the container; and

(f) in the case of bivalve molluscs in the shell, the date of processing and the location from which the bivalve molluscs were harvested.

(2) The markings referred to in subregulation (1)*(a)* to *(c)* shall be shown on the main panel of every container containing 900 g or less of fish and shall be not less than 3.2 mm in height.

(3) Cartons and cases are exempt from subregulation (1)*(b)* to *(e)* where they contain containers of fish or fishery products in accordance with subregulations (1) and (2).

Misleading mark or label.

46. No person shall package any fish or fishery products or mark or label any container of fish or fishery products in a manner that is false, misleading or deceptive.

Marking, etc., without consent of Managing Director.

47. No person shall mark or label any fish or fishery products or container of fish or fishery products with the designation "Processed under Government Supervision" or "Belize Agricultural Health Authority Inspected" or "Approved for further processing" without the consent of the Managing Director.

Conditions for marking, etc., with quality designation, etc.

48. No person shall mark or label a container of fish or fishery products with a quality designation or sell a container of fish or fishery products that is so marked or labelled unless–

(a) a standard for that quality has been specified in these Regulations; and

(b) the fish in that container meets that standard.

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PART IV

Code Markings

Marking of cartons and case.

49.–(1) Every carton and case in which containers of fish or fishery products are packed at an establishment shall be legibly marked on one end in such a manner that the name of the establishment and the day month and year of processing can be determined by an Inspector.

(2) Every container in which pickled, spiced or marinated fish or fishery products are packed at an establishment shall be legibly marked in such a manner that the name of the establishment and the day, month and year of processing can be determined by an Inspector.

Visible, etc., code markings.

50. Every can of fish or fishery products that is packed in a registered establishment shall be embossed or otherwise marked in a manner that is visible, permanent and legible with code markings that–

(a) identify the establishment;

(b) indicate the day, month and year of processing; and

(c) identify the product contained therein.

Exemptions for permanently marked containers.

51. Notwithstanding regulation 50, any hermetically sealed glass container containing fish or fishery products is exempt from the embossing requirement referred to in that regulation, if such container or the label affixed thereto is otherwise permanently marked with the code markings required by that regulation.

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PART V

Quality Requirements Production of Lobster

Processing of lobster, etc.

52. Any person who processes lobster or lobster products shall for that purpose–

(a) use lobster that are–

(i) legal size;

(ii) free of "black spots";

(iii) free of broken or soft-shell;

(iv) free of missing swimmerets or telson;

(v) free of excess levels of sodium Bi-sulfite (< 100ppm);

(vi) free of bad odour (decomposition);

(b) wash the lobster immediately after receiving with clean potable water and place in ice slush. If the product enters as tail, all intestines material shall be removed, and the tail shall be flushed out;

(c) after removing from ice slush, keep (before, during and after processing) at a temperature between 3°C – 7°C;

(d) wrap each tail in cellophane, plastic bag or other acceptable material approved by the Authority and place tails in blast freezer within one hour after tails have been packed;

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(e) freeze every tail not lower than – 40°C but not higher than – 29°C;

(f) store and maintain every frozen lobster tail at a temperature not lower than – 23°C but not higher than 18°C.

Production of Dressed Fish

Processing dressed fish.

53. Any person who processes dressed fish shall for that purpose–

(a) use fish having no detectable spoilage, the flesh of which shall be firm, free of puncture marks and foreign materials;

(b) use fish which is free of any abnormal conditions, is not diseased and free of parasitoid tissue;

(c) slit the abdomen and gut and place every dressed fish in potable running water;

(d) keep every dressed fish at a temperature not exceeding 7°C;

(e) wrap in cellophane or suitable material and place every dressed fish in the blast freezer within one hour after such fish has been processed;

(f) freeze every fish at a temperature not higher than – 29°C;

(g) store and maintain every dressed fish at a temperature not higher than – 23°C.

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Production of Fish Fillet or Fish Steaks

Conditions for producing fillet, etc.

54. Any person who produces fillet or fish steaks shall for that purpose–

(a) use fish which satisfies the requirements set forth by the regulations governing production of dressed fish;

(b) ensure that the fillet shall not contain blemishes such as visible blood clots or pieces of skin or bone (except for skin-on fillet);

(c) wash every fillet or fish steak in clean potable running water;

(d) ensure that the fillet or fish steaks shall be free of napes or belly flaps and properly scaled;

(e) keep every fillet or fish steaks at a temperature not exceeding 7°C during processing;

(f) wrap in cellophane, plastic bags or other suitable material and freeze in blast freezer within one hour after such fillet or fish steak has been processed;

(g) freeze every fillet or fish steak at a temperature not higher than - 29°C;

(h) store and maintain every frozen fillet of fish steak at a temperature not higher than - 23°C.

Production of "Market Clean" Conch

Conditions for producing conch, etc.

55. Any person who produces conch or conch meat shall for that purpose–

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(a) use conch meat having no detectable spoilage, the flesh of which shall be free of disease or parasitoid tissue, be firm to the touch, free of gut lining and excessive slime and must be of legal size and weight;

(b) wash every "market clean" conch in potable running water;

(c) keep every "market clean" conch at a temperature not exceeding 7°C;

(d) wrap in cellophane or other suitable material and place in blast freezer within one hour after such "market clean" conch has been processed;

(e) freeze every "market clean" conch at a temperature not higher than - 29°C;

(f) store and maintain every frozen "market clean" conch at a temperature not higher than - 23°C.

Production of Whole or Headless Frozen Shrimp

Conditions for Producing frozen shrimp.

56. Any person who produces whole or headless frozen shrimp shall for the purpose–

(a) use only healthy shrimps showing no detectable spoilage;

(b) wash every whole or headless shrimp in potable running water;

(c) keep every whole or headless shrimp at a temperature not exceeding 7°C;

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(d) wrap in plastic bags or other suitable material every whole or headless shrimp and place in blast freezer within one hour after such whole or headless shrimp has been processed;

(e) freeze every whole or headless shrimp at a temperature not higher than - 29°C; and

(f) store and maintain every whole or headless shrimp at a temperature not higher than - 23°C.

Production of Lobster Meat, Oysters, etc.

Conditions for producing lobster meat.

57. Any person who produces lobster meat shall for that purpose–

(a) use unfrozen lobster meat and frozen lobster meat that is free from the stomach, intestinal tract, gills, cartilage, shell particles, liver, roe and any other part that is not lobster flesh;

(b) use containers, in which unfrozen lobster meat has been packed without the addition of pickle or brine, that are marked or labelled with the words “dry pack”;

(c) use containers for frozen lobster meat that are marked or labelled with the words “Frozen Lobster Meat”;

(d) where cooked lobster meat is processed for sale as unfrozen lobster meat, chill immediately, after being packed, to, and maintain at, a temperature between 0°C and 2°C;

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(e) where cooked lobster meat is processed for sale as frozen lobster meat, freeze immediately after it has been packed and store at a temperature of - 26°C or lower.

Conditions for producing oysters, etc.

58. Any person who produces oysters or oyster meat shall for that purpose–

(a) use oysters in the shell that are live, individual, undamaged and free from mussels, limpets, stones, mud and other extraneous material;

(b) use containers, in which Atlantic oysters in the shell have been packed, that are legibly marked in such a manner that the area from which the oysters were harvested can be determined to the satisfaction of an Inspector.

Containers for producing scallops, etc.

59.–(1) Any person who produces scallops or scallop meat shall for that purpose–

(a) where scallops are shucked on a fishing vessel, wash and pack the scallop meat in containers of a kind approved by the Managing Director;

(b) pack, sell, export or import unfrozen scallop meat in containers of a kind approved by the Managing Director;

(c) only pack, sell, export or import–

(i) unfrozen scallop meat that is free from organoleptically detectable spoilage;

(ii) frozen or breaded scallop meat that meets the requirements of these Regulations; or

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(iii) unfrozen, frozen or breaded scallop meat that is free from pieces of roe, gut, shell particles, sand or other extraneous material.

(2) Notwithstanding subregulation (1)*(c)*, scallops taken from an area approved by the Managing Director may be packed, sold, exported or imported whole in the shell or with roe attached.

Conditions for producing shrimp cocktail.

60. Any person who produces shrimp cocktail shall for that purpose–

(a) prepare the shrimp cocktail from sound, cooked, peeled shrimp meat;

(b) only export or import a container of shrimp cocktail containing shrimp whose weight, either expressed as a percentage of the net weight of edible contents in the container or as a declaration of the total weight of shrimp in the container, is declared on the label.

PART VI

Pickled, Spiced and Marinated Fish

Conditions for curing fish, etc., as pickled, etc.

61. No person shall cure fish or fishery products for export as pickled, spiced or marinated fish or fishery products unless the fish or fishery products prior to curing–

(a) are free from organoleptically detectable spoilage, bruises and other discolorations;

(b) are clean, firm and properly prepared for the particular style of pack; and

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(c) are free from all damaging feed or stomach contents.

Conditions for exporting pickled, etc., fish, etc.

62. No person shall export pickled, spiced or marinated fish or fishery products unless–

(a) the containers in which they are packed do not leak;

(b) the fish or fishery products are completely covered with the curing solution;

(c) the fish or fishery products are properly cured;

(d) the fish or fishery products contain a reasonable amount of fat;

(e) the fish or fishery products are free from organoleptically detectable spoilage, bruises and other discolorations;

(f) the fish or fishery products are properly headed, where required, and,

(g) the ingredients used in the curing mixtures are of a type acceptable to the Managing Director.

MADE by the Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Cooperatives this 14th day of December, 2001.

(HON. DANIEL SILVA)
Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Cooperatives

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SCHEDULE I
(Regulations 26 (6)(a) and (35))

ESTABLISHMENT CONSTRUCTION AND EQUIPMENT REQUIREMENTS

1.–(1) The definitions in this paragraph apply to this Schedule.

(2) In this Schedule, unless the context otherwise requires–

"cleaning" means the removal of soil, food, fish residues, blood, wastewater or any other dirt or debris from a processing area and processing equipment;

"disinfection" means the reduction of the amount of microorganisms to a level that will not cause serious contamination;

"durable" in respect of construction material, means resistant to decay, breakdown or other physical damage;

"impervious" in respect of any material, means an inert material such as concrete through which water or any other substance will not pass;

"non-absorbent" in respect of any material, means a material that is highly resistant to the passage, absorption or incorporation of water or any other substance;

"non-corrodible" means any metal or other material that does not readily rust, corrode or otherwise decay;

"non-toxic" means not injurious to health;

"refrigeration facilities" means freezers, cold storages, coolers, cool rooms and any other room inside an establishment where the ambient air temperature is reduced by mechanical means in

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order to preserve the quality and safety of fish or fishery products;

"smooth" means a fairly regular or even surface without projections, indentations, or roughness and that can be easily cleaned and disinfected;

"sound" means being in good repair or maintenance;

"washable" means being capable of being cleaned and disinfected with water, cleansers, disinfectants or liquids.

2.–(1) The layout, design, construction and size of every establishment shall–

(a) permit adequate cleaning and disinfection of all areas;

(b) prevent the accumulation of dirt, fish or fishery products being in contact with toxic materials and floor surfaces, the shedding of foreign particles into fish or fishery products and the formation of condensation or mould on surfaces;

(c) permit good production practices, including protection against contamination and cross-contamination by fish, equipment, water, air or personnel and any other sources of contamination, including insect and animal pests;

(d) provide, if necessary, suitable temperature conditions that permit sanitary processing and storage of fish or fishery products; and

(e) provide for the orderly and rapid movement of raw material and finished product into and out of the establishment.

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(2) Construction and packaging materials and non-food chemical products used in the construction and operation of establishments or in their equipment shall be those that are approved by the Authority for that purpose.

(3) Salt fish, squid, stockfish and other fishery products commonly dried, may be dried outside an establishment if it is dried in a location away from traffic on grounds under the control of the operator of the establishment, on dryer flakes or other equipment that is raised at least 1 metre above the ground or water and if the fish or fishery products is handled to prevent the risk of contamination.

3. Floors shall be constructed of smooth, impervious, non-absorbent and non-toxic materials, be sloped for drainage and be maintained in a sound condition for ease of cleaning and disinfection.

4.–(1) Drains shall be of a type and size sufficient to carry off any process effluent and water from processing and cleaning operations, be equipped with non-corrodible covers or grates and be constructed in a manner that prevents the entry of insect and animal pests, sewer gases or any other deleterious substance.

(2) All drainage from an establishment shall be disposed of in a manner acceptable to the Managing Director or in accordance with relevant legislation.

5. Wall surfaces shall be constructed of smooth, non-absorbent, durable and non-toxic materials that are light-coloured and thoroughly washable, in such a manner that all joints are sealed and floor and wall junctions are coved or rounded and shall be maintained in a sound condition for ease of cleaning and disinfection.

6. Ceilings shall be constructed of smooth, non-absorbent, durable and non-toxic materials that are light-coloured, washable, of a height acceptable to the Managing Director and

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maintained in a sound condition for ease of cleaning and disinfection.

7. Heating units, water feed lines, piping, lighting, public address or radio systems or other overhead fixtures shall be designed, constructed, installed and finished to prevent the accumulation of dirt and to reduce condensation, the growth of moulds and the shedding of foreign particles into fish or fishery products being processed beneath and, if the purpose of each is not readily evident, shall be labelled in such a manner that this purpose is readily discernible by an Inspector.

8. Windows that are capable of being opened, and any other openings to the outside shall be constructed so as to prevent the accumulation of dirt and be fitted with non-corrodible insect-proof and animal-proof screens or other similar devices.

9.–(1) Doors into and out of processing and support areas shall be constructed of smooth, non-absorbent and non-toxic materials that are washable, be properly fitted and hung and be maintained in a sound condition for ease of cleaning and disinfection.

(2) Doors in an establishment that is constructed after the coming into force of this Schedule–

(a) shall be located so that persons may not enter directly into a processing area, with the exception of holding rooms, from outside the establishment; and

(b) if the doors are emergency exits from a processing area, shall be clearly marked "Emergency Use Only" or with other similar wording and be equipped with emergency door opening devices, panic bars or similar devices that prevent entry from the exterior of the establishment.

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10. Fish processing equipment and ice handling or conveying equipment, including all surfaces, frames and legs shall be constructed of smooth, non-corrodible, non-absorbent and non-toxic materials that are washable, and shall be maintained in a sound condition for ease of cleaning and disinfection.

11. Cooler or cold storage racking systems on which pallets of fish are stored shall be constructed of metal or other material acceptable to the Managing Director and shall be maintained in a sound condition for ease of cleaning and disinfection.

12.–(1) Packaging and labelling materials shall be stored in dry and sanitary storage rooms that are intended for that purpose away from the production area, that are constructed to provide protection from weather, dust, contamination and the entry of insect and animal pests and that, if appropriate, are equipped with adequate temperature-control devices.

(2) Packaging materials and products liable to come in contact with fish or fishery products–

(a) must not be such as to impair the organoleptic characteristics of the fish or fishery products;

(b) must not be capable of transmitting to the fish or fishery products substances harmful to human health;

(c) must be strong enough to protect the fish or fishery products adequately; and

(d) must not be reused, except containers made of impervious, smooth and corrosion-resistant material which are easy to clean and disinfect, which may be re-used after cleaning and disinfection;

13.–(1) Ingredients and additives such as salt and vinegar used in the processing of fish shall be stored in sanitary storage rooms

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that are intended for that purpose, that are constructed to provide protection from weather, contamination and the entry of insect and animal pests and that, if appropriate, are equipped with adequate temperature control devices.

(2) Notwithstanding subparagraph (1), bulk storage of ingredients and additives in an enclosed area is permitted if the area meets the requirements of paragraphs 3 to 8 of this Schedule.

(3) Doors to areas referred to in subparagraph (2) shall be constructed of smooth, non-absorbent and nontoxic materials that are washable, properly fitted and hung, maintained in a sound condition for ease of cleaning and disinfection, and so located that ingredients or additives may be unloaded and delivered or conveyed to a processing area in a sanitary manner.

(4) Notwithstanding subparagraph (1), salt may be stored in bags outside of an establishment if the bags are sound, kept off the ground and are covered with clean, waterproof coverings that protect the salt from contamination, weather and insect and animal pests.

14.–(1) Adequate supplies of water that meet one of the following requirements shall be provided in every establishment under a suitable operating pressure for fish or fishery products processing, establishment cleaning and disinfection, ice making, employee sanitation and personal hygiene and the operation of toilets–

(a) the water meets the requirements of Belize Agricultural Health Authority (Food Processing Plants) (Potable Water) (Minimum Standards) Regulations, 2001; or No. 24 of 2001.

(b) the water is derived from a source approved by the Managing Director.

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(2) For the purpose of providing a safe and sanitary supply of water to an establishment, an Inspector may require that water supply sources be chlorinated or otherwise treated.

(3) Notwithstanding subparagraph (2), the Managing Director may allow live shellfish to be held in an establishment in untreated water derived from a source approved by the Managing Director provided that –

(a) the median or the geometric mean of the faecal coliform most probable number in the water does not exceed 10 per 100 millilitres and not more than 10% of the water samples exceed a faecal coliform most probable number of 50 per 100 millilitres, as determined by a method acceptable to the Managing Director; and

(b) the use of the water poses no threat of cross-contamination in the establishment.

(4) Steam–

(a) directly in contact with fish or fishery products shall not contain any substance that is a hazard; and

(b) shall be supplied in adequate quantities for retorting and any other purpose as specified in the establishment's food safety program.

(5) Ice making or ice storage facilities shall–

(a) be operated in a manner that minimizes frost build-up;

(b) be maintained in a sound condition for ease of cleaning and disinfection; and

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(c) if constructed after the coming into force of this Schedule, be built in accordance with paragraphs 3 to 8 of this Schedule.

(6) No ice making facility or ice storage facility constructed after the coming into force of this Schedule shall use wood on any surface that makes contact with ice.

(7) Ice that is for use in an establishment shall be handled and transported in a manner that prevents its contamination.

(8) No ice shall be used in an establishment unless it has been made from water that meets the requirements of this Schedule and is stored in a manner that prevents its contamination.

(9) An establishment may use water that does not meet the requirements of subparagraphs (1) to (3) for fire protection, boilers or auxiliary services if there is no connection between the other water systems providing water to the establishment and all feed lines and pipes are clearly labelled or coloured so that the purpose of each is readily discernible by an Inspector.

(10) Adequate supplies of hot water at a temperature of at least 43°C may be provided throughout processing areas for cleaning and disinfection and at all hand wash stations.

(11) Hoses and other water delivery devices in ready-to-eat fish and shellfish processing operations shall be equipped with backflow preventers or vacuum breakers.

(12) Each operator of an establishment constructed after the coming into force of this Schedule shall keep and make available to an Inspector, blueprints or other suitable drawings or sketches that show all water supply and water waste disposal systems, including sources of supply, intake locations, piping runs, treatment systems employed, location of water sampling valves for the taking of water samples before and after its treatment and the outfall or sewage hook-up locations.

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15.–(1) Receptacles for the effective disposal of fish or fishery products offal shall be provided, be clearly marked "For Offal Only" or with other similar wording or be colour coded, and be–

(a) equipped with tight-fitting covers as applicable;

(b) constructed of non-absorbent and non-corrodible materials and kept in a sound condition for ease of cleaning and disinfection; and

(c) if stored outside the establishment, placed on a concrete pad sloped to a drain.

(2) Continuous offal handling systems that carry offal on conveyors or flumes to offal bins shall be constructed so that they pose no threat of contamination to the processing areas or to fish or fishery products being processed and must–

(a) be equipped with tight-fitting covers;

(b) if located inside the processing areas, be constructed of non-absorbent and non-corrodible materials and kept in a sound condition for ease of cleaning and disinfection;

(c) if located outside the processing areas, be kept in a sound condition for ease of cleaning and disinfection and may be constructed of mild steel or other suitable non-absorbent metal; and

(d) if delivering offal to the interior of the offal bin, be located over or surrounded by a concrete pad of suitable size sloped to a drain.

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(3) Vessels, barges or conveyances may be used to store or transport offal to designated disposal grounds or fishmeal plants if they are operated in a clean and sanitary manner.

16. Natural or artificial lighting shall be provided at intensities adequate to ensure the effective delivery to the processing operation being conducted, and the light fixtures shall have appropriate covers and be installed for ease of cleaning and disinfection.

17. Natural and mechanical ventilation systems shall provide clean air, inhibit condensation and maintain conditions that are free from smoke, steam or foul odours, and any openings for the ventilation of the processing or support areas shall be fitted with non-corrodible insect-proof and animal-proof screens or other similar devices.

18.–(1) Refrigeration facilities shall be built in accordance with good engineering practices and with respect to freezing equipment shall–

(a) contact freeze a 25 mm-thick block of unpackaged fillets to -18°C in two hours or less; or

(b) air blast freeze fish or fishery products at a rate that prevents deterioration of the fish or fishery products, until the thickest section of the fish or fishery products is at a temperature of - 18°C.

(2) Refrigeration facilities shall be operated in a manner that minimizes frost build-up.

(3) Cold storages shall be equipped with automatic temperature recording devices capable of recording the temperature at least once every 24 hours.

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(4) In refrigeration facilities that are not equipped with automatic temperature recording devices, accurate thermometers must be installed, and the temperature read and recorded at least once every 24 hours.

(5) An operator of a registered establishment shall keep a record of each temperature recorded there for a period of three years.

19. All facilities and equipment shall be maintained in a sound condition so as to minimize the risk of contamination to fish or fishery products and facilitate cleaning and disinfection and shall be installed in such a manner as to allow adequate cleaning of the surrounding area.

20. Flush toilets shall be–

(a) present in adequate numbers for both sexes;

(b) conveniently located adjacent to processing areas;

(c) designed so that toilet areas do not lead directly into processing areas; and

(d) equipped with floor drains that will prevent any overflow of water or sewage from entering or contaminating a processing area.

21.–(1) Washbasins shall be equipped with non-hand-operated taps.

(2) Washbasins and other facilities or materials necessary for employee hygiene shall be–

(a) provided in adequate quantities; and

(b) conveniently located in or visible from processing areas.

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22. Changing facilities for personnel and visitors shall be provided in every establishment that is constructed after this Schedule comes into force.

23. Utensils and cutting surfaces shall be constructed of non-corrodible, non-absorbent, smooth, impervious and washable material that is maintained in a sound condition for ease of cleaning and disinfection.

24.–(1) Conveyors in contact with fish or fishery products shall be maintained in a sound condition for ease of cleaning and disinfection, be constructed of non-corrodible, non-absorbent, smooth, impervious, light coloured and non-toxic materials or non-corrodible, non-absorbent, impervious and non-toxic wire mesh or chain link and, if necessary, be equipped with effective spray washers and scrapers.

(2) Conveyors that are used for loading finished and packaged products into conveyances may be made of mild steel or other similar material and shall be maintained in a sound condition for ease of cleaning and disinfection.

25. Pallets used as equipment in a processing area, such as foot stands, stands for vats and pan racks, shall be constructed of non-corrodible, non-absorbent, smooth, non-toxic and washable materials, and be maintained in a sound condition for ease of cleaning and disinfection.

26. Vessels with enclosed processing areas shall have, in addition to meeting other applicable requirements of this Schedule–

(a) a clean and sanitary system for conveying fish or fishery products from the reception area to the processing area;

(b) storage areas for finished products that are large enough and designed so that they are easy to clean and, if a fishmeal plant operates

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onboard, a separate hold must be designated for the storage of fishmeal and other by-products;

(c) adequate equipment for pumping or disposing of processing effluent, cleanup water, waste or fish or fishery products that are unfit for human consumption directly into the sea, or in accordance with any laws regarding sea dumping into a watertight tank reserved for that purpose;

(d) adequate equipment for delivering pressurized clean and sanitary seawater for processing, the intake for which must be situated in a position where it is not possible for the water being taken in to become contaminated or affected by discharges into the sea of wastewater, waste and engine coolant;

(e) walls, ceilings and non-slip floors that are easy to clean, in particular if there are pipes, chains or electrical conduits;

(f) hydraulic systems arranged or protected in such a way as to ensure that any leakage that could contaminate fish is minimized; and

(g) marine type toilet facilities or other sanitary facilities acceptable to an Inspector.

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SCHEDULE II
(Regulation 26 (6)(a))

ESTABLISHMENT SANITATION REQUIREMENTS

1. Every establishment shall implement and comply with its sanitation program.

2.–(1) Equipment and material used to clean and disinfect an establishment and processing equipment shall be provided in adequate quantities and be conveniently located in the establishment.

(2) Any product used for the lubrication of fish or fishery products processing equipment or machinery and any product used for cleaning and disinfection shall be clearly labelled as to its use, stored in an appropriate location and only used by a person trained to use or apply it in a manner that prevents contamination of fish, fishery products or contact surfaces.

3.–(1) Employees shall wear protective clothing such as coveralls, aprons, sleeves, smocks, hand coverings, hair nets or beard nets that are in a clean and sound condition and suitable for the tasks employees are charged to perform.

(2) No person shall enter a processing area unless that person–

(a) wears the protective clothing designated in the food safety program and appropriate to the tasks they will perform;

(b) ensures that their footwear is clean and sanitary and, if appropriate, uses a foot dip to do so; and

(c) wears a hair net and, if appropriate, a beard net.

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(3) No person shall–

(a) handle or process fish or fishery products unless they first wash their hands with single-service soap, wash or rinse their waterproof protective clothing, and disinfect their hands or hand coverings if either will come into direct contact with fish or fishery products; or

(b) after leaving a production line, return to it unless they first wash their hands with single-service soap, wash or rinse their waterproof protective clothing, and disinfect their hands or hand coverings if either will come into direct contact with fish or fishery products.

(4) Immediately on leaving a processing area a person shall remove any protective clothing and store it in a manner that prevents contamination.

4. Pesticides or any other animal control products shall be applied in a manner that prevents the contamination of fish, fishery products, packaging, labelling materials and ingredients.

5. Animals are not permitted inside an establishment.

6. Fish or fishery products offal shall be–

(a) collected in handling systems, receptacles or conveyances that are not used for the holding or transport of fish or fishery products intended for processing;

(b) disposed of or stored, before disposal, in a manner that will not attract insect and animal pests, allow the build-up of offensive odours or contaminate the area surrounding the establishment; and

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(c) removed from the establishment or grounds under the control of the operator of the establishment as frequently as necessary to maintain the sanitation of the establishment, and as specified in the food safety program of the establishment.

7. Equipment and material provided to clean and disinfect protective clothing and footwear such as hand dips and foot dips shall be provided in adequate quantities and be conveniently located in processing areas.

8. Doors into and out of an establishment shall be kept closed and may be opened only when necessary to allow personnel, fish, fishery products, equipment and other materials to enter or leave the establishment unless air curtains or other devices as specified in the establishment's food safety program that prevent the entry of insect and animal pests are in operation.

9. No person who is a known carrier of a disease that is likely to be transmitted through food or who is afflicted with an infected wound, skin infection, sore, diarrhoea or any communicable disease, shall work in a registered establishment if there is a possibility of contaminating fish or fishery products with pathogenic organisms.

10. A person engaged in the handling or processing of fish or fishery products shall not wear any jewellery, fingernail polish or personal adornments that could contaminate or become incorporated into fish being processed.

11.–(1) No person shall smoke, spit, talk excessively, eat, chew gum or store food or other personal items not used in fish processing in processing areas.

(2) Unnecessary material or equipment shall not be stored in a processing area.

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12. Handwash and toilet facilities shall be maintained in good operating order and be properly equipped with single-service towels and toilet tissue, and all effluent and sewage shall be disposed of in accordance with the relevant legislation or, if none exists, in a manner satisfactory to an Inspector.

13.–(1) The grounds under the control of an operator of an establishment in proximity to the establishment shall be kept clean, free from debris and unnecessary material and be maintained to minimize harbourages for insect and animal pests.

(2) Areas where fish or fishery products are loaded, unloaded or handled and other high traffic areas shall be paved with asphalt, covered with concrete or other impervious material or with material acceptable by an Inspector and equipped with appropriate drains.

14. Forklifts and other devices used for moving fish or fishery products and materials inside an establishment shall be clean and maintained in a sound condition.

15.–(1) Subject to subparagraph (2), no person shall use wooden pallets in an establishment for any purpose other than–

(a) to handle or transport boxed or otherwise containerized raw material in a holding room; or

(b) to transport ingredients, additives, packaging material, raw material, labels, semi-processed salt fish, or packaged, boxed or otherwise containerized finished products into or out of a processing area.

(2) Every pallet shall be clean and maintained in a sound condition.

16.–(1) Fish or fishery products shall be kept iced or chilled and protected from contamination before processing in the

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establishment and, if the type of process operation conducted so requires, shall be washed before processing.

(2) Cold storages shall maintain the temperature of fish or fishery products at -18°C or colder.

(3) Coolers shall maintain fish or fishery products at a temperature from 4°C to -1°C.

17.–(1) Processed fish or fishery products shall be stored in locations designated in the food safety program in order to preserve its quality and safety.

(2) No odiferous or toxic substance shall be stored in a processing area.

18. Frozen fish or fishery products shall be handled and protected in an establishment to ensure that the temperature of the fish or fishery products does not increase more than 5.5° C during the time the fish is removed from cold storage and returned to it unless the frozen fish or fishery products is thawed for further processing; or is placed on a conveyance equipped with cold-storage capability.

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SCHEDULE III
(Regulation 24)

REQUIREMENTS FOR VESSELS USED FOR FISHING OR TRANSPORTING FISH OR FISHERY PRODUCTS

1. Areas where fish, fishery products and ice are stored shall–

(a) have covers to protect the fish, fishery products and be from the sun and weather;

(b) be provided with drainage to effectively remove ice melt water and ensure that fish or fishery products and ice do not come into contact with bilge water or other contamination; and

(c) where it is necessary to prevent physical damage to the fish or fishery products, be divided into pens or other suitable means as appropriate.

2. Subject to paragraph 3, fish or fishery products and ice storage areas shall be of non-absorbent, non-corrodible materials, other than wood, and so constructed as to preclude physical damage to the fish or fishery products and facilitate cleaning and any surfaces that contact fish or fishery products shall be smooth and free from cracks and crevices.

3. In the case of vessels built prior to February 12th, 2001, and vessels having no below deck storage areas, built-in fish and ice storage areas shall be so constructed as to preclude physical damage to the fish or fishery products and may be of wood, if the surfaces are smooth, free from cracks and crevices and coated with a durable, light coloured paint or coating of a type approved by the Managing Director.

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4. Boxes for fish or fishery products other than live shellfish shall be of smooth, non-absorbent, non-corrodible material, other than wood, free from cracks and crevices, and so constructed as to provide drainage and protect the fish or fishery products from damage by crushing when the boxes are stacked.

5. Fresh fish or fishery products storage areas shall be separated from engine compartments and other heated areas of a vessel by watertight, insulated bulkheads and wall surfaces; bulkheads and deck heads in frozen storage areas of a vessel shall be well insulated.

6. Fish and fishery products handling equipment, such as chutes, conveyors, fish washers, tables and utensils, shall be of smooth, non-absorbent, non-corrodible material, other than wood, free from cracks and crevices and so constructed as to facilitate cleaning.

7. Forks, pumps, tools or other equipment and practices that pierce, tear, or otherwise damage or contaminate the edible portion of fish or fishery products shall not be used.

8. Fish or fishery products, while on board a vessel used for fishing or transporting fish or fishery products, shall be–

(a) preserved by the use of finely divided ice sufficient to reduce and hold the temperature at 4°C or lower, and such ice shall be made from water from a source approved by the Authority's water quality laboratory; or

(b) preserved by such other methods as the Managing Director may approve.

9. Where chilled water systems are installed on a vessel, such systems shall be of materials approved by the Managing Director, constructed to facilitate proper cleaning and be capable of holding fish or fishery products at -1°C.

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10. Freezing facilities on a vessel shall be capable of freezing the daily catch of fish or fishery products at a rate equivalent to at least the freezing rate of a 25 mm thick block of fish when the temperature of the thermal centre is reduced from 0°C to - 20°C in two hours or less.

11.–(1) Fish or fishery products on board a vessel shall be frozen at a freezing rate not less than the rate prescribed by paragraph 10.

(2) In the case of a packaged fish product on board a vessel, the time required to reduce the thermal centre of the packaged product to - 20°C shall not exceed 36 hours.

12.–(1) Except for brine frozen fish, the thermal centre of the fish on board a vessel shall be reduced to a temperature of - 20° C or lower before the fish can be removed from the freezer to the cold storage area.

(2) In the case of brine frozen fish on board a vessel, the thermal centre of the fish shall be reduced to -12°C before the fish can be removed from the freezer to the cold storage area.

13. After freezing, fish on board a vessel shall be glazed or packaged to protect it against dehydration and oxidation.

14. Storage areas in which frozen fish or fishery products are held on board a vessel shall be maintained at a temperature of - 26°C or lower.

15. At least once daily, fish receiving areas and all equipment, containers and utensils used in the handling of fish on board a vessel shall be thoroughly cleaned with water from a source approved by the Authority's water quality laboratory and disinfected.

16. Following the discharge of fish from a vessel, all equipment and utensils used in the handling of fish and the storage areas, chilled water system, fish containers, pen boards and shelf

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boards shall be forthwith thoroughly cleaned with water from a source approved by the Authority's water quality laboratory and disinfected.

17. A storage record of the fish or fishery products catch shall be kept on all fishing vessels and the identity of each day's catch shall be maintained.

18. Hand washing and marine type toilet facilities shall be provided on vessels 13.7 metres or more in overall length that has sleeping accommodation and shall be maintained in a clean and sanitary condition.

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SCHEDULE IV

(Regulations 38 and 39 (1))

REQUIREMENTS FOR CONVEYANCES AND EQUIPMENT USED FOR UNLOADING, HANDLING, HOLDING AND TRANSPORTING FRESH FISH AND FISHERY PRODUCTS

1. Forks, pumps, tools or other equipment and practices that pierce, tear or otherwise damage or contaminate the edible portion of fish or fishery products shall not be used.

2. Fish handling equipment, such as chutes, conveyors, fish washers, tables and utensils, shall be of smooth, non-absorbent, non-corrodible material, other than wood, free from cracks and crevices and so constructed as to facilitate cleaning.

3.–(1) Fish shall be transported in covered containers approved by the Managing Director or enclosed vehicle bodies.

(2) The contact surfaces of fish or fishery products storage areas in vehicles and of containers used for transporting fish or fishery products shall be smooth, free from cracks and crevices and made of non-corrodible material.

4.–(1) The containers and vehicle bodies used to hold or transport fish or fishery products shall be filled to a level no higher than 90 cm of its depth.

(2) The body of a vehicle used for transporting fish or fishery products in bulk shall be divided at intervals of 1 metre along its length.

5.–(1) Fish or fishery products held prior to being transported shall be iced or chilled after unloading from a vessel and be protected from the sun and weather and from contamination.

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(2) Fish shall be iced or chilled while being transported.

6. Water used for unloading, washing or transporting fish or fishery products shall be clean and obtained from a source approved by the Authority's water quality laboratory.

7. Offal and other refuse shall be disposed of in a manner satisfactory to an Inspector.

8. Areas where fish or fishery products is landed or handled and all surfaces that come into contact with fish or fishery products during unloading, handling, holding and transportation shall be maintained in a clean and sanitary condition.

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SCHEDULE V

(Regulation 39 (2))

REQUIREMENTS FOR HEALTH CONTROL AND THE MONITORING OF PRODUCTION CONDITIONS FOR THE PLACING ON THE MARKET OF FISH AND FISHERY PRODUCTS

1. General monitoring

(1) In accordance with regulation 4 (3) of the Belize Agricultural Health Authority (Food Safety) Regulations, 2001, (S.I. 25 of 2001), and in order to establish whether the requirements of this Regulation are complied with, an Inspector may at any time–

(a) perform a check on the fishing vessels, on the understanding that such a check may be carried out during the stay in port;

(b) perform a check on the conditions of landing and first sale;

(c) perform an inspection at regular intervals of establishments to check, in particular–

(i) whether the conditions for approval are still fulfilled;

(ii) whether the fish or fishery products are handled correctly;

(iii) the cleanliness of the premises, facilities and instruments and staff hygiene;

(iv) whether identification marks are put on correctly;

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(d) perform an inspection of wholesale markets;

(e) perform a check on storage and transport conditions.

(2) In order to discharge his or her duties under the Belize Agricultural Health Authority (Food Safety) Regulations, 2001, (S.I. 25 of 2001), and these Regulations, an Inspector may at any time–

(a) enter any establishment, vessel or vehicle used for the storage or carriage of fish or fishery products and open any container that he or she has reason to believe contains fish or fishery products;

(b) require to be produced for inspection or for the purpose of obtaining copies thereof, or extracts therefrom, any books, shipping bills, bills of lading or other documents or papers relating to the processing, transporting or marketing of fish or fishery products; and

(c) take samples of fish or fishery products for inspection and laboratory analysis.

(3) No person shall obstruct or impede an Inspector in the discharge of his or her duties under the Belize Agricultural Health Authority (Food Safety) Regulations, 2001, (S.I. 25 of 2001), and these Regulations.

(4) No Inspector shall inspect any processed product in which he is directly or indirectly financially interested.

2. Special checks

(1) Organoleptic checks–

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(a) Each batch of fish or fishery products must be submitted for inspection by the Authority at the time of landing, exportation or before first sale to check whether they are fit for human consumption. This inspection comprises an organoleptic check, carried out by sampling.

(b) Fishery products complying, as far as the freshness criteria are concerned, with the quality requirements or marketing standards already laid down pursuant to Part V (Quality Requirements) of these Regulations are considered to fulfil the organoleptic requirements necessary for compliance with the provisions of this Schedule.

(c) If the organoleptic examination reveals that the fishery products are not fit for human consumption, measures shall be taken to withdraw them from the market and denature in such a way that they cannot be re-used for human consumption.

(d) If the organoleptic examination reveals any doubt as to the freshness of the fishery products, use may be made of chemical checks or microbiological analyses.

(e) Importers or establishments HACCP certified by the Authority with good compliance records (acceptable results for all analyses conducted on 10 consecutive inspections of the selected products exported or imported) may be considered for reduced inspection frequencies provided that they comply with the provisions of these Regulations.

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(2) Parasite checks–

(a) Before they are released for human consumption, fish and fish products shall be subject to a visual inspection, by way of sample, for the purpose of detecting any parasites that are visible.

(b) Fish or parts of fish which are obviously infested with parasites, and which are removed, shall not be placed on the market for human consumption.

(3) Chemicals checks–

(1) Where necessary, samples shall be taken and subjected to laboratory analysis for the control of the following parameters:

(a) TVB-N (Total Volatile Basic Nitrogen) and TMA-N (Trimethylamine-Nitrogen). The levels of these parameters will be specified for each category of species.

(b) Histamine. 88 of 2002.

Nine samples shall be taken from each batch. These must fulfil the following requirements–

- the mean value must not exceed 100 ppm;

- two samples may have a value of more than 100 ppm but less than 200 ppm;

- no sample may have a value exceeding 200 ppm.

These limits apply only to fish species of the following families: *Scombridae, Clupeidae, Engraulidae* and *Coryphenidae*. However, fish belonging to these families, which have

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undergone enzyme-ripening treatment in brine, may have higher histamine levels but not more than twice the above values. Examinations shall be carried out in accordance with reliable, scientifically recognized methods.

(2) Contaminants present in the aquatic environment–

(a) Without prejudice to the provisions of the Pesticide Control Act, (CAP. 216), the Belize Environmental Protection Act (CAP.328), the Coastal Zone Management Act (CAP. 329), concerning water protection and management–

(i) fishery products must not contain in their edible parts contaminants present in the aquatic environment such as veterinary drug residues, heavy metals and organochlorinated substances at such a level that the calculated dietary intake exceeds the acceptable daily or weekly intake for humans; and

(ii) the monitoring system as established by the Belize Agricultural Health Authority (Biological Residues) (Control) Regulations, 2001, (S.I. 26 of 2001), shall be implemented to check the level of contamination of fish and fishery products;

(b) the methods of analysis to be used to check the chemical parameters, as well as the sampling plans and the established acceptable levels for the chemical parameters shall be determined by the Authority and carried out in accordance with reliable, scientifically recognized methods.

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(4) Microbiological Analyses–

(1) The Authority shall perform microbiological analyses on samples of fish and fishery products from importers and fish processing establishments on a regular basis as part of its procedures in monitoring compliance in its food safety program.

(2) Microbiological criteria, including sampling plans and methods of analysis, must meet the Belizean guidelines for microorganisms in fish and fishery products as established by the Authority (see Table 1) before it is placed for sale on the market.

(3) Samples failing to meet microbiological criteria shall be subject to regulatory action as outlined by the Food Safety Services of the Authority. (see Table 1).

(4) Any sample of a processed product that has been used for inspection or testing may be returned to the applicant, at his request and expense; otherwise, it shall be destroyed, or disposed of to a charitable institution.

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TABLE 1

BACTERIOLOGICAL GUIDELINES FOR FISH AND FISH PRODUCTS

Test Organism*	Product Type **	No. of sample units	Acceptance number(c)	m/g	M/g	Criteria for action
Escherichia coli	Cooked or ready-to-eat products	5	1	4	40	Reject if c=2 or more, or if any one sample exceeds M
	Raw molluscan shellfish	5	1	230/ 100g	330/ 100g	Reject if c=2 or more or if any one sample exceeds M
	All other types	5	2	4	40	Reject if c=3 or more, or if any one sample exceeds M
Most Probable Number (MPN)	All types	5	2	100/ 100g	330/ 100g	Reject if c=3 or more, or if any one sample exceeds M
Standard Plate Count	All types	5	2	100000	500000	Reject if c=3 or more, or if any one
Coagulase-Positive Staphylococci	All types	5	1	100	1000	Reject if c=2 or more, or if any one sample exceeds M
Salmonella	All types	5	Absent in each 25 g sample or in pooled samples of 125 g.			Reject if Salmonella is detected.
Vibrio cholerae	Cooked or ready to eat products	5	Absent in each 25 g sample or in pooled samples of 125 g.			Reject if Vibrio cholerae is detected.
Listeria monocytogenes	(See attached)					

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* The analysis of all fish or fishery products shall be conducted in accordance with approved methods.

** Raw shucked or in the shell oysters, clams, mussels or other molluscs and whole scallops which comply with regulation 6(1)*(b)* of these Regulations are considered satisfactory when Escherichia coli MPN per 100g of shellfish meat does not exceed a MPN of 230 or if one of the five samples exceeds a MPN of 230 but is less than or equal to a MPN of 330, based on a 5-tube decimal dilution test.

*** Foods not supporting growth of L. monocytogenes include the following:

(a) pH 5.0 - 5.5 and Aw <0.95

(b) pH <5.0 regardless of Aw

(c) Aw ≤0.92 regardless of pH

(d) frozen foods

The pH and Aw determination should be done on 3 of 5 analytical units. None of the analysed units can fall into the range of pH and Aw supporting the growth of L. monocytogenes.

The designated analytical unit is taken from each sample unit.

Processed products which require cooking and which are clearly labelled with adequate cooking instructions are excluded from testing for L. monocytogenes.

**** The method used for detecting Listeria depends on GMP status of a plant and the type of food.

NOTE: m - no. of bacteria per gram separating acceptable from marginally acceptable samples.

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c - no. of samples that may exceed this number of bacteria per gram.

M - no sample can exceed this number of bacteria per gram

3. Payment fees and charges.

(a) Fees and charges for any inspection or laboratory service shall be paid by the interested party making the application for such service, or the establishment or importer undergoing such inspection in accordance with the applicable provisions of this Part.

(b) All fees and charges for any inspection or laboratory service, performed pursuant to this Part shall be paid by check, draft, or money order made payable to the Belize Agricultural Health Authority (BAHA).

(c) Such check, draft, or money order shall be remitted to the appropriate regional or area office serving the geographical area in which the services are performed, within thirty (30) days from the date of billing, unless otherwise specified in a contract between the applicant and the Managing Director, in which latter event the contract provisions shall apply.

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SCHEDULE VI

(Regulation 15 (2)(c))

88 of 2002.

HEALTH CERTIFICATE

For fishery and aquaculture products intended for export to the European Community

Reference No: .....

Country of dispatch:	
Competent Authority:	(insert here name and address)

I. Details identifying the fishery products

Description of fishery/aquaculture products (Delete where applicable):

_____

-species (scientific name):

_____

-presentation of product and type of treatment:

_____

(Live, refrigerated, frozen, salted, smoked, preserved, etc.)

Code number (where available):

_____

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Number of packages: _____

Net weight: _____

Requisite storage and transport temperature:

_____

II. Origin of products

Name(s) and official approval/registration number(s) of establishment(s), factory vessel(s), or cold store(s) approved or freezer vessel(s) registered by the Competent Authority for export to the EC:

_____

III. Destination of products

The products are dispatched

from: _____
(place of dispatch)

to: _____
(country and place of destination)

by the following means of transport: _____

Name and address of dispatcher: _____

Name of consignee and address at place of destination:

_____

IV. Health attestation

The Official Inspector hereby certifies that the fishery or aquaculture products specified above:

1.- have been caught, landed, where appropriate packaged, handled, marked, prepared, processed, frozen, thawed, stored

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and transported under conditions at least equivalent to those laid down in Council Directive 91/493/EEC of 22 July 1991 laying down the health conditions for the production and the placing on the market of fishery products;

- have undergone health controls at least equivalent to those laid down in Directive 91/493/EEC and in the implementing decisions thereto;

- do not come from toxic species or species containing biotoxins;

2.- in addition in the case of frozen or processed bivalve molluscs, that have been gathered in production areas subject to conditions at least equivalent to those laid down in Council Directive 91/492/EEC of 15 July, 1991, laying down the health conditions for the production and the placing on the market of live bivalve molluscs.

The undersigned Official Inspector hereby declares that he is aware of the provisions of Directives 91/492/EEC, 91/493/EEC and Decision 97/296/ EC.

Done at

..... on .....
(Place) (Date)

.....
Signature of Official Inspector

Official (Name in capital letters, capacity and qualifications of person signing)

Stamp

NB: The colour of the stamp and signature must be different from that of the other particulars in the certificate.

[Printed by Authority of the Government of Belize]

CHAPTER 211

BELIZE AGRICULTURAL HEALTH AUTHORITY (ANIMAL IDENTIFICATION) REGULATIONS

ARRANGEMENT OF REGULATIONS

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SECOND SCHEDULE

THIRD SCHEDULE

FOURTH SCHEDULE

FIFTH SCHEDULE

SIXTH SCHEDULE

SEVENTH SCHEDULE

EIGHT SCHEDULE

NINTH SCHEDULE

TENTH SCHEDULE

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CHAPTER 211

CAP 211.
R.E. 2020.
77 of 2011.
49 of 2012.

BELIZE AGRICULTURAL HEALTH AUTHORITY (ANIMAL IDENTIFICATION) REGULATIONS, 2011

(Section 86)

[Gazetted 16th July, 2011]

Citation

1. These Regulations may be cited as the–

BELIZE AGRICULTURAL HEALTH AUTHORITY (ANIMAL IDENTIFICATION) REGULATIONS.

Interpretation.

2. In these Regulations, unless the context otherwise requires–

"ALA" means an authorized local agent authorized to perform functions under these Regulations;

"ALO" means an authorized local office under regulations 13, whether mobile or otherwise;

"animal" means a bovine animal;

"animal identity card" means a card issued pursuant to regulation 20 that contains information of the animal as registered in the CIB database;

CAP. 211.

"authorized tagger" means personnel authorized under section 52 of the Act to place ear tags on animals;

"BLR" means the Belize Livestock Registry established under regulation 8;

"bovine" means *bos indicus*, *bos taurus* and water buffalo;

"CIB" means the Central Information Bank which records animal identification and traceability information for the purposes of these Regulations;

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"ear tag" means an ear tag by which animals are officially identified under these Regulations;

"establishment" means a place where animals are kept and includes those specified under regulation 6;

"farm of origin" means the farm or ranch where the animal was born, or the first farm or ranch to which the animal was moved after birth if it was born at a place other than a farm or ranch,

and includes all areas of land, and buildings and other structures on the areas of land, that are used one management for breeding or raising animals,

but does not include areas where the animal may be commingled with animals that are from another farm or ranch;

"farm" or "ranch" includes a feed lot, an establishment for breeding herd, an artificial insemination unit or any other place where an animal has been since leaving its farm of origin;

"LPU" means a livestock production unit;

"movement" means the movement of an animal into or out of an LPU and includes movement for birth, sale, transfer, slaughter, death, importation or exportation;

"NLR" means the National Livestock Register kept as part of the CIB under these Regulations;

"producer" means the owner of bovine whose activities include breeding, cow-calf operations, fattening or milk production;

"slaughterhouse" means premises used for the slaughter of animals including facilities to produce animal products and for moving or lair aging animals;

"traceability" means a complete system of identification and registration of animals whereby follow-up can be provided

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throughout the production chain providing the necessary data for commercialization and use of meat, milk and derivatives of animals.

Application.

3. These Regulations apply to bovine animals.

Implementation.

4. The Authority is responsible for the implementation of these Regulations.

Registration of establishments, etc., where animals are kept. First Schedule.

5.–(1) Every owner or keeper of an establishment shall apply to the Authority on the form as set out in the First Schedule for the registration of that establishment–

(a) within one year of the date of commencement of these Regulations if the establishment exists prior to the commencement of these Regulations; or

(b) within 7 days of the completion of construction of a new establishment.

(2) The owner or keeper of an establishment shall identify the establishment according to its physical location, (such as geographical coordinates or street address), type of establishment and animal species kept.

(3) The Authority may register the establishment and record the following information in the CIB at the National Centre of Operation–

(a) name of owner or keeper;

(b) contact information and any other relevant information of the owner or keeper;

(c) the information relevant to the NLR.

Second Schedule.

(4) The Authority may issue a certificate of registration in the form as set out in the Second Schedule.

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(5) A person who fails to apply for registration of an establishment under this Regulation commits an offence.

Types of establishments.

6. The following types of establishments must be registered by the owner or keeper–

(a) farms, ranches and similar establishments;

(b) assembly centres including, but not limited to, agricultural shows and fairs, sporting events, transit centres, breeding centres;

(c) markets;

(d) slaughterhouses;

(e) LPUs;

(f) centres for necropsy and diagnosis;

(g) research centres;

(h) zoos, border post, quarantine stations; and

(i) any other establishment required by the Authority to be registered.

Duty to record movement.

7.–(1) Every owner or keeper of an establishment shall–

(a) prior to movement of animals, apply to the Authority for a permit to move animals in the form specified in the Third Schedule.

Third Schedule.

(b) record all movement of animals kept at his establishment, for the purpose of animal traceability, in the form set out in the Fourth Schedule.

Fourth Schedule.

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Fifth Schedule.

(2) The Authority may grant a movement permit in the form set out as the Fifth Schedule unless one or more of the following circumstances exists–

(a) a disease measure is being implemented that would impact the movement being applied for;

(b) there is the existence of an animal disease outbreak;

(c) that the refusal of the movement is necessary to control a disease or to execute an eradication programme;

(3) Every owner or keeper of an establishment shall submit the movement form under sub regulation (1)*(b)* to the BLR within fourteen days of movement of the animal,

provided that in respect of a newborn animal, movement of that animal shall be notified within six months of birth or before the newborn leaves the farm, whichever date is earlier.

(4) Every owner or keeper of an establishment shall institute procedures to maintain animal traceability during transportation, arrival at or departure from, an establishment.

(5) For the purposes of these Regulations, an owner or keeper or person having control of movement of animals shall undertake the following–

(a) attach or ensure the attachment of an ear tag to an animal in accordance with regulation 14;

(b) record change of new owner or keeper regardless of change of establishment;

(c) in case of importation of animal, keep record of the animal identification from the exporting

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country and link with the animal identification assigned in the importing country;

(d) in case of exportation of animal, keep record of the animal identification for the submission to the Veterinary Authority in the importing country;

(e) replacement of animal identification, in case of lost identifier;

(f) report missing animal (lost, stolen, etc.);

(g) record the retire of animal identifier (at slaughter, following loss of the identifier or death of the animal on a farm, at diagnostic laboratories, or other establishment).

(6) A person who contravenes this regulation commits an offence.

Belize Livestock Registry. Sixth Schedule.

8.–(1) The BLR, structure of which is specified in the Sixth Schedule shall be operated by the authority.

(2) there is established an oversight Committee to be known as the BLR Committee consisting of the following members–

(a) two representatives from the Ministry;

(b) two representatives from the Authority;

(c) three members of the Association selected by the Association established under section 14 of the Meat and Livestock Act.

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(3) The Ministry in consultation with the Authority may specify any other functions of the BLR committee not specified under regulation 9.

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(4) The chairperson of the BLR Committee shall be a representative of the Ministry.

(5)

(a) The BLR is an individual animal indemnification system for bovine species that operates through the use of ear tags on animals, establishment registration in the CIB, and the notification of all movement of animals.

(b) The individual animal identification system may contain information ranging from the birth, health management, movement, successive owners, performance control, place and date of slaughter, cutting-up or deboning, and transportation personnel.

Function of the BLR Committee.

9.–(1) The BLR committee shall–

(a) through the National Centre of Operations, assign a unique and exclusive number to every animal throughout the country;

(b) provide an individual animal identification system that is unique permanent (designed to be retained by any animal to which it may be applied) and which cannot be repeated during the life of the animal;

Seventh Schedule.

(c) use tagging as the system of individual animal identification, as indicated in the Seventh Schedule, which is performed using one pair of plastic ear tags so that the animal always has at least one ear tag.

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(d) establish a CIB in accordance with regulation 10(2) for the input and output of data in relation to these Regulations;

(e) maintain current information of inventories and LPUs as follows–

(i) producer inventory of animals: total number of animals, herd structure, breeds, crossbreeds, age, sex and production purpose;

(ii) LPU: location of the establishment, identification of the producer, type of land tenure and acreage,

(f) record date of movement, establishment from which animal was dispatched, destination establishment and any in-transit establishment used, if any;

(g) provide officers of the BLR including ALAs with an identification card that verifies their legitimacy in performing a function under these Regulations;

(h) do any other thing or record any other information required by the Authority for giving effect to these Regulations.

(2) The ear tags under subregulation (1)*(c)* may be done in a manner that it–

(a) cannot be readily altered or otherwise tampered with;

(b) is difficult to counterfeit;

(c) is easily and reliably read;

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49 of 2012.

(d) does not compromise the health of the animal.

Traceability.

10.–(1) For the purposes of these Regulations, traceability is established as follows–

(a) identification of establishments;

(b) identification of bovines;

(c) movement control;

(d) database recording.

(2) The CIB database under regulation 9(1)*(d)* shall contain the following information relating to animals–

(a) basic data regarding the establishment;

(b) owners or keepers of LPUs and other establishment;

(c) animal identification data;

(*d)* movement data.

Registration Code.

11. The BLR shall set registration code containing the letters "BZE" and to indicate the types of establishment, owner or keeper, as the case may be, shall and in accordance with the following–

(a) the first two digits to identify the district of origin of the owner or keeper or of the establishment;

(b) the next three digits is the community code used by the Statistical Institute of Belize under the Statistics Act.

CAP. 158.

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(c) the next four digits starting with 0001 and continues in numerical order, is the number of establishments registered in that community;

(d) the next digit is a check digit.

National Centre of Operations.

12.–(1) The BLR shall establish a National Centre of Operations office which shall operate under the responsibility of the Authority.

(2) The National Centre of Operations established under subregulation (1) shall–

(a) be responsible for the management and updating of the CIB;

(b) execute the directives of the BLR Committee;

(c) distribute the ear tags to the ALAs;

(d) provide technical assessment and support for the BLR;

(e) be responsible for the supervision, administration, accounts, and evaluation of the operation of every ALAs;

(f) be responsible for the diffusion of information as required;

(g) be responsible for training of the ALAs;

(h) coordinate the re-tagging of animal where tags on animal are lost.

Authorized Local Offices.

13.–(1) The BLR shall authorize offices as ALOs in the bovine producing areas out of which ALAs shall operate.

(2) The ALAs shall–

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(a) receive official ear tags from the National Centre of operations and assign, distribute, and control of forms and ear tags to ensure information within the region or district is collected for the BLR and NLR data capture in accordance with the instructions of the BLR;

(b) assign the ear tags to bovine which corresponds to every LPU as registered in the BLR, and the ear tags assigned to the bovine of an LPU shall only be assigned to that bovine in that LPU;

(c) receive all ear tags recovered from the slaughterhouses or any other establishment where an animal has died, in the region or district;

(d) tag the bovine and take charge of the identification of animals in the region or district, after payment of the tagging fee;

(e) keep an inventory of all ear tags received and upon receipt of ear tags from the National Centre of Operations, ensure that the number of ear tags issued correspond to the number of ear tags received;

(f) report to the BLR any missing or stolen ear tags, or any ear tags that do not correspond to the number as assigned, as soon as he is aware that the ear tag is missing or has been stolen, or after completing his verification of ear tags.

(3) Where an ALA is identifying animals for the purpose of these Regulations, he shall–

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(a) tag the animal with the ear tags previously assigned by the National Centre of Operations;

(b) collect and record relevant data for the input into the CIB;

(c) make good use of and store the ear tags and forms;

(d) respond to producer queries;

(e) promote use of ear tags;

(f) supervise the work of an authorized tagger who is not an ALA;

(g) train authorized taggers as designated under these Regulations; and

(h) inspect establishments in the region or district and duly complete the forms set out in the Eight Schedule.

Eight Schedule.

(4) The number of ALAs required shall be determined by the Authority taking into consideration the number of communities, owners or keepers, and producers requiring service.

Function of ALA regarding ear tags.

14.–(1) Without prejudice to regulation 13, an ALA shall–

(a) assign ear tags to the specified LPUs;

(b) shall not reassign ear tags to another LPU;

(c) ensure that the ear tag applicator is not damaged and that the needle is not bent, and damaged applicator is not used;

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(d) fit the ear tags or hand-over the ear tags to an authorized tagger to fit on ears of a bovine;

(e) keep a register for each authorized tagger to record the time of return of the forms, the number of LPUs attended, the ear tags returned, and the total number of in-transit ear tags authorised tagger.

(2) Where the authorized tagger is not an ALA, the authorised tagger shall–

(a) receive the ear tags and requisite forms required for data capture from the ALA;

(b) check the ear tags received against the ALAs list;

(c) fit the ear tags to the bovine;

(d) complete the relevant forms;

(e) within 15 calendar days deliver to the ALA, the completed forms.

(3) An authorized tagger may request ear tags from the ALA using the ear tag requisition form as set out in the Ninth Schedule.

Lost ear tags.

15.–(1) Where one ear tag is lost the BLR shall duplicate the lost ear tag and the ALA shall apply the duplicated ear tag.

(2) Where both ear tags are lost, a new number shall be assigned with reference to the former number, if possible.

Ear tags with defect.

16. Where an ear tag cannot be used due to a defect, the ear tag shall be cancelled and returned to the National Centre of Operations for the relevant information to be entered in the CIB.

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Misapplication of ear tags.

17.–(1) Where an ear tag is misapplied, the ear tag shall be cancelled and returned to the respective ALO.

(2) Where the number of ear tag button does not correspond with the number on the ear tag flags, the ear tags must be removed, and the ALA shall immediately inform the BLR in writing and request the replacement of the ear tags.

Error in assignment of ear tags.

18. An authorized tagger shall immediately report to the ALA in writing, an error in the assignment of ear tags.

Lost, stolen, etc., ear tags.

19.–(1) If an animal does not bear an ear tag or loses its ear tag, the owner or keeper of the animal shall immediately apply for the ear tags or a replacement ear tags, as the case may be.

(2) An animal that loses its ear tag while being transported may continue to be transported until it reaches the establishment, where it is to be unloaded, and the animal may be received only if a replacement ear tag is applied to the animal within fourteen days of its arrival.

(3) Subregulation (2) does not apply where the animal is transported for the purpose of slaughter,

provided that the owner or keeper of the slaughterhouse maintain a record of information relating to the origin of the animal to enable the origin to be traced and this information must be reported to the BLR.

(4) When an ear tag is lost or stolen, the owner or keeper of the establishment shall report the findings in writing to the BLR or to the ALA which assigned the ear tags so that the ear tags may be replaced.

(5) An ear tag may be replaced within 7 days after the receipt of a report under subregulation (4).

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Report by authorized tagger. Tenth Schedule.

20.–(1) In addition to any other form required to be completed under these Regulations, every authorized tagger shall complete the job report form as set out in the Tenth Schedule and deliver it along with the unused ear tags to the ALO.

(2) Where the owner or keeper of an establishment is not present during a visit to the establishment by an authorized tagger, the authorized tagger shall prepare a written report of this fact to the ALA making reference to the number of visits made to the establishment, if applicable.

Tagging procedures for authorized taggers.

21.–(1) Where an authorized tagger identifies the animal to which the ear tags are to be applied, the authorized tagger shall undertake the following–

(a) request the official identification of the owner or keeper of the establishment and where the owner or keeper is absent, then the person employed at that establishment must present an identification document of himself and of the owner or keeper of the animals;

(b) explain in detail the objectives and benefits of the BLR;

(c) inform the owner or keeper of the total number of ear tags to be applied;

(d) verify that the numbers on the ear tags and the complementary documentation correspond to the establishment;

(e) the owner or keeper shall receive the ear tag delivery form, which he must keep to subsequently request identity cards for the animals.

Best ear tagging practices.

22. Without prejudice to any other practices or tagging instructions in these Regulations, the following are considered

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best ear tagging practices which an ALA or authorized tagger may apply–

(a) ensure that there is reconciliation of the ear tags received;

(b) ensure that all required documents and forms are available and duly completed;

(c) upon arrival at the premises, identify himself as the authorized tagger to conduct the ear tagging;

(d) ensure that the pliers and other tools are in good condition and ready to be engaged;

(e) explain the importance of restraining the animal's head and request the owner or keeper to properly restrain the animal's head;

(f) perform the ear tagging;

(g) issue of an animal identity card;

(h) register the information in the database of the CIB.

(i) comply with any other instructions of the BLR or conditions under these Regulations.

Data capture in the CIB.

23. Where the ear tagging process is completed, the authorized tagger shall deliver the forms to the ALO for the purpose of data capture.

Importation of animals.

24.–(1) Without prejudice to provision of the Act and any other law pertaining to importation of bovines, every person who imports an animal without an ear tag shall cause the application of a BLR ear tag to the animal within fourteen days of the animal's release from quarantine.

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(2) Subregulation (1) shall not apply to an animal bearing an ear tag of the country of origin if the Authority or the BLR, as the case may be, considers that the ear tag bears information similar to the information required on an ear tag in accordance with these Regulations.

(3) No person shall apply, or cause the application of, an ear tag to an animal that is imported but not by the importer who is making the application.

(4) A person who contravenes this regulation commits an offence and is liable on summary conviction to a fine of five thousand dollars or to imprisonment for three years or to both fine and imprisonment.

Exportation of animals.

25.–(1) Without prejudice to provision of the Act and any other law pertaining to exportation of bovines, every person who exports an animal shall report to the ALO within 15 days of the exportation, the number of the ear tags on the animal exported.

(2) A person who contravenes this Regulation commits an offence and is liable on summary conviction to a fine of two thousand dollars or to imprisonment for one year or to both fine and imprisonment.

Animal disposal, death or slaughter.

26.–(1) If an animal bearing an ear tag is slaughtered or otherwise dies, the owner or keeper of the establishment, as the case may be, shall within 30 days after the death–

(a) remove the ear tags from the animal or the animal's carcass;

(b) deliver the ear tags and report the death of the animal to the BLR, or to the ALO within the district or region where the slaughter or death occurred;

(c) keep a record of the slaughter or death of the animal and the numbers on the ear tags.

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(2) The operator of a slaughterhouse where an animal bearing an ear tag is slaughtered shall continue to record the relevant identity information of the animal's carcass in the slaughterhouse until the carcass is approved for human consumption or otherwise.

(3) Every person, who disposes of the carcass of an animal bearing an ear tag shall, within 30 days after disposing of the carcass–

(a) remove the ear tag from the carcass; and

(b) deliver the ear tags and report the death of the animal to the BLR, or to the ALO within the district or region where the slaughter or death occurred;

(c) keep record of the slaughter or death of the animal and the numbers on the ear tags.

(4) Every person, including a rendered or dead stock operator, a post-mortem laboratory official or a veterinarian, who disposes of the carcass of an animal not bearing an ear tag, in place other than the farm or ranch where the animal died shall within 30 days of disposal–

(a) collect enough information about the origin of the animal or carcass to enable the origin to be traced, including, if it is known by that person–

(i) the farm, ranch or other place from which the carcass was removed and the date when the carcass was removed from that place; and

(ii) the name and address of the owner or person having the possession, care or

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control of the carcass when it was removed from that place; and

(b) report that information to the BLR, or to the ALO within the district or region where the carcass was disposed.

(2) A person who contravenes this Regulation commits an offence and is liable on summary conviction to a fine of three thousand dollars or to imprisonment for one year or to both fine and imprisonment.

Responsibility of owner or keeper.

27.–(1) Where an animal dies in an establishment, the owner or keeper shall report the death to the ALA or the nearest ALO for recording in the CIB.

(2) Every owner or keeper is responsible for the management and use of ear tags once an animal is identified.

Prohibitions.

28.–(1) No person shall receive, or cause reception of, an animal or carcass of an animal that does not bear an ear tag unless–

(a) the destination is a slaughtering facility; or

(b) application under regulation 19(2) for ear tags is made.

(2) Except as authorized under regulation 26, no person shall remove, or cause the removal of, an ear tag from an animal or carcass of an animal.

(3) No person shall apply, or cause the application of, an ear tag from an animal or the carcass of an animal to another animal or carcass of another animal.

(4) No person shall alter or attempt to alter an ear tag so as to change its tamper-proof nature or its identification number or make the identification number unreadable.

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(5) No person shall make, sell or provide an ear tag or other indicator that so closely resembles an ear tag issued under these Regulations that is likely to be mistaken for one.

(6) A person who contravenes this regulation commits an offence and is liable on summary conviction to a fine of five thousand dollars or to imprisonment for a period of three years or to both fine and imprisonment.

Fees.

29.–(1) The Authority may charge a fee of $10.00 for services relating to identification of bovines under these Regulations.

(2) Fees imposed by the Authority under subregulation (1) shall be borne by the owner, keeper or producer unless otherwise stipulated in these Regulations.

(3) Notwithstanding the provision of this Regulation, or any other Regulation which provides for testing in relation to tuberculosis or brucellosis, where more than one service is to be performed on a bovine the fee to be charged is $10.00.

General offence and penalty.

30.–(1) An Authorized tagger, owner or keeper of establishment, producer or other person required to comply with these Regulations commits an offence and, unless specified in these Regulations, is liable on a summary conviction to a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars or imprisonment for six months or to both fine and imprisonment.

(2) A person who obstructs the Authority, an authorized officer of the Authority, an ALA or an authorized tagger, in due performance of his duties under these Regulations, commits an offence to a fine of five thousand dollars or to imprisonment for three years or to both fine and imprisonment.

Commencement.

31. These Regulations shall come into force on the 1st day of September, 2011.

[Printed by Authority of the Government of Belize]

FIRST SCHEDULE
[Reg. 5(1)]

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR REGISTRATION

PLEASE PRINT CLEARLY

Date: _____

TO: Belize Agricultural Health Authority

TYPE OF ESTABLISHMENT:

- ☐ Farms, ranches and similar establishment
- ☐ Assembly centre, including, but not limited to, agriculture show and fair, sporting event, transit centre, breeding centre
- ☐ Market
- ☐ Slaughterhouse
- ☐ Centres for necropsy and diagnosis
- ☐ Research centre
- ☐ Zoos, border posts, quarantine station
- ☐ Other establishment: _____

NAME OF ESTABLISHMENT: _____
ESTABLISHMENT LOCATION: _____
(Geographic coordinates, street address, etc.)

MAILING ADDRESS: _____
COMPANY REPRESENTATIVE (PARTY RESPONSIBLE FOR ALL MATTERS DEALING WITH REGISTRATION)

NAME: _____
TELEPHONE: _____
EMAIL: _____
SIGNATURE: _____

PLEASE FORWARD THIS APPLICATION TO BLR, P.O. BOX –
TELEPHONE #
FAX #

[Printed by Authority of the Government of Belize]

SECOND SCHEDULE
[Reg. 5(4)]

FORM OF REGISTRATION

Certificate No.: _____

CERTIFICATE OF REGISTRATION

This certifies that:

_____

has registered with the Belize Livestock Registry in accordance with the provision of the Belize Agricultural Health Authority (Animal Identification) Regulation S.I. No. 77 of 2011. Regulation 5(5) of the Laws of Belize.

Establishment Registration Number:

Effective Date of

Registration Code:

Expiration Date:

Registration Date:

_____
Chairman
BLR Committee Date:

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THIRD SCHEDULE

APPLICATION FORM FOR MOVEMENT
[Reg. 5(1)(a)]



Agricultural Health Authority
APPLICATION FOR MOVEMENT PERMIT
BAHA. P.O. Box 169 Phone 501-824-4899/4872 Fax 502-824-4889
Email: bashable: C.I.L. Tel. 501-2224-4794; Fax 501-224-5230,
Belize C.A.

<table>
<tr><td colspan="2">1.1 Consignor (Loader/Origin):
Name:</td><td colspan="2">1.2 Reference number:</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2" rowspan="2">Address:</td><td colspan="2">1.3 District of origin or region:</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">1.4 District of destination or region:</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="4">1.5 Consignee (Unloader/destination):
Name:

Address:</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="4">1.6 Means of transportation:
Identification:</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">1.7 Type of Animals</td><td colspan="2">1.8 Total quantity of animals:

1.9 Number of animals per vehicle:

1.10 Number of vehicles:

1.11 Type of vehicle:</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="4">Signature of applicant:

Date</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="4">OFFICIAL USE ONLY</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">Receiving Officer:</td><td colspan="2">Signature:</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">Process Permit: YES: NO:</td><td colspan="2">Approved by:</td></tr>
</table>

[Printed by Authority of the Government of Belize]

FOURTH SCHEDULE
MOVEMENT FORM FOR PURPOSE OF OWNER OR KEEPER
[Reg. 7(1)(b)]

BELIZE LIVESTOCK REGISTRY

LIVESTOCK MOVEMENT FORM

Date: _____/_____/____ Authorizing Officer Code: AO- ___ ___ _____
DD/ MM/ YY (2-digit CODE of OFFICER who authorised movement) (Signature)

ORIGIN FARM CODE: _ _/ _ _/ _ _/ _ _ / CARRIER CODE: _____TRIP DURATION: ___/___
Hours/Minutes

OWNER: _____ Signature _____
Transporter: _____ Signature: _____

Country/Dist/Species ANIMAL ID						DESTINATION (Circle a choice)	MOVE PURPOSE (Circle a choice)
						Farm_ _/_ _/___/___ Country/District/Community/ Farm #	Local Sale Donation Export Breeding
						Slaughterhouse Port Other	Other_____
						Farm_ _/_ _/___/___ Country/District/Community/ Farm #	Local Sale Donation Export Breeding
						Slaughterhouse Port Other	Other_____
						Farm_ _/_ _/___/___ Country/District/Community/ Farm #	Local Sale Donation Export Breeding
						Slaughterhouse Port Other	Other_____
						Farm_ _/_ _/___/___ Country/District/Community/ Farm #	Local Sale Donation Export Breeding
						Slaughterhouse Port Other	Other_____
						Farm_ _/_ _/___/___ Country/District/Community/ Farm #	Local Sale Donation Export Breeding
						Slaughterhouse Port Other	Other_____
						Farm_ _/_ _/___/___ Country/District/Community/ Farm #	Local Sale Donation Export Breeding
						Slaughterhouse Port Other	Other_____

Directions: Please ensure that all fields are completed

STAMP:

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FIFTH SCHEDULE
FORM OF MOVEMENT PERMIT
[Reg.7(2)]

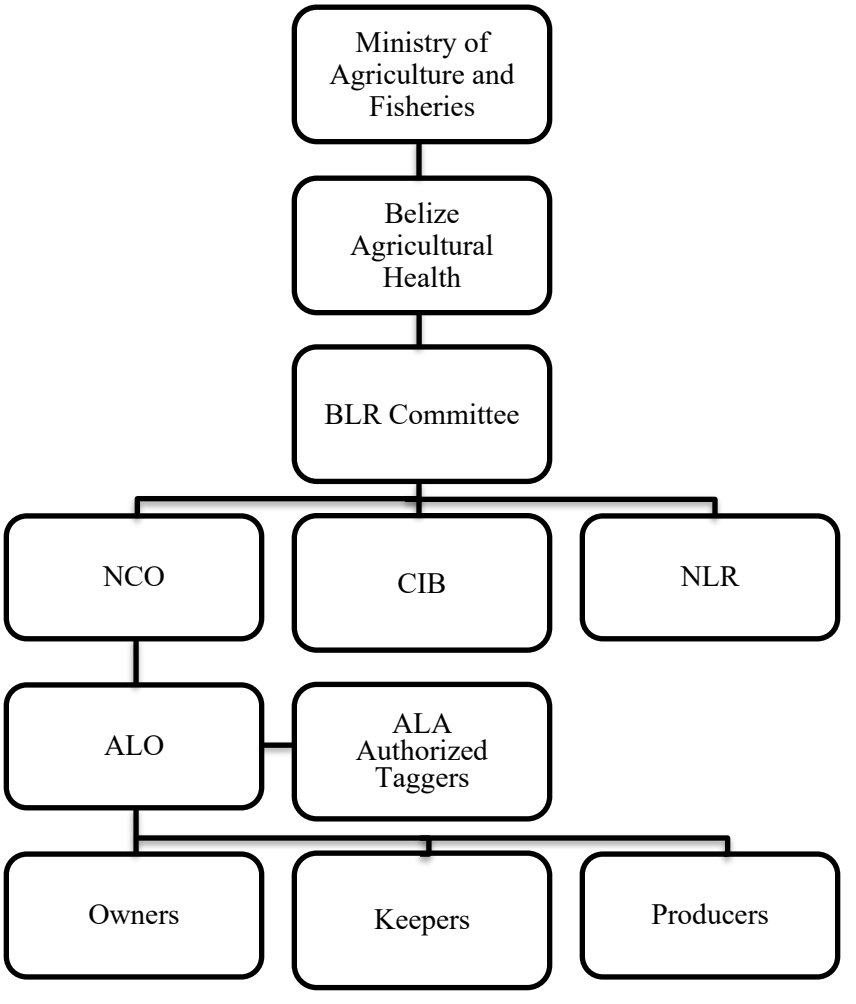


<table>
<tr><td>1.1 Consignor (Loader/Origin):
Name:</td><td>1.2 Reference number:
1.3 District of origin or region:</td></tr>
<tr><td>Address:</td><td>1.4 District of destination or region:</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">1.5 Consignee (Unloader/destination):
Name:
Address:</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">1.6 Means of transportation:
Identification:</td></tr>
<tr><td>1.7 Type of Animals</td><td>1.8 Total quantity of animals:
1.9 Number of animals per vehicle:
1.10 Number of vehicles:
1.11 Type of vehicle:
1.12 ID of animals:</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">Health Certification:
Name of authorized officer:
Registration Number: Signature:
Date Issued:
Stamps:</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">THIS PERMIT IS VALID FOR 72 HOURS FROM DATE ISSUED</td></tr>
</table>

[Printed by Authority of the Government of Belize]

SIXTH SCHEDULE

BLR STRUCTURE
[Reg.8]



[Printed by Authority of the Government of Belize]

SEVENTH SCHEDULE[1]

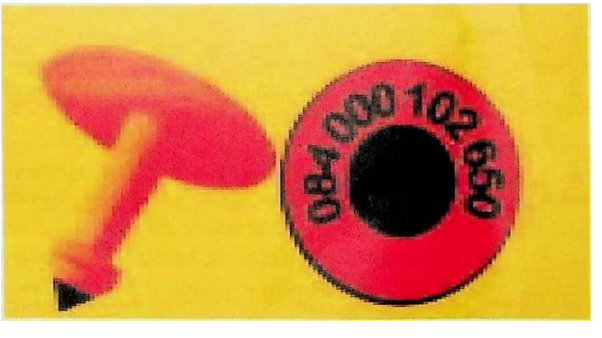
TAGGING AS SYSTEM OF INDIVIDUAL ANIMAL IDENTIFICATION
[Reg.9(1)(c), Reg.9(2)]

FORM OF EAR TAGS:

PRIMARY EAR TAG



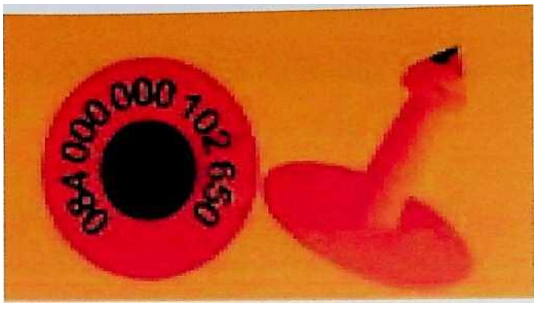
SECONDARY EAR TAG WITHOUT CHIP



[1] This Schedule was amended by S.I. 49 of 2012.

[Printed by Authority of the Government of Belize]

SECONDARY EAR TAG WITH CHIP



Placement of ear tags:

Quadrant 5 between the two ear veins of every bovine animal



RIGHT LEFT

Characteristics of ear tags:

Country	SYMBOL	Individual Identification
BZE	MAF	0001 0001
		Last 4 digits will be printed big readable on farm level

NB: The species digits for bovines (00) are not imprinted on the ear tags, but the digits appear when the bar code is rad or in ear tags with microchip.

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Specification of ear tag:

PRINCIPAL EAR TAG:

No.	Specification
1.	Shape: flag type.
2.	12 digits (MAF is printed above the code but is not a part of the code).
3.	First row of the code consists of "BZ" and represents three digits.
4.	The letters and numbers of the first row and second row of the code is 6mm in height with a minimum of 1mm thickness.
5.	Two components: male and female.
6.	Only the female component carries identification numbers.
7.	The third row of the code is 20mm in height with a minimum of 2.5mm in thickness.
8.	The male component has a metallic perforation piece for easy piercing.
9.	The female component has a seal designed to disallow opening or tampering.
10.	Male and female components are 8mm to 11mm in distance from one another to allow for aeration and free rotation of the ear tag.
11.	The seal is unbreakable, and any sign of tampering is easily noticeable and impossible to reset.
12.	Size: 3 inches wide x 4 inches high.

Competent Authority.

SECONDARY WITHOUT CHIP

No.	Specification
1.	Shape: button shaped, and 27mm to 30 mm in diameter.
2.	The identification number printed on the female component only.
3.	Consist of the same digits as the principal ear tag, with the exception that "BZ" is substituted with "084".
4.	Consists of 12 digits.
5.	There should be a distance of 8mm to 11mm between male and the female.

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SECONDARY WITH CHIP

No.	Specification
1.	Shape: button shaped, with a diameter of 27mm to 30 mm.
2.	The identification number printed on the female component only.
3.	Consist of the same digits as the principal ear tag, with the exception that "BZ" is substituted with "084" and three zeros are inserted between the first row and second row of the principal ear tag.
4.	Consists of 15 digits.
5.	Male and female should have a distance between of 11mm to 14mm.
6.	The minimum distance of the reader as should always be in all reading cases be 80cm with a static reader and 25 cm with a portable reader the tolerance in both cases should be of 5%.
7.	Should comply with quality control as established in the IEC 60068 norms for the following characteristics: Normal temperature: IEC 68.2.1,68.2.2 and 68.2.14; Humidity IEC Norm 68.2.3; Mechanical stress IEC Norm 68.2.27; Vibration Norm TEC 68.2.6; Free Fall norm IEC 69.2.32; and Immersion norm IEC 68.2.18.
8.	The electronic identification code should be according to ISO 11784 and the reader should be according to ISO 11785 both should be compatible.
9.	It should have the International Recording Agreement (ICAR in Spanish) requirements being sound frequency of 134Khz with ranges of tolerance (0.10%).
10.	Cannot be reprogrammed and must always have transmission capabilities of 100% and be able to function in temperatures ranging between 0 to 45 degrees centigrade and according to IEC norms of temperature 60068, 68.2.1, 68.2.2, 68.2.14.
11.	Should be able to function in humidity according to norms IEC 68.2.3; Mechanical stress or knocks IEC 68.2.27; Vibration IEC 68.2.6; Free fall IEC 68.2.32; Submersion IEC 68.2.18.
12.	It should not exceed 12 grams in weight.

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GENERAL

No.	Specification
1.	Colour: Orange.
2.	Not more than 12 grams in weight.
3.	The plastic material should be according to ISO 4650.
4.	The determination of extractable materials with organic solvents should be according to ISO 6427 and ISO 4650.
5.	Resistance to liquids, be it chemical acids or alkaline liquids, should be according to ISO 2812-2 for vulcanized elastomers, or ISO175 for thermoplastics.
6.	The determination to abrasions should be according to NORM ISO.
7.	The determination of malleable properties (stress resistance) according to NORMS ISO 527-1 and ISO 37.
8.	Printing: laser jet technology and painted with ink
9.	Font: Arial black

[Printed by Authority of the Government of Belize]

EIGHT SCHEDULE
ESTABLISHMENT INSPECTION FORM
[Reg. 13(3)(h)]

BELIZE AGRICULTURAL HEALTH AUTHORITY

Date: _____/_____/_____ Authorising Officer Code: A O - ___ _____
DD/ MM/ YY (ID code of Officer who inspected)

Establishment Code: _____/_____/_____/_____

Owner/Keeper Code: _____

(a) Abnormalities found in establishment _____

(b) Number of female bovines in establishment: _____

Number of female bovines recorded in establishment: _____

(c) The inexistence of the establishment: _____

(d) The inexistence of animals: _____

(e) Does the code for the establishment correspond with the community?
_____

(f) Comments regarding ear tags: _____

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NINTH SCHEDULE

REQUISITION FORM TO REQUEST EAR TAGS
[Reg. 14(3)]

DATE OF REQUEST: _____/_____/_____

NAME OF OWNER:														
LPU CODE:														

BOVINE SPECIE: ☐ *bos indicus* ☐ *bos taurus* ☐ water buffalo

Total number of ear tags requested: _____

TOTAL COST: _____

Indicate if ear tags include microchip for electronic reading:
YES: _____ NO: _____

Name of person delivering ear tags: _____

Ear tagger technician code: _____

_____ _____
Name and signature of ear tagger Signature of person delivering ear tag

Observations:
_____
_____
_____

[Printed by Authority of the Government of Belize]

TENTH SCHEDULE

JOB REPORT FORM

[Reg. 20(1)]

IDENTIFICATION PACKAGE CONTROL
NATIONAL IDENTIFICATION SYSTEM FOR CATTLE
TECHNICAL REPORT OF ALA'S

COMMUNITY	LPU CODE	IDENTIFICATION PACKAGES RECEIVED	RECEPTION DATE	CARDS FILLED AND EAR TAAGS INSERTED	IDENTIFICATION PACKAGES NOT USED	TOTAL	DELIVERY DATE	EAR TAG PLACED
			TOTAL					

NAME AND SIGNATURE OF APPROVED TECHNICIAN: _____

TECHNICAL CODE: _____ DATE OF REPORT: _____ REPORT NO: _____

[Printed by Authority of the Government of Belize]

MADE by the Minister responsible for Agriculture, after consultation with the Belize Agriculture Health Authority, this 11th day of July, 2011.

(RENE MONTERO)
Minister of Agriculture

[Printed by Authority of the Government of Belize]

CHAPTER 211

BELIZE AGRICULTURAL HEALTH AUTHORITY (ANIMALS) (*ANTE MORTEM*) (INSPECTION) REGULATIONS

ARRANGEMENT OF REGULATIONS

1. Citation
2. Interpretation.
3. Prohibition from slaughtering animal before inspection.
4. Examination Lair.
5. Condemned animals.
6. Condemned animals not to be slaughtered in slaughterhouse.
7. Slaughter of condemned animals.
8. Suspect animals.
9. Isolation of suspect animals.
10. Re-examination of suspect animals.
11. Parturition.
12. Offence and penalty.
13. Repeals.
14. Commencement.

SCHEDULE

[Printed by Authority of the Government of Belize]

CHAPTER 211

23 of 2001.
CAP. 211.
R.E. 2020.

BELIZE AGRICULTURAL HEALTH AUTHORITY (ANIMALS) (*ANTE MORTEM*) (INSPECTION) REGULATIONS

(Section 86 (1)(cc), (ii) and (zz))

[17th February, 2001.]

Citation

1. These Regulations may be cited as the–

BELIZE AGRICULTURAL HEALTH AUTHORITY (ANIMALS) (*ANTE MORTEM*) (INSPECTION) REGULATIONS.

Interpretation.

2. In these Regulations, unless the context otherwise requires–

CAP. 211.

"Act" means the Belize Agricultural Health Authority Act;

"animal" has the meaning assigned to it in section 2 of the Act;

"Authority" means the Belize Agricultural Health Authority established under section 3 of the Act;

"Inspector" means a designated officer of the Authority with powers to inspect animals before slaughter appointed pursuant to the Act;

CAP. 154.

"slaughterhouse" means any premises in any area to which the provisions of the Slaughter of Animals Act applies used for slaughtering animals, the flesh of which is intended for sale for human consumption, and includes any place available in connection therewith for the confinement of animals while awaiting slaughter there or for keeping, or subjecting to any treatment or process, products of the slaughtering of animals there and includes any place available in connection with a

[Printed by Authority of the Government of Belize]

slaughterhouse and used for the manufacture of bacon, ham, sausages, meat pies or other manufactured meat products or for the storage of meat used in such manufacture.

Prohibition from slaughtering animal before inspection. Schedule.

3.–(1) Subject to the provisions of subregulation (2), no person shall slaughter or cause to be slaughtered any animal unless such animal has been examined by an inspector in accordance with the provisions of the Schedule to these Regulations on the day prior to and on the day of slaughter and has been passed for slaughter on both such days.

(2) The provisions of subregulation (1) does not apply where for humane reasons it is necessary to slaughter an animal before the services of an inspector can be acquired.

Examination Lair.

4. No animal shall be examined other than in an examination lair which shall be separate and apart from the holding lair.

Condemned animals

5.–(1) Any animal which has been classified as condemned shall be so identified by or under the supervision of an inspector.

(2) Any animal classified as condemned shall be marked by the fixture of a serially numbered metal ear tag bearing the term "condemned".

(3) No person shall remove from any animal any tag showing that it has been classified as condemned,

provided that in the case of any animal classified as condemned which, under the provisions of paragraph 8 of the Schedule to these Regulations, has been set aside and held for treatment, any tag showing that the animal has been classified as condemned may be removed by an inspector following the treatment if the animal is found free from disease.

Schedule.

Condemned animals not to be slaughtered in slaughterhouse.

6. No animal which has been classified as condemned shall be slaughtered in a slaughterhouse.

[Printed by Authority of the Government of Belize]

Slaughter of condemned animals.

7. Any animal which has been classified as condemned shall be slaughtered under the supervision of an inspector at such place as the inspector shall direct and, after such slaughter, shall be disposed of in such manner as the inspector shall direct.

Suspect animals.

8.–(1) Any animal which has been classified as "suspect" shall be so identified by or under the supervision of an inspector.

(2) Any animal classified as suspect shall be marked by the fixture of a serially numbered metal ear tag bearing the term "Suspect" and, in the case of any swine or other animal which is to pass through any dehairing equipment, in addition by a marking of the term "Suspect" by tattoo.

(3) In the case of any animal classified as suspect, an inspector shall record on a form, to be prescribed by the Minister, the serial number of the animal and of the disease or condition in respect of which the animal was classified as suspect, including the temperature, if in the opinion of the inspector the temperature might be relevant to the matter of the disposition of the carcass on *post mortem* inspection.

(4) No person shall remove from any animal any tag or other mark showing that it has been classified as suspect.

(5) Any animal which has been classified as suspect when presented for slaughter shall be accompanied by the prescribed form relating to that animal.

Isolation of suspect animals.

9. Any animal which has been classified as suspect shall be put into an isolation lair after identification.

Re-examination of suspect animals.

10. Any animal which has been classified as suspect shall be re-examined after such period as the inspector thinks fit, and, if passed for slaughter, shall be slaughtered in an isolation slaughterhouse.

Parturition.

11. No animal showing signs of the onset of parturition shall be slaughtered until after parturition and the passage of the placenta

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and it has been passed for slaughter in accordance with the provisions of regulation 3 of these Regulations.

Offence and penalty.

12. If any person contravenes or fails to comply with any of the provisions of these Regulations or to comply with any directions given thereunder, such person commits an offence and shall be liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding two thousand dollars or to imprisonment for a period not exceeding one year, or to both such fine and period of imprisonment.

Repeals Sub. Leg. 1991. Edn. Vol. V. CAP. 219, p.2.

13. Upon the commencement of these Regulations, the Animals (*Ante mortem*) Regulations, shall stand repealed.

Commencement.

14. These Regulations shall come into force on the 12th day of February, 2001.

MADE by the Minister responsible for Agriculture and Fisheries this 12th day of February, 2001.

(DANIEL SILVA)
Minister responsible for Agriculture and Fisheries

[Printed by Authority of the Government of Belize]

SCHEDULE

[Regulation 3]

The examination shall be carried out by inspectors as follows:

1. Animals shall be examined in order to determine whether they shall be classified as–

(a) healthy and fit for slaughter; or

(b) suspect; or

(c) condemned.

2. Each animal shall be examined closely and separately on arrival.

3. Recumbent animals shall be made to rise upon examination. If an animal is unable to rise or is crippled, its pulse, temperature and respiration shall be examined and, in the absence of any other indications that it should be classified as condemned, it shall be classified as suspect.

4. Any animal that is limping or salivating shall have its feet and tongue examined.

5. Swine with a temperature of 106°F or more and any other animal with a temperature of 105°F or more shall be classified as condemned unless there is doubt as to the cause, in which case such animal may be classified as suspect and isolated for further examination.

6. Any animal suffering from milk fever or travel sickness shall be classified as condemned unless in the opinion of the inspector it may respond to treatment when such animal may be classified as suspect and isolated for further examination.

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7. Any animal which plainly shows the presence of any of the following diseases or conditions shall be condemned–

(a) Anthrax;

(b) Anasarca or generalised oedema;

(c) Listeriosis;

(d) Foot and mouth disease;

(e) Leptospirosis;

(f) Scrapie;

(g) Pseudorabies;

(h) Rabbies

(i) Sheep Pox;

(j) Sheep Scab;

(k) Swine Fever;

(l) Tuberculosis, generalised or with cachexia;

(m) Tetanus;

(n) Acute swine erysipelas;

(o) Actinomycosis, generalised;

(p) Actinobacillosis, generalised;

(q) Bacillary haemoglobinuria;

(r) Blackleg;

(s) Bluetongue in sheep;

(t) Haemorrhagic septicemia;

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(u) Icterohematuria in sheep;

(v) Infectious bovine rhinotracheitis;

(w) Malignant espizootic catarrh;

(x) Acute Influenza;

(y) Acute Inflammatory Lameness;

(z) Neoplasm, generalized;

(aa) Epithelioma of the eye-advanced or accompanied by cachexia;

(bb) Pigmentary conditions, Melanosis, Xanthosis, Ochronosis and other like conditions, when generalized;

(cc) Brucellosis;

(dd) Goats showing a positive reaction to the test for Bruccellosis;

(ee) Caseous lymphadenitis;

(ff) Icterus;

(gg) Sexual odour of Swine;

(hh) Emaciation;

(ii) Anemia;

(jj) Foreign or urine odour;

(kk) Unborn or stillborn animals;

(ll) Dead or dying animals

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8. Any animal which plainly shows the presence of any of the following diseases or conditions shall be condemned, but may be set aside and held for treatment in the discretion of an inspector and if, at the end of the treatment period, it is found to be free from disease, it may be classified fit for slaughter and released–

(a) Ketosis;

(b) Swine erysipelas;

(c) Vesicular disease;

(d) Grass Tetany;

(e) Transport Tetany;

(f) Parturient paresis;

(g) Anaplasmosis;

(h) Babesiosis;

(i) Inflammatory conditions, including pneumonia, enteritis and peritonitis;

(j) any animal in a comatose or semi-comatose state;

(k) any animal affected with any condition not otherwise mentioned in these paragraphs which would preclude the release of the animal for slaughter.

9. Any animal which does not clearly show the presence of but is suspected of being affected with any of the diseases or conditions specified in paragraph 7 of this Schedule or with any disease or condition which may cause condemnation or partial

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condemnation of the carcass on *post mortem* examination shall be classified as suspect.

10. Any animal in the following categories shall be classified as suspect–

(a) animals which have reacted to a test for leptospirosis or anaplasmosis but which show no symptoms of the disease;

(b) animals which are known to have reacted to the tuberculin test.

11. Any animal suspected of having been treated with or exposed to any substance in a manner that may impart a biological residue that may make the edible tissues of the animal unwholesome or unfit for human consumption shall be classified as suspect and shall not be slaughtered until it can be expected that metabolic processes have reduced the residue sufficiently to make the tissues fit for human consumption.

12.–(1) No animal in a lot in which anthrax is found shall be slaughtered and presented for *post mortem* inspection until it has been determined by a careful *ante mortem* inspection that no anthrax infected animal remains in the lot.

(2) Notwithstanding anything contained in subparagraph (1) no animal in such a lot or in a lot in which any animal has been treated with anthrax biologicals shall be slaughtered until at least 21 days after the last such treatment or the last death from anthrax.

(3) No animal shall be treated with anthrax vaccines in any part of a slaughterhouse.

(4) Any animal which has been treated within forty-two days before *ante mortem* inspection with anthrax, vaccines or which shows reaction to having been treated with such vaccines shall

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not be slaughtered until the expiry of such period or the disappearance of such reaction, whichever is the longer.

13. Where any animal has been found to be suffering from anthrax, all straw, litter and manure in all exposed parts of the slaughterhouse shall be removed and burnt and all such parts including gates, fences, ground and exposed materials shall be soaked with a 5% solution of sodium hydroxide or commercial lye.

[Printed by Authority of the Government of Belize]

CHAPTER 211

BELIZE AGRICULTURAL HEALTH AUTHORITY (BIOLOGICAL RESIDUES) (CONTROL) REGULATIONS

ARRANGEMENT OF REGULATIONS

1. Citation
2. Interpretation.
3. Authority to take samples.
4. Authorised officer to take samples.
5. Records to be kept.
6. Tolerance levels.
7. Suspect carcasses.
8. Action on laboratory results.
9. Sampling methods in cases of illegal treatment.
10. Consequences of persistent violations by owner of animals.
11. Liability of owner of animal to pay costs.
12. Power of authorised officers to control use of pesticides, etc.
13. Removal or destruction of prohibited substances.
14. Administering unregistered substances on animals.
15. Offences.
16. Animals to be slaughtered after withdrawal time.
17. Experimental animals offered as food animals-how to be dealt with.
18. Power of Minister to prohibit use of pesticides on farms, etc., where use poses danger to health of other animals, etc.
19. Additional offences and penalties.

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20. Repeals.

21. Commencement.

FIRST SCHEDULE

SECOND SCHEDULE

THIRD SCHEDULE

FOURTH SCHEDULE

[Printed by Authority of the Government of Belize]

CHAPTER 211

183 of 2001.
CAP 211.
R.E. 2020.

BELIZE AGRICULTURAL HEALTH AUTHORITY (BIOLOGICAL RESIDUES) (CONTROL) REGULATIONS

(Section 86(1) (i), (ee), and (aaa))

[29th December, 2001.]

Citation

1. These Regulations may be cited as the–

BELIZE AGRICULTURAL HEALTH AUTHORITY (BIOLOGICAL RESIDUES) (CONTROL) REGULATIONS.

Interpretation.

2. In these Regulations, unless the context otherwise requires–

CAP. 211.

"Act" means the Belize Agricultural Health Authority Act;

"active principle" means any chemical substance which gives any product the nature of the pesticide or medicine specific to it;

"animal" has the meaning assigned to it in the Act;

"approved laboratory" means a laboratory approved by the Authority for the purpose of examining official samples in order to detect the presence of residues;

"authority" means the Belize Agricultural Health Authority established under section 3 of the Act;

"authorised officer" means an officer of the Authority designated for the purposes of these regulations;

"biological residue" means the residue of any substance, including metabolic products; metabolites remaining in the tissues and organ of an animal after slaughter or processing, as

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a result of treatment or exposure of the animals to insecticide, herbicide, fungicide, organic or inorganic compound, hormone or hormone like substance, growth promoter, antibiotic, anthelmintic, tranquilizer or other therapeutic or prophylactic agents;

"lot" means a quantity of a food material delivered at one time and known or presumed, by the sampling officer to have uniform characteristics such as origin, producer, variety, packer, type of packing, markings, consignor or other similar characteristics;

"maximum residue limit" means the maximum concentration of a pesticide or veterinary drug residue legally permitted in or on a food or food commodity;

"official sample" means a sample taken by the Authority or an authorised officer thereof which bears, for the purpose of the examination of the residues or substances listed in the Second Schedule (livestock and poultry, fish and fishery products, milk, eggs, and farmed game), a reference to the species, the type, the quantity concerned, the method of collection and particulars identifying the sex of the animal, the origin of the animal, or the origin of the animal product;

Second Schedule.

"pesticide" means any substance intended for preventing, destroying or controlling any pest or any vector of human, animal or plant disease and includes any substance intended for use as a plant growth regulator, defoliant, desiccant, agent for thinning fruit, or for preventing the premature fall of fruits, or a substance applied to crops either before or after harvest to protect the commodity from deterioration during storage and transportation, and any substance applied externally to animals for the control of ectoparasites;

"tolerance level" means that level of biological residue, which does not render the meat, poultry, meat product, fish, fishery product, or other animal products such as milk, honey, unacceptable directly or indirectly for human consumption;

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"withdrawal time" means the minimum period of time necessary for any substance used in the treatment of an animal to be eliminated or reduced to the tolerance level, so that on the day the animal is presented for slaughter or for processing, in the animal so treated or exposed to such substances, any residue will not render the meat or animal product harmful or unacceptable for human food.

Authority to take samples.

3. An authorised officer shall have the authority to take such samples as he deems necessary for the determination of biological residues "free of charge".

Authorised officer to take samples.

4.

(a) The authorised officer shall conduct a regular surveillance of the biological residues in live animals, they are to take excrement and bodily fluids and in tissue, animal products, animal feed and drinking water for the purpose of detecting the presence of the residues and substances listed in the Second Schedule.

Second Schedule.

(b) The authorized officer shall institute a sampling programme, taking into consideration the *ante mortem* and *post mortem* signs, the history of the farm and area from which the animals or animal products come from and the chemicals and/or drugs used on the farm.

(c) Such samples shall be taken according to the phase of the investigation, which shall in the first instance be an investigatory phase, followed by the second or routine surveillance phase. However, in any known or suspected situation of biological residue abuse or accident more intensive sampling may be instituted as deemed necessary by the Authority.

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(i) In the investigatory phase, the animals or animal products of a lot shall be randomly selected, and one set of samples shall be taken from the carcass, meat, fish or animal product in accordance with the sampling strategy outlined in the Second Schedule.

Second Schedule.

(ii) Where the animals or the animal products are of unknown or undisclosed origin, the carcasses, meat, fish or animal product shall be subjected to more intense sampling regime in accordance with the principles of *Codex Alimentarius Commission.*

(iii) All carcasses, meat, fish or animal products of such animals shall be retained by the authorised officer pending the receipt of the laboratory results,

provided that the carcases, meat, fish or animal products of any animal may be exported to those countries which do not require laboratory tests, before the receipt of such laboratory results.

(iv) In the routine surveillance phase, samples shall be taken from randomly selected carcasses, meat, fish or animal products of animals at about half the rate of sampling used in the investigatory phase,

provided that where there is a specific requirement for the sampling levels and frequency to meet certain export specifications, then the level and

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frequency of such testing shall meet such requirements.

(d) All samples shall be accompanied by a Laboratory Request Form A as prescribed in the First Schedule, stating the analysis requested, species of animal, type of animal product or tissue submitted, name and address of establishment, name and address of the owner of the animal and of the farm, feedlot, aquaculture facility, processing enterprise, or other source of the animals. The type of sample and amounts to be submitted will depend on the analytical method used but will be based on the recommendations of *Codex Alimentarius*.

First Schedule.

(e) Samples shall be taken in duplicate and the duplicate sample shall be retained by the authorised officer pending the receipt of the laboratory results.

(f) The methods of analysis shall be those specified by the Authority following internationally acceptable protocols.

(g) The laboratory results shall be reported in the Primary Analysis Certificate Form B as prescribed by First Schedule.

First Schedule.

(h)

(I) Where the primary analysis shows that an official sample contains–

(a) a prohibited substance; or

(b) an un-registered substance; or

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(c) a substance which an analyst reasonably suspects to be an unregistered substance; or

(d) in the case of a sample taken from an animal, its excrement or body fluids or from its tissues or products, an authorised substance at a concentration which is notified to the analyst by an authorised officer as one which causes him reasonably to suspect that meat or a food product derived from that animal may contain an authorised substance at a concentration exceeding the relevant maximum residue limit; or

(e) in the case of a sample taken from any meat or food product of animal origin, an authorized substance at a concentration exceeding the relevant maximum residue limit, the analyst shall give a primary analysis certificate, in the form specified in the Primary Analysis Certificate Form B in the First Schedule to an authorized officer who shall then give this to the owner of the animal, meat or food product of animal origin.

First Schedule.

(II) Where the primary analysis does not show anything requiring a Primary Analysis Certificate to be given under subparagraph *(I)* above, the analyst shall notify an authorised officer of that fact

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and the authorised officer shall then notify the owner of the animal, meat or food product of animal origin.

(i)

(1) Any Primary Analysis Certificate given by an analyst under these Regulations shall be signed by the analyst and shall specify the name of the authorised officer who submitted the sample for analysis.

(2) In any proceedings under these Regulations, the production by one of the parties–

(a) of any document purporting to be a Primary Analysis Certificate given by an analyst under subparagraph *(1)* above; or

(b) of a document supplied to him by the other party as being a copy of such a Certificate,

shall be sufficient evidence of the facts stated in it unless, in a case falling within subparagraph *(1)* above, the other party requires the analyst to be called as a witness.

Records to be kept.

5. The authorised officer shall keep a record of all samples submitted for analysis and the record shall show the species of animals, type of animal product, origin of the animal or animal product (processing enterprise, farm and owner) and the laboratory findings. The authorised officer shall submit a monthly report of these to the Managing Director of the Authority.

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Tolerance levels.

6. Tolerance levels for biological residues shall be as specified in the *Codex Alimentarius* for the specific animal species or commodity of animal origin.

Suspect carcasses.

7. Suspect carcasses, meat, fish or animal products suspected of containing biological residues as evidenced by the history, *ante mortem* and *post mortem* examination shall be retained by the authorised officer and shall have a "retained" tag affixed, pending the receipt of the laboratory results.

Action on laboratory results.

8.–

(a) Where carcasses, meat, fish or animal products are found to have biological residues in excess of the permitted tolerance levels as specified in Codex Alimentarius, they shall be condemned and disposed of as required by the regulations under the supervision of the authorised officer.

(b) Where positive results are obtained as described in paragraph *(a)* above, the Authority shall obtain without delay–

(i) all the information required to identify the animal or animal product and the farm or processing enterprise of the animal's origin or departure;

(ii) full details of the examination and its results.

(c) Where positive results are obtained as described in paragraph *(a)* above, the Authority shall carry out –

(i) an investigation on the farm of origin or departure, as appropriate, to determine the reasons for the presence of residues;

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(ii) in the case of illegal treatment, an investigation of the source or sources of the substances or products concerned at the stage of manufacture, handling storage, transport, administration, distribution or sale, as appropriate.

(iii) any other further investigations which the Authority considers necessary.

(d) Animals from which samples have been taken are to be clearly identified and may not in any circumstances leave the farm until the results of the checks are available.

Sampling methods in cases of illegal treatment.

9. Where illegal treatment of an animal or fish is established, the Authority shall ensure that the livestock, fish or animal product concerned in the investigations referred to in regulation 8 *(c)(ii)* above is immediately placed under official control. Such animals or animal products shall bear an official mark or identification and, as a first step, an official sample shall be taken from a statistically representative sample, on internationally recognized scientific basis.

Consequences of persistent violations by owner of animals.

10.–(1) Where there is evidence of residues of authorised substances or products of a level exceeding the maximum limit for residues, the Authority shall carry out an investigation on the farm of origin or departure, as applicable, to determine why the above limit was exceeded in accordance with the results of that investigation, and the Authority shall take all necessary measures to safeguard public health including prohibiting animals from leaving the farm concerned or animal products from leaving the farm or establishment concerned for a period determined by the Authority.

(2) In the event of repeated infringements of maximum residue limits pursuant to this regulation when animals are placed on the market by a farmer or products are placed on the market by a farmer or a processing establishment, intensified

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checks on the animals and products from the farm and/or establishment in question shall be carried out by the Authority for a period of at least six months, and such products or carcasses may be impounded by the Authority pending the results of analysis of the samples. Any results showing that the maximum residue limit has been exceeded shall result in the carcasses or products concerned being declared unfit for human consumption.

Liability of owner of animal to pay costs.

11.–(1) The costs of the investigations and checks referred to in regulation 10 shall be borne by the owner or person having charge of the animals or animal product. Where the investigation confirms that suspicion was justified, the costs of analyses carried out under regulations 8 and 9 shall be borne by the owner or person having charge of the animals.

(2) Without prejudice to criminal or administrative penalties, the cost of destroying animals or animal products which test positive to examination to determine maximum residue limits shall be borne by the owner of the animals without indemnity or compensation.

Power of authorised officers to control use of pesticides, etc. CAP. 216.

12. Without prejudice to the provisions of the Pesticide Control Act, and any other subsidiary legislation to the same effect, the authorised officer shall control the use of pesticides and veterinary drugs in authorised establishment or enterprises and shall take steps to prevent the introduction of prohibited chemicals and similar substances for use in registered establishments. Prohibited pesticides and veterinary drugs are listed in the Fourth Schedule.

Fourth Schedule.

Removal of destruction of prohibited substances.

13. Where prohibited or non-approved substances are found in a registered establishment, the authorised officer shall make provision for their removal and/or destruction without prejudice to the possible imposition of administrative penalties on the offender.

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Administering unregistered substances on animals.

14.–(1) Subject to subregulations (2) and (3) below, no person shall administer any unregistered substance to an animal.

(2) Nothing in subregulation (1) above shall prohibit the administration of any veterinary product to an animal where it is administered in accordance with the provisions of Regulations providing for the registration and control of veterinary drugs and animal feed.

(3) Nothing in subregulation (1) above shall prohibit the administration to an animal of–

(a) any medicated feeding stuff where it is administered in accordance with a veterinary written direction from a veterinarian duly registered in Belize; or

(b) any veterinary product which has been specially prepared in accordance with the approval of the Authority or some other competent authority for animal health in Belize, in cases to which paragraph *(a)* of this subregulation does not apply.

Offences.

15.–(1) No person shall sell or supply for slaughter, or slaughter or process, any animal or animal product for human consumption if it contains–

(a) a prohibited substance;

(b) an unregistered substance;

(c) an authorised substance in any of its tissues or food product at a concentration exceeding the relevant maximum residue limit.

(2) No person shall sell or supply for slaughter, or slaughter or process, any animal or animal product for human consumption if the withdrawal period in respect of any

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veterinary product which has been administered to the animal or to the animal from which the food product originated from, has not expired.

(3) No person shall sell for human consumption–

(a) any meat or fish (whether or not mixed with other food); or

(b) any other food product of animal origin,

in which there is any substance or unregistered substance or an authorised substance at a concentration exceeding the relevant maximum residue limit.

Animals to be slaughtered after withdrawal time.

16. Where animals have been treated with or exposed to various drugs or pesticides, a sufficient period of time (the "withdrawal time") shall be allowed before such animals are presented for slaughter or processing so that any biological residue may be eliminated or reduced to acceptable levels as prescribed by regulations and as listed in *Codex Alimentarius Commission.*

Experimental animals offered as food animals– how to be dealt with.

17.–(1) No animal that has been experimentally exposed to any pharmaceutical, chemical or biological product shall be accepted for slaughter or processing at a registered establishment or enterprise unless the Manager, research worker and sponsor of the experiment submit in advance to the Managing Director of the Authority an evaluation of the protocols which demonstrate that the use of the experimental product does not result in alteration of the meat, fish or animal product or the methods for the detection of the residues of the product and its withdrawal period.

(2) On a basis of the above information submitted in subregulation (1) above to the Managing Director of the Authority, the Managing Director of the Authority shall inform the authorised officer of the guidelines for control in each case in compliance with the standards prescribed for that purpose in Regulations.

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Power of Minister to prohibit use of pesticides on farms, etc., where use poses danger to health of other animals, etc.

18. The Minister, on advice from the Managing Director of the Authority and the Chairman of the Pesticide Control Board, may prohibit or restrict the use of pesticides on farms, feedlots, ranches, processing enterprises, aquaculture facilities, apiaries, poultry houses, ponds, stables, pens or other such places where animals are kept where such pesticides constitute or may constitute a danger to the health and wellbeing of useful animals and humans.

Additional offences and penalties.

19.–(1) Any failure to cooperate with the Authority and any obstruction by any person employed in a slaughterhouse or as a processing plant supervisor or, in the case of a private enterprise, by the slaughterhouse or processing plant owner or owners, or by the owner of the animals or animal products or person having charge of them, during inspection and sampling as required for the monitoring of residues, and during the investigations and checks provided for in these Regulations shall result in appropriate criminal and/or administrative penalties being imposed by the Authority.

(2) Any person who contravenes these Regulations commits an offence and shall be liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding three thousand dollars or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding two years or to both such fine and term of imprisonment.

Repeals. S.I. 26 of 2001.

20. Upon the commencement of these Regulations, the Belize Agricultural Health Authority (Biological Residues) (Control) Regulations, 2001, shall stand repealed.

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21. These Regulations shall come into force on the 12th day of December, 2001. Commencement.

MADE by the Minister responsible for Agriculture and Fisheries this 12th day of December, 2001.

(DANIEL SILVA)
Minister Responsible for Agriculture, Fisheries and Cooperatives

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FIRST SCHEDULE

FORM A
(Regulation 4 (d))

LABORATORY REQUEST FORM

BELIZE AGRICULTURAL HEALTH AUTHORITY

VETERINARY MEAT INSPECTION SERVICES FORM FOR REMITTANCE OF MEAT SAMPLES FOR ANALYSIS OF PESTICIDE AND BIOLOGICAL RESIDUES

Place ..... Date .....

Establishment No. ..... Type of Tissue .....

Quantity ..... Type of Packing .....

ANALYSIS REQUESTED:

Organophosphates
Herbicides
Carbamates
Heavy Metals
Diethylstilbestrol
Fungicides
Antibiotics and
Drugs
Species
Other

*Indicate specific drug or chemicals, when necessary, e.g., Chloramphenicol

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Inspector taking sample: .....

No. of animals slaughtered: .....

No. of animals sampled: .....

Lot No: .....

Farm of Origin: .....
.....

Date of slaughter: ..... Date submitted ..... Time .....

Laboratory to which samples sent: .....

Decision made: .....

....
Sender Received by

....
Signature Date & time received

.....
Signature

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FIRST SCHEDULE

FORM A
[Regulation 4(d)]

LABORATORY REQUEST FORM

BELIZE AGRICULTURAL HEALTH AUTHORITY FOOD SAFETY SERVICE

BIOLOGICAL RESIDUES IN FOOD OF ANIMAL ORIGIN

LABORATORY REQUEST FORM FOR THE REMITTANCE OF SAMPLES FOR THE ANALYSIS OF PESTICIDES AND BIOLOGICAL RESIDUES

A. Place: ..... **B.** Date: .....

C. Establishment/Enterprise No. ..... **D.** Type of Sample: .....

E. Condition of Sample

1. Tissue *(specify)* .....
2. Water
3. Urine
4. Milk
5. Honey
6. Feed
7. Environs *(specify)* .....

F. Purpose of Submission

1. ☐ Diagnostic
2. ☐ Suspect
3. ☐ Monitoring
4. ☐ Surveillance
5. ☐ Hacep
6. ☐ Other *(specify)*

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G. ANALYSIS REQUESTED:

1. Organochlorines
2. Organophosphates
3. Herbicides
4. Carbamates
5. Heavy Metals
6. Fungicides
7. Antibiotics*
8. Veterinary Drug*
9. Species
10. Toxins (1. Aflatoxin, 2 Ciguatoxin, 3. Other *(specify)*
11. Other *(Specify)*

* Indicate specific veterinary drug or antibiotic

H. Type of Analysis Requested: 1. Screening 2. Confirmatory

I. Instrumentation: **1.** Charm II Analyzer **2.** HPLC **3.** AA **4.** GC **5.** MS **6.** Other

J. Authorized Officer taking sample: .....

K. No. of animals/animal products processed: .....

L. No. of animals or animal products sampled: .....

M. Lot no: .....

N. Farm of Origin: .....

O. Processor: .....

P. Date of slaughter/processing: .....

Q. Date and time submitted: .....

R. Name (Print) and signature of submitter: .....

S. Received by: .....

T. Action: .....

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FIRST SCHEDULE

FORM B
[Regulation 4(g) and (h)(I)(e)]

BELIZE AGRICULTURAL HEALTH AUTHORITY
FOOD SAFETY SERVICE
BIOLOGICAL RESIDUES IN FOOD OF ANIMAL ORIGIN

PRIMARY ANALYSIS CERTIFICATE

Name: .....
Address: .....

Primary analysis of the official sample described below has shown that it contains a residue of:
[Tick the appropriate]:

(a) a prohibited substance;
(b) An unregistered substance;
(c) A substance reasonably suspected of being an unregistered substance;
(d) An authorised substance at a concentration which an authorised officer has notified the analyst as being one which he reasonably suspects will produce, in animal tissue or a food product derived from the animal to which the sample relates, an authorised substance at a concentration exceeding the relevant maximum residue limit;
(e) An authorised substance at a concentration exceeding the relevant maximum residue limit.

As indicated in box 9 overleaf

Signature of analyst ..... Date .....

Name (in block letters) .....

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Analyst at: Biological Residue Laboratory,
Central Investigation Laboratory
Belize City, Belize

An approved laboratory for the purposes of the Belize Agricultural Health Authority (Food Safety) Regulations, 2001.

1. Sample Reference No.
2. Sample type and amount
3. Date of collection
4. Method of collection
5. Species and sex (if applicable)
6. Age (months) approx.
7. Tested for
8. Relevant maximum residue limit (If applicable)
9. Primary analysis result
10. Laboratory Ref. No.

NOTES

1. You have the right to challenge the result of the primary analysis indicated in box 9 above. A challenge must be made in writing to the authorised officer at the official address indicated below within a period of seven days from receipt of the primary analysis certificate.
2. On receipt of such a challenge the officer will submit the official sample for a confirmatory analysis.
3. Enforcement authority: Belize Agricultural Health Authority (BAHA)

Authorised Officer: Director, Food Safety Services
Address: Central Investigation Laboratory
P.O. Box 181
St. Joseph Street
Belize City, Belize.

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BELIZE AGRICULTURAL HEALTH AUTHORITY
FOOD SAFETY SERVICE
BIOLOGICAL RESIDUES IN FOOD OF ANIMAL ORIGIN
[Reg. 4(g)]
FORM B
PRIMARY ANALYSIS CERTIFICATE
LABORATORY REPORT FORM

FOR LABORATORY USE ONLY:

Date Received: | Lab Ref. No.

Sample Conditions | Lot No.

Owner | Sampling Officer

Address:

Test For | Type of Test

Result Analysis:

MRL (if appropriate)

Screening

Screening 2

Confirmatory

Comments

Name: | Date:

Signature: | Action:

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SECOND SCHEDULE

[Regulations 2, 4(a) and 4(c)(i)]

GROUP A

SUBSTANCES HAVING ANABOLIC EFFECT AND UNAUTHORISED SUBSTANCES

(1) Stilbenes, stilbenes derivatives, and their salts and esters

(2) Antithyroid agents

(3) Steroids

(4) Resorcylic acid lactones including zeranol

(5) Beta-agonists

(6) Compounds prohibited for use in food producing animals in Belize

GROUP B

VETERINARY DRUGS AND CONTAMINANTS

(1) Antibacterial substances, including sulphonamides, quinolones

(2) Other veterinary drugs–

(a) Anthelmintics

(b) Anticoccidials, including nitroimidazoles;

(c) Carbamates and pyrethroids

(d) Sedatives

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(e) Non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs (NSAIDs)

(f) Other pharmacologically active substances

(3) Other substances and environmental contaminants

(a) Organochlorine compounds including PcBs

(b) Organophosphorus compounds

(c) Chemical elements

(d) Mycotoxins

(e) Dyes

(f) Others

Including unregistered substances which could be used for veterinary purposes.

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THIRD SCHEDULE[1]

The purpose of this Schedule is to define the minimum number of animals or animal products from which the samples must be taken. Each sample can be analysed for detecting the presence of one or more substances.

GROUP 1

BOVINE, PORCINE, OVINE, CAPRINE AND EQUINE ANIMALS

1. BOVINE ANIMALS

The minimum number of animals to be controlled each year f or all kinds of residues and substances must at least equal 0.4% of bovine animals slaughtered the previous year, with the following breakdown:

Group A: 0.25 % divided as follows:

- one half of the samples are to be taken from live animals on the holding; (by derogation, 25% of samples analysed for the research of Group A 5 substances can be taken from appropriate material (serum, feeding stuffs, drinking water, etc.)

- one half of the samples are to be taken at the slaughterhouse. Each sub-group in Group A must be checked each year using a minimum of 5% of the total number of samples to be collected for Group A. The balance will be allocated according to the experience and background information of the result of the investigatory phase.

[1] This Schedule was not attached by a provision of the Regulations and needs rectification.

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Group B: 0.15%

30% of the samples shall be checked for Group B 1 substances.
30% of the samples shall be checked for Group B 2 substances.
10% of the samples shall be checked for Group B 3 substances.

The balance will be allocated according to the situation found after the investigatory phase.

2. PORCINE ANIMALS

The minimum number of animals to be checked each year for all kinds of residues and substances must at least equal 0.05% of the pigs slaughtered the previous year, with the following breakdown:

Group A: 0.02 %

In those cases where the sampling of animals is carried out at the slaughterhouse, in addition the analysis of drinking water, feeding stuff, faeces, or all other appropriate parameters must be undertaken at farm level. In that case, the minimum number of farms to be visited annually must represent at least one farm per 1000 pigs slaughtered the previous year.

Each sub-group in Group A must be checked each year using a minimum of 5% of the total number of samples to be collected for Group A.

The balance will be allocated according to the experience and background information of the investigatory phase.

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Group B: 0.03%

The same breakdown per sub-group as for bovine animals has to be respected. The balance will be allocated according to the situation of the investigatory phase.

3. SHEEP AND GOATS

The minimum number of animals to be checked for all kind of residues and substances must at least equal 0.05% of sheep and goats over three months of age slaughtered the previous year, with the following breakdown:

Group A: 0.01 %

Each sub-group of Group A must be checked each year using a minimum of 5% of the total number of samples to be collected for Group A.

The balance will be allocated according to the experience and background information of the investigatory phase.

Group B: 0.04 %

The same breakdown per sub-group as for bovine animals has to be respected. The balance will be allocated according to the experience of the investigatory phase.

4. EQUINE ANIMALS

The number of samples is to be determined by the Authority in relation to the problems identified.

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GROUP 2

BROILER CHICKENS, SPENT HENS, TURKEYS, OTHER POULTRY

A sample consists of one or more animals depending on the requirements of the analytical methods.

For each category of poultry considered (broiler chickens, spent hens, turkeys, and other poultry) the minimum number of samples to be taken each year must at least equal one per two hundred tonnes of annual production (deadweight), with a minimum of one sample for each group of substances if the annual production of the category of birds considered is over five tonnes.

The following breakdown must be respected–

Group A: 50 % of the total samples

The equivalent of one fifth of these samples must be taken at farm level.

Each sub-group of Group A must be checked each year using a minimum of 5% of the total number of samples to be collected for Group A.

The balance will be allocated according to the experience and background information of the investigatory phase.

Group B: 50 % of the total sample

30% must be checked for Group B 1 substances,
30% must be checked for Group B 2 substances,
10% must be checked for Group B 3 substances.

The balance will be allocated according to the situation of the investigatory phase.

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GROUP 3

AQUACULTURE PRODUCTS

1. Finfish farming products

A sample is one or more fish, according to the size of the fish in question and of the requirements of the analytical method.

Belize will respect the minimum sampling levels and frequencies given below, depending on the production of farmed fish (expressed in tonnes).

The minimum number of samples to be collected each year must be at least one per ten tonnes of annual production.

The compounds sought and the samples selected for analysis should be selected according to the likely use of these substances.

The following breakdown shall be respected:

Group A: one third of the total samples–

All the samples must be taken at farm level, on fish at all stages of farming including fish which is ready to be placed on the market for consumption.

Group B: two thirds of the total samples:

The sampling should be carried out–

(a) preferably at the farm, on fish ready to be placed on the market for consumption;

(b) either at the processing plant, or at wholesale level, on fresh fish, on condition that tracing-

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back to the farm of origin, in the event of positive results, can be done.

In all cases, samples taken at farm level should be taken from a minimum of 10% of registered sites of production.

2. Other aquaculture products

If there is reason to believe that veterinary medicine or chemicals are being applied to the other aquaculture products, or when environmental contamination is suspected, then these species shall be included in the sampling plan in proportion to their production as additional samples to those taken for finfish farming products. In the investigatory phase, a minimum of one sample per ten tonnes of annual production shall be collected each year.

For sea-farming, in which sampling conditions may be especially difficult, sample may be taken from feed in place of samples from fish.

GROUP 4

MILK

1. Bovine milk

A. Sampling requirements

- Each official sample shall be taken by the BAHA in such way that it is always possible to trace it back to the farm of origin of the milk.

- The samples, according to the choice of BAHA, may be taken:

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(a) either at farm level from the collection tank,

(b) or at the level of the dairy industry before the bulk tanker has discharged.

The sample size will depend on the analytical methods used.

B. Sampling level and frequency

The annual number of samples is one per five tonnes of the annual production of milk, with a minimum of fifty samples.

The following breakdown must be respected:

(a) 70% of the samples must be examined for the presence of residues of veterinary drugs. In this case, each sample has to be tested for at least four different compounds from at least three grouped among groups A 6, B 1, B 2 (a) and B 2 (e) of the Second Schedule to this regulation.

(b) 15% of the samples must be tested for the presence of residues designated in group B 3 of Annex 1 to this regulation.

(c) The balance (15) must be allocated according to the situation of the investigatory phase.

2. Milk from other species (ovine, caprine, equine)

The number of samples for these species will be determined by the Authority according to any problems identified.

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GROUP 5

EGGS

1. Hen eggs

A. Sampling requirements

- Each official sample must be taken by the Authority in such way that it is always possible to trace it back to the farm of origin of the eggs.

- The samples, according to the choice of the Authority, can be taken:

  (a) either at farm level;

  (b) or at the level of the packing centre.

The sample size is at least twelve eggs or more, according to the analytical methods used.

B. Sampling level and frequency

The number of samples to be taken each year must be at least equal to one per ten tonnes of the annual production of consumption eggs, with a minimum of twenty samples. The breakdown of samples may be decided by the Authority according to the structure of the industry, particularly as regards levels of integration within it.

At least 30% of samples must be collected from packing centres, which represent the most significant proportion of eggs supplied for human consumption.

The following breakdown must be respected:

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- 70% of the samples must be tested for at least one compound from each following group: group A 6, B 1 and B 2 *(b)* mentioned in annex 1 of this regulation.

- 30% of the samples must be allocated to the situation in the investigatory phase but must include some analyses for substances in Group B 3 *(a)* of The Second Schedule.

2. Eggs from other species of poultry

The number of samples for these species is to be determined by BAHA according to the level of production and the problems identified. The eggs from these species must be included in the sampling plan as additional samples to those taken for hen eggs.

GROUP 6

RABBIT MEAT AND THE MEAT OF WILD GAME AND FARMED GAME

1. Rabbit meat

A. Sampling requirements

One sample consists of one or more animals from the same producer, according to the requirements of the analytical methods.

- Each official sample must be taken by the Authority in such way that it is always possible to trace it back to the farm of origin of the rabbits.

- The samples, according to the structure of the rabbit production in Belize, can be taken:

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(a) either at farm level,

(b) or at the level of the registered Establishments.

Some additional samples of drinking water and feeding stuff may be taken at farm level, for the control of illegal substances.

B. Sampling level and frequency

The number of samples to be taken each year will be determined by the Authority.

2. Farmed game

A. Sampling requirements

The sample size will depend on the analytical method used.

The sample must be taken at the processing unit level. It must be possible to trace the animals or their meat back to the farm of origin.

Some additional samples of drinking water and feeding stuff may be taken at farm level, for the control of illegal substances.

B. Sampling level and frequency

The number of samples to be taken each year must at least be equal to ten samples. The following breakdown shall be respected:

Group A: 20% of the total number of samples

The majority of the samples must be analysed for compounds of group A 5 and group A.

The majority of the samples must be analysed for compounds of group A 5 and group A6.

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Group B: 70% of the total number of samples

The breakdown must be:

30% must be checked for Group B 1 substances,
30% must be checked for Group B 2 *(a)* and *(b)* substances,
10% must be checked for Group B 2 *(c)* and *(e)* substances,
30% must be checked for Group B 3 substances.

The balance (10%) will be allocated according to the experience of the Investigatory phase.

3. Wild game

A. Sampling requirements

The sample size will depend on the analytical method used.

The samples will be taken at the processing unit level or at the hunting place.

It must be possible to trace the animals back to the region where they were hunted.

B. Sampling level and frequency

The number of samples to be taken each year must at least be equal to ten samples. These samples will be taken to analyse residues of chemical elements.

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GROUP 7

HONEY

A. Sampling requirements

The sample size will depend on the analytical method used.

The samples can be taken at any point in the production chain, provided that it is possible to trace the honey back to the original producer.

B. Sampling level and frequency

The number of samples to be taken each year must be at least equal to one per thirty tonnes of the annual production for the first three hundred tonnes of production and one sample for each additional thirty tonnes.

The following breakdown must be respected–

- Group B I and Group B 2 *(c)*: 50% of the total number of samples,

- Group B 3 *(a)*, *(b)* and *(c)*: 40% of the total number of samples.

The balance (10%) must be allocated according to the experience of the Investigatory phase. In particular, consideration could be given to mycotoxins.

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FOURTH SCHEDULE
(Regulation 12)

LIST OF VETERINARY PRODUCTS PROHIBITED FOR USE IN FOOD PRODUCING ANIMALS IN BELIZE

1. Chloramphenicol
2. Furazolidone
3. Nitrofurans
4. Dimetridazole
5. Metronidazole
6. Ethyl Stilbestrol

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CHAPTER 211

BELIZE AGRICULTURAL HEALTH AUTHORITY (PREVENTION OF PLANT AND ANIMAL DISEASE THROUGH FUMIGATION) REGULATIONS

ARRANGEMENT OF REGULATIONS

1. Citation

2. Interpretation.

3. Fumigation of aircraft, vehicle, ship or commodity upon initial entry into, and exit from, Belize.

4. Fees.

5. Repeal.

6. Commencement.

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CHAPTER 211

BELIZE AGRICULTURAL HEALTH AUTHORITY (PREVENTION OF PLANT AND ANIMAL DISEASE THROUGH FUMIGATION) REGULATIONS

(Section 86)

66 of 2000.
CAP 211.
R.E. 2020.
159 of 2003.

[Gazetted 25th October, 2003.]

Short title

1. These Regulations may be cited as the–

BELIZE AGRICULTURAL HEALTH AUTHORITY (PREVENTION OF PLANT AND ANIMAL DISEASE THROUGH FUMIGATION) REGULATIONS.

Interpretation.

2. In these Regulations, unless the context otherwise requires–

(a) "OIRSA" means the International Regional Organization for Health in Agriculture;

(b) a word or phrase not specifically defined shall have the meaning assigned to it in the Belize Agricultural Health Authority Act. CAP. 211.

Fumigation of aircraft, vehicles, ship or commodity upon initial entry into, and exit from, Belize.

3.–(1) OIRSA shall be and is hereby authorized, for and on behalf of the Government of Belize, to fumigate every aircraft, vehicle, ship or commodity listed in regulation 4 of these Regulations, upon its initial entry into Belize, and again on exit from Belize if its stay in Belize exceeds twelve hours, and thereafter after a period of every twelve hours until its departure from Belize.

(2) The twelve-hour interval referred to in subregulation (1) above does not apply to commodities remaining in Belize.

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Fees.

4. Every owner of an aircraft, vehicle, ship or commodity fumigated by OIRSA under regulation 3 above, or his authorized agent, shall pay to OIRSA, for and on behalf of the Government of Belize, the following charges for each fumigation service–

TYPE OF AIRCRAFT, VEHICLE, SHIPS OR COMMODITIES	CHARGE BZ$
AIRCRAFTS	
(a) Large aircraft (International flight)	30.00
(b) Local aircraft which crosses borders	20.00
VEHICLES	
(c) Buses (Belize - Mexico Border)	13.00
(d) Buses (Belize -Guatemala Border)	10.00
(e) Taxi/Car (Belize - Mexico Border)	10.00
(f) Taxi/Car (Belize - Guatemala Border)	6.00
(g) Pickup trucks (Belize - Mexico Border	10.00
(h) Pickup trucks (Belize - Guatemala Border)	8.00
(i) Trailers (for each trailer) (Belize - Mexico Border)	15.00
(j) Trailers (for each trailer) (Belize - Guatemala Border)	12.00
(k) Trucks (Belize - Mexico Border)	13.00
(l) Trucks (Belize - Guatemala Border)	10.00
(m) Containers (20 ft.) (Belize - Mexico Border)	15.00
(n) Containers (20ft.) (Belize - Guatemala Border)	10.00
(o) Containers (40ft.) (Belize - Mexico Border)	15.00
(p) Containers (40ft.) (Belize - Guatemala Border)	12.00
(q) Containers (20ft.) (Seaports)	10.00
(r) Containers (40ft.) (Seaports)	12.00
(s) Small Buses (Belize - Mexico Border)	10.00
(t) Small Buses (Belize - Guatemala Border)	8.00
(u) SUV's vehicles (Belize-Mexico Border)	11.00
(v) SUV's Vehicles (Belize-Guatemala Border)	10.00

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SHIPS

(w) Large ships (commercial) 30.00
(x) Small ships 20.00
(y) Boats (30-40 persons) 4.00
(z) Boats (less than 30 persons) 3.00

5. Statutory Instruments Nos. 107 of 1996 and 4 of 1997 are hereby repealed[1]. Repeal of S.I. No. 107 of 1996 No. 4 of 1997.

6. These Regulations shall come into force on signature. Commencement.

MADE by the Minister responsible for Agriculture this 16th day of October, 2003.

(HON. SERVULO BAEZA)
Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries

[1] These Instruments were already repealed by S.I. No. 66 of 2000 and instead should have repealed S.I. No. 66 of 2000.

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CHAPTER 211

FERTILIZERS AND FEEDING STUFFS REGULATIONS

ARRANGEMENT OF REGULATIONS

1. Citation

2. Definitions.

3. Ingredients of certain articles.

4. Form of certificate.

5. Deleterious substances.

6. Disclosure of materials in feeding stuffs.

7. Methods of analysis.

8. Use of additives.

9. Prohibition.

10. Marking of articles.

11. Posting of samples.

12. Analysis of samples.

13. Taking of samples, etc.

SCHEDULES

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CHAPTER 211

FERTILIZERS AND FEEDING STUFFS REGULATIONS
(Sections 88)

9 of 1979.
CAP. 211.
R.E. 2020.

[10th March, 1979]

Citation

1. These Regulations may be cited as the–

FERTILIZERS AND FEEDING STUFFS REGULATIONS.

Definitions.

2. In these Regulations, unless the context otherwise requires–

CAP. 211.

"Act" means the Belize Agricultural Health Authority Act;

"amount of protein" means–

(a) except in the case of compound feeding stuffs or feed supplements, the amount of nitrogen, other than ammoniacal, nitrate or urea nitrogen, multiplied by 6.25;

(b) in the case of compound feeding stuffs or feed supplements, the amount of nitrogen, including urea and ammoniacal nitrogen but not nitrate nitrogen multiplied by 6.25;

"antioxidant" means any substance which delays, retards or prevents the development in a feeding stuff or rancidity or other deterioration arising from oxidation;

"binder" means any non-nutritional substance which aids the compaction of feeding stuffs;

"colourant" means any substance, other than a basic feed ingredient, which is added to a feeding stuff only to import colour to a feeding stuff or to an animal product;

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"compound feeding stuffs" means a product, other than a feeding supplement, obtained by mixing two or more materials, including at least one of the materials mentioned in the first column of Part II of the First Schedule to these Regulations, for the purpose of this definition, the presence of any added substance of a kind referred to in regulation 9 shall be disregarded;

First Schedule.

"daily ration" means the total quantity of feeding stuffs, expressed on a 12 percent moisture basis necessary on average for an animal of a given kind: age group and level of production in order to satisfy its nutritional needs;

"emulsifier" means any substance, other than a basic feed ingredient, which aids the formation of the uniform dispersion of two or more immiscible substances;

"feed supplement" means a product obtained by mixing two or more materials, being a product of kind commonly sold or used to supplement other feeding stuffs to an extent of not more than one-twentieth of the total quantity;

"fibre" means the organic matter calculated as the result of treatment of the feeding stuff according to the method of analysis described in paragraph 7.2 of the Fourth Schedule, to these Regulations;

Fourth Schedule.

"oil" means the extract obtained as a result of treatment of a feeding stuff according to the method of analysis described in paragraph 3.21 or 3.22 of the Fourth Schedule, to these Regulations;

Fourth Schedule.

"stabiliser" means any substance, other than a basic feed ingredient, which maintains the uniform dispersion of two or more immiscible substances;

"sugar" means total reducing sugars after inversion expressed as sucrose;

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"whole feeding stuff" means a mixture of feeding stuffs which by reason of its composition, is sufficient to ensure a daily ration.

Ingredients of certain articles. First Schedule.

3.–(1) For the purposes of section 67 of the Act, any article sold under a name set out in Column I of the First Schedule, to these Regulations, has the meaning and shall contain the main ingredients set out against that name in Column 2 of that Schedule and the Statutory Statement shall contain *inter alia* the percentage of the article mentioned in Column 3 thereof.

(2) For the purposes of section 68 of the Act, the limits of variations in respect of any article named in Column 3 of the First Schedule to these Regulations shall be that set out against that article in Column 4 of that Schedule. First Schedule.

Form of certificate. Second Schedule.

4. The forms of certificate of analysis to be granted by the Analyst shall be as in the Second Schedule to these Regulations.

Deleterious substances.

5. For the purposes of section 74 (1) of the Act, the following substances are declared to be deleterious substances–

(a) Salts soluble in water, if present in a feeding stuff in proportions likely to be injurious to the health of animals.

(b) All substances (poisonous) except those naturally present in the material or materials from which the feeding stuff is derived.

(c) Sand, silicious matter or other insoluble matter not naturally associated with ingredients of the feeding stuff which do not fall within the scope of this regulation or which, even if naturally so associated are present in greater proportion than the maximum than maybe expected in average commercial samples of the feeding materials.

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Disclosure of materials in feeding stuffs.

6.–(1) The presence of the following in the feeding stuffs shall be disclosed–

(a) Husks, chaff, glumes, shudes, hulls, nutshells or skins of nuts, from any source, whether ground or unground, treated or untreated, when used as separate ingredients or artificial mixtures in the manufacture of feeding stuffs.

(b) Peat, peamoss, spent or sugar cane pith.

(c) Wheat or rye straw.

(d) Sawdust or any other form of wood.

(2) When the kernels naturally associated in seeds with one or other of the above mentioned under subregulation (1)*(a)* of this regulation are present in a feeding stuff along with the materials with which they are so associated, regard shall be had to the proportion of the above materials which might reasonably be expected to accompany such kernels when the seed from which they are derived is in its condition (natural), provided that feeding in this condition is regarded as a common practice in the feeding of livestock.

Method of analysis. Third Schedule. Fourth Schedule.

7. The methods by which analysis of fertilizers and feeding stuffs shall be made for the purposes of the Act shall be as set out in the Third and Fourth Schedules respectively to these Regulations.

Use of additives. Fifth Schedule.

8. The use of additives shall be as set out in the Fifth Schedule to these Regulations.

Prohibition.

9.–(1) No person shall sell or have in his possession with a view to sale for use as a feeding stuff or import into Belize for such any material containing any added antioxidant, colourant, emulsifier, stabiliser, binder, vitamin D2 or D3, copper, cobalt, selenium, manganese, zinc, urea or any added substance of a description specified in the first column of Part V of the table in

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the Fifth Schedule to these Regulations unless the material complies with the provisions of that Schedule as respects content and, where appropriate marking, and it shall be an offence if a sampled portion of any such material does not comply with the provisions of that Schedule as regards content. Fifth Schedule.

(2) The provisions of this regulation shall not apply as respects to any antioxidant, colourant, emulsifier, stabiliser, binder, vitamin D2 or D3, copper, cobalt, selenium, manganese, zinc or urea or substance as aforesaid which is–

(a) for use only in accordance with a prescription given by a veterinary surgeon or practitioner for the treatment of a particular animal or herd under his care;

(b) a medicinal product or for use for a medicinal purpose in a feeding stuff;

(c) for use only for the purpose of scientific research or experiment and is not generally for sale, purchase or use in a feeding stuff;

(d) intended for the exportation to a destination outside Belize and is clearly marked or labelled to that effect.

(3) No person shall use as feeding stuff or import into Belize for use any material containing any added substance not being a substance of a name or description specified in any part in the table set out in the Fifth Schedule to these Regulations or in paragraph 1*(f)* or *(g)* of that Schedule, which is deleterious to poultry, cattle or to human beings, and it shall be an offence if a sampled portion of any such material is shown by analysis of the sample taken from it to contain an added substance which is deleterious as aforesaid. Fifth Schedule.

10. Articles shall be marked legibly in writing, printing, or stencilling– Marking of articles.

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(a) on the article itself or on a label securely attached thereto; or

(b) where the article is packed in a number of separate packages either on the wrapper or on the container, or on a label securely attached to each of the packages; or

(c) where the article is in a bulk container or tanker–

(i) on the bulk container or tanker, or a label securely attached thereto; or

(ii) where the bulk container or the tanker is a road vehicle, on a document which clearly relates to the material which is retained in the vehicle and is readily available for inspection; or

(iii) otherwise in such a manner that the mark shall be readily apparent and unequivocally associated with the material; or

(d) where the article is loose in bags or bales in such a manner that the mark shall be readily apparent and unequivocally associated with the material.

Posting of samples.

11. Any part of a sample required to be sent to any person shall be sent by registered post.

Analysis of samples.

12. Where a sample of a feeding stuff has been taken by an inspector in the prescribed manner and sent to an agricultural analyst for analysis, any such analysis of the oil content shall be disregarded unless it is carried out before the end of three weeks commencing the date of sampling.

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13. The manner of taking, dividing, marking, sealing and fastening of samples shall be as described in the Sixth Schedule to these Regulations.

Taking of samples, etc. Sixth Schedule.

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FIRST SCHEDULE

PART I FERTILIZERS
[Regulations 2, 3(1)and (2)]

Column I	Column II	Column III	Column IV
Name of article	***Meanings/Ingredients of articles***	***Ingredients the percentage of which are to be declared in the statutory statement***	***Limits of variation***
Compound fertilizer	A mixture of any two or more of the materials mentioned in this table	Amounts, if any of nitrogen, potash phosphoric acid	Nitrogen, potash and phosphoric acid 10%
Ammonium nitrate	Ammonium nitrate for fertilizing purposes	Amount of nitrogen	5% of the amount stated
Ammonium sulphate nitrate	A mixture of ammonium sulphate and nitrate	Amount of nitrogen	5% of the amount stated
Calcium cyanamide	Commercial calcium cyanamide	Amount of nitrogen	5% of the amount stated
Calcium nitrate	Calcium nitrate for fertilizing purposes	Amount of nitrogen	5% of the amount stated
Nitrogenous gas liquor, ammoniacal gas liquor, gas liquor	Ammoniacal liquor produced in the carbonisation of coal, free from visible tar	Amount of nitrogen	5% of the amount stated
Ammonium sulphate	Ammonium sulphate for fertilizing purposes	Amount of nitrogen	5% of the amount stated
Urea	Commercially pure, urea containing less than 1.5% biuret	Amount of nitrogen	5% of the amount stated
Basic slag	A by-product containing phosphorous, obtained in the manufacture of steel to which no addition had been made	Total amount of phosphoric acid	10% of the amount stated

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FIRST SCHEDULE *(cont'd)*

Column I	Column II	Column III	Column IV
Dicalcium phosphate	Dicalcium phosphate for fertilizing purposes	Amount of phosphoric acid	5% of the amount stated
Phosphate rock, ground or otherwise	The substance obtained from mineral deposits, to which nothing else has been added	Amount of phosphoric acid	10% of the amount stated
Superphosphate	Phosphate rock treated with sulphuric acid	Amount of phosphoric acid	10% of the amount stated
Superphosphate concentrated	(1) Phosphate rock treated with sulphuric acid and phosphoric acid.	(1) Amount of phosphoric acid	10% of the amount stated
Superphosphate, triple	(2) Phosphate rock treated with phosphoric acid only	(2) Amount of phosphoric acid	10% of the amount stated
Kainit	A mineral potassium salt with or without magnesium	Amounts of potash	5% of the amount stated
Magnesium Kainit	Mineral potassium salt containing at least 3.6% magnesium	Amount of potash	5% of the amount stated
Potassium chloride	Potassium chloride for fertilizing purpose	Amount of potash	5% of the amount stated
Potassium sulphate	Potassium sulphate for fertilizing purpose	Amount of potash	5% of the amount stated
Potassium nitrate	Potassium nitrate for fertilizing purposes	Amounts of nitrogen and potash	5% of the amount stated
Potassic nitrate of soda	A mixture of sodium and potassium nitrates	Amounts of nitrogen and potash	5% of the amount stated
Chilean potash nitrate	For fertilizing purposes	Amounts of nitrogen and potash	5% of the amount stated
Potassic basic slag	A mixture of basic slag and potassium chloride or sulphate	Amounts of phosphoric acid Amount of potash	10% of the amount stated
Bone meal, obtained by grinding or otherwise treating bone	Commercially pure bone, raw, degreased or steamed, of which 90% passes a sieve of ¼ inch square aperture	Amounts of nitrogen and phosphoric acid	10% of the amount stated

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FIRST SCHEDULE *(cont'd)*

Column I	Column II	Column III	Column IV
Dried blood	A product dried and ground to which no other matter has been added.	Amount of nitrogen	10% of the amount stated
Fish residues	A product dried and ground to which no other matter has been added.	Amounts of nitrogen and phosphoric acid	10% of the amount stated
Hoofs	A product, crushed and ground to which no other matter has been added.	Amount of nitrogen	10% of the amount stated
Hoofs and horns	A mixture of hoof and horn, crushed or ground to which no other matter has been added.	Amount of nitrogen	10% of the amount stated
Horns	A product crushed, and ground to which no other matter has been added	Amount of nitrogen	10% of the amount stated
Meat and bone residue	A product of drying and grinding bone, flesh and other slaughterhouse residues	Amount of nitrogen and phosphoric acid	10% of the amount stated
Oil seed fertilizers, obtained by removal of oil from seeds	The residue obtained by the removal of oil from commercially pure seed	Amount of nitrogen	10% of the amount stated

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PART II FEEDING STUFFS

Column I	Column II	Column III	Column IV
Name of article	Meaning/Ingredients of articles	Ingredients the percentages of which are to be declared in the statutory statement	Limits of variation
Compound feeding stuff	A mixture of any two or more of the materials mentioned in this table	Amount, if any, of protein (stating as being included therein the amount, if any, of protein equivalent, of urea and ammonia) and amount, if any, of oil and fibre	10% of the amount stated in each case
Artificially dried grass, any other artificially dried green crop or a mixture of any of them	Any product whether ground or otherwise which *(a)* is obtained by artificially drying grass, green cereal or mixture of them *(b)* has had no other substance added thereto	Amount of protein	10% of the amount stated in each case
Coconut or copra meal or cake	The residue resulting from the removal of oil from commercially pure nut	Amount of oil and protein respectively	10% of the amount stated in each case
Cotton cakes or meals not decorticated	The residue resulting from the removal of oil from commercially pure cotton seed, not decorticated	Amount of oil and protein respectively	10% of the amount stated in each case
Cotton cakes or meals not decorticated or partly decorticated cotton seed	The residue resulting from the removal of oil from commercially pure cotton seed from which the cortex, in whole or part, has been removed	Amount of oil, protein and fibre respectively	10% of the amount stated in each case
Dried brewery grains	The material produced by drying the residue of malted and unmalted cereals used in brewing, to which no other matter has been added	Amount of oil and protein respectively	10% of the amount stated in each case
Dried distillery by-products (other than yeast and malt culms)		Amount of oil and protein respectively, of fibre if present in excess of 2% and calcium if present in excess of 2%	10% of the amount stated in each case
Dried yeast	A material produced by drying yeast residues to which no other matter has been added	Amount of protein	10% of the amount stated

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FIRST SCHEDULE PART II *(cont'd)*

Column I	Column II	Column III	Column IV
Feed supplement		Instructions for mixing with other feeding stuffs or information as to use where supplement is fed direct to animals. Protein equivalent of urea if any	Protein equivalent of urea 10%, iodine, cobalt, copper, iron, manganese, zinc, molybdenum, selenium, vitamin D2 and D3 30% or amount stated. Other vitamins no upper limit, if less, 30% of the amount stated
Feeding bone flour or any other bone product for feeding purposes	Commercially pure bone, raw or degreased from which nitrogen may have been partially removed by steam	Amounts of phosphoric acid and protein	10% of the amount stated in each case
Feeding dried blood	Blood which has been dried to which no other matter has been added	Amounts of nitrogen	10% of the amount stated
Feeding meat or bone meal	The product containing not less than 40% protein and not more that 4% salt obtained by drying and grinding animal carcasses or portions thereof (excluding hoof, horn and feathers) to which no other matter has been added but which may have been preliminarily treated for the removal of fat	Amounts of oil, protein and phosphoric acid	10% of the amount stated in each case
Feeding meat meal	The product containing not less than 55% protein and not more than 4% salt obtained by drying and grinding animal carcasses or portions thereof (excluding hoof, horn and feathers) to which no other matter has been added but which may have been preliminarily treated for the removal of fat	Amounts of oil, protein and phosphoric acid	10% of the amount stated in each case
Fish meal, white fish meal	A product obtained by drying and grinding or otherwise treating fish or waste of fish, to which no other matter has been added	Amounts of oil, protein phosphoric and salt	10% of the amount stated in each case

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FIRST SCHEDULE PART II *(cont'd)*

Column I	Column II	Column III	Column IV
Maize, flaked	A product obtained by cooking and flaking commercially pure maize, either as grown, or from a which the germ in whole or part, has been removed	Amounts of oil and protein	10% of the amount stated in each case
Maize germ cake or meal	A meal or cake resulting from the grinding of maize germs or from which the oil has been removed in whole or in part	Amounts of oil and protein	10% of the amount stated in each case
Maize gluten feed	A by-product resulting from the removal of starch and germ from maize, to which no other matter has been added	Amounts of oil and protein	10% of the amount stated in each case
Maize meal	The meal obtained by grinding commercially pure maize, as grown	Amounts of oil and protein	10% of the amount stated in each case
Milk powders, including oil and/or fat fortified milk powders	The product obtained by drying milk from which oil may be have been removed or added	Amounts of oil and protein	10% of the amount stated in each case
Mixture of molasses and urea		Sugar and protein equivalent of urea	10% of the amount stated in each case
Molasses feeds	Any mixture, other than molasses and urea, containing not less than 10% sugar or an absorbent material and treacle or molasses	Amounts of sugar and fibre	10% of the amount stated in each case
Oil cakes or meals which are the product of undecorticated material from which oil has been removed	The product obtained from commercially pure nuts or beans	Amount of oil and protein	10% of the amount stated in each case

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FIRST SCHEDULE *(cont'd)*

Column I	Column II	Column III	Column IV
Oil cakes or meals which are the product of any one decorticated or partly decorticated material from which oil has been removed	The product obtained from commercially pure nuts or beans	Amount of oil and protein	10% of the amount stated in each case
Rice bean or meal	The by-product produced in milling shelled rice to which no other matter has been added	Amount of oil, protein and fibre	10% of the amount stated in each case
Nut cakes or meals	The residue resulting from the removal of oil from commercially pure nut kernels	Amount of oil and protein	10% of the amount stated in each case
Wheat offals or millers offals	A product of wheat separated in the process of milling and containing not more than 4% of vegetable matter, other than wheat, extracted from wheat in the process of cleaning by the maker of the offals in the production of flour	Amount of fibre	Not to exceed 10% of the amount stated

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SECOND SCHEDULE

FORM I
(Regulation 4)

FORM OF CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS OF FERTILIZER [1]

I, the undersigned, agricultural analyst for the Belize Government, in pursuance of the provisions of the , hereby certify that I received on the ..... day of ..... 20....., from [2] ..... one part of a sample of [3] ..... for analysis; which was duly sealed and fastened up and marked [4] ..... and was accompanied by a [5] ....., as follows: [6] ..... and also by a signed statement that the sample was taken in the prescribed manner; and that the said part has been analysed by me, or under my direction, and I declare the results of analysis to be as follows: [7]

%	ppm
Nitrogen (N)	Boron (B) .....
Phosphoric acid ($P_2 0_5$) Total	Cobalt (Co) .....
Potash ($K_2 0$)	Copper (Cu) .....
Iron (Fe)	Manganese (Mn) .....
Magnesium (Mg)	Molybdenum (Mo) .....

Neutralising value expressed in terms of calcium oxide ..... %
Names off herbicides and pesticides found ..... % and I am of the opinion that [8] .....

The analysis was made in accordance with the Fertilizers and Feeding Stuffs Regulations.

As witness my hand this _____ day of _____, 20_____,

_____
(signature and address of analyst)

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SECOND SCHEDULE FORM I *(Cont'd)*

(1) Statements made in the certificate are to be confined to matters which are necessary to verify compliance with the Act.
(2) Here insert the name of the inspector who submitted the sample for analysis; and also the mode of transit, i.e. "by hand", "by registered post", etc., as the case may be
(3) Here insert the name or description applied to the material.
(4) Here insert the distinguishing mark on the sample.
(5) Here insert either "statutory statement", "copy of statutory statement", "copy of particulars marked on the material", or "copy of particulars indicated by a mark on or indicated by a mark applied to the material", as the case may be.
(6) Here insert the particulars contained in the statutory statement, or particulars marked on or indicated by a mark applied to the material, or as the case may be.
(7) Insert relevant results under the appropriate headings, i.e. percentage or parts per million.
(8) Here enter information as follows:
    (a) If the material was sold under a name mentioned in the first Column of Part I of the First Schedule, state whether it accords with the meaning given in the second column; and if not, in what respect.
    (b) If the composition of the material agrees with or does not differ by more than the limits of variation from the statement of particulars contained in the statutory statement, or the particulars marked on or indicated by a mark associated with the material, state that the particulars are correct within the limits of variation.
    (c) If the composition of the material differs by more than the limits of variation from the particulars contained in the statutory statement, or the particulars marked on or indicated by a mark associated with the material, state the difference between the amount found and the amount stated, and that the difference is outside the limits of variation; and that the difference is to the prejudice of the purchaser, if such is believed to be the case.

(These notes and the numbers referring to them are for guidance only and do not form part of the certificate.)

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FORM II

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS OF FEEDING STUFF [1]

I, the undersigned, agricultural analyst for the Belize Government, in pursuance of the provisions of the , hereby certify that I received on the ..... day of ..... 20....., from [2] ..... one part of a sample of [3] ..... for analysis; which was duly sealed and fastened up and marked [4] ..... and was accompanied by a [5] ....., as follows: [6] ..... and also by a signed statement that the sample was taken in the prescribed manner; and that the said part has been analysed by me, or under my direction, and I declare the results of analysis to be as follows: [7]

% ppm	units/kg or IU/kg
Oil	Vitamin A .....
Protein: Total, including	Vitamin D2 .....
Protein equivalent of urea	Vitamin D3 .....
Protein equivalent of urea	Vitamin E .....
Fibre	Other vitamins or pro .....
Sugar	Vitamins .....
Salt (NaCl)	Permitted antioxidant [8] .....
Phosphoric acid ($P_2 0_5$)	Permitted colourant [8] .....
Calcium (Ca)	[9] .....
Copper (Cu)	[10] .....
Magnesium (Mg)	
Molybdenum (Mo)	
Selenium (Se)	
Iron (Fe)	
Iodine (I)	
Cobalt (Co)	
Manganese (Mn)	
Zinc (Zn)	

[11] Analysis for oil was completed on ..... and I am of the opinion that [12]

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SECOND SCHEDULE FORM II *(cont'd)*

The analysis was made in accordance with the Fertilizers and Feeding Stuffs Regulations.

As witness my hand this _____ day of _____, 20_____,

_____
(signature and address of analyst)

(1) Statements made in the certificate are to be confined to matters which are necessary to verify compliance with the Act.
(2) Here insert the name of the inspector who submitted the sample for analysis; and also the mode of transit, i.e. "by hand", "by registered post", etc., as the case may be
(3) Here insert the name or description applied to the material.
(4) Here insert the distinguishing mark on the sample and the date of sampling shown thereon.
(5) Here insert either "statutory statement", "copy of statutory statement", "copy of particulars marked on the material", or "copy of particulars indicated by a mark applied to the material", or as the case may be.
(6) Here insert the particulars contained in the statutory statement, or particulars marked on or indicated by a mark applied to the material, or as the case may be.
(7) Insert relevant results under the appropriate headings, i.e. percentage, parts per million or units/kg or IU/kg.
(8) Here indicate whether the antioxidant or colourant is an antioxidant listed in Part I of the table to the Fifth Schedule or a colourant listed in Part II of the table to the Fifth Schedule.
(9) Here indicate the presence of any emulsifier, stabiliser or binder not listed in Part III of the table to the Fifth Schedule.
(10) Here insert the name and estimated percentage of any ingredient found in the sample, being an ingredient deleterious to animals of any description or to human beings.
(11) In the case of a sample of any feeding stuff containing oil insert the date of completion of the oil analysis.

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SECOND SCHEDULE FORM II *(cont'd)*

(12) Here enter information as follows:

(a) If the material was sold under a name mentioned in the first Column of Part II, state whether it accords with the meaning given in the second column; and if not, in what respect.

(b) If the composition of the material agrees with or does not differ by more than the limits of variation from the statement of particulars contained in the statutory statement, or the particulars marked on or indicated by a mark associated with the material, state that the particulars are correct within the limits of variation.

(c) If the composition of the material differs by more than the limits of variation from the statement of particulars contained in the statutory statement, or the particulars marked on or indicated by a mark associated with the material, or as the case may be, state the difference between the amount found and the amount stated, and that the difference is outside the limits of variation; and that the difference is to the prejudice of the purchaser, if such is believed to be the case.

(d) If the material is not suitable for use as a feeding stuff having regard to the Act, state in what respect.

(These notes and the numbers referring to them are for guidance only and do not form part of the certificate.)

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THIRD SCHEDULE

[Regulation 7]

METHODS OF ANALYSIS OF FERTILIZERS

(In this Schedule a "decimal" system had been adopted for the numbering of divisions and sub-divisions. Main divisions are given numbers which precede a decimal point. Each sub-division into which a main division is first divided is distinguished by a digit immediately following the decimal point. For example, the main division 5 is divided into three sub-divisions numbered 5.1 ,5.2, and 5.3 respectively. Succeeding digits indicate further sub-division with the result that, for example, the sub-division numbered 5.1 may itself be divided into sub-divisions numbered 5.11, 5.12, 5.13 etc. and those sub-divisions may be further divided in the same way (thus, 5.111, 5.112, 5.113 etc.) and so on.

The main Divisions in the Schedule are as follows–

1. Preparation of the sample for analysis.
2. Determination of moisture.
3. Determination of Nitrogen.
4. Determination of Phosphoric acid.
5. Determination of Potash.
6. Determination of neutralising value in liming materials.
7. Determination of magnesium in lime and ground limestone.
8. Determination of boron.
9. Determination of cobalt.
10. Determination of copper.
11. Determination of iron.
12. Determination of magnesium.
13. Determination of manganese,
14. Determination of molybdenum.

NOTE: Reference to "water" means distilled water. All reagents used should be of analytical quality.

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1. Preparation of the sample for analysis

With some materials, fine grinding may lead to loss or gain of moisture, and allowance for this may be made. Grinding should be as rapid as possible and unnecessary exposure to the atmosphere avoided. Grinding in a laboratory mill is usually quicker than grinding in a mortar although the latter is permissible.

1.1 Procedure

For solid fertilizers, weigh the whole sample and then empty on to a smooth dry surface. Remove, and allow for in the calculation of results, any obvious extraneous matter e.g. metallic particles which may be present in samples of basic slag.

1.11 Dry Powdered and Granulated Fertilizers

Grind the sample as finely as possible. Mix thoroughly and take a representative portion of about 250g. Transfer to a non-corrodible container provided with an air-tight closure.

1.12 Crystalline Fertilizers. e.g. Sulphate of potash and Nitrate of Soda

Grind the sample as finely as possible. Mix, withdraw a portion for analysis and transfer to a non-corrodible container provided with an airtight closure.

1.13 Hoof Meal

In the case of hard samples of hoof meal which cannot be ground in the "as received" condition, determine the moisture in the sample by the method described in paragraph 2. Then grind the dried portion in a mill and transfer to a non-corrodible container provided with an air- tight closure. Determine the moisture in this prepared sample and calculate the result of analysis of this sample to the "as received" condition.

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1.14 Fertilizers in a Moist Condition

Mix the sample well and withdraw a portion for moisture determination. Determine the moisture in this portion by the method described in paragraph 2. (In the case of fertilizers in which ammonia is lost on heating or of fertilizers containing soluble phosphoric acid, the sample should be dried either by placing it in a desiccator over calcium chloride or silica gel, or alternatively by passing dry air at room temperature over the sample until it is in a suitable condition for grinding and sieving). For subsequent analysis, dry a further portion under similar conditions and grind this dried portion in a mortar or mill. Mix thoroughly and transfer to a non-corrodible container provided with an air-tight closure. Determine the moisture in a portion of this prepared sample. Calculate the results of analysis of the sample to the "as received" condition.

1.13 Liquid Fertilizers

Shake to mix thoroughly, ensuring that any insoluble matter is thoroughly dispersed immediately before drawing a portion of the sample for analysis.

2. Determination of Moisture

Weigh to the nearest mg. about 5g. of the sample, heat at 1000C for two to three hours, cool in a desiccator and weigh. Reheat for another hour, cool and reweigh. If the difference in weight exceeds 10mg, continue the heating and cooling procedure until a weight constant within 2mg is attained. Calculate the total loss of weight as a percentage of the original weight and regard as moisture.

3. Determination of Nitrogen

The relevant methods of analysis are described in the following paragraphs.

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3.3 Total nitrogen (organic and ammoniacal) in the absence of nitrates.

3.4 Total nitrogen (organic, ammoniacal and nitrate) in the presence of nitrates.

3.1 Reagents

Aluminium ammonium sulphate.

Devarda's alloy – finely powdered – not less than 80% to pass through a sieve having apertures of about 0.25 mm square.

Indigo carmine standard solution- Cautiously add 40 ml concentrated sulphuric acid to 1 g indigo carmine (B.P. quality) and stir until dissolved. Pour the solution into 800 ml water, cool and dilute to 1 litre. Adjust the strength of the solution to comply with the following test:

Add 20 ml to a solution of 4 mg potassium nitrate in 20 ml water. Add rapidly 40 ml concentrated sulphuric acid and heat to boiling point; the blue colour is just discharged in one minute.

Boric acid Indicator Solution – Add 5 ml of indicator solution (0.1% methyl red and 0.2% bromocresol green in alcohol) to 1 litre saturated boric acid solution.

Paraffin Wax.

Sodium sulphate or potassium sulphate – anhydrous.

Sodium hydroxide solution, 5% w/v – Dissolve 50 g sodium hydroxide in water and dilute to 1 litre.

Sodium hydroxide solution, 50% w/v - Dissolve 500 g sodium hydroxide in water and dilute to 1 litre.

Sulphuric acid, concentrated (d = 1.84) - Nitrogen free.

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Sulphuric acid, 10%v/v - To 500ml water cautiously add 100ml concentrated sulphuric acid. Cool and dilute to 1 litre.

Sulphuric acid, 50%v/v - To 500ml water cautiously add 500ml concentrated sulphuric acid. Cool and dilute to 1 litre.

Sulphuric acid (or hydrochloric acid), 0.2 N.

3.2 Test for absence of Nitrates

Shake 5g of the sample with 80ml water in a 100ml volumetric flask. Add 1g aluminium ammonium sulphate, dilute to 100ml. Shake well and filter into a dry beaker. Dilute 1ml of the filtrate with 8ml water. Add 1ml indigo carmine solution and 10ml concentrated sulphuric acid. Heat to boiling point. If blue colour is not discharged, regard the sample as free from nitrates.

3.3 Total Nitrogen (organic and ammoniacal) in the absence of Nitrates

3.31 Weigh to the nearest mg about 2 g of the sample (or such an amount as shall contain not more than 250 mg nitrogen) and transfer to a kjeldahl flask. Add 25 ml concentrated sulphuric acid, approximately 0.5 g copper sulphate and 5 mg selenium and 10 g anhydrous sodium sulphate or potassium sulphate. Heat gently over a small flame until frothing ceases and the liquid is practically colourless. Continue to heat for a further two hours. Avoid local overheating. If frothing is excessive, add about 0.5 g paraffin wax.

Dissolve the cooled digest in water and make up to a total volume of about 250 ml. Taking precautions against loss of ammonia, add sufficient sodium hydroxide solution to neutralise the acid and 10 ml in excess; mix well and connect immediately to a distillation apparatus. Distil into 10 ml of boric acid indicator solution, diluted with 20 ml water controlling the rate of distillation so that not less than 150 ml distils in thirty minutes. Titrate the distillate against the standard 0.2 N acid

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solution. Carry out a similar determination using all the reagents omitting only the sample. Calculate the total nitrogen content of the sample. 1ml 0.2 N acid = 0.0028g nitrogen.

3.4 Total nitrogen (organic, ammoniacal and nitrate) in the presence of nitrate

Weigh to the nearest mg about 2 g of the sample (or such an amount as shall contain not more than 250 mg nitrogen), transfer to a 500 ml Kjeldahl flask, add 3 g Devarda's alloy and wash down the inside wall of the flask with 50 ml water. Close the flask with a rubber stopper provided with funnel and a delivery tube connected with 2 "U"-tubes (with bulbs) in series, each containing 10 ml 10% sulphuric acid. Add5 ml 50% sodium hydroxide solution through the tap funnel. Allow to stand for thirty minutes and then heat up just below boiling point for sixty minutes. Cool, add 20 ml 50% sulphuric acid through the tap funnel, such that the sides of the flask are washed down by the acid. Remove the rubber stopper, wash the contents of the "U"-tubes into the Kjeldahl flask, add 30 ml concentrated sulphuric acid and heat until all the water has boiled off. Heat gently over a small flame until the solution is clear and then heat for a further two hours. If frothing is excessive add 0.5g paraffin wax. Cool, carefully dilute with water, cool and transfer quantitatively to 250 ml volumetric flask. Dilute to 250 ml, mixing well and transfer an aliquot of 100 ml to a 500 ml distillation flask. Add 200 ml water and 500/c sodium hydroxide solution, until the solution is neutral, cooling during the addition. Add an additional 10 ml 50% sodium hydroxide, quickly close the distillation flask and distil about 150 ml into 10 ml boric acid indicator solution diluted with 20 ml water. Titrate the distillate against the standard 0.2 N acid solution. Carry out a similar determination using all the reagents omitting only the sample. Calculate the total nitrogen content of the sample. 1 ml 0.2 N acid - 0.0028 g nitrogen.

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4. Determination of Phosphoric acid

For the purposes of the Act, Part XI, "phosphoric acid" means P_2O_5 (molecular weight 142.04).

Phosphoric acid shall be determined by the spectrophotometric, (vanadium phosphomolybdate) method.

The spectrophotometric method compares the amount of light transmitted by the solution to that by a solution of known phosphoric acid content. The determination is carried out differentially in order to increase the accuracy. Preferably an instrument with a monochromator giving a source of light with a wavelength of 420 nm is required; alternatively, a filter instrument can be used.

4.1 Spectrophotometric (Vanadium Phosphomolybdate) Method

4.11 Reagents

Calcium oxide - finely ground.
Hydrochloric acid, concentrated (d-1.18).
Nitric acid, concentrated (d-1.42).
Potassium dihydrogen phosphate solution (stock phosphate solution) - Dissolve in water 1.917g potassium dihydrogen phosphate previously dried at 105°C for 1 hour and dilute to 1 litre.
Potassium dihydrogen phosphate solution (standard phosphate solution) - Dilute 50 ml stock solution to 250 ml with water. (1ml – 0.2 mg phosphoric acid, P_2O_5).
Sodium hydroxide, N.
Vanado-molybdate reagent - Dissolve separately 20g ammonium molybdate and 1g ammonium vanadate in water, mix, acidify with 140 ml concentrated nitric acid and dilute to 1 litre.

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4.12 Total phosphoric acid in fertilizers

4.121 Dissolution of the sample

4.1211 In the absence of organic matter

Weigh to the nearest mg about 5g of the sample into a 400 ml beaker, add 100 ml water and stir thoroughly. Boil the mixture, add slowly to the boiling solution 10 ml concentrated hydrochloric acid in a thin stream, and then 10 ml concentrated nitric acid; boil gently for ten minutes, cool, transfer to a 500 ml volumetric flask and dilute to the mark with water. Mix well and filter the solution through a dry filter paper into a dry flask, discarding the first 10 or 20 ml. Retain the rest of the filtrate.

4.1212 In the presence of organic matter

Weigh to the nearest mg about 5 g of the sample into a capsule or dish of about 5cm in diameter; add 1g calcium oxide and mix well with a stout platinum wire or thin glass rod. Calcine the mixture at a temperature not exceeding 500°C to destroy the organic matter. Allow the capsule or dish to cool and transfer the contents to a 400 ml beaker; add 100 ml water, stir thoroughly and heat to boiling point. Add slowly to the boiling solution 10 ml concentrated hydrochloric acid, and then 10 ml concentrated nitric acid, and boil gently.

If the solution is clear, continue to boil gently for ten minutes, the cool, transfer to a 500 ml volumetric flask, and dilute to the mark.

If the solution shows the presence of carbonaceous matter, filter the solution, wash the insoluble matter with a little water, and then transfer the filter paper containing the insoluble matter to the capsule or dish and calcine until all the carbon is destroyed. Allow to cool and transfer the contents to the filtrate; heat to boiling point and gently boil for ten minutes. Then cool, transfer to a 500 ml volumetric flask and dilute to the mark. Filter.

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4.122 Procedure

4.1221 Standardisation of instrument

From a burette, measure into a series of 100 ml volumetric flasks 25.0, 26.0, 27.0, 28.0, 29.0, 30.0, and 31.0 ml of the standard phosphate solution (i.e. 5.0, 5.2, 5.4, 5.6, 5.8, 6.0 and 6.2 mg phosphoric acid). Add 25 ml of the vanado-molybdate reagent to each flask and dilute to 100 ml with water making sure that the temperature of the reagent and the dilution water is 20°C. Shake and allow to stand for ten minutes.

Set the spectrophotometer to the correct wavelength, circa 420nm, fill two 1 cm cells with the 5.0 mg solution and check the extinction of the cell. If there is a small difference, select the cell with the smaller reading as the standard reference cell.

Determine the apparent extinction at 20°C (correct for cell differences) of the 5.2, 5.4, 5.6, 6.0 and 6.2mg phosphoric acid solutions referred to the 5.0 mg phosphoric acid solution as standard.

Plot a calibration graph of scale reading against known phosphoric acid content.

4.1222 Analysis of sample

Successively dilute a portion of the solution prepared according to paragraph 4.1211 or paragraph 4.1212 so that the final volume of about 25 ml contains between 5.5 and 6.2 mg phosphoric acid, taking care that the dilution water is at a temperature of 20°C.

Transfer this final volume to a 100 ml volumetric flask, add 25 ml of the vanado-molybdate reagent (at a temperature of 20°C), dilute to the mark, mix, and allow to stand for ten minutes. At the same time transfer 25 ml of the standard phosphate solution (at 20°C) into a second 100 ml volumetric flask. Add 25 ml of

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the vanado-molybdate reagent (at 20°C), dilute to the mark, mix, and allow to stand for ten minutes.

Measure the difference in extinction at 20°C between the two solutions and estimate the phosphoric acid content of the volume of the unknown solution from the calibration graph.

Calculate the phosphoric acid content of the sample from known dilution factors and the weight of the sample.

NOTE: Prepare a fresh reference standard for each series of readings on the instrument.

5. Determination of Potash

For the purposes of the Act, "potash" means potassium oxide (K_2O) Potash in all kinds of fertilizer may be determined by the flame photometric method.

5.1 Flame Photometric Method

The determination of potash by this method depends on the measurement of the characteristic radiation emitted from a flame into which a solution of the sample is sprayed. The chosen radiation lies in the spectral range 766-770 nm. These radiations may be isolated by either a monochromator or the use of a suitable filter.

5.11 Reagents

Ammonia solution, 30% v/v – Dilute 30 ml concentrated ammonia solution (d-0.88) with water to 100 ml.

Ammonium oxalate solution – saturated aqueous solution.

Hydrochloric acid, concentrated (d-1. 18).

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Potassium dihydrogen phosphate solution (stock potash solution) – Dissolve in water 5.779g potassium dihydrogen phosphate previously dried for one hour at 105°C and dilute to 1 litre.

Potassium dihydrogen phosphate solution (standard potash solutions) - Dilute 50 ml stock solution to 1 litre with water. This solution contains 100 ppm potash (K_2O).

5.12 Potassium salts

If the salts contain calcium, iron, aluminium or other interfering substances, the procedure described in paragraph 5.13 should be used instead of the following procedure.

Weigh to the nearest mg about 2.5 g of the sample and transfer to a 400 ml beaker. Add 5 ml concentrated hydrochloric acid 50ml water and bring the contents to the boiling point, breaking down with a stirring rod any crystals or lumps. Dilute the solution with water to about 100 ml and boil gently for a few minutes. Cool the solution to 20°C, transfer to a 250 ml volumetric flask, and dilute to the mark. Mix and filter through a dry filter paper. Successively dilute so that the final solution contains approximately 16 ppm potash and determine the potash in the filtrate by the method described in paragraph 5.15.

5.13 Potash in mixed fertilizers containing little or no organic matter

Weigh to the nearest mg about 2.5 g of the sample and transfer to a 400 ml beaker. Add 50 ml of water and 5 ml concentrated hydrochloric acid and evaporate to dryness on a water bath. Add 125 ml water and 50 ml ammonium oxalate solution. Boil the contents for thirty minutes. If necessary, a small quantity of a potassium-free anti-foaming agent may be added. Cool the liquid, add a slight excess of ammonia solution and cool to 20°C. Transfer to a 250 ml volumetric flask, and dilute to the mark. Mix the solution and filter through a dry filter paper.

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Successively dilute so that the final solution contains approximately 16 ppm potash in the filtrate by the method described in paragraph 5.15.

5.14 Potash in mixed fertilizers containing organic matter

Weigh to the nearest centigram about 10 g of the sample and gently incinerate at a temperature not exceeding 500°C in order to destroy the organic matter. Grind the residue to eliminate lumps, add 50 ml of water, 10 ml of concentrated hydrochloric acid, and evaporate to dryness on a water bath. Boil the residue for thirty minutes, with 125 ml water and 50 ml ammonium oxalate solution. Cool the solution, add a slight excess of ammonia solution, cool to 20°C, transfer to a 500 ml volumetric flask and dilute to the mark. Mix the solution and filter through a dry filter paper. Successively dilute so that the final solution contains approximately 16 ppm potash and determine the potash in the filtrate by the method described in paragraph 5.15.

5.15 Determination of Potash by Flame Photometry

5.151 Calibration of instrument

From the standard potash solution, prepare a set of accurate dilutions containing 10, 12, 14, 16, 18 and 20 ppm potash. Set the sensitivity of the flame photometer so that 100 scale divisions (full scale deflection) is equivalent to 20 ppm. potash solution. Spray the 10, 12, 14, 16, and 18 ppm potash solutions three times. Take the median reading (not the mean) and construct a calibration graph. After spraying each different strength solution, again spray the 20 ppm solution to ensure that the sensitivity of the flame photometer has not changed.

5.152 Analysis of sample

Reset the instrument at 100 scale divisions (full scale deflection) with 20 ppm potash solution. Spray the diluted fertilizer solution

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prepared in accordance with paragraph 5.12, 5.13 or 5.14 and read from the graph the approximate potash content of the solution.

Prepare two further dilutions of the standard potash solution to contain respectively 1 ppm more and 1 ppm less potash than the estimated potash content of the diluted solution of the sample. Successively spray the low standard solution, the diluted solution of the sample, and the high standard solution. Repeat this operation twice more. Take the median result of each set of three readings and calculate the potash content of the sample solution and hence of the fertilizer from the proportionality of the radiation given by the sample solution and that given by the two standard solutions containing respectively 1 ppm more and 1 ppm less potash than the predicted potash content.

NOTE: It is essential that the flame photometer should be set up in a vibration-free position and in a dust-free atmosphere.

Dilute standard solutions should be freshly prepared.

6. Determination of neutralising value in liming materials

6.1 Reagents

Hydrochloric acid, 0.5 N.

Phenolphthalein indicator solution – Dissolve 0.25 g phenolphthalein in 150 ml industrial methylated spirit and dilute with water to 250 ml.

Sodium hydroxide,0.5 N – carbonate free.

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6.2 Prepare the sample as described in paragraph 1.11

6.3 Procedure

Weigh to the nearest mg about 500 mg of the sample prepared according to paragraph 6.2 and transfer to a 300 ml flask. Add 50 ml 0.5 N hydrochloric acid, cover the flask with a glass and boil the contents gently for five minutes. Cool the mixture, add two or three drops of the phenolphthalein indicator solution and titrate with 0.5 N sodium hydroxide solution. Calculate by difference the volume of 0.5 N hydrochloric acid required to neutralise the sample. Express the result as percentage by weight of calcium oxide (CaO). 1 ml 0.5 N hydrochloric acid 0.01402g calcium oxide (CaO).

7. Determination of magnesium in lime and ground limestone

7.1 Reagents

Ammonia solution, 25% v/v - Dilute 30 ml concentrated ammonia solution (d-0.91) with water to 100 ml.

Ammonium chloride solution – Dissolve 330 g ammonium chloride in water and dilute to 1 litre.

Ammonium persulphate solution - Dissolve 10 g ammonium persulphate in water and dilute to 100 ml. Store in a cool dark place for not more than one week.

Buffer solution - Dissolve 6.75 g ammonium chloride, 62 mg magnesium sulphate ($MgSO_4.7H_2O$) 93 mg disodium ethylenediamine-tetra-acetate dihydrate and 57 ml ammonia solution (d-0.88) in water and dilute to 100 ml.

Calcium standard solution - Dissolve 2.5 g calcium carbonate in 125 ml 0.5 N hydrochloric acid and dilute to 1 litre.

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EDTA solution, 0.025M-Dissolve 10g disodium ethylenediamine-tetra-acetate dihydrate in 800 ml water containing 55 ml N sodium hydroxide solution. Dilute 20 ml standard calcium solution with 30 ml water. Add 1 ml buffer solution and 200 mg Mordant Black 11; titrate with the EDTA solution to a blue end point and adjust the strength of this solution so that 1 ml is equivalent to 2.5 mg calcium carbonate ($CaCO_3$).

Hydrochloric acid, 0.5 N.

Hydrogen peroxide, 6% v/v (20 volume).

Mordant Black 11 indicator (colour index No. 14645) - Mix 200mg Mordant Black 11 and 50 g sodium chloride uniformly and together grind to pass through a sieve having apertures of about 0.3 mm square.

Murexide indicator - Mix 200 mg Murexide and 100 g sodium chloride uniformly together and grind to pass through a sieve having apertures of about 0.3 mm square. Protect this mixture from light.

Sodium hydroxide, N.

7.2 Procedure

Weigh to the nearest mg about 1g finely ground sample and add 50ml 0. 5 N hydrochloric acid. Transfer to a conical flask, cover with a glass and boil for 3 minutes. Add 2 ml hydrogen peroxide solution, re-boil, cool, add 1 ml ammonium chloride solution, a light excess of 25% ammonia solution and 1 ml ammonium persulphate solution. Remove the excess ammonia by boiling and filter the precipitate, if any, on a small paper and wash with two portions each of 10 ml hot water. Wash the precipitate off the paper with not more than 50 ml water, and boil with 50 ml 0.5 N hydrochloric acid. Cool the solution, add 1 ml ammonium chloride solution, a slight excess of dilute ammonia and 1 ml

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ammonium persulphate solution and remove the excess of ammonia by boiling. Filter and wash with hot water. Add the filtrate and washings to the filtrate and washing from the first precipitation, cool and dilute the whole to 200 ml.

If no precipitate forms on the addition of the ammonia and persulphate solutions, remove the excess of ammonia by boiling, add 6 ml ammonium chloride solution, cool and dilute to 200 ml.

If the amount of the precipitate is small, omit the second precipitation but add 6 ml ammonium chloride solution to the filtrate and washings before cooling and diluting to 200 ml.

Dilute 20 ml of the solution to50 ml and add 3 ml 25% ammonia solution. Then add 200 mg Mordant Black 11 indicator and titrate with EDTA solution to a blue end point.

Dilute a further 20 ml of the solution to 50ml and add 7 ml N sodium hydroxide. Then add 200 mg Murexide indicator and titrate with EDTA solution to a violet end point.

Calculate the magnesium content from the difference between the two titrations.1 ml EDTA solution = 0.608 mg magnesium.

8. Determination of Boron

For levels above 1,000 ppm, boron is determined by titration as boric acid and for levels up to 1,000 ppm by the carmine spectrophotometric method.

8.1 Titrimetric Method

8.11 Reagents

Calcium oxide.

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Hydrochloric acid, 50% v/v - Dilute 50 ml concentrated hydrochloric acid (d = 1.18) with water to 100 ml.

Hydrochloric acid, 0.5 N.

Lead nitrate solution - Dissolve 10 g lead nitrate in water and dilute to 100 ml.

Mannitol.

Methyl red indicator solution - Dissolve 0.025 g methyl red in 5 ml 90% industrial methylated spirit with the aid of 0.5 ml 0.1 N sodium hydroxide. Dilute to 250 ml with 50% industrial methylated spirit.

Sodium carbonate.

Sodium hydroxide, 0.5 N.

Sodium hydroxide, 0.05 N - Prepare from a 50% solution which has been allowed to settle. Use boiled and cooled water for dilution. Store in a polythene bottle protected from the atmosphere by a guard tube and fitted with a syphon for withdrawing the solution.

8.12 Dissolution of the sample

8.121 In the absence of organic matter

Weigh to the nearest mg about 2 g of the sample, if it contains 0.5% or less of boron, and 1g if it contains from 0.5 - 1.0% of boron. Transfer to a 400 ml beaker. Add 100 ml water and some phenolphthalein indicator. Add sodium carbonate to make the solution slightly alkaline and boil gently. Keep the boiling solution just alkaline by further additions of sodium carbonate until all the ammonia which may be present has been evolved. Cool the solution, add 12 ml 50% hydrochloric acid.

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8.122 In the presence of organic matter

Weigh to the nearest mg about 2 g of the sample, if it contains 0.5% or less of boron, and 1 g if it contains from 0.5 - 1.0% of boron. Place in a silica dish, add 0.2 g calcium oxide each 1 g of the sample, form moisten with water, mix thoroughly, evaporate the mixture to dryness and ignite gently in a muffle furnace at 4500C. Allow the washing to proceed for about three hours. Cool. Moisten with 10 ml 50% hydrochloric acid, warm on a water bath for fifteen minutes, covering the dish with a watch glass. Transfer to a 400 ml beaker, add a few drops of phenolphthalein indicator and dilute to about 120 ml with water.

8.13 Procedure

To the solution prepared in accordance with paragraph 8.121 or 8.122, add 20 ml lead nitrate solution for each 12% P_2O_5 in the sample if 2g of the sample have been used and 10 ml lead solution for each 12% P_2O_5 in the sample if 1 g of the sample has been used. Heat just to boiling, remove from source of heat and make just alkaline by adding solid sodium carbonate. Stand on a water bath for five minutes. Cool, transfer to a 200ml volumetric flask and dilute to the mark with water. Mix and filter through a 24 cm Whatman No. 42 (or equivalent) filter paper, rejecting the first 10 - 20 ml of the filtrate. Transfer 100ml of the filtrate to a 250 ml beaker. Add a few drops of methyl red indicator and acidify the solution with 0.5 N hydrochloric acid. Heat almost to boiling and stir vigorously to remove carbon dioxide, adding a little more 0.5 N hydrochloric acid if the colour changes to orange or to yellow. Neutralise to methyl red with 0.5 N sodium hydroxide and make just acid with 0.5 N hydrochloric acid. Cover with a watch glass and boil gently for five minutes to expel any remaining carbon dioxide. Cool rapidly.

Place the electrodes of potentiometric titration apparatus in the beaker and adjust the pH to 6.3 by adding 0.05 N sodium hydroxide solution. Add 10g mannitol and titrate with 0.05 N

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sodium hydroxide solution to final pH of 6.3. Add a further quantity of mannitol and continue the titration to a pH of 6.3. Further additions of mannitol should not alter the pH. Let x ml of 0.05 N sodium hydroxide be used for the titration after the addition of the mannitol.

Allow a standard value of 0.1ml 0.05 N sodium hydroxide solution as "blank" value.

Calculate Boron: % Boron in sample = $\frac{0.1082\ (x - 0.1)}{\text{Weight of sample taken}}$

8.2 Spectrophotometric (Carmine) Method

8.21 Reagents

Boric acid (stock boron solution) - Dissolve 1.905g boric acid in water and dilute to 1,000 ml at 20°C. 1 ml = 0.333mg boron.

Boric acid (standard boron solution) - Dilute 10 ml stock solution with water to 100 ml at 20°C. Transfer 5, 10, 15, 20 and 25 ml of this dilute solution to 100 ml volumetric flasks and dilute to the marks with water. These standards will contain 5, 10, 15, 20, 25 ug of boron per 3ml.

Calcium oxide.

Carminic acid solution – Dissolve 0.025g carminic acid in concentrated sulphuric acid and dilute to 100 ml with concentrated sulphuric acid.

Hydrochloric acid, 20% v/v – Dilute 20 ml concentrated hydrochloric acid (d=1.18) with water to 100 ml

Sulphuric acid, concentrated (d=1.84).

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8.22 Dissolution of sample

This procedure should be followed even in the absence of organic matter in the fertilizer. Weigh to the nearest mg about 5g of the sample. Transfer to a silica dish and add 1g calcium oxide, moisten with water, mix thoroughly, evaporate the sample to dryness, and ignite gently in a muffle furnace at 450°C. Allow ashing to proceed for about three hours. Cool and add 20% hydrochloric acid solution until the mixture is just acid. Add 5ml 20% hydrochloric acid in excess and digest the mixture at 70°C for 15 minutes. Cool and filter the contents of the dish into a suitable volumetric flask, making up to the mark with washings. Dilute an aliquot of this solution so that 3ml contain between 5 and 25 ug of boron.

8.23 Procedure

Transfer 3ml to a small flask. Add cautiously 15ml concentrated sulphuric acid. Swirl the flask and add 10ml carminic acid solution. Cool the flask rapidly to room temperature, mix well and allow to stand for exactly 2 hours. Measure the extinction of the coloured complex at 625nm using a 1 cm cell, and against a blank which has been taken through all the stages of the determination. Read from a previously prepared calibration graph the number of micrograms of boron corresponding to the observed extinction, and calculate the boron content of the sample.

Establish the calibration graph as follows:-

Pipette 3ml of each standard solution into a series of small flasks and proceed as described above commencing at "Add cautiously 15ml.". Measure the extinction of the solutions, and construct a graph relating the extinctions to the number of micrograms of boron.

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9. Determination of Cobalt

9.1 Reagents

Ammonium cobaltous sulphate, $(NH_4)_2\ Co(SO_4)_2.\ 6H_2O$ (stock cobalt solution) – Dissolve 0.670g ammonium cobaltous sulphate in water and dilute to 10ml at 20°C,

Ammonium cobaltous sulphate (standard cobalt solution) – Dilute 1ml stock solution to 1,000ml with water at 20°C immediately before use. 1ml = 1ug of cobalt.

Hydrochloric acid, 50% v/v – Dilute 50ml concentrated hydrochloric acid (d=1.18) with water to 100ml.

Hydrochloric acid, 2N.

Hydrogen peroxide solution, 3% w/v (10 volumes).

Nitric acid, 30% v/v – Dilute 30ml concentrated nitric acid (d=1.42) with water to 100ml.

2-Nitroso-1-naphthol reagent – Dissolve 1g 2-nitroso-1-naphthol in 100mml glacial acetic acid, and add 1g activated carbon. Shake the solution before use, and filter the required amount.

Sodium citrate solution - Dissolve 40g sodium citrate in water and dilute to 100ml.

Sodium hydroxide, 2N.

Sodium sulphate, anhydrous.

Toluene, redistilled.

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9.2 In the absence of organic matter

Weigh to the nearest mg about 5g of the sample, and transfer into a 100ml beaker, add 10ml 50% v/v hydrochloric acid, and evaporate to dryness on a water bath. Extract the soluble salts with three successive 10ml portions of boiling 2N hydrochloric acid, decanting the solution each time through the same Whatman No. 541 (or equivalent) filter paper into a 50ml volumetric flask. Dilute the combined extracts to the mark with distilled water, washing the filter paper in the process.

9.22 In the presence of organic matter

Weigh to the nearest mg about 5g of the sample, and transfer into a silica basin, cover with a silica clock glass, and place in a cool muffle furnace. Raise the temperature to 450±10°C, and allow to ash overnight; a slow movement of air through the furnace during initial stages of ashing is desirable. In the case of high-fat materials, care must be taken to avoid ignition of the sample.

When all the organic matter has been destroyed, cool, add 10ml 50% v/v hydrochloric acid, and evaporate the dryness on a water bath. Extracting the soluble salts from the residue with two successive 10ml portions of boiling 2N hydrochloric acid, decanting the solution each time through the same Whatman No. 541 (or equivalent) filter paper into a 50ml volumetric flask. Then add 5ml 50% v/v hydrochloric acid and about 5ml 30% v/v nitric acid to the residue in the basin, and take the mixture to dryness on a hot-plate at low heat. Finally, add a further 10ml of boiling 2N hydrochloric acid to the residue and filter the solution through the same paper into the flask. Dilute the combined extracts to the mark with distilled water, washing the filter paper in the process.

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9.3 Procedure

Transfer a suitable aliquot of the solution prepared in accordance with paragraph 9.2 to a 100ml beaker, add 15ml sodium citrate solution, and dilute to approximately 50ml with distilled water. Adjust the pH to between 3 and 4 by the addition of 2N hydrochloric acid and 2N sodium hydroxide, using pH test paper *a precipitate of ferric hydroxide may form, but this can be dissolved by heating the solution), and cool to room temperature. Add 10ml 3% hydrogen peroxide solution and, after 5 minutes, 1ml of 2-nitroso-1-naphthol reagent, heat to about 90°C, and then allow to stand for 30 minutes at room temperature.

Transfer the solution to a 125ml separating funnel, add exactly 10ml toluene, shake vigorously for 2 minutes, and discard the lower aqueous phase. To the toluene extract add 20ml 2N hydrochloric acid, shake for 1 minute, and again run off and discard the lower aqueous phase. Repeat the treatment of the toluene extract with a further 20ml 2N sodium hydroxide. Finally run off the toluene solution through a little anhydrous sodium sulphate and a cotton-wool plug into a glass-stoppered tube.

Carry out a blank determination by repeating the procedure, omitting only the sample.

Measure the extinctions of the test and blank solutions at a wavelength of 367nm, using a 1cm cell and toluene in the comparison cell. Read the number of micrograms of cobalt equivalent to the observed extinctions of the test and blank solutions from a previously prepared calibration graph. Determine the amount of cobalt in the sample from difference between the test and blank solutions.

Establish the calibration graph as follows–

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Measure amounts of standard cobalt solution corresponding to 0, 3, 6, 9, 12, 15μg of cobalt into a serious of 100ml beakers and proceed as described above commencing at "Add 15ml sodium citrate solution." Measure the extinctions to the solutions, and construct a graph relating the extinctions to the number of micrograms of cobalt.

10. Determination of Copper

Coper may be determined by the diethyldithiocarbamate spectrophotometric method or, alternatively, by the atomic absorption spectrophotometric method.

10.1 Diethyldithiocarbamate spectrophotometric method

10.11 Reagents

Ammonia solution, approximately 6 N - This may be prepared by passing gaseous ammonia into distilled water, or by purifying ammonia solution as described for EDTA-citrate solution below.

Carbon tetrachloride, redistilled.

Copper sulphate (stock solution) - Dissolve 0.393g copper sulphate, $CuSO_4$. $5H_2O$, in 100 ml 2N sulphuric acid and dilute to 1 litre at 20°C with distilled water.

Copper sulphate (standard solution) - Dilute 5 ml stock solution to 250 ml with 2N sulphuric acid at 20°C immediately before use. 1 ml = 2 μg copper.

EDTA-citrate solution - Dissolve 20g ammonium citrate and 5 of the disodium salt of ethylenediamine-tetra-acetic acid (EDTA) in distilled water and dilute to 100ml. To purify, add 0.1ml sodium diethyldithiocarbamate solution and extract with

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carbon tetrachloride. Add a further quantity of sodium diethyldithiocarbamate solution to ensure that it is in excess.

Sodium diethyldithiocarbamate solution - Dissolve 1g sodium diethyldithiocarbamate in distilled water and dilute to 100ml. Filter the solution if it is not clear. Store the solution in the dark in a refrigerator and discard after seven days.

Sodium hydroxide, O.1N.

Sulphuric acid, 2N.

Thymol blue indicator solution – Dissolve 0.1g thymol blue in 2.15ml 0.1 N sodium hydroxide and dilute to 100 ml with water.

10.12 Dissolution of the sample

Prepare a solution of the sample as described in paragraph 9.2.

10.13 Procedure

Transfer to a separating funnel a suitable aliquot (containing not more than 50 ug of copper) of the solution prepared in accordance with paragraph 9.2. Add 10ml EDTA-citrate solution, 2 drops of thymol blue indicator solution and ammonia solution until the mixture is coloured green or bluish-green.

Cool the mixture, add 1ml sodium diethyldithiocarbamate solution and, from a burette, 15 ml carbon tetrachloride. Stopper the funnel, shake vigorously for two minutes and allow the layers to separate. Place a piece of cotton-wool in the stem of the funnel and run off the carbon tetrachloride layer into a dry spectrophotometer cell. Avoid undue exposure of the solution to light.

Simultaneously with the test determination, carry out a blank determination on all the reagents used.

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Measure immediately the extinctions of the test and blank solutions at a wavelength of 436nm, using carbon tetrachloride in the comparison cell. Read from a previously prepared calibration graph the number of micrograms of copper corresponding to the observed extinctions of the test and blank solutions, and so obtain by difference the net measure of copper in the sample.

Establish the calibration graph as follows–

To a series of separating funnels transfer 10 ml EDTA-citrate solution and the following amounts of standard copper solution and 2 N sulphuric acid:

Copper solution	..	0	1	2.5	5	10	15	20	25 ml
2 N sulphuric acid	..	25	24	22.5	20	15	10	5	0 ml

Proceed as for the test solution, as described above, commencing at "2 drops of thymol blue...". Measure the extinctions of the solutions and construct a graph relating the extinctions to the number of micrograms of copper.

10.2 Atomic absorption spectrophotometric method

10.21 Apparatus

Atomic absorption spectrophotometer.

Copper hollow-cathode lamp.

10.22 Reagents

Copper sulphate standard solution - Dissolve 0.393 g copper sulphate CuS0 4.5H20, in 0.5 N hydrochloric acid and dilute to 100 ml with 0.5 N hydrochloric acid, 1 ml = 1 mg copper. Dilute this solution as required. Hydrochloric acid, 0.5 N.

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10.23 Procedure

Set up the instrument using the line at 324.7nm. Prepare from the standard copper solution a series of solutions in 0.5 N hydrochloric acid, containing between 0 and 10 ppm copper. Dilute a suitable aliquot of the sample solution, prepared in accordance with paragraph 9.2, with 0.5 N hydrochloric acid to produce a standard volume of solution containing between 0 and 10 ppm copper. Prepare a blank solution from which only the sample has been omitted. Spray distilled water into the flame and zero the instrument. Spray successively, in triplicate, the standard solutions, sample and blank, washing the instrument through with distilled water between each spraying. Record the absorbance reading or the peak high on the recorder if a recording instrument is used. Plot the mean reading obtained for each standard solution against its copper content. Determine the copper content of the sample and blank solutions from the graph and from the difference between them calculate the copper content of the sample.

If a large number of samples is being examined one or more standard solutions must be resprayed at intervals during the course of the analyses.

11. Determination of Iron

For levels up to 1%, iron is determined by the o-phenanthroline spectrophotometric method and for levels above 1% by the titrimetric method with potassium dichromate.

11.1 o-Phenanthroline Method

11.11 Reagents

Ammonium ferric sulphate solution (stock iron solution) – Dissolve 0.863 g ammonium ferric sulphate, $Fe_2 (SO_4)_3 . (NH_4)_2SO_4.24H_2O$, in water containing 2ml perchloric acid, and dilute to 100 ml at 20°C.

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Ammonium ferric sulphate solution (standard iron solution) – Dilute 10ml stock solution to 100ml with water at 20°C immediately before use. 1 ml = 100mg iron.

Bromophenol blue indicator solution – Dissolve 0.4 g bromophenol blue in 95% ethanol and dilute to 100 ml.

Hydrochloric acid, 50% v/v – Dilute 50 ml concentrated hydrochloric acid (d=1.18) with water to 100 ml.

Hydrochloric acid, 20% v/v – Dilute 20 ml concentrated hydrochloric acid (d=1.18) with water to 100ml.

Nitric acid, 30% v/v – Dilute 30 ml concentrated nitric acid (d=1.42) with water to 100 ml.

o-Phenanthroline solution – Dissolve 0.25g o-phenanthroline in 25% ethanol and dilute to 100 ml.

Quinol solution – Dissolve 1g quinol in water and dilute to 100 ml.

Sodium citrate solution – Dissolve 25 sodium citrate in water and dilute to 100 ml.

11.12 Dissolution of the sample

Prepare a solution of the sample as described in paragraph 9.2.

11.13 Procedure

Transfer a suitable aliquot of the solution, prepared in accordance with paragraph 9.2, to a small flask, add a few drops of the bromophenol blue indicator solution, and titrate with sodium citrate solution until the colour changes from yellow to blue. Transfer another aliquot to a 25 ml volumetric flask, add 1ml solution, 3 ml o-phenanthroline solution and an amount of

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sodium citrate solution equal to the above titration, and then dilute with water to 25 ml. Allow the solution to stand for 1 hour.

Carry out a blank determination on all the reagents used.

Measure the extinctions of the test and blank solutions at a wavelength of 510nm using 4cm or 1cm cells according to the depth of colour with water in the comparison cell. Read the number of micrograms of iron equivalent to the observed extinctions of the test and blank solutions from a previously prepared calibration graph, and so obtain the net measure of iron in the sample.

Establish the calibration graph as follows–

Measure amount of standard iron solution corresponding to 0, 200, 300, 400, 500, 600, ug of iron into a series of 100 ml volumetric flasks. To each add 50 ml 20% v/v hydrochloric acid, and dilute to 100 ml with water. Using 5 ml aliquots, proceed as for the test solution, as described above commencing at "Transfer a suitable aliquot of the solution...".

Measure the extinctions of the solutions and construct a graph relating the extinctions to the number of micrograms of iron.

11.2 Titrimetric Method

11.21 Reagents

Hydrochloric acid, concentrated (d=1.18).

Hydrochloric acid, 30% v/v – Dilute 30 ml concentrated hydrochloric acid (d=1.18) with water to 100 ml.

Mercuric chloride solution – Dissolve 5g mercuric chloride in water and dilute to 100 ml.

Orthophosphoric acid, concentrated (d=1.75).

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Potassium dichromate, 0.1 N,

Sodium diphenylamine-4-sulphonate indicator solution – Dissolve 0.2g sodium diphenylamine-4-sulphonate in water and dilute to 100 ml.

Stannous chloride solution – Dissolve 15 g stannous chloride dehydrate in 30% v/v hydrochloric acid and dilute to 100ml with 30% v/v hydrochloric acid. This solution should be prepared immediately before use.

Stannous chloride, dilute – Dilute 5 ml stannous chloride solution with 30% v/v hydrochloric acid to 50 ml.

Sulphuric acid, 16% v/v – To 50 ml water cautiously add 16 ml concentrated sulphuric acid (d=1.84). Cool and dilute to 100 ml.

11.22 Dissolution of the sample

Prepare a solution of the sample as described in paragraph 9.2.

11.23 Procedure

Transfer a suitable aliquot of the solution, prepared in accordance with paragraph 9.2, to a 500 ml flask and dilute or concentrate the solution to about 20 ml. Add concentrated hydrochloric acid so that the total amount of acid present is equivalent to about 5 ml concentrated hydrochloric acid.

Heat the solution to 70 – 90°C add the - stannous chloride solution drop wise until the yellow colour has almost disappeared. Continue the addition using diluted stannous chloride solution until the solution becomes colourless or slightly green and add one or two drops more. Cool the solution rapidly to room temperature, and add 10 ml mercuric chloride solution. A small, white ‘silky’ looking precipitate should form. (If no precipitate forms, insufficient stannous chloride has been added; on the other hand, if the precipitate is grey or black too

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much stannous chloride has been added. In either case the solution must be discarded). Add 200 ml water, 10 ml 16% v/v sulphuric acid, 5 ml orthophosphoric acid and 6-8 drops of indicator. Titrate with 0.1 N potassium dichromate until the indicator changes from green to violet-blue. Calculate the amount of iron in the sample using the factor 1 ml 0.1 N potassium dichromate = 0.00559g iron.

12. Determination of Magnesium

Magnesium may be determined by the pyrophosphate method or, alternatively, by the atomic absorption spectrophotometric method.

12.1 Pyrophosphate Method

12.11 Reagents

Ammonia solution, (d=0.91)

Ammonia solution, 5 % v/v - Dilute 5 ml concentrated ammonia solution (d=0.91) with water to 100 ml.

Ammonium phosphate solution - Dissolve 20 g diammonium hydrogen phosphate, $(NH_4)_2HPO_4$, in water and dilute to 100 ml.

Ammonium oxalate solution - saturated aqueous solution.

Calcium wash solution - Dissolve 1g oxalic acid, $(COOH)_2.2H_20$ and 2g ammonium oxalate, in water and dilute to 1,000 ml.

Citric acid, monohydrate.

Hydrochloric acid, concentrated (d=1.18).

Hydrochloric acid, 20% v/v - Dilute 20 ml concentrated hydrochloric acid (d=1.18) with water to 100 ml.

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Methyl red indicator solution - Dissolve 0.025 g methyl red in 5ml 90% industrial methylated spirit with the aid of 0.5 ml 0.1 N sodium hydroxide. Dilute to 250 ml with 50% industrial methylated spirit.

Oxalic acid solution – Dissolve 10 g oxalic acid, $(COOH)_2.2H_2O$, in water and dilute to 100 ml.

12.12 Dissolution of the sample

Prepare a solution of the sample as described in paragraph 9.2.

12.13 Procedure

Transfer a suitable aliquot (containing approximately 50mg magnesium) of the solution, prepared in accordance with paragraph 9.2, to a 500ml beaker, and add 5% v/v ammonia solution until a slight precipitate is formed. Add citric acid, in small portions, until the precipitate just dissolves, and then 1g in excess. Heat the solution to 50°C, add 0.2ml (4 drops) of methyl red indicator solution. Neutralise with 5% v/v ammonia solution, and 1 ml in excess. Ad oxalic acid solution until the mixture is just acid, and then 10 ml in excess. Boil the solution for 1 to 2 minutes, add 50 ml saturated ammonium oxalate solution, dilute, if necessary, to 200 ml with distilled water, boil for a further minute, and heat on a water bath for at least and an hour. Filter through a Whatman No. 40 (or equivalent) filter paper; wash the residue thoroughly with calcium wash solution. Combine the filtrate and washings, measure the volume, transfer to a beaker, and add, while stirring with a glass rod (avoid touching the sides of the beaker with the rod), 20 ml of ammonium phosphate solution. While stirring continuously throughout, neutralise the solution with ammonia solution, added drop by drop from a burette, and add 20 ml in excess, together with a further 10 ml of ammonia solution for each 100ml of solution in the beaker. Set the beaker aside for at least 4 hours or, preferably, overnight. Filter through a No. 4 sintered-silica crucible, and wash the residue with cold 5% v/v ammonia

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solution, ensuring that any precipitate adhering to the sides of the beaker and the glass rod is transferred to the crucible. Dry the crucible and residue, transfer to a cool muffle furnace, slowly raise the temperature to 950°C, and heat at this temperature for ½ to 1 hour. Allow the crucible to cool in a desiccator, and weigh. Calculate the weight of the precipitate to its equivalent of magnesium by multiplying its weight by 0.2184.

12.2 Atomic absorption spectrophotometric method

12.21 Apparatus

Atomic absorption spectrophotometer.

Magnesium hollow-cathode lamp.

12.22 Reagents

Hydrochloric acid, 0.5 N.

Magnesium sulphate standard solution – Dissolve 1.013g magnesium sulphate, $MgSO_4.7H_2O$, in 0.5 N hydrochloric acid and dilute to 100 ml with 0.5 N hydrochloric acid, 1 ml = 1 mg magnesium. Dilute this solution as required.

Strontium chloride solution - Dissolve 15 g strontium chloride, $SrCl_6.6H_2O$, in 0.5 N hydrochloric acid and dilute to 100 ml with 0.5 N hydrochloric acid.

12.23 Procedure

Set up the instrument using the line at 285.2 nm. Prepare from the standard magnesium solution a series. Of solutions, in 0.5 N hydrochloric acid, containing between 0 and 3 ppm - magnesium (see Note). Dilute a suitable aliquot of the sample solution, prepared in accordance with paragraph 9.2 with 0.5 N hydrochloric acid to produce a standard volume of solution

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containing 0 and 3 ppm magnesium (see Note). Prepare a blank solution from which only the sample has been omitted (see Note).

Spray distilled water into the flame and zero the instrument.

Spray successively, in triplicate, the standard solution, sample and blank, washing the instrument with distilled water between each spraying. Record the absorbance reading, or the peak height on the recorder if a recording instrument is used. Plot the mean reading obtained for each standard solution against its magnesium content. Determine the magnesium content of the sample and blank solutions from the graph and from the difference between them calculate the magnesium content of the sample. If a large number of samples is being examined one or more standard solutions must be resprayed at intervals during the course of the analyses.

NOTE: If the sample contains phosphate add strontium chloride solution at the rate of 5 ml for each 50 ml of diluted sample solution, before adjusting to standard volume.

13. Determination of Manganese

13.1 Reagents

Orthophosphoric acid, concentrated (d=1.75).

Potassium periodate.

Potassium permanganate (stock manganese solution) - Dissolve 0.288 g potassium permanganate in 100 to 200 ml water, add 5ml 25% v/v sulphuric acid and dilute with water to 1 litre at 20°C.

Potassium permanganate (standard manganese solution) - Dilute 10 ml stock solution to 100 ml with water at 20°C immediately before use. 1. ml = 10 ug manganese.

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Sulphuric acid, concentrated (d=1.84).

Sulphuric acid, 25% v/v -To 50 ml water cautiously add 25 concentrated sulphuric acid (d=1.84). Cool and dilute to 100 ml.

13.2 Dissolution of the sample

Prepare a solution of the sample as described in paragraph 9.2.

13.3 Procedure

Transfer to a small beaker a suitable aliquot (containing not more than 70 ug of manganese) of the solution prepared in accordance with paragraph 9.2. Evaporate just to dryness at a low heat on a hot-plate, cool, add 10 ml water, 1.5 ml orthophosphoric acid and 1.5 ml concentrated sulphuric acid. Warm until the residue is dissolved and evaporate on the hot-plate at a low heat until the solution just fumes. Cool, add 3 ml water, warm again and transfer the solution to a glass-stoppered tube calibrated 10 ml. Wash the beaker with two further 3 ml quantities of water, adding these to the contents of the tube. (If there is a precipitate, allow the solution to stand and withdraw an aliquot of the clear supernatant liquid). Add 0.5 g potassium periodate, adjust the volume of the solution to just above the 10ml mark with water and heat the loosely stoppered tube in a boiling water bath for thirty minutes. Cool, and adjust the volume to the mark with water. Carry out a blank determination on all the reagents used.

Measure the extinction of the test and blank solutions at a wavelength of 526 nm, using1 cm cells with water, in the comparison cell. Read from a previously prepared calibration graph the number of micrograms of manganese corresponding to the observed extinctions of the test and blank solutions, and so obtain by difference the net measure of manganese in the sample.

Establish the calibration graph as follows–

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Measure the amounts of the standard manganese solution corresponding to 0, 10, 20, 30, 40, 50, 60, 70 ug manganese into a series of glass-stoppered tubes calibrated at 10 ml. To each add 1.5 ml orthophosphoric acid and 1.5 ml concentrated sulphuric acid, and proceed as described above for the test solution, commencing at "Add 0.5 g potassium periodate...". Measure the extinctions of the solution, and construct a graph relating the extinctions to the number of micrograms of manganese.

14. Determination of Molybdenum

14.1 Reagents

Ammonium molybdate (stock molybdenum solution) - Dissolve 1.840 g ammonium molybdate, $(NH_4)_6\ MO_7O_{24}.4H_2O$ in water and dilute 1,000 ml at 20°C.

Ammonium molybdate (standard molybdenum solution) - Dilute 1 ml stock solution to 1,000 ml with water at 20°C immediately before use. 1 ml - 1 ug molybdenum.

Ammonium ferrous sulphate solution - Dissolve 4g ammonium ferrous sulphate in water and dilute to 100 ml.

Hydrochloric acid, N.

Hydrochloric acid, 2 N.

Potassium thiocyanate solution - Dissolve 40 g potassium thiocyanate in water and dilute to 100 ml.

Sodium sulphate, anhydrous.

Solvent mixture - Mix equal volumes of carbon tetrachloride and 3-methylbutan-1-ol.

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Stannous chloride solution - Suspend 40 g stannous chloride dihydrate in 20 ml 6.5 N hydrochloric acid, add water to dissolve and dilute to 100 ml. Filter if turbid.

14.2 Dissolution of the sample

Prepare a solution of the sample as described in paragraph 9.2.

14.3 Procedure

Transfer a suitable aliquot of the solution prepared in accordance with paragraph 9.2 to a 125 ml separating funnel, add 1 ml ammonium ferrous sulphate solution and sufficient N hydrochloric acid to bring the volume to 50 ml (see note), then add 1 ml potassium thiocyanate solution and mix. Add 1 ml stannous chloride solution, and mix again. Add exactly 7 ml solvent mixture, shake vigorously for 2 minutes and allow to separate for 15 minutes. Filter the lower layer through a 7 cm paper into a small, stoppered tube.

If the lower layer is not bright or if filtration is difficult, filter through a small suitable column packed with anhydrous sodium sulphate, solid stannous chloride and plugged with cotton wool.

Carry out a blank determination on all the reagents used.

Measure the extinction of the test and blank solutions at a wavelength of 470 nm, using 1 cm cells with water in the comparison cell.

Read the number of micrograms of molybdenum equivalent to the observed extinctions of the test and blank solutions from a previously prepared calibration graph, and so obtain the net measure of molybdenum in the sample.

Establish the calibration graph as follows–

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Measure amounts of the standard molybdenum solution corresponding to 0, 5, 10, 15, 20, 25 ug molybdenum into a series of 125 ml separating funnels. Add to each funnel 1 ml ammonium ferrous sulphate and 25ml 2 N hydrochloric acid, dilute to 50 ml and proceed as for the test solution, as described above beginning at "Then add 1 ml potassium thiocyanate solution and mix". Measure the extinctions of the solutions at a wavelength of 470 nm and construct a graph relating extinction to the number of micrograms of molybdenum.

NOTE: The acidity of the final solution must not exceed 1.5 N with respect to hydrochloric acid; with more strongly acid conditions, fading of the colour will occur.

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FOURTH SCHEDULE
[Regulation 2]

METHODS OF ANALYSIS OF FEEDING STUFFS

(A "decimal" system has been adopted for the numbering of divisions and sub-divisions in this Schedule. It is explained at the beginning of the Schedule to these Regulations).

The main divisions in this Schedule are as follows–

1. Preparation of the sample for analysis.
2. Determination of moisture.
3. Determination of oil.
4. Determination of protein.
5. Determination of ammoniacal and urea nitrogen.
6. Determination of phosphoric acid.
7. Determination of fibre.
8. Determination of sugar.
9. Determination of salt.
10. Determination of ash.
11. Determination of calcium.
12. Determination of copper.
13. Determination of magnesium

NOTE: References to "water" means purified water as defined in the British Pharmacopoeia. All reagents used should be of analytical quality.

1. Preparation of sample for analysis

With some materials, fine grinding may lead to loss or gain of moisture, and allowance for this must be made. Grinding should be rapid as possible and unnecessary exposure to the atmosphere avoided. Grinding in a laboratory mill is usually quicker than grinding in a mortar although the latter is permissible.

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1.1 If the sample is in a fine condition, mix thoroughly and transfer a portion of not less than 100 g to a non-corrodible container provided with an airtight closure.

1.2 If the sample is not finely ground, mix thoroughly and further grind a portion of not less than 100 g. Transfer the portion so prepared to a non-corrodible container provided with an airtight closure.

1.3 If the sample is appreciably moist or if for any reason the process of grinding and mixing are likely to result in loss or gain of moisture, take a sample immediately after the preliminary mixing procedure described in paragraph 1.2 or the preliminary grinding and mixing procedure described in paragraph 1.3 for the determination of moisture by the method described in paragraph 2. Determine also the moisture content in the finally prepared sample so that the results of the analysis may be corrected to correspond with the sample in its original condition as regards moisture.

2. Determination of Moisture

Weigh to the nearest mg about 5 g of the sample, heat at 100'C for 2 to 3 hours, cool in a desiccator and weigh. Reheat for another hour, cool and reweigh. If the difference in weight exceeds 10 mg, continue the heating and cooling procedure until a weight constant within 2 mg is attained. Calculate the total loss of weight as a percentage of the original weight and regard as moisture.

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3. Determination of Oil

3.1 Reagent

Light petroleum boiling 40-60°C.

3.2 Procedure

3.21 For feeding stuffs not containing milk powder and/or oil or fat fortified milk powder. Weigh to the nearest mg about 3 - 5 g of the sample; transfer to an extraction apparatus and extract with light petroleum for a period of at least four hours. Transfer the residue of the feeding stuff from the extraction apparatus to a small mortar, grind lightly and return it to the extraction apparatus. Wash out the mortar with a small quantity of light petroleum and add the washings to the contents of the extraction flask. Continue the extraction for at least another hour. The extract should be clear but if seen to include insoluble matter pour it through a filter paper or cotton wool plug into another weighed flask; wash the extraction flask and filter twice with light petroleum and add the washings to the contents of the second weighed flask. Remove the bulk of the solvent from the flask, dry at 100°C for two hours, cool and weight. Reheat at 100°C for thirty minutes, cool and again weigh. The second weight should not differ by more than 1 or 2 mg from the first weight. Regard this light petroleum extract as oil.

Where a sample is presumed to have an oil content in excess of ten percent or where there is reason to believe that the whole of the oil will not be removed from the feeding stuff in a five-hour extraction, place a fresh flask on the extraction apparatus and continue the extraction with a fresh quantity of light petroleum for at least a further hour. Filter and wash into a second weighed flask; dry and weigh as described in the preceding paragraph.

3.22 For milk powders, including oil or fat fortified milk powders, and feeding stuffs containing milk powder and/or oil or fat fortified milk powder.

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3.221 Reagents

Ammonia solution (d=0.91).

Diethyl ether, peroxide free.

Ethanol, 95% v/v.

Light petroleum, boiling range 40 - 60°C.

3.222 Procedure

Weigh, to the nearest 0.2 mg, 1 - 1.1 g of the feeding stuff and transfer to a fat extraction tube provided with a glass stopper and siphon tube.

Add 9 ml water, temperature 60 – 70°C, stopper the tube and shake vigorously until the sample is uniformly suspended. Cool to room temperature, add 1.5 ml ammonia solution, stopper and shake thoroughly. Add 10 ml ethanol, using some to rinse the stopper and collect the washings in the extraction tube.

Stopper the tube and shake thoroughly. Add 25 ml diethyl ether, using some to wash the stopper as before, stopper the tube and shake vigorously for ninety seconds. Cool the tube and remove the stopper cautiously so as to avoid loss of contents. Add 25 ml light petroleum, washing the stopper as before, stopper the tube and shake vigorously for ninety seconds. Allow to stand for fifteen minutes, or until the solvent layer separates cleanly. Remove the stopper, insert a tube and transfer the ethereal layer to a flask. Raise the siphon and, before removing it from the tube, wash it down with 15 ml of diethyl ether. Remove the siphon tube and rinse the tip with ether, collecting the rinsings in the flask. Add 1 ml ethanol to the tube, stopper, shake vigorously for ninety seconds, cool, remove the stopper, add 15ml light petroleum and again shake for ninety seconds. Allow to stand for fifteen minutes or until the layer separates cleanly, fit the siphon tube and remove the solvent layer to the flask as before.

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Carry out a third extraction with 15 ml diethyl ether followed by 15 ml light petroleum in the same way, collecting the solvent in the flask. Remove the solvent from the flask by evaporating and dry the flask lying on its side at 100°C for two hours; cool in a desiccator and weight. Reheat at 100°C for thirty minutes, cool and weigh. Add about 20 ml light petroleum to the flask and swirl gently to dissolve the oil, warming if necessary. Allow any residue to settle, then decant the supernatant solution taking care to retain any insoluble residue. Add another 20 ml light petroleum, swirl cautiously and decant as before. Repeat with further small quantities of light petroleum until all the oil has been removed from the flask. Reheat the flask, lying on its side, at 100°C for one hour, allow to cool and weigh. Record the difference in weights as the weight of oil.

4. Determination of Protein

Ascertain the percentage of nitrogen by the method described in paragraph 4.3 and calculate the percentage of protein by multiplying the result by 6.25.

4.1 Nitrogen

4.2 Reagents

Boric acid/indicator solution – add 5 ml of indicator solution (0.1% methyl red and 0.2% bromocresol green in alcohol) to 1 litre saturated boric acid solution.

Sodium hydroxide solution, 50% w/v – dissolve 500 g sodium hydroxide in water and dilute to 1 litre.

Sodium sulphate or potassium sulphate - anhydrous.

Sulphuric acid, concentrated (d=1.84) - nitrogen free.

Sulphuric acid, (or hydrochloric acid), 0.2 N.

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Paraffin wax.

Copper sulphate.

4.3 Procedure

Weigh to the nearest mg about 2 g of the sample (or such an amount as shall contain no more than 250 mg nitrogen) and transfer to a Kjeldahl flask. Add 25 ml concentrated sulphuric acid, approximately 0.5 g copper sulphate, and 10 g anhydrous sodium sulphate or potassium sulphate. Heat gently over a small flame until frothing ceases and the liquid is practically colourless. Continue to heat for a further two hours. Avoid local overheating. If frothing is excessive, add about 0.5 g paraffin wax.

Dissolve the cooled digest in water, and make up to a total volume of about 250 ml. Taking precautions against loss of ammonia, add sufficient 50% sodium hydroxide solution to neutralise the acid and 10 ml in excess; mix well and connect immediately to a distillation apparatus. Distil into 10 ml of boric acid indicator solution, diluted with 20 ml water, controlling the rate of distillation so that not less than 150 ml distil in thirty minutes. Titrate the distillate against the standard 0.2 N acid solution. Carry out a blank test on the reagents. Express the result in terms of nitrogen. 1 ml 0.2 N = 0.0028 g nitrogen.

NOTE: Where there is reason to suspect that the sample contains nitrogen in the form of ammoniacal, nitrate or urea nitrogen, the appropriate determination should be made as described in paragraph 3.2, 3.4 of the Third Schedule or paragraphs 5.1, 5.2 of this Schedule and the amount so obtained deducted from the total nitrogen content. In the case of compound feeds containing urea, the deduction of the nitrogen content is unnecessary for the calculation of the protein content.

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5.1 Determination of ammoniacal nitrogen

Weigh to the nearest mg about 5g of the sample, transfer to a 250ml volumetric flask, add 200 ml water and shake well to ensure solution of all water-soluble matter. Dilute to 250 ml, filter and transfer 50 ml of the filtrate to a distillation flask. Add about 300 ml water and 20 ml 50% sodium hydroxide solution. Distil into 10 ml boric acid indicator solution, diluted with 20ml water, controlling rate of distillation so that not less than 150 mi distil in thirty minutes. Titrate the distillate against the standard 0.2 N acid solution. Express the result in terms of ammonia nitrogen. 1 ml 0.2N acid - 0.0028 g nitrogen.

5.2 Determination of urea nitrogen

5.21 Reagents

Activated charcoal.

Carrez solution 1 - dissolve 21.9 g zinc acetate dihydrate in water and 3 ml glacial acetic acid and dilute to 100 ml with water.

Carrez solution 2 - dissolve 10.6 g potassium ferrocyanide in water and dilute to 100 ml.

4-Dimethylaminobenzaldehyde solution - dissolve a 2g 4-dimethylaminobenzaldehyde in 10 ml concentrated hydrochloric acid and dilute to 100 ml with propan-2-ol.

Hydrochloric acid, 0.01 N.

Sodium acetate solution - dissolve 136 g sodium acetate ($CH_3COONa.3H_2O$) in water and dilute to 1 litre.

Urea standard solution - dissolve 1 g urea in water and dilute to 100 ml.

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5.22 Procedure

Weigh to the nearest mg about 5g of the sample (or such an amount as shall contain no more than 250 mg urea) and transfer to a 250 ml volumetric flask. Add 150 ml 0.02 N hydrochloric acid, shake for thirty minutes then add 10ml sodium acetate solution and mix well. Add 1g activated charcoal (see note) to the flask and shake well, and stand for a further fifteen minutes. Add 5 ml Carrez solution 1, followed by 5 ml Carrez solution 2, mixing well between additions. Dilute the volume with water and mix well. Filter a portion through a suitable dry filter paper into a clean dry 250 ml beaker. Transfer a 10 ml aliquot of the filtrate to a 50ml flask, add 10.0ml 4-dimethylaminobenzaldehyde solution, dilute to 50ml with water, mix well and allow to stand for ten minutes. Determine the extinction of the solution at 435 nm using a 1cm cell against a blank of 10 ml 4-dimethylaminobenzaldehyde reagent diluted to 50 ml with water. Calculate the urea content of the sample by reference to a calibration graph prepared at the same time as the test sample. (mg urea x 0.4665 = mg urea nitrogen).

Establish the calibration graph as follows–

Measure amounts of standard urea solution corresponding to 50, 100, 150, 200 and 250 mg of urea into a series of 250 ml volumetric flasks and proceed as described above commencing at "Add 150 ml 0.02 N hydrochloric acid...". Measure the extinctions of the solution, and construct a graph relating the extinctions to the milligrams of urea.

NOTE: If the sample is highly coloured due to the presence of molasses the proportion of activated charcoal must be increased to 5 g. The final solution after filtering should be colourless.

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6. Determination of Phosphoric Acid

For the purposes of Act Part XI, "phosphoric acid" means P_2O_5 (molecular weight 142.04). Phosphoric acid shall be determined by the spectrophotometric (vanadium phosphomolybdate) method.

6.1 Spectrophotometric (Vanadium Phosphomolybdate Method)

6.11 Reagents

Calcium oxide – finely ground.

Hydrochloric acid, concentrated (d = 1.18).

Nitric acid, concentrated (d = 1.42).

Potassium dihydrogen phosphate solution (stock phosphate solution) - Dissolve in water 1.917 g potassium dihydrogen phosphate previously dried at 105°C for one hour and dilute to 1 litre.

Potassium dihydrogen phosphate (standard phosphate solution) - dilute 50 ml stock solution to 250 ml with water 1 ml = 0.2 mg phosphoric acid (P_2O_5).

Vanado-molybdate reagent - dissolve separately 20 g ammonium molybdate and 1g ammonium vanadate in water, mix, acidify with 140ml concentrated nitric acid and dilute to 1 litre.

6.12 Dissolution of the sample

Weigh to the nearest mg about 5 g of the sample into a capsule or dish; and 1 g calcium oxide, mix well and thoroughly wet with a little water. Dry the mixture and incinerate at a temperature not exceeding 500°C until completely charred.

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Cool, transfer the contents of the capsule or dish to a 250 ml beaker and add 10 ml water; then add slowly 12 ml concentrated hydrochloric acid, taking suitable precautions to avoid loss by effervescence, and finally 5 ml of concentrated nitric acid. Heat to incipient boiling and keep at this temperature for ten minutes. Dilute with about 10 ml of water, filter, transfer the insoluble matter to the filter paper with a minimum amount of water and wash twice with small volumes of water. Then transfer the filter paper and in soluble matter to the original capsule or dish and incinerate until all the carbon is destroyed. Combine the ash with the filtrate and heat to boiling point. Cool, transfer to 250ml volumetric flask, dilute to the mark, mix well and filter. Discard the first 10 or 20 ml of the filtrate.

6.13 Procedure

6.131 Standardisation of instrument

From a burette measure into a series of 100 ml volumetric flask 25.0, 26.0, 27.0, 28.0, 29.0, 30.0 and 31.0 ml of the standard phosphate solution (i.e. 5.0, 5.2, 5.4, 5.6, 5.8, 6.0, and 6.2 mg phosphoric acid). Add 25 ml of the vanado-molybdate reagent to each flask and dilute to 100ml with water marking sure that the temperature of the reagent and the dilution water is 20°C. Shake and allow to stand for ten minutes.

Set the spectrophotometer to the correct wavelength, circa 420nm, fill two 1 cm cell with the 5.0 mg solution and check the extinction of the cells. If there is a small difference, select the cell with the smaller reading as the standard reference cell.

Determine the apparent extinction at 20°C (corrected for cell differences) of the 5.2, 5.4, 5.6, 5.8, 6.0 and 6.2 mg phosphoric acid solution referred to the 5.0, mg. phosphoric acid solution as standard.

Plot a calibration graph of scale readings against known phosphoric acid content.

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6.132 Analysis of sample

Successively dilute a portion of the solution prepared according to paragraph 6.12 so that the final volume of about 25 ml contains between 5.5 and 6.2 mg phosphoric acid, taking care that the dilution water is at a temperature of 20°C.

Transfer this final volume to a 100 ml volumetric flask, add 25ml of the vanado-molybdate reagent (at a temperature of 20°C), dilute to the mark, mix, and allow to stand for ten minutes. At the same time transfer 25 ml of the standard phosphate solution (at 20°C) into a second 100 ml volumetric flask. Add 25 ml of the vanado-molybdate reagent (at 20°C), dilute to the mark, mix and allow to stand for ten minutes.

Measure the difference in extinction at 20°C between the two solutions and estimate the phosphoric acid content of the volume of the unknown solution from the calibration graph.

Calculate the phosphoric acid content of the sample from known dilution factors and the weight of the sample.

NOTE: Prepare a fresh reference standard for each series of readings on the instrument.

7. Determination of Fibre

7.1 Reagents

Alcohol -industrial methylated spirit.

Diethyl ether.

Hydrochloric acid, 1% v/v - dilute 10 ml concentrated hydrochloric acid with water to 1 litre.

Light petroleum - boiling point 40 – 60°C.

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Sodium hydroxide, 0.313N – this solution must be free from sodium carbonate.

Sulphuric acid, 0.255 N.

7.2 Procedure

Weigh to the nearest mg about 2.7 to 3.0g of the sample, transfer to an extraction apparatus and extract with light petroleum. Alternatively, extract with light petroleum stirring, settling and decanting three times. Air dry the extracted sample and transfer to a dry 1,000 ml conical flask (see note). Add 200 ml 0.2555 N sulphuric acid measured at ordinary temperature and brought to boiling point, the first 30 or 40 ml being used to disperse the sample, and heat to boiling point within 1 minute. An appropriate amount of anti-foaming agent may be added if necessary. Boil gently for exactly thirty minutes, maintaining a constant volume and rotating the flask every few minutes in order to mix the contents and remove particles from the sides.

Meantime, prepare a Buchner funnel fitted with a perforated plate by adjusting a piece of cut cotton cloth or filter paper to cover the holes in the plate so as to serve as a support for a circular piece of suitable filter paper. Pour boiling water into the funnel, allow to remain until the funnel is hot and then drain by applying suction. Care should be taken to ensure that the filter paper used is of such quality that it does not release any paper fibre during this and subsequent washings.

At the end of the thirty minutes boiling period, allow the acid mixture to stand for one minute and then pour immediately into a shallow layer of hot water under gentle suction on the prepared funnel. Adjust the suction so that the filtration of the bulk of the 200 ml is completed within ten minutes. Repeat the determination if this time is exceeded.

Wash the insoluble matter with boiling water until the washings are free from acid; then wash back into the original flask by

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means of a wash bottle containing 200 ml 0.313 N sodium hydroxide solution measured at ordinary temperature and brought to boiling point. Boil for thirty minutes with the same precautions as those used in the earlier boiling and treatment. Allow to stand for one minute and then filter immediately through a suitable filter paper. Transfer the whole of the insoluble material to the filter paper by means of boiling water, wash first with boiling water then with 1% hydrochloric acid, and finally with boiling water until free from acid. Then wash twice with alcohol and three times with ether. Transfer the insoluble matter to a dried weighed ashless filter paper and dry at 100°C to a constant weight. Incinerate the paper and contents to an ash at a dull red heat. Subtract the weight of the ash from the increase of weight on a paper due to the insoluble material and report the difference as fibre.

NOTE: In the event of the sample containing 3% or more of calcium carbonate (chalk or limestone flour), it will be necessary to remove the calcium carbonate before digesting the sample with acid. This can be done at the stage in the procedure when the portion taken for analysis has been extracted with light petroleum. The original weight taken for the determination should be such that the actual amount of feeding stuff free from calcium carbonate is between 2.7 and 3.0.

Transfer the air-dried extracted sample to a 1,000 ml conical flask, add a quantity of 1% hydrochloric acid more than sufficient to neutralise the calcium carbonate present and stir well. Allow to settle, decant off the supernatant liquid through a filter and wash the residue twice by decantation with water, passing the washings through the filter. Allow the residue and the filter to drain thoroughly. Bring 200 ml 0.255 N sulphuric acid (measured at ordinary temperature) to boiling point and use a portion of this to wash any particles on the filter back into the flask. Add the remainder of the acid to the flask and heat to boiling point within one minute. Continue the determination as described in paragraph 7.2.

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8. Determination of Sugar

For the purposes of the Act, Part XI, "sugar" means total reducing sugars after inversion expressed as sucrose.

Declarations of sugar are required only in respect of molasses, treacle molasses feeds and molassed beet pulp. It is necessary, therefore, as the first procedure, to "clean" the sugar from impurities, or from its absorbent body. The total reducing sugar content is then determined after inversion of the sucrose.

8.1 Reagents

Fehling's solution - mix equal volumes of a solution of copper sulphate and a solution of sodium potassium tartrate prepared as follows–

Copper sulphate solution - Dissolve 69.28g copper sulphate ($CuSO_4.5H_2O$) in water and dilute to 1 litre.

Sodium potassium tartrate solution - Dissolve 346g sodium potassium tartrate and 100 g sodium hydroxide in water and dilute to 1 litre.

NOTE: The strength of the Fehling's solution should be such that 10 ml is equivalent to 0.0525g invert sugar. It should be checked by titrating with a solution of pure sucrose (inverted by the procedure described in the Note following paragraph 8.223) using the procedure described in paragraph 8.223.

Hydrochloric acid, N.

Methylene blue solution - Dissolve 2.5 g methylene blue in water and dilute to 250 ml.

Phenolphthalein indicator solution - Dissolve 0.25g phenolphthalein in 150 ml industrial methylated spirit and dilute with water to 250 ml.

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Potassium ferrocyanide solution - Dissolve 106g potassium ferrocyanide in water and dilute to 1 litre.

Potassium oxalate solution - Dissolve 50 g potassium oxalate in water and dilute to 1 litre.

Sodium hydroxide, 10% w/v - Dissolve 100 g sodium hydroxide in water and dilute to 1 litre.

Zinc acetate solution - Dissolve 219g zinc acetate and 30 ml glacial acetic acid in water and dilute to 1 litre.

8.2 Procedure

8.21 Preparation of the sample

8.211 When the substance is in solid form

Weigh to the nearest centigram about 10 g of the sample or a sufficient quantity to contain about 2g sugar. Grind in a mortar with hot water (temperature not to exceed 60°C) and transfer to a 500 ml volumetric flask using in all about 400 ml water. Shake the flask at intervals during thirty minutes. Add 5 ml potassium oxalate solution to the contents of the flask, followed by 5 ml zinc acetate solution; mix well and then add 5 ml potassium ferrocyanide solution, make up with water to 500 ml at the correct temperature, mix well and filter. Determine the sugar in 100 ml of the filtrate by the method described in paragraph 8.22.

8.212 When the substance is in liquid form

Weigh to the nearest mg about 5g of the sample and wash with water into a 250 ml volumetric flask using about 200 ml water. To clear the solution, add 5ml zinc acetate solution. Mix, then add 5 ml potassium ferrocyanide solution, again mix, dilute to 250 ml, mix and filter. Determine the sugar in 25 ml of the filtrate by the method described in paragraph 8.22.

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8.22 Determination of the sugar content

8.221. Transfer the measured volume of filtrate obtained as described in paragraph 8.211 or paragraph 8.212 to a 300 ml beaker, add 15 ml N hydrochloric acid, dilute to 150 ml with water, cover with a watch glass and heat to boiling point. Continue to boil for two minutes, cool, add two or three drops of phenolphthalein indicator solution, just neutralise with 10% sodium hydroxide solution, transfer to a 200 ml volumetric flask and dilute to 200 ml. Filter if necessary.

8.222 Preliminary Estimation

(This estimation is usually necessary where the percentage of sugar is unknown.) - Transfer exactly 10 ml Fehling's solution to a 250 ml conical flask and add 20 ml water. Add from a burette approximately 10 ml of the filtrate prepared as described in paragraph 8.221, heat to boiling point and boil briskly for one minute. Add three drops of methylene blue solution and titrate from the burette at the rate of 1 ml per fifteen seconds until the blue colour is discharged, the contents of the flask being kept boiling throughout the titration. Note the total number of ml required and call this X ml. This titration should not be outside the range of 15 - 40 ml otherwise the determination should be repeated using a more appropriate volume of the filtrate.

8.223 Exact Determination

To a 10 ml Fehling's solution in a 250 ml conical flask add from a burette (X - 1) ml of the filtrate prepared as described in paragraph 8.221, together with sufficient water to make a total volume of 60 ml. Heat to boiling point, boil briskly for one and a half minutes and add three drops of methylene blue solution. Titrate from the burette at the rate of approximately 0.25 ml per fifteen seconds until the blue colour is discharged, the contents of the flask being kept boiling briskly throughout the titration which must not take more than one and a half minutes. Then the

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total number of ml used in the determination equals the sugar equivalent of 10 ml Fehling's solution.

10 ml Fehling's solution = 0.0525g invert sugar.

Not more than 1 ml of filtrate should be required for the completion of the titration. If more than 1 ml is required, then the determination should be repeated using a more closely calculated volume of filtrate for the original addition. The time taken from the initial boiling point until the end of the titration should be about three minutes. If this time is exceeded by more than about twenty seconds, the titration should be repeated.

The total copper reducing power should be calculated as invert sugar and multiplied by 0.905 give sucrose.

NOTE: The Fehling's solution may be standardised as follows–

Dissolve 2.375g sucrose (dried at 100°C) in about 100 ml water in a 300 ml beaker, add 15 ml N hydrochloric acid and sufficient water to give a volume of 150 ml. Heat to boiling point, boil for two minutes, cool, add two or three drops of phenolphthalein solution, just neutralise with 10% sodium hydroxide solution, transfer to a 500 ml volumetric flask and dilute to 500 ml. Then follow the procedure described in paragraph 8.223.

1 ml of this solution = 0.00475g sucrose = 0.005 g invert sugar, i.e.,10ml Fehling's solution = 10.5 ml of this standard invert sugar solution.

9. Determination of Salt

9.1 Reagent

Calcium oxide - finely ground - this reagent must be free from chloride.

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9.2 Procedure

Weigh to the nearest mg about 5g of the sample, mix with 1 g calcium oxide and wet with water to a thick paste. Dry the mixture, grind to a fine powder and heat to a temperature not exceeding 500°C until all the organic matter has been thorough charred. Extract the residue with repeated portions of hot water, filter, cool the filtrate and dilute to 250 ml in a volumetric flask. Determine the chloride in an aliquot part of the filtrate and express the result in terms of sodium chloride (NaCl).

10. Determination of Ash

Weigh to the nearest mg from 2 to 5 g of the sample, incinerate at a temperature not exceeding 500°C until the carbon has been destroyed. Cool, weigh and regard as ash.

11. Determination of Calcium

Calcium may be determined by the oxalate method or, alternatively, by the atomic absorption spectrophotometric method.

11.1 Oxalate Method

11.11 Reagents

Ammonia solution, 2% v/v - Dilute 25 ml concentrated ammonia solution (d = 0.91) with water to 1 litre.

Ammonium acetate solution - Dissolve 500g ammonium acetate in 500 ml water.

Ammonium oxalate solution - Saturated aqueous solution.

Bromocresol green indicator solution - Dissolve 0.05g bromocresol green in 20 ml ethanol and dilute with water to 100 ml.

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Citric acid - monohydrate.

Hydrochloric acid, 50% v/v - Dilute 50 ml concentrated hydrochloric acid (d = 1.18) with water to 100 ml.

Potassium permanganate, O.1 N.

Sulphuric acid, 20% v/v - Cautiously add 100 ml concentrated sulphuric acid (d = 1.84) to 400 ml water, and, while hot, add 0.1 N potassium permanganate drop by drop until a faint pink colour persists.

11.12 Dissolution of the sample

Weigh to the nearest mg, about 5 g of the sample into a platinum or silica basin and incinerate at a temperature not exceeding 500°C until all the organic matter has been destroyed. Allow to cool, moisten the ash with water and cautiously add 10 ml 50% v/v hydrochloric acid, avoiding loss by use of a cover glass. Wash the cover glass with water, adding the washings to the basin and evaporate to dryness. Continue heating for at least one hour to dehydrate any silica which may be present. Cool, add 20 ml water and 10 ml 50% v/v hydrochloric acid, bring to the boil and filter into a 250 ml volumetric flask. Wash the basin and filter with hot water collecting the washings in the flask. Cool, make up to volume and mix.

11.13 Procedure

Transfer an aliquot of the filtrate, containing about 40 mg Ca, to a 400 ml beaker and add water to make the volume approximately 150ml. Add sufficient bromocresol green indicator, 1 - 2 g citric acid, and ammonium acetate solution drop by drop until the colour changes to yellow-green (pH 4.0). Bring the solution to the boil and while boiling, slowly add with stirring 20 ml boiling ammonium oxalate solution. Digest the mixture at boiling point for fifteen minutes, allow to cool and stand for at least four hours. Decant the supernatant liquid

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through a sintered glass crucible (porosity 4). Wash down the sides of the beaker with hot water, stir up the calcium oxalate precipitate and allow to settle. Decant the supernatant liquid through the sintered glass crucible. Transfer the precipitate to the sintered glass crucible with 2% v/v ammonia solution and wash the beaker and crucible with 2% v/v ammonia solution until the washings are free from chloride. Remove the crucible and carefully rinse the outside with water, discarding the rinsings. Transfer the bulk of the precipitate to the original beaker and wash the remainder through with hot 20% v/v sulphuric acid, adding the washings to the beaker. Add 70 - 80ml boiling water and mix to dissolve the precipitate. Heat the contents to 75 – 80°C and titrate with 0.1 N potassium permanganate until a faint pink colour persists for thirty seconds, transferring the crucible to the beaker towards the end of the titration.

1 ml O.1 N $KMnO_4$ = 2.0 mg calcium

11.2 Atomic Absorption Spectrophotometric Method

11.21 Apparatus

Atomic absorption spectrophotometer

Calcium hollow-cathode lamp

11.22 Reagents

Calcium stock solution - Dry calcium carbonate at 105°Cfor one hour. Transfer 2.497g into a 1 litre volumetric flask using approximately 100 ml water. Add slowly with swirling 60 ml N hydrochloric acid. When all the calcium carbonate has dissolved, dilute to 1 litre with water. 1 ml = 1 mg calcium.

Calcium dilute solution - Dilute 20 ml calcium stock solution to 200 ml. 1 ml = 100 ug calcium.

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Calcium working standard solutions - Add 10 ml releasing agent to each of six 100 ml volumetric flasks. Measure 0, 3, 6, 9, 12, 15 ml dilute calcium solution (1 ml = 100 ug calcium) into the flasks and dilute to 100 ml with water. The flasks contain 0, 3, 6, 9, 12, 15 ug Ca per ml respectively.

Lanthanum oxide solution (releasing agent) - Wet 117.3g lanthanum oxide, La_2O_3, low in calcium with water. Add 350 ml concentrated hydrochloric acid (d = 1.18) slowly, and shake until all the lanthanum oxide is dissolved. Allow to cool and dilute to 1 litre with water.

11.23 Procedure

Set up the instrument using the line at 422.7 nm. Use a fuel rich flame. Add releasing agent and wafer to a suitable aliquot of the sample solution, prepared in accordance with paragraph 11.12 to produce a standard volume of solution to contain between 5 and 10 ug of calcium per ml and 10% v/v releasing agent. Prepare a blank solution from which only the sample has been omitted. Spray water into the frame and zero the instrument. Spray successively, in triplicate, the standard solutions, sample and blank, washing the instrument through with water between each spraying. Plot the mean reading obtained for each standard solution against its calcium content. Determine the calcium content of the sample and blank solutions from the graph and from the difference between them calculate the calcium content of the sample. If a number of samples is being examined, one or more standard solutions must be resprayed at intervals during the course of the analyses.

12. Determination of Copper

Copper may be determined by the diethyldithiocarbamate spectrophotometric method or alternatively by the atomic absorption spectrophotometric method.

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12.1 Diethyldithiocarbamate Spectrophotometric Method

12.11 Reagents

Ammonia solution, approximately 6 N - This may be prepared by passing gaseous ammonia into distilled water, or by purifying ammonia solution as described for EDTA-citrate solution below.

Carbon tetrachloride, redistilled.

Copper sulphate, stock solution - Dissolve 0.393g sulphate, $CuSO_4.5H_2O$, in 100 ml 2 N sulphuric acid and dilute to 1 litre at 20°C with distilled water.

Copper sulphate, standard solution - Dilute 5 ml stock solution to 250 ml with 2 N sulphuric acid at 20°C immediately before use. 1 ml = 2 mg copper.

EDTA-citrate solution - Dissolve 20g ammonium citrate and 5g of the disodium salt of ethylenediamine-tetra-acetic acid (EDTA) in distilled water and dilute to 100ml. To purify, add 0.1 ml sodium diethyldithiocarbamate solution and extract with carbon tetrachloride. Add a further quantity of sodium diethyldithiocarbamate solution to ensure that it is in excess.

Sodium diethyldithiocarbamate solution - Dissolve 1g sodium diethyldithiocarbamate in distilled water and dilute to 100ml. Filter the solution if it is not clear. Store the solution in the dark in a refrigerator and discard after Seven days.

Sodium hydroxide, O.1 N.

Sulphuric acid, 2 N.

Thymol blue indicator solution -Dissolve 0.1 g thymol blue in 2.15 ml 0.1 N sodium hydroxide and dilute to 100 ml with water.

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12.12 Preparation of sample

Grind the sample to pass a stainless-steel sieve having apertures about 1 mm square. With some materials, fine grinding may lead to loss or gain of moisture, and allowance for this must be made. Grinding should be as rapid as possible and unnecessary exposure to the atmosphere avoided.

A moisture determination should be carried out on the sample "as received" and again on the sample after grinding, before analysis.

12.13 Dissolution of the sample

Weigh to the nearest mg about 10g of the sample into a silica basin, cover with a silica clock glass, and place in a cool muffle furnace. Raise the temperature to 450 + 10°C and allow to wash overnight; a slow movement of air through the furnace during the initial stages of ashing is desirable. In the case of high-fat materials, care must be taken to avoid ignition of the sample.

When all the organic matter has been destroyed, cool, add 10 ml 50% v/v hydrochloric acid, and evaporate to dryness on a water bath. Extract the soluble salts from the residue with two successive 10 ml portions of boiling 2 N hydrochloric acid, decanting the solution each time through the same Whatman No. 451 (or equivalent) filter paper into a 50 ml volumetric flask. Then add 5 ml 50% hydrochloric acid and about 5 ml 30% v/v nitric acid to the residue in the basin and take the mixture to dryness on a hot-plate at low heat. Finally, add a further 10ml boiling 2 N hydrochloric acid to the residue and filter solution through the same paper into the flask. Dilute the combined extracts to the mark with distilled water, washing the filter paper in the process.

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12.14 Procedure

Transfer to a separating funnel a suitable aliquot (containing not more than 50 ug of copper) of the solution prepared in accordance with paragraph 12.13. Add 10 ml EDTA-citrate solution, two drops thymol blue indicator solution and ammonia solution until the mixture is coloured green or bluish green. Cool the mixture, add 1ml sodium diethyldithiocarbamate solution and, from a burette, 15ml carbon tetrachloride. Stopper the funnel, shake vigorously for two minutes and allow the layers to separate. Place a piece of cotton-wool in the stem of the funnel and run off the carbon tetrachloride layer into a dry spectrophotometer cell. Avoid undue exposure of the solution to light.

Simultaneously with the test determination, carry out a blank determination on all the reagents used.

Measure immediately the extinctions of the test and blank solutions at a wavelength of 436 nm, using carbon tetrachloride in the comparison cell. Read from a previously prepared calibration graph the number of the micrograms of copper corresponding to the observed extinctions of the test and blank solutions, and so obtain by difference the net measure of copper in the sample.

Establish the calibration graph as follows–

To a series of separating funnels transfer 10 ml EDTA-citrate solution and the following amounts of standard copper solution and 2 N sulphuric acid–

Copper solution	..	0	1	2.5	5	10	15	20	25 ml
2 N sulphuric acid	..	25	24	22.5	20	15	10	5	0 ml

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Proceed as for the test solution, as described above, commencing at "two drops thymol blue.....". Measure the extinctions of the solution sand construct a graph relating the extinctions to the number of micrograms of copper.

12.2 Atomic Absorption Spectrophotometric Method

12.21 Apparatus

Atomic absorption spectrophotometer.

Copper hollow-cathode lamp.

12.22 Reagents

Copper sulphate standard solution - Dissolve 0.393g copper sulphate, $CuSO_4.5H_2O$, in 0.5 N hydrochloric acid and dilute to 100 ml with 0.5 N hydrochloric acid. 1 ml - 1 mg copper. Dilute this solution as required.

Hydrochloric acid, 0.5 N.

12.23 Procedure

Set up the instrument using the line at 324.7 nm. Prepare from the standard copper solution a series of solutions, in 0.5 N hydrochloric acid, containing between 0 and 10 ppm copper. Dilute a suitable aliquot of the sample solution, prepared in accordance with paragraph 12.13, with 0.5 N hydrochloric acid to produce a standard volume of solution containing between 0 and 10 ppm copper. Prepare a blank solution from which only the sample has been omitted.

Spray distilled water into the flame and zero the instrument. Spray successively, in triplicate, the standard solutions, sample and blank, washing the instrument through with distilled water between each spraying. Record the galvanometer deflection, or the peak height on the recorder if a recording instrument is used.

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Plot the mean reading obtained for each standard solution against its copper content. Determine the copper content of the sample and blank solutions from the graph and from the difference between them calculate the copper content of the sample.

If a large number of samples is being examined one or more standard solutions must be resprayed at intervals during the course of the analyses.

13. Determination of Magnesium

Magnesium may be determined by the pyrophosphate method or, alternatively, by the atomic absorption spectrophotometric method.

13.1 Pyrophosphate Method

13.11 Reagents

Ammonia solution, (d=0.91).

Ammonia solution, 5% v/v - Dilute 5 ml concentrated ammonia solution (d - 0.91) with water to 100 ml.

Ammonium oxalate solution - Saturated aqueous solution.

Ammonium phosphate solution - Dissolve 20g diammonium hydrogen phosphate, $(NH_4)_2HPO_4$, in water and dilute to 100 ml.

Calcium wash solution - Dissolve 1 g oxalic acid, $(COOH)_2.H_2O$ and 2 g ammonium oxalate in water and dilute to 1,000 ml.

Citric acid - monohydrate.

Hydrochloric acid, concentrated (d = 1.18).

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Hydrochloric acid, 20% v/v - Dilute 20 ml concentrated hydrochloric acid (d - 1.18) with water to 100 ml.

Methyl red indicator solution – Dissolve 0.025 g methyl red in 5 ml 90% industrial methylated spirit with the aid of 0.5 ml 0.1 N sodium hydroxide. Dilute to 250 ml with 50% industrial methylated spirit.

Oxalic acid solution - Dissolve 10g oxalic acid, $(COOH)_2.2H_2O$, in water and dilute to 100 ml.

13.12 Dissolution of the sample

Prepare a solution of the sample as described in paragraph 12.13.

13.13 Procedure

Transfer a suitable aliquot (containing approximately 50 mg magnesium) of the solution, prepared in accordance with paragraph 12.13, to a 500 ml beaker, and add 5% v/v ammonia solution until a slight precipitate is formed. Add citric acid, in small portions, until the precipitate just dissolves, and then 1 g in excess. Heat the solution to 50°C, add 0.2 ml (four drops) methyl red indicator solution. Neutralise with 5% v/v ammonia solution and add 1 ml in excess. Add oxalic acid solution until the mixture is just acid, and then 10ml in excess. Boil the solution for one to two minutes, add 50ml saturated ammonium oxalate solution, dilute, if necessary, to about 200 ml with distilled water, boil for a further minute, and heat on a water bath for at least one hour. Filter through a Whatman No. 40 (or equivalent) filter paper, wash the residue thoroughly with calcium wash solution.

Combine the filtrate and washings, measure the volume, transfer to a beaker and add, while stirring with a glass rod (avoid touching the sides of the beaker with the rod), 20 ml ammonium phosphate solution. While stirring continuously throughout,

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neutralise the solution with ammonia solution added drop by drop from a burette and add 20 ml in excess, together with a further 10 ml ammonia solution for each 100 ml of solution in the beaker. Set the beaker aside for at least four hours or, preferably, overnight.

Filter through a No. 4 sintered silica crucible and wash the residue with cold 5% v/v ammonia solution, ensuring that any precipitate adhering to the sides of the beaker and the glass rod is transferred to the crucible. Dry the crucible and residue, transfer to a cool muffle furnace, slowly raise the temperature to 950°C, and heat at this temperature for a half to one hour. Allow the crucible to cool in a desiccator and weigh. Calculate the weight of the precipitate to its equivalent of magnesium by multiplying its weight by 0.2184.

13.2 Atomic Absorption Spectrophotometric Method

13.21 Apparatus

Atomic absorption spectrophotometer.

Magnesium hollow-cathode lamp.

13.22 Reagents

Hydrochloric acid, 0.5 N.

Magnesium sulphate standard solution - Dissolve 1.013 g magnesium sulphate, $MgSO_4.7H_2O$, in 0.5 N hydrochloric acid. 1 ml = 1 mg magnesium. Dilute this solution as required.

Strontium chloride solution - Dissolve 15 g strontium chloride, $SrCl_2\ 6H_2O$, in 0.5 N hydrochloric acid and dilute to 100 ml with 0.5 N hydrochloric acid.

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13.23 Procedure

Set up the instrument using the line at 285.2 nm. Prepare from the standard magnesium solution a series of solution, in 0.5 N hydrochloric acid, containing between 0 and 3 ppm magnesium (see note). Dilute a suitable aliquot of the sample solution, prepared in accordance with paragraph 12.13, with 0.5 N hydrochloric acid to produce a standard volume of solution containing between 0 and 3 ppm magnesium (see note). Prepare a blank solution from which only the sample has been omitted (see note). Spray distilled water into the flame and zero the instrument. Spray successively, in triplicate, the standard solutions, sample and blank, washing the instrument through with distilled water between each spraying. Record the galvanometer deflection, or the peak height on the recorder if a recording instrument is used. Plot the mean reading obtained for each standard solutions against its magnesium content. Determine the magnesium content of the sample and blank solutions from the graph and from the difference between them calculate the magnesium content of the sample. If a large number of samples is being examined one or more standard solutions must be resprayed at intervals during the course of the analyses.

NOTE: If the sample contains phosphate add strontium chloride solution, at the rate of 5 ml for each 50 ml diluted sample solution, before adjusting to standard.

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FIFTH SCHEDULE
[Regulation 8, 9(1) and (3)]

PERMITTED ADDITIVES AND PROVISIONS RELATING TO THEIR USE

1. Subject to the following provisions of this Schedule, no material intended for use a feeding stuff shall contain–

(a) any other antioxidant other than an antioxidant of a name and description specified in Part I of the Table in this Schedule nor any added antioxidant of name and description so specified in proportions which, taking account of any such antioxidant which is normally present, exceed 150 parts per million in whole feeding stuffs either separately or in combination with other antioxidants so specified;

(b) any added colourant, other than a colourant of a name specified in Part II of the Table to this Schedule, nor, in the case of material intended for use as a feeding stuff for poultry, any added colourant of a name specified in section A of the said Part II of the Table to this Schedule in proportion which, taking account of any such colourant which is naturally present, exceed eighty parts per million in the whole feeding stuff either separately or in combination with other colourants so specified;

(c) any added emulsifier, stabiliser or binder other than an emulsifier, stabiliser or binder of a name or description specified in Part III of the Table to this Schedule.

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(d) any added vitamin D2 or vitamin D3, save that material intended for use as a feeding stuff for any animal of a kind specified in the second column of–

(i) Section A Part IV of the Table to this Schedule may contain vitamin D2 or D3 (but not both added) in proportions which, taking account of any such vitamin which is naturally present, do not exceed those specified in the third column thereof in relation to kind of animal;

(ii) Section B of the said Part IV may contain vitamin D3 in proportions which, taking account of any vitamin D3 which is naturally present, do not exceed those specified in relation thereto in the third column thereof in relation thereto in the third column thereof in relation to the kind of animal;

(e) any added substance of a description specified in the first column of Part V of the Table to this Schedule in proportions which, taking account of any such substance which is naturally present, does not exceed those specified in relation thereto in the second column of the Table.

(f) any added copper save that intended for use as a feeding stuff–

(i) for pigs may contain copper (whether naturally present or added) in proportions not exceeding 100 ppm;

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(ii) for any other kind of animal, other than pigs or sheep, may contain copper (whether naturally present or added) in proportions not exceeding 50 ppm;

(iii) for sheep (whether natural or added) not exceeding 25 ppm;

(g) any added urea save that intended for use as a feeding stuff for bulls, cows, steers, heifers, calves, sheep or goats may contain urea.

2. If the material is intended for mixing with other materials before use as a feeding stuff and it contains any added substance mentioned in Part I, II, IV or V of the Table to the Schedule or added copper in proportions which, taking account of any substance or copper which is naturally present, do not exceed in each case five times the maximum content specified in relation to the substance in paragraph 2 above or in the Table below, that material may be imported into Belize or sold or processed with a view to sale for use as a feeding stuff if it is marked with the following statement "Feeding Stuffs Regulations. This feeding stuff may only be used for (X) up to a quantity of (Y) grammes per kilogramme." The statement shall be completed by inserting at (X) the kind and, if appropriate the age group of the animal for which the material is intended and at (Y) by inserting such a figure that if the statement is put in to effect, the material used as a feeding stuff will comply with the preceding provisions of this Schedule. In this statement they may be substituted for the words "grammes per kilogramme; the symbol "lb per cwt" or "lb per ton".

3. If the material containing any added iron, iodine, cobalt, manganese, selenium, zinc, vitamins (other than vitamins A, D or E) or pro-vitamins, in conformity with the provisions of this Schedule is marked with a statement, additional to the statutory statement required by section 67, containing the name and statement of the total amount present (whether naturally present or added) if any iron, iodine, cobalt, manganese, selenium, zinc,

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vitamins (other than vitamins A, Dor E) or pro-vitamins respectively it shall be marked in a manner specified in section 67.

4. The drugs mentioned in Part VI to this Schedule shall be permitted drugs for the purposes of this Schedule.

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TABLE

PART I

PERMITTED ANTIOXIDANTS

Name	*Chemical Description*
Octyl gallate……	Octyl 3, 4, 5-trihydroxybenzoate
Dodecyl gallate…….	Dodecyl 3, 4, 5-trihydroxybenzoate
N-propyl gallate…….....	N-propyl 3, 4, 5-trihydroxybenzoate
BHA…….....	Mixture of 3- and 2-tertbutyl 4-hydroxyanisole
BHT…….....	2, 6-di (tert-butyl)-4-methylphenol
Ethoxyquin…….....	6-ethyoxy-1, 2-dihydroxy-2, 2-4-trimethylquinoline

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PART II

PERMITTED COLOURANTS

Section A	*Section B*
Capasanthen…….....	Patent Blue V
Lycopen.....	Curcumin
Beta-8,-apo-carotenal…….....	Amaranth
Ethyl ester of beta-8-apocarotenoic acid...	Tartrazine
Lutein…….....	Orange G
Cryptoxanthin…….....	Green S
Violaxanthin…….....	Indigo carmine
Canthaxanthin…….....	Brilliant Black (*Black PN*)
Zeaxanthin…….....	Carmoisine
	Ponceau 4R
	Sunset Yellow FCF
	Brown KF
	Red 6B

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PART III

PERMITTED EMULSIFIERS, STABILIZERS AND BINDERS

Lecithin, alginic acid, sodium alginate, potassium alginate, ammonium alginate, calcium alginate, 1, 2-dihydroxypropyl alginate, agar-agar, carragen, carob seed flour, tamarind seed flour, guar, guar gum, guar seed flour, gum tragacanth, gum arabic, sorbitol, mannitol, glycerol, pectin, methyl cellulose, carboxymethyl cellulose, hydroxy-propyl-methyl cellulose, ethyl methyl cellulose, sodium, potassium or calcium salts of food fatty acids derived from edible oils and fats, or from distilled food fatty acids, mono- and di-glycerides of food fatty acids, mono- and di-glycerides of food fatty acids esterified with the following acids:

acetic, lactic, citric, tartaric and mono-acetyl-tartaric and diacetyl-tartaric, sucrose esters of food fatty acids, sucroglycerides of mono- and diglycerides of food fatty acids, polyglycerol esters of the non-polymerised fatty acids, propylene glycol esters of the food fatty acids, sodium stearoyl-2-lactylate, calcium stearoyl-2-lactylate, lignosulphonates, kaolin, bentonites and other montmorillonite clays, silica, silicates, gelatin, sodium hexametaphosphate, sorbitan esters, polyoxethylene sorbitan esters, disodium ethylenediamine tetraacetate, vermiculite and esters of polyethylene glycol.

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PART IV

VITAMINS D

Vitamin	*Kind of Animal*	*Maximum content (International Units per kilogramme in the whole feeding stuff)*
	SECTION A	
	Pigs	2,000
	piglets	10,000 in milk replacer feeds only
Vitamin D2	Cattle	4,000
or	Calves	10,000 in milk replacer feeds only
Vitamin D3	Sheep	4,000
	Lambs	10,000 in milk replacer feeds only
	Horses	4,000
	Other kinds except poultry	2,000
	SECTION B	
Vitamin D3	Laying hens	3,000
	Poultry other than laying hens	2,000

Note: In this part of the table "milk replacer feed" means a manufactured feed used as a substitute for natural milk.

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PART V

TRACE ELEMENTS

Elements	Maximum Contents *(Parts per million in whole feeding stuff)*
Iron	1,250
Iodine	40
Cobalt	10
Manganese	250
Zinc	250
Molybdenum	2.5
Selenium	0.5

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PART VI

PERMITTED DRUGS

Amprolium

Sulphaquinoxaline

NOTE 1: In the case of material of any description specified in the first column of Part II of this Schedule the Statutory Statement shall contain the particulars, or in the case of any feed supplement the instructions as to handling or use, specified in relation to that material in the second column hereof, and also, where there has been added in the course of manufacture or preparation for sale–

(a) any copper or magnesium, a statement of the total present (whether naturally present or added) or any copper (if present in excess of fifty parts per million) or magnesium (if present in excess of 0.5%);

(b) any antioxidant or colourant, either the words "contains permitted antioxidant" or "contains permitted colourant" as appropriate, or the name of the antioxidant or colourant;

(c) any vitamin A, D or E, the name of the vitamin and a statement of the total amount present (whether naturally present or added) and an indication of the period during which that amount will remain present;

(d) any trace element named in Part V of the Fifth Schedule, a statement of the total amount of trace element present (whether naturally present or added);

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any amount referred to–

(i) in sub-paragraph *(a)* above shall be expressed as a percentage by weight (unless the amount present is less than 0.1% by weight in which case it shall be expressed in parts per million);

(ii) in sub-paragraph *(c)* above shall be expressed in international units per kilogramme or units per kilogramme;

(iii) in sub-paragraph *(d)* above shall be expressed in parts per million.

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SIXTH SCHEDULE

MANNER OF TAKING, DIVIDING, MARKING, SEALING AND FASTENING OF SAMPLES
(Regulation 13)

PART I

PROVISIONS APPLICABLE TO BOTH FERTILIZERS AND FEEDING STUFFS

A. General Provisions

1. in the case of material in any form of package, only unopened packages which appear to the inspector to be the original packages of the material shall be selected for the purpose of the sample.

2. Samples shall not be drawn from any part of the sampled portion which appears to be damaged.

3. An inspector who proposes to take a sample shall satisfy himself that the conditions in which the material is stored are not such as may cause deterioration of the material and that the material appears not to have been contaminated by other material.

4. In every case the sampling shall be done quickly as possible, consistent with due care, and the material shall not be exposed any longer than is necessary.

B. Provisions applicable where the fertilizer or feeding stuff is in solid condition.

5. It shall be assumed that the sampled portion is composed of separate approximately equal parts and the number of such parts is equivalent to–

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(a) the number of packages to be selected in accordance with paragraph 1 *(a)* of Part II of this Schedule; or

(b) the number of portions, where the sampled portion is in bulk, to be taken in accordance with paragraph 1 *(b)* of this Schedule.

The packages or portions shall be selected on the basis of at least one from each assumed approximately equal part and shall be drawn at random.

6. Where material in packages which an inspector has reasonable cause to believe has been purchased, not for resale in the course of trade but for the purpose of use as a fertilizer or feeding stuff, as the case may be, has been delivered to the purchaser and is to be sampled but some of the consignment is no longer present the number of packages to be selected shall be calculated as if not less than the whole consignment were still present.

7. Notwithstanding anything in these Regulations, a sampling spear shall not be used if objection is raised thereto prior to taking of the sample on the ground that the material is unsuitable.

C. Provisions applicable where the fertilizer or feeding stuff is in a liquid or semi-liquid condition

8.

(a) In bottles or containers each not containing more than one quart. The number of bottles or containers to be selected shall be taken at random in accordance with the appropriate scale for solid fertilizers in paragraph 1 *(a)* of Part II of this Schedule. The entire contents of the selected containers shall be emptied into a

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clean dry vessel and well mixed. From this mixture a sample of between one and two litres shall be drawn.

(b) In containers of more than one litre and not more than 200 litres. The number of containers to be selected shall be taken at random in accordance with the appropriate scale for solid fertilizers in paragraph 1 *(a)* of Part II of this Schedule. The selected containers shall be well shaken. An approximately equal portion of liquid shall then be taken immediately from each of the selected containers and emptied into a clean dry vessel. From this mixture a sample of between one and two litres shall be taken immediately after the mixture has been thoroughly mixed.

(c) In a bulk container or containers containing more than 200 litres.

(i) If the liquid is homogenous, about one litre shall be drawn from a convenient outlet in the container, into a clean dry vessel, after running off sufficient of the liquid to ensure removal of any residues in the outlet.

(ii) If the liquid is not homogenous the contents must be stirred thoroughly, and the sampling proceed as in sub-paragraph *(i)*.

(iii) When the sampled portion consists of two or more containers, a sample from each, drawn in the manner prescribed in sub-paragraph *(i)* or *(ii)*, as appropriate, shall be placed in a clean dry vessel. After thorough mixing of sample of

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about one litre shall be transferred to a clean dry vessel.

TABLE

Quantities of liquid or semi-liquid fertilizers or semi-liquid fertilizers and feedings stuffs to be withdrawn in accordance with subparagraph *(c)(iii)*:

Where the sampled portion	*Quantity to be withdrawn*
does not exceed 5,000 litres	not less than one litre
does not exceed 50,000 litres	not less than two litres
exceeds 50,000 litres	not less than ten litres

PART II

PROVISIONS APPLICABLE TO SOLID FERTILIZERS

1.

(a) Where the fertilizers are in packages, a number of packages shall be selected in accordance with the following table–

No. of packages to be selected for sampling each package

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Where the sampled portion consists of up to three packages	3
Where the sampled portion consists of more than three but not more than 20 packages	4
Where the sampled portion consists of more than 20 but not more than 60 packages	6
Where the sampled portion consists of more than 60 but not more than 100 packages	8
Where the sampled portion consists of more than 100 but not more than 400 packages	10
Where the sampled portion consists of more than 400 packages	20

Where the number of packages has been selected in accordance with the sub-paragraph either–

(i) the selected packages shall be emptied separately on a clean surface and well mixed with a shovel and one shovel full taken from each and the shovelful so taken then be thoroughly mixed;

(ii) when the material is of suitable nature, a portion shall be taken from each selected package by means of a closed sampling spear and the separate portions so taken shall be thoroughly mixed.

From the mixture so obtained, the sample shall be drawn in the following manner–

Heap the material to form a "cone" , flatten the cone and quarter it. Reject two diagonally opposite quarters, mix the remainder and continue quartering and rejection until the remainder is from

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500g to 1,000g in weight. Alternatively, the reduction in size of the gross sample by the quartering method may be effected by the use of mechanical device known as a sample divider or riffle.

(b) In bulk–

Where the fertilizer is in bulk, a number of portions shall be taken by a shovel, or a closed sampling spear as follows–

Where the sampled portion does not exceed 100 kg…….....…	not less than 1 per 25 kg or part thereof
Where the sampled portion exceeds 100 kg but does not exceed 1,000kg…...……..	not less than 6
Where the sampled portion exceeds 1,000kg but does not exceed 10,000kg.….	not less than 20
Where the sampled portion exceeds 25,000kg	not less than 40

The portions, according to whether they have been taken by a shovel or spear, shall be treated in the manner described in paragraph 1*(a)* and the sample drawn in the manner described in that paragraph.

Where the fertilizer is in a coarse condition the shovelfuls shall be crushed immediately and the final sample after quartering amount of about 1,000 to 1,500 g. Where the fertilizer is bulky or uneven in character special attention must be made to ensure representative sampling.

PART III

PROVISIONS APPLICABLE TO SOLID FEEDING STUFFS

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1. The sample shall be taken in the manner prescribed for a fertilizer in paragraphs 1 *(a)* or 1 *(b)* of Part II in this Schedule, where the feeding stuff is in the state of small lumps or meal.

2. Where the feeding stuff is in the form of cake, whether in bags or bulk. A number of cakes shall be selected from the different parts of the sampled portion equivalent to the number of portions taken in accordance with paragraph 1 *(b)* of Part II of this Schedule. The selected cakes shall be broken by a cake breaker or in some other manner so that the whole will pass through a sieve with meshes one and a quarter inch square and then shall be thoroughly mixed. From the mixture so obtained, a sample of not less than 3 kg shall be drawn in the manner described in paragraph 1 *(a)* of Part II of this Schedule.

3. Where the feeding stuff is in the form of feed blocks or mineral blocks. One block shall be selected irrespective of the size of the sampled portion. From this block a sample of 500g to 1,000g shall be taken in any manner.

4. Where the feeding stuff consists of particles grossly differing sizes before the final sample is taken any lumps shall be crushed (and for this purpose may be separated from other materials) and then then whole thoroughly remixed. From the mixture a sample of 500g to 1,000 g shall be drawn.

5. Where a portion of the feeding stuff is unsuitable for feeding purposes. Where any appreciable portion of the feeding stuff appreciable portion of the feeding stuff appears to be mouldy, or is otherwise apparently unsuitable for feeding purposes, separate samples shall be drawn of the unsuitable portion and of the residue of the feeding stuff, respectively, and in the case of unsuitable cakes, the sample may consist of several large pieces representative thereof.

PART IV

DIVISION, MARKING, SEALING AND FASTENING OF SAMPLE

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1. Where the sample has been taken in the prescribed manner the person taking the sample shall divide it into three parts, as nearly equal as possible, in the following manner–

(a) In the case of dry or powdered substances–

The samples, drawn as prescribed in the foregoing paragraphs, shall be thoroughly mixed on a sheet which will adequately protect the sample from accidental contamination and divided into three approximately equal parts. Each of these parts shall be placed in a clean dry glass or plastic bottle with a close-fitting lid so that the original composition of the fertilizer or feeding stuff may be preserved. In the case of materials which undergo change or pick up moisture on exposure to air, the bottle shall have an airtight closure, each of the said parts shall be so secured and sealed that the bottle containing it cannot be opened without breaking the seal, or alternatively the bottle containing the part of the sample cannot be removed without breaking the seal or the envelope.

(b) In the case of substance in a liquid or semi-liquid condition–

The sample, drawn as described in the foregoing paragraphs, shall be thoroughly mixed and at once divided into three similar and approximately equal parts by pouring successive portions into three glass or plastic bottles with airtight stoppers.

2. Each of the parts shall be sealed and initialled by the person taking the sample. It may also be sealed or initialled by the person on whose premises the sample was taken, or his representative. Each part shall be marked with the name of the material the sampling and some distinguishing reference in such a manner that the particulars so marked can be seen without breaking the seal or seals.

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CHAPTER 211

BELIZE AGRICULTURAL HEALTH AUTHORITY (INSPECTION IN A FOREIGN COUNTRY) REGULATIONS

ARRANGEMENT OF REGULATIONS

1. Citation

2. Inspection of commodities before importation into Belize.

3. Evaluation of compliance.

4. Commencement.

FIRST SCHEDULE

SECOND SCHEDULE

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CHAPTER 211

BELIZE AGRICULTURAL HEALTH AUTHORITY (INSPECTION IN A FOREIGN COUNTRY) REGULATIONS

(Sections 61 and 86)

CAP. 211.
R.E. 2020.
54 of 2004.

[Gazetted 6th March, 2004.]

Citation

1. These Regulations may be cited as the–

BELIZE AGRICULTURAL HEALTH AUTHORITY (INSPECTION IN A FOREIGN COUNTRY) REGULATIONS.

Inspection of commodities before importation into Belize.
First Schedule.

2. It is hereby declared that the importation of agricultural commodities into Belize from countries specified in the First Schedule shall be subject to an evaluation for compliance in the exporting country in accordance with regulation 3 to ensure conformity with Belize's sanitary and phytosanitary measures made pursuant to the Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures (SPS) Agreement, an agreement of the World Trade Organization (WTO).

Evaluation of compliance.

Second Schedule.

3. Inspection for the evaluation of compliance in a foreign country will be in accordance with Procedure No. FT/N1/08/03 of the Belize Agricultural Health Authority contained in the Second Schedule.

Commencement.

4. These Regulations shall come into force on the 4th day of March, 2004.

MADE by the Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries this 4th day of March, 2004.

[Printed by Authority of the Government of Belize]

FIRST SCHEDULE
(Regulation 2)

All member states of the World Trade Organization.

[Printed by Authority of the Government of Belize]

SECOND SCHEDULE
(Regulation 3)

PROCEDURE NO. FT/N1/08/03

Associated With Inspection Conducted by the Belize Agricultural Health Authority (BAHA) officials in a foreign country for the purpose of evaluating the degree of conformity with Belize's Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures

1.0 Definition of terms:

(a) Importing country: the trade partner country that will be receiving the commodities originating or proceeding from another country.

(b) Exporting country: the trade partner country that desires to move commodities originating or proceeding from its territory to another country.

(c) Competent Authority: the body or unit legally recognized as such in the country of origin and accepted by the Importing country.

2.0 These procedures will only apply after a risk analysis determines that trade in agricultural commodities from the exporting country to the importing country is possible.

3.0 The Competent Authority in the country of origin will notify the Belize Agricultural Health Authority on the Companies, Processing Plants, Fields, Farms and any other site that may need to be inspected and approved for the purpose of establishing trade in a particular agricultural commodity. The result of such an inspection will determine whether a commodity may be imported into Belize and, if so, the conditions that would need to be met for the Importation to be authorized.

4.0 The Belize Agricultural Health Authority will respond to the request for inspection and approval by the competent authority for the importing country within 11 calendar days after receipt of the request. The competent authority of the exporting country, where necessary, will be immediately advised of any additional information required. The official response will have the following information:

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4.1 Measures to evaluate: controls on the systems of inspection in the establishments for slaughter, processing, transformation and packaging of the commodities; bio-security systems; surveillance systems and systems of inspection, approval and certification.

4.2 Documents: The Belize Agricultural Health Authority will indicate the documents, regulations and laws that it may require to review prior to conducting the site visit.

4.3 Tentative dates for conducting the inspection and the number of days it will require: The inspection will be set for a period not greater than 60 calendar days from the response date. Where the request is for inspection and approval of various establishments, the Belize Agricultural Health Authority will provide information on the programming of the visits.

4.4 Number and names of the official inspectors. There will routinely be two inspectors and, on occasion, three, when justifiable, for establishments sharing similar production characteristics.

4.5 Protocol and format of the inspection will be attached to the response. The facilities, equipment and documents that will be required for inspection during the visit will also be indicated.

5.0 The Belize Agricultural Health Authority will issue a report on the visit to the competent authority of the exporting country within 15 working days after the visit is completed. If the during the site visit, any information requested is not submitted, then the exporting country is responsible for the delay in the reporting procedures.

6.0 In instance where the Competent Authority of the exporting country did not initiate the request for the site visit, BAHA officials will, as a matter of courtesy or protocol, liaise with the relevant regulatory authority in that country, responsible for that commodity.

7.0 The competent Authority of the exporting country is:

7.1 to facilitate the visit of inspectors. It should provide: transportation within the country; fulfilment of the visit schedule according to the programme; services such as fax, telephone, photocopier and computer for official use during the visit.

7.2 to guarantee the provision of all information required and unrestricted access to the establishments to be visited.

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7.3 to accompany the inspectors on their visits. The accompaniment by personnel of the establishment inspected is at the discretion of the officers conducting the inspection.

8.0 At the end of the inspection of an establishment, the inspectors will meet with the competent authority of the exporting country and a representative of the establishment inspected. During this reunion, the inspectors will make general comments on the more relevant aspects of the inspection; where there is a critical observation then it should be stated at this reunion, clearly indicating the consequences and effects. Any report made at this reunion is not to be considered as an official report by the Belize Agricultural Health Authority.

9.0 At the end of the inspection in the exporting country, the inspectors will meet with the competent authority of the exporting country. During this reunion, the inspectors will report on general aspects of the visit and will indicate any critical observation and the consequences these may have ono the final report. Any report made at this reunion is not to be considered as an official report of the Belize Agricultural Health Authority.

10.0 Where the report on the visit is favourable and approval for importation is granted, the importing country is to notify the exporting country within 16 calendar days the measures the commodities need to fulfil their importation.

11.0 The report on the visit will contain:

11.1 an evaluation of the relevant legislation in the exporting country;

11.2 an analysis of the sanitary or phytosanitary situation. Risks due to pests and/or disease will be detailed where they exist and where they prohibit the trade in specific commodities. If there are no risks associated with the importation, this is to be clearly stated;

11.3 an evaluation of the plant protection or veterinary services and their laboratories, specifying whether the certificates issued by the services are acceptable or not. If not acceptable then the deficiencies should be explained;

11.4 an evaluation of the establishments inspected, indicating their approval or not. Where the establishments are not approved then the reasons and their corrective measures should be listed. It should also be specified whether a follow-up inspection will be necessary or whether the competent authority can be delegated with the verification of the fulfilment of the recommendations;

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11.5 validity date of the approval (minimum is one year) and the date of the next visit are to be specified. Also, the epidemiological surveillance measures that the competent authority of the exporting country needs to execute to maintain the approval are to be specified.

11.6 approval: need describe ways that the approval status can be modified, suspended or invalidated and the notification channels to use as well as the measures that the exporting country can take to regain its status.

12.0 Exports can initiate 8 working days after the importing country notifies the exporting country the sanitary and phytosanitary measures the commodities need to fulfil for their importation based on a favourable report having been emitted.

13.0 The importing country is to immediately notify any change of conditions in those evaluated. Upon receipt of this notification, the Belize Agricultural Health Authority will determine whether:

(i) it maintains the approval status; or

(ii) it modifies or suspends the approval status; or

(iii) whether a ne inspection visit is necessary.

14.0 Unless otherwise noted, it will be the exporter or importer's responsibility to cover all costs associated with the inspection.

14.1 The cost will include all of the following:

(i) All airfare and other travel costs, which may be incurred and are associated with the inspection. Tickets will need to be received by the BAHA officials at least three (3) working days prior to departure.

(ii) *Per Diem* for the officials will be at the rate currently in force by OIRSA for her Technical Directors within and without the OIRSA region. The *per diem* will be paid for every overnight that the BAHA officials will be spending outside of Belize. The *per diem* shall be paid directly to the BAHA officials upon arrival at the country requesting the inspection.

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(iii) A minimum administrative fee of five hundred United States dollars ($500.00 US) to be paid directly to the Belize Agricultural Health Authority not less than ten (10) working days prior to departure from Belize. An inspection which may result in a length of stay that exceeds a maximum of three (3) working days, will result in an additional administrative fee of one hundred United States dollars ($100.00 US) per day.

14.2 Payments shall be made as follows: To the Belize Agricultural Health Authority, Bank of Nova Scotia, Albert Street, Belize City, Account Number 288-19 Swift Code NOSCBZBS.

14.3 An official invoice will be sent to the Competent Authority or the exporter indicating the description of the services offered, the rates charged and the amount due.

14.4 BAHA will verify payments and will issue an official receipt.

15.0 Attached is sample of a Pro Forma Invoice that shall be delivered to the Exporter or Competent Authority upon receipt of the request.

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PRO FORMA INVOICE

Bill to: _____ Office Address: _____ _____ Address of Site: _____ _____ Visited: _____ _____ Tel: Fax: Email:			Date:
Inspection visit	Breakdown of Costs	Unit Price (USD)	TOTAL (USD)

This pro forma invoice is subject to change based on actual number of days taken to conduct the inspection.

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Inspection conducted for the period: _____(D/M/Y)	Minimum administrative fee	500.00	500.00
	Other administrative fee		
By BAHA officials	Local Transportation		
	International Travel		
	Per Diem - _____ days	150.00	
		TOTAL (USD)	

This pro forma invoice is subject to change based on actual number of days taken to conduct the inspection.

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CHAPTER 211

ANIMALS (IMPORTATION) CONTROL REGULATIONS

ARRANGEMENT OF REGULATIONS

1. Citation
2. Importation of animals.
3. Importation permit
4. Landing of animals at ports or airports.
5. Inspection of animals.
6. Quarantine of Animals.
7. Terms of quarantine.
8. Exemptions to the Government of Belize.
9. Interpretation.
10. Dogs and cats.
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12. Cattle, pigs, sheep and goats.
13. Poultry.
14. Carcasses of cattle, pigs, sheep or goats.
15. Animal products.
16. Fodder, litter and straw.
17. Dung and garbage.
18. Used or second-hand animal blankets, saddle cloths, felting, pads, etc.
19. Used or second-hand animal trappings and poultry equipment.
20. Biological products.
21. Animal semen.

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22. Importation Fees.

FIRST SCHEDULE

SECOND SCHEDULE

THIRD SCHEDULE

FOURTH SCHEDULE.

[Printed by Authority of the Government of Belize]

CHAPTER 211

11 of 1953.
3 of 1968.
47 of 1982.
CAP. 211.
R.E. 2020.

BELIZE AGRICULTURAL HEALTH AUTHORITY ANIMALS (IMPORTATION) CONTROL REGULATIONS

(Section 88)

Citation

1. These Regulations may be cited as the–

ANIMALS (IMPORTATION) CONTROL REGULATIONS.

Importation of animals.

2. No animals shall be imported into Belize except in accordance with the provisions of these Regulations.

Importation permit.

3. No animal shall be imported into Belize except in accordance with the terms of a permit granted by the Chief Agricultural Officer.

Landing of animals at ports or airports.

4.–(1) No animal shall be landed at any port other than Belize City, or at any aerodrome other than the Philip S. W. Goldson International Airport.

(2) Notwithstanding the provisions of subsection (1) of this regulation; the Chief Agricultural Officer may in his discretion grant a permit in writing for any animal to be landed elsewhere in Belize subject to such conditions and directions as he may prescribe in such permit.

Inspection of Animals.

5.–(1) Every animal before being landed shall be subject to inspection by the Inspector who may–

(a) if satisfied–

(i) that any such animal suffers from any disease; or

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(ii) that any condition of a permit permitting the importation of any such animal has not been complied with,

refuse permission for any such animal to be landed; or

(b) grant permission for any such animal to be landed either unconditionally or subject to such conditions as he may impose.

(2) No animal shall be landed without prior written permission of the Inspector.

Quarantine of Animals.

6.–(1) Subject to the provisions of regulations 5 and 8 of these Regulations every animal shall, if so required by the Inspector, upon being landed in Belize, be removed by such means and subject to such conditions as the Inspector may direct to a quarantine depot approved by the Chief Agricultural Officer for the purpose of quarantine and shall there be kept in quarantine for such period as the Inspector may direct.

Such directions shall be given on a form as set out in Form A of the First Schedule to these Regulations. First Schedule.

(2) The release from quarantine of any animal shall be subject to, and dependent upon, the result of re-inspection and of any diagnostic examination and any tests which the Inspector may deem necessary to employ for the detection of disease.

(3) Notwithstanding the expiry of the period of quarantine directed by the Inspector under subregulation (1) of this regulation no animal shall be removed from any quarantine depot without the prior written permission of the Inspector on a form as set out in Form B of the First Schedule to these Regulations. First Schedule.

Such permission may be either unconditional or subject to such conditions as may be specified therein.

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Terms of Quarantine.

7.–(1) All expenses incurred in and incidental to the keeping in quarantine of an animal shall be borne by the consignee of such animal.

(2) Every animal shall be kept in quarantine at the risk of the consignee.

(3) When any animal, while in quarantine in accordance with the provisions of these Regulations, develops or, in the opinion of the Inspector, shows symptoms of any disease, the spread of which would endanger the health of livestock in Belize, such animal may, with the approval of the Minister, be destroyed without payment of compensation.

Exemptions to the Government of Belize.

8. The provisions of these Regulations as related to the importation of animals shall not apply to any animals (other than dogs) imported by or on behalf of the Government of Belize.

Interpretation.

9. In these Regulations, unless the context otherwise requires-

"Chief Agricultural Officer" includes any officer of the Agricultural Department authorised by him in writing for the purposes of these Regulations;

"Inspector" means the person appointed by the Minister in accordance with section 3 of the Animals (Diseases and Importation) Act.

Dogs and cats.

Second Schedule.

10.–(1) No canine animal or feline animal shall be imported into Belize except such canine animal or feline animal is imported directly from one of the territories specified in the Second Schedule to these Regulations.

(2) No canine animal or feline animal so imported shall be landed unless there is produced a certificate signed by a qualified State or Government Veterinary Surgeon of the Department or Ministry of Agriculture of that State or country.

Such certificate shall state that–

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(a) such canine animal or feline animal is in good health and free from symptoms of infectious and contagious diseases; and

(b) there has been no rabies among unquarantined canine animals or other animals in the country or, in the case of the U.S.A., any State from which such canine animal or feline animal was exported during the six months immediately preceding the exportation of such canine animal or feline animal; or

(c) the animal has been vaccinated against Rabies with an approved vaccine not less than one month or more than six months immediately prior to the date of exportation of the animal.

(3) No canine animal or feline animal so imported shall be landed if, during the period of transportation, it has been in contact with any other canine animal or feline animal other than a canine animal or feline animal–

(a) in respect of which the certificate referred to in subregulation (2) of this regulation has been given; or

(b) which has been released from quarantine in the exporting territory as being in good health and free from any infections and contagious diseases.

(4) Notwithstanding the provisions of subregulations (1), (2) and (3) of this regulation, the Minister may, subject to such conditions and restrictions as he may think fit, permit the importation of any canine animal or feline animal from any port or place, other than those territories specified in the Second Schedule to these Regulations,

Second Schedule.

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provided that permission is obtained at least two months prior to the date of the proposed importation.

(5) Cats and dogs that are landed in contravention of these Regulations shall be seized by an Inspector and detained, destroyed or otherwise disposed of as the Minister may direct, without liability to the State for such detention, destruction or disposal.

(6) Any person importing or causing to be imported or assisting in the importation of any cat, or dog in contravention of these Regulations shall be guilty of an offence and on summary conviction shall be liable to a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars or a term of imprisonment not exceeding six months.

(7) In this regulation, unless the context otherwise requires–

"canine animal" means a dog and includes all other animals of the canine tribe whether wild or domesticated, and hyena;

"feline animal" means a cat and all other animals of the feline tribe whether wild or domesticated.

Horses.

11.–(1) No horse shall be imported into Belize except such horse is imported directly from one of the territories specified in the Second Schedule to these Regulations.

Second Schedule.

(2) No horse so imported shall be landed unless there is produced to the Inspector in respect thereof a certificate signed by a qualified State or Government Veterinary Surgeon of the Department or Ministry of Agriculture of that State or country.

Such certificate shall state–

(a) that such horse is free from foot and mouth disease; or

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(b) if such State or country is not free from foot and mouth disease, that the area from which it was transported to the port of embarkation is free from foot and mouth disease;

and also–

(c) such horse is healthy and free from infectious disease;

(d) such horse has been subjected to the Mallein Test for glanders or farcy with negative results; and

(e) so far as it has been possible to ascertain no case of dourine (*mal du coit*), *mal de caderas*, glanders, farcy, epizootic lymphangitis, ulcerative lymphangitis, influenza, infectious equine anaemia, encephalomyelitis, or mange has occurred in the stables or on the premises where such horse was kept during the thirty days prior to the date of export.

(3) Notwithstanding the provisions of subregulations (1) and (2) of this regulation, the Chief Agricultural Officer may permit any horse to be imported into Belize from Mexico or Guatemala subject to such conditions and directions as he may impose in writing.

(4) In this regulation, unless the context otherwise requires, "horse" includes mare, mule, donkey and zebra.

Cattle, pigs, sheep and goats.

Second Schedule.

12.–(1) No cattle, pig, sheep or goat shall be imported into Belize except any such animal is imported from one of the territories specified in the Second Schedule to these Regulations, or in the event of importation from any other territory subject to any conditions which the Chief Agricultural Officer may so impose.

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(2) No cattle so imported shall be landed unless there is produced to the Inspector in respect thereof a certificate signed by a qualified State or Government Veterinary Surgeon of the Department or Ministry of Agriculture of that State or country.

Such certificate shall state–

(a) that such cattle are free from foot and mouth disease; or

(b) if such State or country is not free from foot and mouth disease, that the area from which such cattle originated and through which it was transported to the port of embarkation is free from foot and mouth disease;

and also–

(c) are physically sound, in good health, and free of symptoms of paratuberculosis (Johne's Disease) and other infectious diseases;

(d) have passed negative to an intradermal tuberculin test within ten days prior to the date of shipment;

(e)

(i) in the case of males, have reacted negatively to the serum-agglutination test for Brucellosis within thirty days prior to the date of shipment, and in the case of females have reacted negatively to the serum-agglutination test for Brucellosis within thirty days prior to shipment; or

(ii) have been inoculated with Brucella abortus vaccine (Strain 19) when

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between four and eight months of age and within three years prior to the date of shipment; or

(iii) have reacted negatively to the serum-agglutination test for Brucellosis and have subsequently and within fourteen days of such negative reaction been inoculated with Brucella abortus vaccine (Strain 19) when over eight months of age and within three years prior to the date of shipment; or

(iv) having been previously vaccinated with Brucella abortus vaccine (Strain 19) have been re-vaccinated within three years of the previous vaccination and within three years prior to the date of shipment.

(3) No pig so imported shall be landed unless there is produced to the Inspector in respect thereof a certificate signed by a qualified State or Government Veterinary Surgeon of the Department or Ministry of Agriculture of that State or country.

Such certificate shall state–

(a) that such pig is free from foot and mouth disease; or

(b) if such State or country is not free from foot and mouth disease, that the area from which such pig originated and through which it was transported to the port of embarkation is free from foot and mouth disease;

and also–

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(c) has originated from a herd where no infectious diseases of swine had existed for at least six months prior to the date of shipment.

(4) No sheep so imported shall be landed unless there is produced to the Inspector in respect thereof a certificate signed by a qualified State or Government Veterinary Surgeon of the Department or Ministry of Agriculture of that State or country.

Such certificate shall state–

(a) that such sheep is free from foot and mouth disease; or

(b) if such State or country is not free from foot and mouth disease, that the area from which such sheep originated and through which it was transported to the port of embarkation is free from foot and mouth disease;

and also–

(c) is physically sound, in good health and free from infectious diseases, and has been in such condition for at least sixty days prior to the date of shipment.

(5) No goat so imported shall be landed unless there is produced to the Inspector in respect thereof a certificate signed by a qualified State or Government Veterinary Surgeon of the Department or Ministry of Agriculture of that State or country.

Such certificate shall state–

(a) that such goat is free from foot and mouth disease; or

(b) if such State or country is not free from foot and mouth disease, that the area from which

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such goat originated and through which it was transported to the port of embarkation is free from foot and mouth disease;

and also–

(c) has passed negatively to an intradermal tuberculin test within ten days prior to the date of shipment;

(d) is free from Brucellosis as indicated by a negative reaction to the serum-agglutination test for that disease; and

(e) is physically sound, in good health, free of indications of infectious diseases including Takosis.

(6) Notwithstanding the provisions of subregulations (2) and (3) of this regulation, the Chief Agricultural Officer may permit cattle and pigs to be imported into Belize for slaughter purposes subject to such conditions and directions as he may impose in writing.

Poultry.

13.–(1) No bird and/or egg (for hatching purposes) shall be imported into Belize except in accordance with a permit granted by the Chief Agricultural Officer and subject to such conditions and directions as he may impose in writing.

(2) In this regulation, unless inconsistent with the context "bird" includes domestic fowl, turkey, geese, duck, guinea-fowl, pea-fowl, pigeon, pheasant, parrot, ostriches and the egg of such bird.

Carcasses of cattle, pigs, sheep and goats.

14.–(1) No fresh carcass whether frozen or chilled, nor any cured or pickled carcass of any cattle, pig, sheep or goat, or any portion thereof shall be imported into Belize except such carcass or portion thereof is imported–

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Third Schedule.

(a) directly from any of the territories specified in the Third Schedule to these Regulations; and

(b) in accordance with the terms of a permit granted by the Chief Agricultural Officer.

Animal products.

15. No animal products including hides, skins, horns, hair, wool, dehydrated or fresh blood, bones and bone meal, tankage, hoofs, or milk and other dairy products shall be imported into Belize except in accordance with the terms of a permit issued by the Chief Agricultural Officer.

Fodder, litter and straw.

16.–(1) No fodder, litter or straw shall be imported into Belize except–

Fourth Schedule.

(a) directly from any of the countries specified in the Fourth Schedule to these Regulations, and

(b) in accordance with terms of a permit granted by the Chief Agricultural Officer.

(2) Notwithstanding the provisions of subregulation (1) of this regulation, no fodder, litter or straw imported from any country shall be landed in Belize unless there is produced to the Inspector in respect thereof a certificate of the Ministry or Department of Agriculture concerned stating that the area from which such fodder, litter or straw originated and the district through which it was transported to the port of shipment is free from foot and mouth disease.

Dung and garbage.

17.–(1) No dung (other than the excrements of birds) shall be imported into Belize.

(2) The provisions of subregulation (1) of this regulation shall not apply to any dung which is contained in any box or crate in which any animal is lawfully imported into Belize.

(3) No garbage or waste animal matter shall be discharged from vessels or aircraft within the boundaries of Belize except

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under such conditions as may be specified by the Chief Agricultural Officer.

Used or second-hand animal blankets, saddle cloths, felting, pads, etc.

18.–(1) No used or second-hand animal blankets, saddle cloth, felting, pad or other similar article shall be imported into Belize.

(2) The provision of subregulation (1) of this regulation shall not apply–

(a) to any articles which accompany and form part of the clothing or individual accoutrement of any animal lawfully imported into Belize if such articles were new at the time of shipment, and

(b) to mules imported from Mexico or Guatemala under subregulation (3) of regulation 11 of these Regulations.

Used or second-hand animal trappings and poultry equipment.

19. No used or second-hand harness, saddle, halter, rein, girth, rope, yoke, chain, or other trapping or equipment including fittings, utensils, pens, crates or other animal container or poultry equipment including incubators, feeding troughs and other appliances shall be landed in Belize unless such trappings and equipment have been previously treated to the satisfaction of the Chief Agricultural Officer, or shall be treated by the Inspector with an insecticide approved by the Chief Agricultural Officer at the risk of the person to whom the trappings or equipment are consigned before delivery to the consignee.

Biological products.

20.–(1) No biological product of any animal intended for use in veterinary medicine shall be imported into Belize except in accordance with the terms of a permit granted by the Chief Agricultural Officer.

(2) In this regulation "biological product" includes any substance commonly known as vaccines, sera, toxins, anti-toxins and antigens intended for use in the practice of veterinary medicine.

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Animal semen.

21. No animal semen shall be imported into Belize for use in artificial insemination without the permission of the Chief Agricultural Officer.

Importation fees.

22. Importers of animals will pay fees for inspection as may be *Gazette*d from time to time.

[Printed by Authority of the Government of Belize]

FIRST SCHEDULE
(Reg. 6)

FORM A

MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE
BELIZE

No.

Animal Importation Certificate

THIS IS TO CERTIFY that I have this day examined the undermentioned animal/animals and–

(a) find them/it to be healthy and therefore permit entry into Belize;

(b) find .....
and therefore order that they/it be permitted entry into Belize under the following conditions–

(i) quarantined for ..... days.

(ii) .....

(iii) .....

(c) find .....
and therefore order that they/it be prohibited entry into Belize.

2. Inspection fee of $ ..... have been paid.

Date: _____ _____
Chief Agricultural Officer

Number and description of animal/animals: .....
.....

Name of Importer: .....

Whence Imported: .....

Nameo f Vessel and Date of Importation: .....

Nature of Documents accompanying the animal/animals: .....

[Printed by Authority of the Government of Belize]

FORM B

MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE
BELIZE

No.

Animal Quarantine Certificate

THIS IS TO CERTIFY that the undermentioned animal(s) has/have been received at the Quarantine Station in accordance with Animal Importation Certificate No.: ..... Dated: .....

Dated: _____ _____
Chief Agricultural Officer

Number and description of animals: .....
.....

Name of Importer: .....

THIS IS TO CERTIFY that I have this day examined the abovementioned animal(s) which was/were received at the Quarantine Station on ..... and declare it/them fit to be released from Quarantine.

2. The animal(s) has/have been delivered to ..... who by signature hereunder acknowledges receipt of the same.

Dated: _____ _____
Chief Agricultural Officer

RECEIVED the abovementioned animal(s).

Dated: _____ Signature_____

[Printed by Authority of the Government of Belize]

SECOND SCHEDULE

3 of 1968.

(Regs. 10, 11 and 12)

Canada
United States of America
The Commonwealth Caribbean Islands and Guyana

THIRD SCHEDULE

3 of 1968.

(Reg. 14)

Great Britain
Canada
New Zealand
Australia
United States of America
The Commonwealth Caribbean Islands and Guyana

FOURTH SCHEDULE

3 of 1968.

(Reg. 16)

Canada
United States of America
The Commonwealth Caribbean Islands and Guyana

[Printed by Authority of the Government of Belize]

CHAPTER 211

ANTHRAX REGULATIONS

ARRANGEMENT OF REGULATIONS

1. Citation

2. Notification of disease.

3. Notification of infected places.

4. Duty of occupiers of infected places.

5. Prohibition of movement of animals in infected places.

6. Carcasses to be buried or burnt in infected places.

7. Exhumation of carcasses prohibited.

8. Carcasses to be kept intact.

9. Milk not to be used as food for man or other animals.

10. Disinfection of stables, utensils, etc.

11. Obligation of owners affected or suspected animals.

12. Vaccination and inoculation in infected places and areas.

13. Penalty.

SCHEDULE

[Printed by Authority of the Government of Belize]

CHAPTER 211

ANTHRAX REGULATIONS
(Section 88)

CAP. 211.
R.E. 2020.

Citation

1. These Regulations may be cited as the–

ANTHRAX REGULATIONS.

Notification of disease.

2.–(1) Every person–

(a) having in his possession or under his charge any animal affected with, or suspected to be affected with, anthrax, or the carcass of any animal so affected or suspected; or

(b) who suspects by reason of the appearance or behaviour of any animal (the ownership of which cannot be immediately established) that such animal is or was at the time of its death affected or suspected, of being affected with anthrax,

shall within twenty-four hours give notice of such animal or such carcass being or having been so affected or suspected, to the constable in charge of the nearest police station.

(2) Every veterinary surgeon who, upon examining any animal or the carcass of any animal, is of opinion or suspects that such animal is, or was when it died or was slaughtered, affected with anthrax, shall within twenty-four hours give notice of the affection or suspicion of affection to the constable in charge of the nearest police station.

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(3) Every such constable upon the receipt of such notice shall–

(a) forthwith transmit the information by telegram to the Chief Agricultural Officer;

(b) as soon as may be practicable thereafter confirm in writing to the Chief Agricultural Officer the transmission by telegram of such information; and

(c) inform the Medical Officer of Health.

Notification of infected places.

3.–(1) The Chief Agricultural Officer shall, upon receipt of any information pursuant to subregulation (3) of regulation 2 of these Regulations, forthwith cause a notice in the Form A in the Schedule to these Regulations to be served upon the occupier of any premises whereupon such animal is.

(2) The Chief Agricultural Officer shall immediately after the service of the notice referred to in subregulation (1) of this regulation cause an inspector to proceed to the place to which such notice refers, and there make a full investigation of all the circumstances, and such inspector shall make a report thereon to the Chief Agricultural Officer.

(3) An inspector may give directions in relation to the steps which should be taken in dealing with any animal affected with anthrax and with any other animal, vehicle, utensil, implement, fodder, litter, dung or other thing (whether similar to the foregoing or not) within the infected place, and the occupier of every such infected place shall comply with such directions.

(4) A notice under subregulation (1) of this regulation shall remain in force until withdrawn by a Withdrawal Notice in the Form B in the Schedule to these Regulations.

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Duty of occupiers of infected places.

4. The owner or occupier of any infected place shall–

(a) prevent access of any other animal–

(i) to any animal or carcass affected with or suspected of being affected with anthrax;

(ii) to any part of the premises which has been exposed to infection by any animal or carcass affected with or suspected of being affected with anthrax;

(b) detain on the premises any animal affected with or suspected of being affected with anthrax, and any other animal which has been in the same shed, stable, building, yard or field with any such animal;

(c) disinfect as soon as practicable with any such disinfectant as an inspector may, in any particular case, authorise, any place where the animal or carcass has lain or where its blood or body discharges have escaped.

Prohibition of movement of animals in infected places.

5.–(1) No animal shall be moved into or out of, an infected place except in accordance with the terms of a permit in writing granted by an inspector.

(2) No animal shall be allowed to stray into or out of an infected place.

(3) No carcass, litter, dung, fodder, utensils, pens, hurdles or other things (whether similar to the foregoing or not) used in connection with any animal affected with, or suspected of being affected with, anthrax shall be removed from an infected place except in accordance with the terms of a permit in writing granted by an inspector.

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Carcasses to be buried or burnt in infected places.

6. The carcass of every animal which dies within an infected place shall–

(a) within twelve hours of death, be burned within the infected place as near to the place where such animal died as practicable; or

(b) be buried with lime within the infected place in a pit not less than seven feet deep and such pit shall be dug as near to the place where such animal died as practicable and shall in no case be less than one hundred feet from any dwelling house, river, well, water course, drain or other channel.

Exhumation of carcasses prohibited.

7. No person, except in accordance with the terms of a permit in writing granted by an inspector, shall open any pit in which the carcass of any animal has been buried pursuant to the provisions of regulation 6 of these Regulations, or dig up or remove such carcass or any part thereof.

Carcasses to be kept intact.

8. No person shall skin, open or in any way mutilate the carcass of any animal which died or is suspected to have died from anthrax,

provided, however, that the provisions of this regulation shall not apply to any autopsy or diagnostic examination performed by, or on the instructions of, the inspector.

Milk not to be used as food for man or other animals.

9. No milk obtained from any animal affected with, or suspected of being affected with anthrax shall be used as food either for human beings or for animals and any container in which such milk has been placed shall be thoroughly sterilised before being used for any other purpose.

Disinfection of stables, utensils, etc.

10. Every occupier of an infected place shall at his own expense and in such manner as the inspector shall direct, cleanse and disinfect–

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(a) all parts of any shed, stable, building, field or other place in which any animal affected with, or suspected of being affected with, anthrax has died or was slaughtered or was kept prior to its death or slaughter;

(b) every utensil, pen, hurdle or other thing (whether similar to the foregoing or not) used in connection with any animal affected with, or suspected of being affected with, anthrax.

Obligation of owners of affected or suspected animals.

11.–(1) No person shall, in relation to any animal affected with, or suspected of being affected with, anthrax–

(a) expose any such animal in any market, fair, sale yard or in any other place at which animals are exposed for sale;

(b) place any such animal in any place adjacent to any market, fair, sale yard or other place at which animals are exposed for sale;

(c) send or carry or cause to be sent or carried by inland navigable water or on any coasting vessel, any such animal;

(d) carry, lead or drive, or cause to be carried, led or driven on any highway or thoroughfare, any such animal;

(e) place, keep or graze, or permit to be placed kept or grazed, on the sides of any public road or on any land adjoining a public road which is unfenced or insufficiently fenced, any such animal;

(f) allow any such animal to stray on to a public road or on to the sides thereof or to be on un-

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enclosed land or in any field or place which is insufficiently fenced.

(2) In addition to any penalty recoverable against any person convicted of an offence against this regulation, every animal found in any place in contravention of the provisions of this regulation may be moved by or at the direction of an inspector to some convenient place and there detained and isolated.

Vaccination and inoculation in infected places and areas.

12.–(1) Every owner of any animal within an infected place or area shall, if required by the Chief Agricultural Officer or an inspector and at his own risk and expense, cause such animal to be vaccinated, inoculated or otherwise treated in such manner and with such substances as the Chief Agricultural Officer or the inspector may direct.

(2) Every such owner shall comply with such directions as an inspector may from time to time give with regard to the care, management and method of handling any such animal during and subsequent to the time of such vaccination, inoculation or other treatment.

(3) Every such owner as required, shall from time to time, report to the Chief Agricultural Officer the number of animals which have been vaccinated, inoculated or otherwise treated and such report shall indicate the respective number of each type of animal and the date upon which each animal was so treated.

Penalty.

13. Any person who commits a breach of any of the provisions of these Regulations which is not made an offence under the provisions of the Animals (Diseases and Importation) Act, shall be liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding one hundred and fifty dollars or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding six months.

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SCHEDULE
(Reg. 3(1))

FORM A

Notice declaring an Infected Place

Whereas notice having been received that there is (or has been) an animal (or carcass which is affected with, or is suspected of being affected with, anthrax, at the premises known as .....
in the district of .....
Now, therefore, I hereby give you notice as the occupier of the aforesaid premises, that the premises specified in the Schedule hereto are hereby declared to be an infected place and that until this notice is withdrawn it is unlawful for any person–

(a) to move any animal into or out of the infected place except in accordance with the terms of a permit in writing granted by an Inspector;

(b) to allow any animal to come in contact or be associated with any animal affected with, or suspected of being affected with, anthrax.

DATED this ..... day of ..... 20..... .

(Signature) .....

(Title of office) .....

Description of infected place

Premises	District

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SCHEDULE
(Reg. 3(4))

FORM B

Withdrawal Notice

To .....
of .....
I, ...
of .....
being an Inspector appointed under the Animals (Diseases and Importation) Act, do hereby withdraw, as from the ..... day of ..... 20 ..... the notice relating to the premises in your occupation at .....
dated the ..... day of ..... 20 ..... signed by ..... and served upon you on the ..... day of ..... 20 ..... .

DATED this ..... day of ..... 20..... .

(Signature) .....

(Title of office) .....

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CHAPTER 211

FOOT AND MOUTH DISEASE REGULATIONS

ARRANGEMENT OF REGULATIONS

1. Citation

2. Interpretation.

3. Notification of disease.

4. Declaration of infected place.

5. Withdrawal notice.

6. Restriction on movement of animals about infected place.

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9. Disinfection for foot and mouth and disease.

10. Disinfection of vehicles.

11. Control of movement of animals exposed to infection.

12. Control of movement of persons.

SCHEDULE

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CHAPTER 211

CAP. 211.
R.E. 2020.

FOOT AND MOUTH DISEASE REGULATIONS

(Section 88)

Citation

1. These Regulations may be cited as the–

FOOT AND MOUTH DISEASE REGULATIONS.

Interpretation.

2. In these Regulations–

"Act" means the Animals (Diseases and Importation) Act.

"animal" means any horse, ass, mule, ox, sheep, goat or other ruminating animal or pig;

"carcass" means the carcass of an animal, and includes part of the carcass or of the meat, bones, hide, skin, hoofs, horns, offal or other part of an animal;

"diseased animal" means an animal affected with foot and mouth disease;

"inspector" means an inspector or an assistant inspector appointed under section 3 of the Act;

"suspected animal" means an animal suspected of being affected with foot and mouth disease.

Notification of disease.

3.–(1) Every person–

(a) having, or having had in his possession or under his charge, any animal or carcass affected with or suspected of being affected with foot and mouth disease; or

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(b) who suspects by reason of the appearance or behaviour of any animal (the ownership of which cannot be immediately established) that such animal is, or was at the time of its death, affected or suspected of being affected with foot and mouth disease,

shall within twenty-four hours give notice of such animal or such carcass being or having been so affected or suspected, to the constable in charge of the nearest police station.

(2) Every veterinary surgeon who examines any animal or carcass of any animal and is of opinion or suspects that such animal or carcass is affected with foot and mouth disease or was so affected when it died or was slaughtered, shall within twenty-four hours give notice of the affection or suspicion of affection to the constable in charge of the nearest police station.

(3) Every such constable, upon the receipt of such notice shall–

(a) forthwith transmit the information by telegram to the Chief Agricultural Officer;

(b) as soon as may be practicable thereafter confirm in writing to the Chief Agricultural Officer the transmission by telegram of such information; and

(c) inform the Medical Officer of Health.

Declaration of infected place.

4.–(1) Where pursuant to paragraph *(a)* of subsection (3) of regulation 3 of these Regulations, the Chief Agricultural Officer receives such information or has reasonable grounds for suspecting that foot and mouth disease exists, or has within fifty-six days existed, on any premises, he shall forthwith cause a notice in the Form A in the Schedule to these Regulations to be served on the occupier of any premises whereon such animal is or with respect to which such suspicion exists.

Form A. Schedule.

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(2) Upon service of such notice the place therein specified shall become an infected place subject to confirmation or otherwise by the Minister under the provisions of the Act, and the Chief Agricultural Officer shall immediately cause an inspector to proceed to the place to which such notice refers, and there make a full investigation of all the circumstances; and such inspector shall forthwith report thereon to the Chief Agricultural Officer, who shall submit a report to the Minister,

provided that the Chief Agricultural Officer may at any time within twenty-one days of such service, and before such confirmation or otherwise, withdraw such notice and thereupon such place shall cease to be an infected place.

(3) For the purposes of his enquiries an inspector may enter on any part of the premises, and he may take therefrom any specimen he may require for the purposes of analysis, and the occupier of the premises and persons in his employment shall render such reasonable assistance to such inspector as may be required.

(4) Every inspector before entering any premises in which foot and mouth disease exists or is suspected to exist shall put on suitable boots and overall clothing which are capable of being disinfected, and immediately before leaving such premises thoroughly disinfect his boots, overall clothing and hands.

Withdrawal notice.

Form B. Schedule.

5. Subject as hereinafter provided the rules, applied to premises declared to be infected places under regulation 4 of these Regulations, shall remain in force until such notice is withdrawn by a further notice in the Form B of the Schedule to these Regulations served on the occupier of the place by an inspector. Notice of the serving of a notice in the Form B shall be sent to the officer in charge of the nearest police station and to the local medical officer of health.

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Restriction on movement of animals about infected place.

6.–(1) Where an inspector has caused a notice in Form A to be issued under regulation 4 (1) of these Regulations it shall thereupon be unlawful for any person to move any animal out of the area lying within a radius of five miles from the place of the suspected outbreak, or along, over or across a highway, road or lane in such area except where the movement, being movement entirely within the area, is necessary or expedient for the detention of the animal,

Form C. Schedule.

provided that an inspector may by a licence in the Form C of the Schedule to these Regulations and subject to such conditions as are set out in such licence authorise movement of animals which is otherwise prohibited by this regulation in any case where in his opinion such movement is necessary or expedient, and the movement is wholly within the area in which movement is prohibited by this regulation, and thereupon it shall be lawful to move the animals in accordance with the licence.

(2) Dogs and poultry in the area lying within a radius of five miles from an infected place shall be kept under control by being–

(a) confined to a kennel, pen or other enclosure from which they cannot escape; or

(b) effectively secured to some fixed object; or

(c) accompanied by the owner or some responsible person deputed by him and under the effectual control of such owner or person.

Rules to be observed in infected place.

7.–(1) Any place or premises declared to be an infected place under regulation 4 of these Regulations shall be subject to the following rules–

Rule 1. No cloven-hoofed animal shall be moved into or out of an infected place except under the terms of a licence granted by an inspector.

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Rule 2. No horse, ass or mule shall be moved out of an infected place unless it has been disinfected to the satisfaction of an inspector and in accordance with a licence granted by the inspector.

Rule 3. No carcass shall be moved out of an infected place except in accordance with the terms of a licence granted by an inspector.

Rule 4. No live poultry, rabbit, dog, cat or other animal or any portion of the carcass of such animal or poultry shall be removed out of an infected place except in accordance with the conditions set out in a licence granted by an inspector.

Rule 5. No fodder, litter, dung, utensil, vehicle or other thing shall be removed from an infected place except in accordance with the terms of a licence issued by an inspector.

Rule 6. All liquid manure, urine or shed washings shall be thoroughly disinfected to the satisfaction of an inspector before being permitted to escape from any shed, yard or other place in which a suspected or diseased animal is or has recently been kept.

Rule 7. No person other than an inspector shall enter or leave an infected place except in accordance with a written permit from an inspector.

Rule 8. Any person whomsoever entering any shed, field or other place in which a diseased or suspected animal is or has recently been kept shall wear suitable overall clothing and boots which are capable of being disinfected and are approved by an inspector, and shall before leaving such place thoroughly cleanse and disinfect such clothing and boots and also his hands.

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Rule 9. Where any inspector so directs, any person upon leaving a shed, field or other place in which a diseased or suspected animal is or has recently been kept, shall leave such clothing as the inspector may direct in such shed, field or other place and shall thoroughly disinfect his hands and boots.

Rule 10. Any person attending a diseased or suspected animal shall not attend an animal not so diseased or suspected except with a written permit from an inspector.

Rule 11. A receptacle containing an approved disinfectant shall be kept at all exits and at such other parts of the infected place as the inspector may direct.

Rule 12. Milk from any animal shall not be moved from an infected place, and unless and until such milk has been boiled it shall not be used for the feeding of animals, and any utensil in which such milk is placed before being so treated shall be thoroughly sterilised with boiling water or by other means to the satisfaction of an inspector before any other milk is placed therein.

(2) An inspector acting under the direction of the Chief Agricultural Officer may by notice in writing to the occupier of an infected place direct that–

(a) such additional rules as may be specified in such notice, shall apply to the infected place;

(b) any of the rules prescribed in this regulation shall cease to apply to the infected place or shall be modified in the manner specified in such notice.

(3) Unless the Minister shall in any particular case otherwise direct, the inspector shall as soon as is practicable after the issuance of an Order of the Minister confirming any premises to be an infected place, arrange for, and undertake the valuation

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and slaughter of all cloven hoofed animals in the same field, shed or other place, or in the same herd or flock, or otherwise in contact with diseased animals, or in any way exposed to infection with foot and mouth disease and the disposal of the carcasses of such animals by cremating or by other means authorised by the Chief Agricultural Officer, and in accordance with the provisions of these Regulations.

Rules for infected areas.

8. Whenever the Minister shall, in accordance with the provisions of section 54 of the Act, by order declare any area to be infected with foot and mouth disease, such area shall be subject to the following provisions–

(a) any farm, holding, pen, property or enclosure which is partly within and partly outside the infected area shall be deemed to be wholly within the area, and for this purpose the detached parts of farms, holdings, pens, properties or enclosures shall be deemed separate premises;

(b) no animal shall be moved out of the infected area;

(c) no animal shall be moved into the infected area except direct to a farm or slaughterhouse situated not less than two miles from any infected place and then only if accompanied by and in accordance with the conditions of a licence issued by an inspector;

(d) *(i)* no animal shall be moved within the infected area unless accompanied by and in accordance with the conditions of a licence granted by an inspector, and subject as herein-after provided, such inspector may grant a licence if in his opinion the movement is necessary;

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(ii) where the place of destination specified in the licence is premises other than a slaughterhouse, the animal shall on arrival thereat be detained for a period of fourteen days;

(iii) no licence shall be granted for the movement of any animal to farm premises for purposes of sale or exhibition thereon;

(iv) no licence shall be granted for the movement of an animal within two miles of any infected place;

(e) no animal shall graze on any roadside or unenclosed or insufficiently enclosed pasture within any infested area;

(f) no animal shall be allowed to stray on any highway, road or unenclosed land within any infected area, and any animal found so doing shall be impounded and kept at the owner's expense;

(g) no exhibition or sale of animals shall be held in any infected area;

(h) *(i)* licences for the movement of animals granted under this regulation shall be in the Form C of the Schedule to these Regulations, and every such licence shall state the conditions under which movement may be made;

Form C. Schedule.

(ii) no person shall efface, alter, obliterate or remove or attempt to efface, alter, obliterate or remove any mark painted, stamped or clipped on any animal as

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required by the conditions of any licence granted under these Regulations;

(i) no manure or waste meat trimmings or any other refuse shall be moved from any slaughter-house or other premises within an infected area except to other premises within the same infected area and then subject to the conditions set out in the written permit given by an inspector;

(j) all dogs and poultry within an infected area shall be kept under control by being-

(i) confined in a kennel or other enclosure from which such dog or poultry cannot escape; or

(ii) effectively secured by some fixed object; or

(iii) accompanied by the owner or some responsible person deputed by him, and under the effectual control of such owner or person, and any dog or poultry not so restrained shall be liable to seizure and destruction;

(k) an inspector may, notwithstanding the existence of any footpath or right of way, prohibit the entry of any person into any field, shed or other place in an infected area by giving notice in writing to that effect to the occupier. In every such case the owner of any animal in such place or his agents or servants may enter such premises or place for the purpose of feeding or tending the animals, but such owner or his agents or servants shall not enter such place for any other purpose except

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with the permission in writing of an inspector, and no other person shall enter such premises or place except with a written permit granted by an inspector. Notices shall be affixed or exhibited by an inspector to ensure compliance with the restrictions imposed.

Disinfection for foot and mouth disease.

9.–(1) Every shed or other place in which an animal affected with foot and mouth disease has been kept while so affected or has died or been slaughtered shall be disinfected and cleansed as follows–

(a) the whole of the interior of such shed or other place including the fittings shall first be thoroughly washed or sprayed with a disinfectant approved by an inspector; then

(b) all dung or other discharge shall be scraped from the walls, fittings and floors, and then the shed or other place swept out, and the sweepings and all litter, dung or other thing that has been in contact with, or used about, any animal shall be effectually removed therefrom; and

(c) the floor of the shed or other place and all other parts thereof with which any animal or its droppings or any discharge may have come into contact shall again be thoroughly washed or sprayed with a disinfectant approved by an inspector.

(2) All litter, dung or other thing removed from the shed or other place shall be forthwith thoroughly disinfected or burnt or otherwise destroyed to the satisfaction of an inspector.

(3) Where any field or other like place is not capable of being so disinfected and cleansed, it shall be sufficient if such field or

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place be disinfected and cleansed to the satisfaction of an inspector.

Disinfection of vehicles.

10.–(1) Any cart, van, truck or other vehicle used for the conveyance of any animal or carcass thereof into, within or out of an infected area, or with respect to which any inspector shall issue a notice requiring disinfection, shall as soon as practicable after each occasion on which it is so used, and before any other animal or any fodder or litter, or any other thing intended to be used for or about animals is placed therein, be disinfected, cleansed, and again disinfected by, and at the expense of, the owner thereof or the person using or the person in charge of the same in the following manner–

(a) the floor, roof, sides and ends of the inside of the vehicle and the sides and ends of the outside of the vehicle and all other parts thereof with which any animal or its droppings or discharges have or may have come in contact, shall be scraped and swept, and the scrapings and sweepings and all dung, sawdust, litter and other matter shall be effectually removed therefrom, the same parts of the vehicle shall then be thoroughly washed or scrubbed or scoured with water, and then be disinfected by being thoroughly coated or washed with a disinfectant approved by an inspector;

(b) the scrapings and sweepings of the vehicle and all dung, sawdust, litter, bedding and other matter removed therefrom shall forthwith be well mixed with quicklime and buried or burnt.

(2) Every crate, box, hamper, loading board, rope, net or other apparatus used in connection with the conveyance of animals as aforesaid shall, on each occasion when the vehicle is required by this regulation to be cleansed and disinfected, be

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thoroughly cleansed and then be disinfected by being thoroughly coated, washed or saturated with a disinfectant approved by an inspector, and at the expense of the owner or person using or the person in charge of the vehicle.

(3) If the owner or the person using, or the person in charge of any vehicle or other thing used for or in connection with the conveyance of an animal as aforesaid, fails to cleanse and disinfect to the satisfaction of an inspector, the vehicle or thing as required by this regulation or by a notice served by an inspector, it shall be lawful for the Chief Agricultural Officer to cause such vehicle to be cleansed and disinfected and to recover from such owner or person the expense of such cleansing and disinfection as a civil debt.

Control of movement of animals exposed to infection.

11.–(1) Where an inspector as a result of information received, believes that any animal has been exposed to the infection of foot and mouth disease he shall, and in any other case in respect of any animal if he considers it expedient so to do for the purpose of preventing the spread of the disease, may, forthwith serve a notice in the Form D of the Schedule to these Regulations as herein provided, on the owner or the person in charge of the animal.

Form D. Schedule.

(2) After the service of a notice under subregulation (1) of this regulation; it shall not be lawful for any person, until the operation of the notice terminates or the notice is withdrawn by a further notice in the Form E of the Schedule to these Regulations signed by an inspector, –

Form E. Schedule.

(a) to move any animal on, to or into such place; or

(b) to permit any animal to which the notice applies to stray out of such place or to come into contact with any other animal.

(3) The inspector may insert in any notice given under subregulation (1) of this regulation such conditions governing

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the isolation, housing, pasturage, movement or handling of any animal as he may consider expedient.

(4) In any case where any animal may be in such a situation as to make effective isolation impracticable, the inspector may require that such animal be moved to some convenient and isolated place approved by him for the detention of the animal before the serving of the notice in the Form D in the Schedule to these Regulations.

Form D. Schedule.

Control of movement of persons.

12.–(1) If an inspector has reasonable grounds for believing that the movement of any person, animal or thing on to or from any place may be attended with risk of spread of foot and mouth disease or that any animal, place or thing has been exposed to the infection of such disease, he may, acting under the general or special direction of the Chief Agricultural Officer and for the purpose of preventing the spread of the disease, prohibit the movement of any person, animal or thing on, to or from any place, or direct the movement of any person, animal or thing from any place or impose any condition on any such movement or any requirement in relation to such person, place, animal or thing, either in respect of subsequent detention or disinfection or otherwise, by serving a notice in writing to that effect on such person or on the owner or occupier of the place as aforesaid or on the owner or person in charge of the animal or thing.

(2) For the purposes of this regulation "animal" shall be deemed to include any four-footed animal and any poultry.

(3) Any disinfection required by the provisions of a notice under this regulation shall, if so, required by the notice, be carried out by and at the expense of the person to whom the notice is served.

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SCHEDULE

FORM A
(Regulation 4)

Notice Defining and Infected Place

To ..... of .....
I, the undersigned, being an Inspector appointed under section 3 of the Act, hereby give you notice, as the occupier of the undermentioned premises, that in accordance with the provisions of the Foot and Mouth Disease Regulations, under which this Notice is served, the undermentioned premises are hereby declared to be a foot and mouth disease infected place for the purposes of the said regulations, and that the said premises accordingly become subject to the rules set out below. Any person infringing on these Rules is liable to heavy penalties.

This Notice remains in force until it is withdrawn by a subsequent notice (Form B) served by an inspector on the occupier of the infected place.

DATED this ..... day of ..... 20..... .

(Signed) .....
Inspector
(Address) .....

Description of infected place

Premises	District

Rule Governing Infected Place (Foot and Mouth Disease Regulations 6 and 7)
N.B.: Copies of this notice should be sent to – Chief Agricultural Officer, Nearest Police Station and Medical Officer (Health)

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FORM B
(Regulation 5)

Withdrawal of Notice Defining Infected Place

To ..... of .....
I, the undersigned, being the Chief Agricultural Officer of Belize hereby withdraw as from the ..... day of ..... 20 ..... , the Notice in Form A signed by .....
and served upon you on the ..... day of ..... 20 ..... .

DATED this ..... day of ..... 20..... .

(Signed) .....
Chief Agricultural Officer

N.B. Copies should be sent to–
The Minister
Nearest Police Station
Medical Officer (Health)

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FORM C
(Regulations 6 and 8)

Movement Licence

I, the undersigned, being an Inspector appointed under section 3 of the Act, hereby authorise the movement of the undermentioned animals or animal product to the place or premises specified in Column IV subject to the conditions set out on the back hereof. These conditions should be carefully read and observed. Failure to comply with them renders a person liable to prosecution and heavy penalties.

I	II	III	IV
Name and address of person to whom this licence is granted	Name and description of animals or animal products to be moved	Name or description of the place or premises from which the animals or animal products are to be moved.	Name or description of the place or premises to which the animals or animal products are to be moved.

This Licence is available for six days, including the day of the date hereof, or such less period as may be specified on the Licence by the Inspector granting it, and no longer.

This Licence may be cancelled at any time by a notice served by an Inspector on the person to whom this Licence is granted.

DATED this ..... day of ..... 20..... .

(Signed) .....
Inspector
(Address) .....

N.B. Copies of this Licence should be sent to: Chief Agricultural Officer and Nearest Police Station

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Conditions applicable to this Licence

1. A licence for movement between different parts of the same farm or holding, if endorsed by the Inspector granting it "occupation licence", is available for movement of the animals or animal products as often as required, and shall remain in force until cancelled in writing by an Inspector.

2. The animals or animal products shall be moved in the manner and by the route specified in the Licence. If no such provisions are specified the animals or animal products shall be moved by the nearest available route, and without avoidable delay to the place of destination specified in the Licence, and not elsewhere.

3. The animals shall be kept as far as practicable apart from other animals during the movement.

4. Where the number of animals moved (except with an occupation licence) is less than the number in respect of which the licence is granted, the Inspector shall endorse on the Licence at Column II, the number of animals actually moved, and the Licence shall not be valid for any further movements.

5. Before movement, other than movement between different parts of the same farm, animals shall be marked with a letter "M" on the neck.

6. The Licence shall accompany the animals throughout the movement and shall be produced on demand to an inspector or a police constable.

7. The Movement Licence, unless marked "occupation licence" shall be delivered to the nearest Police Station immediately upon arrival of the animals at the place of destination.

8. Unless the place of destination specified in Column IV be a place of slaughter, the animals shall on arrival, be detained for a period of 14 days from the date of arrival.

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FORM D
(Regulation 11)

Notice to Owner or Person in Charg Prohibiting Movement of Animal

To ..... of .....
I, the undersigned, being an Inspector appointed under section 3 of the Act, hereby prohibit the movement of the following animal(s), namely, *(Describe animal)* _____ from or out of _____ *(describe farm, field, shed, sty or other place of detention)*, and I hereby require you to take notice that in consequence of this and the provisions of the Foot and Mouth Disease Regulations, it is not lawful for any person, (until the ____ day of _____, 20 ____ on which day the operation of this notice terminates, or* until this notice is withdrawn)–

(a) to move such animal or any other animal from or out of such place as aforesaid; or
(b) to move any animal on to or into such place as aforesaid; or
(c) to permit any animal to which the notice applies to stay out of such place or to come into contact with any animal.

In addition, the above-named animal is subject to the following conditions:

DATED this ..... day of ..... 20..... .

(Signed) .....
Inspector

N.B. Copies of this notice should be sent to–
Chief Agricultural Officer
Nearest Police Station

*Strike out if inapplicable

[Printed by Authority of the Government of Belize]

FORM E
(Regulation 11)

Withdrawal of Notice

To ..... of .....
I, the undersigned, being an Inspector appointed under section 3 of the Act, hereby withdraw, as from the ____ day of _____, 20 ____, the notice (Form D) signed by _____ and served upon you on the ____ day of _____, 20 ____, prohibiting movement of the animal referred to in that notice.

DATED this ..... day of ..... 20..... .

(Signed) .....
Inspector

N.B. Copies of this notice should be sent to–
Chief Agricultural Officer
Nearest Police Station

_____

[Printed by Authority of the Government of Belize]

CHAPTER 211

BELIZE AGRICULTURAL HEALTH AUTHORITY (FOOT AND MOUTH DISEASE AND BOVINE SPONGIFORM ENCEPHALOPATHY) (PROHIBITION FROM IMPORTATION OF DISEASED ANIMALS) REGULATIONS

ARRANGEMENT OF REGULATIONS

1. Citation

2. Prohibition of importation of diseased animals.

3. Regulations to have effect over similar Regulations made under the Animals (Diseases and Importation) Act.

4. Commencement.

[Printed by Authority of the Government of Belize]

CHAPTER 211

38 of 2001.
CAP. 211.
R.E. 2020.

BELIZE AGRICULTURAL HEALTH AUTHORITY (FOOT AND MOUTH DISEASE AND BOVINE SPONGIFORM ENCEPHALOPATHY) (PROHIBITION FROM IMPORTATION OF DISEASED ANIMALS) REGULATIONS

(Section 61)

[17th March, 2001.]

Citation

1. These Regulations may be cited as the–

BELIZE AGRICULTURAL HEALTH AUTHORITY (FOOT AND MOUTH DISEASE AND BOVINE SPONGIFORM ENCEPHALOPATHY) (PROHIBITION FROM IMPORTATION OF DISEASED ANIMALS) REGULATIONS.

Prohibition of importation of diseased animals.

2. Due to the outbreak of foot and mouth disease and bovine spongiform encephalopathy in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and other countries of the European Union and South America, it is hereby declared that the importation of animals and animal products from affected countries shall be and is hereby prohibited until the affected countries are confirmed by the relevant authorities to be free from such diseases.

Regulations to have an effect over similar Regulations made under the Animals (Diseases and Importation) Act.

3. These Regulations shall, where there is any inconsistency between Regulations 2 and any other Regulations made under the animals (Diseases and Importation) Act, have force and effect over such Regulations to the extent of the inconsistency.

[Printed by Authority of the Government of Belize]

4. These Regulations shall come into force on the 15th day of March, 2001. Commencement.

MADE by the Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Cooperatives this 15th day of March, 2001.

(DANIEL SILVA)
Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Cooperatives

[Printed by Authority of the Government of Belize]

CHAPTER 211

BELIZE AGRICULTURAL HEALTH AUTHORITY (BOVINE SPONGIFORM ENCEPHALOPATHY) (PROHIBITION FROM IMPORTATION) REGULATION

ARRANGEMENT OF REGULATIONS

1. Citation

2. Prohibited importation of specified risk commodities.

3. Prohibition.

4. Preparation and use of animal feed containing animal protein.

5. Definition of competent authority.

6. Commencement.

SCHEDULE

[Printed by Authority of the Government of Belize]

CHAPTER 211

BELIZE AGRICULTURAL HEALTH AUTHORITY (BOVINE SPONGIFORM ENCEPHALOPATHY) (PROHIBITION FROM IMPORTATION) REGULATION

(Section 61)

CAP. 211.
R.E. 2020.
25 of 2004.

[Gazetted 31st January, 2004.]

1. These Regulations may be cited as the– Citation

BELIZE AGRICULTURAL HEALTH AUTHORITY (BOVINE SPONGIFORM ENCEPHALOPATHY) (PROHIBITION FROM IMPORTATION) REGULATION.

2. It is hereby declared that the importation from the United States of America and Canada (the affected countries) of specified risk commodities set out in the Schedule, including ruminant animals, animal products from ruminant animals and any other product containing animal protein from ruminants is hereby prohibited. Prohibited importation of specified risk commodities. Schedule.

3. The feeding of ruminant protein to animals in Belize is hereby prohibited. Prohibition.

4. The preparation and use in Belize of animal feed containing animal protein is hereby placed under the supervision of the competent authority. Preparation and use of animal feed containing animal protein.

5. For the purposes of these Regulations, the competent authority shall be the Belize Agricultural Health Authority. Definition of competent authority.

6. These Regulations shall come into force on the 26th day of January, 2004. Commencement.

[Printed by Authority of the Government of Belize]

MADE by the Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries this 26th day of January, 2004.

(SERVULO BAEZA)
Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries

[Printed by Authority of the Government of Belize]

SCHEDULE [Regulation 2]	
PRODUCTS	SPECIES
Live ruminants	Ruminant
Meat - fresh, chilled, frozen	Ruminant
Meat - canned	Ruminant
Meats - preserved (pickled, salted)	Ruminant
Sausages	Ruminant
Viscera for human consumption, industrial use	Ruminant
Protein - hydrolysed, concentrate, laboratory use	Ruminant
Elastin	Ruminant
Glands - for industrial use and industrialized	Ruminant
Bile - dry	Ruminant
Meal - meat and bone meal, blood, hoof, horn	Ruminant
Meal - avian, feather*	
Meal - fish**	
Animal feed*	
Additives - destined for animal consumption	Ruminant
Milk replacer for calves	Ruminant
Fat-based preparations	
Blood and its derivatives	Ruminant
Bovine foetal serum	
Biologics (vaccines) and excipients***	
Enzymes, hormones and excipients*	
Veterinary medicaments and excipients	
Amniotic fluid extract	Ruminant
Placenta – Industrialized	Ruminant
Intestinal serosa	Ruminant
Bone – hydrolysed*	Ruminant
Gelatin and collagen from articulations	Ruminant
All specified risk material (SRM) considered in OIE	Ruminant

* Request certification that ruminant protein was not used in the elaboration of the product.

** Request certification that ruminant protein was not used in the elaboration of the product and that the product comes from a processing plant producing fish and meal only.

*** The product is restricted for use in a species not susceptible to BSE

[Printed by Authority of the Government of Belize]

CHAPTER 211

BELIZE AGRICULTURAL HEALTH AUTHORITY (PREVENTION, CONTROL AND ERADICATION OF BOVINE SPONGIFORM ENCEPHALOPATHY) REGULATIONS

ARRANGEMENT OF REGULATIONS

PART 1
PRELIMINARY

1. Citation
2. Interpretation.
3. Application.

PART II
Designation of competent authority, animal disease, etc.

4. Competent authority.
5. Notifiable animal disease.
6. Assessment of the risk category.
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PART III
Epidemiological surveillance, Prevention and Control

8. Epidemiological Surveillance, Prevention and Control Program.
9. Elements of the Epidemiological Surveillance, Prevention and Control Program.
10. Functions of the Epidemiological Surveillance, Prevention and Control Program.
11. Positive case and suspected case.
12. Registers and obligations.
13. Laboratories.
14. Communication and awareness strategy.
15. Contingency plan.

[Printed by Authority of the Government of Belize]

16. Compensation for slaughter.

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Animal Waste Disposal Measures in Cattle Slaughterhouses and Rendering Plants

17. Age calculation.
18. Registers at cattle slaughterhouses and rendering plants, etc.
19. Non-ambulatory cattle.
20. Stunning and slaughtering, etc.
21. Extraction of parts, prohibition, and penalty.
22. Procedure for the reduction of infectivity.

PART V
Animal Feeds

23. Animal Feed Inspection Plan.
24. Ban on feeding ruminant-based meat, etc., to animal.
25. Use of meat and bone meal for non-ruminants.
26. Labelling.
27. Transport, etc., of animal feeds.

PART VI
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28. Commencement.

[Printed by Authority of the Government of Belize]

CHAPTER 211

CAP 211.
R.E. 2020.
23 of 2012.

BELIZE AGRICULTURAL HEALTH AUTHORITY (PREVENTION, CONTROL AND ERADICATION OF BOVINE SPONGIFORM ENCEPHALOPATHY) REGULATIONS

(Section 86)

[Gazetted 21st January, 2012.]

PART I

Preliminary

Citation

1. These Regulations may be cited as the–

BELIZE AGRICULTURAL HEALTH AUTHORITY (PREVENTION, CONTROL AND ERADICATION OF BOVINE SPONGIFORM ENCEPHALOPATHY) REGULATIONS.

Interpretation.

2.–(1) In this Act unless the context otherwise requires–

"BSE" means Bovine Spongiform Encephalopathy;

"cattle" means *bos indicus* and *bos taurus*;

"causal agent" means the infectious form of a type of protein or prion by which BSE is transmitted;

"epidemiological surveillance" means the systematic ongoing collection, collation and analysis of information related to BSE and the timely dissemination of information to those who need to know so that action can be taken;

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"greaves" means the residual proteins obtained after the partial separation of fat and water during the flaying operations of ruminant origin;

"Manual of Diagnostic Tests and Vaccines for Terrestrial Animals" means the official manual published by OIE on diagnostic tests and vaccines for terrestrial animals;

"meat and bone meal" or "MBM" means the solid protein products obtained when animal tissues are rendered, and includes any intermediate protein products other than peptides of a molecular weight less than ten thousand Daltons, and amino-acids;

"OIE" means the World Organization for Animal Health;

"positive case" means a cattle which has been declared BSE positive pursuant to regulation 11(1)*(a)*;

"rendering plant" means the authorized facility for the treatment and processing of by-products resulting from the slaughter of animals;

"risk material" includes brains, tonsils, spinal cord, distal ileum, eyes, skull and vertebral column of a cattle of a positive or suspected case;

"slaughter plant" means a slaughterhouse or facility authorized for the killing of cattle;

"suspected case" means a cattle which has been declared suspected of BSE pursuant to regulation 11;

"Terrestrial Animal Health Code" means the most up- to-date version of the Terrestrial Animal Health Code as approved and published by the OIE from time to time.

(2) Words and phrases used in these Regulations and not defined shall have the meaning assigned in the Terrestrial

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Animal Health Code and Manual of diagnostic Tests and Vaccines for Terrestrial Animals published by the OIE.

Application.

3. These Regulations shall apply in respect of livestock, animal feeds, the inspection of meat and of feeds made of animal products, where it is necessary to prevent, control or eradicate BSE.

PART II

Designation of competent authority, animal disease, etc.

Competent authority.

4. The Authority is hereby designated as the competent authority responsible for the implementation of these Regulations.

Notifiable animal disease.

5.–(1) BSE is a notifiable animal disease in Belize.

(2) A person who suspects or has diagnostic evidence of the presence of BSE in cattle, whether the cattle are alive or dead, shall notify the Authority within twenty-four hours of the suspicion or evidence of BSE.

(3) The Authority shall report every positive case of BSE to the OIE.

Assessment of the risk category.

6.–(1) The Authority shall assess the risk of BSE on the basis of the Terrestrial Animal Health Code published by the OIE and determine the risk status.

(2) For the purpose of subregulation (1), the following country risk categories defined by the OIE is accepted–

(a) negligible BSE risk;

(b) controlled BSE risk;

(c) undermined BSE risk;

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(d) any other risk category recognised by the OIE in applying the Terrestrial Animal Health Code.

Prohibited trading.

7.–(1) Where the risk status of a cattle of any age is either controlled BSE risk or undetermined BSE risk, the tonsil or *distal ileum* of that cattle shall not be traded if these tissue are to be used for or in any of the following commodity–

(a) preparation of food, feed, fertilizers, cosmetics, pharmaceuticals including biological or medical devices;

(b) unless otherwise specified by the OIE, protein products, food, feed, fertilizers, cosmetics, pharmaceuticals or medical devices.

(2) Where the risk status of cattle is controlled BSE risk and that cattle at the time of slaughter is older than 30 months of age, the brain, eyes, spinal cord, skull or vertebral column of that animal shall not be traded if these tissues are to be used for or in any of the following commodity–

(a) preparation of food, feed, fertilizers, cosmetics, pharmaceuticals including biological or medical devices;

(b) unless otherwise specified by the OIE, protein products, food, feed, fertilizers, cosmetics, pharmaceuticals or medical devices.

(3) Where the risk status of cattle is undetermined BSE risk and that animal at the time of slaughter is older than 12 months of age, the brain, eyes, spinal cord, skull or vertebral column of that animal shall not be traded if these tissues are to be used for or in any of the following commodity–

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(a) preparation of food, feed, fertilizers, cosmetics, pharmaceuticals including biological or medical devices;

(b) unless otherwise specified by the OIE, protein products, food, feed, fertilizers, cosmetics, pharmaceuticals or medical devices.

PART III

Epidemiological Surveillance, Prevention and Control

Epidemiological Surveillance Prevention and Control Program.

8.–(1) The Authority shall approve and implement the Epidemiological Surveillance, Prevention and Control Program for BSE in Belize.

(2) For the purposes of the implementation of the Epidemiological Surveillance, Prevention and Control Program, the Authority shall identify the cattle population relevant to the Terrestrial Animal Health Code.

Elements of the Epidemiological Surveillance, Prevention and Control Program

9. The Epidemiological Surveillance, Prevention and Control Program shall include the following elements–

(a) a system for the registration and access to documentation;

(b) a list of officially recognized laboratories for the collection of samples and analysis;

(c) a contingency plan;

(d) a strategy for training and raising awareness;

(e) a cattle feed inspection program for the prevention and control of BSE.

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Functions of the Epidemiological Surveillance, Prevention and Control Program.

10. The functions of the Epidemiological Surveillance, Prevention and Control Program include–

(a) to establish methods for the risk analysis of BSE, including the collection of data and samples designed to categorize risk and to verify requirements for the risk categories under regulation 6(2):

(b) to establish surveillance and quarantine procedures designed to detect eventual positive cases or suspected cases of BSE, and to reduce the risk of transmission of BSE;

(c) to establish procedures for the notification and provision of information to the OIE on suspected or positive cases of BSE;

(d) to establish operational procedures for instances when a positive or suspected case of BSE has been identified, including the activation of the contingency plan and control methods for the movement of cattle;

(e) to coordinate and present to the OIE the request for certification of one of the BSE risk levels and to maintain or raise the risk category;

(f) to monitor adherence to these Regulations and the various prohibitions imposed and measures designed to reduce the established risk of BSE;

(g) to accredit in accordance with any law regulating accreditation and designate officially recognized laboratories for the analysis of samples for BSE testing;

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(h) to establish a strategy for communication to ensure awareness and sources of information regarding BSE generally;

(i) to design and implement an animal feed inspection program for the prevention and control of BSE;

(j) to establish and maintain or monitor the registers required under these Regulations.

Positive case and suspected case.

11.–(1) For the purpose of these Regulations–

(a) a positive case of BSE is established when a cattle has been confirmed as being BSE positive by a laboratory designated by the Authority pursuant to regulation 10*(g)*, irrespective of whether the animal has exhibited signs of neurological illness prior to its death or slaughter;

(b) a suspected case of BSE is established when a cattle of more than twenty-four months of age exhibits changes in its neurological nature, including changes in behaviour, or in motor ability, or in sensitivity, or a progressive deterioration of its general state of health, including a failure to respond to any type of specific treatment or in which it has not been possible to make a differential diagnosis after a clinical examination.

(2) Where a suspected case is declared under subregulation (2), the Authority shall implement the contingency plan under regulation 15.

Registers and obligations.

12.–(1) The registers required under the Epidemiological, Prevention and Control Program shall include the following information–

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(a) cases considered positive, suspected or at risk of BSE;

(b) clinical and laboratory examinations, as well as of epidemiological analyses undertaken in the application of the Epidemiological Surveillance and Control Program;

(c) animals slaughtered or rendered under regulation 18;

(d) imported animals required by authority under the Act;

(e) any other registers necessary for the prevention and control of the risk of BSE.

(2) The person who operates a laboratory designated pursuant to regulation 10*(g)* that carries out tests for the purposes of these Regulations shall maintain a complete register of diagnostic samples taken in testing for the presence of BSE.

(3) A person required to maintain a register under subregulation (2) shall safeguard the register for a minimum period of eight years.

Laboratories.

13. The Authority under the Epidemiological Surveillance, Prevention and Control Program shall designate laboratories as officially recognized for the implementation of tests for the presence of BSE.

Communication and awareness strategy.

14. The strategy and program established under regulation 10*(h)* is directed at veterinarians, livestock farmers, and persons working in the movement of cattle, cattle products and animal feed.

Contingency plan.

15.–(1) The Authority under the Epidemiological Surveillance, Prevention and Control Program shall develop a contingency

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plan designed to establish standardized operational procedures in preparedness and response to an emergency relating to BSE.

(2) A contingency plan established under subregulation (1) shall include procedures for the detection, notification and response to positive or suspected cases of BSE, and measures for prevention and control of BSE.

Compensation for slaughter.

16. Where cattle are slaughtered in accordance with section 56 of the Act, compensation as a result of the slaughter caused by a risk of BSE shall be in accordance with section 58 of the Act.

PART IV

Animal Waste Disposal Measures in Cattle Slaughterhouses and Rendering Plants

Age calculation.

17.–(1) Where a veterinarian responsible for a cattle slaughterhouse or a rendering plant cannot access any records detailing the age of slaughtered cattle the veterinarian shall determine the age of the cattle slaughtered by using the incisor dentition method.

(2) Where a register kept in accordance with these Regulations does not record the age of slaughtered cattle the veterinarian responsible for a cattle slaughterhouse or a rendering plant shall classify the risk according to the oldest age that the cattle could have been.

Registers at cattle slaughterhouses, etc.

18.–(1) Every owner or operator of a cattle slaughterhouse or a rendering plant must maintain registers of cattle and the body parts of cattle that enter that facility.

(2) A register maintained under subregulation (1) shall include–

(a) the names and details of the owner or operator of a cattle slaughterhouse or rendering plant;

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(b) the age, species and place of origin, as well as country of origin, in the case of the importation of cattle;

(c) inspection results from *ante* and *post mortem,* and the results of any analysis; and

(d) treatments relating to the cattle.

(3) Every register kept under this section shall be open for inspection by the Authority.

Non-ambulatory cattle.

19.–(1) Every cattle or other ruminants arriving at slaughterhouses and which are unable to stand and in a non-ambulatory condition, or which arrive for slaughter in an emergency condition, or which exhibit signs of nervous diseases during the inspections *ante mortem*, shall be deemed condemned by the veterinary inspector and the body parts of such cattle or other ruminants shall be considered risk materials.

(2) The Authority shall seize and prohibit cattle or other ruminants condemned under subregulation (1) for use in the production of food for human or animal consumption, and for use in the manufacture of fertilizer, cosmetic products, pharmaceutical products or biological products, or medicinal products.

(3) All body parts of cattle or other ruminants identified as risk materials under these Regulations shall be removed and disposed of, in accordance with the procedures published in accordance with section 57 of the Act.

(4) An official veterinarian or a veterinarian authorized by the Authority for the purpose of these Regulations shall decide on the suitability of a cattle or other ruminant for slaughter and consumption and may exempt it from consideration under subregulation (1) on the basis that–

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(a) the analysis *ante mortem* allows diagnosis confirming that the cattle is not disabled due to nervous disease, and that this diagnosis can be confirmed by analysis *post mortem*;

(b) the testing of the sample for BSE is included in the *post mortem* analysis;

(c) the official veterinarian conducts the inspection to determine if the cattle can be used for human or animal consumption;

(d) risk materials have been completely removed;

(e) the entire inspection process is recorded in the slaughtering plant's register, including the reasons used to justify the approval or condemnation of the cattle.

Stunning and slaughtering, etc.

20.–(1) The use of stunning methods, before slaughtering, that can result in the spreading of the causal agents of BSE is prohibited.

(2) The stunning methods referred under subregulation (1) include the use of injecting compressed air or gas into the cranium and the cutting of the spinal cord.

Extraction of parts, prohibitions and penalty.

21.–(1) An owner or operator of a slaughterhouse or rendering plant shall identify, remove and neutralize the risk materials in slaughterhouse or rendering plant authorized by the Authority for that purpose.

(2) An owner or operator of a rendering plant shall not allow the storage of cattle or cattle tissues condemned due to BSE.

(3) An owner or operator of a slaughterhouse or rendering plant shall not separate the muscle tissue from the skull and spinal column of cattle by mechanical means or by using high pressure.

[Printed by Authority of the Government of Belize]

(4) An owner or operator of a slaughterhouse or rendering plant shall, subject to the approval of the Authority, establish and implement documented processes for the extraction of brains, tonsils, spinal cord, distal ileum, eyes, skull and vertebral column, and for avoiding contamination of other products.

(5) Except as provided in subregulation (2), an owner or operator of a slaughterhouse or rendering plant shall deliver all brains, tonsils, spinal cord, distal ileum, eyes, skull and vertebral column, and other risk materials to the care of official veterinarians or to operators of officially recognized facilities, who shall guarantee the treatment or destruction in accordance with the procedures pursuant to section 57 of the Act.

(6) A person who fails to comply with this Regulation commits an offence and is liable on summary conviction to a fine of five hundred dollars.

Procedure for the reduction of infectivity.

22. For the purpose of complying with these Regulations, the methods for the treatment of offal and the reduction of infectivity established in the Terrestrial Animal Health Code published by the OIE shall be adopted.

PART V

Animal Feeds

Animal feed inspection plan.

23.–(1) The Authority shall establish and implement an animal feed inspection plan in the Surveillance, Prevention and Control Program.

(2) The animal feed inspection plan established under subregulation (1) shall contain procedures for the inspection and control of feed for cattle and other ruminant animals, the products and waste of which can pose a risk of spreading the causal agent of BSE.

[Printed by Authority of the Government of Belize]

Ban on feeding ruminant-based meat, etc., to animals.

24. No person shall feed ruminant-based meat and bone meal and greaves sourced from ruminants to ruminants.

Use of meat and bone meal for non-ruminants.

25.–(1) Ruminant-based MBM shall not be prepared with any cattle or cattle tissue considered a risk for BSE.

(2) The owner or operators of animal feed production plants shall establish separate production lines for feeds produced using ruminant-based MBM.

(3) The Authority shall set deadlines and transitional measures including assistance available to the industry, for the implementation of subregulation (2).

Labelling.

26.–(1) A producer of animal feed which is produced using ruminant-based meat and bone meal shall include on the labelling a clearly visible notice which states the following–

"NOT TO BE USED TO FEED CATTLE OR OTHER RUMINANTS"

(2) The Authority may, with the approval of the Bureau of Standards, establish additional labelling requirements, such as the inclusion of pictograms on packaging.

Transport, etc., of animal feeds.

27. The Authority shall approve the methods used for transporting, warehousing, sealing and distributing of animal feed, to ensure that cross contamination of animal feeds and other substances made from animal sources is avoided.

PART VI

Miscellaneous

Commencement.

28. These Regulations come into force on the 9th day of January, 2012.

MADE this 9th day of January, 2012.

[Printed by Authority of the Government of Belize]

(RENE MONTERO)
Minister of Agriculture

[Printed by Authority of the Government of Belize]

CHAPTER 211

BELIZE AGRICULTURAL HEALTH AUTHORITY (IMPORTATION AND EXPORTATION OF CATTLE AND PRODUCTS OF CATTLE FOR THE PREVENTION OF BOVINE SPONGIFORM ENCEPHALOPATHY) REGULATIONS

ARRANGEMENT OF REGULATIONS

1. Citation

2. Interpretation.

3. Veterinary services.

4. Certifying veterinarians.

5. International veterinary certificate.

6. Importation of cattle, etc.

7. Conditions for the importation of cattle.

8. Requirements for importation of products of cattle.

9. Products of cattle not subject to special conditions.

10. Restrictions on the importation of fresh meat and meat products.

11. Importation of meat, bone meal and greaves.

12. Gelatin and collagen produced from cattle bones.

13. Importation of tallow that does not comply with conditions.

14. Importation of dicalcium phosphate.

[Printed by Authority of the Government of Belize]

15. Authority to maintain import register.

16. Importer to maintain register.

17. Export.

18. Offence and penalty.

[Printed by Authority of the Government of Belize]

CHAPTER 211

CAP. 211.
R.E. 2020.
50 of 2012.

BELIZE AGRICULTURAL HEALTH AUTHORITY (IMPORTATION AND EXPORTATION OF CATTLE AND PRODUCTS OF CATTLE FOR THE PREVENTION OF BOVINE SPONGIFORM ENCEPHALOPATHY) REGULATIONS

(Section 61 and 86)

[Gazetted 21st April, 2012]

Citation

1. These Regulations may be cited as the–

BELIZE AGRICULTURAL HEALTH AUTHORITY (IMPORTATION AND EXPORTATION OF CATTLE AND PRODUCTS OF CATTLE FOR THE PREVENTION OF BOVINE SPONGIFORM ENCEPHALOPATHY) REGULATIONS.

Interpretation.

2. In these Regulations–

"BSE" means bovine spongiform encephalopathy;

"cattle" includes *bos indicus* and *bos taurus*;

"country, zone, or region of origin" means the country, zone or region out of which a cattle, fresh meat or meat products from cattle originates;

"indigenous case" means a positive case or suspected case irrespective of whether the cattle is local or imported if it cannot be clearly demonstrated that the cattle is a suspected case prior to the importation of that cattle, embryos, or ova;

"international veterinary certificate" means the veterinary certificate issued under regulation 5 or a certificate issued by the

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appropriate authority of another country following similar procedures;

"OIE" means the World Organization for Animal Health;

"OIE Terrestrial Code" means the most up-to-date version of the Terrestrial Animal Health Code as approved and published by the OIE;

"slaughterhouse" means premises used for the slaughter of animals as well as a facility for the production of animal products, movement of an animal or lair for aging animals.

Veterinary services.

3.–(1) A veterinarian shall operate in a manner which at all times maintain confidence in the international veterinary certificate and offers veterinary services based on ethical, organizational, legislative, regulatory and technical principles.

(2) The principles of the OIE Terrestrial Code shall apply to ensure the protection of the professional integrity of veterinarians and for the evaluation of veterinary services.

Certifying veterinarians.

4. For the purpose of these Regulations, a veterinarian shall–

(a) be authorized by the Authority to sign an international veterinary certificate;

(b) only certify matters within his knowledge at the time of signing the international veterinary certificate or a matter that is separately attested by another competent authority;

(c) sign an international veterinary certificate only where that international veterinary certificate is fully and correctly completed;

[Printed by Authority of the Government of Belize]

(d) verify or be in possession of any documentation, which supports the international veterinary certificate;

(e) be independent from the person requesting the international veterinary certificate and shall have no conflict of interest in the commercial or exportation aspect of the cattle, fresh meat or product of cattle being certified for exportation.

International veterinary certificate.

5.–(1) The Authority may, on application by a person who intends to export cattle, fresh meat or products of cattle, issue an international veterinary certificate drawn up in accordance with the following principles–

(a) design form so as to minimize the potential for fraud and may include the use of unique identification number;

(b) bears the signature of the official veterinarian, or the accredited veterinarian and the official stamp of the Authority;

(c) if the international veterinary certificate is multiple pages, each page shall bear the unique identification number;

(d) written, without losing its meaning, in simple, unambiguous and easy to understand language;

(e) require the appropriate identification of cattle and of the products of cattle;

(f) require veterinarian to certify only matters within his knowledge or matters which he can verify;

[Printed by Authority of the Government of Belize]

(g) where appropriate, accompanied by notes of guidance indicating the extent of enquiries, and expected tests;

(h) no amendment allowed except deletions which are signed and stamped by the official veterinarian or the accredited veterinarian, as the case may be;

(i) signature and stamp is of a different colour than that of the print of the international veterinary certificate;

(j) the stamp may be embossed.

(2) Subject to subregulations (3) and (4), the Authority may issue a certified copy of the international veterinary certificate where the original is lost, damaged, contain errors, or where the original is no longer correct.

(3) The Authority may, except where the international veterinary certificate is lost, issue a certified copy where the original international veterinary certificate is returned to the Authority.

(4) A certified copy of an international veterinary certificate shall–

(a) be clearly marked to indicate that it is replacing the original certificate;

(b) include the reference number and issue date of the original international veterinary certificate; and

(c) cancel the original international veterinary certificate.

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(5) The Authority shall only accept original international veterinary certificate.

(6) The Authority may issue or accept an electronic international veterinary certificate where the following conditions, where applicable, are met–

(a) the electronic international veterinary certificate is sent directly from the authority in the exporting country;

(b) the importing country accepts the electronic international veterinary certificate;

(c) the Authority is equipped with a system which interface with the organization that is marketing the cattle, fresh meat or product of cattle and the organization that is supplying the information to the Authority;

(d) the veterinarian has access to information including laboratory results and cattle identification data;

(e) the Authority has in place a security system to prevent access by unauthorized persons to the electronic international veterinary certificate;

(f) the veterinarian is responsible for the secure use of his electronic signature;

(g) all other safeguards equivalent to the international veterinary certificate are in place.

Importation of cattle, etc.

6.–(1) Where a person intends to import cattle, he shall present an international veterinary certificate under Regulations 5 and 7 prior to the importation of the cattle which shall certify that the importer has complied with the import requirements established

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by the Authority according to the BSE risk categories relating to that country, or any other requirements relating to the cattle to be imported.

(2) The satisfaction of the requirements under these Regulations shall not prejudice the fulfilling of any other import requirements under the Supplies Control Act or under the Act. CAP. 293

Conditions for the importation of cattle.

7.–(1) An international veterinary certificate issued by the authority of the country, zone or region of origin shall, where applicable, certify the following–

(a) that the country, zone or region of origin, is declared by the OIE as an area of negligible risk, at the time of importation;

(b) where paragraph *(a)* is certified, but an indigenous case is recorded, the following shall also be certified–

(i) the country, zone or region shall have been declared as being of negligible BSE risk by the OIE;

(ii) the cattle are identified by a system of permanent identification which demonstrates that the cattle have not been exposed to BSE;

(iii) the cattle were born after the date on which the ban on the feeding of ruminants with meat and bone meal and greaves derived from ruminants is effectively enforced;

(c) where the country, zone or region of origin is a country with a controlled BSE risk, the following shall be certified–

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(i) the country, zone or region of origin is recognized by the OIE as having a controlled BSE risk;

(ii) the cattle is identified by a system of permanent identification which demonstrates that the cattle has not been exposed to BSE;

(iii) that the cattle selected for export were born after the date on which the ban on the feeding of ruminants with meat and bone meal and greaves derived from ruminants was effectively enforced;

(d) where the status of the country, zone or region of origin of the cattle is an undetermined BSE risk, the international veterinary certificate shall certify that–

(i) the feeding of ruminants with meat and bone meal and greaves derived from ruminants has been banned and the ban has been effectively enforced;

(ii) the cattle are identified by a system of permanent identification which demonstrates that the cattle have not been exposed to BSE;

(iii) all BSE positive or suspected cases are completely destroyed including destruction of the following–

(A) cattle which, during their first year of life, were reared with positive and suspected cases, and investigation showed consumed the same potentially

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contaminated feed during that period;

(B) if the result of an investigation is inconclusive, all cattle born in the same herd, and within 12 months of the birth of, the positive or suspected cases;

(iv) the cattle were born at least two years after the date from which the ban on the feeding of ruminants with the meat and bone meal and greaves derived from ruminants was effectively enforced.

(2) The Authority may, where cattle are to be imported from a country regardless of its BSE risk status, conduct a risk analysis and a site visit prior to the approval of importation.

Requirements for importation of products of cattle.

8.–(1) The Authority may approve the importation of products from the cattle population of a country, zone or region if–

(a) the import requirements established by the Authority according to the risk categories for BSE relating to that country, zone or region or any part of that country, zone or region or any other standards set by the OIE are met;

(b) the Authority conducts a risk assessment in order to identify risk factors, and the country, zone or region has demonstrated that appropriate specific measures have been taken to manage each identified risk.

(2) The requirements regarding imports referred to in subregulation (1) shall include a list of products for which no demand for specific conditions of import relating to the prevention or control of BSE can be made, independent of the

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risk category for BSE established in the country, zone or region of origin.

Products of cattle not subject to special conditions.

9. Notwithstanding regulation 8, the following products of cattle origin are not subject to special conditions of importation in relation to BSE, regardless of the sanitary status of the country, zone or region of origin–

(a) milk and milk products;

(b) cattle semen and embryos collected in vivo, the collection and treatment of which has been in line with the recommendations published by the International Embryo Transfer Society;

(c) hides and skins;

(d) gelatin and collagen prepared exclusively from hides and skins;

(e) tallow (the insoluble impurities of which are not to exceed 0.15% of the total weight) and products derived from tallow;

(f) dicalcium phosphate (without protein or fat residues);

(g) de-boned skeletal muscle meat from cattle (except meat separated by mechanical processes) that, prior to slaughter, were not stunned by applying compressed air or gas into the cranium, nor by cutting out the spinal cord of the cattle, and which had been cleared for slaughter and during *ante mortem* and *post mortem* inspections, and which cattle have been processed using methods that prevent contamination of tonsils, distal ileum, brains, eyes, spinal cord, skull and vertebral column, according to the standards in place;

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(h) blood and blood products produced from cattle that, prior to slaughter, were not stunned by applying compressed air or gas into the cranium, nor by cutting out the spinal cord of the cattle;

(i) other items on the list of products published in the OIE Terrestrial Code for which no special conditions of importation apply.

Restrictions on the importation of fresh meat and meat products.

10. A person shall not import fresh meat or meat products of cattle unless the following conditions are met–

(a) the meat or meat products come from country, zone or region of insignificant BSE risk, and the importer shall present to the Authority, an international veterinary certificate issued by the authority in the country, zone or region of origin, which certifies–

(i) that the country, zone or region of origin, is classified as negligible BSE risk;

(ii) that the cattle from which the fresh meat or meat products were derived has passed *ante* and *post mortem* inspections;

(iii) that, where there have been indigenous cases in a country, zone or region with negligible BSE risk, the cattle from which the fresh meat and meat products were derived were born after the date on which the ban on the feeding of ruminants with meat-and-bone meal and greaves derived from ruminants had been effectively enforced;

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(b) where the fresh meat or meat products come from a country, zone or region with controlled BSE risk, the Authority shall demand from the importer an international veterinary certificate issued by the authority in the country, zone or region of origin that certifies the following–

(i) that the country, zone or region of origin, is classified as controlled BSE risk;

(ii) that the cattle from which the fresh meat or meat products were derived passed *ante* and *post mortem* inspection;

(iii) that the cattle from which the fresh meat or meat products were derived were not subjected to a stunning process, using compressed air or gas into the cranial cavity, or to a pithing process;

(iv) that the fresh meat and meat products were prepared and processed by means that guarantee that the fresh meat and meat products do not contain or are not contaminated by–

(A) tonsils, distal ileum, brains, eyes, spinal cord, skull and vertebral column;

(B) mechanically separated meat from the skull and vertebral column from cattle over 30 months of age;

(C) where the fresh meat or meat products to be imported come from cattle of a country, zone or

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region of origin, of undetermined BSE risk, the Authority may conduct a risk analysis and based on the findings, recommend approval or otherwise of the importation;

(D) where approval is given in accordance with sub-subparagraph *(C)*, the Authority may demand from the importer, an international veterinary certificate issued by the authority in the country, zone or region of origin that certifies the following–

(I) that the cattle from which the fresh meat or meat products are derived–

(a) were not fed with meat and bone meal or greaves derived from ruminants;

(b) has passed *ante* and *post mortem* inspections;

(c) that the cattle from which the fresh meat or meat products were derived were not subjected to a stunning process, prior to slaughter,

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using compressed air or gas into the cranial cavity, or to a pithing process

(II) that the fresh meat and meat products were prepared and processed by means that guarantee that the fresh meat and meat products do not contain or are not contaminated by–

(a) tonsils, distal ileum, brains, eyes, spinal cord, skull and vertebral column;

(b) nervous and lymphatic tissue exposed during the de-boning process;

(c) mechanically separated meat from the cranium and vertebral column from cattle over 12 months of age.

Importation of meat, bone meal and greaves.

11. A person shall not trade in meat and bone meal, or greaves produced from ruminants born prior to the date when the ban on feeding ruminants with meat and bone meal or greaves derived from ruminants was enforced.

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Gelatin and collagen produced from cattle bones.

12. Where a person intends to import gelatin or collagen produced from cattle bones to be used for the production of food for human or animal consumption, or of cosmetics, pharmaceuticals, or biological products, or of medical products, the following conditions of importation shall apply–

(a) on arrival at the port of entry, the importer shall produce to the Authority, an international veterinary certificate that the country, zone or region of origin has an insignificant BSE risk status;

(b) if the gelatin or collagen comes from cattle that originates from a country, zone or region where the risk status for BSE is controlled or undetermined, and

(i) the cattle had passed *ante* and *post mortem* inspections;

(ii) the vertebral column and skull have been excluded;

(iii) the bones have been subjected to a process which includes all of the following steps–

(A) degreasing,

(B) acid demineralization,

(C) alkaline or acid treatment,

(D) filtration,

(E) sterilization at 138°C or more, for a minimum period of four seconds,

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or to an equivalent or better process in terms of infectivity reduction such as high-pressure heating.

13.–(1) Notwithstanding regulation 9*(e)*, an importer of tallow shall obtain an international veterinary certificate issued by the competent veterinary authority in the country, zone or region of origin, which certify that the tallow–

(a) comes from a country, zone or region with a negligible BSE risk status; or

(b) originates from a country, zone or region posing a controlled BSE risk, and is derived from cattle which have passed *ante and post mortem* inspections, and has not been prepared using tonsils, distal ileum, brains, eyes, spinal cord, skull and vertebral column.

(2) The products derived from tallow that are not exempted under regulation 9*(e)* which are to be used for the preparation of food for human or animal consumption, for fertilizer, cosmetic products, pharmaceutical and biological products, or for medical products, shall be accompanied by an international veterinary certificate which certifies that the products–

(a) come from a country, zone or region with a negligible BSE risk status, according to the OIE;

(b) are derived from tallow that complies with the conditions described in paragraph *(a)*; or

(c) were produced by hydrolysis, saponification or transesterification at high temperature and high pressure.

Importation of dicalcium phosphate.

14. Where a person imports dicalcium phosphate for the purpose of preparation of food for human or animal consumption,

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fertilizer, cosmetic products, pharmaceutical or biological products or medical materials, such product shall be accompanied by an international veterinary certificate issued by the authority in the country of origin, which certifies that the dicalcium phosphate–

(a) comes from a country, zone or region with an insignificant BSE risk status,

(b) it originates from a country, zone or region posing a controlled or undetermined BSE risk and is a by-product of bone gelatin produced according to regulation 12*(b)*.

Authority to maintain Import registers.

15. The Authority shall maintain a register of imports of ruminants, animal products, ruminant-based products, and feeds for ruminant production, including –

(a) the origin and destination;

(b) identification of the importers or previous owners;

(c) the origin, destination, and sanitary registration number as applicable;

(d) the ingredients, commercial brands for animal feed for ruminants or for animal feed for animals that contain tonsils, distal ileum, brains, eyes, spinal cord, skull and vertebral column from ruminants; and

(e) other information determined by the Authority, for the purpose of ensuring the traceability and control of animals and animal products, animal feeds and medicinal products used by veterinarians.

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Importer to maintain register.

16. Every person who imports cattle shall maintain a register containing the record of dispatch to slaughter, the destination of parts of the cattle and any other information required by the Authority.

Export.

17.–(1) The Authority may issue an international veterinary certificate for the export of cattle, attesting that–

(a) cattle selected for export are not a suspected case of BSE as defined by the Epidemiological Surveillance, Prevention and Control Program;

(b) cattle have been identified with a permanent system of identification established for these purposes.

Offence and penalty.

18. A person who contravenes these Regulations commits an offence and is liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding five thousand dollars or to imprisonment for a period not exceeding two years.

MADE this 18th day of April, 2012.

(GASPAR VEGA)
Minister of Agriculture

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CHAPTER 211

BELIZE AGRICULTURAL HEALTH AUTHORITY (PREVENTION, CONTROL AND ERADICATION OF BOVINE BRUCELLOSIS) REGULATIONS

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FIRST SCHEDULE

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CHAPTER 211

BELIZE AGRICULTURAL HEALTH AUTHORITY (PREVENTION, CONTROL AND ERADICATION OF BOVINE BRUCELLOSIS) REGULATIONS

(Section 61)

CAP. 211.
R.E. 2020.
22 of 2012.

[Gazetted 21st January, 2012.]

Citation

1. These Regulations may be cited as the–

BELIZE AGRICULTURAL HEALTH AUTHORITY (PREVENTION, CONTROL AND ERADICATION OF BOVINE BRUCELLOSIS) REGULATIONS.

Interpretation.

2. In these Regulations–

"accredited veterinarian" means a veterinarian recognized and approved by the Authority to conduct sanitary activities under these Regulations;

"animal", "bovine" or "cattle" means *bos indicus*, *bos taurus* and water buffalo;

"approved laboratory" means a laboratory recognized by the Authority as a place to perform testing and sanitary activities under these Regulations;

"brucellosis" means an infection caused by the bacterium *Brucella abortus*, the symptoms of which include abortion, decreased milk production infertility;

"confinement" means the isolation, observation and movement restriction of animals due to suspicion or existence of brucellosis prior to the final destination of the animal is determined;

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"controlled production unit" refers only to those production units in which dairy cattle are confined due to positive brucellosis test in order to benefit from their production before slaughter;

"dairy cattle" means the type of animal in a production unit specialized for milk production.

"diagnostic test" means the test performed under regulation 17 to identify the presence of bovine brucellosis;

"Free Herd Certificate" means the official document granted by the Authority under regulation 7 or 8 that a herd of bovine is officially free from brucellosis or free from brucellosis, respectively;

"OIE" means The World Organization for Animal Health;

"OIE Terrestrial Code" means the most-up-to-date version of the Terrestrial Animal Health Code as approved and published by the OIE from time to time;

"official veterinarian" means a veterinarian employed by the Authority who performs functions under these Regulations;

"prevalence" means the number of cases our outbreaks of brucellosis in an animal population in a defined geographical area during a specific period;

"producer" means the owner or keeper of animal whose activities include breeding, cow-calf operations, fattening or milk production;

"production unit" means a ranch, farm, stable, corral or other similar place that houses cattle;

"Programme" means the National Bovine Brucellosis Programme pursuant to regulation 5;

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"Programme coordinator" means the person designated by the Authority to coordinated programme activities;

"sample" means blood, sera, fluid, tissue, organ, milk or other product from a bovine which is used to conduct laboratory diagnostic tests;

"slaughterhouse" means premises used for the slaughter of animals including facilities to produce animal products and for moving or lair aging animals.

Competent authority.

3.–(1) The Authority is designated as the competent authority responsible for the implementation of these Regulations.

(2) The Authority may collaborate with stakeholder organizations, the government and members of the cattle industry.

Notifiable animal disease.

4.–(1) Bovine brucellosis is a notifiable animal disease in Belize declared under section 35*(a)* of the Act.

(2) For the purpose of these Regulations, the Authority shall inform the OIE within twenty-four hours and subsequent weekly reports of the following in regard to bovine brucellosis–

(a) first occurrence in a zone or district in Belize;

(b) re-occurrence which follows a report declaring the end of an outbreak;

(c) sudden unexpected increase in distribution, incidence, morbidity, and mortality.

General provisions of the National Bovine Brucellosis Programme.

5.–(1) A programme to be known as the National Bovine Brucellosis Programme is established for implementation in accordance with these Regulations.

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(2) The Programme consists of measures to prevent, diagnose, control or eradicate brucellosis in bovine animals regardless of breed and purpose of production.

(3) The measures under subregulation (2) includes the protection of zones, districts, communities, or herds from brucellosis, strict control of animal movement, and coordination of the Programme among all stakeholders.

(4) The Authority may designate a Programme Coordinator coordinate activities of official veterinarians and accredited veterinarians.

Determination of health status and free herd certification.

6.–(1) The Authority may declare Belize or a zone or district within Belize as free from bovine brucellosis where that zone , district or Belize complies with the following requirements–

(a) bovine brucellosis or any suspicion thereof has been notified in accordance with Regulation 4;

(b) the cattle population of the zone, district or Belize, is under official veterinary control and it has been ascertained that the rate of bovine brucellosis infection does not exceed 0.1% of the herds in the country, district or zone under consideration;

(c) the serological tests for bovine brucellosis are periodically conducted in each herd, with or without the ring test;

(d) no animal has been vaccinated against bovine brucellosis in the last three years immediately preceding the year of intended declaration;

(e) all reactors are slaughtered;

(f) animals introduced into Belize or zone shall only come from herds officially free from

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bovine brucellosis or from herds free from bovine brucellosis,

provided that this condition may be waived for animals which have not been vaccinated and which, prior to entry into the herd, were isolated and were subjected to the serological tests for bovine brucellosis with negative results on two occasions, with an interval of 30 days between each test.

(2) The Authority may decide on the system for further control of cattle that has qualified as officially free from bovine brucellosis and where no reactor has been found in the last five years of declaration pursuant to subregulation (1).

Herd officially free from bovine brucellosis.

7.–(1) A bovine producer or a group of bovine producers may apply in writing to the Authority for a Free Herd Certificate that a herd of bovine is officially free from bovine brucellosis.

(2) A bovine producer or a group of bovine producers applying under subregulation (1) shall satisfy the Authority that–

(a) the herd is under official veterinary control;

(b) the herd contains no animal which has been vaccinated against bovine brucellosis during the three years immediately preceding the date of application;

(c) the herd contains only animals which have not showed evidence of bovine brucellosis infection during the past 6 months and all suspect cases (such as animals which have prematurely calved) have been subjected to the necessary laboratory investigations;

(d) all cattle over the age of one year (except castrated males) have been subjected to two series of serological tests yielding negative

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results, which testing has been conducted at an interval of 12 months between each test and that this requirement is maintained even where the entire herd is normally tested every year or testing is conducted in conformity with other requirements established by the Authority;

(e) additions to the herd for which official free herd status is sought, come from herds officially free from bovine brucellosis,

provided that–

(i) animals which is not vaccinated comes from a herd free from bovine brucellosis;

(ii) negative results on brucellosis are shown after brucella antigen test and complement fixation test during the 30 days prior to entry into the herd;

(iii) recently calved or calving animal is retested after 14 days.

(3) A Free Herd Certificate under subregulation (1) is valid for one year and may be subject to renewal upon application.

First Schedule.

(4) The form of Free Herd Certificate shall be as set out in the First Schedule.

Herd free from bovine brucellosis.

8.–(1) A bovine producer or a group of bovine producers may apply in writing to the Authority for a Free Herd Certificate that a herd of bovine is free from bovine brucellosis.

(2) A bovine producer or a group of bovine producers applying under subregulation (1) shall satisfy the Authority that the following conditions are met–

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(a) the herd is under official veterinary control;

(b) the herd is subject to a vaccination or a non-vaccination regime;

(c) if a live vaccine is used in female animal, the vaccination is carried out when the female animal is between three and six months of age, in which case the female animal may be identified with a permanent mark approved by the Authority;

(d) all cattle over the age of one year are controlled as provided in regulation 7(4);

(e) that cattle under 30 months of age which have been vaccinated using a live vaccine before reaching 6 months of age, were subjected to a buffered brucella antigen test yielding a positive result and the complement fixation test yielding a negative result;

(f) all cattle introduced into the herd come from a herd officially free from bovine brucellosis or from a herd free from bovine brucellosis, or from a country or zone free from bovine brucellosis.

(3) Paragraph *(f)* does not apply where animals are–

(a) isolated prior to entry into the herd;

(b) subjected to two series of serological tests for bovine brucellosis yielding negative results which testing has been conducted at an interval of 30 days between each test.

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(4) The tests under subregulation (3) are not valid where done on a female animal which is calved during the past fourteen days.

First Schedule.

(5) The form of Free Herd Certificate shall be as set out in the First Schedule.

Importation for breeding or rearing.

9.–(1) Subject to Part X of the Act, no person shall import a live bovine unless that person presents to the Authority in international veterinary certificate that verifies compliance with the following–

(a) where the bovine is imported for breeding or rearing that the bovine–

(i) shows no clinical sign of bovine brucellosis on the date of shipment;

(ii) were kept in a herd in which no clinical sign of bovine brucellosis was officially reported or known during the 6 months immediately prior to date of shipment;

(iii) were kept in a country or zone free from bovine brucellosis or officially free from bovine brucellosis;

(iv) is from a herd officially free from bovine brucellosis;

(v) is subjected to a serological test for bovine brucellosis with negative results during the thirty days immediately prior

(vi) were kept in a herd free from bovine brucellosis;

(vii) is subject Brucella antigen and complement fixation tests the result of

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which is negative during the 30 days immediately prior to date of shipment;

(b) where the bovine is imported from a herd other than those in accordance with paragraph *(a)*, that the bovine–

(i) was isolated prior to the date of shipment;

(ii) is subjected to two serological tests for bovine brucellosis with negative results of the two occasions;

(iii) are not being eliminated as part of an eradication programme against bovine brucellosis;

(c) where the bovine is imported for slaughter. that the bovine–

(i) showed no clinical sign of bovine brucellosis on the date of shipment;

(ii) are not being eliminated as part of an eradication programme against bovine brucellosis;

(iii) were kept in a country or zone free from bovine brucellosis;

(iv) were kept in a herd free from bovine brucellosis;

(v) were kept in a herd free from bovine brucellosis;

(vi) were subjected to a serological test for bovine brucellosis with negative results

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during thirty days immediately prior to shipment.

(2) A test conducted under subregulation (1)*(a)* or *(b)* is not valid in female animals which have calved during the past fourteen days.

(3) The tests conducted under subregulation (1)*(b)(ii)*, shall be conducted on intervals of not less than thirty days with the second test conducted during the fifteen days prior to the date of shipment.

(4) No person shall import a castrated male bovine for a purpose specified under subregulation (1).

(5) The importation of bovine semen by a person is conditional upon the presentation of an international veterinary certificate that verifies compliance with the following–

(a) where the semen is from an artificial insemination centre, that the testing programme included the buffered Brucella antigen and complement fixation tests;

(b) where the semen is not from an artificial insemination centre, that the donor animals were kept–

(i) in a country or zone free from bovine brucellosis;

(ii) in a herd officially free from bovine brucellosis, showed no clinical sign of bovine brucellosis on the day of collection of the semen, and were subjected to a buffered Brucella antigen test with negative results during the 30 days prior to collection;

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(iii) in a herd free from bovine brucellosis. Showed no clinical sign of bovine brucellosis on the day of collection and were subjected to the buffered Brucella antigen and complement fixation tests with negative results during the 30 days prior to semen collection,

(c) that the semen was collected, processed and stored in conformity with the OIE Terrestrial Code, Chapters 4.5 and 4.6.,

(5) The importation of in vivo derived bovine embryos by a person is conditional upon the presentation of an international veterinary certificate that verifies that the embryos were collected, processed and stored in conformity with the OIE Terrestrial Code Chapters 4.7and 4.9.

(6) The importation of in vitro produced bovine embryos or oocytes by a person is conditional upon the presentation of an international veterinary certificate that verifies compliance with the following–

(a) that the donor females

(i) were kept in a country or zone free from bovine brucellosis;

(ii) were kept in a herd free from bovine brucellosis and were subjected to tests in the OIE 'Terrestrial Code. Chapter 1.3.

(b) that the oocytes were fertilised with semen meeting the conditions of the OIE Terrestrial Code, Chapters 4.5 and 4.6.;

(c) that the embryos or oocytes, as the case may be, were collected, processed and stored in

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conformity with the OIE Terrestrial Code, Chapters 4.8 and 4.9.

Exportation.

10. A person who engages in the exportation of live animals, products or by products shall meet the conditions of importation of the importing country.

Antigens and vaccines.

11.–(1) The Authority is the sole entity authorized to–

(a) produce or authorize the production;

(b) import or authorize the importation;

(c) regulate the use and distribution;

(d) conduct quality control,

of brucella antigens for diagnosis of bovine brucellosis.

(2) The vaccination against bovine brucellosis in Belize is regulated by the Authority in accordance with these Regulations.

Programme evaluation.

12.–(1) The Authority may conduct inspection visits to verify compliance by the farmer with the requirements for the health status of each bovine and shall issue a statement on the change of status according to the findings of the visits.

(2) The Authority, in consultation with stakeholders shall submit to the Minister an annual report on the evaluations of the Programme, and its operations in the regions and districts.

Identification. 77 of 2011.

13.–(1) All animals, must be fully identified in accordance with the Belize Agriculture Health Authority (Animal Identification) Regulations, 2011 .

(2) For the purpose of the Programme, the following shall apply to animals–

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(a) a permanent "B" mark is fixed on the right masseter muscle of animals that tests positive for brucellosis;

(b) the identification number pursuant to subregulation (1) that corresponds to each animal shall be registered in the official documents of diagnostic tests;

(c) an animal identified under the Belize Agricultural Health Authority (Animal Identification) Regulations, 2011 shall be exempt from any other identification mark.

Compensation.

14. Subject to section 58 of the Act, the Ministry, Belize Livestock Producers Association and other stakeholders are to implement a mechanism in which owners of bovine slaughtered as a consequence of positive testing for bovine brucellosis receive financial compensation.

Epidemiological surveillance.

15.–(1) All producers shall participate in the Milk Monitoring Programme within the Programme which includes the Brucella Ring Test.

(2) All producers shall participate in the Slaughterhouse Monitoring Programme which includes the following diagnostic tests–

(a) card test;

(b) rivanol;

(c) complement fixation; and

(d) bacteriology,

(3) The head of a laboratory shall provide the Director of Animal Health with all tests results of the Programme.

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(4) The Authority shall make determinations under regulations 4 (2)*(c)* based on laboratory results.

(5) Every laboratory conducting tests for bovine brucellosis shall notify the Authority on the detection of reactors in an infected herd.

(6) The Authority shall notify the Director of Health Services in the Authority on the detection of reactors in an infected herd.

Sanctions by the Authority.

16.–(1) The Authority may impose the following sanctions (if applicable) on a person who fails to comply with the implementation of the Programme–

(a) a notification or order requesting compliance within a specific period;

(b) suspension or revocation of Free Herd Certificate;

(c) restriction of movement of animals owned by the person to slaughterhouse only;

(d) restrictions of movement of animals into a production unit owned or kept by the person;

(e) implementation of biosecurity measures for a specified period;

(f) seek enforcement of compliance from the courts.

(4) Where the Authority lifts a notification or order on the basis that the person who own or keep a production unit has entered the Programme, it shall issue an official certificate to the owner or manager of the production unit.

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Diagnosis.

17.–(1) The diagnostic tests referred to under subsection (1) may include immunological and bacteriological tests or any other tests as may be authorized by the Authority.

(2) The diagnostic tests referred to under subsection (1) may include immunological and bacteriological tests or any other tests as many be authorised by the Authority.

(3) The following immunological tests established by the Authority shall be conducted by an official or accredited veterinarian for smooth species.

(a) the card test,

(b) the rivanol,

(c) the ELISA test,

(d) the complement fixation,

(e) the milk ring test,

(4) the immunological tests referred to under subregulation (3) shall be conducted as follows

(a) the card test and the milk ring test shall be carried out by an official or accredited veterinarian or at an approved laboratory in a accordance with subregulation (5) below,

(b) the rivanol test, complement fixation and double immunodiffusion, shall be carried out at an approved laboratory.

(5) An accredited veterinarian performing immunological tests under this Regulation shall conduct the card test in the field while an approved laboratory shall perform proficiency tests and are required to have the minimum infrastructure necessary that

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guarantees the accuracy of the test and it shall record all tests and reagents used.

(6) All laboratory results required under this Regulation shall be issued by the official veterinarian or accredited veterinarian on all brucellosis diagnostics conducted.

(7) Laboratories shall store serum samples for a period of 3 months after testing in freezers that comply with requirement established by Authority.

(8) An accredited veterinarian conducting testing under Regulation shall inform the Authority on all diagnostic activities specifying the reagents and the test performed, including laboratory used, lot number and expiry date product used.

(9) Where a card test is conducted under this Regulation it shall be conducted–

(a) with non-haemolysed serum,

(b) with an antigen authorized by the Authority that fulfils the following characteristics–

(i) elaborated with strain 1 1 1 9-3 of *Brucella abortu*,

(ii) strained with rose Bengal in lactic acid,

(iii) pH of 3.65 (± 0.05),

(iv) with cellular concentration of 8% for cattle and

(10) The results of a card test conducted under this Regulation shall be interpreted as are either positive of negative, depending on the presence or absence of agglutination.

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(11) The rivanol test conducted under this Regulation shall be performed only on bovine serum

(a) with non-haemolysed serum, positive to the card test,

(b) with an antigen authorized by the Authority and with rivanol reagent (2 etoxi lactate 6,9 diamino acridine),

(c) with an antigen elaborated with strain 1 1 1 9-3 of Brucella abortus shall comply with the following characteristics

(i) strained with a mixture of fluorescent green and violet crystal,

(ii) pH of 5.8 to 6.2,

(iii) cellular concentration of 4%.

(12) *(a)* The result of a rivanol test conducted under this Regulation shall be interpreted as either positive or negative sera where positive are the sera of animals that present a reaction of complete agglutination in whichever of the following dilutions, from 1/25 to 1/400. In the case of a vaccinated animal a complete agglutination of a dilution greater or equal to 1/50 will be a positive test.

(12) *(b)* The ELISA test may be used in addition or in place of Rivanol Testing as described in 12*(a)*.

(13) *(a)* A complement fixation test conducted under this Regulation shall be conducted with a non-haemolysed serum that has tested positive to the card and rivanol tests. An antigen authorized by the Authority to be used for this test, shall be prepared with the strain 1119-3 of *Brucella abortus,* without straining but in conformance with the following specifications–

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(a) pH 6.8 to 7.0,

(b) cellular concentration of 4.5%.

(13) *(b)* For the purpose of this Regulation, sera shall be classified as positives or negative where positives are titres greater than 1/16 (cool) or greater than 1/8 (warm).

(14) (*a)* The milk ring test conducted under this Regulation shall be conducted as a surveillance test and results are to be confirmed with serological tests. This test shall be performed on fresh milk, fluids, with antigen authorized by the Authority and the test shall fulfill the following characteristics

(i) strained with haematoxylin,

(ii) pH between 4.0 and 4.3,

(iii) cellular concentration of 4%.

(14) *(b)* For bovines, the results of the milk ring test shall be interpreted as negative in the absence of a strained ring or positive if present on the surface

(15) The bacteriological study required to be conducted under this Regulation shall be performed on milk, blood, body fluids or tissue fragments placed in sterile containers with hermetic lid for submission to an approved laboratory for diagnosis. The presence of *Brucella* specie signifies a positive animal, even if serological testing methods indicate absence of antibodies.

(16) Animals in which bovine brucellosis has been diagnosed shall trigger an epidemiological investigation, where the sampling of all adjacent farms including animals that have come in contact with positive animals shall be conducted.

(17) Further to testing under subregulation (16) above, animals exposed to bovine brucellosis shall remain in the farms

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where found unless a veterinary certificate is issued by the Authority for movement directly to a slaughterhouse or to a controlled production unit.

Controlled Production Unit.

18.–(1) An animal that is subject to confinement shall be placed in a controlled production unit.

(2) The Authority shall monitor a controlled production unit and undertake the following–

(a) comply with biosecurity measures determined by the Authority to ensure confinement;

(b) have an accredited veterinarian responsible for the unit;

(c) equip the Production Unit with facilities such as loading ramp, corral with chute, feed storage space, and water;

(d) not overcrowd the unit;

(e) have a disinfection system and wildlife control in place;

(f) manage the animals in the Production Unit according to the infrastructure available;

(g) not allow susceptible species to brucellosis such as equines or canines to enter the Production Unit;

(h) allow reactor animals to enter the controlled production unit only if in possession of the corresponding veterinary certificate;

(i) allow a reactor animal to move out of the farm if the animal is in possession of a veterinary

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certificate certifying that the animal is destined for slaughter;

(j) disinfect vehicles leaving a controlled production unit and a slaughterhouse.

Disinfection.

19.–(1) The owner or manager of a production unit shall disinfect the production unit whenever a reactor is identified.

(2) Organic matter found in a production unit shall be removed with soap and water before disinfection.

(3) Aborted material found in a production unit shall be incinerated or buried at a minimum depth of 1.5 meters and covered with a layer of limestone.

(4) All chemical disinfectants used in the Programme shall be approved and registered by the Authority.

(5) The owner or manager of a production unit shall avoid any contact of disinfectant with foods designed for human consumption and foods designed for animal consumption.

(6) The following disinfectants are recommended disinfectants approved by the Authority to eliminate the brucella species–

(a) Sodium hypochlorite solution or calcium hypochlorite,

(b) Caustic soda solution 2%,

(c) Limestone 15%,

(d) Creolin 5%,

(e) Phenol 1%,

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(f) Other disinfectants as determined by the Authority.

Fees.

20.–(1) The Authority may charge the owner, keeper or producer a fee of $10.00 per animal for testing and services relating to testing for brucellosis.

(2) Notwithstanding subregulation (1), or any other Regulation which provides for testing in relation to tuberculosis or the application of ear tags under the regulations relating to cattle identification, where more than one service is to be performed on a bovine the fee to be charged is $10.00.

Penalties.

21. A person who contravenes these Regulations commits an offence and is liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding five thousand dollars or to imprisonment for a period not exceeding two years or to both fine and imprisonment.

Commencement.

22. These Regulations come into force on the 1st day of September, 2011.

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FIRST SCHEDULE
FORMS OF FREE HERD CERTIFICATE
[Reg. 7(1), 8(5)]

National Bovine Brucellosis Programme

FREE HERD CERTIFICATE

Establishment Identification Number: _____

This is to certify that the herd owned by:

_____
First Name Middle Name Surname

_____
Address

Has met all requirements for certified free status, as of _____ and will remain valid for one year so long as programme requirements are met.

Date of issue: _____

Date of expiration: _____

_____
Director of Animal health
BAHA

_____
Official Veterinarian
BAHA

MADE this 1st day of August, 2011.

(RENE MONTERO)
Minister of Agriculture

[Printed by Authority of the Government of Belize]

CHAPTER 211

BELIZE AGRICULTURAL HEALTH AUTHORITY (PREVENTION, CONTROL AND ERADICATION OF BOVINE TUBERCULOSIS) REGULATIONS

ARRANGEMENT OF REGULATIONS

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SCHEDULE

[Printed by Authority of the Government of Belize]

CHAPTER 211

BELIZE AGRICULTURAL HEALTH AUTHORITY (PREVENTION, CONTROL AND ERADICATION OF BOVINE TUBERCULOSIS) REGULATIONS

(Sections 61 and 86)

CAP. 211.
R.E. 2020.
51 of 2012.

[Gazetted 21st April, 2012.]

Citation

1. These Regulations may be cited as the–

BELIZE AGRICULTURAL HEALTH AUTHORITY (PREVENTION, CONTROL AND ERADICATION OF BOVINE TUBERCULOSIS) REGULATIONS.

Interpretation.

2. In these Regulations–

"accredited veterinarian" means a veterinarian recognized and approved by the Authority to conduct sanitary activities and other functions under these Regulations;

"biosecurity management system" means a system approved by the Authority for the protection of the economy, environment and public health from negative impacts associated with bovine tuberculosis;

"bovine producer" includes the owner or keeper of cattle whose activities include breeding, cow-calf operations, fattening or milk production;

"bovine tuberculosis" means an infectious and contagious zoonotic disease caused by *mycobacterium bovis* which is characterized by a progressive and chronic course;

"bovine tuberculosis free certificate" means a certificate issued under regulation 8;

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"cattle" means *bos indicus*, *bos taurus* and water buffalo;

"compartment" means an animal subpopulation contained in one or more establishments under a common biosecurity management system with a distinct health status with respect to a specific disease for which required surveillance, control and biosecurity measures are applied for the purpose of international trade;

"diagnostic test" means the test under regulation 14;

"epidemiological surveillance" means the process under regulation 25;

"establishment" means the place where cattle is kept;

"exposed animal" means cattle that has had contact with other cattle that is infected with bovine tuberculosis;

"free herd" means a herd that is free from bovine tuberculosis;

"infected animal" means an animal in which the presence of *mycobacterium bovis* is confirmed or in which epidemiological studies, field and laboratory tests, show evidence of the presence of *mycobacterium bovis*;

"*in vitro* comparative assay" includes the Gamma Interferon Assay, used as a complementary test to quickly distinguish positive animals due to the production of *y*IFN specific to *mycobacterium bovis* and *M.avium* in blood plasma;

"negative animal" means an animal that has been subjected to one or more official tuberculosis diagnostic tests producing negative results;

"OIE" means The World Organization for Animal Health;

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"OIE Terrestrial Code" means the most up-to-date version of the Terrestrial Animal Health Code as approved and published by the OIE from time to time;

"official veterinarian" means a professional employee of the Authority who performs a function under these Regulations;

"PCR" means Polymerase Chain Reaction;

"PPD" means Purified Protein Derivative;

"production unit" includes a ranch, farm, stable, corral or other establishment that houses cattle;

"Programme" means the National Bovine Tuberculosis Programme pursuant to regulation 5;

"slaughterhouse" means premises used for the slaughter of animals as well as a facility for the production of animal products, movement of an animal or lair for aging animals.

Competent authority.

3.–(1) The Authority is designated as the competent authority for the implementation of these Regulations.

(2) The Authority may collaborate with stakeholder organizations, the government and members of the cattle industry.

Notifiable animal disease.

4.–(1) Pursuant to section 35*(a)* of the Act bovine tuberculosis is a notifiable animal disease in Belize.

(2) A person who suspects or has diagnostic evidence of the presence of bovine tuberculosis in cattle whether the cattle are alive or dead shall notify the Authority within twenty-four hours of the suspicion or evidence of bovine tuberculosis.

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General provisions of the National Bovine Tuberculosis Programme.

5.–(1) The National Bovine Tuberculosis Programme is hereby established for implementation in accordance with these Regulations.

(2) The Programme consists of measures to prevent, diagnose, control or eradicate bovine tuberculosis in cattle regardless of breed or purpose of production.

(3) The measures under subregulation (2) include the protection of zones, districts, communities or free herds through the strict control of animal movement, coordinated among stakeholders.

(4) The Authority may designate a Programme Coordinator to coordinate activities of official veterinarians and accredited veterinarians.

Declaration of health status and free herd certification.

6. The Authority may declare Belize or a zone, region or district within Belize as free from bovine tuberculosis where Belize, that zone, region or district within Belize conform to the following requirements–

(a) that *mycobacterium bovis* infection in domestic cattle is notified in accordance with regulation 4;

(b) that an on-going awareness programme is in place to encourage reporting of all cases suspected of bovine tuberculosis;

(c) that regular and periodic testing of cattle demonstrates that *mycobacterium bovis* infection is not present in at least ninety-nine percent of the herds and ninety-nine percent of the cattle in Belize, the zone, region or district for at least three consecutive years;

(d) that a surveillance programme is in place to detect bovine tuberculosis in cattle in Belize,

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or that zone, region or district through antemortem and post-mortem inspections, the procedures of which are in accordance with Chapter 6.2 of the OIE Terrestrial Code;

(e) if the surveillance programme under paragraphs *(b)* and *(d)* has demonstrated that *mycobacterium bovis* infection is not present in at least ninety-nine percent of the herds and ninety-nine percent of the cattle for at least five consecutive years, surveillance may be maintained through *ante-mortem* and *post-mortem* inspections as stipulated in paragraph *(d)*;

(f) that cattle introduced into Belize, or a particular zone, region or district, where cattle free from bovine tuberculosis already exists, is accompanied by a certificate from an official veterinarian of the exporting country attesting that the cattle is from a country, zone, region, or herd free from bovine tuberculosis or comply with the relevant provisions in Chapter 11.6 of the OIE Terrestrial Code.

Application for bovine tuberculosis free certificate.

7.–(1) A bovine producer may apply in writing to the Authority for certification that the cattle in a compartment or herd is free from bovine tuberculosis.

(2) A bovine producer applying under subregulation (1) shall satisfy the Authority that the cattle in the compartment or herd–

(a) shows no sign of bovine tuberculosis or lesion at *ante mortem* or *post mortem* inspections for at least three consecutive years;

(b) are at least six weeks of age at the time the first tuberculin test was taken, the result of which is negative;

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(c) was subject to at least two tuberculin tests carried out at a minimum interval of six months (the first test being performed at least six months after the slaughter of the last infected cattle);

(d) conforms to one of the following conditions–

(i) if the annual percentage of infected herds is more than one percent of all herds in the country, zone, region or district during the last two years, two tuberculin tests shall be conducted twice annually, the results of which is negative to ensure the continuing absence of bovine tuberculosis;

(ii) if the annual percentage of his herds confirmed as infected with bovine tuberculosis is more than zero point one percent but not more than one percent of all herds in the country, zone, region or district during the last two years, a tuberculin test shall be conducted annually, the result of which is negative to ensure the continuing absence of bovine tuberculosis;

(iii) if the annual percentage of herds confirmed as infected with bovine tuberculosis is not more than zero point one percent of all herds in the country, zone, region or district during the last four years, a tuberculin test shall be conducted every three years, the results of which is negative to ensure the continuing absence of bovine tuberculosis; or

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(iv) if the annual percentage of herds confirmed as infected with bovine tuberculosis is not more than zero point one percent of all herds in the country, zone, region or district during the last six years, a tuberculin test shall be conducted every four years, the results of which is negative to ensure the continuing absence of bovine tuberculosis.

(e) are protected from contact with wildlife reservoirs of bovine tuberculosis and are managed under a common biosecurity plan protecting the animal from being infected with *mycobacterium bovis*.

(3) Where cattle are introduced into the compartment, for the purpose of subregulation (2) the bovine producer shall submit verification that the cattle come from a free herd.

(4) The Authority may waive the condition under subregulation (3) if prior to importation, the cattle–

(a) was isolated for at least ninety days;

(b) was subjected to at least two tuberculin tests with negative results that were carried out at six-month intervals; and

(c) the second tuberculin test under paragraph *(b)* was performed during the thirty days prior to entry into the compartment.

(5) A female cattle shall not be tested if, that animal is more than seven months pregnant or less than 45 days *post-partum,* the information of same is to be recorded on the tuberculosis field form as set out in the First Schedule. First Schedule.

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(6) The Authority shall publish in the *Gazette* the free status recognition of Belize, a zone or herd within Belize.

Grant of bovine tuberculosis free certificate. Second Schedule.

8. Subject to the conditions of these Regulations, the Authority may grant a bovine tuberculosis free certificate in the form set out in the Second Schedule if it is satisfied that –

(a) the tuberculin test is conducted by an official veterinarian or an accredited veterinarian;

(b) the herd of the bovine producer is a free herd;

(c) the provisions of regulation 7(2) are met;

(d) adjacent herds must have tested negative within the twelve months prior to the application for certification.

Duration, cancellation, etc.

9.–(1) The duration of a bovine tuberculosis free certificate granted under regulation 8 is valid for one year and may be subject to renewal.

(2) The Authority may suspend or cancel a bovine tuberculosis free certificate granted under these Regulations for any of the following reasons–

(a) where the Authority detects that cattle is tested positive to the tuberculin test;

(b) where tuberculosis infected animals are suspected by the Authority at a slaughterhouse and are confirmed by bacteriology test at a laboratory;

(c) where animals introduced into the herd do not originate from free herds;

(d) where there is epidemiological evidence that the herd is infected;

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(e) where there is failure to maintain the conditions for which the bovine tuberculosis certificate was granted; or

(f) for a breach of these Regulations.

(3) Where the Authority suspends or cancels a bovine tuberculosis free certificate it shall inform the holder of that certificate.

Renewal, recertification, etc.

10.–(1) A bovine producer may within thirty days of the date of expiration of the bovine tuberculosis free certificate, apply to the Authority for a renewal.

(2) Where a bovine producer makes an application pursuant to subregulation (1), he shall also satisfy the Authority that not more than thirty days prior to the expiration of the bovine tuberculosis free certificate, a caudal fold test and comparative cervical test is conducted in accordance with regulations 15 and 16, respectively, which yield negative results.

(3) A bovine producer may apply to the Authority for a re-certification at any time after the conditions under regulation 9(2), which caused the suspension or cancellation, as the case may be, no longer exist.

(4) Where a bovine producer makes an application pursuant to subregulation (3), he shall also meet the following re-certification criteria–

(a) all animals that entered the herd in the twelve months immediately before the application, originated from a free herd;

(b) a caudal fold tuberculin test conducted by an official veterinarian or by an accredited veterinarian yielded negative results in all animals from six months of age or older.

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(5) For the purpose of this regulation, the Authority may conduct epidemiological investigation to determine or verify that the herd is not infected or that the ground for which the bovine tuberculosis free certificate was suspended or cancelled no longer exists.

Aggrieved persons.

11. Any person who is aggrieved by the decision of the Authority to grant, refuse, cancel or suspend a bovine tuberculosis free certificate, may within twenty-one days, apply to the Minister for a review of the decision of the Authority.

Programme evaluation.

12.–(1) The Authority may conduct inspection to verify compliance by the bovine producer with the requirements for the health status of each animal and shall issue a statement on the change of status according to the findings of the inspection visit.

(2) The Authority, in consultation with stakeholders shall submit to the Minister an annual report on the evaluations of the Programme, and its operations in the country, zone, region and district.

Animal identification.

13. For the purpose of the Programme, the following shall apply–

(a) an animal tested positive to the tuberculin test shall bear a permanent "T" mark on the left masseter muscle;

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(b) the Belize Agricultural Health Authority (Animal Identification) Regulations shall also apply to cattle under these Regulations;

(c) the corresponding information relating to each animal identified shall be registered in the official document of diagnostic tests.

Diagnosis and tuberculinisation.

14.–(1) The diagnosis of bovine tuberculosis shall be conducted through tuberculinisation.

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(2) Pursuant to subregulation (1), the following tuberculin tests authorized by the Authority shall be administered by an official veterinarian or accredited veterinarian on cattle that is at least six weeks of age or older, as necessary–

(a) caudal fold test;

(b) comparative cervical test;

(c) simple cervical test.

(3) The tuberculin registered and authorized by the Authority for the Programme are–

(a) bovine PPD, which is prepared with *Mycobacterium bovis* strain AN5, containing a minimum of 3,250IU per 0.1 ml dose, and to be used for the caudal, comparative cervical and simple cervical tests;

(b) Avian PPD, which is prepared with *Mycobacterium avium* strain D4, containing 2,000 IU per 0.1 ml dose and to be used in the comparative cervical test and where the avian PPD tuberculin is used it shall contain Ponceau red dye to distinguish it from the bovine PPD that has no dye;

(c) the tuberculin shall be transported in a manner that–

(i) it maintains the cold chain at a temperature between 4°C and 8°C;

(ii) it is protected from direct sunlight during use in the field;

(iii) the lot number and the expiry date of the product is verified;

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and once the vial is opened, the remaining contents shall be discarded if not used on the same day.

(4) The Authority shall ensure that in conducting the tuberculin test the equipment conforms to the following specifications–

(a) graduated disposable 1ml sterile syringes, with 0.1 ml graduations;

(b) hypodermic, disposable, sterile needles (24-29 gauge x 0.5 to 1.5 cm in length) is used per animal;

(c) a metallic or plastic calibrated caliper (in mm) shall be used for the comparative cervical test.

(5) The Authority shall ensure that for the administration of any type of test, other management activities including branding, castration, deworming, vaccination, treatments shall not be performed at least 48 hours before or at least 78 hours after the administration of tuberculin so that the validity of the results are not affected.

Caudal fold test.

15.–(1) The caudal fold test shall be administered by an official veterinarian or accredited veterinarian when the bovine tuberculosis status of the herd or lot of animals is unknown or as a substitute for the simple cervical test and the results of the test shall be recorded and shared with the interested party.

(2) The management techniques for the administration of tuberculin in the caudal fold test shall consist of–

(a) restraint of the animal;

(b) cleaning of site where the biologic will be applied;

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(c) intra dermal insertion of the needle administering 0.1 ml of tuberculin (a small bleb shall appear at the site of injection); and

(d) in the case that no bleb appears, a repeated injection on the opposite caudal fold.

(3) The caudal fold test shall be interpreted by the official veterinarian or accredited veterinarian as follows –

(a) the same veterinarian that applied the tuberculin shall read the results, through observation and palpation of the site of injection, seventy-two hours (± six hours) after the injection is administered; and

(b) the veterinarian shall also ensure that he is reading the same animals tested and recorded on the field form.

(4) The reactions to the caudal fold test are classified as follows–

(a) negative, when no change is observed or palpated at the injection site; or

(b) positive, when any thickening, redness, warmth, pain or necrosis is visible or palpable or any change however minimal, is noted at the site of injection.

Comparative cervical test.

16.–(1) The comparative cervical test is the test authorized to confirm or otherwise establish that an animal is positive to the caudal fold test.

(2) The comparative cervical test–

(a) may be used once within ten days or sixty days after the caudal fold test injection;

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(b) may be applied by an official veterinarian;

(c) shall not be used in herds in which the presence of tuberculosis has been confirmed through isolation of *mycobacterium bovis* from samples obtained from animals slaughtered; and

(d) shall only be conducted where the official veterinarian is in possession of documentation and results of the caudal fold test.

(3) For the application of tuberculin for the comparative cervical test, the following practices shall apply–

(a) two quadrangular areas of at least 5 cm per side of the animal shall be shaved;

(b) the tuberculin shall be injected on the medial third part of the neck;

(c) the dorsal site shall be 10 cm beneath the crest;

(d) the ventral site shall be approximately 10 cm below the dorsal site;

(e) the test shall be administered using the intra dermal injection of 0.1 ml of avian PPD in the shaved dorsal site and 0.1 ml of bovine PPD on the ventral site;

(f) prior to injection, a fold of skin shall be lifted at the centre of the shaved site and the thickness of this fold shall be measured using the calipers;

(g) the readings obtained shall be recorded on the comparative cervical test forms (readings be rounded to the nearest 0.5mm);

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(h) the test shall be read seventy-two hours (± six hours), measuring the thickness with the calipers at the site of injection and the measurements shall be written down on the field form for the comparative cervical test according to the procedures approved by the Authority and subtracting the value of the first reading from the value of the second reading and rounding the final result as follows–

(i) from 6.2 it decreases to 6.0;

(ii) from 6.3 it increases to 6.5;

(iii) from 6.7 it decreases to 6.5; and

(iv) from 6.8 it increases to 7;

(i) when the measurements are finalized, the results obtained for avian PDD as well as bovine PPD shall be graphed and the intersection point shall give the result of the test;

(j) the results shall be interpreted according to the official graph for the comparative cervical test as set out in the OIE Terrestrial Code; and

(k) where the reaction of an animal is classified according to the graph as suspect in two consecutive tests, it shall be classified as positive to the test.

Simple cervical test.

17.–(1) The simple cervical test may be used to test infected, exposed animals or as a screening test.

(2) For the application of tuberculin in the simple cervical test, the following practices shall apply–

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(a) a quadrangular area should be shaved at least 5 cm per side;

(b) the tuberculin shall be injected on the medial third part of the neck approximately 10 cm below the crest;

(c) the test is administered through the intra dermal injection of 0.1 ml bovine PPD;

(d) the same veterinarian that applies the injection shall conduct the reading;

(e) the reading is done by observation and palpation of the site of injection, seventy-two hours (± six hours) after injection.

(3) The reactions to the simple cervical test are classified as–

(a) negative, when no change is observed or palpable on the skin at the site of injection; or

(b) positive, when any thickening, redness, warmth, pain or necrosis or any change, however minimal, is visible or palpable at the site of injection.

(4) The simple cervical test may be substituted by a caudal fold test after–

(a) obtaining a negative simple cervical test in all the animals tested in the herd, or

(b) obtaining no positive laboratory result in animals that test positive,

but the animals that test positive to the caudal fold test shall not be subjected to the comparative cervical test.

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Bacteriology, histopathology and molecular biology analysis.

18.–(1) The sampling methods for bacteriology, histopathology and molecular analysis shall be carried out as follows–

(a) specimens for tuberculosis lesions (caseous or calcified) may be taken from any organ showing these typical lesions;

(b) lymph node samples shall be taken preferably from the head region (retropharyngeal, mandibular and parotid), cervical, mediastinum and tracheobronchial nodes;

(c) other organs subject to sampling are lungs, spleen, liver, kidneys, bone marrow, ovaries, uterus, testicles and mammary glands; and

(d) if the animal is positive on the tuberculin test but on *post mortem* does not show granulomatous lesions, suggestive of infection, all of the following may be sent to the laboratory –

(i) lymph nodes from the head region (retropharyngeal, mandibular or parotid);

(ii) tracheobronchial lymph nodes; and

(iii) mediastinum lymph nodes.

(2) The samples for histopathology must be fixed in 10% formalin and the size of tissues should be approximately 2cm x 2cm in a ratio of one part tissue to nine parts of formalin.

(3) All samples taken under this regulation shall be submitted so that it arrives within ten days of its collection to the laboratory and be accompanied with a completed requisition form.

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(4) In the laboratory, samples shall be tested using bacteriology, histopathology or molecular diagnostic assays or any combination of tests, as applicable.

Diagnosis.

19.–(1) In conducting histopathologic diagnosis by the Authority–

(a) staining shall be performed with Haematoxylin- Eosin stain to identify any morphologic changes as well as granulomatous lesions;

(b) Ziehl Nielsen staining shall be performed to identify the presence of acid fast bacilli;

(c) Carbol Fuchsin stain may be utilized to stain suspicious smears.

(2) The histopathology results shall be interpreted by the Authority as follows–

(a) suggestive of tuberculosis, when granulomatous lesions of bovine tuberculosis are observed (characterized by necrotic lesions or calcified by mineralization, multinucleated epithelial cells and ganglial cells Longhans and Macrophages);

(b) compatible with bovine tuberculosis, when acid fast bacilli are present intra or extra cellularly, in addition to the granulomatous lesions characteristic to bovine tuberculosis;

(c) negative, when no characteristic lesions of bovine tuberculosis are observed, no acid fast bacilli are seen, when a differential diagnosis confirms another disease or when no lesions are observed indicative of any disease. Differential diagnosis may be indicated.

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(3) The Authority may conduct Bacteriologic diagnosis by–

(i) direct exam such as Ziehl Nielsen or Carbol Fuchsin stains shall be used to identify the presence of acid fast organisms; if specimen is positive, the bacilli appear red in colour;

(ii) indirect exam such as culture, isolation and identification of *Mycobacterium bovis* spp. is performed by inoculation of suspicious samples to cellular cultures of Middlebrock 7H10, Middlebroke 7H11, Stonebrink with sodium pyruvate, and Lowenstein Jensen; typing must be performed using biochemical methods.

(4) Where an official veterinarian, or accredited veterinarian conducts a bacteriologic diagnosis, he shall–

(i) collect specimens of not more than 2cm x 2cm for bacteriologic studies;

(ii) place the specimens in a saturated borate solution in a 1:1 ratio and

(iii) send the specimens to the laboratory within seven days of collection.

(5) The laboratory technician shall immediately process specimens submitted under subregulation (4).

(6) The techniques applicable in conducting molecular biology diagnosis shall be performed by the Authority only on *post mortem* samples as follows –

(a) PCR shall be–

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(i) performed within seventy-two hours of collection, on fresh tissue samples that show typical tuberculosis lesions; and

(ii) used as a preliminary diagnostic tool prior to bacterial isolation.

(b) Oligonucleotide typing (spoligotyping)–

(i) may be utilized on fresh tissue compatible or suggestive to bovine tuberculosis or with microbial isolates; or

(ii) may be used as an alternative diagnostic tool for the typing of bovine tuberculosis.

Gamma Interferon Assay.

20.–(1) Notwithstanding regulation 14, the Authority may utilize in vitro comparative assay.

(2) The in vitro comparative assay may be used to detect the presence of gamma interferon in plasma derived from sensitized lymphocytes, where the sensitized lymphocytes are derived from simulation with avian and bovine PPD, and the detection of gamma interferon production is conducted using a sandwich ELISA with monoclonal antibodies against bovine gamma interferon.

(3) The results of in vitro comparative assay test are reported as either positive or negative to *mycobacterium bovis or M.avium* depending on the established cutoff value where any value equal or greater than 0.500 is considered positive.

Management of cattle, compartment or production unit infected with bovine tuberculosis.

21.–(1) A bovine producer who owns an animal infected with bovine tuberculosis among its cattle shall ensure that the compartment, or dairy production unit or other establishment is managed by an accredited veterinarian for the purpose of reducing the prevalence of bovine tuberculosis in the

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establishment through the replacement of animals from a calf rearing establishment until the disease is eradicated.

(2) The accredited veterinarian of a compartment or dairy production unit or other establishment under subregulation (1) is responsible for the management of the herd, including the activities within the calf rearing unit.

(3) For the purposes of this regulation, the animals in the herd shall be subjected to an initial test to determine prevalence and to identify infected animals, provided that the test shall not be conducted in a period greater than six months.

(4) The accredited veterinarian shall ensure that regulation 13*(a)* is complied with.

(5) Pursuant to section 57 if the Act, the Authority or an accredited veterinarian may dispose of positive animals in a programmed manner, by agreement with the bovine producer, taking into consideration age, level of production and the genetic quality of the cattle.

(6) The accredited veterinarian shall send the animals selected for slaughter to a slaughterhouse that is inspected by the Authority and provide monthly reports to the Authority on its activities under this regulation.

(7) Where the accredited veterinarian undertakes testing of a herd, the accredited veterinarian shall segregate cattle within the same installations, and test positive animals that remain in the herd and the negative animals every year.

(8) A bovine producer engaged in dairy production establishment which has been infected with bovine tuberculosis shall not move animals to other farms except where movement is to a controlled calf rearing unit with the same sanitary status operated by the same bovine producer and which has been authorized by the Authority, in which case the movement must be in compliance with the movement permit issued under the

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77 of 2011. Belize Agricultural Health Authority (Animal Identification) Regulations.

(9) A bovine producer who own cattle that is infected with bovine tuberculosis, if the bovine producer also owns a dairy production establishment, he shall–

(a) have a schedule of cleaning and disinfection for all the installations, using approved disinfectants; and

(b) apply sanitary measures for the control of rodents and other harmful wildlife.

(10) An accredited veterinarian shall not, in managing a calf rearing unit in herds affected by bovine tuberculosis in specialized dairy production units, test a female animal if that animal is more than seven months pregnant or less than 45 days *post partum.*

(11) An accredited veterinarian shall move a calf that tested negative to the tuberculin test, to a controlled rearing unit.

(12) A bovine producer shall separate calves from the dam immediately after parturition and shall keep the calves in individual pens and the bovine producer shall feed the calves with colostrum from cows negative to the tuberculin test or with colostrum substitute or pasteurized colostrum.

(13) The Authority shall test two to three-month old female calves with tuberculin and the calves that are negative shall be moved to a communal pen within the same installation but isolated from the rest of the animals.

(14) The Authority shall test two to three-month old female calves with tuberculin and the calves that are positive shall be moved to a communal corral for segregation and disposal within the same installation, but the communal corral must be isolated from the other compartments.

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(15) The Authority shall again test the female calves sixty days after a test under subregulation (13) and may move the female calves to a controlled calf rearing unit where the animals are to be placed in the "receiving corral" (occupied only by the lot of female calves that are entering with the same health status).

(16) The female calves up to six months of age that are tested positive to any of the tests and are identified under regulation 13, may only be moved to slaughter at an Authority- inspected slaughterhouse with the official document of the diagnostic test in a period of not more than ten days from the day of reading of the test.

(17) In the case of animals older than six months of age these shall be slaughtered or may be returned to the segregation unit of the herd of origin.

(18) Where an establishment has a controlled calf rearing unit, the accredited veterinarian shall submit to the Authority, a monthly report of activities conducted and work plan.

(19) A bovine producer shall implement a schedule of cleaning and disinfection in all the installations of the establishment and the controlled calf rearing unit. The hygiene must be approved by an accredited veterinarian with special emphasis between each lot of heifer calves that enter the receiving pen.

Management of controlled calf rearing unit.

22.–(1) The accredited veterinarian who is managing a controlled rearing calf unit shall–

(a) ensure that the animals that enter the unit exclusively originate from a production unit that implement the sanitary measures for the control of bovine tuberculosis in their dairy herds;

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(b) ensure that the production units as well as the herds are established within the same district and in the same phase of the Programme;

(c) ensure that the calves are isolated without any possibility of contact with any bovine, caprine, ovine, avian and swine production unit and the production of any other species in the area of the controlled calf rearing unit is prohibited;

(d) install a double perimeter fence with at least 6 m between the calf rearing unit and the production unit of other animals or species;

(e) have an accredited veterinarian at each calf rearing unit kept;

(f) have a loading chute, corral, feed storeroom, water, chute for the tuberculin testing, and an exclusive corral for the reception of heifer calves or heifers;

(g) ensure that a rearing calf unit kept in pursuance of these Regulations does not exceed the capacity of the installation;

(h) implement a schedule of cleaning and disinfection of installations and equipment in the reception pens upon entry and exit of each lot of cattle;

(i) ensure that all cattle in a controlled calf rearing unit are identified;

(j) conduct a tuberculin test on animals which have attained sexual maturity and where the test is negative, that animal may be used as replacement, or transferred to its herd;

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(k) ensure that animals within a calf rearing unit that test positive to the tuberculin test are identified and that such animal is sent to slaughter in accordance with these Regulations; and

(l) ensure that access by persons by walking or by motor vehicles to a calf rearing unit is restricted and that the entry of personnel and motor vehicles are subjected to cleaning and disinfection before entering the controlled calf rearing unit.

(2) A bovine producer or other person who engages in movement of animals who desires to move a herd for re- entry into the herd of origin shall have in his possession the corresponding sanitary certificate issued by the Authority before he proceeds with the movement.

(3) An accredited veterinarian shall monitor and control the movements referred to under subregulation (2) and shall ensure that the transporting vehicle is sealed.

(4) A person under subregulation (2) shall house the animals in such a manner that there is no contact with the segregated animals of the infected herd.

(5) A bovine producer who keeps a calf rearing unit shall ensure that the programming in the milking room is such that animals of different sanitary status do not coincide.

Tests after exposure, slaughter, etc.

23.–(1) A bovine producer who owns exposed animal shall keep the infected herd at the farm under quarantine and the exposed animal shall be tested sixty days after the exposure and a second test sixty days after the first test, and a third test shall be conducted one hundred and eighty days after the first test.

(2) A bovine producer who owns a positive animal shall have that animal slaughtered at a slaughterhouse approved by the

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Authority for that purpose immediately or not later than fifteen days after the Authority requires disposal of the animal.

(3) The circumstances leading to the slaughter of an animal under this regulation may be assessed for the purposes of compensation payable to the owner of the animal.

(4) An official veterinarian shall be present at a slaughter conducted under subregulation (2).

(5) Notwithstanding subregulation (2), the Authority may authorize the slaughter of exposed or positive animals in another district provided that proper notice is given to the official veterinarian or accredited veterinarian in the district where the animal is to be slaughtered.

(6) A bovine producer who owns the herd of origin of the exposed or positive animal should ascertain the slaughter and collate the verification from the veterinarian in charge at the slaughterhouse and keep a record of the slaughter for at least one year after slaughter.

(7) The official veterinarian of the district of origin shall submit a report of movement for slaughter to the official veterinarian of the district where the slaughterhouse is located where such movement is for slaughter.

(8) The official veterinarian of the district where the slaughterhouse is located shall submit monthly reports of inspection results to the Authority.

Importation requirements.

24.–(1) A person desiring to import cattle into Belize shall have among the importation documentation an official certificate that attests to the origin of the animal from a country, zone or region with bovine tuberculosis status recognition by the Authority.

(2) An importer of cattle shall have the relevant official animal identification information from the exporting country.

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(3) In accordance with subregulation (2), the Authority, may establish with international scientific support, the sanitary requirements for regionalization or compartmentalization in country, zones or regions in which a prior quantitative or qualitative risk analysis showed an insignificant risk, provided that it does not contravene the provisions of these Regulations, or any other regulations made under the Act.

(4) Where it is known that cattle originating from a country, zone or region officially recognized by Belize as a country, zone or region with herd infected with bovine tuberculosis, the cattle in transit to Belize or that are under retention at an entry point into Belize as well as the cattle that are already in Belize, shall be quarantined in authorized sites.

(5) The Authority may conduct epidemiological investigation before it determines that the importation should be denied and the return of the cattle to the country, zone or region of origin or be slaughtered at the expense of the owner or importer.

(6) The procedures to evaluate the regionalization under subregulation (3) by the Authority are as follows–

(a) expressed request from the exporting country or from the country's official veterinary services;

(b) provide the additional information requested, as the case may be, with documentary evidence;

(c) epidemiological analysis conducted by the Authority on the information submitted by the exporting country, but the Authority may request additional information or information for technical support;

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(d) personnel from the Authority shall conduct a technical visit to evaluate and verify the information submitted;

(e) once the corresponding risk analysis has been conducted, a decision shall be made and where it is favourable, the import requirements shall be established in accordance with these Regulations;

(f) where there is a change in sanitary status or non-compliance with these Regulations, the Authority shall modify the import requirements or the equivalency granted;

(g) the Authority may re-test live animals to verify the official test results of the exporting country through the diagnostic tests established in these Regulations.

Epidemiological surveillance.

25.–(1) A bovine producer, livestock producer, veterinarian, investigator, slaughterhouse inspector, laboratory personnel and any other person involved with the production and commercialization of animals shall report to the Authority all cases of bovine tuberculosis.

(2) The Authority shall implement epidemiological surveillance through the systematic ongoing collection, collation, and analysis of information generated by activities of the programme and the timely dissemination of information so that action can be taken.

(3) In the Programme, epidemiological surveillance of tuberculosis shall be carried out as follows–

(a) an official veterinarian and accredited veterinarian shall submit a monthly report of results obtained in the tuberculin testing of cattle.

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(b) notwithstanding paragraph *(a)*, where the result of a tuberculin test is positive, the official veterinarian or accredited veterinarian, as the case may be, shall submit to the Authority and to the official veterinarian of that district, such a finding within twenty-four hours of that result.

(c) the official veterinarian or accredited veterinarian responsible for the inspection of cattle at a slaughterhouse is responsible for the collection and submission of samples of granulomas of animals during routine slaughter as well as of animals identified as positive or suspected.

(d) the official veterinarian or accredited veterinarian shall maintain records of the suspected cases and shall inform the official veterinarian in that district in accordance with these Regulations for reporting;

(e) the laboratory technician in official and accredited laboratories shall conduct diagnostic assays on the samples from slaughterhouses and they shall inform the Authority within twenty-four hours of test results; and

(f) an investigation that implicates the use of *mycobacterium bovis* must be previously evaluated and authorized by the Authority.

(4) A complete epidemiological investigation, in accordance with Programme guidelines, shall be conducted by an accredited veterinarian on all animals diagnosed with bovine tuberculosis.

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(5) An epidemiological investigation of a free herd shall be conducted by an official veterinarian or an accredited veterinarian.

Quarantine measure.

26.–(1) The Authority shall inform the owner of the herd or lot of animals in writing of the Authority's intention to quarantine a herd or lot of animals, the reason for the quarantine, and the procedure for the herd or lot of animals' removal into quarantine.

(2) The Authority shall impose a precautionary quarantine in any of the following cases–

(a) where the official veterinarian or accredited veterinarian detects animals positive to the caudal fold test and the comparative cervical test was not conducted within ten days of the caudal fold test and a release from quarantine shall be upon a negative result to the comparative cervical test of the animals that tested positive to the caudal fold test;

(b) where the official veterinarian or accredited veterinarian detect animals positive or suspected to the comparative cervical test and in the case of positive or suspect animals sent to slaughter, quarantine shall be lifted once these animals are slaughtered and no suggestive lesions are found, a negative laboratory result and all the animals in the herd or lot is tested with negative results to the caudal fold test;

(c) where the accredited veterinarian has found a herd or lot of animals with lesions at routine slaughter and the histopathology result is suggestive of or compatible with bovine tuberculosis;

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(d) a herd or lot of animals that originates from an infected herd or lot;

(e) a herd or lot of animals determined to have had contact with an infected herd or lot;

(f) a herd or lot of animals adjacent to an infected herd or lot of animals; or

(g) where the owner of a herd does not have the caudal fold test performed in his entire herd within one hundred and twenty days of test notification.

(3) For the purpose of subregulation (2)*(c)* to *(g)*, the Authority shall lift the precautionary quarantine when all the animals in the herd or lot test negative to the caudal fold test.

(4) The Authority shall implement definitive quarantine in any of the following cases–

(a) where a herd or lot of animals infected with *mycobacterium bovis* is confirmed by culture and typing; or

(b) when the Authority determines that the presence of *mycobacterium bovis* is indicated through epidemiological studies which include field tests, *post mortem* lesions, histopathology results compatible or suggestive of infection or by PCR or Gamma interferon.

(5) A bovine producer who owns exposed cattle in herds under definitive quarantine must keep the exposed animals in the herd until depopulation or completion of tests for the lifting of quarantine.

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(6) A bovine producer who owns exposed cattle may with authorization from the Authority move the animals to quarantine fattening units within the same zone, region or district, if the exposed animal has tested negatively and officially identified.

(7) The Authority may lift a definitive quarantine, where three consecutive tuberculin tests with negative results have been conducted on all the animals in the herd that are six weeks of age or older and the bovine producer is compliant with all other quarantine measures.

(8) The bovine producer shall provide to the Authority proof that the tests under subregulation (7) were conducted at intervals of at least sixty days.

(9) The Authority may, in writing, lift a quarantine when the bovine producer or owner of herd or lot of animals has complied with all the sanitary measures stipulated in these Regulations.

(10) The Authority or an accredited veterinarian shall conduct another tuberculin test for epidemiological surveillance purposes twelve months after the last test, which determined the quarantine lift.

(11) A person intending to move a herd or lot of animals that was under definitive quarantine shall notify the Authority of the movement of animals out of the herd and the Authority shall record movement during this period.

(12) An accredited veterinarian may, in the case of dairy cattle registered in the Programme for the management of a dairy production unit affected by bovine tuberculosis place the herd under containment according to the results obtained in the tuberculin tests.

Disinfection.

27.–(1) A bovine producer shall disinfect the slaughterhouse, production unit, establishment or any location where the animal is kept whenever a reactor is detected.

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(2) Organic matter found in a production unit shall be removed with soap and water followed by mechanical cleaning and application of approved disinfectants.

(3) All chemical disinfectants used in the Programme shall be approved and registered by the Authority.

(4) The following disinfectants are recommended disinfectants approved by the Authority–

(a) Phenol;

(b) Other disinfectants as approved by the Authority under subregulation (3).

Contingency funds.

28. The Authority may make agreements with other parties for the creation of contingency funds to quickly implement the necessary sanitary measures to decrease the prevalence or eradicate bovine tuberculosis in a specified zone, region or district.

Evaluation of compliance.

29. The Authority shall conduct periodic evaluations of the Programme according to procedures developed for this purpose.

Fees.

30.–(1) The Authority may charge a bovine producer a fee of $10.00 per animal for testing and services relating to testing for bovine tuberculosis.

(2) Notwithstanding subregulation (1), or any other Regulations which provides for testing in relation to bovine tuberculosis or the application of ear tags under the regulations relating to cattle identification, where more than one service is to be performed on an animal the fee to be charged is $10.00.

Penalties.

31. A person who contravenes these Regulations commits an offence and is liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding five thousand dollars or to imprisonment for a period not exceeding two years or to both fine and imprisonment.

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FIRST SCHEDULE

(Regulation 7)

FORM OF BOVINE TUBERCULOSIS FIELD CONTROL FORM

[INSERT FORM HERE]

SECOND SCHEDULE

(Regulation 8)

FORM OF BOVINE TUBERCULOSIS FREE HERD CERTIFICATE

[INSERT CERTIFICATE HERE]

MADE by the Minister responsible for Agriculture, after consultation with the Belize Agricultural Health Authority, this 11th day of April, 2012.

(GASPAR VEGA)
Minister Responsible for Agriculture

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NATIONAL BOVINE TUBERCULOSIS PROGRAMME

TUBERCULOSIS FIELD CONTROL FORM
CERVICAL COMPARATIVE TEST

Folio:

OF. TB. NO. _____

FARMER	DISTRICT	TELEPHONE
LOCATION	FARM CODE	

FARMER	DISTRICT	GPS
LOCATION	FARM CODE	

PREVIOUS TEST DATE _____		SUMMARY	INOCULATION DATE	READING DATE
			TIME	TIME
			DOSE ( ) 10	ACCREDITED DVM ( )
REASON FOR TEST		No. NEGATIVE	LOT No. _____ (AVIUM)	OFFICIAL ( )
TYPE	ID	No. SUSPECT	LOT No. _____ (BOVIS)	NAME OF DVM
DAIRY ( )	EAR TAG ( )	No. REACTORS	EXPIRY DATE	
BEEF ( )	OTHER	No. TESTED	(AVIUM) _____	SIGNATURE OF DVM
DUAL PURPOSE ( )	_____	No. HERD	(BOVIS) _____	

IDENTIFICATION No.	BREED	SEX	AGE MONTHS		TUBERCULIN				OBSERVATION
					INITIAL READING	72 HOUR READING	DIFFERENCE	RESULT NSP	
				A					
				B					
				A					
				B					
				A					
				B					
				A					
				B					
				A					
				B					
				A					
				B					
				A					
				B					
				A					
				B					
				A					
				B					
				A					
				B					

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TUBERCULOSIS FREE HERD CERTIFICATE

ESTABLISHMENT IDENTIFICATION NUMBER _____

This is to certify that the herd owned by:

_____ _____ _____

First Name *Middle Name* *Surname*

_____

Address

has met all requirements for free herd, as of _____

Subject to Regulation 9, valid from _____ to _____

_____ _____

Director of Animal Health BAHA District Vet. Officer BAHA

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CHAPTER 211

SWINE FEVER REGULATIONS

ARRANGEMENT OF REGULATIONS

1. Citation

2. Notification of disease.

3. Notification of infected places.

4. Prohibition of movement of swine.

5. Confinement to infected place or area.

6. Straying swine to be destroyed.

7. Disposal of carcass.

8. Exhumation of carcass prohibited.

9. Disposal of dung, etc., from infected swine.

10. Cleansing of sty, pens, etc.

11. Isolation of contacts.

12. Isolation of swine on adjoining premises in infected area.

13. Carcass of contacts to be destroyed.

14. Compensation for swine shot or destroyed.

15. Penalty.

SCHEDULE

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CHAPTER 211

CAP. 211.
R.E. 2020.

SWINE FEVER REGULATIONS
(Section 88)

Citation

1. These Regulations may be cited as the–

SWINE FEVER REGULATIONS.

Notification of disease.

2.–(1) Every person–

(a) having in his possession or under his charge any swine affected with, or suspected to be affected with, swine fever, or the carcass of any swine so affected or suspected, or

(b) who suspects by reason of the appearance or behaviour of any swine (the ownership of which cannot be immediately established) that such swine is or was at the time of its death affected or suspected, of being affected with swine fever,

shall, within twenty-four hours, give notice of such swine or such carcass being, or having been, so affected or suspected, to the constable in charge of the nearest police station.

(2) Every veterinary surgeon who, upon examining any swine or the carcass of any swine, is of opinion or suspects that such swine is or was when it died or was slaughtered affected with swine fever, shall within twenty-four hours give notice of the affection or suspicion of affection to the constable in charge of the nearest police station.

(3) Every such constable upon receipt of such notice shall–

(a) forthwith transmit the information by telegram to the Chief Agricultural Officer;

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(b) as soon as may be practicable thereafter confirm in writing to the Chief Agricultural Officer the transmission by telegram of such information; and

(c) inform the Medical Officer of Health.

Notification of infected places.

3.–(1) The Chief Agricultural Officer shall, upon receipt of any information pursuant to subregulation (3) of regulation 2 of these Regulations, forthwith cause a notice in the Form A in the Schedule to these Regulations to be served upon the occupier of any premises whereon such animal is.

Form A. Schedule.

(2) The Chief Agricultural Officer shall immediately after the service of the notice referred to in subregulation (1) of this regulation cause an inspector to proceed to the place to which such notice refers, and there make a full investigation of all the circumstances and such inspector shall make a report thereon to the Chief Agricultural Officer.

(3) An inspector may give directions in relation to the steps which should be taken in dealing with any animal affected with swine fever and with any other animal, vehicle, utensil, implement, fodder, litter, dung or other thing (whether similar to the foregoing or not) within the infected place, and the occupier of every such infected place shall comply with such directions.

(4) A notice under subregulation (1) of this regulation shall remain in force until withdrawn by a Withdrawal Notice in the Form B in the Schedule to these Regulations.

Form B. Schedule.

Prohibition of movement of swine.

4. No swine nor the carcass of any swine nor any portion of such carcass shall be moved out of or into, or from place to place within any infected place or area except in accordance with the terms of a permit in writing by an inspector.

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Confinement to infected place or area.

5. All swine within an infected place or an infected area shall be kept confined in a sty, pen or other enclosure, unless an inspector in writing otherwise directs.

Straying swine to be destroyed.

6. Any swine straying into or out of or from place to place within an infected place or an infected area may, in the discretion of an inspector or constable in charge of the nearest police station, be shot or otherwise destroyed.

Disposal of carcass.

7.–(1) The carcass of any swine–

(a) destroyed pursuant to regulation 6 of these Regulations, or

(b) which died of swine fever, or

(c) which died within an infected place or an infected area,

shall be burnt or buried within six hours of the death of such swine, in the infected place or infected area from or into which it strayed or in which it died, by the owner or occupier of such place.

(2) Where the carcass of any such swine is buried, it shall be buried at a depth of not less than five feet below the surface of the ground.

Exhumation of carcass prohibited.

8. No person shall exhume or dig up the carcass of any swine nor any portion thereof which is buried within an infected area except in accordance with the terms of a permit in writing granted by an inspector.

Disposal of dung, etc., from infected swine.

9.–(1) No dung of any swine, nor any food, fodder, litter or utensils used in connection with any swine in any infected place or infected area shall be moved out of such infected place or infected area.

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(2) Any such dung, food, fodder, litter or utensils shall be burnt or buried or otherwise treated, dealt with, or disposed of, by the owner thereof, as an inspector may in any particular case direct.

Cleansing of sty, pens, etc.

10. Every part of every sty, pen or other enclosure where any swine affected with, or suspected of being affected with, swine fever has been kept or isolated shall be cleansed and treated by the owner thereof in such manner as an inspector may in any particular case direct.

Isolation of contacts.

11.–(1) Any swine which, within a period of thirty days, has been in contact with any swine affected with swine fever shall be isolated by the person in charge of such swine, and kept confined in a sty, pen or other enclosure for a period of not less than thirty days after the death or destruction of the last of such swine affected with swine fever unless the inspector in writing otherwise directs.

(2) For the purposes of subregulation (1) of this regulation, every person who has disposed of any swine which has been in contact with swine affected with swine fever, shall, upon being so required by an inspector, disclose the name and address of any person to whom such swine was disposed of and the place at which such swine was delivered or the destination to which it was consigned.

(3) The Chief Agricultural Officer or the inspector may order that any swine within any infected place or infected area shall at the risk and if so determined, at the expense of the owner be immunized against swine fever by vaccination or otherwise.

(4) All swine immunized pursuant to the provisions of subregulation (3) of this regulation shall be isolated from other swine by the person in charge of such swine and kept confined for such period as may be specified by the inspector.

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Isolation of swine on adjoining premises in infected area.

12. Persons in charge of swine on separate premises within an infected place or infected area shall isolate them from swine on adjoining premises within or upon the boundaries of such infected place or infected area unless the inspector in writing otherwise directs.

Carcass of contacts to be destroyed.

13. The carcass of any swine which has within seven days immediately preceding the date of its slaughter been in contact with any other swine affected with or suspected of being affected with swine fever may be seized and destroyed by an inspector.

Compensation for swine shot or destroyed.

14. An inspector may order that–

(a) any infected swine in an infected place or area shall be shot, or otherwise destroyed without compensation to the owner of the said swine;

(b) all other swine in an infected place or area which in his opinion have or have had direct contact with infected swine, shall be shot or otherwise destroyed and compensation shall be paid from general revenue to the owner, equal to the full and current value of the swine so destroyed.

Penalty.

15. Any person who commits a breach of any of the provisions of these Regulations which is not made an offence under the provisions of the Animals (Diseases and Importation) Act, shall be liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding one hundred and fifty dollars or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding six months.

[Printed by Authority of the Government of Belize]

SCHEDULE

FORM A

(Reg. 3 (1))

Notice Defining Infected Place

To of
I, of
being an Inspector appointed under the Animals (Diseases and Importation) Act, hereby give you notice as the occupier of the undermentioned premises that the said premises are hereby declared to be an infected place and to become subject to the provisions of the Swine Fever Regulations.

Description of Infected Place

Premises	**District**

Dated this day of , 20 .

(Title) .....

[Printed by Authority of the Government of Belize]

FORM B

(Reg. 3 (4))

Withdrawal Notice

To of
I, of
being an Inspector appointed under the Animals (Diseases and Importation) Act, do hereby withdraw, as from the day of , 20 , the notice relating to premises in your occupation at
dated the day of, 20 , signed by and served upon you on the day of , 20 .

Dated this day of , 20 .

(Title) .....

[Printed by Authority of the Government of Belize]

CHAPTER 211

BELIZE AGRICULTURAL HEALTH AUTHORITY (SWINE FEVER STATUS) REGULATIONS

ARRANGEMENT OF REGULATIONS

1. Citation

2. Interpretation.

3. Declaration of pest free area.

4. Further declaration.

5. Prohibition.

6. Commencement.

[Printed by Authority of the Government of Belize]

CHAPTER 211

CAP. 211.
R.E. 2020.
46 of 2007.

BELIZE AGRICULTURAL HEALTH AUTHORITY (SWINE FEVER STATUS) REGULATIONS

(section 86 (1)(tt) and (2))

[Gazetted 28th April, 2007.]

Citation

1. These Regulations may be cited as the–

BELIZE AGRICULTURAL HEALTH AUTHORITY (SWINE FEVER STATUS) REGULATIONS.

Interpretation.

2. In these Regulations–

CAP. 211.

"Act" means the Belize Agricultural Health Act;

CAP. 211.

"Authority" means the Belize Agricultural Health Authority established under the Act;

"Swine Fever" includes Classical Swine Fever and African Swine Fever.

Declaration of pest free area.

3. It is hereby declared that Belize is free from the disease Swine Fever.

Further Declaration.

4. In compliance with international guidelines, and to maintain Belize free from Swine Fever, it is hereby further declared that–

(a) Swine Fever is a notifiable disease;

(b) vaccination against swine fever is prohibited;

(c) the Veterinary Administration of the Authority shall exercise all or any of its power conferred under the Act in dealing with pigs in Belize.

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Prohibition.

5.–(1) No person shall feed swill to pigs unless the swill has been treated, in conformity with international procedures, to destroy any Swine Fever virus that may be present.

(2) Any person who contravenes subregulation (1) and causes or contributes to an outbreak of Swine Fever commits an offence and is liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding five thousand dollars or to imprisonment not exceeding two years or to both fine and imprisonment.

Commencement.

6. These Regulations shall come into force on the 17th day of April, 2007.

MADE by the Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries this 17th day of April, 2007.

(VILDO MARIN)
Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries

[Printed by Authority of the Government of Belize]

CHAPTER 211

POULTRY DISEASE REGULATIONS

ARRANGEMENT OF REGULATIONS

1. Citation

2. Notification of disease.

3. Notification of infected places.

4. Prohibition of movement of poultry.

5. Confinement to infected place.

6. Isolation of poultry on adjoining premises.

7. Straying poultry to be destroyed.

8. Carcasses may be burnt or buried.

9. Vaccination and immunisation.

10. Compensation for poultry destroyed.

11. Valuation of poultry.

12. Cleansing of pens and coops.

13. Inspection of vehicles.

14. Penalty.

SCHEDULE

[Printed by Authority of the Government of Belize]

CHAPTER 211

POULTRY DISEASE REGULATIONS
(Section 88)

CAP. 211.
R.E. 2020.

Citation

1. These Regulations may be cited as the–

POULTRY DISEASE REGULATIONS.

Notification of disease.

2.–(1) Every person–

(a) having in his possession or under his charge any poultry affected with, or suspected to be affected with, disease, or the carcass of any poultry so affected or suspected, or

(b) who suspects by reason of the appearance or behaviour of any poultry (the ownership of which cannot be immediately established) that such poultry is, or was at the time of its death, affected or suspected, of being affected with disease,

shall, within twenty-four hours, give notice of such poultry or such carcass being or having been so affected or suspected, to the constable in charge of the nearest police station or the nearest inspector.

(2) Every veterinary surgeon who, upon examining any poultry or the carcass of any poultry, is of opinion or suspects that such poultry is, or was when it died or was slaughtered, affected with disease, shall within twenty-four hours give notice of the affection or suspicion of affection to the nearest inspector or the police constable in charge of the nearest police station.

(3) Every such constable or inspector upon the receipt of such notice shall–

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(a) forthwith transmit the information by telegram to the Chief Agricultural Officer;

(b) as soon as may be practicable thereafter confirm in writing to the Chief Agricultural Officer the transmission by telegram of such information; and

(c) inform the Medical Officer of Health.

Notification of infected places.

Form A. Schedule.

3.–(1) The Chief Agricultural Officer shall, upon receipt of any information pursuant to subregulation (3) of regulation 2 of these Regulations forthwith cause a notice in the Form A in the Schedule to these Regulations to be served upon the occupier of any premises whereupon such poultry is.

(2) The Chief Agricultural Officer shall immediately after the service of the notice referred to in subregulation (1) of this regulation cause an inspector to proceed to the place to which such notice refers, and there make a full investigation of all the circumstances and such inspector shall make a report thereon to the Chief Agricultural Officer.

(3)An inspector may give directions in relation to the steps which should be taken in dealing with any poultry affected with disease and with any other poultry, or carcasses of other poultry, eggs, vehicle, utensil, implement, fodder, litter, dung, droppings or other thing (whether similar to the foregoing or not) within the infected place and the occupier of every such infected place shall comply with such directions.

Form B. Schedule.

(4) A notice under subregulation (1) of this regulation shall remain in force until withdrawn by a Withdrawal Notice in the Form B in the Schedule to these Regulations.

Prohibition of movement of poultry.

4. No poultry nor the carcass of any poultry nor any portion of such carcass (except dressed carcasses for human consumption) shall be moved out of or into, or from place to place within any

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infected place or area except in accordance with the terms of a permit in writing given by an inspector.

Confinement to infected place.

5. Persons in charge of poultry within an infected place or an infected area shall cause such poultry to be confined in a coop, pen or other enclosure, unless an inspector in writing otherwise directs.

Isolation of poultry on adjoining premises.

6. Persons in charge of poultry on separate premises within an infected place or infected area shall cause such poultry to be isolated from poultry on adjoining premises within or upon the boundary of the infected place or infected area, unless an inspector in writing otherwise directs.

Straying poultry to be destroyed.

7. All poultry straying into or out of or straying within an infected place or infected area, and all poultry being moved into or out of or within an infected place or infected area in contravention of regulations 4, 5 and 6 of these Regulations, may, in the discretion of an inspector or constable in charge of the nearest police station, be destroyed.

Carcasses may be burnt or buried.

8. The carcasses of any poultry destroyed or shot in accordance with regulation 7 of these Regulations may, in the discretion of an inspector or constable in charge of the nearest police station, be burnt or buried.

Vaccination and immunisation.

9. An inspector may order that any poultry within any infected place or infected area shall at the risk of the owner be immunized against any disease by vaccination or otherwise, and the cost of any such immunization shall be a charge against the General Revenue.

Compensation for poultry destroyed.

10. An inspector may order that–

(a) any infected poultry in an infected place shall be destroyed without compensation to the owner of the said poultry;

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(b) all other poultry in an infected place which in his opinion have or may have had direct contact with infected birds shall be destroyed and compensation shall be paid from general revenue to the owner, equal to the full and current value of the poultry so destroyed, provided the sum does not exceed two dollars per head for fowls, ducks and guinea fowls and five dollars per head of turkeys and geese.

Valuation of poultry.

11. In the event of a dispute occurring between the owner and the inspector as to the value of the poultry destroyed and for which compensation shall be paid under regulation 10*(b)* of these Regulations, a valuer shall be appointed by the Magistrate of the District in which the infected place shall wholly or mainly lie, and the valuation made by the valuer so appointed shall be final.

Cleansing of pens and coops.

12. Every part of any coop, pen or other enclosure where any poultry infected with, or suspected of being infected with, any disease has been kept or isolated shall be cleansed and treated in such manner as an inspector may in any particular case direct.

Inspection of vehicles.

13.–(1) Any inspector or constable or any person authorised in writing by the Chief Agricultural Officer may stop and inspect any vehicle, either within an infected place or not, if he has reason to suspect that poultry or carcasses are being transported on the vehicle in contravention of regulation 4 of these Regulations.

(2) The driver of the vehicle shall, on request, give particulars of the consignors or consignees of any poultry or carcasses which are being so carried.

Penalty.

14. Any person who commits a breach of any of the provisions of these Regulations which is not made an offence under the provisions of the Animals (Diseases and Importation) Act, shall be liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding one

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hundred and fifty dollars or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding six months.

[Printed by Authority of the Government of Belize]

SCHEDULE

FORM A

(Reg. 3 (1))

Notice Defining Infected Place

To of

I, of

being an Inspector appointed under the Animals (Diseases and Importation) Act, hereby give you notice as the occupier of the undermentioned premises that the said premises are hereby declared to be an infected place and to become subject to the provisions of the Poultry Diseases Regulations.

Description of Infected Place

Premises	**District**

Dated this day of , 20 .

(Title) …….....

[Printed by Authority of the Government of Belize]

FORM B

(Reg. (4))

Withdrawal Notice

To of
I, of
being an Inspector appointed under the Animals (Diseases and Importation) Act, do hereby withdraw, as from the day of 20 , the notice relating to premises in your occupation at
dated the day of , 20 , and served upon you on the day of , 20 .

Dated this day of , 20 .

(Title) .....

[Printed by Authority of the Government of Belize]

CHAPTER 211

BELIZE AGRICULTURAL HEALTH AUTHORITY (AVIAN INFLUENZA STATUS) REGULATIONS

ARRANGEMENT OF REGULATIONS

1. Citation

2. Declaration of pest free area.

3. Avian Influenza.

4. Commencement.

[Printed by Authority of the Government of Belize]

CHAPTER 211

BELIZE AGRICULTURAL HEALTH AUTHORITY (AVIAN INFLUENZA STATUS) REGULATIONS

(Section 86(1)(tt))

CAP. 211.
R.E. 2020.
45 of 2007.

[Gazetted 28th April, 2007]

Citation

1. These Regulations may be cited as the–

BELIZE AGRICULTURAL HEALTH AUTHORITY (AVIAN INFLUENZA STATUS) REGULATIONS.

Declaration of pest free area.

2. It is hereby declared that Belize is free from the disease Avian Influenza in its notifiable form.

Avian Influenza.

3. Avian Influenza in its notifiable form is defined as an infection of poultry caused by an Influenza A virus of the H5 or H7 subtypes, or by any Avian Influenza virus with an intravenous pathogenicity index (IVPI) greater than 1.2, or with sequencing determining the amino acid motif at the cleavage site to be similar to that observed for Avian Influenza virus with an IVPI greater than 1.2.

Commencement.

4. These Regulations shall come into force on the 17th day of April, 2007.

MADE by the Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries this 17th day of April, 2007.

(VILDO MARIN)
Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries

[Printed by Authority of the Government of Belize]

CHAPTER 211

BELIZE AGRICULTURAL HEALTH AUTHORITY (NEWCASTLE DISEASE) (INFECTED AREA) ORDER

ARRANGEMENTS OF PARAGRAPHS

1. Citation

2. Interpretation.

3. Infected Areas.

4. Commencement.

[Printed by Authority of the Government of Belize]

CHAPTER 211

BELIZE AGRICULTURAL HEALTH AUTHORITY (NEWCASTLE DISEASE) (INFECTED AREA) ORDER
(Section 55)

CAP. 211.
R.E. 2020.
11 of 2009.

(Gazetted 17th January, 2009.)

Citation

1. This Order may be cited as the–

BELIZE AGRICULTURAL HEALTH AUTHORITY (NEWCASTLE DISEASE) (INFECTED AREA) ORDER.

Interpretation.

2. In this Order–

"Newcastle disease" means the virulent form of the disease.

Infected areas.

3. The following districts are declared to be infected with Newcastle Disease–

(a) Cayo District;

(b) Stann Creek District;

(c) Belize District.

Commencement.

4. This Order comes into force on signature.

MADE by the Minister responsible for Agriculture this 12th day of January, 2009 .

(HON. RENE MONTERO)
Minister responsible for Agriculture

[Printed by Authority of the Government of Belize]

CHAPTER 211

BELIZE AGRICULTURAL HEALTH AUTHORITY (NEWCASTLE DISEASE) REGULATIONS

ARRANGEMENT OF REGULATIONS

1. Citation

2. Interpretation.

3. Movement of poultry.

4. Notice.

5. Immunization.

6. Prohibitions.

7. Offence and penalty.

8. Commencement.

[Printed by Authority of the Government of Belize]

CHAPTER 211

BELIZE AGRICULTURAL HEALTH AUTHORITY (NEWCASTLE DISEASE) REGULATIONS

(Section 86)

CAP. 211.
R.E. 2020.
12 of 2009.

[Gazetted 17th January, 2009.]

Citation

1. These regulations may be cited as the–

BELIZE AGRICULTURAL HEALTH AUTHORITY (NEWCASTLE DISEASE) (REGULATIONS).

Interpretation.

2. In these regulations–

"Authority" means the Belize Agricultural Health Authority;

"Newcastle disease" means the virulent form of the disease;

"poultry" means all domesticated birds, including backyard poultry, used for the production of meat or eggs for consumption, for the production of other commercial products, for restocking supplies of game, or for breeding these categories of birds, as well as fighting cocks used for any purpose.

Movement of poultry.

3.–(1) No person shall move poultry within Belize except in accordance with these Regulations.

(2) A person may move poultry within Belize only under a permit and subject to the conditions in the permit, issued by a veterinarian of the Authority or an officer duly authorized by the Authority.

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Notice.

4.–(1) Where a veterinarian of the Authority or an officer duly authorized by the Authority, as a result of information received, believes that birds have been exposed to Newcastle disease, the veterinarian or duly authorized officer, for the purpose of preventing the spread of disease, may serve a notice on the owner or person in charge of the birds.

(2) After the service of a notice pursuant to subregulation (1), it shall not be lawful for a person to permit an animal to which the notice applies to move or stray out of such place as directed in the notice, until the operation of the notice terminates, or the notice is withdrawn by a further notice.

(3) A veterinarian of the Authority or an officer duly authorized by the Authority, may insert in any notice given pursuant to this Regulation such conditions governing the poultry, poultry products, isolation, housing, litter, feed, water and movement or handling of any animal, as he may consider expedient in the circumstances.

Immunization.

5. A veterinarian of the Authority, or an officer duly authorized by the Authority, may order that any poultry be immunized against Newcastle disease, at the risk of the owner, and in the case of commercial poultry, the cost of such immunization shall be at the owner's expense.

Prohibitions.

6.–(1) No person or entity shall hold an exhibition of birds in Belize.

(2) No person or entity shall engage in cock-fighting in Belize.

Offence and penalty.

7. A person who contravenes these Regulations commits an offence and is liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding five thousand dollars or to imprisonment for a period not exceeding three years.

Commencement.

8. These Regulations shall come into force on the 12th day of January, 2009.

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MADE by the Minister responsible for Agriculture this l2th day of January, 2009.

(HON. RENE MONTERO)
Minister responsible for Agriculture and Fisheries

[Printed by Authority of the Government of Belize]

CHAPTER 211

PLANTS, FRUITS AND VEGETABLES (IMPORTATION) REGULATIONS

ARRANGEMENT OF REGULATIONS

1. Citation

2. Application.

3. Imports prohibited.

4. Conditions.

5. Powers of Search.

6. Powers to disinfect.

7. Arrival notification.

8. Exclusion of liability.

9. Expenses.

10. Mail.

11. Powers of the Minister.

SCHEDULE

[Printed by Authority of the Government of Belize]

CHAPTER 211

PLANTS, FRUITS AND VEGETABLES (IMPORTATION) REGULATIONS

(Sections 35, 86 and 88)

Ch. 122.
3 of 1984.
53 of 1996.
12 of1999.
CAP. 211.
R.E. 2020.

Citation

1. These Regulations may be cited as the–

PLANTS, FRUITS AND VEGETABLES (IMPORTATION) REGULATIONS.

Application.
Schedule.

2.–(1) These Regulations shall not apply to the plants, fruits and vegetables specified in the Schedule hereto.

12 of 1999.

(2) Subject to the provisions of these Regulations, no plants, fruits or vegetables shall be imported into Belize except in accordance with the terms of a permit granted by the Chief Agricultural Officer.

Imports prohibited.

3. Subject to the provisions of regulation 2 of these Regulations, no person shall import any fruit or any vegetable except–

(a) fruits or vegetables imported direct from the United Kingdom, Ireland, Canada, the United States of America or, provided a certificate of introduction is granted by an officer designated by the Belize Agricultural Health Authority after inspection, from Jamaica;

(b) fruits from the Australian States of Tasmania and Victoria, certified, in such manner as an officer designated by the Belize Agricultural Health Authority may consider satisfactory, as being pest free;

[Printed by Authority of the Government of Belize]

3 of1984.

(c) beet, cabbage, carrot, cucumber, cauliflower, lettuce, radish, turnips, or any other vegetable of which an officer designated by the Belize Agricultural Health Authority may from time to time by order published in the *Gazette* permit the importation from Central America or Mexico subject to the following conditions–

CAP. 49.

(i) that such vegetables are imported at such approved ports or places of entry under the Customs Regulation Act as may from time to time be appointed by the Chief Agricultural Officer by order published in the *Gazette* and also that such vegetables are declared by the importer solely for consumption as food;

3 of 1984.

(ii) that proof that such vegetables are the produce of Central America or Mexico is furnished to an officer designated by the Belize Agricultural Health Authority either by production of a certificate of origin signed by an officer of the Department of Agriculture or of the Customs Department in one of such countries, or in such other manner as the said officer of the Belize Agricultural Health Authority may consider satisfactory;

(iii) that a certificate of introduction is granted by the said officer of the Belize Agricultural Health Authority after inspection;

3 of 1984.

(d) any plant of the citrus species, any coconut plant, tobacco seed, cotton plants, sugar cane

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plants or tomato seed except under a licence issued by the Belize Agricultural Health Authority;

(e) any foliage, fruit or rhizome of the banana plant or any plant of any other species of Musa except under a licence issued by the Belize Agricultural Health Authority; 3 of 1984.

(f) any earth or soil or dung of any description or any living plant not specifically mentioned in these Regulations, or any package used in connection with any such living plant unless a certificate of introduction is granted by an officer of the Belize Agricultural Health Authority.

Conditions.

4. The officer issuing any certificate of introduction or licence under these Regulations may attach thereto such conditions as to disinfection as he may consider necessary.

Powers of Search. 3 of 1984.

5. Any designated officer of the Belize Agricultural Health Authority who has cause to believe that any person, receptacle or carrier (vehicle, aircraft or ship) coming into Belize possesses, carries or contains any fruits and vegetables, plant pests or diseases, plant products, planting material, soil or non-plant articles that constitute a risk to the agriculture of Belize shall have the power to stop and without warrant, inspect, search and examine such persons, receptacles or carriers with the cooperation of the Customs Officers and seize, detain, destroy or otherwise dispose of such fruits and vegetables, plant pests or diseases, plant products, planting materials, soil or other articles, without liability to the Government of Belize for such seizure, detention, destruction or disposal,

provided that the owner or importer of the abovementioned things shall have the option of forthwith returning them to the country of origin.

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Powers to disinfect. 3 of 1984.

6. A designated officer of the Belize Agricultural Health Authority is hereby empowered to direct or authorise the disinfection, treatment and fumigation of buildings, vehicles, aircrafts or ships suspected of harbouring any pest or article likely to infect any plant with disease.

Arrival notification. 3 of 1984.

7. It shall be the duty of the Comptroller of Customs to promptly notify the Belize Agricultural Health Authority of the arrival of any fruits and vegetables, plant products, planting material, soil or other articles affected by these Regulations, at the place of arrival and, further, to hold such material in the custody of Customs until approval is given for its release by the Belize Agricultural Health Authority.

Exclusion of liability. 3 of 1984.

8. No liability shall attach to the Government of Belize for the destruction of material brought into Belize in violation of these Regulations. The Government is in no way liable for any damage done, or delays incurred by treatments or other quarantine action deemed necessary and performed under these Regulations. All treatments shall be deemed to be performed at the sole risk of the importer.

Expenses; by whom to be met. 53 of 1996.

9. All expenses incurred in, or incidental to, plant quarantine or other action deemed necessary and performed under these Regulations during the process of importing into Belize or exporting out of Belize any plant, shall be paid in full by the consignee of such plant.

Mail. 3 of 1984.

10. Any such products or articles as detailed in paragraphs 5 and 7 brought into Belize by mail shall be subject to these Regulations administered jointly by the Postal Authorities and the Belize Agricultural Health Authority.

Powers of the Minister. 3 of 1984.

11. Notwithstanding the provisions of these Regulations, the Belize Agricultural Health Authority with the approval of the Minister, may from time to time by order published in the *Gazette* amend–

[Printed by Authority of the Government of Belize]

(a) the list of countries from which fruits and vegetables, plant products and planting material may be imported;

(b) the list of plant species and products which may be imported;

(c) the list of prohibited plant diseases and pests.

Such lists shall be available for inspection at the offices of the Belize Agricultural Health Authority and at all official ports of entry.

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SCHEDULE
[Regulation 2(1)]

Plants, fruits and vegetables imported by the Government or the Belize Agricultural Health Authority for the use of the Government or the Belize Agricultural Health Authority for experimental or other purposes.

Nuts other than peanuts.

Dried, canned, candied or other processed fruit.

Dried beans, peas and cereal grains.

Canned and processed vegetables.

Vegetable seeds other than tomato seeds.

[Printed by Authority of the Government of Belize]

CHAPTER 211

BELIZE AGRICULTURAL HEALTH AUTHORITY (RESTRICTED PLANTS) ORDER

ARRANGEMENT OF PARAGRAPHS

1. Citation

2. Schedule.

SCHEDULE

[Printed by Authority of the Government of Belize]

CHAPTER 211

45 of 1989.
CAP. 211.
R.E. 2020.

BELIZE AGRICULTURAL HEALTH AUTHORITY (RESTRICTED PLANTS) ORDER

[Sections 2, 35, 86 and 88]

[29th April, 1989.]

Citation

1. This Order may be cited as the–

BELIZE AGRICULTURAL HEALTH AUTHORITY (RESTRICTED PLANTS) ORDER.

Schedule.

2. The plants set out in the Schedule to this Order are declared to be restricted plants for the purposes of section 35 *(d)* of the Act.

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SCHEDULE

Genus & Species	***Common Names***
Chrisophyllum cainito	Star Apple, Cainito
Citrus aurantium	Sour Orange
Citrus paradisi	Grapefruit, Pomelo
Citrus reticulata	Mandarin, Tangerine
Citrus sinensis	Sweet Orange
Coffea arabica	Coffee
Eviaboytrya japonica	Loquat
Eugenia jambos	Rose Apple
Eugenia uniflora	Suriname Cherry
Fiscus cariba	Higo, Fig.
Malpighia glabra	Wild Craboo, Barbados Cherry
Manilkara acbras	Raspberry
Fiscus indica	Cactus Fruit, Nopal
Prunus salicina	Plum
Psiduim cattleianum	Strawberry
Psiduim guajava	Guava, Guayaba
Spondias mombin	Hog Plum
Spondias purpurea	Plum, Ciruela
Terminalia catapa	Almond, Almendro
Lycoperscion esculentum	Tomato
Capsicum sp.	Peppers
Carica papaya	Papaya
Achras sapota	Sapodilla
Theobroma cocoa	Cocoa
Passiflora edules	Passion Fruit
Citrullus lunatus	Watermelon
Cucurbita sp.	Squash
Cucums Melo	Cantaloupe

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Genus & Species	***Common Names***
Musa sapientum	Banana
Zlighia sapida	Ackee
Anacardium occidentale	Cashew
Persea americana	Avocado
Citrus aurantifolia	Lime
Citrus limon	Lemon
Fortunella spp.	Kumquat
Salanum melongena	Eggplant
Hibiscus esculentu	Okra
Annona cherimola	Tulsib Cherimoya, Pox
Annona muricata	Soursap
Annona squamosa	Sweetsap, Custard Apple
Averihoa carambola	Star Fruit, Carambola
Colocarpum mammosum	Mammey, Mamey Sapote
Casimiroa edulis	White Sapote
	Nectarine
	Peach
	Pear
	Grape
	Almond
	Pineapple
	Apple

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CHAPTER 211

BELIZE AGRICULTURAL HEALTH AUTHORITY (RESTRICTED PLANTS) REGULATIONS

ARRANGEMENT OF REGULATIONS

1. Citation

2. Interpretation.

3. Prohibition.

4. Licence.

5. Removal.

6. Permit.

7. Offence.

[Printed by Authority of the Government of Belize]

CHAPTER 211

12 of 1967.
CAP. 211.
R.E. 2020.

BELIZE AGRICULTURAL HEALTH AUTHORITY (RESTRICTED PLANTS) REGULATIONS

(Sections 2, 35, 86, and 88)

[4th March, 1967.]

Citation

1. These Regulations may be cited as the–

BELIZE AGRICULTURAL HEALTH AUTHORITY (RESTRICTED PLANTS) REGULATIONS.

Interpretation.

2. In these Regulations–

CAP. 211.

"Act" means the Belize Agricultural Health Authority Act;

"Authority" means the Belize Agricultural Health Authority;

"quarantine area" means any area declared to be a quarantine area by virtue of an order made under the Act;

"restricted plant" means any plant declared to be a restricted plant by virtue of an order made under section 35*(d)* of the Act.

Prohibition.

3. No person shall sell or in any other manner dispose of to any other person, or cultivate or harvest any restricted plant in a quarantine area other than in accordance with the terms and conditions of a licence issued under the Act.

Licence.

4. The Belize Agricultural Health Authority with the approval of the Minister may issue a licence to any person to sell or dispose of to any other person or to cultivate or harvest any controlled plant in an infected plant area subject to such conditions as he may deem necessary.

Removal.

5. No person shall remove any restricted plant from any place within a quarantine area to any other place whether within a

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quarantine area or not other than in accordance with the terms and conditions of a permit in writing issued by an officer of the Authority designated in that behalf.

Permit.

6. An officer of the Authority designated in that behalf may issue a permit in writing subject to such conditions as he may deem necessary to an y person to remove any restricted plant from any place within a quarantine area to any other place whether within a quarantine area or not.

Offence.

7. Any person who fails to comply with the provisions of these Regulations or with the conditions of any licence or permit issued under these Regulations or with any order issued by any person under the provisions of these Regulations shall be guilty of an offence and liable, on summary conviction, to a fine not exceeding one hundred dollars.

[Printed by Authority of the Government of Belize]

CHAPTER 211

BELIZE AGRICULTURAL HEALTH AUTHORITY (NOTIFIABLE PESTS) ORDER

ARRANGEMENT OF PARAGRAPHS

1. Citation

2. Sugar Cane Froghopper.

3. Smut disease.

4. Moko disease.

5. Wee Wee ants.

6. Citrus Tristeza virus.

7. Pink Mealybug.

SCHEDULE

[Printed by Authority of the Government of Belize]

CHAPTER 211

BELIZE AGRICULTURAL HEALTH AUTHORITY (NOTIFIABLE PESTS) ORDER

[Sections 35, 86 and 88]

35 of 1979.
14 of 1981.
42 of 1983.
95 of 1995.
111 of 1999.
CAP. 211.
R.E. 2020.

[7th March, 1981.]

1. This Order may be cited as the– Citation

BELIZE AGRICULTURAL HEALTH AUTHORITY (NOTIFIABLE PESTS) ORDER.

2. The Sugar Cane Froghopper is hereby declared to be a notifiable pest within the meaning of section 35*(a)* of the Belize Agricultural Health Authority Act. Sugar Cane Froghopper. CAP. 211.

3. The smut disease is hereby declared to be a notifiable disease within the meaning of the Belize Agricultural Health Act. Smut disease. CAP. 211.

4. The moko disease is hereby declared to be a notifiable disease within the meaning of the Belize Agricultural Health Act. Moko disease 42 of 1983. CAP. 211.

5. All those species of ants commonly known as Wee Wee ants or parasol ants are hereby declared to be pests within the meaning of the Belize Agricultural Health Act. Wee Wee ants. 35 of 1979. CAP, 211.

6.–(1) The citrus tristeza virus in its severe forms is hereby declare to be a notifiable disease within the meaning of the Belize Agricultural Health Act. Citrus Tristeza virus. 95 of 1995. CAP. 211.

(2) The symptoms of the severe forms of the citrus tristeza virus are set out in the Schedule hereto. 95 of 1995. Schedule.

7. The Pink Mealybug, also known as the Maconellicoccus Hirsutus (Green), is hereby declared to be a notifiable pest within the meaning of section 35*(a)* of the Belize Agricultural Health Act. Pink Mealybug. CAP. 211.

[Printed by Authority of the Government of Belize]

SCHEDULE
[Paragraph 6]

SYMPTOMS OF SEVERE FORMS OF CITRUS TRISTEZA VIRUS

1. Decline of citrus plants budded on Sour Oranges or other CTV- susceptible rootstocks, resulting in a combination of two or more of the following symptoms–

(a) General leaf yellowing, compact short upright branching, dieback of twigs, defoliation and heavy crop of small fruits.

(b) Slow decline resulting in honeycombing or pinholing or inverse stem pitting on the inner surface of the bark with corresponding pegs (medullary rays of woods) on the outer surface of sour orange rootstock trunk.

(c) Pronounced overgrowth of the trunk immediately above the bud union.

(d) Quick decline of the trees associated with phloem necrosis, revealed as a brownish yellow discoloration in the innerbark when the region of the bud union is cut open.

2. Stem pitting of citrus plants budded on to any variety of rootstock resulting in–

(a) Tree decline associated with stem pits, longitudinal grooves in the wood above and below the bud union giving the trunk a rope like appearance;

(b) Production of small, juiceless, plenty fruits;

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(c) Vein corking or vein bulging on the upper leaf surface of sweet orange cultivars.

[Printed by Authority of the Government of Belize]

CHAPTER 211

BELIZE AGRICULTURAL HEALTH AUTHORITY (NOTIFIABLE PLANT PEST) ORDER

ARRANGEMENT OF PARAGRAPHS

1. Citation

2. Notifiable plant pest.

3. Commencement.

SCHEDULE

[Printed by Authority of the Government of Belize]

CHAPTER 211

BELIZE AGRICULTURAL HEALTH AUTHORITY (NOTIFIABLE PLANT PEST) ORDER

119 of 2000.
CAP 211.
R.E. 2020.

[2nd December, 2000.]

Citation

1. This Order may be cited as the–

NOTIFIABLE PLANT PEST ORDER.

Notifiable plant pest.
Schedule.

2. The pest set out in the Schedule to this Order is declared to be a Notifiable Plant Pest.

Commencement.

3. This Order shall come into force on signature.

MADE by the Belize Agricultural Health Authority this 27th day of November, 2000.

(DR. M. TEWES)
Managing Director
Belize Agricultural Health Authority

APPROVED by the Minister responsible for Agriculture this 27th day of November, 2000.

(DANIEL SILVA)
Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries

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SCHEDULE
[Paragraph 2]

Southern pine bark beetle, scientifically known as *Dendroctonus frontalis.*

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CHAPTER 211

NOTIFIABLE PLANT PEST (QUARANTINE AREA) ORDER

ARRANGEMENT OF PARAGRAPHS

1. Citation

2. Quarantine area.

3. Commencement.

SCHEDULE

[Printed by Authority of the Government of Belize]

CHAPTER 211

118 of 2000.
CAP. 211.
R.E. 2020.

NOTIFIABLE PLANT PEST (QUARANTINE AREA) ORDER

[2nd December, 2000.]

Citation

1. This Order may be cited as the–

NOTIFIABLE PLANT PEST (QUARANTINE AREA) ORDER.

Quarantine area. Schedule.

2. The area set out in the Schedule to this Order is declared to be under quarantine for the purpose of controlling and preventing the spread of the Southern Pine Bark Beetles, *Dendroctonus frontalis*.

Commencement.

3. This Order shall come into force on signature.

MADE by the Belize Agricultural Health Authority this 27th day of November, 2000.

(DR. M. TEWES)
Managing Director
Belize Agricultural Health Authority

APPROVED by the Minister of Agriculture this 27th day of November, 2000.

(DANIEL SILVA)
Minister of Agriculture

[Printed by Authority of the Government of Belize]

SCHEDULE
[Paragraph 2]

ALL THOSE AREA of pine forest and savannas found within the Mountain Pine Ridge area and the Chiqiubul Forest Reserve, including all those lands within the Mountain Pine Ridge Forest Reserve and any adjacent national or private lands in the Cayo Administration District.

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CHAPTER 211

QUARANTINE PEST AND QUARANTINE AREA (DECLARATION) ORDER

ARRANGEMENT OF PARAGRAPHS

1. Citation

2. Declaration of quarantine area and quarantine pest.

3. Commencement.

[Printed by Authority of the Government of Belize]

CHAPTER 211

QUARANTINE PEST AND QUARANTINE AREA (DECLARATION) ORDER
(Section 33)

76 of 2002.
CAP. 211.
R.E. 2020.

[29th June, 2002.]

Citation

1. This Order may be cited as the–

QUARANTINE PEST AND QUARANTINE AREA (DECLARATION) ORDER.

Declaration of quarantine area and quarantine pest.

2. The entire town of Punta Gorda, extending north to the junction of Eldridge and the old road to Punta Gorda, is of hereby declared to be a quarantine area for the purpose of controlling the spread of medfly.

Commencement.

3. This Order shall come into force with effect from the 27th day of June, 2002.

MADE by the Belize Agricultural Health Authority this 27th day of June, 2002.

(PAMELA SCOTT)
Managing Director
Belize Agricultural Health Authority

APPROVED by the Minister responsible for Agriculture this 27th day of June, 2002.

(DANIEL SILVA)
Minister of Agriculture Fisheries and Cooperatives

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CHAPTER 211

QUARANTINE PEST AND QUARANTINE AREA (DECLARATION) ORDER

ARRANGEMENTS OF PARAGRAPHS

1. Citation

2. Declaration of quarantine area and quarantine pest.

3. Commencement.

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CHAPTER 211

QUARANTINE PEST AND QUARANTINE AREA (DECLARATION) ORDER
(Section 33)

CAP. 211.
R.E. 2020.
104 of 2003.

[Gazetted 19th July, 2003.]

Citation

1. This Order may be cited as the–

QUARANTINE PEST AND QUARANTINE AREA (DECLARATION) ORDER.

Declaration of quarantine area and quarantine pest.

2. The entire Southern Area from South Stann Creek extending south to Punta Gorda Town, is hereby declared to be a quarantine area for the purpose of controlling the spread of the medfly.

Commencement.

3. This Order shall come into force with effect from the 4th day of July, 2003.

MADE by the Belize Agricultural Health Authority this 4th day of July,2003.

(NERIE SANZ)
Managing Director
Belize Agriculture Health Authority

APPROVED by the Minister responsible for Agriculture this 4th day of July, 2003.

(SERVULO BAEZA)
Minister of Agriculture and fisheries

[Printed by Authority of the Government of Belize]

CHAPTER 211

BELIZE AGRICULTURAL HEALTH AUTHORITY (MEDITERRANEAN FRUIT FLY STATUS) REGULATIONS

ARRANGEMENT OF REGULATIONS

1. Citation

2. Declaration of pest free area.

3. Med Fly.

4. ISPM No. 4.

5. Commencement.

[Printed by Authority of the Government of Belize]

CHAPTER 211

BELIZE AGRICULTURAL HEALTH AUTHORITY (MEDITERRANEAN FRUIT FLY STATUS) REGULATIONS

(Section 86(1)(tt))

CAP. 211.
R.E. 2020.
44 of 2007.

[Gazetted 28th April, 2007]

Citation

1. These Regulations may be cited as the–

BELIZE AGRICULTURAL HEALTH AUTHORITY (MEDITERRANEAN FRUIT FLY STATUS) REGULATIONS.

Declaration of pest free area.

2. It is hereby declared that Belize is free from the Mediterranean Fruit Fly (Ceratitis capitata) Wied, also known as Med Fly.

Med fly.

3. Med Fly is an insect of the order Diptera, family Tephritidae.

ISPM No. 4.

4. In making this declaration, reference was made to International Standards for Phytosanitary Measures (ISPM) No. 4 (Requirements for the establishment of pest free areas) since it provides the general guideline on the establishment of pest areas.

Commencement.

5. These Regulations shall come into force on the 17th day of April, 2007.

MADE by the Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries this 17th day of April, 2007.

(VILDO MARIN)
Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries

[Printed by Authority of the Government of Belize]

CHAPTER 211

BELIZE AGRICULTURAL HEALTH AUTHORITY (QUARANTINE AREA AND QUARANTINE PEST) (DECLARATION) ORDER

ARRANGEMENTS OF PARAGRAPHS

1. Citation

2. Declaration of quarantine area and quarantine pest.

3. Commencement.

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CHAPTER 211

BELIZE AGRICULTURAL HEALTH AUTHORITY (QUARANTINE AREA AND QUARANTINE PEST) (DECLARATION) ORDER

(Section 33)

CAP. 211. R.E. 2020. 68 of 2013.

[Gazetted 13th July, 2013.]

Citation

1. This Order may be cited as the–

BELIZE AGRICULTURAL HEALTH AUTHORITY (QUARANTINE AREA AND QUARANTINE PEST) (DECLARATION) ORDER.

Declaration of quarantine area and quarantine pest.

2. The entire southern area of Belize from Silk Grass extending south to the town of Punta Gorda is hereby declared to be a quarantine area for the purpose of controlling and preventing the spread of the Mediterranean fruit fly.

Commencement.

3. This Order shall come into force with effect from July 12th, 2013.

MADE by the Belize Agricultural Health Authority this 12th day of July, 2013.

(EMIR CRUZ)
Managing Director
Belize Agricultural Health Authority

APPROVED by the Minister responsible for Agriculture this 12th day of July, 2013.

GASPAR VEGA
Minister responsible for Agriculture

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CHAPTER 211

PLANT DISEASE (TOMATO SPOTTED WILT VIRUS AND BUD NECROSIS VIRUS) ORDER

ARRANGEMENTS OF PARAGRAPHS

1. Citation

2. Plant disease.

3. Commencement.

[Printed by Authority of the Government of Belize]

CHAPTER 211

PLANT DISEASE (TOMATO SPOTTED WILT VIRUS AND BUD NECROSIS VIRUS) ORDER

(Section 34)

CAP. 211.
R.E. 2020.
97 of 2004.

[Gazetted 22nd May, 2004.]

Citation

1. This Order may be cited as the–

PLANT DISEASE (TOMATO SPOTTED WILT VIRUS AND BUD NECROSIS VIRUS) ORDER.

Plant disease.

CAP. 211.

2. The tomato spotted wilt virus and the bud necrosis virus are hereby declared to be plant disease within the meaning of section 2 of the Belize Agricultural Health Authority Act.

Commencement.

3. This order shall come into force on the 3rd day of May, 2004.

MADE by the Minister Responsible for Agriculture this 3rd day of May, 2004.

(SERVULO BAEZA)
Minister of Agricultural and Fisheries

[Printed by Authority of the Government of Belize]

CHAPTER 211

QUARANTINE PEST (THIRD PALMI) ORDER

ARRANGEMENTS OF PARAGRAPHS

1. Citation

2. Quarantine pests.

3. Restriction on importation, sale, etc., of restricted articles.

4. Commencement.

FIRST SCHEDULE

SECOND SCHEDULE

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CHAPTER 211

QUARANTINE PEST (THIRD PALMI) ORDER
(Section 35(a) and (f))

CAP. 211.
R.E. 2020.
98 of 2004.

[Gazetted 22nd May, 2004.]

1. This Order may be cited as the– Citation

QUARANTINE PEST (THIRD PALMI) ORDER.

2.–(1) The *thrips palmi (karny)* commonly known as the melon thrips is hereby declared to be quarantine pest for the purposes of section 35*(a)* and *(f)* of the Belize Agricultural Health Authority Act. Quarantine pest. CAP. 211.

(2) The description of the pest and the plants on which it feeds are set out in the First Schedule hereto. First Schedule.

3.–(1) A person shall– Restriction on importation, sale, etc., of restricted articles.

(a) immediately notify the Belize Agricultural Health Authority of the presence of the *thrips palmi* pest in the area;

(b) not possess, carry, or import any plant material, cut flowers or plant products from infested areas without the prior written approval of the Belize Agricultural Health Authority.

(2) The regions specified in the Second Schedule hereto are deemed to be infested areas for the purpose of subparagraph 1*(b)*, above, of this Order. Second Schedule.

4. This Order shall come into force the 3rd day of May, 2004. Commencement.

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MADE by the Belize Agricultural Health Authority this 3rd day of May, 2004.

(NERIE SANZ)
Managing Director
Belize Agricultural Health Authority

APPROVED by the Minister responsible for Agriculture this 3rd day of May, 2004.

(SERVULO BAEZA)
Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries

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FIRST SCHEDULE

[Paragraph 2(2)]

DESCRIPTION OF PEST AND PLANTS ON WHICH IT FEEDS

The adult pest scientifically known as *thrips palmi (karny)* or commonly known as the melon thrips is pale yellow or whitish colour, having numerous dark hairs on the body and measuring 0.8-1.0 mm in length.

The pest feeds on many plant species ranging from vegetables of the cucumber and tomato families to other crops and flowering plants such as avocado, citrus, cotton, mango, peach, plum, soybean, tobacco, carnation, chrysanthemum and hibiscus.

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SECOND SCHEDULE
[paragraph 3(2)]

Africa

Tropical Areas of Asia

Australia

Caribbean

Campeche

Central America

Florida

South America

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CHAPTER 211

BELIZE AGRICULTURAL HEALTH AUTHORITY (CITRUS CERTIFICATION) REGULATIONS

ARRANGEMENT OF REGULATIONS

1. Citation

2. Interpretation.

3. Nursery registration.

4. Regulation of nurseries already in existence.

5. Rules for establishing new nurseries.

6. Application for registration.

7. Application for re-registration.

8. Inspection.

9. Denial of registration and reinspection.

10. Suspension and cancellation of registration.

11. Suspension of certificate and reinspection.

12. Imported parent trees.

13. Local clones becoming parent trees.

14. Testing of new parent tree accessions.

15. Costs of testing, by whom borne.

16. Seed source tree certification.

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17. Certification of already existing source trees.

18. Application for certification of seed source trees.

19. Application for re-certification of seed source trees.

20. Inspection.

21. Denial of certification and reinspection.

22. Suspension and cancellation of certification.

23. Reinspection.

24. Handling rootstock seed.

25. Pre-multiplication blocks (P-MBs).

26. Trees within a P-MB.

27. Budwood for P-MB.

28. Time limits on use of budwood from P-MB trees.

29. Multiplication blocks (MBs).

30. Trees within a MB.

31. Budwood for MBs.

32. Time limits on use of budwood from MB trees.

33. Use of MB trees as varietal block or certified citrus trees.

34. Propagation of certified citrus trees.

35. Nurseries propagating, certified trees.

36. Bud Cutting Form.

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37. Tag for certified citrus trees.

38. Tree Movement Form

39. Varietal Blocks.

40. Appeal body.

41. Appeals.

42. Fees.

43. Offences and penalties.

44. Commencement.

SCHEDULE 1

SCHEDULE 2

SCHEDULE 3

SCHEDULE 4

SCHEDULE 5

SCHEDULE 6

SCHEDULE 7

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CHAPTER 211

36 of 2000.
CAP. 211.
R.E. 2020.

BELIZE AGRICULTURAL HEALTH AUTHORITY (CITRUS CERTIFICATION) REGULATIONS

[Sections 35, 86 and 88]

[8th April, 2000.]

WHEREAS, nursery owners and the Government have acknowledged a serious threat facing the citrus industry in Belize;

AND WHEREAS, if unchecked, plant diseases such as the Citrus Tristeza Virus (CTV) will kill citrus trees throughout the country;

AND WHEREAS, it has become expedient t6 establish a mandatory certification programme for citrus, to consist of a registration system for nurseries to ensure that they follow certain procedures designed to prevent the spread of CTV and other graft and seed transmissible diseases, and a tag system of citrus trees, to permit tracing of the source and movement of each citrus tree sold in Belize;

NOW, THEREFORE it is hereby provided as follows–

Citation

1. These Regulations may be cited as the–

BELIZE AGRICULTURAL HEALTH AUTHORITY (CITRUS CERTIFICATION) REGULATIONS.

Interpretation.

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

"Belize Citrus Certification Programme" or "BCCP" means the mandatory programme outlined in these Regulations, and Guidelines, applicable to all persons propagating citrus in Belize:

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"Board" means the Citrus Control Board established under the Citrus (Processing and Production) Act, or acting as its authorized representative, the Citrus Research and Education Institute (CREI) of the Belize Citrus Growers Association; CAP. 255.

"budwood" means a portion of a stem or branch with a vegetative bud or buds used in propagation for budding or grafting;

"budwood bundle" means an individually wrapped package of budwood cut from a single parent tree or from a group of quick multiplication block trees originating from a single parent tree;

"certified" means grapefruit, oranges, all other fruit of the genus citrus, and all citrus relatives;

"clone" means an asexually reproduced cultivar or variety, or a group of genetically uniform trees that have been propagated vegetatively from a single parent tree;

"graft and seed transmissible disease" means any disease agent spread by seed, vegetative and micro propagation, including known viruses, viroids, bacteria, spiroplasma, and other pathogens;

"FAO" means the Food and Agricultural Organisation;

"grower" means a person who cultivates citrus, on a large or small scale, for his or her own use or for commercial purposes;

"Guidelines" means the guidelines for growers and nursery owners outlining the requirements of the BCCP;

"Minister" means the Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Cooperatives;

"nursery" means any place where citrus trees are propagated;

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"owner" means a person receiving rent for land, whether on his or her own account or as agent or representative for any other person, or the occupier of such land, meaning the person in actual occupation of any land;

"pre-multiplication blocks" means specially designated nursery propagation under protected conditions made to rapidly multiply supplies of budwood for multiplication blocks tree production;

"multiplication blocks" means specially designated nursery propagations under protected conditions made to rapidly multiply supplies of budwood for citrus tree production;

"seed" means a genetic reproduction unit following sexual recombination, which is used for the production of rootstocks for citrus propagation.

CAP. 211.

(2) The Belize Agricultural Health Authority established under the Belize Agricultural Health Authority Act shall be the principal certifying agency pursuant to the Belize Agricultural Health Authority Act and in that capacity hereby delegates to the Board the power to administer these Regulations, so that, however, if any fees and penalties are to be paid to the Board, the Board shall pay to the Belize Agricultural Health Authority such portion of such fees or penalties as may be mutually agreed between the two entities and if the Board is required to issue any certificate or maintain any documents whatsoever, the Belize Agricultural Health Authority shall have the power to inspect such certificates and documents and to take whatever action it deems necessary as provided under the Belize Agricultural Health Authority Act.

Nursery registration.

3.–(1) Every owner of a nursery in Belize intending to produce citrus trees shall register that nursery with the Board in accordance with the BCCP.

(2) Each nursery site shall be separately registered and assigned a nursery registration number.

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(3) Registration shall be granted only to nurseries meeting the requirements specified in these Regulations and the Guidelines.

Registration of nurseries already in existence.

4.–(1) For any nursery already in existence at the commencement of these Regulations, the owner shall have two years from that date to relocate or modify the nursery to meet the requirements for registration, and to register such nursery under the BCCP.

(2) After the time period referred to in subregulation (1) above has elapsed, no owner shall continue to operate any nursery not registered under the BCCP.

Rules for establishing new nurseries.

5. No person shall establish a new nursery on a site which may be contaminated with run-off water from other citrus plantings in the vicinity, or which has previously been planted with citrus, unless the Board certifies that the site meets the requirements specified in the Guidelines.

Application for registration.

6.–(1) Any person wishing to register a nursery shall for–

(*a*) submit a Nursery Application Form as set out in the Schedule 1 hereto; Schedule 1.

(*b*) pay the non-refundable fee specified in Schedule 7 hereto; Schedule 7.

(*c*) sign a declaration agreeing to comply with the Guidelines.

(2) An application for an already existing nursery shall be submitted no more than two years after the commencement of these Regulations.

(3) An application for a new nursery shall be submitted at least two months before any sowing or planting is intended to commence at the site.

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Application for re-registration.

7. An application for re-registration shall be made–

(*a*) in the same manner as the initial application, save and except that the fee shall be that specified in Schedule 7;

Schedule 7.

(*b*) at least two months before the-expiration of the current registration.

Inspection.

8.–(1) Upon receipt of an application for registration or re-registration, the Board shall carry out an inspection of the nursery site, to determine whether it meets the requirements for registration under the BCCP.

(2) If the application is approved, the Board shall notify the applicant in writing an issue or reissue a Nursery Registration Certificate in the form set out in Schedule 2 hereto.

Schedule 2.

(3) Registration shall be valid for a period of time determined by the Board and as stated in the Guidelines.

Denial of registration and re-inspection.

9.–(1) Where an application for nursery registration is denied, the Board shall issue a written notice to the applicant citing the reasons for the denial, and shall give the applicant an appropriate time frame to correct the problems cited in the notice.

(2) After the time frame referred to in subregulation (1) above has elapsed, the Board shall carry out a reinspection, approving the application if the problems have been corrected or denying the application if the problems have not been corrected.

(3) Where an application is not approved after the reinspection under subregulation (2) above, any further submission by an applicant wishing to register that nursery site shall be considered a new application and shall be accompanied by the non-refundable fee specified in Schedule 7 hereto.

Schedule 7.

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Suspension and cancellation of registration.

10. A nursery registration certificate issued in respect of and any nursery pursuant to regulation 8 (2) above may be suspended or cancelled by the Board where–

(a) an owner–

(i) misrepresents any nursery stock as being certified;

(ii) knowingly sells trees infected with a graft or seed transmissible disease;

(iii) otherwise contravenes the provisions of these Regulations; or

(iv) voluntarily requests such cancellation in writing.

(b) inspection by the Board reveals that the Guidelines are not being followed.

Suspension of certificate and reinspection.

11.–(1) Where nursery registration is suspended, the Board shall issue a written notice to the owner citing the reasons for the suspension, and shall give the owner an appropriate time frame to correct the problems cited in that notice.

(2) After the time frame referred to in subregulation (1) has elapsed, the Board shall carry out a reinspection, reissuing the certificate if the problems have been corrected.

Imported parent trees.

12. All parent trees shall be–

(a) bearing citrus trees obtained as pathogen-free accessions from a clean stock programme that implements or complies with the FAO/IPGRI Guidelines for the Safe Movement of Citrus Germplasm or any other clean stock programme recommended by the Board.

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(b) tested for diseases specified in the Guidelines at intervals determined by the Board; and

(c) maintained by the Board and at locations determined by the Board.

Local clones becoming parent trees.

13.–(1) A local clone may become a parent tree upon recommendation by the Board, where it meets the requirements specified in the Guidelines.

(2) On selection of a local clone to become a parent tree, the Board shall collect appropriate propagating material and forward it as necessary to be treated and indexed to verify freedom from graft-transmissible diseases, and returned as a pathogen-free accession.

Testing of new parent tree accessions.

14.–(1) For all new accessions of prospective parent trees, the Board shall carry out indexes specified in the Guidelines.

(2) Budwood testing negative to the diseases under subregulation (1) above may be conditionally released for propagation of quick multiplication block trees and certified citrus trees, but shall, be subject to recall and destruction on the initiative of the Board, upon detection of a graft or seed transmissible disease.

Costs of testing, by whom borne.

15.–(1) The cost of any actions taken under regulation 12*(b)*, 13(2), or 14(l) above borne shall be borne by the Board.

(2) The cost of any action taken under Regulation 14(2) shall be borne by the grower or nursery owner, but replacement budwood of the same type and amount as that originally provided shall be furnished free of charge by the Board.

Seed source tree certification.

16.–(1) Every grower in Belize intending to produce citrus seed shall certify each prospective seed source tree in accordance with the BCCP.

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(2) Each certified seed source tree shall be assigned a separate tree identification number.

Certification of already existing source trees.

17.–(1) Any tree existing on the commencement of these Regulations may be certified by the Board as a seed source tree if it has borne fruit that is seed horticulturally true to type and has no evidence of bud mutations on the foliage.

(2) Application for certification of a tree referred to in subregulation (1) above shall be made–

(a) within three months of the implementation date of the BCCP;

(b) in the same manner as application for a new seed source tree.

Application for certification of seed source trees.

18. Any person wishing to apply for certification of a seed source tree under regulation 16 or 17 above shall–

(a) submit a Seed Source Tree Application Form as set out in Schedule 4 hereto at least eight months before the intended use of the seed;

Schedule 4.

(b) pay the non-refundable fee specified in Schedule 7;

Schedule 7.

(c) sign a declaration agreeing to comply with the Guidelines.

Application for recertification of seed source tree.

19. Application for re-certification shall be–

(a) made in the same manner as the initial application;

(b) submitted at least eight months before the expiration of the current certification.

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Inspection.

20.–(1) Upon receipt of an application for certification or re-certification of a seed source tree, the Board shall carry out a visual inspection of the prospective seed source tree and the trees immediately surrounding it during fruiting to determine whether the requirements specified in the Guidelines are met.

(2) If the inspection under subregulation (1) above is satisfactory, the Board shall collect buds from the prospective seed source tree and index them for the psorosis complex of viruses.

(3) If the disease indexing under subregulation (2) above is negative, the Board shall approve the application and issue or reissue a Seed Source Tree Certificate in the form set out in Schedule 5 hereto.

Schedule 5.

(4) Certification and re-certification shall be valid for four years.

Denial of certification and reinspection.

21.–(1) Where an application for certification of a seed source tree is denied, the Board shall issue a written notice to the applicant citing the reasons for the denial, and shall give the applicant an frame to correct the problems cited in the notice.

(2) After the time frame referred to in subregulation (1) above has elapsed, the Board shall carry out a reinspection, approving the application if the problems have been corrected or denying the application if the problems have not been corrected.

(3) Where an application is not approved after reinspection under subregulation (2) above, any further submission by an applicant wishing to have that seed source tree certified by the Board shall be considered to be a new application and shall be accompanied by the non-refundable fee specified in Schedule 7 hereto.

Schedule 7.

Suspension and cancellation of certification.

22. Certification of a seed source tree maybe suspended and or cancelled by the Board where–

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(a) annual inspection by a representative of the Board during fruiting reveals evidence of–

(i) symptoms of graft-transmissible disease on the seed source tree or any of the trees immediately surrounding that tree;

(ii) careless handling of seeds collected from the seed source tree or the records thereof, likely to confuse the facts regarding identity of the seed source tree;

(iii) an unacceptable degree of mutation on fruit and/or foliage of the seed source tree;

(iv) other violations determined by the Board and as specified in the Guidelines;

(b) indexing procedures as specified in the Guidelines indicate the presence of any seed borne disease;

(c) the certificate holder voluntarily requests cancellation in writing.

Reinspection.

23.–(1) Where certification is suspended, the Board shall issue a written notice to the owner citing the reasons for the suspension, and shall give the owner an appropriate time frame to correct the problems cited in that notice.

(2) After the time frame referred to in subregulation (1) above has elapsed, the Board shall carry out a reinspection, reinstating the certification if the problems have been corrected or cancelling the certification if the problems have not been corrected.

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Handling of rootstock seed.

24. All rootstock seed from harvest shall undergo the handling procedures specified in the Guidelines prior to use.

Pre-multiplication blocks (P-MBs).

25. Pre-multiplication blocks, which may consist of field-grown, or container grown citrus trees shall be–

(a) propagated under protected conditions;

(b) propagated on vigorous rootstocks;

(c) separated from other propagations as specified in the Guidelines;

(d) identified with plainly visible, durable markers.

Trees within a P-MB.

26. Trees within a pre-multiplication block from the same clone shall be separated by the gap specified in the Guidelines, with the block properly labelled with the clone and date on which it was budded.

Budwood for P-MB.

27.–(1) All budwood used for pre-multiplication blocks shall come from parent trees maintained by the Board, and bud cutting must be witnessed by an authorized representative of the Board.

Time limits on use of budwood from P-MB trees.

28.–(1) Pre-multiplication block trees–

(a) may serve as sources of budwood for production of quick multiplication block trees and certified citrus trees for a period determined by the Board;

(b) shall be tested for diseases specified in the Guidelines at intervals determined by the Board.

(c) shall be maintained by the Board and at locations determined by the Board.

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Multiplication Blocks (MBs).

29. Multiplication blocks, which shall consist of field-grown or container-grown citrus trees, shall be–

(a) propagated under protected conditions;

(b) propagated on vigorous rootstocks;

(c) separated from other propagations as specified in the guidelines;

(d) identified with plainly visible, durable markers.

Trees within a MB.

30. Trees within a multiplication block from the same clone shall be separated by the gap specified in the Guidelines, with the block properly labelled with the clone and date on which it was budded.

Budwood for MBs.

31.–(1) All budwood used for multiplication blocks shall come from pre-multiplication blocks or parent trees maintained by the Board, and bud cutting must be witnessed by an authorized representative of the Board.

(2) Any person acquiring or receiving a budwood bundle for the purpose of establishing a multiplication block shall complete the appropriate section of the Bud Cutting Form as set out in Schedule 3 hereto which accompanied the budwood bundle, retaining one copy and submitting the original to CREI within 30 days.

Schedule 3.

Time limits on use of budwood from MB trees.

32.–(1) Multiplication block trees–

(a) may serve as sources of budwood for production of certified citrus trees for a period determined by the Board from bud cutting is witnessed by an authorized representative of the Board;

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(b) shall be tested for CTV at the expense of the owner at intervals determined by the Board.

(2) If no CTV is found upon testing under subregulation (1)*(b)* above, or if CTV is present at an incidence specified in the Guidelines and the CTV-infected trees are removed from the multiplication block, the time period listed in subregulation 1*(a)* may be extended, at the discretion of the Board.

Use of MB trees as varietal block or certified citrus trees.

33. Multiplication block trees may be used as varietal block trees, or as certified citrus trees, if they are planted after the time period cited in regulation 32 (l)*(a)* or (2), as the case may be.

Propagation of certified citrus trees.

34. Certified citrus trees shall be propagated from budwood collected from multiplication block trees maintained by the Board or by an authorized representative, or pre-multiplication block trees or parent trees maintained by the Board.

Nurseries propagating certified trees.

35. Any nursery which intends to produce certified Citrus trees shall ensure that–

(a) budwood is collected into budwood bundles;

(b) each budwood bundle is accompanied by the Bud Cutting Form as specified in the Guidelines;

(c) the source for initial budding is identified;

(d) where rebudding is necessary, buds from the same bud source as the original bud are used.

Bud Cutting Form.

Schedule 3.

36. Any person acquiring or receiving a budwood bundle for the purpose of producing certified citrus trees shall complete the appropriate section of the Bud Cutting Form specified in Schedule 3, which accompanied the budwood bundle, retaining one copy and submitting the original to CREI within 30 days.

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Tag for certified Citrus trees. Schedule 7.

37. After receipt of the completed Bud Cutting Form and upon payment of the non-refundable fee specified in Schedule 7, the Board shall issue and send to the nursery owner a tag labelled with the nursery registration number, the clone, the rootstock, and date of budding, to identify each certified citrus tree.

Tree Movement Form.

Schedule 6.

38.–(1) Whenever a certified citrus tree leaves a nursery for purposes of sale or otherwise, the nursery owner shall submit a Tree Movement Form as set out in Schedule 6 hereto, to CREI within 30 days, retaining one copy and providing another copy to the person receiving the certified citrus tree.

Varietal blocks.

39. Varietal blocks shall consist of a group of at least five trees originating from the same parent tree for horticultural evaluation purposes.

Appeal body.

40.–(1) There is hereby established an Appeal Body of four members, to consist of–

(a) one member selected by the Board of Directors of CREI;

(b) one member selected by the Management Committee of the Citrus Growers Association;

(c) one member selected by the Solicitor General, to provide legal and administrative expertise; and

(d) one member selected by the Board of Directors of the Belize Agricultural Health Authority.

(2) The Appeal Body may adopt standing orders to regulate, its own Meetings and procedures.

Appeals.

41.–(1) Any person aggrieved by a decision of the Board under these Regulations, including but not limited to a decision to deny an application or to cancel a registration or certification,

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may file a written appeal with the Appeal Body within 30 days of the adverse decision.

(2) The Appeal Body shall, within 30 days of the filing of the grounds of appeal, proceed to hear the appeal and make a determination in respect thereof.

Fees.
Schedule 7.

42.–(1) Fees specified in Schedule 7 shall be submitted to CREI, for and on behalf of the Belize Agricultural Health Authority.

(2) Fees not paid within 30 days of billing shall be considered in default. A penalty of five percent of the unpaid balance shall be charged as determined by the Board and stated in the Guidelines.

(3) The Board shall, upon receiving any fee, issue a receipt to the grower or nursery owner who submitted the fee.

Offences and penalties.

43. A person who contravenes the provisions of these Regulations commits an offence and shall be liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding two hundred and fifty dollars or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding six months, or to both such fine and imprisonment.

Commencement.

44. These Regulations shall come into force on the 27th day of March, 2000.

MADE by the Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Cooperatives this 27th day of March, 2000.

(DANIEL SILVA)
Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Cooperatives

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SCHEDULE 1
(Reg. 6(1)(a))

BELIZE CITRUS CERTIFICATION PROGRAMME (BCCP)
NURSERY APPLICATION FORM (FORM AF)

Tick correct/one: _____New Application _____Renewal

The undersigned grower (Applicant) is applying to be a participant or is a participant in the Belize Citrus Certification Programme (BCCP), and agrees to:

(1) carefully and completely read the Regulations and Guidelines supplied after payment of the registration fee;
(2) Abide by all requirements set forth and described in the said Regulations including any future amendments thereto.

_____ _____
Date of application/Renewal Name of Nursery

_____ _____
Printed Name of Applicant Location of Nursery

I hereby certify that this information is true and correct to the best of my knowledge and belief

_____ _____
(Signature of Applicant) (Mailing Address of Applicant)

_____
Telephone Fax E-mail of Applicant (if applicable)

Method of Payment:
Cash: $_____ Cheque: #_____ Credit Card: _____

NOTE: Application must be signed by the owner if applicant is sole proprietorship, by a managing partner if a partnership, or by an executive officer, if a corporation.

Retain a copy and submit the original to: BCCP c/o Citrus Research and Education Institute, P.O. Box 72, Dangriga, 9 Miles, Stann Creek Vally Road (Telephone: 05-23535, Fax 05-23511)

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SCHEDULE 2
(Reg. 8(2))

BELIZE CITRUS CERTIFICATION PROGRAMME (BCCP)
NURSERY REGISTRATION CERTIFICATE (NRC)

Name of Nursery: _____

Address: _____

City/Town: _____ District: _____

Assigned Nursery Registration Number: _____

This nursery is authorized to store, offer for sale, or sell certified citrus trees in accordance with the Belize Citrus Certification Programme (BCCP) as set forth in the Regulations to section 15*(f)* of the Plant Protection Act, Chapter 178 of the Laws of Belize and Guidelines (i.e. The Plant Protection (Citrus Certification) Regulations, 2000).

The nursery owner or representative agrees to hold harmless, release, and forever discharge the BCCP, its agents, and employees from, and waive any and all responsibility of the same for, any and all liability, claims, demands, actions, loss, and damage of any kind whatsoever sustained by reason of:

(a) defects which develop and/or are discovered after the subject plant material(s) have matured.

(b) latent defects or diseases in the plant material.

(c) genetic or other defects which develop and/or manifests itself after budwood of the selection is sold to the nursery owner or representative.

(d) Genetic or other defects which develops and/or manifest itself in the progeny of the selected plant material(s).

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The nursery site and facilities have been inspected and found to meet the conditions required by the BCCP.

Registration valid from: _____

Registration expires on: _____

_____ _____

Signature of Nursery Owner or Representative

Signature of the BCCP Representative

THIS CERTIFICATE MUST BE POSTED PROMINENTLY AT THE NURSERY SITE.

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SCHEDULE 3
(Regs. 31(2) and 36)

BELIZE CITRUS CERTIFICATION PROGRAMME (BCCP)
BUD CUTTING FORM (BCF)

The purpose of this form is to record all bud cutting of certified budwood which is used to establish certified scion trees, varietal block trees, multiplication block trees, and certified citrus trees.

Check as appropriate:

- Buds are being cut to establish varietal block trees
- Buds are being cut to establish pre-multiplication block trees
- Buds are being cut to establish multiplication block trees
- Buds are being cut to establish certified citrus trees
- Buds are being cut to establish seed sources trees

Left-hand portion, to be filled out by witness.

Right-hand portion, to be filled out by the nursery receiving the buds. Submit the completed form within 30 days of receipt of buds.

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Clone/Variety Identification Number	No. of buds cut	Rebud*	Date Cut

Bud supplied by: _____
(Nursery Name)

Signature: _____

Address: _____

Nursery Registration No.: _____

Witness: _____
(Name and Signature of BCCP Authorised Representative witnessing the bud cutting)

*Rebud = check this column if the buds are being used to rebud previously budded rootstocks. The same clone/variety identification number must be used as was used initially.

Retain a copy and submit the original to: Belize Citrus Certification Programme c/o CREI, P.O. Box 72, Dangriga Town, or 9 miles Stann Creek Valley Road./ Tel: 05-23535 Fax: 05-23511

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Root Stock	Nursery block/ S. House	Row/Bench	No. of trees Budded	MG No.**

I hereby certify that this information is true and correct to the best of my knowledge.

Buds received by: _____ _____
(person receiving buds) (nursery name receiving buds)

_____ _____
(Name and title for receiving nursery) (Signature)

** = Multiplication block number assigned if a multiplication block is being established.

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SCHEDULE 4
(Reg. 18(a))

BELIZE CITRUS CERTIFICATION PROGRAMME (BCCP)
SEED SOURCE TREE APPLICATION (STA)

Date: _____

In compliance with the BCCP, I apply for the following tree to be certified as a seed source tree.

Variety of Tree: _____

Location: Block, Row and Tree: _____
_____

Draw a map below to enable BCCP authorized personnel to locate the tree for evaluation.

Person Making Application: _____
_____
(Name and Signature)

Nursery Name: _____ Nursery Registration Number: _____

Address: _____
_____
_____

Retain a copy and submit the original to: BCCP, c/o Citrus Research and Education Institute, P.O. Box 72, Dangriga, 9 miles Stann Creek Valley Road (Telephone 05-23535, Fax 05-23511)

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SCHEDULE 5
(Reg. 20(3))

BELIZE CITRUS CERTIFICATION PROGRAMME (BCCP)
NURSERY REGISTRATION CERTIFICATE (NRC)

In compliance with the BCCP, the following tree was inspected as a seed source tree:

Variety of Tree: _____

Location: (Block, row and tree) _____

Tick appropriate response upon inspection:

Yes	No	
___	___	Did the candidate tree exist upon implementation of the BCCP?
___	___	If not, has the candidate tree been propagated from BCCP parent tree(s) or certified scion tree(s)?
___	___	Is the candidate tree located in a satisfactory growing location?
___	___	Is the candidate tree vigorous?
___	___	Are fruit present on the candidate tree?
___	___	Are the fruit true-to-type for the variety considering the exterior appearance?
___	___	Are the interior colour, appearance and number of seeds consistent with that expected for the variety?
___	___	Are the fruit free of abnormality or mutation?
___	___	Is the tree free of abnormalities of the foliage including variegation, rosetting, and leaf distortion?
___	___	Is the tree free of trunk abnormalities such as gals, bulging at the bud union, or bark scaling?
___	___	Is the tree free of gummosis?
___	___	Is the tree free of any evidence of infection by viruses or other graft transmittable disease?
___	___	Are the trees immediately surrounding the candidate tree apparently healthy and free of disease and/or abnormalities?
___	___	Does the biological index from this tree indicate freedom from the psorosis complex of viruses?

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If all of the above requirements are satisfactory, this tree is hereby certified as a seed source tree in the BCCP, and the following tree identification number is assigned: _____

Date of Issue: _____ This certificate expires on: _____

Applicant please note that the tree identification number must be clearly marked on the tree with a durable marker.

Owner's Name: _____

Person Making Application: _____ _____
(Printed Name) (Signature)

Nursery Name and Registration Number, if applicable: _____
_____

_____ _____
(Printed Name of BCCP Authorized Representative) (Signature)

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SCHEDULE 6
(Reg. 38(1))

BELIZE CITRUS CERTIFICATION PROGRAMME (BCCP)
TREE MOVEMENT FORM (TM FORM)

The purpose of this Tree Movement Form (TM Form) is to record the movement of certified citrus trees from the nursery where they were propagated or sold to their planting location.

Date: _____

In compliance with the BCCP, I hereby state that the following certified citrus trees are going to be moved:

_____
_____

Variety/Clone Identification Number/Date Cut/Rootstock/(Block or House)/(Row or Bench)/MB No. (taken from Form BC completed when the buds were cut from these trees)

Number of Certified Citrus Trees being moved

_____

_____ _____
(Name of Person or Farm receiving these trees) Address

Grove/Block location(s) where the Certified Citrus Trees are to be planted (contact CREI for the codes of the Grove/Block locations if this information is unknown):

_____
_____
_____
_____

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I hereby certify that this information is true and correct to the best of my knowledge and belief.

Trees Supplied By: _____

_____ _____
(Printed Name) (Signature)

Address: _____
_____
_____

Retain a copy and submit the original to: BCCP, c/o Citrus Research and Education Institute, P.O. Box 72, Dangriga, 9 miles Stann Creek Valley Road (Telephone 05-23535, Fax 05-23511)

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SCHEDULE 7
(Regs. 6, 7, 9, 18, and 21)

BELIZE CITRUS CERTIFICATION PROGRAMME (BCCP)
FEES FOR SERVICES

(1) *Application for:*
(a) Nursery registration or re-registration $100.00
(b) Seed source tree certification or re-certification $100.00

(2) *Tag for certified citrus tree:* $40.00

(3) *Testing for:*
(a) CTV (ELISA) .....$3.00 per tree or composite sample of 5 trees from QMB trees
(b) CTV (ELISA) for tree older than 2 years $10.00
(c) Citrus viroids (Citron/PAGE or PCR) $10.00
Psorosis complex of viruses (biological) $10.00
Tatterleaf virus $10.00
Woody gall $10.00
Citrus Variegated Chlorosis (CVC) $10.00
Greening $10.00
Stubborn $10.00

(4) *Budwood:*
(a) For certified citrus trees production .....$0.10 per eye ($5.00 minimum)
(b) For multiplication block trees production.....$1.00 per eye

(5) *Witnessing bud cutting:* .....$5.00 per 1000 budeyes cut ($5.00 minimum)

(6) *Inspection of Multiplication Block Trees:* .....$5.00 per 100 trees

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CHAPTER 211

NOTIFIABLE PLANT PEST (CITRUS CANKER AND CITRUS LEPROSIS) ORDER

ARRANGEMENT OF PARAGRAPHS

1. Citation

2. Notifiable plant pests.

3. Restrictions on sale, etc., of restricted articles.

4. Commencement.

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CHAPTER 211

77 of 2002.
CAP. 211.
R.E. 2020.

NOTIFIABLE PLANT PEST (CITRUS CANKER AND CITRUS LEPROSIS) ORDER

(Section 35 (a) and (f))

[29th June, 2002.]

Citation

1. This Order may be cited as the–

NOTIFIABLE PLANT PESTS (CITRUS CANKER AND CITRUS LEPROSIS) ORDER.

Notifiable plant pests.

CAP. 211.

2. It is hereby notified and declared that Citrus Canker and Citrus Leprosis are notifiable plant pests for the purposes of section 35 *(a)* and *(f)* of the Belize Agricultural Health Authority Act.

Restrictions on sale, etc., of restricted articles.

3. A person shall–

(a) immediately notify the Belize Agricultural Health Authority of the presence or suspected presence of Citrus Canker or Citrus Leprosis in any area;

(b) not possess, carry or import wooden pallets made from Citrus Canker from infested areas;

(c) not possess, carry or import citrus products or plant parts from infested areas without the prior written approval of the Belize Agricultural Health Authority.

Commencement.

4. This Order shall come into force on the 15th day of March, 2002.

[Printed by Authority of the Government of Belize]

MADE by the Belize Agricultural Health Authority this 15th day of March, 2002.

(PAMELA SCOTT)
Managing Director,
Belize Agricultural Health Authority

APPROVED by the Minister responsible for Agriculture this 15th day of March, 2002.

(DANIEL SILVA)
Minister of Agriculture,
Fisheries and Cooperatives

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CHAPTER 211

BELIZE AGRICULTURAL HEALTH AUTHORITY (NOTIFIABLE PLANT PEST) (CITRUS GREENING) ORDER

ARRANGEMENT OF PARAGRAPHS

1. Citation

2. Declaration of notifiable plant pest.

3. Repeal of S.I. 90 of 2009.

4. Commencement.

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CHAPTER 211

BELIZE AGRICULTURAL HEALTH AUTHORITY (NOTIFIABLE PLANT PEST) (CITRUS GREENING) ORDER

CAP. 211.
R.E. 2020.
124 of 2009.

(Sections 35)

[Gazetted 7th November, 2009.]

CONSIDERING the importance of the citrus industry to Belize;

GIVEN the fact that it has been confirmed that the bacteria (*Candidatus Liberibacter asiaticus*) that causes the devastating citrus disease known as citrus greening or huanglongbing is now present in Belize;

RECOGNIZING the fact that significant spread of this disease occurs due to the movement of plant material that is either infected with the bacterium or carrying the infected psyllid *Diaphorina citri*;

IT IS RESOLVED that immediate measures need to be implemented to restrict the movement of planting material (citrus and other hosts of the disease or vector) (except fruits) until officers of the Belize Agricultural Health Authority advise the Minister on the status of the disease in the country;

NOW THEREFORE, the following Order is made.

Citation

1. This Order may be cited as the–

BELIZE AGRICULTURAL HEALTH AUTHORITY (NOTIFIABLE PLANT PEST) (CITRUS GREENING) ORDER.

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Declaration of notifiable plant pest. CAP. 211.

2. It is hereby notified and declared that Citrus Greening or huanglongbing is a notifiable plant pest for the purposes of section 35 of Part VII of the Belize Agricultural Health Authority Act.

Repeal of S.I. 90 of 2009.

3. On the commencement of this Order the Notifiable Plant Pest (Citrus Greening) Order, 2009 (S.I. 90 of 2009) shall stand repealed but without prejudice to the validity of anything done thereunder.

Commencement.

4. This Order comes into force on the 26th day of October, 2009.

MADE by the Belize Agricultural Health Authority this 26th day of October, 2009.

(DR. EDWIN MARTINEZ)
Managing Director,
Belize Agricultural Health Authority

APPROVED by the Minister responsible for Agriculture this 30th day of October, 2009.

(RENE MONTERO)
Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries

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CHAPTER 211

BELIZE AGRICULTURAL HEALTH AUTHORITY (NOTIFIABLE PLANT PEST) (CITRUS GREENING) REGULATIONS.

ARRANGEMENT OF REGULATIONS

1. Citation

2. Citrus greening to be reported.

3. Restrictions.

4. Task Force.

5. Confiscation.

6. Inspections.

7. Offence and Penalty.

8. Commencement.

SCHEDULE

[Printed by Authority of the Government of Belize]

CHAPTER 211

CAP. 211.
R.E. 2020.
122 of 2009.

BELIZE AGRICULTURAL HEALTH AUTHORITY (NOTIFIABLE PLANT PEST) (CITRUS GREENING) REGULATIONS.

(Sections 35, and 86)

[Gazetted 31st October, 2009.]

CONSIDERING the importance of the citrus industry to Belize;

GIVEN the fact that it has been confirmed that the bacteria (*Candidatus Liberibacter asiaticus*) that causes the devastating citrus disease known as citrus greening or huanglongbing is now present in Belize;

RECOGNIZING the fact that significant spread of this disease occurs due to the movement of plant material that is either infected with the bacterium or carrying the infected psyllid *Diaphorina citri;*

IT IS RESOLVED that immediate measures need to be implemented to restrict the movement of planting material (citrus and other hosts of the disease or vector) (except fruits) until officers of the Belize Agricultural Health Authority advise the Minister on the status of the disease in the country:

NOW THEREFORE, the following Regulations are made

Citation

1. These Regulations may be cited as the–

BELIZE AGRICULTURAL HEALTH AUTHORITY (NOTIFIABLE PLANT PEST) (CITRUS GREENING) REGULATIONS.

[Printed by Authority of the Government of Belize]

Citrus greening to be reported.

2. Every person shall immediately notify the Belize Agricultural Health Authority of the presence or suspected presence of citrus greening in any area.

Restrictions.

3.–(1) A person is restricted from moving–

(a) any citrus planting material with the exception of fruits; and

(b) the species of the order *Rutaceae* that are known to be host for the bacteria that causes greening or the vector that spreads greening, including *Murraya paniculata* (orange jasmine) and *Artocarpus heterophyllus* (jackfruit).

(2) In order to reduce the possibility of further spread of the citrus greening disease, the movement of the citrus plants mentioned in subparagraph *(b)* above is restricted and movement may occur only in the following circumstances–

(a) where nurseries are neighbouring the grove, planting of plants from the nursery within that grove will be permitted; that is, minimal movement of citrus plants will be permitted;

(b) where nursery owners or grove owners wish to move plants to a distance from the nursery location, owners must obtain a Plant Health Movement Permit from the Belize Agricultural Health Authority and movement of plants will be allowed to occur in strict compliance with the conditions stipulated by Belize Agricultural Health Authority in the Plant Health Movement Permit as prescribed in the Schedule to these Regulations.

Schedule.

(3) As at February 1st 2010 all citrus nursery plants produced in Belize arc hereby required to be produced under a psyllid-

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proof screened structure approved by the Belize Agricultural Health Authority and in accordance with the Plant Protection (Citrus Certification) Regulations 2000 (S.I. No. 36 of 2000).

(4) For the purposes of subregulation (3), the following basic conditions shall apply–

(a) the size of a nursery shall depend on the objectives of the nursery owner;

(b) the number of plants in a nursery shall not exceed the capacity of the nursery in a way that could impede official inspection or compromise the screen structure;

(c) the entire screened structure must be properly sealed with a screen to prevent the entry of psyllids;

(d) the screen used shall be no less than a 50 mesh lumite type or similar mesh material;

(e) a nursery structure shall have a two-door entry system which doors must be separated by a vestibule or anteroom;

(f) the immediate area surrounding the nursery shall be maintained free of weeds and host plants.

(5) Citrus plants certified by the Belize Agricultural Health Authority to have been produced in accordance with subregulation (3) shall be allowed to be moved and planted throughout the country.

(6) Certification of citrus plants as prescribed in subregulation (5) above shall be done by the Belize Agricultural Health Authority in accordance with the Plant Protection (Citrus Certification) Regulations 2000 (S.I. No.36 of 2000).

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Task Force.

4.–(1) It is hereby declared that in the urgency of the situation a taskforce be appointed by the Minister responsible for Agriculture to develop national strategies and coordinate the activities of surveillance, eradication and management of the disease and its vector *diaphorina citri.*

(2) The task force declared to be appointed pursuant to subregulation (1) shall be composed of–

(a) the Chief Agricultural Officer of the Ministry of Agriculture;

(b) the Director of the Plant Health Department of the Belize Agricultural Health Authority;

(c) a representative appointed by the Board of Directors of the Citrus Growers Association;

(d) the Director of the Citrus Research & Education Institute;

(e) a representative appointed by the Minister of Agriculture to represent citrus nursery producers;

(f) a representative appointed from the International Regional Organization for Plant and Animal Health (OIRSA);

(g) a representative appointed from the Caribbean Agricultural Research and Development Institute (CARDI);

(h) a representative appointed from the University of Belize.

(3) The task force may co-opt additional members who can provide specific expertise on an *ad hoc* basis.

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(4) The responsibilities of the task force include–

(a) monitoring the data on the incidence and spread of the citrus greening disease and using the data to make recommendations on immediate actions required to reduce further spread of the disease;

(b) keeping abreast of the latest technological developments in the control of the disease and its vector;

(c) fostering collaboration between local, regional and international agencies that have the capacity to provide support to control HLB greening in Belize;

(d) advising officials of the regulatory agencies and the citrus industry on the strategies required to minimize the spread of the disease and mitigate its impact on citrus production;

(e) lobbying for political and other support to provide the necessary resources and regulatory frameworks necessary for strategy implementation.

5.–(1) Where the Belize Agricultural Health Authority is notified of the presence or suspected presence of citrus greening in a nursery owned or operated by a person, the Belize Agricultural Health Authority shall enter the premises and confiscate the plants reasonably believed to be infected.

(2) Plants confiscated pursuant to subregulation (1) shall be tested for the presence of citrus greening and plants which are confirmed to be infected shall be destroyed by the Belize Agricultural Health Authority at the expense of the owner of the nursery where the plants were confiscated from.

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(3) Where a person moves citrus planting material and species or either of them of the order *Rutaceae* including *Murraya paniculata* and *Artocarpus heterophyllus* in contravention of these Regulations, the Belize Agricultural Health Authority shall confiscate the planting material and, on pronouncement of liability of the person, shall proceed to destroy the planting material at the expense of the owner.

(4) Without prejudice to any other penalty imposed under these Regulations, a person found guilty of contravening these Regulations shall not be allowed to host or produce planting material from the nursery found in contravention with these Regulations until the nursery is brought into compliance with the provisions of these Regulations and the Belize Agricultural Health Authority has recertified that nursery.

Inspections.

6. The Belize Agricultural Health Authority or its authorized agent shall carry out inspections of nurseries to ensure compliance with these Regulations.

Offence and Penalty.

7. A person who contravenes a provision or more of these Regulations is liable on summary conviction to a fine of not exceeding five thousand dollars or to imprisonment for a period not exceeding two years or to both fine and period of imprisonment.

Commencement.

8. This Order comes into force on the 26th day of October, 2009.

[Printed by Authority of the Government of Belize]

MADE by the Belize Agricultural Health Authority this 26th day of October, 2009.

(DR. EDWIN MARTINEZ)
Managing Director,
Belize Agricultural Health Authority

APPROVED by the Minister responsible for Agriculture this 26th day of October, 2009.

(RENE MONTERO)
Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries

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SCHEDULE
(Reg. 3(2)(b))

Plant Health Movement Permit

No. .....

BELIZE AGRICULTURAL HEALTH AUTHORITY

TO: .....

Nursery Plant Movement Permit

Name and Address of Nursery/Company Making Request: .....

Date of Request: .....

Date for Movement: .....

Number of Plants: .....

Area to be planted (exact address): .....

Means of conveyance: .....

Botanical name of plant: .....

.....
(Signed)
Director of Plant Health
Belize Agricultural Health Authority

This is to certify that the plants described below have been inspected by appropriate procedures and are considered free for movement to the designated are described herein and they are considered to have conformed to the provisions described in these Regulations.

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