



Food and Environment Protection Act 1985

CHAPTER 48

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ELIZABETH II



Food and Environment Protection Act 1985

1985 CHAPTER 48

An Act to authorise the making in an emergency of orders specifying activities which are to be prohibited as a precaution against the consumption of food rendered unsuitable for human consumption in consequence of an escape of substances; to replace the Dumping at Sea Act 1974 with fresh provision for controlling the deposit of substances and articles in the sea; to make provision for the control of the deposit of substances and articles under the sea-bed; to regulate pesticides and substances, preparations and organisms prepared or used for the control of pests or for protection against pests; and for connected purposes. [16th July 1985]

BE IT ENACTED by the Queen's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:—

PART I

CONTAMINATION OF FOOD

Emergency orders etc.

1.—(1) If in the opinion of a designating authority—

- (a) there has been or may have been an escape of substances of such descriptions and in such quantities and such circumstances as are likely to create a hazard to human health through human consumption of food; and

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make
emergency
orders.

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(b) in consequence food which is or may be in the future in an area—

- (i) of land in the United Kingdom ;
- (ii) of sea within British fishery limits ; or
- (iii) both of such land and of such sea,

or which is or may be in the future derived from anything in such an area, is, or may be, or may become, unsuitable for human consumption,

that designating authority may by statutory instrument make an order designating that area and containing emergency prohibitions.

(2) In this Act—

“ designating authority ” means the Ministers or either of them ;

“ escape ”, in relation to substances, includes their release or expulsion by human agency or by any other cause ;

“ emergency order ” means an order under this section—

(a) which designates an area ; or

(b) which amends or re-enacts an order which designated an area ;

“ emergency prohibitions ” means the prohibitions specified in Schedule 1 to this Act ; and

“ designated area ” means an area designated by an emergency order.

(3) Food derived from any creature is to be treated for the purposes of this Act as also derived—

(a) from any feeding stuff which that creature has eaten ; and

(b) from anything from which any such feeding stuff was derived,

and references in this Act to anything from which food could be derived shall be construed accordingly.

(4) The Ministers may jointly by order made by statutory instrument amend Schedule 1 to this Act.

(5) An emergency order shall refer to the escape or suspected escape of substances in consequence of which in the opinion of the designating authority making it food such as is mentioned in subsection (1)(b) above is, or may be, or may become, unsuitable for human consumption ; and in this Act “ designated incident ” means the escape or suspected escape to which an emergency order refers in pursuance of this subsection.

(6) Subject to subsection (7) below, and to section 2(2) below, any person who—

- (a) contravenes an emergency prohibition ; or
 - (b) causes or permits any other person to do so,
- shall be guilty of an offence.

(7) It shall be a defence for a person charged—

- (a) with contravening an emergency prohibition contained in an emergency order by virtue of paragraph 2 or 3 of Schedule 1 to this Act ; or
- (b) with causing or permitting any other person to contravene such a prohibition,

to show—

- (i) that the contravention took place on a foreign vessel, foreign aircraft, foreign hovercraft or foreign marine structure ; and
- (ii) that nothing to which the prohibition related was landed from it in the United Kingdom.

(8) An emergency order—

- (a) shall be laid before Parliament ; and
- (b) shall cease to have effect at the expiry of a period of 28 days beginning with the date on which it was made unless, before the expiry of that period, the order has been approved by resolution of each House of Parliament, but without prejudice to anything previously done or to the making of a new order.

(9) In reckoning for the purposes of subsection (8) above any period of 28 days, no account shall be taken of any period during which Parliament is dissolved or prorogued or during which both Houses are adjourned for more than 4 days.

(10) An order under this section which—

- (a) wholly or partly revokes an emergency order ; and
- (b) does nothing else, or nothing else except make provision incidental or supplementary to the revocation,

shall be laid before Parliament after being made.

(11) No order under subsection (4) above shall be made unless a draft of the order has been laid before and approved by resolution of each House of Parliament.

2.—(1) Either of the Ministers may consent, either unconditionally or subject to any condition that the Minister considers appropriate, to the doing in a particular case of anything prohibited by an emergency order.

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(2) It shall be a defence for a person charged with an offence under section 1(6) above to show—

- (a) that consent had been given under subsection (1) above to the contravention of the emergency prohibition ; and
- (b) that any condition subject to which that consent was given was complied with.

(3) Either of the Ministers—

- (a) may give any person such directions as appear to the Minister to be necessary or expedient for the purpose of preventing human consumption of food which the Minister believes, on reasonable grounds, is, or may be, or may become, unsuitable for human consumption in consequence of a designated incident ; and
- (b) may do anything which appears to the Minister to be necessary or expedient for that purpose ;

and such directions may be given and such action may be taken after the emergency order has ceased to be in force.

(4) Any person who—

- (a) fails to comply with a direction under this section ; or
- (b) causes or permits any other person to do so,

shall be guilty of an offence.

(5) If either of the Ministers does anything by virtue of this section in consequence of a failure on the part of any person to comply with such a direction, the Minister may recover from that person any expenses reasonably incurred by the Minister under this section.

(6) If either of the Ministers does anything by virtue of this section in consequence of any person causing or permitting another person to fail to comply with such a direction, the Minister may recover from the person who caused or permitted the failure to comply any expenses reasonably incurred by the Minister under this section.

Investigation and enforcement

3.—(1) Either of the Ministers may authorise—

- (a) persons (in this Act referred to as “investigating officers”) to conduct investigations for the purpose of determining—
 - (i) whether any of the powers conferred by this Part of this Act should be exercised ; and
 - (ii) the manner in which any such power should be exercised ;

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(b) persons (in this Act referred to as “enforcement officers”) to enforce—

- (i) emergency orders ; and
- (ii) directions under section 2 above.

(2) Either of the Ministers may authorise an investigating officer or an enforcement officer who is not an officer of his department to perform any of the Minister’s functions under this Part of this Act which he could perform if he were an officer of the department ; and an officer performing such functions in pursuance of such an authorisation is to be treated in relation to their performance as if he were an officer of the department.

(3) An authorisation under subsection (1) or (2) above may be given subject to such limitations as may be specified in the instrument containing it ; and this Act shall be construed, in reference to a person whose authorisation has been given subject to limitations, as subject to those limitations.

(4) The functions of an investigating officer and of an enforcement officer may also be performed by a British sea-fishery officer, and accordingly any reference to an investigating officer or an enforcement officer in the following provisions of this Act includes a reference to a British sea-fishery officer.

4.—(1) An investigating officer may enter any land, vehicle, vessel, aircraft, hovercraft or marine structure— Powers of officers.

(a) if he has reasonable grounds to suspect that food—

- (i) which is on or in it ; or
- (ii) which is derived from anything on or in it, is, or may be, or may become, unsuitable for human consumption in consequence of an escape of substances ; or

(b) if he has reasonable grounds to suspect that there is present on or in it any food—

- (i) which has been in a designated area at any time before or after the making of the emergency order that designated the area ; and
- (ii) which is, or may be, or may become, so affected by the designated incident as to be unsuitable for human consumption ; or

(c) if he has reasonable grounds to suspect that there is present on or in it anything from which food could be derived—

- (i) which has been in a designated area at any such time ; and

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(ii) which is, or may be, or may become, so affected by the designated incident as to cause any food derived from it to be unsuitable for human consumption.

(2) An enforcement officer may enter any land, vehicle, vessel, aircraft, hovercraft or marine structure—

- (a) if a direction under section 2 above has been given in relation to it or in relation to anything that he has reasonable grounds to suspect to be present on or in it ; or
- (b) if he has reasonable grounds to suspect that there is present on or in it any document, book or other record that may assist him in ascertaining the whereabouts of anything in relation to which such a direction has been given ; or
- (c) if he has reasonable grounds to suspect that it is for any other reason necessary for him to enter it for the purpose of performing his functions under this Part of this Act.

(3) An investigating officer or an enforcement officer may seize things for the purpose of performing his functions under this Part of this Act.

(4) While an emergency order is in force, an investigating officer or an enforcement officer may enter—

- (a) any land, vehicle, vessel, aircraft, hovercraft or marine structure in the designated area ; and
- (b) any land, vehicle, vessel, aircraft, hovercraft or marine structure not in that area but on or in which he has reasonable grounds to suspect that there is present—
 - (i) any food, or anything from which food could be derived, which has been in that area at any time either before or after the making of the emergency order ; or
 - (ii) any document, book or other record that may assist him in ascertaining the whereabouts of any such food or thing.

(5) An investigating officer or an enforcement officer may exercise any powers conferred on him for the purposes of this Part of this Act—

- (a) in relation to a British vessel, British aircraft, British hovercraft or British marine structure, wherever it may be ;
- (b) in relation to a foreign fishing boat, only if it is within British fishery limits ; and

(c) in relation to a foreign vessel other than a fishing boat, or to a foreign aircraft, foreign hovercraft or foreign marine structure, only if—

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(i) it is in the United Kingdom or United Kingdom waters ; and

(ii) the officer has reasonable grounds to suspect that something to which an emergency prohibition contained in an emergency order by virtue of paragraph 2 or 3 of Schedule 1 to this Act relates has been or is being landed from it in the United Kingdom.

(6) Schedule 2 to this Act shall have effect with respect to investigating officers and enforcement officers.

PART II

DEPOSITS IN THE SEA

Licensing

5. Subject to the following provisions of this Part of this Act, a licence under this Part of this Act is needed—

Requirement of licences for deposit of substances and articles in the sea etc.

(a) for the deposit of substances or articles within United Kingdom waters, either in the sea or under the sea-bed—

(i) from a vehicle, vessel, aircraft, hovercraft or marine structure ;

(ii) from a container floating in the sea ; or

(iii) from a structure on land constructed or adapted wholly or mainly for the purpose of depositing solids in the sea ;

(b) for the deposit of substances or articles anywhere in the sea or under the sea-bed—

(i) from a British vessel, British aircraft, British hovercraft or British marine structure ; or

(ii) from a container floating in the sea, if the deposit is controlled from a British vessel, British aircraft, British hovercraft or British marine structure ;

(c) for the deposit of substances or articles anywhere within British fishery limits, either in the sea or under the sea-bed—

(i) from a foreign vessel, foreign aircraft, foreign hovercraft or foreign marine structure which was loaded in the United Kingdom or United Kingdom waters with any of those substances or articles ; or

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- (ii) from a container floating in the sea which was loaded with any of those substances or articles in the United Kingdom or United Kingdom waters, if the deposit is controlled from a foreign vessel, foreign aircraft, foreign hovercraft or foreign marine structure ;
- (d) for the deposit of substances or articles anywhere under the sea-bed within British fishery limits from a vehicle which was loaded in the United Kingdom with any of those substances or articles ;
- (e) for the scuttling of vessels—
- (i) in United Kingdom waters ;
- (ii) anywhere at sea, if the scuttling is controlled from a British vessel, British aircraft, British hovercraft or British marine structure ; or
- (iii) anywhere at sea within British fishery limits, if it is controlled from a foreign vessel, foreign aircraft, foreign hovercraft or foreign marine structure and the vessel scuttled was towed or propelled to the place where the scuttling takes place from the United Kingdom or United Kingdom waters ;
- (f) for the loading of a vessel, aircraft, hovercraft, marine structure or floating container in the United Kingdom or United Kingdom waters with substances or articles for deposit anywhere in the sea or under the sea-bed ;
- (g) for the loading of a vehicle in the United Kingdom with substances or articles for deposit from that vehicle as mentioned in paragraph (a) or (d) above ; and
- (h) for the towing or propelling from the United Kingdom or United Kingdom waters of a vessel for scuttling anywhere at sea.

Requirement
of licences for
incineration
at sea etc.

6.—(1) Subject to the following provisions of this Part of this Act, a licence is needed—

- (a) for the incineration of substances or articles on a vessel or marine structure—
- (i) in United Kingdom waters ;
- (ii) anywhere at sea, if the incineration takes place on a British vessel or British marine structure ; or
- (iii) anywhere at sea within British fishery limits, if the incineration takes place on a foreign vessel or foreign marine structure which was loaded in the United Kingdom or United Kingdom waters with any of those substances or articles ; and
- (b) for the loading of a vessel or marine structure in the United Kingdom or United Kingdom waters with substances or articles for incineration anywhere at sea.

(2) In this Act “incineration” means any combustion of substances and materials for the purpose of their thermal destruction.

7.—(1) The Ministers may jointly by order made by statutory Exemptions. instrument specify operations—

- (a) which are not to need a licence ; or
- (b) which are not to need a licence if they satisfy conditions specified in the order.

(2) The conditions that an order under this section may specify include conditions enabling a licensing authority to require a person to obtain the authority’s approval before he does anything for which a licence would be needed but for the order.

(3) Approval under subsection (2) above may be without conditions or subject to such conditions as the authority considers appropriate.

(4) A statutory instrument containing an order under this section shall be subject to annulment in pursuance of a resolution of either House of Parliament.

8.—(1) In determining whether to issue a licence a licensing Licences. authority—

- (a) shall have regard to the need—
 - (i) to protect the marine environment, the living resources which it supports and human health ; and
 - (ii) to prevent interference with legitimate uses of the sea ; and
- (b) may have regard to such other matters as the authority considers relevant.

(2) Without prejudice to the generality of subsection (1) above, where it appears to a licensing authority that an applicant for a licence has applied for the licence with a view to the disposal of the substances or articles to which it would relate, the authority, in determining whether to issue a licence, shall have regard to the practical availability of any alternative methods of dealing with them.

(3) A licensing authority—

- (a) shall include such provisions in a licence as appear to the authority to be necessary or expedient—
 - (i) to protect the marine environment, the living resources which it supports and human health ; and
 - (ii) to prevent interference with legitimate uses of the sea ; and

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- (b) may include in a licence such other provisions as the authority considers appropriate.
- (4) Without prejudice to the generality of subsection (3) above, a licensing authority—
- (a) may include in any licence provisions requiring—
- (i) that no operation authorised by the licence shall be carried out until the licensing authority has given such further consent to or approval of the operation as the licence may specify ; and
 - (ii) that automatic equipment shall be used for recording such information relating to any operation of deposit, scuttling or incineration mentioned in the licence as the licensing authority may specify ; and
- (b) may include in a licence which only authorises operations such as are mentioned in section 5(f) or (h) above or section 6(1)(b) above provisions requiring that any operation of deposit, scuttling or incineration which is mentioned in it shall take place at a specified site, whether in United Kingdom waters or not.
- (5) A licensing authority may require an applicant for a licence to supply such information and permit such examinations and tests as in the opinion of the authority may be necessary or expedient to enable the authority to decide whether a licence should be issued to the applicant and the provisions which any licence that is issued to him ought to contain.
- (6) Where automatic recording equipment is used in accordance with a provision included in a licence by virtue of subsection (4)(a) above, any record produced by means of the equipment shall, in any proceedings under this Part of this Act, be evidence, and in Scotland sufficient evidence, of the matters appearing from the record.
- (7) A licensing authority may require an applicant for a licence, on making his application, to pay a reasonable fee in respect of the administrative expenses of processing his application.
- (8) A licensing authority may also require an applicant for a licence to pay a further reasonable fee towards the expense—
- (a) of carrying out any examinations and tests which in the opinion of the authority are necessary or expedient to enable the authority to decide—
- (i) whether to issue a licence to the applicant ; and
 - (ii) the provisions which any licence issued to him ought to include ;
- (b) of checking the manner in which operations for which a licence is needed have been or are being conducted ; and

(c) of monitoring the effect of such operations.

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(9) Fees under this section shall be determined on principles settled by the Ministers with the consent of the Treasury and after consultation with organisations appearing to the Ministers to represent persons who are likely to apply for licences.

(10) A licensing authority may vary or revoke a licence which the authority has issued if it appears to the authority that there has been a breach of any of its provisions.

(11) A licensing authority may vary or revoke a licence which the authority has issued if it appears to the authority that the licence ought to be varied or revoked—

- (a) because of a change in circumstances relating to the marine environment, the living resources which it supports or human health ; or
- (b) because of increased scientific knowledge relating to any of those matters ; or
- (c) for any other reason that appears to the authority to be relevant.

(12) Schedule 3 to this Act shall have effect.

Offences relating to licensing system etc.

- 9.—(1) Subject to subsections (3) to (7) below, a person who—
- (a) except in pursuance of a licence and in accordance with its provisions, does anything for which a licence is needed ; or
 - (b) causes or permits any other person to do any such thing except in pursuance of a licence and in accordance with its provisions,

Offences relating to licensing system.

shall be guilty of an offence.

(2) A person who for the purpose of procuring the issue of a licence, or in purporting to carry out any duty imposed on him by the provisions of a licence—

- (a) makes a statement which he knows to be false in a material particular ;
 - (b) recklessly makes a statement which is false in a material particular ; or
 - (c) intentionally fails to disclose any material particular,
- shall be guilty of an offence.

(3) Subject to subsection (4) below, it shall be a defence for a

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person charged with an offence under subsection (1) above in relation to any operation to prove—

- (a) that the operation was carried out for the purpose of securing the safety of a vessel, aircraft, hovercraft or marine structure or of saving life ; and
- (b) that he took steps within a reasonable time to inform one or other of the Ministers—
 - (i) of the operation ;
 - (ii) of the locality and circumstances in which it took place ; and
 - (iii) of any substances or articles concerned.

(4) A person does not have the defence provided by subsection (3) above if the court is satisfied—

- (a) that the operation—
 - (i) was not necessary for any purpose mentioned in paragraph (a) of that subsection ; and
 - (ii) was not a reasonable step to take in the circumstances ; or
- (b) that it was necessary for one of those purposes but the necessity was due to the fault of the defendant.

(5) It shall be a defence for a person charged with an offence under subsection (1) above in relation to any operation—

- (a) which falls within section 5(b) or (e)(ii) or 6(1)(a)(ii) above ; and
- (b) which was carried out outside United Kingdom waters, to prove that subsections (6) and (7) below are satisfied in respect of that operation.

(6) This subsection is satisfied—

- (a) in respect of an operation falling within section 5(b) above, if the vessel, aircraft, hovercraft, marine structure or container (as the case may be) was loaded in a Convention State or the national or territorial waters of a Convention State with the substances or articles deposited ;
- (b) in respect of an operation falling within section 5(e)(ii) above, if the vessel scuttled was towed or propelled from a Convention State or the national or territorial waters of a Convention State to the place where the scuttling was carried out ; or
- (c) in respect of an operation falling within section 6(1)(a)(ii) above, if the vessel or marine structure on which the incineration took place was loaded in a Convention State or the national or territorial waters of a Convention State with the substances or articles incinerated.

(7) This subsection is satisfied in respect of an operation if the operation took place in pursuance of a licence issued by the responsible authority in the Convention State concerned and in accordance with the provisions of that licence.

10.—(1) Either of the Ministers may carry out any operation which appears to him to be necessary or expedient for the purpose of protecting the marine environment, the living resources which it supports and human health, or of preventing interference with legitimate use of the sea, in any case where anything for which a licence is needed appears to have been done otherwise than in pursuance of a licence and in accordance with its provisions. Power to take remedial action.

(2) If either of the Ministers carries out an operation under subsection (1) above, he may recover any expenses reasonably incurred by him in carrying it out from any person who has been convicted of an offence in consequence of the act or omission which made it appear to the Minister to be necessary or expedient to carry out the operation.

Enforcement

11.—(1) Either of the Ministers may authorise any person, subject to such limitations as may be specified in the instrument authorising him, to enforce this Part of this Act; and the following provisions of this Act shall be construed, in reference to a person so authorised, as subject to any such limitations. Powers of officers.

(2) Subject to the following provisions of this Act, a person so authorised may enter—

- (a) land and vehicles in the United Kingdom;
- (b) foreign vessels, foreign aircraft, foreign hovercraft and foreign marine structures in the United Kingdom or within British fishery limits;
- (c) British vessels, British aircraft, British hovercraft and British marine structures, wherever they may be,

if he has reasonable grounds for believing that any substances or articles intended to be deposited in the sea or under the seabed or incinerated on a vessel or marine structure at sea are or have been present there.

(3) A person so authorised may board—

- (a) any vessel within British fishery limits; and
- (b) any British vessel wherever it may be,

if it appears to him that it is intended to be scuttled.

(4) A person so authorised shall not enter premises used only as a dwelling for the purpose of enforcing this Part of this Act.

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(5) Schedule 2 to this Act shall have effect with respect to persons authorised to enforce this Part of this Act.

Enforcement of Conventions.

12.—(1) The Ministers may jointly by order made by statutory instrument—

- (a) declare that any procedure which has been developed for the effective application of the London Convention or the Oslo Convention and is specified in the order is an agreed procedure as between Her Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom and the Government of any Convention State so specified ; and
- (b) specify any of the powers conferred by this Act for the purpose of enforcing this Part of this Act as a power that may be exercised, by such persons in such circumstances and subject to such conditions or modifications as may be specified, for the purpose of enforcing that procedure.

(2) A person who exercises any powers by virtue of an order under this section shall have the same rights and liabilities in relation to their exercise that a person authorised under section 11 above would have in relation to the exercise of any powers for the purpose of enforcing this Part of this Act.

(3) A statutory instrument containing an order under this section shall be subject to annulment in pursuance of a resolution of either House of Parliament.

Miscellaneous

Powers of Ministers to test and to charge for testing.

13.—(1) At the request of any person either of the Ministers may conduct tests for the purpose of ascertaining the probable effect on the marine environment and the living resources which it supports of using for the purpose of treating oil on the surface of the sea any substance produced for that purpose.

(2) If either of the Ministers conducts any tests under this section, he may recover any expenses reasonably incurred by him in conducting them from any person at whose request they were conducted.

Duty of licensing authority to keep register of licences.

14. Each licensing authority shall compile and keep available for public inspection free of charge at reasonable hours a register containing—

- (a) in respect of each licence issued by the authority for an operation such as is mentioned in section 5(a), (b), (c), (d), (f) or (g) or section 6 above, the particulars specified in Part I of Schedule 4 to this Act ; and
- (b) in respect of each licence so issued for an operation such as is mentioned in section 5(e) or (h) above, the particulars specified in Part II of that Schedule,

and shall furnish a copy of the entry relating to any such licence to any person on payment by him of such reasonable fee as the authority may with the consent of the Treasury determine.

PART II

15.—The Dumping at Sea Act 1974 is hereby repealed.

(2) Notwithstanding that repeal, Her Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom may continue to make payments to the international organisations.

Repeal of
Dumping at
Sea Act 1974,
consequential
amendments
and
transitional
provisions.
1974 c. 20.

(3) In each of the enactments to which this subsection applies for the words "the Dumping at Sea Act 1974" there shall be substituted the words "Part II of the Food and Environment Protection Act 1985".

(4) The enactments to which subsection (3) above applies are—

- (a) sections 31(2)(b)(iii) and 32(4)(b) of the Control of Pollution Act 1974 ;
- (b) section 45(3) of the Petroleum and Submarine Pipe-lines Act 1975 ;
- (c) section 16 of the Deep Sea Mining (Temporary Provisions) Act 1981.

(5) In section 18 of the Offshore Petroleum Development (Scotland) Act 1975—

- (a) paragraph (h) shall cease to have effect ; and
- (b) the following paragraph shall be added after paragraph (i)—
 “ (j) Part II of the Food and Environment Protection Act 1985.”.

(6) The following paragraph shall be substituted for section 42(1)(d) of the Local Government (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1976—

- “ (d) Part II of the Food and Environment Protection Act 1985 (which relates to deposits in the sea).”.

(7) Without prejudice to section 17(2) of the Interpretation Act 1978 (repeal and re-enactment) any licence under the Dumping at Sea Act 1974 which is in force immediately before the commencement of this Part of this Act—

- (a) shall have effect as from the commencement of this Part of this Act as if granted under this Part of this Act ; and
- (b) in the case of a licence for a specified period, shall remain in force, subject to the provisions of this Part of this Act, for so much of that period as falls after the commencement of this Part of this Act.

PART III

PESTICIDES ETC.

Control of
pesticides etc.

16.—(1) The provisions of this Part of this Act shall have effect—

- (a) with a view to the continuous development of means—
 - (i) to protect the health of human beings, creatures and plants ;
 - (ii) to safeguard the environment ; and
 - (iii) to secure safe, efficient and humane methods of controlling pests ; and
- (b) with a view to making information about pesticides available to the public ;

and references in this Part of this Act to the general purposes of this Part of this Act are references to the purposes mentioned in this subsection.

(2) The Ministers may jointly by regulations—

- (a) impose the specified prohibitions in relation to pesticides but exclude from them pesticides of a description specified in the regulations ;
- (b) provide that the Ministers may jointly give their approval, in relation to pesticides of a description specified in the regulations, to the doing of anything that would otherwise be prohibited by virtue of paragraph (a) above ;
- (c) provide for the imposition of conditions on an approval, when or after it is given ;
- (d) provide for the giving of consent by the Ministers or either of them to the doing of anything contrary to a specified prohibition;
- (e) provide that a consent given by virtue of paragraph (d) above may be given either without conditions or subject to such conditions as may be specified ;
- (f) provide—
 - (i) for the review, revocation or suspension of an approval ;
 - (ii) for the amendment of conditions imposed on an approval ;
- (g) direct that, if there has been a breach, in relation to any pesticide,—
 - (i) of any of the specified prohibitions ; or
 - (ii) of a condition imposed by virtue of this subsection,

either of the Ministers shall have power—

- (iii) to seize or dispose of it or to require that some other person shall dispose of it ;
 - (iv) to seize or dispose of anything treated with it or to require that some other person shall dispose of any such thing ;
 - (v) to direct some other person to take such remedial action as appears to the Minister to be necessary as a result of the contravention ;
- (h) provide that, if any pesticide has been imported into the United Kingdom in contravention of any of the specified prohibitions or of any such condition, either of the Ministers may require that it shall be removed out of the United Kingdom ;
- (j) provide for the availability to the public, subject to any condition that the Ministers consider appropriate, and to payment of such reasonable fees for furnishing copies as the Ministers may with the consent of the Treasury determine, of information supplied for the purposes of this section ;
- (k) specify how much pesticide or pesticide residue may be left in any crop, food or feeding stuff ; and
- (l) direct that, if there is more pesticide or pesticide residue in any crop, food or feeding stuff than the proportion specified by virtue of paragraph (k) above, either of the Ministers shall have power—
- (i) to seize or dispose of the crop, food or feeding stuff in question or to require that some other person shall dispose of it ;
 - (ii) to direct some other person to take such remedial action as appears to the Minister to be necessary as a result of the contravention,

and in this Part of this Act “ regulations ” means regulations under this section and “ approval ” means approval under regulations.

(3) In this Part of this Act “ the specified prohibitions ”, in relation to pesticides, means prohibitions of any of the following—

- (a) importation ;
- (b) sale, offer or exposure for sale or possession for the purpose of sale ;
- (c) supply or offer to supply ;
- (d) storage ;
- (e) use ;

PART III

(f) advertisement.

(4) Pesticides may be identified in any way for the purposes of this Part of this Act.

(5) In determining any provision to be made by virtue of subsection (2)(f) above the Ministers shall have regard to the interests of persons supplying information to which that provision would relate.

(6) Regulations shall be made by statutory instrument and no regulations shall be made unless a draft of them has been laid before and approved by resolution of each House of Parliament.

(7) The Ministers may by order made by statutory instrument jointly establish a committee to give them advice, either when requested to do so or otherwise, on any matters relating to the control of pests in furthering the general purposes of this Part of this Act, and Schedule 5 shall have effect with respect to it.

(8) A statutory instrument containing an order under this section shall be subject to annulment in pursuance of a resolution of either House of Parliament.

(9) The Ministers shall consult the committee—

- (a) as to regulations which they contemplate making ;
- (b) as to approvals which they contemplate giving, revoking or suspending ; and
- (c) as to conditions to which they contemplate making approvals subject.

(10) If it appears to the Ministers that regulations which they contemplate making are likely to affect the health or safety of persons at work, it shall be their duty to consult the Health and Safety Commission concerning them.

(11) Either of the Ministers may require the provision of such information by importers, exporters, manufacturers, distributors or users of a pesticide as he considers to be necessary—

- (a) for the purpose of controlling pesticides in the United Kingdom ; or
- (b) for the fulfilment by the government of the United Kingdom of any international obligation to supply information ; or
- (c) to enable the government of the United Kingdom to determine what action it should take in order to fulfil an international obligation of any other description.

(12) A person who—

- (a) without reasonable excuse, contravenes, or causes or permits any other person to contravene—
 - (i) any provision of regulations ;
 - (ii) any condition of approval of a pesticide ; or
 - (iii) any requirement imposed by virtue of regulations or of subsection (11) above ; or
- (b) in purporting to give information required by virtue of subsection (11) above—
 - (i) makes a statement which he knows to be false in a material particular ;
 - (ii) recklessly makes a statement which is false in a material particular ; or
 - (iii) intentionally fails to disclose any material particular,

shall be guilty of an offence.

(13) In subsection (12) above “contravenes” includes “fails to comply with” and “contravene” has a corresponding meaning.

(14) It shall be a defence in proceedings for an offence—

- (a) under section 8(b) of the Protection of Animals Act 1911 c. 27. 1911 ;
- (b) under section 7(b) of the Protection of Animals (Scotland) Act 1912 c. 14. land) Act 1912 ; or
- (c) under section 22(2)(b) of the Welfare of Animals Act 1972 c. 7. (Northern Ireland) 1972,

(each of which restricts the placing on land of poison and poisonous substances) for the person charged to show that he acted in accordance with an approval.

(15) In this Act—

“pest” means—

- (a) any organism harmful to plants or to wood or other plant products ;
- (b) any undesired plant ; and
- (c) any harmful creature ;

“pesticide” means any substance, preparation or organism prepared or used for destroying any pest ; and

“pesticide residue” means any substance resulting from the use of a pesticide including, without prejudice to the generality of this definition, any such derivative as regulations may specify in relation to a particular pesticide.

PART III

(16) This Part of this Act applies to any substance, preparation or organism prepared or used for any of the following purposes—

- (a) protecting plants or wood or other plant products from harmful organisms ;
- (b) regulating the growth of plants ;
- (c) giving protection against harmful creatures ;
- (d) rendering such creatures harmless ;
- (e) controlling organisms with harmful or unwanted effects on water systems, buildings or other structures, or on manufactured products ;
- (f) protecting animals against ectoparasites, as if it were a pesticide.

Codes of practice.

17.—(1) The Ministers may from time to time after consultation with such persons or bodies as seem to them representative of the interests concerned—

- (a) prepare and issue codes of practice for the purpose of providing practical guidance in respect of any provision of this Part of this Act or of regulations ; and
- (b) revise any such code by revoking, varying, amending or adding to the provisions of the code.

(2) A code prepared in pursuance of this section and any alterations proposed to be made on a revision of such a code shall be laid before both Houses of Parliament, and the Ministers shall not issue the code or revised code, as the case may be, until after the end of the period of 40 days beginning with the day on which the code or the proposed alterations were so laid.

(3) If, within the period mentioned in subsection (2) above, either House resolves that the code be not issued, or the proposed alterations be not made, as the case may be, the Ministers shall not issue the code or revised code (without prejudice to their powers under that subsection to lay further codes or proposed alterations before Parliament).

(4) For the purposes of subsection (2) above—

- (a) where a code or proposed alterations are laid before each House of Parliament on different days, the later day shall be taken to be the day on which the code or the proposed alterations, as the case may be, were laid before both Houses ; and
- (b) in reckoning any period of 40 days, no account shall be taken of any time during which Parliament is dissolved or prorogued or during which both Houses are adjourned for more than four days.

(5) The Ministers shall cause any code issued or revised under this section to be printed and distributed, and may make such arrangements as they think fit for its distribution, including causing copies of it to be put on sale to the public at such reasonable price as the Ministers may determine.

(6) A failure on the part of any person to follow any guidance contained in a code issued under this section shall not of itself render that person liable to proceedings of any kind.

(7) In all criminal proceedings any such code shall be admissible in evidence ; and if any provision of such a code appears to the court conducting the proceedings to be relevant to any question arising in the proceedings, it shall be taken into account in determining that question.

18.—(1) Either of the Ministers may require an applicant for the approval of a pesticide under this Part of this Act, on making his application, to pay a reasonable fee in respect of the administrative expenses of processing his application. **Fees.**

(2) A Minister may also require an applicant for an approval to pay a further reasonable fee towards the expenses of carrying out any examinations and tests which in the opinion of that Minister are necessary or expedient to enable that Minister to decide whether to give an approval under this Part of this Act.

(3) Where either of the Ministers has given an approval, he may require the payment of reasonable fees from time to time—

- (a) in respect of the collection of information under section 16(11) above and the processing of information supplied under that subsection ;
- (b) in respect of monitoring the effect of the use of pesticides in the United Kingdom,

by such persons as he considers appropriate.

(4) Fees under this section shall be determined on principles settled by the Ministers with the consent of the Treasury and after consultation with organisations appearing to the Ministers to represent persons who are likely to apply for approvals.

(5) If a Minister does anything by virtue of this Part of this Act in consequence of a failure on the part of any person to comply with regulations, the Minister may recover from that person expenses reasonably incurred by the Minister in doing it.

19.—(1) Either of the Ministers may authorise any person, subject to such limitations as may be specified in the instrument authorising him, to enforce this Part of this Act ; and the follow- **Enforcement powers.**

PART III

ing provisions of this Act shall be construed, in reference to a person so authorised, as subject to any such limitations.

(2) Subject to the following provisions of this Act, a person so authorised may enter any land if he has reasonable grounds to believe—

- (a) that any pesticide is being or has been applied to or stored on it ; and
- (b) that it is necessary for him to enter for any of the general purposes of this Part of this Act.

(3) A person so authorised may enter any vehicle, vessel, aircraft, hovercraft or marine structure if he has reasonable grounds to believe—

- (a) that any pesticide is being or has been stored in, transported on or applied by means of it ; and
- (b) that it is necessary for him to do so for any of the general purposes of this Part of this Act.

(4) For any of those purposes, a person so authorised may require any person to give him information as to the formulation, effects or use of any substance.

(5) If a person so authorised is of the opinion that a person—

- (a) is committing an offence under section 16(12)(a) above ;
or
- (b) has committed such an offence in circumstances that make it likely that the offence will be repeated,

he may serve on that person a notice stating that he is of that opinion, specifying the offence as to which he is of that opinion, giving particulars of the reasons why he is of that opinion and directing—

- (i) that any land, vehicle, vessel, aircraft, hovercraft or marine structure on or in which it appears to him that the offence was or is being committed or anything which is on or in it, shall be left undisturbed (whether generally or in particular respects) for so long as it appears to him to be reasonably necessary ; or
- (ii) that any reasonable remedial or preventive measures shall be taken.

(6) If a person so authorised is of the opinion that any activities, as carried on or about to be carried on by or under the control of any person, involve or, as the case may be, will involve a risk of the commission of an offence under section 16(12)(a) above, he may serve on that person a notice—

- (a) stating that he is of that opinion ;
- (b) specifying the matters which in his opinion give or, as the case may be, will give rise to the said risk ; and

- (c) directing that the activities to which the notice relates shall not be carried on by or under the control of the person on whom the notice is served unless the matters specified in the notice in pursuance of paragraph (b) above have been remedied.

PART III

(7) Schedule 2 to this Act shall have effect with respect to persons authorised to enforce this Part of this Act.

PART IV

GENERAL AND SUPPLEMENTARY

20.—(1) An emergency order operates in relation to land in the designated area in which there is a Crown interest or a Duchy interest. Application to Crown etc.

(2) Subject to subsection (3) below, a person to whom this subsection applies may perform any functions under this Act in relation to land in which there is such an interest.

(3) Such a person shall not perform any functions—

- (a) in relation to land in which there is no interest other than a Crown interest or a Duchy interest ; or
(b) in relation to land which is exclusively in Crown occupation.

(4) Subsection (2) above applies—

- (a) to an investigating officer ;
(b) to an enforcement officer ; and
(c) to a person authorised to enforce Part II or III of this Act.

(5) In this section—

“ Crown interest ” means any interest belonging to Her Majesty in right of the Crown or belonging to a government department or held in trust for Her Majesty for the purposes of a government department ;

“ Crown occupation ” means occupation by Her Majesty in right of the Crown or occupation by a government department ; and

“ Duchy interest ” means an interest belonging to Her Majesty in right of the Duchy of Lancaster, or belonging to the Duchy of Cornwall.

21.—(1) A person guilty of an offence to which this subsection applies shall be liable— Offences— penalties etc.

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

PART IV

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

(2) The offences to which subsection (1) above applies are offences under sections 1(6), 2(4) and 9(1) above.

(3) A person guilty of an offence to which this subsection applies shall be liable—

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

(b) on conviction on indictment, to a fine.

(4) The offences to which subsection (3) above applies are offences under sections 9(2) and 16(12) above.

(5) A person guilty of an offence under Schedule 2 to this Act shall be liable on summary conviction to a fine of an amount not exceeding level 5 on the standard scale.

(6) Where an offence under this Act which has been committed by a body corporate is proved to have been committed with the consent or connivance of, or to be attributable to any neglect on the part of, a director, manager, secretary or other similar officer of the body corporate, or any person who was purporting to act in any such capacity, he as well as the body corporate shall be guilty of that offence and be liable to be proceeded against and punished accordingly.

(7) Where the affairs of a body corporate are managed by its members, subsection (6) above shall apply in relation to the acts and defaults of a member in connection with his functions of management as if he were a director of the body corporate.

(8) Proceedings for any offence under this Act may be taken, and the offence may for all incidental purposes be treated as having been committed, in any place in the United Kingdom.

General
defence of due
diligence.

22.—(1) In any proceedings for an offence under this Act it is a defence for the person charged to prove that he took all reasonable precautions and exercised all due diligence to avoid the commission of the offence.

(2) Without prejudice to the generality of subsection (1) above, a person is to be taken to have established the defence provided by that subsection if he proves—

(a) that he acted under instructions given to him by his employer ; or

(b) that he acted in reliance on information supplied by another person without any reason to suppose that the information was false or misleading,

and in either case that he took all such steps as were reasonably open to him to ensure that no offence would be committed.

(3) If in any case the defence provided by subsection (1) above involves an allegation that the commission of the offence was due to an act or omission by another person, other than the giving of instructions to the person charged with the offence by his employer, or to reliance on information supplied by another person, the person charged shall not, without leave of the court, be entitled to rely on that defence unless within a period ending seven clear days before the hearing, he has served on the prosecutor a notice giving such information identifying or assisting in the identification of that other person as was then in his possession.

23.—(1) There shall be paid out of money provided by Parliament all sums required for the purpose of making payments on behalf of Her Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom to the international organisations. Financial provisions.

(2) Any expenses of a Minister of the Crown or government department incurred in consequence of the provisions of this Act shall also be paid out of money provided by Parliament.

(3) Any receipts of a Minister of the Crown or government department under this Act shall be paid into the Consolidated Fund.

24.—(1) In this Act, unless the context otherwise requires— Interpretation.

- “ agricultural ” is to be construed in accordance with section 109(3) of the Agriculture Act 1947, section 86(3) of the Agriculture (Scotland) Act 1948 or section 43(1) of the Agriculture Act (Northern Ireland) 1949 ; 1947 c. 43.
1948 c. 45.
1949 c. 2.
(N.I.).
- “ British aircraft ” means an aircraft registered in the United Kingdom ;
- “ British fishery limits ” has the meaning assigned to it by the Fishery Limits Act 1976 ; 1976 c. 86.
- “ British hovercraft ” means a hovercraft registered in the United Kingdom ;
- “ British marine structure ” means a marine structure owned by or leased to an individual residing in or a body corporate incorporated under the law of any part of the United Kingdom ;
- “ British sea-fishery officer ” means any person who by virtue of section 7 of the Sea Fisheries Act 1968 is a British sea-fishery officer for the purposes of the Sea Fisheries Acts ; 1968 c. 77.
- “ British vessel ” means a vessel registered in the United Kingdom, or a vessel exempted from such registration under the Merchant Shipping Act 1894 ; 1894 c. 60.

PART IV

- “captain”, in relation to a hovercraft, means the person who is designated by the operator to be in charge of it during any journey, or, failing such designation, the person who is for the time being lawfully in charge of it;
- “commander”, in relation to an aircraft, means the member of the flight crew designated as commander of that aircraft by the operator, or, failing such designation, the person who is for the time being the pilot in command of the aircraft;
- “Convention State” means a state which is a party to the London Convention or the Oslo Convention;
- “creature” means any living organism other than a human being or a plant;
- “crops” includes any form of vegetable produce;
- “designated area” and “designating authority” have the meanings assigned to them by section 1(2) above;
- “designated incident” has the meaning assigned to it by section 1(5) above;
- “emergency order” and “emergency prohibitions” have the meanings assigned to them by section 1(2) above;
- “enforcement officer” has the meaning assigned to it by section 3 above;
- “escape” is to be construed in accordance with section 1(2) above;
- “fish” includes—
- (a) shellfish; and
 - (b) part of a fish;
- and “fishing” includes fishing for shellfish;
- “fishing boat” means any vessel for the time being employed in fishing operations or any operations ancillary thereto;
- “food” has the meaning assigned to it by section 131 of the Food Act 1984, section 58(1) of the Food and Drugs (Scotland) Act 1956 or section 70 of the Food and Drugs Act (Northern Ireland) 1958, except that it includes water which is—
- (a) bottled; or
 - (b) an ingredient of food;
- “human consumption” includes use in the preparation of food for human consumption;
- “importation” has the same meaning as in the Customs and Excise Acts 1979;

- “incineration” has the meaning assigned to it by section 6 above ;
- “international organisation” means any organisation established in pursuance of Article XIV of the London Convention or Article 16 of the Oslo Convention ;
- “investigating officer” has the meaning assigned to it by section 3 above ;
- “licence” means a licence under Part II of this Act ;
- “licensing authority” means whichever of the Ministers is responsible for fisheries in the place where an operation to which a licence would relate would be carried out or commenced ;
- “the London Convention” means the Convention on the Prevention of Maritime Pollution by Dumping of Wastes and Other Matter concluded at London in December 1972 ;
- “marine structure” means a platform or other man-made structure at sea, other than a pipe-line ;
- “master”, in relation to any vessel, includes the person for the time being in charge of the vessel ;
- “the Ministers” means the Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food and the Secretary of State ;
- “the Oslo Convention” means the Convention for the Prevention of Marine Pollution by Dumping from Ships and Aircraft concluded at Oslo in February 1972 ;
- “pest”, “pesticide” and “pesticide residue” are to be construed in accordance with section 16 above ;
- “plants” means any form of vegetable matter, while it is growing and after it has been harvested, gathered, felled or picked, and in particular, but without prejudice to the generality of this definition, includes—
- (a) agricultural crops ;
 - (b) trees and bushes grown for purposes other than those of agriculture ;
 - (c) wild plants ; and
 - (d) fungi ;
- “sea” includes any area submerged at mean high water springs and also includes, so far as the tide flows at mean high water springs, an estuary or arm of the sea and the waters of any channel, creek, bay or river ;
- “shellfish” includes crustaceans and molluscs of any kind ;
- “the standard scale” means the standard scale as defined in section 75 of the Criminal Justice Act 1982 ;

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“ the statutory maximum ” means the statutory maximum as defined in section 74 of that Act ;

“ United Kingdom waters ” means any part of the sea within the seaward limits of United Kingdom territorial waters ; and

“ vessel ” has the meaning assigned to it by section 742 of the Merchant Shipping Act 1894.

1894 c. 60.

(2) Any reference in this Act to the London Convention or the Oslo Convention is a reference to it as it has effect from time to time.

(3) Any power conferred by this Act to make orders or regulations may be exercised—

(a) either in relation to all cases to which the power extends, or in relation to all those cases subject to specified exceptions, or in relation to any specified cases or classes of case ; and

(b) so as to make, as respects the cases in relation to which it is exercised—

(i) the full provision to which the power extends or any less provision (whether by way of exception or otherwise) ;

(ii) the same provision for all cases in relation to which the power is exercised, or different provision for different cases or different classes of case, or different provision as respects the same case or class of case for different purposes of this Act ;

(iii) any such provision either unconditionally, or subject to any specified condition,

and includes power to make such incidental or supplemental provision in the orders or regulations as the Minister making them considers appropriate.

Northern
Ireland.

25.—(1) It is hereby declared that this Act extends to Northern Ireland.

(2) In the application of Parts I and III of this Act as respects transferred matters in Northern Ireland—

(a) subject to paragraph (b) below, for any reference to the Ministers or either of them there is substituted a reference to the Department of Agriculture for Northern Ireland ;

(b) for any reference to the Ministers or either of them in section 16(2)(g) and (l), 17, 18(3) and 19(1) above there is substituted a reference to any Northern Ireland Department ;

- (c) for any reference to Parliament, each or either House of Parliament or both Houses of Parliament, there is substituted a reference to the Northern Ireland Assembly ;
- (d) for any reference to the Treasury there is substituted a reference to the Department of Finance and Personnel for Northern Ireland ;
- (e) in section 16(10), for the reference to the Health and Safety Commission there is substituted a reference to the Health and Safety Agency for Northern Ireland ; and
- (f) section 17(4)(a) is omitted.

(3) In the application of Part II of this Act to Northern Ireland—

(a) in relation to Northern Ireland or United Kingdom waters adjacent to Northern Ireland—

(i) for any reference to the Ministers or either or one or other of them, other than the reference in section 12(1) above, there is substituted a reference to the Department of the Environment for Northern Ireland ;

(ii) for section 7(4) there is substituted the following subsection—

“ (4) A rule made by the Department of the Environment for Northern Ireland under this section shall be subject to negative resolution within the meaning of section 41(6) of the Interpretation Act (Northern Ireland) 1954.” ; and 1954 c. 33.
(N.I.).

(b) for any reference to the consent of the Treasury there is substituted a reference to the consent of the Department of Finance and Personnel if the licensing authority referred to in the provision in question is the Department of the Environment for Northern Ireland.

(4) In section 20 above and Schedule 5 to this Act—

(a) any reference to the Crown includes a reference to the Crown in right of Her Majesty's Government in Northern Ireland ; and

(b) “ government department ” includes a Northern Ireland department.

(5) An order or regulations made under this Act by a Northern Ireland department shall be a statutory rule for the purposes of the Statutory Rules (Northern Ireland) Order 1979 and references to a statutory instrument shall be construed accordingly. S.I. 1979/1513
(N.I. 12).

(6) In this section “ transferred matters ” has the meaning assigned to it by section 43(2) of the Northern Ireland Constitution Act 1973. 1973 c. 36.

PART IV
Channel
Islands etc.

26.—(1) Her Majesty may by Order in Council make provision for extending Part II of this Act to any of the Channel Islands, the Isle of Man or any colony, with such exceptions, adaptations or modifications as may be specified in the Order.

(2) An Order in Council under subsection (1) above which makes provision for extending Part II of this Act to any place outside the United Kingdom may also make provision for extending Part IV of this Act to that place with such exceptions, adaptations or modifications as may be specified in the Order, in so far as it appears to Her Majesty that the extension of that Part to that place is appropriate.

Commence-
ment.

27.—(1) Subject to subsection (2) below, the provisions of this Act shall come into force on such day as the Ministers may by order made by statutory instrument jointly appoint ; and different days may be appointed in pursuance of this section for different provisions or different purposes of the same provision.

(2) The following provisions of this Act—

(a) Part I, including—

(i) Schedule 1 ; and

(ii) Schedule 2, so far as that Schedule relates to Part I ; and

(b) Part IV, so far as it so relates ;

(c) this section ; and

(d) section 28 below,

shall come into force on the day this Act is passed.

(3) An order under this section may make such transitional provision as appears to the Ministers to be necessary or expedient in connection with the provisions thereby brought into operation.

Short title.

28. This Act may be cited as the Food and Environment Protection Act 1985.

SCHEDULES

SCHEDULE 1

Section 1.

EMERGENCY PROHIBITIONS

PART I

ACTIVITIES THAT MAY BE PROHIBITED IN A DESIGNATED AREA

1. An emergency order may prohibit any of the following in the designated area—
 - (a) agricultural activities ;
 - (b) the gathering or picking of wild plants ;
 - (c) the slaughter of creatures ;
 - (d) fishing for and taking fish ; and
 - (e) the preparation and processing for supply to purchasers or others of food and anything from which food could be derived.

PART II

MOVEMENTS OF FOOD ETC. THAT MAY BE PROHIBITED

2. An emergency order may prohibit the movement of food or anything from which food could be derived—
 - (a) into or out of the designated area ; or
 - (b) from one place to another within that area.

PART III

ACTIVITIES THAT MAY BE PROHIBITED THROUGHOUT THE UNITED KINGDOM

3. An emergency order may prohibit any of the following anywhere in the United Kingdom or in United Kingdom waters—
 - (a) the use of anything taken from the designated area after a time specified in the order in the preparation or processing for supply to purchasers or others of food or anything from which food could be derived ;
 - (b) the landing of fish or other forms of aquatic produce which were taken from waters in the designated area after a time so specified ;
 - (c) the slaughter of creatures that were in the designated area after a time so specified ;
 - (d) the supply, or the possessing for supply, to purchasers or others of any food, or anything from which food could be derived, which was in the designated area after a time so specified ;

SCH. 1

- (e) the feeding to creatures of any feeding stuff—
- (i) that was prepared or processed in contravention of a prohibition under paragraph 1(e) above ;
 - (ii) that was taken from the designated area after a time specified in the order ; or
 - (iii) in the preparation or processing of which anything was used in contravention of a prohibition under sub-paragraph (a) above ;
- (f) the supply, or the possessing for supply, to purchasers or others of any food or anything from which food could be derived—
- (i) that was prepared or processed in contravention of a prohibition under paragraph 1(e) above ; or
 - (ii) in the preparation or processing of which anything was used in contravention of a prohibition under sub-paragraph (a) above.

Sections 4, 11
and 19.

SCHEDULE 2

OFFICERS AND THEIR POWERS

Introductory

1. In this Schedule “ officer ” means—
- (a) an investigating officer ;
 - (b) an enforcement officer ; and
 - (c) a person authorised to enforce Part II or III of this Act.

Assistants for officers etc.

- 2.—(1) An officer may take with him, to assist him in performing his functions—
- (a) any other person ; and
 - (b) any equipment or materials.
- (2) A person whom an officer takes with him to assist him may perform any of the officer’s functions, but only under the officer’s supervision.

Powers in relation to vessels, aircraft etc.

- 3.—(1) In order to perform functions under Part I or II of this Act an officer may require any person—
- (a) to give details of any substances or articles on board a vessel, aircraft, hovercraft or marine structure ; and
 - (b) to give information concerning any substances or articles lost from a vessel, aircraft, hovercraft or marine structure.
- (2) In order to perform any such functions an officer—
- (a) may require any vessel, aircraft, hovercraft or marine structure to stop ; and

(b) may require the attendance—

(i) of the master, captain or commander of a vessel, aircraft or hovercraft ;

(ii) of the person in charge of a marine structure ;
and

(iii) of any other person who is on board a vessel, aircraft, hovercraft or marine structure,

and may require any person on board to assist him in the performance of his functions.

(3) In order to perform functions under Part I of this Act an officer—

(a) may require—

(i) the master, captain or commander of a vessel, aircraft or hovercraft ; and

(ii) the person in charge of a marine structure,
to take it and its crew to the port which appears to the officer to be the nearest convenient port ; or

(b) may take it there himself.

(4) In order to perform any such functions an officer may detain a vessel, aircraft, hovercraft or marine structure.

(5) If an officer detains a vessel, aircraft, hovercraft or marine structure, he shall serve on the master, captain, commander or person in charge a notice in writing stating that it is to be detained until the notice is withdrawn by the service on him of a further notice in writing signed by an officer.

Containers etc.

4. Without prejudice to his powers under any other provision of this Act, in order to perform his functions an officer—

(a) may open any container ;

(b) may carry out searches, inspections, measurements and tests ;

(c) may take samples ;

(d) may require the production of documents, books and records ; and

(e) may photograph or copy anything whose production he has power to require under paragraph (d) above.

Evidence of officers' authority

5.—(1) An officer shall be furnished with a certificate of his authorisation, and when he proposes to perform any function under this Act, it shall be his duty, if so requested, to produce that certificate.

(2) It shall also be his duty, if so requested, to state—

(a) his name ;

(b) the function that he proposes to perform ; and

(c) his grounds for proposing to perform it.

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(3) The references to certificates of authorisation in sub-paragraph (1) above are to be construed, in relation to a British sea-fishery officer, as references to his warrant of appointment as a British sea-fishery officer.

Time of performance of functions

6. An officer must perform his functions under this Act at a reasonable hour unless it appears to the officer that there are grounds for suspecting that the purpose of their performance may be frustrated if he seeks to perform them at a reasonable hour.

Entry into dwellings

7.—(1) An officer may only enter a dwelling for the purpose of performing his functions under this Act if a justice has issued a warrant authorising him to enter and search that dwelling.

(2) A justice may only issue such a warrant if on an application made by the officer he is satisfied—

(a) that the officer has reasonable grounds for believing that there is present in the dwelling anything to which those functions relate, and

(b) that—

(i) it is not practicable to communicate with any person entitled to grant entry to the dwelling ; or

(ii) a person entitled to grant entry to the dwelling has unreasonably refused an officer entry ; or

(iii) entry to the dwelling is unlikely to be granted unless a warrant is produced ; or

(iv) the purpose of entry may be frustrated or seriously prejudiced unless an officer arriving at the dwelling can secure immediate entry to it.

(3) In this paragraph “ justice ” means—

(a) in relation to England and Wales and Northern Ireland, a justice of the peace ; and

(b) in relation to Scotland, a sheriff, stipendiary magistrate or justice of the peace.

1984 c. 44.

(4) In relation to England and Wales, sections 15 and 16 of the Police and Criminal Evidence Act 1984 (which relate to safeguards in respect of warrants and the execution of warrants) shall have effect in relation to warrants for officers under this paragraph as they have effect in relation to warrants for constables.

Power of officer to use reasonable force

8. An officer may use reasonable force, if necessary, in the performance of his functions.

Protection of officers

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9. An officer shall not be liable in any civil or criminal proceedings for anything done in the purported performance of his functions under this Act if the court is satisfied that the act was done in good faith and that there were reasonable grounds for doing it.

Offences

10. Any person who—

- (a) intentionally obstructs an officer in the performance of any of his functions under this Act ;
- (b) fails without reasonable excuse to comply with a requirement made or direction given by an officer in the performance of his functions under this Act ; or
- (c) in purporting to give information required by an officer for the performance of any of his functions under this Act—
 - (i) makes a statement which he knows to be false in a material particular ;
 - (ii) recklessly makes a statement which is false in a material particular ; or
 - (iii) intentionally fails to disclose any material particular,

shall be guilty of an offence.

SCHEDULE 3

Section 8.

LICENCES—RIGHT TO MAKE REPRESENTATIONS ETC.

1. If within 28 days of the issue of a licence the person to whom it is issued requests the licensing authority to give him notice in writing of the reasons for the inclusion of any provision in it, the authority shall comply with his request within 28 days of receiving it.

2. On issuing a licence to a person a licensing authority shall notify him of the effect of paragraph 1 above.

3. If a licensing authority refuses an application for a licence, the authority shall give the applicant notice in writing of the reasons for the refusal.

4. If a licensing authority varies or revokes a licence without the holder's consent, the authority shall give the holder notice in writing of the reasons for the variation or revocation.

5. If within 28 days of receipt of a notice under this Schedule giving a licensing authority's reasons the person to whom it is given makes written representations to the authority concerning the matter to which the notice related, the authority shall constitute a committee to consider his representations.

6. A notice under this Schedule giving a licensing authority's reasons shall state the effect of paragraph 5 above.

7. Each licensing authority shall draw up and from time to time revise a panel of persons who are specially qualified in the authority's

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opinion to be members of committees constituted under this Schedule, and any such committee constituted by an authority shall be drawn from members of the authority's panel.

8. If a licensing authority constitutes a committee, the authority shall appoint one of the members of the committee to be its chairman.

9. It shall be the duty of the chairman—

(a) to serve on the person who made the representations a notice requiring him to state within 14 days of receipt of the notice whether he wishes to make oral representations to the committee ; and

(b) to serve on him, not earlier than the date of the notice under paragraph (a) above, notice of the place, date and time of the meeting of the committee.

10. A notice under paragraph 9(b) above shall not specify a date for the meeting of the committee earlier than 21 days from the date of the notice, unless the person who made the representations has agreed to an earlier meeting.

11. If he expresses a wish to make oral representations, the committee shall afford him an opportunity of doing so, either in person or by any person authorised by him in that behalf.

12. The committee shall consider—

(a) the reasons given by the authority under this Schedule ; and

(b) any representations made under this Schedule,

and shall make a report to the licensing authority after the close of their consideration, giving their findings of fact and their recommendations, and the licensing authority shall reconsider the decision of the authority to which the representations relate in the light of the report.

13. The licensing authority shall notify the person who made the representations of the result of the authority's reconsideration and the reasons for it and shall send him a copy of the committee's report.

14. Subject to paragraph 15 below, a licensing authority may pay to a person who makes representations under this Schedule such sum as the authority considers appropriate in respect of costs or expenses incurred by that person in connection with the making of the representations and of any hearing relating to them by a committee.

15. No payment shall be made in a case where the result of the reconsideration is that the authority confirms the original decision without modification.

16. A licensing authority may make arrangements for securing that such of the authority's officers as the authority considers are required are available to assist a committee constituted by the authority under this Schedule.

17. A licensing authority may pay—

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- (a) such fees and allowances for members of such committees ;
- (b) such other expenses of such committees,

as the authority may, with the consent of the Treasury, determine.

SCHEDULE 4

Section 14.

PARTICULARS TO BE CONTAINED IN REGISTERS

PART I

LICENCES FOR DEPOSIT OR INCINERATION OR ASSOCIATED OPERATIONS

1. The name of the holder of the licence.
2. The period of the licence.
3. The name, where known, of the producer of the substances or articles.
4. Their description and quantity.
5. Their country of origin, where known.
6. The site at which it was intended to deposit or incinerate them.
7. The place from which it was intended that they should be taken to that site.
8. The nature of any container or packaging in which it was intended that they should be when deposited.
9. The results of any toxicity tests carried out for the purpose of determining whether the licence should be issued or the provisions to be included in it.

PART II

LICENCES FOR SCUTTLING OR ASSOCIATED OPERATIONS

10. The name of the holder of the licence.
11. The period of the licence.
12. The name of the owner of the vessel.
13. A description of the vessel.
14. The site at which it was intended to scuttle it.
15. The place from which it was intended that it should be taken to that site.

Section 16.

SCHEDULE 5

THE ADVISORY COMMITTEE

1. The Ministers shall jointly appoint the members of the committee, and shall jointly appoint one of those members to be chairman.

2. The committee shall, at such time in each year as the Ministers may jointly direct, send to the Ministers a report with respect to the performance of the committee's functions.

3. The Ministers may jointly make provision by regulations with respect to the terms on which members of the committee shall hold and vacate office, including the terms on which any person appointed as chairman shall hold and vacate office as chairman.

4. The Ministers shall provide the committee with such staff and such accommodation, services and other facilities as appear to the Ministers to be necessary or expedient for the proper performance of the committee's functions.

5. The Ministers may pay to the members of the committee such remuneration (if any) and such allowances as may be determined by the Ministers with the consent of the Treasury.

6. The Ministers shall defray any expenses incurred with their approval by the committee.

7. The committee shall not be taken to be the servant or agent of the Crown or to enjoy any status or immunity of the Crown.

8. Regulations under this Schedule shall be made by statutory instrument and a statutory instrument containing any such regulations shall be subject to annulment in pursuance of a resolution of either House of Parliament.

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