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GENERAL INFORMATION

The following products are subject to prohibitions or restrictions on importation from non-EU countries. The prohibitions or restrictions outlined below are implemented as a result of either national or EU legislation and are referenced accordingly.

PRODUCT SAFETY

In addition to the listed prohibitions and restrictions as set out in this publication, there exist a growing number of product safety prohibitions / restrictions in respect of the placing on the market of goods under Regulation 765/2008. Revenue's Customs Service assists Market Surveillance Authorities in implementing this regulation at points of importation.

Information regarding Product Safety and consumer products can be accessed at:

http://ec.europa.eu/consumers/safety/prod_legis/index_en.htm

and

www.consumerconnect.ie/eng/Hot_Topics/Guides-to-Consumer-Law/Product-safety/general-regulations.html

Contact: National Consumer Agency help line on 1890 432 432 or (01) 402 5555

COMMON AGRICULTURAL POLICY - GENERAL

Rules governing the Common Agricultural Policy of the European Union prohibit the importation of certain agricultural goods from countries outside the Community without a valid Community licence.

Import licences in respect of beef, pigmeat, dairy products, cereals, and rice are issued by:

Department of Agriculture, Food and the Marine,
Johnstown Castle Estate,
Wexford.

Telephone 053 9163400, LoCall 1890 200 509

Import licences in respect of fruit and vegetables are issued by:

Department of Agriculture, Food and the Marine
Crop Policy, Production and Safety Division,
Administration Building,
Backweston Campus,
Celbridge,
Co. Kildare.

Telephone (01) 5058600

Fax (01) 6275994

Similar licenses issued by the competent authorities in other Member States of the EU are valid in Ireland. The goods concerned include certain products covered by common organisations of the markets established under EC Regulations viz.:

- Cereals
- Rice
- Beef Veal
- Sugar
- Isoglucose
- Oils
- Fats
- Seeds
- Milk
- Milk products
- Wine
- Related products
 - The 'related products' are grape juice (including grape must) ex CN code 2009 69 and other grape musts falling under CN codes 2204 30 92, 2204 30 94, 2204 30 96, 2204 30 98, CN codes 2204 30 92, 2204 30 94, 2204 30 96, 2204 30 98
 -
 - preserved mushrooms imported under quota arrangements, CN codes 0711 51 00, 2003 10 20 and 2003 10 30,
 - fresh garlic, CN code 0703 20 00, imported under quota and non-quota arrangements, agricultural products falling under CN codes ex 0703 90 00, ex 0710 80 95, ex 0710 90 00, ex 0711 90 80, ex 0711 90 90 and ex 0712 90 90, sheep meat and goat meat, processed fruit, vegetables.

Since 1 May 2004, the requirement for an import licence has been dispensed with for the sheep meat and goat meat sectors for those countries that have an import quota with the European Union. Importation can take place in such cases on presentation to Customs of a Document of Origin issued by the competent authority in the country of origin.

Commission Regulation 376/2008 as amended by 514/2008 introduced further changes to import and export licensing arrangements during 2008. Some of the changes introduced include the removal of the requirement for import licences for wine and for non-quota beef, poultry and sugar.

The requirement on importers to apply to the Department of Agriculture, Food and the Marine for import licences for apples was abolished with effect from 1st September 2011 by Regulation (EU) No 669/2011 of 12 July 2011.

Banana Import licences will be abolished from 1 January 2012.

Animal and public health protection

In accordance with EU-wide controls to protect human and animal health, all animals and animal products (including live fish, gametes and fish products) being imported into the EU must be presented for veterinary inspection at an EU approved Border Inspection Post (BIP). Directives 91/496/EEC and 97/78/EC apply these EU harmonised import control requirements and importers are required to provide at least 24hrs prior notification of import to the BIP where the consignment will first enter on to the territory of the EU (see below). BIPs in Ireland are located at:

- Dublin Seaport (animal products only),
- Dublin Airport (live equines only)
- Shannon Airport (animal products and live equines - excludes live fish but can accept gametes).

Animal products for human consumption may only be imported from a country approved by the EU for the species/animal product concerned and that come from an approved and listed export establishment (lists are available on the EU Commission website:

http://ec.europa.eu/food/food/biosafety/establishments/third_country/index_en.htm.

They must also be from areas where no restrictions have been imposed under EU safeguard measures, travel with an official health certificate conforming to the models laid down in EU legislation and be appropriately labelled and packaged. The first destination for animal products of animal origin imported for human consumption purposes is required to be Registered Food Business Operator in terms of EU Hygiene of Food Regulations (EC) 178/2002.

The principles governing the import of animal by-products (i.e. those not for human consumption) are similar to the above. For animal and public health control purposes the importer/destination for animal by-products is required to be a registered operator in accordance with the requirements of the Animal By-products Regulation (EC) No 1069/2009.

Further information may be accessed from 'Trade and Exports' under 'Agri-food Industry' section on the Department of Agriculture, Food and the Marine home page on its website: www.agriculture.gov.ie. A full list of the animal products coming under these veterinary import control measures may be found in Annex I to Commission Decision No 2007/275 EC.

Registration

Importers and those operating as agents of importers should also register with the Department of Agriculture, Food and the Marine. Further information and application forms are available from the Department of Agriculture, Food and the Marine website www.agriculture.gov.ie or can be obtained by contacting:

Import Registration Section,
Food Safety Liaison Division,
Department of Agriculture, Food and the Marine,
Kildare Street,
Dublin 2.

Telephone: (01) 6072896

Fax: (01) 6072513

For the importation of fish/fishery products importers are required to register with the Sea Fisheries Protection Authority (SFPA). Information and application forms can be obtained by contacting:

The Food Safety Unit,
Sea Fisheries Protection Authority,
National Seafood Centre
Park Road,
Clogheen,
Clonakilty,
Co. Cork.

Telephone (023) 88 59334

E-mail: sfpafoodsafety@sfpa.ie

Prior Notification of Import

Under these harmonised EU provisions importers of animal products and of live animals are required to give prior notification of import to the BIP at which it is intended to arrange importation to the territory of the EU. This is done by means of completing and forwarding to the BIP **Part 1** of a Common Veterinary Entry Document CVED, as set out in Annex III to Commission Regulation (EC) No 136/2004 for animal products or Annex I to Commission Regulation (EC) No 282/2004 for live animals, together with the appropriate veterinary inspection fee. Copies of these CVED forms are available as follows:

- *Live Animals:*
Animal Health and Welfare Division Telephone 01 6072862 Fax 01 6619031
- *Animal Products:*
Animal Product Import Section Telephone 01-6072896 Fax 01-6072513
- From approved BIPs, or
- The Department of Agriculture, Food and the Marine website under Trade and Export www.agriculture.gov.ie.

ANIMALS

LIVE ANIMALS (See also ANIMAL WILDLIFE)

- **Domestic cats and dogs (pets).** Any domestic cat or dog brought from any country or territory other than Great Britain, Northern Ireland, the Channel Islands and the Isle of Man may not be landed in the State unless one of the following applies:
 - The animal is accompanied by a Pet Passport issued under Regulation (EC) No 998/2003 of the European Parliament and of the Council on the animal health requirements applicable to the **non commercial** movement of pet animals and attesting compliance with the requirements of the Pet Passport system.
 - The landing is authorised by an import licence granted by the Minister for Agriculture, Fisheries and Food under the Diseases of Animals Act, 1966 and the conditions inserted in the licence are duly complied with (Importation of Dogs and Cats Orders 1929-1970).

- **Cattle and swine** are prohibited to be imported from non-EU countries, except in compliance with Directive 72/462/EEC. Licences are issued in accordance with the Importation of Livestock Orders, 1970 to 1992 (SI 296 of 1970 and SI 298 of 1992).

- **Equidae** are prohibited to be imported from non-EU countries, except in compliance with Directive 90/426/EEC. Licences are issued in accordance with the Importation of Livestock Orders, 1970 to 1992 (SI 296 of 1970 and SI 298 of 1992).

Equidae covers wild or domesticated animals of the equine (including zebras) or asinine species or the offspring of crossings of those species.

- **Live poultry and hatching eggs** are prohibited to be imported from non-EU countries, except in compliance with Commission Decision 96/482/EC European Communities (Live Poultry and Hatching Eggs) Regulations 1992 (SI 362 of 1992), licences are issued in accordance with the Poultry, Poultry Carcasses, Poultry Eggs and Poultry Products (Restriction on Importation) Order 1971 (SI 139 of 1971) for the purposes of the above:
 - **poultry** means fowl, turkeys, guinea fowl, ducks, geese, quails, pigeons, pheasants and partridges reared or kept in captivity for breeding, the production of meat or egg for consumption, or for re-stocking supplies of game;

- **Sheep and goats** are prohibited to be imported from non-EU countries, except in compliance with Council Directive 93/198/EEC and a licence issued by the Minister for Agriculture, Fisheries and Food. (Importation of Livestock Orders, 1970 to 1992).

- **Hobby birds** - are prohibited to be imported from non-EU countries, except in compliance with Council Directive 2000/666/EC and licences are issued in

accordance with the Poultry, Poultry Carcasses, Poultry Eggs and Poultry Products (Restrictions on Importation Order 1971 (SI 139 of 1971)).

- **Certain specified animals brought from any country or place other than direct from Northern Ireland** [Rabies (Importation, Landing and Movement of Animals) Orders, 1972 and 1976].

The importation or landing of any animal listed in the sixteen Orders of Mammals is prohibited except under and in accordance with a licence granted in that behalf by the Minister for Agriculture, Food and the Marine under the Diseases of Animals Act, 1966. For further information refer to www.agriculture.gov.ie. (Trade and Export).

The sixteen Orders of Mammals and related legislation are set out as follows:

- *The Order Carnivora*, other than a domestic dog or a domestic cat, which Order includes the animals commonly called jackals, foxes, wolves, bears, raccoons, coatis, pandas, otters, weasels, martens, polecats, badgers, skunks, mink, ratels, genets, civets, linsangs, mongooses, hyenas, ocelots, pumas, cheetahs, lions, tigers and leopards.
- *The Order Chiropter*, which Order includes the animals commonly called bats and flying foxes.
- *The Order Dermoptera*, which Order includes the animals commonly called flying lemurs.
- *The Order Edentata*, which Order includes the animals commonly called anteaters, sloths and armadillos.
- *The Order Hyracoidea*, which Order includes the animals commonly called hyraxes.
- *The Order Insectivora*, which Order includes the animals commonly called solenodons, tenrecs, otter shrews, golden moles, hedgehogs, elephant shrews, shrews, moles and desmans.
- *The Order Lagomorpha*, which Order includes the animals commonly called pilas, rabbits and hares.
- *The Order Marsupialia*, which Order includes the animals commonly called opossums, marsupial mice, dasqures, marsupial moles, marsupial anteaters, bandicoots, rat opossums, cuscuses, phalangers, koalas, wombats, wallabies and kangaroos.
- *The Order Primates*, which Order includes the animals commonly called tree-

shrews, lemurs, indris, sifakas, aye-eyes, lorises, bushbabies, tarsiers, titis, uakaris, sakis, howlers, capuchins, squirrel monkeys, marmosets, tamarins, macaques, mangabeys, baboons, langurs, gibbons and great apes.

- *The Order Rodentia*, which Order includes the animals commonly called gophers, squirrels, chipmunks, marmots, scaly-tailed squirrels, pocket mice, kangaroo rats, beavers, mountain beavers, springhaas, mice, rats, hamsters, lemmings, voles, gerbils, water rats, dormice, jumping mice, jerboas, porcupines, cavies, capybara, chinchillas, spiny rats and gundis.
 - *The Order Artiodactyla*, which Order includes the animals commonly known as peccaries, hippopotamuses, camels, llamas, chevrotains, deer, giraffes, pronghorns, antelopes, duikers and gazelles.
 - *The Order of Monotremata*, which Order includes the animals commonly known as echidnas and duck-billed platypuses.
 - *The Order Perissodactyla*, which Order includes the animals commonly known as zebras, tapirs and rhinoceroses.
 - *The Order Pholidota*, which Order includes the animals commonly known as pangolins.
 - *The Order Proboscidea*, which Order is comprised of the animal commonly known as an elephant.
 - *The Order Tubulidentata*, which Order is comprised of the animal commonly known as an aardvark.
- **Bees**
Given the absence of an approved Border Inspection Post, direct imports of bees into Ireland from outside the EU are not permitted.

ANIMAL PRODUCTS (see also ANIMAL WILDLIFE)

The principal EU rules and national measures governing the animal health and public health requirements for the importation of animal products on to the territory of the EU are as follows:

- **Food of Animal Origin:**
Council Regulations (EC) Nos 178/2002, 852/2004, 853/2004, 854/2004 and 882/2004 as well as Council Directive (EC) No 2004/41 (SI 432 of 2009 entitled European (Food and Feed Hygiene) Regulations) and Council Directive (EC) No 2002/99 (SI Nos 820 and 893 of 2004). Food business operators must ensure that all stages of production, processing and distribution of food under their control satisfy

the relevant hygiene requirements laid down in these Regulations. This includes the obligation to be registered.

- **Fish Products**

Fish products included under the above hygiene rules come under responsibility of the Sea Fisheries Protection Authority established under the Sea Fisheries and Maritime Jurisdiction Act 2006. Import control is provided under SI 432 of 2009 entitled European Communities (Food and Feed Hygiene) Regulations.

- **Animal By-Products:**

Council Regulation (EU) No.1069/2009 and its implementing Regulation (EU) 142/2011 replacing Regulation (EC) No 1774/2002 and SI 252 of 2008 entitled European Communities (Transmissible Spongiform Encephalopathies and Animal By-products) Regulations 2006.

- **Hay and Straw**

Certain plant products posing a risk of spreading infectious or contagious diseases to animals also require veterinary inspection on import. These requirements as well as the list of non-EU countries from which imports of hay and straw may be imported are in Annex IV and Annex V of Commission Regulation (EC) No 136/2004.

PERSONAL IMPORTS

The personal importation of meat and meat products, milk and milk products, except in accordance with the provisions above, is not permitted from non-EU countries. With regard to other products of animal origin such as honey, egg products, live mussels and snails a maximum quantity of 2kgs is permitted. In the case of fish and fishery products up to a maximum of 20kgs or the weight of one fish, whichever is the highest is permitted as outlined in Commission Regulation (EC) No 206/2009. Except where EU safeguard measures are applied this ban does not affect the personal import of appropriately wrapped and labelled animal products from approved establishments in Andorra, Liechtenstein, Norway, San Marino and Switzerland. In the case of Croatia, Faeroe Islands, Greenland and Iceland an upper limit of 10kgs is applied to animal product personal imports. In the case of Iceland no quantitative limit is applied for fish imported for one's own consumption. There is further information under Trade and Exports, Imports of Animals and Animal Products at www.agriculture.gov.ie.

SAMPLES

The importation of samples of animal products for the purposes of display, trade exhibition or research and development is only permitted under licence. Further information, including application forms may be obtained from:

Food Safety Liaison Division,
Department of Agriculture, Food and the Marine,
Kildare Street,

Dublin 2.

Fax (01) 6072513 or telephone (01) 6072896

See Trade and Exports' under 'Agri-food Industry' section on the Department of Agriculture, Food and the Marine website: www.agriculture.gov.ie. In the case of samples of fish products application should be made to the:

Sea Fisheries Protection Authority,
National Seafood Centre
Park Road,
Clogheen,
Clonakilty,
Co. Cork.
Telephone: (023) 88 59334
Fax: (023) 88 59720
E-mail: sfpafoodsafety@sfpa.ie

It is a condition of a sample licence that the products cannot be placed on the market or used for human consumption and must be destroyed or returned to the country of origin following use.

PATHOGENS

The import of pathogens and pathogenic agents is only permitted under a licence issued under SI 373 of 1997, The Importation of Pathogenic Agents Order, 1997. Further information, including application forms may be obtained from:

Food Safety Liaison Division,
Department of Agriculture Food and the Marine
Kildare Street,
Dublin 2.
Fax (01) 6072513
Telephone (01) 6072896

ANIMAL REMEDIES (i.e. Veterinary Medicinal Products)

Animal remedies may not be imported into the State unless the product concerned has been licensed for the Irish market, either by the Irish Medicines Board or by the European Medicines Agency. Licenses issued by the latter are valid in all EU Member States. The licensing status of any particular product may be checked on the website of the relevant agency. Particular restrictions apply to substances covered by the EU hormone ban under EU Directive 96/22. The relevant legislation is European Communities (Animal Remedies) (No 2) Regulations 2007 (SI 786 of 2007) and European Communities (Control of Animal Remedies and their Residues) Regulation 2009 (SI 183 of 2009).

VACCINES

Under the provisions of the Diseases of Animals Act 1966 (Control on Animal and Poultry Vaccines) Order 2002 as amended, the following controls apply to the import of certain vaccines. These controls are in addition to the general controls on all animal remedies described in the preceding paragraph:

An import prohibition in respect of vaccines for the following diseases:

- African horse sickness
- African swine fever
- Bovine leucosis
- Contagious bovine pleuro-pneumonia
- Foot and mouth disease
- Infectious equine anaemia
- Maedi visna
- Rinderpest
- Sheep pox
- Swine vesicular disease

An import restriction under licence of the Minister for Agriculture, Fisheries and Food in respect of vaccines for the following diseases:

- Bluetongue
- Brucellosis in ruminating animals and swine
- Equine encephalomyelitis
- Equine viral arteritis
- Mycoplasma gallisepticum
- Fowl typhoid
- Avian influenza
- Infectious laryngo-tracheitis
- Johnes disease
- Mycoplasma gallisepticum
- Porcine respiratory and reproductive syndrome
- Pullorum disease, otherwise known as bacillary white diarrhoea (salmonella pullorum)
- Rift valley fever
- Salmonellosis (caused by involving salmonella enteritidis or salmonella typhimurium) in poultry
- Swine fever
- Swine influenza
- Teschin fever
- Transmissible gastro-enteritis
- Tuberculosis in ruminating animals
- Aujeszky's disease (for non marker vaccines only)
- Infectious bovine rhinotracheitis (for non marker vaccines only)

For national disease policy and management reasons, the list of the above diseases may be subject to change and you are advised to contact the Department of Agriculture, Food and the Marine in relation to importation of vaccines for such diseases.

Department of Agriculture, Food and the Marine,
Agriculture House,
Kildare Street,
Dublin 2.
Telephone (01) 6072000, LoCall 1890 20 05 10
E-mail: info@agriculture.gov.ie

REQUIREMENTS FOR PUREBRED BREEDING ANIMALS, THEIR SEMEN, OVA AND EMBRYOS

Council Directive 94/28/EC lays down principles relating to the zootechnical and genealogical conditions applicable to imports from third countries of animals, their semen, ova and embryos which are covered by Council Directive 77/504/EEC (cattle), Council Directive 88/661/EEC (pigs), Council Directive 89/361/EEC (sheep/goats), Council Directive 90/427/EEC (equidae) and Council Directive 91/174/EEC (other animals).

Commission Decision 96/510/EC lays down the pedigree and zootechnical certificates for the importation of breeding animals, their semen, ova and embryos of the bovine species, pure-bred breeding pigs, pure-bred breeding sheep and goats and horses.

Commission Decision 96/509/EC lays down the pedigree and zootechnical requirements for the importation of semen of certain animals of the bovine species, pure-bred breeding pigs, pure-bred breeding sheep and goats which have not undergone performance test and genetic value assessment.

Commission Regulation 504/2008 lays down the identification document required for equidae (live animal) imported from non-EU countries.

Imported bovine semen and embryos must be consigned to collection and to storage centres approved by the Minister for Agriculture, Food and the Marine. Consignees of imported products must give advance notification to the Minister for Agriculture, Food and the Marine stating the name and address of the establishment to which it is being consigned, the anticipated arrival date and in the case of imports from non-EU Member States, their point of entry. [European Communities (Bovine Breeding) Regulations, 2009 (SI 19 of 2009.)]

Information in respect of other species can be obtained from:
The Department of Agriculture, Food and the Marine, Cavan
Telephone 049-4368200 or LoCall 1890 200 508

Animal Health and Welfare Division, which has responsibility for the Balai Directive (92/65/EEC) which covers veterinary health certification issues relating to trade in animals and animal semen, ova and embryos of other species, may be contacted at 01-6072000 or LoCall 1890 200 510

▪ **Cat and Dog Fur**

In accordance with Regulation (EC) No 1523/2007, the importation into the Community of cat and dog fur and products containing such fur is prohibited. Queries in this regard should be directed to Animal Health and Welfare Section, Department of Agriculture, Food and the Marine Telephone 01 - 6072049.

ANIMAL WILDLIFE

ENDANGERED SPECIES

Convention in International Trade in Endangered Species (CITES) is an international agreement between Governments. Its aim is to ensure that international trade in specimens of wild animals and plants does not threaten their survival. The Minister for the Environment, Community and Local Government is designated as the CITES Management Authority in Ireland and the duties and functions of the Management Authority are carried out by the National Parks & Wildlife Service.

Any queries on this matter should be directed to:

Cites Management Authority - Ireland
National Parks & Wildlife Service,
The Department of The Environment, Community and Local Government,
7 Ely Place,
Dublin 2.
Telephone: 01 - 8883235 or 01 - 8883074
Email: cites@environ.ie
Website: www.npws.ie

FURSKINS

Council Directive 83/129/EEC of 28 March 1983 prohibits the importation into Member States from non-EU countries of skins of certain seal pups and products derived there from. SI 274 of 1983 European Communities (Prohibition of Importation of Skins of Certain Seal Pups and Related Products) Regulations, 1983 applies the above Directive in Ireland.

The importation from non-EU countries, for commercial purposes, of raw fur skins and fur skins, tanned or dressed, including fur skins assembled in plates, crosses or similar forms:

- of white coat pups of harp seals,
- of pups of hooded seals (blue backs), and
- articles of the fur skins referred to above is prohibited. The prohibition does not

apply to products resulting from traditional hunting by the Inuit people.

AQUACULTURE, ANIMALS AND PRODUCTS

Aquaculture animals meaning live fish, crustaceans or molluscs coming from a farm including those from the wild intended for a farm and aquaculture products meaning products derived from aquaculture animals whether intended for farming such as eggs or gametes or for human consumption are prohibited to be imported except in compliance with the provisions of European Communities (Health of Aquaculture Animals and Products) Regulations 2008 (SI 261 of 2008) transposing EU Directive 2006/88/EC. All enquiries should be made to:

The Fish Health Unit,
Marine Institute,
Renville,
Oranmore,
Co Galway
Telephone: 091-387200
Fax 091-387201

FISH

Live fish, molluscs or crustaceans to be used for ornamental purposes must be imported only by registered importers (from 1 January 2010) and must comply with Directive 2006/88/EC and with the relevant model certificate outlined in Commission Regulation 1251/2008/EC. All enquiries should be made to:

The Fish Health Unit,
Marine Institute,
Renville, Oranmore,
Co Galway.
Telephone: 091-387200
Fax 091-387201

CETACEAN PRODUCTS

Council Regulation (EEC) No 348/81 of 20 January 1981 on common rules for imports of whales or other cetacean products, SI 7 of 1982 European Communities (Cetacean Products) (Regulation of Import) Regulations, 1982.

The importation of the products covered by the above is subject to the production of an import licence issued by National Parks and Wildlife Service of the Department of the Environment, Community and Local Government. The list of products includes:

- Meat and edible meat offal of cetaceans, fresh, chilled or frozen;
- Meat and edible offal of cetaceans, salted, in brine, dried or smoked;
- Whalebone and the like, unworked or simply prepared but not cut to shape, and hair

and waste of these products;

- Meat and meat offal of cetaceans, unfit for human consumption;
- Fats and oils of cetaceans, whether or not refined;
- Oils of cetaceans, boiled, oxidised, dehydrated, sulphurised, blown or polymerised by heat in vacuum or in inert gas, or otherwise modified;
- Oils and fats of cetaceans, wholly or partly hydrogenated or solidified or hardened by any other process, whether or not refined, but not further prepared;
- Spermaceti, crude, pressed or refined, whether or not coloured;
- Extracts and juices of the meats of cetaceans;
- Flours and meals of the meat and offal of cetaceans, unfit for human consumption;
- Leather treated with oil, whether or not modified, of whales or of other cetaceans.

All of the products listed below which have been treated with oil, whether or not modified, of whales or of other cetaceans or which have been made from leather treated with such oil:

- Articles of leather; saddlery and harness, travel goods, handbags and similar containers;
- Fur skins and the manufactures thereof;
- Footwear, gaiters and the like, parts of such articles.

No such licence will be issued in respect of products to be used for commercial purposes.

PLANTS AND PLANT PRODUCTS

The following are the main plant and plant products that are prohibited to be imported from non-EU countries and includes all material listed in Annex 111 to Council Directive 2000/29/EC as amended:

▪ Potatoes

Seed potatoes: Except in compliance with Council Directive 2000/29/EC (as amended) and Directive 2002/56/EC (as amended), which are administered by Department of Agriculture, Food and the Marine. In fact, no seed potatoes of non-EU origin can meet the requirements for entry to Ireland.

Potatoes other than seed potatoes: Potatoes raw and unprocessed are prohibited from all non-EU countries except Algeria, Egypt, Israel, Libya, Morocco, Switzerland, Syria, Tunisia and Turkey. Such potatoes, originating in these non-EU countries, must be inspected by an officer from the Department of Agriculture, Food and the Marine before being permitted to enter into free circulation. Potatoes of Egyptian origin are subject to additional stringent requirements.

▪ Plants

- plants of *Abies*, *Cedrus*, *Chamaecyparis*, *Juniperus*, *Larix Picea*, *Pinus*,

Pseudotsuga and *Tsuga* other than fruit and seeds from Non European Countries

- plants of *Castanea* and *Quercus* with leaves other than fruit and seeds from Non European Countries
 - plants of *Populus* with leaves other than fruit and seeds from North American countries
 - plants of *Vitis*, *Citrus*, *Fortunella*, *Poncirus* and their hybrids other than fruit and seeds from third countries
 - plants of *Chaenomeles*, *Cotoneaster*, *Crataegus*, *Cydonia*, *Eriobrya*, *Malus*, *Mespilius*, *Pyracantha*, *Pyrus*, *Sorbus*, *Stranvaesia* other than fruit and seeds originating in third countries other than those recognised as being free from *Erwinia amylovora* (Fireblight)
 - plants of *Phoenix* spp other than fruit and seeds from Algeria and Morocco
 - plants of *Photinia* intended for planting other than dormant plants free from leaves, flowers and fruits from USA, China, Japan, North and South Korea
- **Soil and growing medium**
Soil and growing medium from Turkey, Belarus, Moldova, Russia and Ukraine and third countries not belonging to continental Europe other than Egypt, Israel, Libya, Morocco and Tunisia

Imports of any of the following Plants, Plant Products are subject to plant health controls and imports must be notified to the Department of Agriculture, Food and the Marine prior to importation and must be inspected by an officer from that Department at the point of entry or, at the discretion of the Department of Agriculture, Food and the Marine at the place of destination.

This includes all plants for planting; parts of plants, other than fruit and seeds of:

- (effectively cut flowers of) *Dendranthema* (chrysanthemums), *Dianthus* (carnations), *Gypsophila* and *Solidago* and cut flowers of Orchidaceae;
- certain fruit, fruit of the following genera: *Annona* L, *Cydonia* Mill., *Diospyros* L., *Malus* Mill, *Mangifera* L., *Momordica* L., *Passiflora* L., *Prunus* L., *Psidium* L., *Pyrus* L., *Ribes* L., *Solanum melongena* L., *Syzygium* Gaertn and *Vaccinium* L., which are commonly known as and include *inter alia*, apples, apricots, aubergines, blackcurrants, blueberries, bitter-melon, cherries, citrus fruit, cranberries,

- eggplant, gooseberries, guava, mangoes, nectarines, passion fruit, peaches, plums, pears, passion fruit, quince, redcurrants, sugarapple, and whitecurrants);
- leafy vegetables of *Apium graveolens* L (celery) and *Ocimum* L. (basil);
 - parts of plants, other than fruit and seeds of conifers; parts of plants, other than fruit and -seeds of *Acer saccharum* Marsh., originating in North American countries;
 - parts of plants, other than fruit and seeds of *Prunus* L., originating in non-European countries;
 - cut flowers of *Aster* spp., *Eryngium* L., *Hypericum* L., *Lisianthus* L., *Rosa* L. and *Trachelium* L., originating in non-European countries;
 - certain cultures of organisms harmful to plants and imported from non-EU countries for trial or scientific purposes except under licence granted by the Minister for Agriculture, Food and the Marine (Commission Directive 95/44/EC, SI 110 of 1996.

For further information or advice contact:

Plant Trade Section,
Crop Production and Safety Division,
Department of Agriculture, Food and the Marine,
Admin Building,
Backweston Campus,
Celbridge,
Co. Kildare.
Tel: 01-5058885
Fax: 01-6275994
E-mail: tom.forbes@agriculture.gov.ie

WOOD, BARK etc. (including Wood Packaging Material such as pallets, crates, boxes etc.)

Under Council Directive 2000/29/EC, as amended, regulations are also in place to prevent the introduction of harmful forest pests and diseases. The regulations apply to Wood, bark, chips, particles, sawdust, wood waste and scrap.

It is important to note that the regulations also apply to wood packaging material in the form of cases, boxes, crates, drums and similar packings, pallets, box pallets and other load boards, pallet collars, dunnage, spacers, bearers, etc. in use in the transport of goods/objects of all kinds.

Under Annex 1V of Council Directives 2000/29/EC, special requirements must be met depending on the species and the country of origin.

In relation to wood as a commodity, tropical hardwoods species are normally not subject to plant health controls, however wood packaging material made from tropical wood species is subject to control.(See section below concerning wood packaging material.)

A Phytosanitary Certificate is required for all material listed in Annex V of Council Directive 2009/29/EC, as amended. The importer must be formally registered with the Department of Agriculture, Food and the Marine and the importer is obliged to notify the Department in advance of each importation of regulated material. Imports of containerised regulated timber must take place through Dublin or Cork ports, which have compliant Border Inspection Post facilities, but bulk imports can take place through any port. The imported material is then subject to a documentary, identity and a plant health inspection and inspection fees will be charged.

Under Annex IV of Council Directive 2000/29/EC, special requirements must be met depending on the species and the country of origin.

The following is a general summary of material, which is subject to special requirements under Council Directive 2000/29/EC:

Wood (normally including chips, particles, sawdust, wood waste and scrap):

- Conifers (Coniferales)- originating in any non EU country
- Quercus -originating in the USA
- Platanus - originating in the USA or Armenia
- Populus - originating in countries of the American continent
- Acer saccharum -originating in the USA or Canada
- Castanea - originating in all non EU countries
- Effective from 1 November 2002, special import controls were introduced concerning wood of *Acer macrophyllum*, *Aesculus californica*, *Lithocarpus densiflorus* and *Quercus* originating in the USA.
- Effective from 1 April 2009, the regulations also apply to the importation of wood and chips of *Fraxinus*, *Juglans mandshurica*, *Ulmus davidiana*, *Ulmus parvifolia* and *Pterocarya rhoifolia* originating in Canada, China, Japan, Mongolia, Republic of Korea, Russia, Taiwan and USA.

Isolated bark:

- Conifers (Coniferales) - originating in any non EU country
- Effective from 1 April 2009 the regulations also apply to bark of *Fraxinus*, *Juglans mandshurica*, *Ulmus davidiana*, *Ulmus parvifolia* and *Pterocarya rhoifolia*

originating in Canada, China, Japan, Mongolia, Republic of Korea, Russia, Taiwan and USA.

- Note that isolated bark of the following is prohibited: *Castanea* (originating in any non EU country), *Acer saccharum* (originating in North American countries), *Populus* (originating in countries of the American continent), *Quercus* other than *Quercus suber* (originating in Canada). Effective from 1 November 2002, *Acer macrophyllum*, *Aesculus californica*, *Lithocarpus densiflorus* and *Quercus* (originating in the USA).

Wood Packaging Material (pallets, crates, boxes etc):

Wood packaging material in the form of cases, boxes, crates, drums and similar packings, pallets, box pallets and other load boards, pallet collars, dunnage, spacers, bearers, etc. in use in the transport of goods/objects of all kinds is regulated under Annex IV of Council Directive 2000/29/EC, as amended.

Wood packaging material originating in any non EU country except Switzerland and which is made from unprocessed raw wood of any species and which is used in supporting, protecting or carrying goods, must be heat treated or fumigated in a specified manner. In addition each unit of wood packaging material must be stamped with an officially approved mark, verifying the treatment and incorporating a two-letter ISO country code and the identity code of the producer of the packaging. The wood packaging material shall be free from bark with the exception of any number of individual pieces of bark if they are either less than 3 centimetres in width (regardless of the length) or, if greater than 3 centimetres in width, of not more than 50 square centimetres in area. These requirements are based on International Standards for Phytosanitary Measures No 15 (ISPM No 15), Regulation of Wood Packaging Material in International Trade (2009).

For further information or advice on this section concerning Wood, Bark and Wood Packaging Material, please contact:

Forest Protection & FRMS Section,
Forest Service,
Department of Agriculture Food and the Marine,
Kildare Street,
Dublin 2.
Tel: 01 6072651, Fax: 01 6072545,
E-mail: forestprotection@agriculture.gov.ie
Web: www.agriculture.gov.ie/forests-service

FRESH FRUIT AND VEGETABLES

Commission Regulation (EC) 1580/2007 (as amended) sets down Marketing Standards applicable to fresh fruit and vegetables as well as requirements for imports of fresh fruit

and vegetables from non-EU countries. The requirements depend on whether a product is covered by a specific marketing standard or the General Marketing Standard.

The following products are covered by a specific marketing standard: -

- apples
- citrus fruit
- kiwi fruit
- lettuces
- curled leaved and broad-leaved endives
- peaches and nectarines
- pears
- strawberries
- sweet peppers
- table grapes
- tomatoes

When imported from non-EU countries, Customs may only accept import declarations for products subject to specific marketing standards if:

- The goods are accompanied by a conformity certificate, or
- The Department of Agriculture, Food and the Marine has informed Customs that the lots concerned have been issued with a conformity certificate, or
- The Department of Agriculture, Food and the Marine has informed Customs that the lots concerned do not need to be checked in the light of the Department's risk assessment. In this situation the lot must be accompanied by an invoice or document indicating the name and the country of origin of the product(s) and, where appropriate, the class, the variety or commercial type (if required by the relevant specific marketing standard) or the fact that it is intended for processing.

Countries whose checks on conformity have been approved are listed in Annex IV of Commission Regulation (EC) 1580/2007 (as amended).

The General Marketing standard covers all fruit and vegetables listed in Part IX to Annex I of Commission Regulation (EC) No 1234/2007.

The following exception applies to the products covered by a specific marketing standard and those that are exempt from the marketing standards.

The products exempt from the marketing standards are:

- non-cultivated mushrooms of CN code 0709 59
- capers of CN code 0709 90 40
- bitter almonds of CN code 0802 11 10
- shelled almonds of CN code 0802 12

- shelled hazelnuts of CN code 0802 22
- shelled walnuts of CN code 0802 32
- pine nuts of CN code 0802 90 50
- saffron of CN code 0910 20

The following fruits and vegetables are referred to in Part IX to Annex I of Commission Regulation (EC) No 1234/2007.

CN code	Description
0702 00 00	Tomatoes, fresh or chilled
0703	Onions, shallots, garlic, leeks and other alliaceous vegetables, fresh or chilled
0704	Cabbages, cauliflowers, kohlrabi, kale and similar edible brassicas, fresh or chilled
0705	Lettuce (<i>Latuca sativa</i>) and chicory (<i>Cichorium spp.</i>), fresh or chilled
0706	Carrots, turnips, salad beetroot, salsify, celeriac, radishes and similar edible roots, fresh or chilled
0707 00	Cucumbers and gherkins, fresh or chilled
0708	Leguminous vegetables, shelled or unshelled, fresh or chilled
Ex 0709	Other vegetables, fresh or chilled, excluding vegetables of subheadings 0709 60 91, 0709 60 95, 0709 60 99, 0709 90 31, 0709 90 39 and 0709 90 60
Ex 0802	Other nuts, fresh or dried, whether or not shelled or peeled, excluding areca (or betel) and cola nuts falling within subheading 0802 90 20
0803 00 11	Fresh plantains
Ex 0803 00 90	Dried plantains
0804 20 10	Figs, fresh
0804 30 00	Pineapples
0804 40 00	Avocados
0804 50 00	Guavas, mangos and mangosteens
0805	Citrus fruit, fresh or dried
0806 10 10	Fresh table grapes
0807	Melons (including watermelons) and pawpaws (papayas), fresh
0808	Apples, pears and quinces, fresh
0809	Apricots, cherries, peaches (including nectarines), plums and sloes, fresh
0810	Other fruit, fresh
0813 50 31 0813 50 39	Mixtures exclusively of dried nuts of headings 0801 and 0802
0910 20	Saffron
Ex 0910 99	Thyme, fresh or chilled
Ex 1211 90 85	Basil, Melissa, mint, <i>origanum vulgare</i> (oregano/ wild marjoram), rosemary, sage, fresh or chilled

1212 99 30	Locust (or carob) beans
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When imported from non-EU countries, fresh fruit and vegetables subject to the General Marketing Standard may only be released by Customs for free circulation if accompanied by an invoice or document indicating the name and the country of origin of the product(s).

Cereal Seed of the second generation (C2 seed)

Prohibited from all non-EU countries. [European Communities (Cereal Seed) Regulations 1987 (SI 217 of 1987).

PESTICIDES Plant protection products and biocides

In compliance with Directives 1999/45/EC, 91/414/EEC and 98/8/EC which are administered by the Department of Agriculture Food and the Marine, the import, marketing and use of plant protection products and biocides in Ireland is governed by the European Communities Classification, Packaging and Labelling of Plant Protection Products and Biocidal Products Regulations 2001 (CPL Regulations) (SI 624 of 2001), as amended, the European Communities (Authorisation, Placing on the Market, Use and Control of Plant Protection Products) Regulations, 2003 (SI 83 of 2003 as amended and the European Communities (Authorisation, Placing on the Market, Use and Control of Biocidal Products) Regulations, 2001 (SI 625 of 2001) respectively. Plant protection products include herbicides, insecticides, fungicides and plant growth regulations. Biocidal products include twenty-three product types split between four Main Groups (MG):

- classifications that cover disinfectants (MG01)
- preservatives (MG02)
- pest control (MG03)
- other biocidal products (MG04)

Particular product-type from each of these groups include antifoulant paints, wood preservatives, household and public health disinfectants, rodenticides and embalming and taxidermist fluids. It is illegal to import or market plant protection or biocidal products, which have not been notified to, authorised, registered, cleared or granted a permission to market by the Department of Agriculture, Food and the Marine. A list of all plant protection products, which may be marketed and used in Ireland is published annually by the Department of Agriculture, Food and the Marine (e.g. Pesticides 2006). Importers of plant protection and biocidal products are required to submit detailed information to the Department concerning importations. This can also be accessed at www.pcs.agriculture.gov.ie.

In accordance with the European Communities (Prohibition of Certain Active Substances in Plant Protection Products) Regulations 1981 to 1990 (SI 320 of 1981, SI 237 of 1985, SI 342 of 1987 and SI 339 of 1990), the importation, marketing and use of plant protection products containing any of the following substances are prohibited:

- Mercury Compounds:
 - o mercuric oxide;
 - o mercurous chloride (calomel);
 - o alkoxyalkyl and aryl mercury compounds;
- Persistent Organochlorine Compounds:
 - o aldrin;
 - o chlordane;
 - o dieldrin;
 - o DDT;
 - o endrin;
 - o HCH containing less than 99.0% of the gamma isomer (mixed isomer HCH) (BHC);
 - o heptachlor;
 - o hexachlorobenzene;
- Other Compounds:
 - o ethylene oxide;
 - o nitrofen;
 - o 1,2-dibromomethane;
 - o 1,2-dichloroethane;
 - o dinoseb, its acetate and salts;
 - o binapacryl;
 - o captafol;
 - o dicofol containing less than 78% of the p.p' -dicofol or more than 1 g/kg DDT and DDT related compounds;
 - o maleic hydrazide and its salts, other than its choline, potassium and sodium salts;
 - o choline, potassium and sodium salts of maleic hydrazide containing more than 1 mg/kg of free hydrazine expressed on the basis of the acid equivalent;
 - o quintozene containing more than 1 g/kg of HCB or more than 10 g/kg pentachloro-benzene;

In accordance with the European Communities (Dangerous Substances and Preparations) (Marketing and Use) Regulations 2003 (SI 220 of 2003), the import from non-EU countries, marketing and use of pesticides containing any of the following substances is prohibited other than for the uses specified:

SUBSTANCE	PERMITTED PESTICIDAL /BIOCIDAL USE
Mercury compounds	None
Arsenic compounds	None
Organostannic compounds	Antifouling paint on boats of an overall length greater than 25 meters. Wood preservatives - professional use only
Pentachlorophenol containing more than 2mg/kg hexachloro- Dibenzo-paradioxin	None

<p>Pentachlorophenol containing less than 2 mg/kg hexachloro- dibenzoparadioxin</p>	<p>Wood preservation - professional use only - treated timber may not be used in buildings or containers for plant production or packaging which may contaminate food or feed</p> <p><i>in situ</i> and for buildings of cultural, artistic and historical interest, or in emergencies, a remedial treatment of timber and masonry infected by dry rot fungus (<i>Serpula lacrymans</i>) and cubic rot fungi.*</p>
<p>Substances and preparations containing one or more of the following substances:</p> <p>creosote EINECS No 232-287-5 CAS No 8001-58-9</p> <p>creosote oil EINECS No 263-047-8 CAS No 61789-28-4</p> <p>distillates (coal tar), naphthalene oils EINECS No 283-484-8 CAS 84650-04-4</p> <p>creosote oil, acenaphthene fraction EINECS No 292-605-3 CAS No 90640-84-9</p> <p>distillates (coal tar), upper EINECS No 266-026-1 CAS No 65996-91-0</p> <p>anthracene oil EINECS No 292-602-7 CAS No 90640-80-5</p> <p>tar acids, coal, crude EINECS No 266-019-3 CAS No 65996-85-2</p> <p>creosote, wood EINECS No 232-419-1 CAS No 8021-39-4</p> <p>low temperature tar oil, alkaline EINECS No 310-191-5 CAS No 122384-78-5</p>	<p>may be used for wood treatment in industrial installations or by professionals covered by Community legislation on the protection of workers for <i>in situ</i> retreatment only if they contain:</p> <p>benzo-a-pyrene at a concentration of less than 0.005% by mass</p> <p>and water extractable phenols at a concentration of less than 3% by mass.</p>

* By way of special exception, the Minister for Agriculture, Food and the Marine may on a case-by-case basis, authorise professionals to carry out such specialised treatment.

In accordance with the Poisons Regulations 1982 to 1991 (SI 188 of 1982, SI 51 of 1983, SI 349 of 1994, SI 424 of 1986, SI 353 of 1991) the sale or supply of the following which were previously used as pesticides, is prohibited:

- **strychnine**
- **chlordane**
- **chlordecone**

- **reserpine**

In accordance with the Poisons (Prohibition of the use of Certain Substances for Agricultural Purposes) Regulations, 1991 (SI 361 of 1991), the use and storage of the following in agriculture is prohibited:

- **strychnine**
- **chlordane**
- **chlordecone**
- **reserpine**

IMPORTATION OF FOOD OF NON ANIMAL ORIGIN

Regulation (EC) No 882/2004 on official controls provides for the drawing up of specific rules to govern the importation into the EU, of certain food and feed products which are judged to pose additional risks to the food chain. These new rules and the products involved are set out in EU Commission Regulation 669/2009, which came into effect on 25th January 2010.

Regulation 669/2009 restricts the entry of such listed produce to Designated Points of Entry (Dublin Port and Airport in instances where the risks are associated with pesticide residues), and requires that documentary, identity and physical checks are carried out according to a frequency outlined in Annex 1 to 669/2009. Release for free circulation is dependent on the satisfactory completion of a **Common Entry Document (CED)**, Part 1 of which is submitted by the Food Business Operator (FBO), and Part 2 which is completed by the competent authority, and must be presented to the customs authority by the FBO.

Further information is available below.

http://www.fsai.ie/legislation/food_legislation/food_of_non_animal_origin.html

HALLMARKS (Assay Marks, etc.)

In Ireland all items of gold, silver or platinum are subject to compulsory assay and hallmarking. They must bear an Irish hallmark or an International Convention hallmark or an approved hallmark in order that they can be legally offered for sale.

All precious metal consignments being imported into Ireland from outside the EU are subject to a bonded warehousing entry (made by the Assay Office), imported parcels of gold, silver and platinum should clearly show the senders name, contents, value and be addressed as follows:

ASSAY MASTER, ASSAY OFFICE, DUBLIN CASTLE, DUBLIN 2
(for the A/c of Messrs.)

- a) In the case of consignments coming by parcel post, air freight, road freight or from within the European Community the only document required is the original invoice.
- b) In the case of consignments coming by parcel post or by any other means, from outside the European Community, a status document if applicable and the original invoice is required along with the airway bill so that the bonded warehousing entry can be made.
- c) Original invoices and status documents, where applicable, must be sent direct to this office under separate cover. They serve no purpose included in the parcel, except as a packing slip. A customs entry cannot be made unless these documents are made available in advance, separate from the parcel.

There are no exemptions by weight.

All standards of fineness are minimum standards with no minus tolerance.

The standards are as follows:

Gold

- 375
- 417
- 585
- 750
- 833
- 916
- 990
- 999

Silver

- 800
- 925
- 958.4
- 999

Platinum

- 850
- 900
- 950
- 999

A maker or sponsor must register with the Assay Office. Registration is for a ten-year period, after which it can be renewed.

A hallmark comprises of:

- a maker or sponsor's mark

- the mark for the Dublin Assay Office (Hibernia)
- the metal and fineness mark of the precious metal

Base metal parts in precious metal articles shall be prohibited except as follows:

- a) movements of a propelling pencil, clocks and watches, the internal mechanism of lighters and similar mechanisms where precious metals are, in the view of the Assay Master, unsuitable for technical reasons;
- b) blades of knives and such parts of bottle openers and corkscrews and similar articles which for technical reasons cannot be made of precious metals;
- c) springs;
- d) wire for joints of silver hinges;
- e) pins (hinged and not soldered on) for silver brooches.

Base metal parts permitted under (a), (c), (d) and (e) shall not be soldered to the precious metal and where practicable shall be stamped or engraved "Metal". Where this is impracticable these shall be readily distinguishable by colour from the precious metal.

The use of base metals parts for aesthetic reasons is not permitted nor is mixed precious metals.

For further information please contact:

Assay Office,
Dublin Castle,
Dublin 2.

Telephone +353 1 4751286

Fax +353 1 4783838

E-mail hallmark@assay.ie

CURRENCY NOTES, COIN - COUNTERFEIT AND IMITATION

False money, counterfeit sterling and imitation coin are prohibited to be imported (Revenue Act, 1889, Decimal Currency Act, 1969 and the Economic and Monetary Union Act, 1998). Council Regulation (EC) No 1338/2001 of 28 June 2001 (updated by Council Regulation (EC) No 4/2009) lays down measures necessary for the protection of the euro against counterfeiting. Criminal Justice (Theft and Fraud Offences) Act, 2001 and Counterfeits of Legal Tender Notes and of Consolidated Bank Notes (Central Bank Act, 1942) also refer.

CONTROLS ON CASH ENTERING or LEAVING THE COMMUNITY

Regulation (EC) No 1889/2005 of the European Parliament and of the Council introduced controls on cash entering or leaving the Community.

With effect from the 15th of June 2007, individuals entering or leaving the European Community and carrying cash of a value of €10,000 or more are obliged to make a declaration to the Customs authority of the Member State through which they arrive or depart.

For the purposes of this Regulation "cash" means: -

-currency (banknotes and coins that are in circulation as a medium of exchange);

-bearer-negotiable instruments including monetary instruments in bearer form such as travellers cheques, negotiable instruments (including cheques, promissory notes and money orders) that are either in bearer form, endorsed without restriction, made out to a fictitious payee, or otherwise in such form that title thereto passes upon delivery and incomplete instruments (including cheques, promissory notes and money orders) signed, but with the payee's name omitted.

Individuals entering or leaving the Community via an Irish port or airport must present a completed declaration form to Customs. Customs may check the form and cash to ensure that the amount declared is correct. The individual making the declaration may request a stamped copy of the completed declaration.

Individuals travelling to or from the Isle of Man or the Channel Islands and carrying cash of a value of €10,000 or more must also make a declaration.

Common Declaration Form

The declaration must be made on the Common Declaration Form, which has been adopted by and may be used in a number of Member States of the Community. The declaration form - CandE 1889 is available from Customs offices at all ports and airports or can be downloaded from the following links: [Customs Declaration Form \(English Version\)](#) , [Common Declaration Form \(As Gaeilge\)](#).

Other EU language versions of the declarations form are available on the Europa Website: -

http://ec.europa.eu/taxation_customs/customs/customs_controls/cash_controls/declaration_form/index_en.htm

Any person entering or leaving the EU and carrying cash of a value of €10,000 or more must make a declaration to Customs at the port, airport or land frontier through which he/she enters or leaves the community. If any person fails to make the declaration as required or submits an incorrect or incomplete declaration the cash could be detained and he/she could be subject to penalties. In order to check compliance with the Regulation, Customs can question any person and search their baggage and their means of transport. Customs can also detain cash that has not been declared. Failure to make the declaration as required or the making of an incorrect or incomplete declaration is an

offence and a penalty of up to €5,000 can be imposed by the Courts. See Statutory Instrument 281 of 2007.

Dublin Airport

At Dublin Airport cash declarations can be made on departure in the same way as VAT Refunds are certified i.e. the courtesy phone in the public area of the arrivals hall can be used to contact the main Customs Office for service.

Cash Declarations on arrival should be made to Customs Officers in the Red Channel.

Shannon Airport.

At Shannon Airport outgoing passengers, who wish to make a cash declaration, should do so in the Customs booth in the Transit Lounge. If the Customs booth is unattended, passengers should put the declaration in the box provided.

Arriving passengers, who wish to make a cash declaration, should do so in the Customs Hall. If Customs officers are not present, passengers should put their declaration in the post box provided.

Knock Airport.

At Knock Airport the cash declaration forms are available in the arrivals hall on the wall opposite baggage belt No 1 in the baggage reclaim area.

In the departures area the declarations are available in the screening area at the entrance to the departure lounge.

If Customs Officers are not present, passengers should place the completed declarations in the post box which has been provided.

Other Airports and Ports.

Travellers entering or leaving the Community through other airports or ports and who are required to make a cash declaration should contact the customs authorities at the specified port or airport or contact Traditional Own Resources, Customs Division 067 63210

Further information may be obtained from:

Traditional Own Resources Unit

Customs Division,

Nenagh,

Co. Tipperary.

E-mail: cashcontrols@revenue.ie

or the European Commission website: -

http://ec.europa.eu/taxation_customs/customs/customs_controls/cash_controls/index_en.htm

INTRA COMMUNITY CASH CONTROLS

Please note that some Member States operate separate control and declaration provisions for intra-community cash movements, which are applied in addition to the EU controls mentioned above. The European Commission website gives background information and contains links to the websites of individual Member States.

COPYRIGHT AND RELATED RIGHTS

Infringing copies of works and illicit recordings of performances, articles specifically designed or adapted or used for making infringing copies of works or illicit recordings of performances and protection-defeating devices are prohibited to be imported, from non-EU countries (Copyright and Related Rights Act, 2000 as amended).

COUNTERFEIT OR PIRATED GOODS

Council Regulation 1383/2003 Commission Regulation 1891/2004 and Commission Regulation 1172/2007, provide enhanced measures for Customs action against counterfeit and pirated goods by improving procedures and extending their scope to new Intellectual Property Rights (trademarks, design rights, copyrights or related rights). Statutory Instrument 344 of 2005 nominates the Office of the Revenue Commissioners as the competent authority in relation to these Regulations. A Right Holder or a representative of a Right Holder may make an application to Revenue to take action to prevent the import, export, re-export of goods suspected of infringing on their Intellectual Property Rights when the goods are being imported from or exported to any country outside of the European Union.

The Regulations also provide that where Customs, in the course of normal checks, encounter goods that appear to be counterfeit or pirated, they may notify the Right Holder (where known) of a possible infringement. In such cases the goods may be detained by Customs for a period of 3 working days to allow for the required application for action to be made by the Right Holder. The application, when granted, is valid for a maximum period of 12 months and will not, in any event, extend beyond the end of the period for which the right is validly registered.

'Counterfeit goods' means:

- Goods (including packaging) bearing, without authorisation, a trade mark which is identical to the trade mark validly registered in respect of the same type of goods, or which cannot be distinguished in its essential aspects from such trade mark, and which thereby infringes the rights of the holder of the trade mark in question under Community or Irish law.
- Any trade mark symbol (logo, label, sticker, brochure, instruction manual or guarantee document bearing a symbol), whether presented separately or not, in the same circumstances as the goods referred to above.
- Packaging materials bearing the trademarks of counterfeit goods presented separately in the same circumstances as the goods referred to above.

'Pirated goods' means goods that are (or embody) copies made without the consent of:

- The holder of the copyright or neighbouring rights, or of the holder of a design right, whether registered under national law or not; or
- A person duly authorised by the holder in the country of production, where the making of those copies infringes the right in question under Community or Irish law.

'Patent Infringing Goods' means:

Goods infringing a patent under National law or a supplementary protection certificate (SPC) under EC law.

'National or Community Plant Variety Rights' means:

Plant variety rights provided for by National or EC law.

'Designations of Origin or Geographical Indications' means:

Designations of origin or geographical indications provided for by National or EC law.

'Geographical Designations' means:

Geographical designations provided for by EC law.

Other counterfeit or pirated goods: Any mould or matrix which is specifically designed or adapted for the manufacture of a counterfeit trade mark or of goods bearing such a trade mark or of pirated goods will be treated as counterfeit or pirated goods, as appropriate, provided that the use of such moulds or matrices infringes the rights of the holder of a right under Community or Irish law.

The provisions of the Regulations do not cover the following goods:

Goods manufactured with the consent of the holder of a right but entered for free circulation, export, re-export or for another Customs procedure without his/her consent;

- Goods manufactured with the consent of the holder of a right which have been manufactured or bear a trade mark under conditions other than those agreed with the holder; or
- Goods of a non-commercial nature contained in travellers' personal luggage within the limits laid down in respect of relief from Customs duty;
- Goods in free circulation in the European Community moving between Member States.

Further information may be obtained from, and Right Holder applications may be made to:

Risk, Prohibitions and Restrictions Unit,
Customs Procedures Branch,
Government Offices,

Nenagh,
Co Tipperary.
Telephone: 00 353 67 63330 / 63155 / 63441
E-mail: RevenueCustomsProhibitionsRestrictions@revenue.ie

Prohibition on the importation of pharmaceutical products manufactured for export to countries with public health problems

Regulation (EC) No 816/2006 provides measures for Customs Authorities to suspend the release of, or detain, pharmaceutical products if there are sufficient grounds for suspecting that products manufactured under a compulsory licence granted pursuant to the Decision and/or Regulation (EC) No 816/2006 are being imported into the Community contrary to Article 13(1) of this Regulation. Customs authorities shall suspend the release of, or detain, the products concerned for the time necessary to obtain a decision of the competent authority on the character of the merchandise.

DRUGS

Imports into the state from non-EU countries of certain specified controlled drugs including narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances are prohibited except under licence issued by the Minister for Health Misuse of Drugs Acts, 1977 and 1984, and Misuse of Drugs Regulations, 1988 (as amended)

Further information may be obtained from:

Department of Health,
Hawkins House,
Dublin 2.
Telephone: (01) 635 4000, LoCall 1890 200 311
Website: www.dohc.ie

PSYCHOACTIVE SUBSTANCES (HEAD SHOPS)

The Criminal Justice (Psychoactive Substances) Act 2010 provides that the sale, supply, import and export for human consumption of psychoactive substances is a criminal offence. The term "*psychoactive substance*" is defined in section 1 of the Act as meaning a substance, product, preparation, plant, fungus or natural organism which has, when consumed by a person, the capacity to:

- (a) produce stimulation or depression of the central nervous system of the person, resulting in hallucinations or a significant disturbance in, or significant change to, motor function, thinking, behaviour, perception, awareness or mood, or
- (b) cause a state of dependence, including physical or psychological addiction.

Section 2 provides that specific products which are subject to licence, authorisation or

other control are excluded from the scope of the Act. These include medicinal products, animal remedies, intoxicating liquor, tobacco and food. Controlled drugs, which are subject to the Misuse of Drugs Acts, are also excluded. The Minister for Justice and Law Reform can, by order, exclude other products from the application of the Act.

Section 3 of the Act provides for the offences of selling, importing and exporting psychoactive substances for human consumption.

Subsection (2) provides that it is an offence to import or export a psychoactive substance knowing or being reckless as to whether it is being acquired or supplied for human consumption.

A person guilty of an offence under the Act is liable on summary conviction to a fine of up to €5,000 or imprisonment for up to 12 months or both. A person convicted on indictment is liable to an unlimited fine or to imprisonment not exceeding 5 years or both.

Further information may be obtained from:

Department of Health

Marita Kinsella Marita_Kinsella@health.gov.ie

Mary O'Reilly mary_o'reilly@health.gov.ie

EXPLOSIVES, PYROTECHNICS, DEEMED SUBSTANCES

The importation of the following goods is prohibited except under licence issued by:

The Minister for Justice and Equality,
Department of Justice and Equality,
94 St. Stephens Green,
Dublin 2.
Telephone (01) 6028202, LoCall 1890 221 227
Website: www.justice.ie/

- explosive substances e.g. propellant powders, bulk explosives used for mining, quarrying and construction blasting,
- explosive articles e.g. packaged explosives, detonating cord, jet perforating guns, detonators, shaped charges, etc.,
- pyrotechnic substances e.g. flash powder, compositions used in flares and fireworks etc., pyrotechnic articles e.g. fireworks, flares, distress signals, etc.,
- substances deemed to be explosives such as high nitrogen Ammonium Nitrate, Sodium Chlorate, Nitro Benzene, Potassium Nitrate, Sodium Nitrate and any mixture or solution containing either Potassium Nitrate or Sodium Nitrate in combination with any other substance or substances, apart from pest fumigant.

Legislative References

Import Licensing Explosives & Pyrotechnics: Explosives Act 1875

- Deemed Explosives:

Explosives (Ammonium Nitrate and Sodium Chlorate) Order, 1972 (SI 191 of 1972), Explosives (Nitro-Benzene) Order, 1972 (SI 233 of 1972), Explosive (Potassium Nitrate and Sodium Nitrate) Order, 1986 (SI No 273 of 1986).

- Transfers of Explosives for Civil Uses:

European Communities (Placing on the Market and Supervision of Explosives for Civil Uses) Regulations 1995 (SI 115 of 1995).

Pyrotechnics containing any substance listed in EU Regulation (EC) No 850/2004 on Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs Regulations), most notably Hexachlorobenzene, are also prohibited from importation. The Environmental Protection Agency is the designated competent authority for the POPs Regulations in Ireland (S.I. 235 of 2010).

FIREARMS AND AMMUNITION

The importation of firearms and ammunition is prohibited except:

- under licence issued by:
The Minister for Justice and Equality,
Department of Justice and Equality,
94 St. Stephens Green,
Dublin 2.
Tel. (01) 6028202, LoCall 1890 221 227
Website: www.justice.ie/
- by the holder of a current firearm certificate in respect of the firearm and ammunition to the quantity as specified on the firearms certificate.

For the purpose of this prohibition the term “**firearm**” means:

- a lethal firearm or other lethal weapon of any description from which any shot, bullet or other missile can be discharged,
- an air gun (including an air rifle and air pistol) with a muzzle energy greater than one joule or any other weapon incorporating a barrel from which any projectile can be discharged with such a muzzle energy,
- a crossbow,
- any type of stun gun or other weapon for causing any shock or other disablement to a person by means of electricity or any other kind of energy emission,
- a prohibited weapon meaning and including any weapon of whatever description designed for the discharge of any noxious liquid, noxious gas or other noxious thing, and also any ammunition (whether for any such weapon or

- any other weapon) which contains or is designed or adapted to contain any noxious liquid, noxious gas or other noxious thing,
- a device capable of discharging blank ammunition and to be used as a starting gun or blank firing gun,
 - any article which would be a firearm under any of the foregoing paragraphs but for the fact that, owing to the lack of a necessary component part or parts, or to any other defect or condition, it is incapable of discharging a shot, bullet or other missile or projectile or of causing a shock or other disablement, as the case may be,
 - except where the context otherwise requires, any component part of any article referred to in any of the foregoing paragraphs and, without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing, the following articles shall be deemed to be such component parts:
 - o telescope sights with a light beam or telescope sights with an electronic light amplification device or an infra-red device, designed to be fitted to a firearm,
 - o A silencer designed to be fitted to a firearm and any object manufactured for use as a component in connection with the operation of a firearm, and without which it could not function as originally designed,

OFFENSIVE WEAPONS

The importation of Offensive Weapons listed in SI 66 of 1991 and SI 338 of 2009 is totally prohibited [Firearms and Offensive Weapons Act, 1990 (No 12 of 1990) the Firearms and Offensive Weapons Act, 1990 (Offensive Weapons) Order, 1991 (SI 66 of 1991) and Firearms and Offensive Weapons Act 1990, Offensive Weapons (Amendment) Order, 2009 (SI 338 of 2009)]. This list now includes samurai swords as per SI.No.338 of 2009, with only certain types of samurai allowed to be imported.

For the purposes of this prohibition the term “**offensive weapons**” means:

- **a flick knife**, that is to say -
a knife which opens when hand pressure is applied to a button, spring, lever or other device in or attached to the handle, or a knife which has a blade which is released from the handle or sheath by the force of gravity or the application of centrifugal force and when released is locked in an open position by means of a button, spring, lever or other device;
- **a knuckleduster**, that is to say -
a band of metal or other hard material worn on one or more fingers, and designed to cause injury, or any weapon incorporating a knuckleduster;
- **a swordstick or dagger cane**, that is, a hollow walking-stick or cane containing a blade which may be used as a sword or dagger;
- **a sword umbrella**, that is an umbrella containing a blade which may be used as a sword;

- **any weapon from which one or more sharp spikes protrude** which is worn attached to the foot, ankle, arm, hand or wrist (sometimes known when intended to be attached to the foot, as a foot claw and, when intended to be attached to the hand, as a hand claw);
- the weapon sometimes known as a **belt buckle knife**, being a buckle which incorporates or conceals a knife;
- the weapon sometimes known as a **push dagger**, being a knife the handle of which fits within a clenched fist and the blade of which protrudes from between two fingers;
- the weapon sometimes known as a **hollow kubotan**, being a cylindrical container containing a number of sharp spikes;
- the weapon sometimes known as a **shuriken, shaken or death star**, being a hard non-flexible plate having three or more sharp radiating points, and designed to be thrown;
- the weapon sometimes known as a **balisong or butterfly knife**, being a blade enclosed by its handle, which is designed to split down the middle, without the operation of a spring or other mechanical means, to reveal the blade;
- the weapon sometimes known as a **telescopic truncheon or telescopic billy**, being a truncheon which extends automatically by hand pressure applied to a button, spring or other device in or attached to its handle;
- the weapon sometimes known as a **blowpipe or blow gun**, being a hollow tube out of which hard pellets or darts are shot by the use of human breath;
- the weapon sometimes known as a **kusari gama**, being a length of rope, cord wire or chain fastened at one end to a sickle;
- the weapon sometimes known as a **kyoketsu shoge**, being a length of rope, cord, wire or chain fastened at one end to a hooked knife;
- the weapon sometimes known as a **manrikigusari or kusari** being a length of rope, cord, wire or chain fastened at each end to a hard weight or hand grip;
- the weapon sometimes known as a **sap glove**, being a glove into which metal or some other hard material has been inserted or to which metal or such material has been attached;
- the broad knife known as a **machete or machet**.
- the sword sometimes known as samurai or katana, other than such a sword made before 1954, or made at any other time according to traditional methods of making swords by hand.

FOODSTUFFS (PREPACKED)

Certain pre-packed foodstuffs and other goods are prohibited unless packed or marked at the time of importation in accordance with the terms of The Merchandise Marks (Pre-packed Goods) (Marking and Quantities), Order, 1973 (as amended).

MOLASSES, TREACLE, GOLDEN SYRUP, MALT, YEAST, HOPS, TREACLE MEAL AND MOLASSINE MEAL

Importation is, in certain prescribed areas, subject to control by An Garda Síochána.

MEDICINAL PRODUCTS

The importation of Medicinal Products is restricted. Information pertaining to the import of these products can be sought from:

The Department of Health
Public Health Division,
Hawkins House,
Dublin 2.
Telephone (01) 6354000, LoCall 1890 20 03 11

The following legislation governs the control and supply and medicinal products:

- Regulation 19 of The Medicinal Products (Prescription and Control of Supply) Regulations 2003, (SI 540 of 2003), as amended by The Medicinal Products (Prescription and Control of Supply) (Amendment) Regulations 2005 (SI 510 of 2005) prohibits supply by mail order of prescription only medicinal products.
- Regulation S. I. No. 540 of 2007 Medicinal Products (Control of Placing on the Market) Regulations, 2007, prohibits the import of medicinal products which do not have a Product Authorisation issued by the Irish Medicines Board or a Marketing Authorisation granted by the EMA (Exemptions Regulation 6.(3) (4)).).
- Regulation 5 of the Medicinal Products (Control of Wholesale Distribution) Regulations, 2007, SI No. 538 of 2007 provides that supply of medicines by wholesale be done in accordance with a valid Wholesaler's licence issued within the EU (Exemptions Regulation 6.)
- Regulations 16. Labelling and package leaflets Medicinal Products (Control of Placing on the Market) Regulations, 2007, S. I. No. 540 of 2007, requires that medicinal product for the Irish market must be accompanied with a product information leaflet in either the Irish or English language. The labelling must also be in the Irish or English language. as per Title 5 Labelling and Packaging Leaflet, Article 54 of the 2001 Directive.

Regulation 4. Of the Medicinal Products (Control of Manufacture) Regulations, 2007, requires a Manufacturer's Authorisation to import or export medicinal products, (Exemptions Regulation 5)

DRUG PRECURSORS

Council Regulation 111/2005 lays down rules for the monitoring of trade in drug precursors between the EU and countries outside the Union. It requires that all imports including transshipment and intermediary activities involving drug precursors be documented by operators, and that precursors be clearly identified as such. In addition, businesses trading in Category 1 and Category 2 precursors have to hold a licence or be

registered. Commission Regulation 1277/2005 lays down detailed implementing rules for Regulation 111/2005 in order to establish the necessary procedures regarding licensing and further detailed rules concerning the monitoring of trade.

The import from countries other than Member States of the European Union of Category 1 precursor chemicals i.e. scheduled substances is prohibited except in accordance with an import authorisation issued by the Irish Medicines Board Telephone (01) 6764971, website: www.imb.ie.

The scheduled substances concerned are -

Category 1 Ephedrine, Ergometrine, Ergotamine, Lysergic acid, 1-Phenyl-2-propanone, Pseudoephedrine, Nacetylanthranilic acid, 3, 4-Methylenedioxyphenylpropan-2-one, Norephedrine, Isosafrole (cis-&trans), Piperonal and Safrole, their stereoisomeric forms and their salts.

Category 2 Acetic anhydride, Anthranilic acid, Potassium Permanganate Phenylacetic acid and Piperidine and their salts.

Category 3 Acetone, Ethyl ether, methylethylketone (MEK), Toluene, Sulphuric acid and Hydrochloric acid. and their salts with the exception of the salts of hydrochloric acid and sulphuric acid

Note: *Scheduled Substances mean the above substances including mixtures and natural products containing such substances.*

Further information may be obtained from:

The Irish Medicines Board,
Kevin O Malley House,
Earlsfort Terrace,
Dublin 2.

(www.imb.ie)

DANGEROUS SUBSTANCES, PREPARATIONS AND ARTICLES

REACH

Title VIII and Annex XVII of Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council on Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation and Restriction of Chemicals (REACH), as amended with regard to Annex XVII by Commission Regulation (EC) No 552/2009 276/2010 and 207/2011 lays down certain restrictions on the manufacture, placing on the market and use of certain dangerous substances, preparations and articles. Under the REACH Regulation, import is deemed to be placing on the market in accordance with article 3(12). Therefore, all restrictions relating to the placing on the market of substances, preparations and articles listed in Annex XVII of

REACH will be regarded as restrictions relating to the import of such substances, preparations and articles.

OZONE DEPLETING SUBSTANCES (CHLOROFLUOROCARBONS, HALONS, HYDROCHLOROFLUOROCARBONS (HCFCs) ETC.)

Ozone depleting substances (controlled substances) include chlorofluorocarbons, other fully halogenated chlorofluorocarbons, halons, carbon tetrachloride, 1,1,1-trichloroethane, methyl bromide, hydrobromofluorocarbons and bromochloromethane. EC Regulation 1005/2009 provides for the control of ozone depleting substances (ODS) within the EU and the list of controlled substances is presented in Annex I of the Regulation. The Environmental Protection Agency is the competent Authority for the implementation and enforcement of the Regulation.

Importers must request an Import Licence from the European Commission for each import, having made a prior declaration to the European Commission of intent to import. All importers must register on the Commission's ODS Database: <http://ec.europa.eu/environment/ozone/ods.htm>.

Used Import Licence documents must be handed to Customs at time of import, in order to satisfy reporting requirements to the European Commission.

- Imports into the Community of controlled substances, or products and equipment containing or relying on those substances, are prohibited in general. However, a number of exemptions to this are set out in Articles 15(2) and 15(3) of Regulation 1005/2009.
- Import quotas apply to imports of certain controlled substances, as set out in Article 16 of Regulation 1005/2009.
- Imports into the Community of controlled substances, or products and equipment containing or relying on those substances, are subject to licensing, as set out in Article 18 of Regulation 1005/2009.

Further information on the European Commission's licensing system for import of controlled substances is available on the Commission's website at the following link: http://ec.europa.eu/environment/ozone/ods_import.htm

Further information on the implementation of Regulation 1005/2009 in Ireland is available at www.ozone.ie

PUBLIC MORALS

The importation from non-EU countries of indecent articles, publications, videos, etc. is prohibited or restricted under the following legislation:

- Section 42 of the Customs Consolidation Act, 1876.
- Video Recordings Act, 1989.

- Censorship of Publications Acts, 1929, 1946 and 1967, as amended by the Health (Family Planning) Act, 1979; and the Regulation of Information (Services outside the State for Termination of Pregnancies) Act, 1995.

INDECENT OR OBSCENE PRINTS

The importation of indecent or obscene prints, paintings, photographs, books, cards, lithographs or other engravings, or any other indecent or obscene articles is prohibited.

The word “indecent” is to be construed as including suggestive of, or inciting to, sexual immorality or unnatural vice or likely in any other similar way to corrupt or deprave.

BOOKS AND PERIODICAL PUBLICATIONS

Books and periodical publications which have been made the subject of Prohibition Orders under the Censorship of Publications Acts, 1929 to 1967, as amended by the Health (Family Planning) Act, 1979 and the Regulation of Information (Services Outside the State for Termination of Pregnancies) Act, 1995 are prohibited to be imported from non-EU countries except under permit issued by the Minister for Justice and Equality or any book which, in the opinion of the examining officer ought to be examined by the Censorship of Publications Board.

VIDEO RECORDINGS (MAGNETIC TAPE/DVD/CD-ROM)

The Video Recordings Act, 1989 makes provision for the control and regulation of the supply and importation from non-EU countries of video recordings. The Act empowers the Official Censor to prohibit the importation of certain video recordings.

The Act also empowers the Minister for Justice and Equality to issue a permit authorising a specified person to import into the State a specified number of video recordings containing a specified video work in respect of which a prohibition order is in force.

The Act, defines “**video recording**” as any disc or magnetic tape containing information by the use of which the whole or a part of a video work may be produced. “**Video work**” is defined as any series of visual images (whether with or without sound) -

- produced, whether electronically or by other means, by the use of information contained on any disc or magnetic tape, and
- shown as a moving picture.

The provisions applicable to video recordings set out hereunder also apply to CD-ROMs and DVDs (Digital Versatile Disks).

PORNOGRAPHY

The importation of Child Pornography from non-EU countries is prohibited under The Child Trafficking and Pornography Act, 1998.

INDUSTRIAL PROTECTION - IRON AND STEEL

Iron and steel products originating in specified non-EU countries are subject to Community quantitative restrictions. These products may only be imported into the Community on the production of an import authorisation or equivalent document issued by the competent authority in any Member State and which may be used in all Member States. The competent authority for Ireland is the Minister for Jobs, Enterprise and Innovation. Further information may be obtained from:

The Licensing Unit,
The Department of Jobs, Enterprise and Innovation
Tel: (01) 631 2545 / LoCall (1890) 220 222
www.entemp.ie/trade/marketaccess/imports/index.htm

RADIOACTIVE SUBSTANCES AND NUCLEAR DEVICES

In accordance with the Radiological Protection Act 1991 (Ionising Radiation) Order S.I. No. 125 of 2000, an application for a licence to import a radioactive source must be made to the Radiological Protection Institute of Ireland (RPII) not later than one month before the proposed commencement of the practice concerned. The practice must not be commenced by the applicant unless and until the licence has been granted by the RPII. A person using or holding sealed radioactive sources without a valid licence may be liable on summary conviction to a substantial fine and /or a term of imprisonment. Licensees who intend to acquire a sealed source from any state outside the European Union must first apply for an import licence from the Regulatory Services Division of the RPII. This is required in advance of shipment(s).

For more information on the export of radioactive sources, refer to the Radiological Protection Institute of Ireland website: www.rpii.ie or telephone RPII on 01 - 269 7766.

REVENUE - LETTER/PARCEL POST

Imports from Non EU Member States

Goods sent by letter or parcel post from non-EU Member States require a customs declaration in the form of a CN22 or CN23 label.

STAMPS

The importation of fictitious stamps, and any die, plate, instrument or materials for making any such stamps is prohibited [Revenue Act, 1898 S.1 (1), Post Office Act, 1908, S.65].

SURVEILLANCE

Community surveillance measures apply to textiles and textile garments, iron and steel products originating in specified non-EU countries. These products may only be imported into the Community on production of an import authorisation issued by the competent authority in the Member State and which may be used in all Member States. The competent authority for Ireland is the Minister for Jobs, Enterprise and Innovation. Further information may be obtained from the Licensing Unit of the Department of Jobs, Enterprise and Innovation at: Tel: (01) 631 2545/LoCall (1890) 220 222 or www.djei.ie

TOBACCO

Unmanufactured tobacco may not be imported without prior permission of the Revenue Commissioners, unless by a licensed manufacturer of tobacco products.

Queries should be directed to:

Office of the Revenue Commissioners,
Indirect Taxes Division,
Excise Branch,
Stamping Building,
Dublin Castle,
Dublin 2.
Telephone: 01 6748051

TOBACCO PRODUCTS - ORAL/SMOKELESS

Oral/Smokeless tobacco products being products or substances made wholly or partly from tobacco, which are intended for use, unlit, by being placed in the mouth and kept there for a period, or by being placed in the mouth and sucked or chewed are prohibited to be imported from non-EU countries [Tobacco (Health and Children, Promotion and Protection) Act, 1988].

TRADE RESTRICTIONS UN SANCTIONS

Iran

The importation of goods and technology from Iran as listed in Annexes I, II, III of Council Regulation No 961/2010 is prohibited whether or not the goods originate in Iran.

Democratic People's Republic of Korea (North Korea)

The importation of goods and technology from North Korea as referred to in Annex I of Council Regulation No 329/2007 is prohibited whether or not the goods originate in North Korea.

Burma / Myanmar

The importation of the following goods either originating in or exported from Burma is prohibited as referred to in Annex I of Council Regulation (EC) 194/2008:

- Round logs, timber and timber products

- Coal and certain metals
- Precious and semi precious stones

Libya

The importation of goods and technology from Libya as referred to in Annex I of Council Regulation No 204/2011 is prohibited whether or not the goods originate in Libya.

Syria

Regulation 442/2011 sets out restrictive measures in respect of trade with Syria.

Queries on the above-mentioned trade sanctions should be directed to Department of Jobs, Enterprise and Innovation, Telephone 01 - 6312545/ LoCall (1890) 220222.

GOODS WHICH MAY BE USED FOR TORTURE

The importation of goods as referred to in Annex II of Council Regulation No 1236/2005 is prohibited regardless of the origin of the goods. Queries should be directed to the Department of Jobs, Enterprise and Innovation, Telephone 01 - 6312545/LoCall (1890) 220222.

WASTE (TRANSFRONTIER SHIPMENT)

Shipments of waste are subject to a range of regulatory controls.

Links to the EU and Irish regulations that apply are as follows:

- [Waste Management \(Shipments of Waste\) Regulations 2007 \(SI 419 of 2007\)](#)
- [Regulation \(EC\) No 1013/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 14 June 2006 on shipments of waste](#)
- [Commission Regulation \(EC\) No 1418/2007 concerning controls applicable to Non-OECD countries](#)

The controls that will apply to the international shipment of waste will depend on:

- whether the waste is being sent for recovery or disposal - most shipments of waste for disposal are prohibited, and if they are allowed they are subject to notifications controls.
- if being moved for recovery, the type of waste - the European Waste Shipment Regulation (Regulation (EC) No 1013/2006 - (See link above) contains several annexes specifying different types of hazardous and non hazardous waste.
- the "status" of the countries of dispatch and destination - if the waste is being moved within the EU, the procedures are different from those that apply if it is being moved out of or into the EU or to and from Non-OECD countries.

International waste shipments to and from Ireland can be subject to:

A Prohibition - movements not allowed under any circumstances include:

- imports of hazardous waste for disposal, as Ireland does not possess facilities for

such types of disposal

or subject to:

B Notification controls -these apply to all permitted imports of:

- hazardous waste moving for recovery
- any type of waste moving for disposal
- and to some imports of non-hazardous wastes for recovery

Where these controls apply the written permission of Dublin City Council is needed before moving the waste Please consult the following for more details:

National TFS Office,
Eblana House,
Dublin City Council,
68-71 Marrowbone Lane,
Dublin 8,
Telephone (01) 2224235
Email: nationaltfs@dublincity.ie

In addition, shipments could be subject to:

C Green list controls - these are the lowest level of control and only ever apply to some (but not all) imports of non-hazardous waste for recovery. As and from 12 July 2008, the person or company who arranges Green List waste shipments will be required to pre-notify the National TFS Office of proposed shipments. All waste shipments are subject to the general requirements of the provisions of Regulation (EC) 1013/2006 on shipments of waste.

KIMBERLEY DIAMONDS CERTIFICATION SCHEME

Under Council Regulation 2368/2002 (as amended) imports into the Community of rough diamonds are subject to the presentation of a Kimberley Process Certificate. Queries should be directed to:

Accounts and Procurement Unit
Department of Communications, Energy and Natural Resources,
Elm House
Earlsvale Road
Cavan
Telephone: 01 - 6782000.

WINES AND SPIRITS

Spirits, not being cordials, or perfumed or medicinal spirits, are prohibited to be imported from non-EU countries unless in ships of at least 40 tons burden and in casks or other vessels capable of containing at least 9 gallons, or in bottles packed in cases, and unless duly reported.

Spirits imported across the Land Frontier or by air are not subject to restriction, as to capacity of vehicle or aircraft, corresponding to the tonnage limit applying to imports by sea.

Wine in casks is prohibited to be imported from non-EU countries except into approved ports or approved airports.

RECREATIONAL CRAFT AND PARTLY COMPLETED BOATS, PERSONAL WATERCRAFT, COMPONENTS AND PROPULSION ENGINES

When imported into Ireland from outside the European Economic Area (EEA), these products must not be placed on the market or put into service until declared in conformity with the European Communities (Recreational Craft) Regulations 1998 (S.I. No. 40 of 1998), as amended by S.I. No. 422 of 2004, including being CE marked and accompanied by an EU Declaration of Conformity.

Further information may be obtained from:

Department of Transport, Tourism and Sport
Marine Survey Office - Michael Klyne - Tel. 01 678 3462 – Email michaelklyne@dtas.ie
Marine Survey Office - General Office - Tel. 01 678 3400 – Email mso@dtas.ie

Any queries in respect of Customs related matters regarding the importation of prohibited or restricted goods can be directed to:

Risk, Prohibitions and Restrictions Unit
Customs Division
Nenagh
Co. Tipperary

Telephone: 067 63441 / 63312 / 63330 / 63155
Email: RevenueCustomsProhibitionsRestrictions@revenue.ie