

## [News story: Animal medicines seizure: Border Force, East Midlands Airport, Derby](#)

A parcel was detained and subsequently seized at the Border Force, East Midlands Airport, Castle Donnington, Derby. This parcel was addressed to a residential premise in the UK and contained;

- 2 Folic Acid B12 Injection
- 1 Iron Explosion Injection
- 1 DMG
- 1 L-Arginine Injection
- 1 Clenbuterol Gold Oral Syrup
- 2 No pain explosion
- 4 Horse power injection

These products intended for the use in horses are not authorised products in the UK.

The medicines were seized under Regulation 25 (Importation of unauthorised veterinary medicinal products) of the Veterinary Medicines Regulations 2013.

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## [News story: VMD and VPC Open meetings 2018](#)

The VMD and [Veterinary Products Committee](#) (VPC) held their annual Open meetings on 28 September. The event, introduced by VMD CEO Peter Borriello and VPC Chair Professor Malcolm Bennett, was well attended by representatives from various stakeholders and a number of topics were discussed in a lively Q&A session.

Sarah Norton of the VMD's EU Exit team gave an update on the work that is being done towards planning for a successful Exit, and Professor Jason Weeks of the VPC gave a talk on the environmental risks resulting from topical spot-on ectoparasiticides when used as veterinary medicines for dogs. Links to their presentations can be found below.

[EU Exit](#)

(PDF, 485KB, 19 pages)

## [News story: Customer Satisfaction Survey 2018 Action Plan](#)

As previously published in April this year, the [VMD Customer Satisfaction Survey 2018: Results](#) were extremely pleasing. We appreciate the feedback we received and use this to help us improve the services we provide. Even though the scores reflected high-levels of satisfaction, we have taken a more in depth review into those areas where common themes were emerging; or where the scores were slightly lower.

The following table identifies these messages, and alongside we have noted the actions we are taking or where improvements had already been introduced just before the conclusion of the survey or shortly after. In some cases we have also included a reminder of long standing methods to help identify those dealing with the assessment of applications.

### **Validation**

<b>Message/Theme</b>	<b>Actions/Improvements</b>
Ease of identifying correct person to speak to.	Validator names provided in all email correspondence.  For general enquiries relating to validation or a particular procedure, a generic inbox will be created and advertised on related GOV.UK guidance pages.

### **Joint Labelling**

<b>Message/Theme</b>	<b>Actions/Improvements</b>
Clarity of process & timescales	Guidance published on GOV.UK

### **Product Literature Standard**

<b>Message/Theme</b>	<b>Actions/Improvements</b>
Clarity, consistency in its application, ease of navigation, and pragmatism in its use	Revised standard introduced shortly before the start of the survey. It is hoped that this will provide greater clarity and is more easily navigated. The HPRA were consulted and contributed to this revision.

**Message/Theme****Actions/Improvements**

Further links are being developed with the HPRA to help facilitate the process.

## Pharmaceutical & Feed Additives

**Message/Theme****Actions/Improvements**

Consistency of approach between assessors & identifying the correct person to speak to

Assessor names provided in validation letters.

Changes in personnel reported in MAVIS and in Industry liaison meetings.

Applications for new veterinary medicinal products are discussed at team meetings at quality, safety and efficacy level.

Applications for new veterinary medicinal products are discussed by the Scientific Secretariat, a formal peer review meeting which includes VMD personnel and to which representatives from the Foods Standard Agency, the Environment Agency and Public Health England are invited to attend.

## Biologicals

**Message/Theme****Actions/Improvements**

Consistency of approach between assessors & identifying the correct person to speak to

Assessor names provided in validation letters.

Changes in personnel reported in MAVIS and in Industry liaison meetings.

Applications for new veterinary medicinal products are discussed at team level.

Applications for new veterinary medicinal products are discussed by the Biologicals Committee, a formal peer review meeting.

## Pharmacovigilance

**Message/Theme****Actions/Improvements**

Consistency of approach between assessors; relevance of questions & knowledge of staff responding to enquiries

Weekly adverse event assessor meetings are being held so that issues can be discussed and a more consistent approach followed by all assessors.

## Message/Theme

## Actions/Improvements

PSUR assessment training has been provided to all PSUR assessors.

A desk instruction document has been drafted on how staff should respond to queries and how to deal with questions to which they are unsure how to respond.

## Communications

### Message/Theme

### Actions/Improvements

Making people aware of new information in a timely fashion and ease of what you are looking for on the website.

RSS feed and email alert available to those who sign up which provides notification of news items and new guidance on gov.uk.

Shortly after the conclusion of the survey a new quick links menu was added to the website to help with navigation with quick links to the most popular VMD related pages.

A review of MAVIS is being conducted and how information published within MAVIS might be better presented on the website.

The VMD also uses its Twitter Feed to circulate important messages.

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## [Open consultation: Introducing Inshore Vessel Monitoring Systems \(I-VMS\) for fishing boats under 12m](#)

We want to know what you think about our plans for I-VMS to be required in fishing boats under 12 metres. This will apply to all UK licensed fishing boats fishing in English waters. This proposal will not apply to EU or third country under 12 metre vessels fishing in English waters.

Installing vessel monitoring devices on the inshore fleet will provide a better understanding of where fishing is taking place. The initial cost and installation of the I-VMS unit is to be met by the European Maritime and Fisheries Fund.

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# [News story: Michael Gove: Countdown to the London Illegal Wildlife Trade conference](#)

How many people would buy an ivory trinket if they were forced first to witness the massacre of elephants by poachers? You might well wonder. I often do.

Because humans' greed for ivory is driving a devastating decline in elephant numbers – 20,000 are killed every year – and despite public disgust there is no let-up in the slaughter.

Last month it was reported that in one of the most sickening attacks yet mounted in Africa, more than 50 magnificent elephants were killed near a sanctuary in Botswana – a terrible blow for a country with a long and successful conservation programme.

The tusks had been hacked off and spirited away, to be sold on for vast sums by unscrupulous criminals exploiting the international market for ivory.

We must act or face the real possibility that future generations will know elephants only from books, photos or films – an unthinkable prospect.

Tackling rapidly increasing wildlife crime is a government priority. Our ban on the sale of ivory will be among the strictest in the world.

But this latest attack is a grim reminder of the urgent need for further action on a global scale.

And in a month's time, the UK will be pressing for concerted international efforts when it hosts national leaders, NGOs and conservationists at the [fourth Illegal Wildlife Trade \(IWT\) Conference in London](#).

Saving the African elephant will be high on the conference agenda. Our new Ivory Alliance 2024, which I will chair, aims to cut the numbers killed for their ivory by at least a third by 2020, and to halve this rate again by 2024.

But we will also focus on the plight of many thousands of other protected and endangered species. No fewer than 1003 species of animals and plants are so threatened with extinction that the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species (CITES), an international agreement between governments does not allow commercial trade in these species except in exceptional circumstances. CITES, to which the UK is a party, protects around 5,600 species of animals and 30,000 species of plants.

In recent years, rare rhino, pangolins, sturgeons – even rosewood – have suffered grievously. I'm glad to say the government already funds a number of protection projects around the world, often aimed at lesser-known species.

These include the critically-endangered hawksbill turtle, found in the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, the helmeted hornbill – targeted by poachers in the Malay Peninsula and Borneo for its ‘helmet’, a solid block of ivory-like substance – and the pileated gibbon, which is hunted in its native Asian rainforest for the food and pet trade.

We know that in South East Asia alone, up to 1.3 million birds are taken from the wild every year. And if that sounds a long way from the UK, illegal trafficking brings the plight of rare or tropical species very close to home.

[Chester Zoo](#) received some new residents – 100 exotic birds from 14 different species which were seized by customs officials in Europe.

It is likely that the birds would have been sold illegally as pets, assuming they survived transportation in often squalid conditions. Instead, they will now form a crucial part of international breeding programmes aimed at boosting numbers.

I am delighted, too, that the [British and Irish Association of Zoos and Aquariums](#), which includes Chester, has led the way on this issue with a [pact calling for an end to IWT and condemning all those involved](#).

It’s important to realise that wildlife criminals don’t only destroy iconic species. They’re involved in serious, organised racketeering. Overall, environmental crime, which includes IWT, is the fifth most lucrative serious organised crime, worth up to £17bn a year according to estimates.

In this shadowy, underground world, criminals conspire with corrupt officials and agencies to undermine sustainable development and the rule of law. Their profits are ploughed into more illegal schemes, heaping fresh misery on local communities.

So this year’s London conference aims to identify new and effective ways to frustrate their activities. There will be three major topics of discussion – the need to tackle IWT as serious organised crime; building coalitions across continents to crack down on it and finding ways to close down or otherwise frustrate markets for ivory and other illegal wildlife products.

The stakes are high and time is not on our side.

Wildlife crime drives species to the very edge of existence.

It harms local communities and brings violence to people’s lives.

For these reasons, the London Conference can’t come soon enough. I look forward to working with our conference partners to secure the firm support of the public, businesses, NGOs and other governments worldwide.

And show that the international community is committed to fighting for the future of our most precious and endangered wildlife.