

# Intra-Union Trade in Bovine Animals for Breeding/Production

## Notes for Guidance of Official Veterinarians and Consignors (Exporters)

February 2017

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Department  
for Environment  
Food & Rural Affairs



The Scottish  
Government



Llywodraeth Cymru  
Welsh Government

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**| NB: Latest amendments have been marked with a side bar / border**

## 1. Key documents

The following key documents must be read and understood prior to completing and signing the Intra-Trade Animal Health Certificate (ITAHC) for animals of the bovine species for breeding/production.

- Bovine-Breeding/Production -NFG - this document
- Bovine-Breeding/Production –CKL -checklist procedures
- Bovine-Breeding-DEC - model supporting declaration
- Bovine-SCH - schedule for identification of animals
- Bovine-EEC - request for official checks (Export Eligibility Checks & Notifiable Disease Clearance)
- Bovine-EEC-NDC - Export Eligibility Checks & Notifiable Disease Clearance (Combines TRACES NDC and Bovine- OFC)
- Bovine-CON - consignor confirmation following loading for export
- Bovine-TB\_IBR-SUP - support assurances for TB tests and IBR

The Bovine-EEC spreadsheet should be used to list the official animal identification (OAI) details of animals intended for export, regardless of whether they are intended for departure directly from their holdings of origin, or via an assembly centre. The spreadsheet should – as far as possible – be completed and returned electronically. If the animals are intended for direct export from the holding of origin, then an ITAHC number will be assigned to the request. If the animals are intended for export via an assembly centre, then a CBAS (Combined Bovine Animal Support) number will be assigned to the request.

## 2. Notifiable disease clearance

Official Veterinarians may certify the following paragraphs of the ITAHC and Bovine-Breeding-CKL on behalf of the Department provided written authority to do so has been obtained from the CIT Exports, Carlisle, on form Bovine-EEC-NDC (which covers both the TRACES NDC and Bovine-OFC in relation to TB clearance of holdings that the animals were previously resident in):

- **Section A - Points II.1.1, II.1.2.2, II.1.2.3 and II.1.2.4 – the introductory statements relating to official TB/Brucellosis/EBL freedom of herd only) and Section C – Point II.3.2 of the ITAHC**
- **Questions- 4, 8 and 9 (regarding Official Freedom only) of Bovine-Breeding-CKL**

Great Britain does not have an EC approved disease surveillance network. Therefore, Points II.1.2.2.1, II.1.2.3.1 and II.1.2.4.1 must be deleted.

Great Britain is Officially Brucellosis Free, and the whole of the United Kingdom Officially EBL Free in accordance with Commission Decision 2003/467/EC. Therefore, at Points II.1.2.3.2 and II.1.2.4.2, '2003/467/EC' must be entered after 'Commission Decision'.

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The region of Scotland is Officially Tuberculosis Free (OTF) so for exports from there, 2003/467 must be entered at point II.1.2.2.2 after 'Commission Decision'. The rest of Great Britain is not OTF, so for exports from the rest of GB, point II.1.2.2.2 must be deleted.

For the purposes of intra-Union trade, the herds/holdings of origin – i.e. where the animals have been resident for at least 30 days or since birth - must be officially free of tuberculosis, brucellosis and leukosis. This means that the herds, **and individual animals in the herds**, must not be under any official tuberculosis, brucellosis or leukosis related restrictions at the time of certification. This includes, in the case of tuberculosis, whole herd restrictions (TB2) served e.g. following the discovery of reactors, **or individual animal restrictions (TB34) served e.g. following the discovery of inconclusive reactors (IRs)**, or any other TB-related restrictions served e.g. because routine herd tests are overdue or because of zero-tolerance.

The Bovine-EEC-NDC must bear the same certificate reference number as the Bovine-EEC (i.e. the ITAHC or CBAS) to which it relates.

## Bluetongue

- On 5 July 2011 Great Britain was officially declared free from Bluetongue. Since then vaccination of animals in GB was not permitted.
- However, Directive 2012/5/EU amending Council Directive 2000/75/EC now allows **inactivated** bluetongue vaccine to be used in free areas. This has been transposed in GB through amendments to Bluetongue Regulations (England - SI 2012/197), (Scotland - SSI 2012/199) and (Wales SI 2012 2403).
- As a result, bluetongue free areas (currently the whole of GB) are allowed to vaccinate against bluetongue serotypes 1, 2, 4 and 8 using inactivated vaccine made permissible, in England from 24 August 2012 and in Wales from 10 October 2012. But in Scotland, vaccination against all bluetongue serotypes is permissible from 24 September 2012 provided the vaccine is inactivated vaccine.

More information is available here:

- [England](#)
- [Wales](#)
- [Scotland](#)

Regardless of whether the animals have been vaccinated or not, OV should delete the whole section on "Bluetongue (BT) exemption from the exit ban" at the end of Part II "Health Information" including the statement on insecticide treatment (3<sup>rd</sup> from the top) if the animals are moving out of GB to another free zone without transiting a [restriction zone](#) on the way. The same applies if they are moving to a restriction zone without transiting another restriction zone on the way.

However, if animals are transiting a [restriction zone](#) and then a free zone en route to a free destination, then insecticide treatment of the vehicle is required. In these cases the OV can certify the treatment statement (3<sup>rd</sup> from the top) if he/she supervises the treatment of vehicle at the time of loading of animals or if he/she has received a declaration that the vehicle will be treated with insecticide (**see Appendix**). The treatment statement should

be left undeleted but the rest of the “Bluetongue (BT) exemption from the exit ban” section should be deleted.

### 3. Scope

***This covers movements to EU Member States (see below) and exports to Switzerland.***

***For use as final certification for export***

This ITAHC (and associated documents) must be used for bovine animals for breeding/production/slaughter exported from the holding of origin or from an EU approved assembly centre to their destination in another Member State. In either case, both sections A (the first II.1.2 option for breeding & production) and C of the certificate must be completed and the certificate signed, stamped and dated by the Official Veterinarian. If the certificate is issued from an EC approved assembly centre, it must be on the basis of support certification (see below) from the holdings of origin, OR (in the case of animals from another Member State moved directly onto the Assembly Centre) on the basis of the ITAHC issued in another Member State. References to ‘Section B’ in the footnotes should be interpreted as references to the description of the consignment – especially the identification of the animals – in Part I of the ITAHC.

If intended for final certification, the ITAHC must have the unique TRACES number.

***For use as support certification for movement to EC approved assembly centre/market***

This ITAHC (and associated documents – especially the Bovine-EEC-NDC) may also be used as support certification to move animals from the holding of origin to the EC approved assembly centre. Support certification requires completion of the details in Part I of the ITAHC, including the Identification details in Box 1.31, AND the health information in Part II section A identification of the animals (see paragraph 5 below) and owners’/transporters’ declarations (Bovine-Breeding-DEC). **Alternatively**, the Bovine-EEC-NDC, Bovine-Breeding-DEC, full valid passports, a negative TB test report (if appropriate) and evidence of compliance with the additional IBR guarantees (if appropriate, see below) can be used to provide the supporting assurances required to enable the final ITAHC to be issued. The TB test and IBR related assurances may be certified using the Bovine-TB\_IBR-SUP document. A veterinary inspection of the animals is not required on the holding of origin if they are intended for export via an assembly centre. However, Official Veterinarians must request any further information or confirmation they consider necessary (e.g. herd/movement records, passports etc.). Section C of the certificate is not relevant (unless additional IBR guarantees are required – see below) for moving animals from the holding of origin to an EC approved assembly centre.

***Belgium, Czech Republic, Germany, Denmark, Austria, Sweden, Finland, and some regions in Italy and Switzerland*** require additional guarantees for Infectious Bovine Rhinotracheitis (IBR). Animals must meet these requirements prior to their movement from the holdings of origin to the EC approved assembly centre. Therefore, for exports to these countries/regions, Point II.3.3 of section C of the support certification must be left undeleted. Please refer to paragraph 12 and Annex B below for full details of additional guarantees for IBR and how to complete section C point II.3.3 of the ITAHC.

To request support certification/documentation, owners/consignors/exporters must apply to the Centre for International Trade (CIT) Exports, Carlisle (or any other office, as instructed by Animal and Plant Health Agency (APHA) HQ), using form Bovine-EEC will then issue a Bovine-EEC-NDC in respect of animals which are eligible.

It is the owners/consignors/exporters' responsibility to ensure that all the other documentation – full valid passports, and owners'/transporters' declarations, the TB test and IBR related assurances (if appropriate) – are also available in respect of these animals.

## General

### Part II with footnote (2)

If the **export is direct from the holding of origin**, part II with footnote (2) can be **deleted** however for the purposes of final certification from an **assembly centre**, the second indent under Part II with footnote (2) is relevant and should not be deleted.

One certificate should be issued for each consignment of animals, i.e. for animals travelling from one premises of origin to the same place of destination in one vehicle (a lorry with separate trailer counts as two vehicles).

In the case of animals being certified from an assembly centre, where some animals originate (i.e. spent the 30 days on a holding) in Scotland and others from outside Scotland, it is recommended that separate ITAHCs be completed; this is to ensure that the OTF declaration at point II.1.2.2 can be correctly completed (see below)

**Important: consignors have 24 hours following final certification within which to load animals (from the holding of origin or an EC approved assembly centre) for export. However, in the case of movement from a holding of origin to an EC approved assembly centre, official veterinarians responsible for the assembly centres must ensure that animals arrive at the assembly centre within the validity of the Bovine-EEC-NDC, and that if the animals are 42 days old or over at the time of arrival, a negative TB test report for the animal is available**

## 4. Identification and passport requirements

Animals born or reared in the UK before 1 August 1996 cannot be exported.

### 4.1 Official requirements

All bovine animals exported from Great Britain must be officially tagged (identified) with a tag in each ear and have a full, valid passport. The legislative requirements for these are summarised in Annex A.

#### ***Animals born in the UK***

For all animals born in the UK, the official identification must consist of the letters "UK", the herd mark number for the holding of birth, the animal's unique lifetime identification number, and a crown, which is the GB logo required under EU rules. This is the all-numeric system consisting purely of numbers after the Crown logo and the country code "UK". Numeric tags were available from 17 January 2000 and have been compulsory for all animals born or imported into Great Britain after 1 July 2000. The animals must be double tagged. The animals must also have a valid passport. However, animals born before this date which are intended for export must be double tagged as above.

#### ***Animals imported into the UK***

Animals imported from other Member States will, from 1 September 1998, already be double tagged in accordance with [EC Regulation 1760/2000](#). These animals will not have been re-tagged with the UK tag, unless an eartag was lost. If the original ear tag was lost, the replacement tag will bear the same unique animal identification number as was originally on the animal, but the original country of origin's logo will be replaced with the UK crown logo.

Animals imported from third countries will have been re-tagged in each ear with UK official eartags within 15 days of import.

## **4.2 Additional (unofficial) requirements for certain Member States (barcoded eartags)**

Over and above the official requirements at paragraph 4.1 above, some Member States will not trade in animals unless they are identified with a bar coded tag. There are two possible ways of adding barcodes to meet these requirements.

### ***Animals already tagged***

Where animals are already double tagged, consignors can insert a third “management” tag, which should contain the animals’ number (to allow cross reference with the official tag), and a barcode of the same number. The tag should not contain the letters UK or the crown logo. Any tags supplied in this manner need not be recorded on the Eartag Allocation System (ETAS) and do not have to meet any size specifications. It is the responsibility of the consignor to ensure that they meet the requirements of the importing member state. This applies only to animals that are already double tagged and does not replace the requirement for animals to be identified with 2 officially approved tags, which include the crown logo and letters UK. It is the responsibility of the keeper to ensure his animals are tagged in accordance with the law.

### ***Animals yet to be tagged***

Animals (calves) intended for trade, which are yet to be tagged, could be tagged such that the primary (and in some cases the secondary tag) can contain a barcode corresponding to the animals’ number. Keepers/consignors should ensure that the appropriate instruction is given to the eartag supplier, and that if the barcode is printed on an officially approved tag, the animals’ number remains larger than 5mm. In these circumstances, it is not currently necessary to have different ETAS tag codes. For further guidance, ear tag suppliers or keepers/consignors should contact British Cattle Movement Service (BCMS) help line: 0845 050 1234 or email: [Bcms-enquiries@bcms.rpa.gsi.gov.uk](mailto:Bcms-enquiries@bcms.rpa.gsi.gov.uk)

## **5. Completion of box I.31 - identification of the animals/passport number**

Consignors must complete Box I.31 of Part I with the Passport Number, which is also the Official Identification Tag number of the animal. Each animal must have a **full, valid** passport; animals with a temporary document (calf passport) must not be certified for export.

If presented for final certification, the Official Veterinarian must be satisfied that each animal is individually identified in accordance with the details recorded in Box I.31 of the health certificate. The “Official Veterinarian practice” (NOT someone in the employ of the owner, consignor, transporter or agent) is responsible for verifying the identification marks and other (passport) details of each animal included in the certificate.

If the ITAHC has limited space for entering these consignment details, an additional/separate schedule may be used to identify the animals certified (see specimen form Bovine-SCH). If a schedule is used this must contain the same information as that required in Box 1.31 which must be annotated "see attached schedule". Each page of the schedule must bear a page number and the health certificate serial number. The Official Veterinarian should draw a line under the last entry and sign, date and stamp Box 1.31 and if appropriate each page of the schedule under the last entry to prevent unauthorised addition of entries. If, after the schedule is drawn up, identification details are amended or deleted by the certifying Official Veterinarian, the amendment or deletion must be signed or initialled to show this is an authorised change. Any blank spaces in the schedule or in Box 1.31 should be deleted with diagonal lines.

The schedule must be stapled inside the health certificate and the Official Veterinarian should "fan" and stamp over the pages of the schedule and certificate. One corner of the schedule and certificate should be folded over and stamped also.

Passports must be full passports and they must accompany the animals to their final destination in the Member State of destination. Procedure for sending 'OFF' movement cards to BCMS is described at the end of this guidance.

## **6. Holdings of origin and approved assembly centres**

Animals may be exported either from an agricultural holding or from an EC approved assembly centre. Animals exported from an assembly centre to a Member State must, for entry into the assembly centre, be accompanied by support certification as explained above under 'scope'

Further details of assembly centre approval may be obtained from the local APHA office. Applying for assembly centre entry health certification and export from assembly centres to Member States export health certification may be obtained from CIT Exports, Carlisle

Animals for export (either from an agricultural holding or an EC approved assembly centre) to a Member State must be accompanied by the ITAHC with sections A and C completed.

## **7. Residency declaration – Part II.1 section A – point II.1.2.1**

All animals to be exported must have remained on the holding of origin for a continuous period of 30 days or since birth. Official Veterinarians may check the passports to verify this.

## **8. Official herd freedom and pre-export tests – part II.1 section A – point II.1.2.2, II.1.2.3 and II.1.2.4**

### **8.1 Official herd freedom**

The herds/holdings of origin – i.e. where the animals have been resident for at least 30 days or since birth - must be officially free of tuberculosis (TB), brucellosis and leukosis. This means that the herds, *and individual animals in the herds*, must not be under any official tuberculosis, brucellosis or leukosis related restrictions at the time of certification. This includes, in the case of tuberculosis, *whole herd* restrictions (TB2) served (officially TB free [OTF] herd status suspended or withdrawn) following the discovery of TB test reactors, slaughterhouse cases, an overdue TB test, etc., or *individual animal* restrictions (TB34) served e.g. following the discovery of inconclusive reactors (IRs) to the tuberculin test. Bovine-EEC-NDC (TRACES-NDC) provides assurances that the herd/holding of origin is officially free as described above. However, the Official Veterinarians may contact the local APHA office to re-confirm this if necessary.

Moreover, under Paragraph 3A(d) of Annex A to Directive 64/432/EEC, any animals moved from a herd/holding which has unresolved IRs (i.e. a herd with one or more animals under TB34 restrictions) cannot enter intra-Union trade, unless the status of the IR(s) has/have been resolved. So, these animals cannot be certified for intra-Union trade until such time that the status of the IR(s) has/have been resolved. Therefore, the tuberculin test history of herds/holdings in which the animals have been resident needs to be checked. It is expected that the IR status of an animal will be resolved within 180 days. Bovine-EEC-NDC (Bovine-OFC) provides these assurances. If in any doubt, the Official Veterinarian must contact the local APHA office for further clarification.

## 8.2 Pre-export tests

Tests *are* required for tuberculosis and these must be carried out within 30 days prior to movement from the holding of origin. Although Scotland is OTF, and Point II.1.2.2.2 reflects that, the Scottish Government has decided that – until further notice - animals being certified from Scotland should continue to be tested and the results recorded on the ITAHC in the same way as those from the rest of Great Britain by inserting the date of tuberculin injection at II.1.2.2.4.

However, only animals which are 6 weeks (42 days) of age or older at the time of their scheduled departure (i.e. loading) for export from the holding of origin, or at the time of their movement from the holding of origin to an EU approved assembly centre, are required to be TB tested. The normal intradermal comparative cervical test using bovine and avian PPD tuberculins must be applied. However, only the bovine reaction should be considered when interpreting the test results in cattle intended for intra-Union trade, in accordance with - point 2.2.5.3.4 in Annex B of Directive 64/432/EEC as follows: animals showing an increase in the skin fold thickness greater than 2 mm or the presence of oedema 72 hours after tuberculin injection (i.e. a positive bovine reaction) must not be certified for intra-Union trade. The avian reaction must be ignored for the purposes of intra-Union trade, but it will have to be taken into account (and recorded on the TB test chart) to assess whether any TB restrictions under national requirements are necessary, for which the standard test interpretation will be used – see paragraph in bold below.

Only bovine and avian PPD tuberculins that are approved for statutory TB testing in Great Britain (currently those manufactured by Prionics Lelystad) may be used for this test. The test must be carried out by an Official Veterinarian that has been authorised for TB testing of cattle in Great Britain by APHA. The date of the test shown in point II.1.2.2.4 must be the date on which the PPD is injected. A TB test carried out by an APHA-employed paraprofessional (lay tester) in the 30-days before the date of export will **not** qualify for pre-export certification purposes.

If a consignment consists of two or more animals, but only some of them require a test, or the animals which require a test have been tested on various dates, a single ITAHC may still be issued provided the dates of the tuberculin test are entered against the animals' identification on the attached schedule; in such a case, OV should include the words "see attached schedule" at point II.1.2.2.4.

**NB: If any of the animals subjected to the pre-export tuberculin test is deemed a reactor or an IR according to the standard interpretation, none of the other animals on the holding can be certified. This is because, regardless of the Bovine-EEC-NDC clearances received in respect of the holding, it is no longer considered officially tuberculosis free**

**(OTF). The OV must serve the usual TB2 restriction notice and immediately notify the local Animal and Plant Health Agency (APHA) office of these results.**

**Tests are *not* required for brucellosis and leukosis, as Great Britain (GB) is officially free** of these diseases – please see above; however GB does not have an approved surveillance scheme in place for these diseases. Therefore, points II.1.2.3.2 in respect of brucellosis and II.1.2.4.2 in respect of leukosis must be certified and the other options may be deleted unless they are also relevant/applicable (eg the animals are castrated).

All tests (including for infectious bovine rhinotracheitis - IBR - for which additional guarantees are required – see Paragraph 12 below) must be carried out while the animals are on their holding(s) of origin, i.e. holdings on which they have remained for a continuous period of 30 days or on which they were born.

In the case of animals being certified for export from the holding of origin, the animals can be inspected and the (final) ITAHC issued within 24 hours prior to loading for export. Animals which are 42 days of age or older at the time of loading for export require a (negative) test for tuberculosis. Therefore, unless there is evidence that the animals will be loaded for export on the day of inspection / certification, it is recommended that any animal that is presented for inspection/certification when it is 40 days of age or older is not certified for export unless it has been tested (i.e. PPD injected on day minus 3 and test read on the day of inspection / certification) for tuberculosis and found to be negative. Consignors are advised to contact the Official Veterinarian and arrange for the PPD tuberculin to be injected when the animals are, for example, 37 days old, if it is intended to have animals inspected for export certification when they are 40 days old.

## **9. Clinical inspection - Part II.3 Section C - point II.3.1**

The inspection must be carried out within 24 hours of loading. For the purposes of export certification, EC legislation does not differentiate between the terms inspection and examination and in general the terms are synonymous.

The pre-export inspection should consist of a visual appraisal and, if deemed appropriate, physical examination of the animals for export. Each animal subject to an inspection must be assessed as an individual.

Official Veterinarians must use their professional judgement to determine the level of inspection required in order to ensure that no animal is exported which shows signs of infectious or contagious disease and that animals are fit to travel to their intended destination.

Infectious and contagious disease includes infestation with external parasites and active lesions of ringworm.

## **10. Directive 64/432/EEC and compliance with provisions applicable to trade - Part II.3 Section C – point II.3.5 (journey declarations)**

Article 4 of Directive 64/432/EEC sets out some additional requirements which must be complied with during transport so that the health status of the animals is not compromised. These can be certified on the basis of declarations. Therefore, Section C - Point II.3.5 of the certificate can be signed if the rest of the certificate is certifiable, and on the basis of the following:

## **Holding of origin to place of loading/approved assembly centre**

If the place of loading and holding of origin is different (i.e. for final loading at an EU approved assembly centre), the Official Veterinarian must obtain a written declaration from the owner / agent / transporter / consignor, which includes the information set out at paragraph 3 of the specimen declarations in form Bovine-Breeding-DEC.

The declaration must be signed and dated and is required to meet the requirements of the export certificate and to ensure the health status of the animals is maintained.

## **Holding of origin/place of loading/approved assembly centre to final destination**

The Official Veterinarian should also receive a written declaration from the owner/ agent/consignor/transporter, which includes the information set out at paragraph 4 of the specimen declarations in form Bovine-Breeding-DEC. The declaration should be duly signed and dated and is required to ensure the health status of the animals is maintained during transport.

## **11. Additional guarantees – Part II.3 Section C – point II.3.3**

Infectious Bovine Rhinotracheitis (IBR) is the only disease listed in Annex E (II) of Council Directive 64/432 for which additional guarantees have been given to some Member States – by virtue of Commission Decision 2004/558/EC. For exports to those Member States which are free without vaccination – i.e. **Denmark, Austria, Sweden, Finland, Italy (the region of d’Aosta and the Autonomous province of Bolzano) and the Federal States of Baden-Wurttemberg, Bavaria, Berlin, Brandenburg, Bremen, Hesse, Lower Saxony, Thuringia, Saxony, Saxony-Anhalt and Mecklenburg-Western Pomerania in Germany**– the requirements at Article 3 have to be complied with.

For exports to Member States which have embarked on a control programme using vaccination – i.e. **all regions in Belgium, all regions in Germany (except the Federal States of Baden-Wurttemberg Bavaria, Thuringia, Saxony, Saxony-Anhalt, Brandenburg, Berlin, Bremen, Hesse, Lower Saxony, and Mecklenburg-Western Pomerania), Czech Republic (all regions), Italy (regions of Friuli Venezia Giulia and the Autonomous province of Trento)** – the requirements at Article 2 have to be complied with. See Annex B and Annex B1 for further information.

For exports to **Denmark, Austria, Sweden, Finland, the Federal States of Baden-Wurttemberg, Bavaria, Thuringia, Saxony, Saxony-Anhalt, Brandenburg, Berlin, Bremen, Hesse, Lower Saxony, and Mecklenburg-Western Pomerania in Germany and the the region of d’Aosta and Autonomous province of Bolzano in Italy**, ‘IBR’ and ‘2004/558/EC (Article 3)’ should therefore be entered after ‘Disease’ and ‘Commission Decision’, respectively, in point II.3.3.

For exports to **all regions in Belgium, all regions in Germany (except for the Federal States of Baden-Wurttemberg, Bavaria, Thuringia, Saxony, Saxony-Anhalt, Brandenburg, Berlin, Bremen, Hesse, Lower Saxony, and Mecklenburg-Western Pomerania), Czech Republic (all regions), Italy (regions of Friuli Venezia Giulia and the Autonomous province of Trento)** where 2 options are available, ‘IBR’ and ‘2004/558/EC (Article 2, Paragraph 1 or 2c, as the case may be)’ should be entered after ‘Disease’ and ‘Commission decision’, respectively, in point II.3.3. For exports to other Member States/Regions, Point II.3.3 must be deleted.

For exports from an EC approved assembly centre, these additional guarantees relate to the holdings of origin of the animals. Therefore, Point II.3.3 of section C of the support certification accompanying the animals when they leave the holdings of origin should have been left undeleted, and this Point completed as indicated in the preceding sub-paragraph. Provided this is the case, Point II.3.3 of the final certificate can be signed.

## 12. BSE related requirements

Annex XI (Part D, Point 5) of the EU TSE Regulation 999/2001 requires that bovine animals born or reared in the United Kingdom before 1 August 1996, the date from which the ban on the feeding of ruminants with proteins derived from mammals is considered to have been effectively enforced, are not exported. **Therefore, animals born or reared in the United Kingdom before 1 August 1996 must not be certified for export.**

In addition, the following bovine animals cannot be certified for export if they are, under the UK TSE Regulations 2002, subject to restrictions/slaughter at the time of consignment for trade:

- Offspring born within 24 months of clinical suspicion or confirmation of BSE in the dam
- Cohort of a BSE case.

Defra IT systems (OCC/BOC/CTS) would identify and trace these (offspring and cohort) animals as soon as a suspect BSE case is slaughtered, and therefore for all practical purposes, if an animal is not subject to a BSE related restriction at the time of certification, it can be certified for trade. See Annex C for further information.

Directive 64/432/EEC does not specify any TSE (including BSE) related requirements. However, Article 17 of the EU TSE Regulation 999/2001 provides for the model certificate in Directive 64/432/EEC to be supplemented with BSE related information, via the BSE category of the Member State of origin. Although Member States have been categorised for BSE purposes (to reflect the OIE risk status), there is currently no requirement to add this information to the ITAHC. **For exports to Switzerland refer to additional requirements at Annex D below.**

## 13. Welfare – Part II.3 Section C – point II.3.6

Council Regulation 1/2005 on the protection of animals during transport Article 3 (a) lays down the provisions with respect to fitness of animals to be transported on the intended journey. Annex I, Chapter I states that:

no animal shall be transported unless it is fit for the intended journey and all animals shall be transported in conditions guaranteed not to cause them injury or unnecessary suffering. Animals that are injured or that present physiological weakness or pathological processes shall not be considered fit for transport. However, sick or injured animals may be considered fit if they are:

- (i) slightly injured or ill and transport would not cause unnecessary suffering;
- (ii) transported for scientific research purposes approved by the competent authority;
- (iii) transported under veterinary supervision for or following veterinary treatment or diagnosis.
- (iv) However, such transport shall be permitted only where no unnecessary suffering or ill treatment is caused to the animals concerned;

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- (v) animals that have been submitted to veterinary procedures in relation to farming practices such as dehorning or castration, provided the wounds have completely healed.

The Welfare of Animals (Transport) (England) Order 2006 and parallel legislation in Scotland, Wales and N. Ireland implement the Regulation in the UK. Guidance on the legislation issued by the Department for Environment, Food & Rural Affairs (DEFRA) gives the following advice on the fitness to travel of animals for transport:

Every animal should be fit for the journey that is planned. Animals should be in good health, free of illness, free of significant wounds and able to walk without pain on all legs. Animals that are in sufficiently good health, should be able to withstand the stress of a journey without experiencing any unnecessary pain or distress, and should arrive at their destination in good health. Animals that are injured or that present physiological weaknesses or pathological processes shall **not** be considered fit for transport and in particular if:

- they are unable to move independently without pain or to walk unassisted;
- they present a severe open wound, or prolapse;
- they are pregnant females for whom 90% or more of the expected gestation period has already passed, or females which have given birth in the previous week;
- they are new-born mammals in which the navel has not completely healed;
- they are calves of less than 10 days of age, unless they are transported less than 100km;

### ***Council Regulation (EC) No.1/2005 - Chapter VI - additional provisions for long journeys of domestic equidae and domestic species of bovine, ovine, caprine and porcine species***

*“Except animals are accompanied by their mother, long journeys should only be permitted for domestic equidae and domestic animals of bovine and porcine species if:*

*— calves are older than fourteen days;*

Welfare conditions during transport are laid down by Council Regulation EC 1/2005, implemented in England by The Welfare of Animals (Transport) (England) Order 2006, and parallel legislation in Scotland, Wales, and Northern Ireland.

Exporters must comply with the UK welfare laws relating to the export of animals. If transported by air, animals should be transported in accordance with International Air Transport Association (IATA) standards.

Further information about the necessary requirements may be obtained from the Animal Welfare Team at any of the offices mentioned below:

#### **ENGLAND, Scotland & Wales**

Welfare in Transport Team at the APHA

Specialist Service Centre –International Trade - at Carlisle, via the link below:

<http://animalhealth.defra.gov.uk/about/contact-us/tradeexports.html>

#### **Northern Ireland**

Department of Agriculture and Rural Development Northern Ireland, Dundonald House, Upper Newtownards Road, Ballymiscaw, Belfast, BT4 3SB.

DARD Helpline number 0300 200 7852

DARD Helpline email [dardhelpline@dardni.gov.uk](mailto:dardhelpline@dardni.gov.uk)

## 14. Route plans/journey logs

Where a route plan / journey log is necessary, the Official Veterinarian must not sign and issue an Export health certificate for a consignment unless they have seen a stamped route plan with the corresponding health certificate number inserted by CIT Exports, Carlisle.

## 15. Completion of ITAHC

Having completed all the checks, ensuring the ITAHC is fully completed and all the appropriate deletions and/or additions have been made, the Official Veterinarian must sign and stamp the ITAHC with the Official Veterinarian's official stamp in **ink of any colour other than black**. The completed ITAHC will accompany the consignment to its final destination.

**Section A** The **2nd** Point II.1.2 option (which applies to bovine animals for breeding/production) is not applicable for the export of cattle for slaughter from Great Britain, and this whole option should be deleted. Also, if exports are taking place directly from the holding of origin, the second paragraph with footnote (2) under part II Health Information **should be deleted**.

### Section C – Point II.3.7 1 of the ITAHC refers

**Option 1** - The certificate is valid for 10 days from the date of examination of the animals in the holding of origin or an approved assembly centre of origin. The combined validity of the certificate must not exceed the 10 days period from the date of first signature by the Official Veterinarian (OV) of the premises of origin and the OV of the Assembly centre.

**Option 2** - On the rare occasion when UK is the transiting country, the second option will apply. The combined validity of the certificates will be 10 days, so the expiry date will be 10 days from the date of the health inspection by the OV in the Member State that the animals originated.

**Section C II.4 and II.5** – Lumpy skin options are not applicable for the movement of cattle for breeding / production and slaughter from Great Britain to other Member States **and should be deleted**.

## 16. Notification to CIT Exports, Carlisle of Completion /Amendment and Signature

Official Veterinarians must notify CIT Exports, Carlisle that an ITAHC has been completed and signed. Completed copies of the following documents must be emailed (preferred option) or faxed to the exports section within one working day following signature of the ITAHC:

- Part I of the ITAHC (indicating any amendments)
- completed Part II of the ITAHC

## 16a. Certified copy of ITAHCs

Official Veterinarians should make at least one photocopy of the completed (i.e. signed and stamped) ITAHC and endorse the front of each copy with “Certified copy” and their initials. One copy should be retained by the Official Veterinarian for record purposes for a minimum of one year. Where it is not possible to email or fax a copy of the ITAHC to CIT Exports, Carlisle on the same day on which the ITAHC is signed, the Official Veterinarian should make an additional photocopy and ensure this is delivered to CIT Exports, Carlisle on the same day on which the ITAHC is signed. However, where this requirement for photocopying is likely to give rise to considerable practical difficulties, the OV should contact CIT Exports, Carlisle for advice.

## 17. Consignor confirmation following loading of consignment for export/passports and ‘off’ movement cards/cancellation or changes to the consignment details following certification

**Positive confirmation by the consignor is required following loading of animals for export.** This is to enable details of the country of destination and the export health certificate (ITAHC) number to be recorded on the Cattle Tracing System (CTS) / Livestock database against the exported animals. The consignor must complete form Bovine-Consignor Confirmation (Bovine-CON) and send it to the BCMS together **with a copy** of the ITAHC (and copies of additional schedules, if any) **and** ‘OFF’ movement cards in respect of the (GB) animals (issued with a passport by BCMS) eventually loaded for export. If any of the animals, although certified, have not been loaded for export (for whatever reason), the **copy** must be annotated by the consignor to identify these animals e.g. by crossing out the identification/passport entries in respect of those animals, and the number of animals entry at Box 1.20 (Part I) of the copy ITAHC updated by printing ‘Only XXX loaded for export’. The number of ‘OFF’ movement cards enclosed with the copy ITAHC must equal the number of animals in Box 1.20 (and in the case of animals which have arrived directly from another Member State at an Assembly Centre) minus the number of animals which originated from another Member State, as updated by the consignor. All annotations must be signed and dated by the owner/consignor/assembly centre operator. The **original** ITAHC (and any original additional schedules) **must not** be annotated/tampered with by the owner/consignor/assembly centre operator.

The consignor must also send a copy of the completed Bovine-CON form to the issuing APHA office, enclosing a copy of the ITAHC, annotated or otherwise. In the case of animals which have arrived directly from another Member State at an Assembly Centre, the consignor must also include a copy of the ITAHC issued in the other Member State, together with the schedule of identification numbers. **Important: The APHA office will NOT validate the TRACES message unless this confirmation is received.**

If any of the certified animals is/have not been loaded for export, the consignor must also ensure that a copy of the completed Bovine-CON form and the annotated certificate/schedule is attached to the original ITAHC, and accompanies the consignment to its destination.

If the consignment is

- cancelled, or
- its date/time of departure has changed significantly, or
- a different vehicle is used

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The consignor must notify the issuing CIT Exports, Carlisle office by fax, giving details of these changes, too

## Annex A

### Cattle identification system

The requirements for cattle identification and registration are set out in Council Regulation (EC) 1760/2000. The EU Regulations are enforced in GB through the Cattle Identification Regulations 1998 (as amended), the Cattle Database Regulations 1998 (as amended) and the Cattle (Identification of Older Animals) Regulations 2000 (as amended).

To ensure traceability is achieved and that cattle can be declared compliant for export, animals must be correctly identified in accordance with the above legislation. The four elements in the cattle identification system in Great Britain are as follows:-

- **Eartags** to identify animals individually
- Cattle **passports**
- Individual **on-farm records** kept on holdings
- Computer database **Cattle Tracing System**

### Eartags

**Cattle can only be consigned for export if they are double tagged (with a tag in each ear) in accordance with the legislation.**

There have been cattle tagging orders in place since 1990, and the rules for tagging have changed in 1995 and 1998 (for full details see BCMS Keepers Handbook). In 1998, the directly applicable EU regulations came into force which require cattle born on or after 1 January 1998, or intended for intra-Union trade after that date, to have a tag in each ear. So:-

- All cattle must be tagged within 20 days of birth. In the case of dairy animals at least one tag must be fitted within 36 hours of birth. All cattle must be double tagged before they leave the holding of birth.
  - Cattle born after 1 July 2000 must have a Defra approved eartag in each ear. Both tags must show the same unique all-numeric identification. The ear tags contain the country code "UK" followed by a 6-digit herd mark and a 6-digit animal code e.g. UK123456500046;
  - Cattle born after 1 January 1998 must have a Defra approved eartag in each ear. Both tags must show the same unique alpha-numeric identification e.g. UKAB123456500045;
  - Cattle born before 1 January 1998 must be identified by two tags (one primary). Both tags must show the unique alpha-numeric identification.
- Cattle imported from within the EU should already be double tagged. They may retain their original tags;
- Cattle imported from outside the EU must be retagged with Defra approved eartags within 15 days of import;
- Cattle keepers have 28 days from discovery of a loss or illegible tag in which to re-tag either using a replacement tag with the same number, or by using 2 new tags approved by Defra. *NB It is an offence for any person to remove or replace an eartag without permission from the BCMS.*

## Passports

### **Cattle can only be consigned for export if they have a valid GB passport in accordance with the legislation**

- All cattle born in or imported into GB since 1 July 1996 must have a valid GB passport. *[A valid passport has the animal's ear tag number, plus animal details: breed, sex, date of birth and genetic dam ID. The passport must also be signed, dated and addressed by the keeper].* The passport must remain with the animal during its life. e.g. movements from holding to holding and when the animal is sent to slaughter;
- All cattle to be exported must have a valid passport. *NB Cattle born pre-Sept 1998 that have an old style (blue and green) passport will be ineligible for export;*
- By law keepers have a total of 27 days (7 day birth registration after 20 day tagging deadline) from the birth of a calf in which to apply for a passport with BCMS. Passports are issued within 14 days of receipt. *NB cattle issued with Notices of Registration (NoRs) as a result of being refused a passport are ineligible for export;*
- Cattle imported from within the EU must apply for a GB passport within 15 days of arrival at the holding of destination;
- Cattle imported from outside of the EU must apply for a GB passport within 15 days of re-tagging the animal;
- If an animal dies on the holding, the passport must be completed, signed and returned to BCMS within 7 days so that the animals cannot be registered as dead on the Cattle Tracing database, except that if the carcass should be sent for BSE testing, the passport accompanies the carcass to the test site and is returned by them;
- Passports must remain with animals exported within the EU. *NB if an animal dies on route to export the passport must be completed, signed and returned to BCMS within 7 days;*
- Passports must be surrendered at the last known export point for animals destined for outside of the EU (in practice, this will be the dedicated export assembly centre issuing the Export Health Certificate);
- Temporary calf passports are not valid passports and cannot be treated as such.

## On-farm records

### **Cattle can only be consigned for export if their (birth/movement) details are correctly recorded in the farm records.**

- On-farm records must be kept and used by keepers to record details of all animals births, deaths and movements on to and off the holding;
- On-farm records must be completed within the following timescales:
  - movements on or off the holding – within 36 hours of movement
  - births in a dairy herd – within 7 days of birth
  - births in other herds – within 30 days of birth
  - deaths – within 7 days of death
  - replacement of ear tag(s) – within 36 hours
- On-farm records must be retained on farms for 10 years and 3 years in any other case (e.g. markets) from the end of the calendar year in which the last entry was made;
- On-farm records can be paper or computer based;
- Assembly centres are holdings under the definition in the EU Council Regulation 1760/2000, and must keep a herd register.

## Cattle Tracing System

**Cattle can only be consigned for export if they are registered on CTS.**

- The Cattle Tracing System (CTS) registers all bovines in GB and records all their movements from birth to death;
- CTS holds the id numbers of all bovines notified as on the holding – that is registered at birth or moved on – and movement histories showing every notified movement between holdings from birth (GB) or importation to death;
- Keepers must report to the database every:
  - birth of cattle within 27 days
  - every movement of cattle on or off their holding within 3 days
  - every death of an animal within 7 days.

## Annex B

### Additional guarantees for IBR

Any blood samples required to be taken prior to dispatch must be sent to an Animal Health and Plant Health Laboratory for tests, and the submission form clearly annotated to indicate the serological test required, as stated below. A gE ELISA is available for marker vaccinated animals to enable exports to *Belgium, Germany, the Czech Republic and Italy* – see paragraph 2 below. Blood samples must be taken at least 21 days after the commencement of isolation. The isolation facility must be officially approved, and this may be carried out by an Official Veterinarian (an LVI), following the guidance at Annex B1. If any of the animals is found to have serological evidence of IBR, the seropositive animals must be removed from the isolation facility, and the isolation must then be recommenced and animals (re-) tested again at least 21 days after commencement of the second isolation period. If necessary/urgent, it is advisable to contact the laboratory in advance of submitting samples and agree how the results should be communicated.

1. *For exports to Denmark, Austria, Sweden, Finland, the Autonomous Province of Bolzano and region of Valle d'Aosta in Italy and the Federal States of Baden-Wurttemberg, Bavaria, Thuringia, Saxony, Saxony-Anhalt, Brandenburg, Berlin, Bremen, Hesse, Lower Saxony and Mecklenburg-Western Pomerania in Germany (Article 3 of Decision 2004/558/EC) and also Switzerland:*

(a) the animals must come from a holding on which, according to official information, no clinical or pathological evidence of infectious bovine rhinotracheitis has been recorded for the past 12 months;

(b) they must have been isolated in a facility approved by the competent authority for 30 days immediately prior to movement and all bovine animals in the same isolation facility must have remained free of clinical signs of infectious bovine rhinotracheitis during that period;

(c) they and all other bovine animals in the same isolation facility referred to in (b) above must have been subjected with negative results to a serological test (carried out on blood samples taken not earlier than 21 days after their arrival at the isolation facility, for the detection of antibodies against the entire BHV1;

(d) they must not have been vaccinated against infectious bovine rhinotracheitis.

2. *For exports to all regions in Belgium, all regions in Germany(except the Federal States of Baden-Wurttemberg, Bavaria, Thuringia, Saxony, Saxony-Anhalt, Branden-burg, Berlin, Bremen, Hesse, Lower Saxony and Mecklenburg-Western Pomerania), Czech Republic (all regions), Italy (regions of Friuli Venezia Giulia and the Autonomous province of Trento) (Article 2 of Decision 2004/558/EC):*

There are 2 options:

2.1 *(Article 2, Paragraph 1 of Decision 2004/558/EC)*

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(a) the animals must come from a holding on which, according to official information, no clinical or pathological evidence of infectious bovine rhinotracheitis has been recorded for the past 12 months;

(b) they must have been isolated in a facility approved by the competent authority for 30 days immediately prior to movement and all bovine animals in the same isolation facility must have remained free of clinical signs of infectious bovine rhinotracheitis during that period;

(c) they and all other bovine animals in the same isolation facility referred to in (b) above must have been subjected with negative results to a serological test carried out on blood samples, taken not earlier than 21 days after their arrival at the isolation facility, for the detection of the following antibodies:

- (i) in the case of vaccinated bovine animals, antibodies against the gE-glycoprotein of the BHV1, or
- (ii) in the case of unvaccinated bovine animals, antibodies against the entire BHV1

### 2.2 *(Article 2, Paragraph 2c of Decision 2004/558/EC)*

The animals originate from holdings on which all bovine animals on the holding older than 15 months of age have been vaccinated and regularly re-vaccinated and all animals on the holding older than nine months have been subjected with negative result to a serological test for antibodies against the gE-glycoprotein of the BHV1 at intervals of not more than 12 months and the animals have been tested with negative results for antibodies against the gE-glycoprotein of the BHV1 on blood samples taken during the past 14 days prior to dispatch.

## Annex B1

### Conditions for approving on-farm isolation units

#### 1) Management of the unit

- a) Buildings used for the on farm isolation premises must be dedicated for the on farm isolation and be physically separate from any buildings used for other livestock.
- b) Pastures used for on-farm isolation premises must be dedicated for on farm isolation and be physically separate from any pastures or buildings used for other livestock on the premises. A minimum distance of 5 metres is required between the perimeter of the isolation fields and any other livestock. This 5 metre separation would be satisfied with stock proof double fencing.
- c) Animals may only be moved between isolation premises on the same farm.

#### 2) Construction for buildings

- a) Any buildings used in the isolation unit must be designed such that contact with other livestock is prevented.
- b) A dedicated loading/off loading facility must be provided for each isolation unit. This facility shall be fully cleansed and disinfected after each use.

#### 3) Operating procedures

- a) Dedicated protective clothing for staff must be provided for the isolation unit.
- b) Protective clothing to be provided for visitors.
- c) Disinfectant footbaths to be provided and used at the entrance(s) to the isolation units
- d) Any person entering the isolation unit must wear protective clothing and footwear and use the disinfectant footbaths at the entrance(s).
- e) Any unused feeding stuffs, fodder, bedding etc. intended for animals in the isolation unit must remain there while animals are present.
- f) All equipment, pens, hurdles, etc in the isolation premises must remain there until the 30 day period has been satisfactorily completed.
- g) Special rules apply to any lactating animals that are in these isolation units. The welfare of these animals must be safeguarded and it may be necessary to take these animals to a milking parlour on the farm if other means of milking them cannot be found. The following conditions apply in these circumstances:
  - i) The animals in isolation must be brought to the parlour before any other stock has been milked. A minimum of 5 metres separation must be maintained between the animals in isolation and other stock.

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- ii) The animals in isolation must be put through the parlour before all other milking stock.
- iii) Any farm yard, the parlour collecting area, the parlour itself and the milking equipment e.g. clusters must be thoroughly washed down after the other stock have passed through. A 'full standard wash cycle' as required under the food hygiene regulations must be applied to the milking equipment in the parlour after the other stock have been through and before it is used again for lactating animals being isolated.
- iv) The animals in isolation must be returned to their own approved accommodation immediately after they have been milked.

## Annex C

### BSE related requirements

Under Regulation (No) 999/2001, as amended, the following animals are required to be identified and completely destroyed:

- a) the affected bovine animals; as well as
- b) if these are females, their last progeny born within two years prior to, or after, clinical onset of the disease; and
- c) all bovine animals from the cohort i.e.
  - born in the same herd as the affected bovine animal, and within 12 months preceding or following the birth of the affected animal; or
  - reared together with the affected bovine animal at any time during the first year of their life and which may have consumed the same feed as that which the affected bovine animal consumed during the first year of its life.

Therefore, these animals cannot enter trade.

Moreover, in the case of animals born and reared in the UK, only those animals born on or after 1 August 1996 – the date from which the ban on the feeding of ruminants with mammalian protein (except milk) is considered by the UK authorities to have been fully effective - can be moved into trade.

Under Annex VII of the Regulations, Member States may defer the killing and destruction of animals belonging to the cohorts until the end of their productive life provided that they are bulls continuously kept at a semen collection centre and it can be ensured that they are completely destroyed following death. However, the UK has not taken advantage of this derogation.

## Annex D – Exports to Switzerland

### Additional guarantees (IBR and BSE related) and certification of section C of the ITAHC

Commission Decisions 2004/558 and 2005/22/EC (as amended) refers additional guarantees to be provided for IBR and BSE and for these to be certified in sections C.II.3.3 and C.II.3.9 of the ITAHC as follows:

#### Infectious Bovine Rhinotracheitis

**Switzerland** is recognised as free from IBR. Therefore, cattle intended for breeding and production must meet the requirements of Article 3 of Commission Decision 2004/558/EC as amended. For this, guidance at paragraph 1, Annex B of this NFG must be followed.

Disease **IBR** - In accordance with Commission Decision **2004/558** /EC [add to Section C.II.3.3]

#### Bovine spongiform encephalopathy

In accordance with the Commission Decision 2005/22/EC, Section C.II.3.9. should be certified, following the below requirements applicable for cattle intended for breeding and production:

- They are identified by a permanent identification system which can be track back to the dam and herd of origin and it can be seen that the animals do not come from cows suspect or confirmed to have BSE and which were born in the two years before diagnosis;
- They do not come from herds where a suspected case of BSE is under investigation;
- They were born after 1 June 2001.

## Appendix

### Guidance on the insecticide treatment of the means of transport.

As GB has been free of bluetongue from 5 July 2011, there is no longer a general requirement to treat animals or their means of transport with insecticides. However, if the animals are going to a destination in a Free Zone, but will transit a [Restriction Zone](#) on the way, insecticide treatment of the means of transport is still required. The same applies if they are going to a [Restriction Zone](#) but will transit another Restriction Zone on the way. Insecticide treatment is not required if the animals move direct from GB to a Free Zone or direct to a destination within a Restriction Zone. Where insecticide treatment is required, the guidance below should be followed:

#### Guidance on treatment of the means of transport

**Note: Disinfectants used for normal disinfection of vehicles do not meet the requirement for insecticide treatment – an insecticide is different to a disinfectant, and an insecticide must be used in addition.**

Before the animals are loaded onto the means of transport, the space and surfaces inside of the animal compartment must be treated with a residual insecticide spray licensed by the Health and Safety Executive (HSE) – see <https://secure.pesticides.gov.uk/pestreg/ProdSearch.asp> and search for products containing the active ingredients (e.g. alphacypermethrin, cypermethrin etc)

The following is a short list of HSE authorised insecticides (synthetic pyrethroids) that were approved as of 2007 for use against flying insects, and can be used as space insecticides inside the means of transport.

Insecticides must be used in accordance with manufacturer's instructions. Spraying at rates beyond the manufacturer's instructions will not improve efficacy, but will increase the risk of groundwater and surface water pollution, with environmental consequences.

**Synthetic pyrethroids are very toxic to insect life in rivers and streams. Due diligence must therefore be exercised when spraying vehicles on a hardstanding as the run-off presents particular dangers as it can be very concentrated.**

#### List of insecticides

##### HSE

No.	PRODUCT NAME	ACTIVE INGREDIENTS
4092	FENDONA 1.5 SC	ALPHACYPERMETHRIN
4455	FENDONA 6SC	ALPHACYPERMETHRIN
5176	LITTAC	ALPHACYPERMETHRIN
7031	ALPHA 15SC	ALPHACYPERMETHRIN
7272	ALPHAMOST SC	ALPHACYPERMETHRIN
7274	ALPHABAN 5 SC	ALPHACYPERMETHRIN
7689	ALPHABAN SUPER 5 ME	ALPHACYPERMETHRIN
8159	ALPHAMOST SUPA-6	ALPHACYPERMETHRIN

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8166	ALPHAMOST PLUS	ALPHACYPERMETHRIN
8225	ALPHABAN 10 SC	ALPHACYPERMETHRIN
7335	TYRANT 50/50 SE	ALPHACYPERMETHRIN & TETRAMETHRIN
7721	BIO-BUG WSS	ALPHACYPERMETHRIN & TETRAMETHRIN
7858	ALPHA-SST	ALPHACYPERMETHRIN & TETRAMETHRIN
7860	ECO ALPHA	ALPHACYPERMETHRIN & TETRAMETHRIN
8137	ALPHA PRO+	ALPHACYPERMETHRIN & TETRAMETHRIN
8515	SYNERGY ME	ALPHACYPERMETHRIN & TETRAMETHRIN
8517	KILLGERM ALPHAMAX PLUS	ALPHACYPERMETHRIN & TETRAMETHRIN
5306	BIOSOL RTU	BIORESMETHRIN
5563	SAFE KILL RTU	BIORESMETHRIN
3136	CYPERMETHRIN 10% EC	CYPERMETHRIN
5251	SIEGE II	CYPERMETHRIN
5336	PYRASOL C RTU	CYPERMETHRIN
5457	DEMON 40 WP	CYPERMETHRIN
5478	PYRASOL CP	CYPERMETHRIN
5566	READY KILL	CYPERMETHRIN
5638	NEW SIEGE II	CYPERMETHRIN
5837	MAXIMUS RTU	CYPERMETHRIN
5932	ATOKA	CYPERMETHRIN
6061	ZAP	CYPERMETHRIN
8081	EXIT 100	CYPERMETHRIN
8212	EXIT 10	CYPERMETHRIN
5097	K-OTHRINE SC 10	DELTAMETHRIN
7654	DELTABLAST	DELTAMETHRIN
4647	KILLGERM ULV 500	D-PHENOTHRIN & TETRAMETHRIN
4900	PY KILL 25 PLUS	D-PHENOTHRIN & TETRAMETHRIN
4942	BRIMPEX ULV 1500	D-PHENOTHRIN & TETRAMETHRIN
6961	KILLGERM ULV 1500	D-PHENOTHRIN & TETRAMETHRIN
6394	FLY FREE ZONE	PERMETHRIN & TETRAMETHRIN
6399	PERMOST UNI	PERMETHRIN & TETRAMETHRIN
7437	VULCAN P RFU FLY SPRAY	PERMETHRIN & TETRAMETHRIN
7442	VULCAN P ME	PERMETHRIN & TETRAMETHRIN
7494	PERBIO CHOC RTU	PERMETHRIN & TETRAMETHRIN
7629	CBAL FLY SPRAY	PERMETHRIN & TETRAMETHRIN
	PELGAR SUPER STRENGTH FLY	
7832	SPRAY	PERMETHRIN & TETRAMETHRIN
4632	KILLGERM PY-KILL W	TETRAMETHRIN