**Are there journey limits?**
Calves on a liquid diet may only travel for a maximum of nine hours, followed by a mid journey rest of at least one hour (during which they must be offered liquid and if necessary fed) and then may travel for a further nine hours. If the destination has not been reached in this time a 24-hour rest must then be taken at an EU approved Staging Point before the journey can continue. Travelling times for older cattle are increased from nine to 14 hours. Before commencing export journeys, animals must have been rested at the departure premises for at least 24 hours unless they have travelled less than 50km. Animals will not be certified for export unless they meet these requirements. From 5 January 2007, calves on liquid diets may only travel 9-1-9 hours if over 14 days old, and may only travel eight hours if between 10-14 days old and only up to 100km if under 10 days old, subject to the navel being completely healed and the calves otherwise being fit for transport.

**Are there different health rules for different countries?**
Yes. Some EU countries do have additional health requirements and these are highlighted in this leaflet at the section 'What else must I do before I export'.

**What must I do with the passports?**
You must report the movement of each animal off your holding to BCMS within three days as normal. If the movement is for export (as opposed to an assembly centre), you must send the movement cards with form Bovine-CON to BCMS as soon as the animals have been loaded for export. You must also send a copy of form Bovine-CON to your local AHDO. The final ITAHC will not be validated unless you copy this form to the local AHDO. You must fill in and sign the passport and send it with the animal in the normal way. The passport will travel with the animal to the importing EU Member State.

**Does a vet need to come to the farm to certify?**
You will need to contact your LVI to arrange certification. However, if animals are intended for export via an assembly centre, the LVI does not need to inspect them on the farm. The inspection will be done at the assembly centre, but the support ITAHC from the farm is still required. Note- If any animal that arrives at the assembly centre does not meet the rules, the other animals in the assembly may no longer be eligible for export.



**What happens if I do not meet all the rules?**
Your animals will not be eligible for export. If there is evidence of deliberate fraud, this could lead to prosecution.

**I'm taking cattle to a show abroad. Can I bring them back?**
Yes. If the animals are accompanied by a final ITAHC for intra-Community trade. If the show is at an approved assembly centre, the animals could be re-certified back to the UK, with a maximum period of six days allowed at the assembly centre. If the show is not at an assembly centre, the 30-day residency will apply. You are strongly advised to contact the veterinary authorities of the destination country (if necessary through the show organisers) to confirm whether the necessary arrangements can be put in place.

**Exports to non-EU Member States**

**What are the conditions for trade with non-EU Member States?**
Exports to non-EU Member States can only take place once certification with those countries has been agreed. The conditions for export may be different to those for trade to EU Member States. You can find the latest list of certificates and the requirements on Defra's website at http://www.defra.gov.uk/animalh/int-trde/default.htm.

**What must I do with the passport?**
The passport must go with the animal until it leaves the EU. It is then the responsibility of the Member State of departure from the EU to return the passports to BCMS.

**How do I find out more information about exports to non-EU Member States?**
Please contact your local AHDO.

**Further information**
The information in this note is correct as at April 2006. It will be updated as required. You can get further information from your local AHDO, or by contacting International Animal Health Division at jah-exports@defra.gsi.gov.uk. A Customer Information Note is being been produced and will be available from the Defra website at:
http://www.defra.gov.uk/animalh/int-trde/misc/cins/cin_index.htm.






**EXPORTER GUIDE ON EXPORTS OF CATTLE**

Useful information for GB exporters on requirements for cattle exports

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| Welsh Assembly Government Department for Environment Planning and the Countryside | Scottish Executive Environment and Rural Affairs Department |

This note outlines the main rules applying to the export of cattle from GB.

Separate arrangements apply to the export of animals from Northern Ireland and a separate information leaflet is available on request from Dept of Agriculture & Rural Development for Northern Ireland (DARDNI).

From 3 May 2006, you can start to export cattle born on or after 1 August 1996 as long as you meet certain rules.

The export rules will depend on whether you export to a European Union (EU) Member State or to a country outside the EU.

The rules relating to the export of beef and products containing bovine material are covered in a separate leaflet http://www.defra.gov.uk/animalh/bse/pdf/guidancebeef2.pdf

**Exports to EU Member States**

**What must I do to export?**
The most important documents you need are a final Intra-trade animal health certificate (ITAHC), a route plan and a valid cheque-book style passport for the cattle you wish to export. You must also make sure that you meet the welfare rules.

**Is there an age limit?**
Yes. You can only export animals born on or after 1 August 1996. Young animals must have full passports and have healed navels (see page 4).

**Does the animal need a passport and tags?**
Yes. You can only export cattle with a valid cheque-book style passport. A valid passport contains correct registration details and each keeper has completed and signed it in the appropriate sections. You cannot export cattle with temporary calf passports or notices of registration.

All cattle you export must have a tag in each ear. One must be a primary, distance-readable tag.

**Can I export a single consignment direct from a farm and a multiple pick up of consignments from several farms?**
Yes. In both cases the cattle must meet the residency and other certification requirements. In the case of multiple pick ups the journey time begins when the first animal is loaded and each consignment loaded must have its own final ITAHC and route plan.



**Can I export from premises other than the farm of origin?**
If you intend to bring animals from a number of farms onto your premises prior to export, you will need to be approved as an assembly centre. There are strict rules governing the approval of assembly centres and the way in which they are supervised and operated.

**How do I get approval as an assembly centre?**
Contact your local Animal Health Divisional Office (AHDO) to find out more about the rules and to arrange an inspection visit.

**Can I export a single load of calves derived from more than one assembly centre?**
No, but this is under review.

**Can I export from a market?**
No. Currently you can only export directly from a farm(s) or from an approved assembly centre. Market premises can be approved as assembly centres but auctions at such premises are not permitted at the moment (this is under review).

Calves may not pass through markets until seven days old and the navel has healed.

**What else must I do before I export?**
Cattle must meet the following conditions:

- The animal was not born within two years of the date of clinical onset of BSE in its dam;
- The animal is not a BSE case nor a cohort of a BSE case;
- The animal comes either from the holding where it was born or, if different from the holding of birth, a holding that it has been on for at least 30 days;
- If the animal comes from a holding in Great Britain and is six weeks of age or older, it has been tested negative for TB within the last 30 days;
- If the animal comes from a holding in Northern Ireland, it has been tested negative for TB if six weeks of age or older and for brucellosis if it is an uncastrated male or female 12 months of age or older, it has been tested within the last 30 days;
- The animal has not, and was not in the previous 180 days, been present on a holding upon which there is currently a TB reactor or inconclusive reactor;
- The animal or holding does not have any other disease or movement restrictions on it.
- If intended for Member States which require additional guarantees for infectious bovine rhinotracheitis (IBR) – i.e. Denmark, Sweden, Finland, Austria the Bolzano Province of Italy and Germany – they must be isolated for at least 30 days and tested for the disease prior departure from holding.



**How and when do I apply for a:**
**1) Support ITAHC (*needed for movement from a holding of origin to an assembly centre*)?**
**2) Final ITAHC (*needed for export direct from a holding of origin or from an assembly centre to the destination in another Member State*)?**
In either case, apply to your local AHDO at least 10 working days before you export for the appropriate certificate using form TRACES EXA. You should also submit your route plan and a list of eartag numbers at the same time. The TRACES EXA can be obtained from your local AHDO, or you can find a copy on Defra's website at:
http://www.defra.gov.uk/animalh/int-trde/default.htm

If the animals are not being exported form their holding of birth, then you must also apply (using form Bovine-ROC) to your local AHDO for tuberculosis related checks on holdings of previous residence.

**What about welfare requirements?**
The welfare requirements must be strictly observed and are vigorously enforced. All transport of livestock has to meet EU standards.
These rules were introduced here in the Welfare of Animals (Transport) Order 1997 - after the beef ban was introduced in 1996 - and require that:

- All transporters/carriers must be authorised, including shipping/air freight operators based here and in another EU state or a third country.
- Transporters must be competent.
- Animals must not be transported in a way that causes unnecessary suffering.
- Animals must be fit to transport and must be inspected by an Local Veterinary Inspectors (LVI) for this before export journeys may commence.
- Transporters must submit route plans before all export journeys. These plans are checked to make sure the rules on journey times are met before journeys may start.
- Calves may not be transported until the navel has healed, that is the umbilicus has shrivelled, fallen off and the skin healed over.

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