INTRA-COMMUNITY TRADE IN BOVINE ANIMALS FOR BREEDING

NOTES FOR GUIDANCE OF OFFICIAL VETERINARIANS AND CONSIGNORS (EXPORTERS)

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.

- Bovine-Breeding-NFG - this document
- Bovine-Breeding-CKL - checklist procedures
- Bovine-Breeding-DEC - model supporting declaration
- Bovine-SCH - schedule for identification of animals
- Bovine-CON - consignor confirmation following loading for export

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 local Animal Health Divisional Office (AHDO) on form TRACES-NDC;

- **Part II - Section A - Points 1, 2(b) (2nd and 3rd indents only) and Section C – Point 2 of the ITAHC**
- **Paragraphs 4 and 8 of BOVINE-BREEDING-CKL**

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 both Points 2 (b)(2nd and 3rd indents), '2003/467/EC' must be entered after 'Commission Decision'.

Great Britain is not Officially Tuberculosis Free, nor does it have an EC approved disease surveillance network. Therefore, Points 2 (a) and (b) (1st indent) must be deleted.

The TRACES NDC must bear the same certificate reference number as the ITAHC to which it relates.

3. SCOPE

For use as final certification for export

This ITAHC (and associated documents) must be used for bovine animals for *breeding* exported from the holding of origin or from an EC approved assembly centre to their destination in another Member State. In either case, both sections A 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. 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 be obtained by application to the local AHDO, and it will be printed on crown water-marked paper and have the unique TRACES number.

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

This ITAHC (and associated documents) can also be used as support certification to move

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animals from the holding of origin to the EC approved assembly centre. Support certification requires completion of the details in Part 1 of the ITAHC, including the Identification details in Box 1.31, AND the health information in section A (except that Point 6 is not relevant, and should be deleted), identification of the animals (see paragraph 5 below) and owners'/transporters' declarations (Bovine-Breeding-DEC). Except in circumstances where additional guarantees are required (see below), the whole of Section C of the certificate should be deleted when the certificate is used as a support certificate for moving animals from the holding of origin to an EC approved assembly centre.

Denmark, Austria, Sweden, Finland, the Bolzano Province of Italy and Germany require additional guarantees for Infectious Bovine Rhinotracheitis (IBR). Animals must meet the said requirements (holdings free of any evidence for 12 months + animals isolated for 30 days + animals serologically tested within 30 days) prior to their movement from the holdings of origin to the EC approved assembly centre. Therefore, for exports to these countries, Point 4 of section C of the support certification must be left undeleted.

Support certification must be signed, stamped and dated by the Official Veterinarian. Otherwise, it is not valid.

If intended for support certification, the ITAHC can be downloaded from the Defra website http://www.defra.gov.uk/animalh/int-trde/export-cert/cattle.htm and printed on plain paper; the certifying official veterinarian may devise his/her own system for numbering such certificates as long as the certificate number is unique e.g. SP Number/Year/Month/serial number. Notifiable disease clearance to enable certification of Points 1, 2(b) (2nd and 3rd indents only) of Section A is required. This can be obtained by contacting the local AHDO, and providing the support certificate number.

General

For the purposes of final certification from the assembly centre, Section A – Point 6 is relevant and should not be deleted.

The intended use of the animals – i.e. for breeding - must be clearly indicated at **Part II - Section A – Point 3** by deleting production. 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).

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, the support certification is only valid on the date it is issued. Therefore, consignors must ensure that the animals are loaded and, as far as possible, arrive at the EC approved assembly centre, on the same day as the date on support certification.

4. OFFICIAL IDENTIFICATION

All bovine animals exported from Great Britain must be officially tagged (identified) in accordance with The Cattle Identification Regulations 1998, as amended.

Animals born in the UK

For all animals born in the UK on or after 1 July 2000, the official identification consists 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 chequebook style passport.

Numeric tags have replaced the "alpha-numeric" tags which consisted of letters and numbers. Annex A summarises the cattle identification rules and passport requirements over time. In the case of animals born on or after 1 August 1996, the following apply:

- Animals born on before 31/12/97 must be tagged with one UK style ear tag in the animal's right ear. Tags should have a UK prefix with a 5 or 6 digit Alpha numeric herd mark followed by a 5 digit animal code (for example, UK W4589 00012). These animals must have a green style passport.
- Animals born (or imported) between 01/01/98 and 01/07/00 must be double tagged i.e. the animals must have a tag in each ear that bears the same identity number. The tags (primary and secondary) must bear the crown logo, UK prefix and the animal's unique lifetime number (alpha - numeric herd number followed by a 5 digit ID number e.g. UK A4568 00012.). Animals born on or after 28/09/98 must have a chequebook style passport, but those before, a green style passport.

Animals imported into the UK

Animals imported from other Member States will, from 1 September 1998, already be double tagged in accordance with EC Regulation1760/00. These animals will not have been be 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.

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** passport; animals with a temporary document (calf passport) must not be certified for export.

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, applying for assembly centre entry health certification and export from assembly centres to Member States export health certification may be obtained from the DVM.

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

SECTION A

7. RESIDENCY DECLARATION - PART II Section A – Point 3 (1st indent)

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 Section A – Point 3 (2nd indent)

8.1 Official herd freedom

The herds of origin 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, or any other TB-related restrictions served e.g. because routine herd tests are overdue. Official Veterinarians may contact the local AHDO to ascertain herd status if necessary.

[Moreover, under Paragraph 3A(d) of Annex A to Directive 64/432/EEC, any animals moved from a herd which - at the time of movement - had unresolved inconclusive reactors (i.e. a herd with one or more animals under TB34 restrictions) cannot enter intra-Community trade. So, these animals cannot be certified for intra-Community trade. An owners declaration - Bovine-Breeding-DEC – should be obtained to this effect, but if necessary, certifying veterinarians should check the veracity of this declaration with the DVM. To do so, the CPH numbers of all herds in which the animals were resident since birth, together with the dates, should be sent to the DVM. This information can be obtained from the passports. The information will then be checked against the Disease Database ('Vetnet').]

8.2 Pre-export tests

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

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which they were born.

Tests are *not r*equired for brucellosis and leukosis, as Great Britain is officially free of these diseases – please see above. The third column must state 'No' against these diseases.

Tests *are* required for tuberculosis, and the third column must state 'Yes' against this disease. 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 EC approved assembly centre, are required to be tested. A comparative intra-dermal test using bovine and avian PPD must be used, and Defra standard interpretation applied. **The test must be carried out by an Official Veterinarian** (e.g. an LVI on the appropriate panel). The date of the test shown in the fourth column must be the date on which the PPD is injected.

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 be 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. SECTION A – POINTS NOT APPLICABLE

Points 4, 5 and 7 are not applicable for the export of cattle for breeding from Great Britain, and these should be deleted. Also, if exports are taking place directly from the holding of origin, point 6 should be deleted.

SECTION C

10. CLINICAL INSPECTION - PART II SECTION C - Point 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.

11. JOURNEY DECLARATIONS – PART II SECTION C – Point 3

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 3 of the certificate can be

signed 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.

12. ADDITIONAL GUARANTEES – PART II SECTION C – Point 4

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 and the Bolzano Province of Italy – 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. Germany – the requirements at Article 2 have to be complied with. See Annex B for further information.

For exports to Denmark, Austria, Sweden, Finland and the Bolzano Province of Italy, 'IBR' and '2004/558/EC (Article 3)' should therefore be entered after 'Disease' and 'Commission decision', respectively, in the 1st indents. For exports to Germany, 'IBR' and '2004/558/EC (Article 2)' should therefore be entered after 'Disease' and 'Commission decision', respectively, in the 1st indents. For exports to other Member States/Regions, Point 4 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 4 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 4 of the final certificate can be signed.

13. BSE RELATED REQUIREMENTS

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, viz the BSE category of the Member State of origin. Member States have not yet been categorised for BSE purposes, and the criteria for categorisation is likely to change.

Nevertheless, it is expected that bovine animals exported from Great Britain will have to be born on or after 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.

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:

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- 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.]

14. <u>WELFARE – PART II SECTION C – Point 6</u>

Council Directive 91/628/EEC Article 3 (1) (b) lays down the provisions with respect to fitness of animals to be transported on the intended journey. It states that:
no animal shall be transported unless it is fit for the intended journey and unless suitable provisions have been made for its care during the journey and on arrival at the place of destination. Animals that are ill or injured shall not be considered fit for transport. However, this provision shall not apply to:

(i) animals that are slightly injured or ill whose transport would not cause unnecessary suffering;
(ii) animals that are transported for scientific research purposes approved by the competent authority;

This Directive requirement is implemented in Great Britain by Article 6 of the Welfare of Animals (Transport) Order 1997 (WATO)

Guidance on WATO issued by the Department for Environment, Food & Rural Affairs (DEFRA) gives the following advice on the fitness to travel of animals for transport:

When considering whether animals are fit to be transported, account must be taken of their health and physical fitness in relation to the length of the journey to be undertaken and the conditions likely to experienced during the journey.

Animals are considered **unfit** for transport;

- if they are ill, injured, infirm or fatigued.
- if they are mammals likely to give birth during transport or have given birth during the preceding 48 hours or are new-born animals in which the navel has not completely healed.
- If they are infant animals or birds (other than poultry and domestic birds), domestic rabbits, dogs and cats not accompanied by their mother and incapable of feeding themselves. This prohibition does not apply to the young of farm livestock and horses (the rules for their feeding and watering are set out in Schedule 7 of the Order)

For further guidance, certifying veterinarians or consignors should consult the Guidance on the Welfare of Animals (Transport) Order 1997, the DVM or Animal Welfare Division at the address below.

Consignors are reminded that they must comply with the British welfare laws relating to the export of livestock and in particular the Welfare of Animals (Transport) Order 1997 (WATO). Further information about the requirements (including the need for a route plan for journeys of more than 8 hours) may be obtained from the local AHDO.

Official Veterinarians should reject from certification any animal where, in their professional

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judgement, there is any doubt over its fitness for transport on the intended journey. The Official Veterinarian should serve Notices under Article 18 of WATO on animals so rejected. In the case of animals rejected by the Official Veterinarian, the Official Veterinarian should notify the AHDO immediately if there are grounds to suspect that the animals concerned may be exported.

Information about the necessary requirements may be obtained from the Animal Welfare Department at the following offices:

ENGLAND Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs, Animal Welfare Division, 1A Page Street, London, SW1P 4PQ;

SCOTLAND Scottish Executive Environment and Rural Affairs Department, Pentland House, 47 Robb's Loan, Edinburgh. EH14 1TW;

WALES National Assembly For Wales, Crown Buildings, Cathays Park, Cardiff. CF1 3NQ.

15. ROUTE PLANS

Where a route plan 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 the AHDO.

16. 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. Part II – Section C – Point 3 can be certified if all the other parts/sections of the certificate have been completed as appropriate, including ensuring that assembly centres are EC approved if appropriate.

The completed ITAHC will accompany the consignment to its final destination.

17. FORM TRACES-CONF: NOTIFICATION TO THE ISSUING AHDO OF COMPLETION AND SIGNATURE

Official Veterinarians must notify the AHDO that an ITAHC has been completed and signed. To do this, the Official Veterinarian must complete and sign a copy of the confirmation document TRACES-CONF. (This document replaces the old EC2816 ANIMO trigger document.)

Completed copies of the following documents must be faxed to the exports section of the AHDO within one working day following signature of the ITAHC:

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

Certified Copy of ITAHCs

In cases where it is not possible to fax a copy of the original ITAHC following signature, Official Veterinarians are strongly advised to make a copy of the ITAHC prior to completion. This copy must be clearly marked 'certified copy' and completed with the same details as the original. The certified copy should not be signed as an original but cancelled with the practice stamp.

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Any amendments to Part I of the ITAHC, e.g. changes in identification numbers of animals in the consignment, must be clearly indicated so that the necessary amendments can be made by the AHDO prior to sending the TRACES movement notification to the destination Member State.

18. 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 animals 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, 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 AHDO, enclosing a copy of the ITAHC, annotated or otherwise. **Important: The AHDO 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, or

the consignor must notify the issuing AHDO by fax, giving details of these changes too.

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Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs
1A Page Street
London
SW1P 4PQ

Annex A

CATTLE IDENTIFICATION RULES

1. Past and current identification rules are summarised below:

PRE 1990

2. Animals identified through breed society sketch card, tattoo or a single metal ear tag with 3 – 6 digit herd mark plus individual animal number in general use. A tattoo, properly placed before 1st April 1995, is still legal and there is no requirement to tag such cattle.

15 OCTOBER 1990: Introduction of bovine animals order 1990 (identification, marking and breeding records)

3. New record keeping requirements and the introduction of official single tagging system using approved materials (sketch cards and tattoos still allowed).

30th JANUARY 1995: Introduction of the bovine animals (records, identification and movement) order 1995 (BARIMO)

4. This included further requirements for identification, records & registration for bovines.

1st APRIL 1995: Introduction of single 'UK' tagging under BARIMO

5. Animal born between 01/04/95 and 31/12/97 must be tagged with one UK style ear tags in the animal's right ear. Tags should have UK prefix with 5 or 6 digit Alpha numeric herd mark followed by 5 digit animal code (for example, UK W4589 00012).

1st JULY 1996: Introduction of cattle passports

6. CPP1 introduced for all cattle born from 1st July 1996 (green style passports).

22nd AUGUST 1997

7. The Cattle Identification (enforcement) Regulation 1997 replaced BARIMO powers of inspection.

1st JANUARY 1998: Double tagging introduced - Animals born or imported after 01/01/98 must be double tagged

8. Cattle Identification Regulations 1998 (as amended) and Council Regulation 1760/2000; animals must have a tag in each ear that bears the same identity number. Animal must keep this identity throughout their lifetime.

9. The 2 tags should be approved by DEFRA, bear the crown logo, UK prefix and animal's unique lifetime number (alpha - numeric herd number followed by a 5 digit ID number e.g. UK A4568 00012.)

10. The PRIMARY TAG (large distance readable) should be - Yellow Plastic at least 45mm high & 55mm wide. Letters to be a minimum of 5mm high.

11. The SECONDARY TAG - May be of different sizes, a range of approved materials & models including metal, plastic flap or button type. It may also include management information.

12. From 1 January 2000 calves born to dairy herds must be single tagged within 36 hours of birth, with the second tag being added within 20 days of birth. All other calves must be double tagged within 20 days of birth.

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28th SEPTEMBER 1998: Launch of BCMS

13. Launch of the Cattle Tracing System (CTS.) CPP13 (chequebook style passport and combined CID's) introduced for all cattle born after 28 September 1998. All births, deaths and movements must be recorded on CTS system for these animals.

17th JANUARY 2000: Numeric tagging introduced

14. A new 'numeric' system of identification codes on cattle ear tags was introduced in Great Britain from 17th January 2000. However, cattle producers were permitted to use up existing stocks of alphanumeric ear tags to identify cattle born in Great Britain or imported from outside the European Community up to and including 30 June 2000. All cattle born in Great Britain or imported from outside the European Community from 1 July 2000 must be identified with the new numeric ear tags.

15. Herd identifications changed to 6 digit number followed by 6 digit individual animal code prefixed by check digit (1- 7 repeating) e.g. UK800675 200122.

NOVEMBER 2000: Certificate of registration introduced (CHR3)

16. Census carried out by BCMS (10/09/00) for older cattle born before 1/1/98 and COR/CHR3 issued. Animals born pre 01/07/96 should have COR/CHR3 only and those born post 01/07/96 should have CPP1 (green passport) and COR/CHR3. Movement cards have been incorporated into CHR3 and all movements should be registered on CTS.

17. If amendments are required for these passports it should be noted that both documents must be returned (if applicable) and BCMS will re-issue a CPP 13 (chequebook style passport). BCMS are unable to print CHR3/COR

18. CTS cannot accept sketches or photographs so producers were encouraged to give their cattle official identity numbers which could be recorded on CTS and printed on the COR/CHR3. Some older animals (pre 1/4/95) therefore, may have been tagged or simply allocated a tag number in the records; this is acceptable provided the producer can confirm that it is the animal identified on the COR.

29 JANUARY 2001: Change to cattle regulation for older animals

19. Cattle (Identification of Older Animals) Regulations come into force. All cattle should be registered on CTS by this date; movements and deaths of older cattle must now be reported to BCMS.

REQUIREMENTS FOR IMPORTED ANIMALS

20. If an animal was born after 1/1/98 in another EU State [and then imported into the UK], it should have been double tagged in its country of origin. This Member State tag will be used to identify the animal throughout its life.

21. Inspectors should be aware that Belgian ear tags can have an extra digit at the beginning of the number (after the BE) which is not shown on the passport. This used to be permitted but since causing problems when the animal is sold or slaughtered the rules have been changed. If any passports are discovered with this these should be uplifted for amendment and the OP discrepancy code used.

22. If an animal was born prior to 1/1/98 but imported into the UK after this date (up to 01/09/98), then the animal may be tagged under the previous tagging requirements (e.g. BARIMO in the UK). Therefore it would not need to be double tagged.

23. Inspectors should ensure that animals, which have been imported from within the EU, have retained their EU identification and have not been unnecessarily re-tagged with UK tags.

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24. In cases where Member State ear tag numbers are larger than UK tag numbers, some producers have a written arrangement with BCMS to allow the passport details for these animals to differ from those held in farm records and on the ear tag. The IO should check with the producer to see if he/she has such a written agreement before declaring a discrepancy and sending passports to BCMS for amendment.

RULES FOR REPLACING LOST TAGS

Animals born prior to 01/04/95 and up to 31/12/97

25. If identification is lost or has become illegible, producers may replace by:

- a single ear tag with the same number
- another numbered ear tag (alpha-numeric or all-numeric) from the on-farm tag stock
- double all-numeric ear tags with a new number

In all cases where the animal's identity has been altered, farmers must amend their records to show the replacement ear tag number and return Passports / CHR3's for amendment Any animals that have been re-tagged in the past should show their old tag on the inside back cover of the CPP13 (chequebook style passport).

Animals born post 01/01/98

26. If one of the tags is lost it must be replaced with another primary or secondary tag, as appropriate, showing the same number as the lost tag. The farmer has to apply to his tag supplier for replacements with the same unique code as recorded on the animal's passport/COR. The producer has 28 days of noticing the loss to obtain a replacement tag therefore any losses within this period should not be classed as discrepancies.

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Annex B

ADDITIONAL GUARANTEES FOR IBR

1. For exports to Denmark, Austria, Sweden, Finland and the Bolzano Province of Italy (Article 3 of Decision 2004/558/EC):

(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 Germany (Article 2 of Decision 2004/558/EC):

(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.

Blood samples must be sent to a Veterinary Laboratory Agency Laboratory, and the submission form clearly annotated to indicate the serological test required, as stated above. A gE ELISA is available for marker vaccinated animals to enable exports to Germany under paragraph 2 (c) (i) above.

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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.

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