

Animal Movement Protocol Work Book

1. Introduction

This document details protocols for moving animals in and out of collections. It covers arrival and departure procedures for UK and international moves. There are text boxes, which you must fill in with the specific information for your collection. The information you need to include in each box is described within the box *in italic text*.

The websites of relevant regulation bodies are provided in the appendix. As regulations and lists can change frequently these websites should be consulted if confirmation assurance is needed.

2. General Animal Moves Information

All moves must have zoo management authorisation with due reference to the **Institutional Collection Plan**. During the initial communications the terms of transfer for animals, transport costs and health screening requirements should be clarified and approved.

Names(s) of Authorising Management

3. Storage of documents. Original documentation (from all taxa moves) should be stored safely for a period of 10 years in accordance with EC Directive 99/22 (Zoo Licensing Directive). This includes passports, CITES paperwork, certificates of origin, health certificates and transport documentation.

State where your documentation should be stored.

4. Livestock Identification and Movement Licensing

[Defra/AHVLA - Livestock Identification and Movement Information](#)

4.1 Specific Considerations for Movement of Pigs, Sheep, Goats and Deer All pigs, sheep, goat and deer (domesticated or exotic) require an **Animal Movement Licence (AML)** for movement and these documents must accompany the animals on their journey. These are available here

The AML consists of a set of four blank forms; relevant details are entered by the Departure Premises, the Driver, and (after arrival) the Destination Premises. One copy is kept by the

Departure premises, one by the Haulier, one by the Destination premises (this **copy must be held for three years**) and the remaining copy must be sent to the **Local Authority (LA)** of the destination premises **within 3 days of the animal(s) arrival**. Identification marks of the animals (i.e. tags) must be entered in full, and not abbreviated. **Holding Registers** (the official **DEFRA** logbooks held on site) must be completed as soon as possible after the move.

For each movement of native species deer (Chinese water deer, muntjac deer, fallow deer and sika deer) an application must be made to **Natural England** for a licence for each specific move (there used to be an open licence but this no longer applies). The relevant application form can be downloaded from their website at

<http://www.naturalengland.org.uk/ourwork/regulation/wildlife/species/deer.aspx>

Please note you need license WML-A32 – which can be found in the grey box under ‘Licenses and How to Apply’.

This licence is only required from Natural England for net caught or drug- induced capture of native species for UK and international moves but not required for hand-caught deer (i.e. new-born). No licence is required from Natural England for non- native exotic species such as Axis deer or Barasingha.

Movements of all the above stock will often place export and import embargo on the receiving collection for hoof stock and other porcine species for a specified time frame.

This **standstill period** aims to prevent the spread of disease and livestock can't be moved off the premises until the standstill period has expired, the time required should be checked with DEFRA. For example, any pig moves from a farm onto zoo premises preclude any hoof stock from moving off for 21 days (Foot and Mouth Disease regulations). Balai regulations also apply.

4.2 Specific Considerations for Movement of Cattle

British Cattle Movement Service

All domestic cattle should have a passport which accompanies the animal(s) when being moved. When born on site by law a passport must be applied for to the **British Cattle Movement Service (BCMS)** within **7 days of tagging the calf (a total of 27 days from birth)** using Form CPP12 (for BCMS contact details see appendix). If cattle move on to a holding they will have a passport and the zoo needs to advise BCMS using the **Movement card** which is included with the passport. When cattle move off holding you should advise BCMS again using the **Movement Card**.

4.3. Specific Considerations for Movement of Equidae

Defra/AHVLA Equine Passport Information

All equidae (horses, ponies, donkeys and other equidae including exotics eg zebra) are

required to have a passport which identifies the animal and its owner. Passports are issued by a **Passport Issuing Organisation** (PIO), for a list of approved PIOs contact DEFRA Animal Health. The passport must accompany the animal when being moved and the correct ownership must be recorded **within 30 days** of any ownership transfer by notifying the PIO that issued the passport (this information is entered on the front of the passport).

5. Imports & Exports with Crown Dependencies and UK Overseas

Territories

The British Crown Dependencies; Channel Islands (Jersey & Guernsey) and Isle of Man are treated as EU regarding TRACES.

However, the UK Overseas Territories and Crown Dependencies are not regarded as part of the EU for CITES purposes. This means that CITES listed specimens moving between these and the UK mainland will require appropriate permits, i.e. they will be regarded as imports/ (re)exports.

Northern Ireland, may also have specific requirements (eg export of primates requires export health certificate from DEFRA & no CITES needed if Article 60 holders). You are advised to check with DEFRA in these cases.

If you have a particular query regarding import or export of CITES specimens to one of the Crown Dependencies or Overseas Territories, please contact Animal Health's Wildlife Licensing and Registration service.

6. Movement out of Animal Derivatives

'Animal derivatives' means any derivative originating from an animal (blood, faeces, hair, germplasm, tissue, feathers) for research, conservation or education purposes but excludes those being sent for veterinary diagnostic purposes.

Animal derivatives may need full veterinary certification for export. Derivatives originating from CITES species are subject to the same legislative requirements as the whole animal so may require permits and health certification.

Imports Protocol

Acquisitions from the UK

1. Internal Approval

All imports into the collection must be approved by management.
What is the approval process for acquisitions into your collection ?

Describe your internal approval process. This process should include notifying curators, and vets, ensuring a isolation or quarantine enclosure is booked and set up.

2. Local Authority Notification

Some Local Authorities require a minimum of 1 months advance notification of the arrival of Hazardous Category 1 animals. A risk assessment may need to be completed.

[Secretary of States Standards of Modern Zoo Practice](#)

Notification Process:

3. BALAI

[Defra/AHVLA Balai Directive Information](#)

If the species is listed under the Balai Directive (mammal, bird and bee moves) the Balai status of sending collection must be determined This status affects the quarantine of UK (and EU) moves so needs to be established early on. DEFRA Animal Health (Carlisle) must be informed of the arrival of an animal from a non Balai institution at least 24 hours prior to the move.

You must ask the sending institution their BALAI status and confirm this.

BALAI Notification:

1. Who will establish the status of the institution of origin and where should the approval number be noted.

2. Who will inform AHVLA Carlisle of the arrival ?

4. Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species

If the species is listed on EU Annex A then CITES license will be required.

Link to EU Annex A

Many zoos hold a CITES Article 60 which allows the public display and movement of Annex A specimens. Any UK or EU move between Article 60 premises does not need additional documentation.

If the animal is coming from a collection which does not hold an Article 60 then it should arrive with an Article 10 certificate and this needs to be stored safely.

Where are CITES licenses stored ?

5. Document to Request From Sending Collection

- *ARKS or Equivalent*
- *Medical History*
- *Current Diet Sheet*
- *Specific Husbandry Details*

Who should they be sent to:

- *Curators*
- *Keepers*
- *Vets*

6. Transport Documentation

[Defra/AHVLA - Welfare during Transport Information](#)

If a zoo provides the transport for any move (whether from another collection or wholesaler) an Animal Transport Certificate (ATC) [Animal Transport Certificate.pdf](#) must be completed *for vertebrates only*. The ATC should accompany the animal on the journey as it is a log of loading, departure, unloading etc. In a situation where species/numbers to be imported might change (eg fish from wholesaler) a blank template can be taken with the transporter and filled in as necessary on collection of stock (or a copy of the accompanying list/invoice of the numbers & species collected can be attached). The ATC is carried by the transporter, filled out as appropriate and then kept at the transporters workplace.

[Animal Transport Certificate Download](#)

Where will your ATC be stored after arrival ?

When the zoo is not the transporter (eg a courier is being used) only designated animal transport companies should be used who have the appropriate licensing and would keep their own transport certificates for their records.

Companies which have been used previously are listed here;

For all journeys involving vertebrates a copy of the zoos. Transport Authorisation (Type 2) for Zoo needs to be taken with the transporter. A Named member of staff must hold certificates of competency to transport domestic stock over 65km and over 8 hours travel.

Named Staff

Domestic stock should arrive with an Animal Movement License. One copy is to be kept by the destination premises for three years and one to be sent to the Local Authority within 3 days (see earlier 'Domestics' section).

Equid passports need to be updated within 30 days of change of ownership

7. Arrival on site

Arrange for a member of staff to be available to accept the animal(s) upon arrival and to transfer the animal(s) directly to the assigned quarantine area for post arrival observation and health screening. If any transfer involves access to the zoo out of normal working hours, arrangements must be made with relevant sections and departments.

Protocol for Handling Paperwork on Arrival

8. After Move Completion;

Inform the sending institution the animal has arrived safely.

Additional Information for International Imports

1. Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species (CITES).

[Defra/AHVLA CITES information](#)

CITES is an international agreement between governments whereby the import, export and use for commercial gain (which includes display) of certain species requires a CITES permit. Species are listed on Appendix I, II or III. In the EU CITES is implemented by the EU regulations and the CITES Appendices are replaced by Annexes A, B, C and D.

Species listed on Annex A or B require a CITES import permit for imports to the EU from a Third Country. Species on Annex C or D require a notification for import to the EU. The MC must apply to the relevant Management Authority (DEFRA Wildlife Licensing & Registration, Animal Health) for these permits; the process takes a minimum of three weeks and can be longer.

Many CITES specimens may be moved freely within the EU without the need for permits,

however you may need provide evidence to confirm that they were imported or obtained legally. For species on Annex A if the species is to be used for 'commercial purposes' (which includes 'display') an Article 10 is required, for holding or movement.

Many Zoos hold Article 60's which covers all Annex A specimens on site (if used for conservation purposes), but if moving to a destination that does not hold an Article 60 then you will need to apply for an Article 10 for the specimen. Article 10's stay with the animal permanently.

DEFRA's Animal Health's Wildlife licensing and registration service is the part of the UK CITES Management Authority responsible for dealing with CITES applications.

Be aware that before applying for CITES permits it should be considered whether to apply for fees to be waived if the move is part of a conservation breeding programme recommendation (which is usually the case with Zoo movements).

2. Animal Health Certification

[Defra/AHVLA TRACES information](#)

Imports of mammals and birds (occasionally reptiles & amphibians if requested by the sending institution or export authority) from EU countries will be done under the Trade Control and Expert System (TRACES). This is a system used to record the movements of animals within the EU. The animal will arrive with a TRACES Inter-Trade Animal Health Certificates (ITAHC). These are generated by the sending institution and the copy received needs to be stored and the number recorded on the ARKS report.

Where will the ITAHC be stored and who will record the number on the Animal's record ?

3. Bird Imports

[Defra/AHVLA Bird Imports Information](#)

Birds from non-Balai EU institutions and 'third countries' are required to come in under Avian Quarantine and careful consideration of where they can be held must be given in advance of their import and authorised by the CVO. Avian Quarantine is very specific and aims to prevent such diseases as Newcastle's Disease and Avian Influenza from entering the EU.

Quarantine must be done away from other birds and in sealed room with High Efficiency Particulate Air (HEPA) filters on ventilation systems, for a minimum of 30 days.

Does the zoo have an approved avian quarantine facility and if so where ?

4. Rabies Susceptible Animals

Further information on Rabies Imports

[Defra/AHVLA - Rabies Susceptible Animals Imports](#)

Lagomorphs, rodents, hyraxes, Xenarthra, Dermoptera and Marsupials do not need to undergo rabies quarantine.

All other rabies susceptible animals must spend 4 months in quarantine unless they are exempted from quarantine. The animals must be accompanied by a health certificate completed by an official veterinarian of the country of origin which states: that a clinical examination was carried out by an authorised veterinarian 24 hours before the dispatch of the animals and that the animals were in good health and fit to travel. The consignment must be entered on TRACES .

It is possible to import some animals covered by the Order, into Zoos or Wildlife Parks without the need for quarantine, if certain conditions can be met. In order to decide if quarantine is necessary an application form (RM1) has been produced which, when completed fully, will enable a quick decision to be made. Applications for import licences should be sent to the Specialist Service Centre for Imports (SSCI) no later than four weeks before the proposed import date. The SSCI will then carry out a risk assessment based on the information contained in the RM1. If an exemption can be granted a landing licence ID102 will be issued. If quarantine is required the importer will be notified by SSCI and a landing licence RM3 will be issued.

State locations of approved quarantine buildings:

Rabies imported animals must be transported in approved vehicles, which restricts the Agents that can be used. The Transporter must hold a certificate to act as a carrying agent for Rabies imported animals (hold this certificate and have Rabies approved vehicles if small animals need collecting from the airport).

5. Air Transport

If animals are transported by air the Zoo needs to contact the nominated Airport Agent to handle the import.

The Airport Agent requires;

- Flight Details
- Species of Animal
- Number of Animals
- Sending Airport Agents Contact Details
- Air Way Bill Number

The Air Way Bill is provided by the sending Airport Agent. This can be difficult to obtain in advance but you can get the Air Way Bill number in advance. The sending Airport Agent should send a copy of this to the receiving Airport Agent and the Zoo just before the animals fly (You should make sure the sending institution checks the sending Airport Agent does this).

Pro forma invoice(from sending institution)

This is required for customs purposes. It concerns the cost of the animals (usually zero or very little) and is supplied by the sending institution, copied to zoo and the receiving Airport Agent.

The sending zoo may require the Zoo's VAT number:

VAT Number is:

The receiving Airport Agent should automatically raise the Common Veterinary Entry Document (CVED) that is required for import clearance.

Documents that should accompany the animal

- Air Way Bill
- Pro Forma Invoice
- Common Veterinary Entry Document

6. Importer Notification to DEFRA

The import of any species of live animal(s) (except registered horses) from an EU Member State, Northern Ireland, the Isle of Man or the Channel Islands requires an Importer Notification to be sent to Animal Health at least 24 hours before the expected time of arrival

of the animal(s). This template form Importer Notification Form.DOC should be completed and sent to DEFRA Animal Health, Carlisle (fax 01245 351162 or email exporthub.carlisle@animalhealth.gsi.gov.uk) and also to the relevant Border Inspection Post BIP (often London Heathrow DEFRA Animal Reception Centre 020 8759 3477).

7. Fish and Aquatic Animal Imports

For fish, zoos must have a license to import fish and shellfish from the EU into the UK. For each import, Importer Notification needs to be given to the Fish Health Inspectorate FHI at Centre for Environment, Fisheries and Aquaculture Services (Cefas) (by fax 01305 206602 or email fhi@cefas.co.uk) at least 24 hours prior to import. The 'Notification to import live fish and shellfish into England and Wales from another EU territory' (AAH1) form should be used; <http://www.defra.gov.uk/aahm/forms/forms-list/>.

8. Third Country (Outside the EU) Imports.

The import of any species of live animal(s) from a Third Country (a non EU member state) requires notification via the Common Veterinary Entry Document (CVED) Form-CVED-Notification.pdf and submitted to the appropriate BIP at the port or airport of entry. This can be made manually or via TRACES (as detailed above). If an Airport Agent is used they are likely to raise the CVED for the consignment, so do check.

9. Collecting the Animals from the Airport

Ask the receiving Airport Agent when and where Zoo should collect the animals from (usually the Animal Reception Centre). Note clearance can take some time (at least 2 hours).

Exports Protocol

Dispositions to UK Premises

1. Internal Approval

All animal transfers in and out of the collection have to be approved by the zoo management.

Approval Process

2. Non 'Zoo Association' Transfer

If the animal is going to an institution/individual that is not a member of a recognised zoo association (BIAZA, EAZA, AZA) and is not known to you, the sending institution must ensure that they have either inspected the facilities at, or received suitable references concerning, the receiving collection. Such reassurances, regarding facilities and expertise, are MANDATORY for all species included in Category 1 of the Dangerous Animal Categorisation under the Zoo Licensing Act and the Secretary of State's Standards of Modern Zoo Practice. A [BIAZA Animal Transaction Proforma](#) must be sent out to the recipient and completed before any transaction can go ahead. The information provided by the recipient must be approved before arrangements for the transfer are made.

Non-BIAZA Animal Transfer Pro-Forma

Who should approve the completed Animal Transfer Pro Forma?

Where will this be stored at your institution?

Are copies required and who will want them?

Note: The pro forma document MUST be kept on file for the duration of the standard Zoo Licence (UK Zoo Licensing Act), i.e. for a minimum of 6 years.

3. BALAI.

The Balai status of the receiving institution should be obtained and, if Balai approved, the Balai approval number should be requested and noted.

For any departure involving species covered by the Balai Directive (mammals, birds and bees) the local AHVLA Office should be informed and the transfer approved, before arrangements are made for the transfer.

Balai

What information should be obtained and who should approve the transfer?

Where should this information be stored?

4. Local Authority Notification

Some local authorities request advance notification of animal transfers. They might also request the category of animal as defined by the Dangerous Animal Categorisation of the zoo licence. If this information is required by your local authority then ensure this is included in your protocol.

Local Authority

What do you need to do and who should you inform?

5. CITES (CONVENTION ON INTERNATIONAL TRADE IN ENDANGERED SPECIES)

5.1 UK Transfers:

An institution holding species listed on Cites Annex A, for the advancement of science/breeding or propagation/research or education, is allowed to trade in these species if they hold a Cites Article 60 certificate.

Any UK transfer between Article 60 holders does not require any additional Cites certification. If the receiving institution does not hold an Article 60 certificate then you must apply for a Cites Article 10 certificate before you move the specimen and this certificate must then travel with the animal.

Documents Required to Apply for an Article 10 Certificate:

6. Documents to be sent to the Receiving Collection

Documents to Receiving Collection:

7. Veterinary Health Assessment before Transfer

The sending Institution should liaise with the receiving institution to determine what pre-export health testing is required; this will affect the transfer timeframe. Ensure that the details of the requested health screening are passed on to the Veterinary Department or off-site veterinary practice.

Pre-Export Vet Screening – insert any set protocols for your zoo

8. Crate

Ensure that an appropriate container for the animal is available within the required timeframe.

Crate Requirements, Locations, ordering etc

10.1 Transporter Authorisation Certificate

The Welfare of Animals in Transport Order (Council regulation 1/2005) covers the transport of all live vertebrate animals within the EU that takes place in connection with an economic activity. WATO requires that all transporters are certified according to the length of journey and journey time, as below:

- Journeys of less than 65 km do not require an authorisation.
- If the journey length is greater than 65 kilometres and the length of time is less than 8 hours then a **Type 1** Authorisation is required.
- If the journey time is greater than 8 hours then a **Type 2** Authorisation is required.

Note: Type 2 includes Type 1 – you may only hold one type of authorisation.

If the sending institution is providing the transport then a Transporter Authorisation Certificate may be required, depending on the journey time and length. A copy of the certificate should be taken by the driver when transporting the animal.

If the sending institution does not already have an authorised vehicle then make an application to AHVLA (Worcester Office), including any requested supporting documentation should be made.

Transporter Authorisation Certificate:
Do you have one and where is it filed?

10.2 Certificate of Competency

Transporters carrying farmed animals (cattle, sheep, pigs, goats, poultry, horses and ponies) must hold valid certificates of competence for drivers and attendants of road vehicles.

Names of staff holding Certificate of Competence:

10.3 Animal Transport Certificate (ATC)

Under Article 4 of WATO, no person shall transport animals without carrying documentation stating: their origin, ownership, place of departure, date and time of departure, destination and expected journey time. For every journey an ATC should be completed and given to the driver.

On return, this document must be filed and retained for at least 6 months.

Animal Transport certificate (ATC)
Have you got blanks and where are they stored?
Where are completed documents stored?

If the receiving collection is providing the transport then they should be provided with an ATC if they have not brought one with them.

If a commercial transport company is providing the transport then they should have the appropriate licensing and keep their own transport certificates for their records.

10.4 Animal Movement Licence (AML)

If certain domestic/farmed animals (pigs, goats, sheep or deer) are being moved they must be accompanied by an Animal Movement Licence (AML). Each AML is a four part set and may be obtained from your Local Authority. They may also be downloaded from the DEFRA website. The departure premises must complete its section and then keep one copy (yellow). The other three copies must travel with the animal(s) and more information will be added by the haulier and destination premises (on the animal's arrival). The white copy must be sent to the destination's Local Authority by the receiving institution. The pink copy is retained by the receiving institution and must be kept for 6 months. The haulier must keep the blue copy for his records for 6 months.

Animal Movement Licence
Where are the originals stored?
Where are completed forms filed?

11 Transporters

Transport companies previously used:

Transport Companies:

12 Pre-Transfer Vet Check

All departing animals require a vet check **within 24hr of boxing** and confirmation of ID (scanning of micro-chip or checking of rings). For UK moves the vet should sign off 'in-house' health certificate.

In-House Health Certificate:

What should this include?

Who provides it ?

Additional information for International Export

1. Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species (CITES).

CITES is an international agreement between governments whereby the import, export and use for commercial gain (which includes display) of certain species requires a CITES permit. Species are listed on Appendix I, II or III. In the EU CITES is implemented by the EU regulations and the CITES Appendices are replaced by Annexes A, B, C and D (see appendix for links to listings).

Export from the UK to a Third Country of any species listed on Annex A or B requires a CITES export permit (or notification for Annex C and D specimens) from the relevant Management Authority (DEFRA Animal Health Wildlife Licensing & Registration Service). This process takes a minimum of three weeks and can be longer.

EU Transfers:

CITES certificates are only required for the movement of Annex A specimens. Article 60 Certificates are not generally used within the EU. Therefore, if exporting an animal to the EU it

will be necessary to apply for a Cites Article 10 certificate, even if your institution is an Article 60 holder.

DEFRA's Animal Health's wildlife licensing and registration service is the part of the UK CITES Management Authority responsible for dealing with CITES applications.

Be aware that before applying for CITES permits it should be considered whether to apply for fees to be waived if the move is part of a conservation breeding programme recommendation.

2. Animal Health Certification

For EU export of birds and mammals (occasionally reptiles and amphibians if the receiving institution or importing authority requests this) the zoo must generate an **Intra-trade Animal Health Certificate ITAHC** via **TRACES** on line, advising DEFRA Animal Health, Carlisle (CentralOps.Carlisle@AnimalHealth.gsi.gov.uk) that TRACES ITAHC has been raised informing them of the TRACES Number. Send the final version to. The final versions (including destination country translation version), the ET45 form and TRACES **Notifiable Disease Clearance (NDC – lasts 10 days)** will be sent in the post direct to the zoo from Animal Health in time for the move date (this sometimes needs chasing up closer to the confirmed move date). An estimated move date must be used to generate these; however this date can be changed later. **Please note that TRACES ITAHC can be raised no more than 15 days before export.** The TRACES ITAHC generated should also identify the **Balai** status of each institution and serve as notification to DEFRA AH (Carlisle) of the move.

3. Third Country Exports.

For exports to Third Countries all animals must be accompanied by an **Export Health Certificate (EHC)**. This needs to be applied for from DEFRA AH (Carlisle). It takes at least **10 days** for the certificate to be produced (and can be longer depending on the health conditions the importing country requires to be met) so apply in plenty of time.

For Fish & shellfish export out of the EU an 'Export form' must be completed in full <http://www.defra.gov.uk/aahm/forms/forms-list/> and returned by fax to: 01305 206602 or by email to fhi@cefas.co.uk.

4. Road Transportation

Transporter Authorisation Certificate

If the journey length is greater than 65 kilometres and the length of time is less than 8 hours then a **Type 1** Authorisation is required.

If the journey time is greater than 8 hours then a **Type 2** Authorisation is required. It may also be necessary for the driver and accompanying keeper to hold a long journey **certificate of competence**. The specific requirements for making a journey over 8 hours into the Eu should be checked.

Transporter Authorisation Certificate:
Do you have one and where is it filed?

Article 4 of Council regulation 1/2005 (WATO) requires that certain information is recorded for each journey if transporting any vertebrate animals other than cattle, sheep, goats pigs and unregistered horses on journeys over 8 hours between EU member states or between EU member states and third countries. This information may be provided on an Animal Transport Certificate (ATC).

Animal Transport certificate (ATC)
Have you got blanks and where are they stored?
Where are completed documents stored?

When animals are transported by road and ferry to/from Europe various freight companies based in UK or abroad can be used.

5. Air Transports

If animals are transported by air the zoo should contact the nominated Agent at Airport to handle the export.

The Airport Agent requires;

Stock details (species and numbers)

Destination of stock

Dimensions and weight of container with animal in it

Export pro-forma

Copy of raised TRACES ITAHC(EU moves) or EHC (Third Countries)

CITES documentation (if required)

You must ensure the transport container complies with IATA regulations and provide dimensions and weight (with animals in it) to Agent at Airport. Add relevant stickers/information to crate (destination & sending address, flight number, 'livestock with great care', 'this way up' etc; see IATA regulations for airfreight requirements).

Once a flight has been arranged, inform receiving institution of the flight details, the sending Airport Agent details and the **Air Way Bill** number

Complete an export pro forma invoice and send to the Airport Agent/freight transporter. A nominal value must be stated for Customs purposes (eg £10). The original and three copies must go with the animal(s). One copy is to be kept at your zoo.

6. Veterinary Examinations

All export animals require a vet check on boxing or at least within 24hr of boxing and confirmation of ID (scanning of micro-chip or checking of rings). The Vet must sign off an 'in-house' health certificate for UK moves or the DEFRA Export Health Certificate for 'Third Country' moves (this must be applied for to DEFRA, Carlisle). For EU moves the Animal Health generated TRACES ITAHC, ET54 and NDC must be signed by a vet and copies faxed back to Animal Health (Carlisle) within 24hr of signing. The original ITAHC must go with the animal.

7. Documents to Accompany Outgoing Animal(s)

List all the documents you require to accompany the outgoing animal.