

European Regulations for Animal Tracking

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- EU Legislation.
- National Legislation based on UK example.
- International Trade + Radio Tagging guidelines.



Source: <http://archive.defra.gov.uk/>



Source: Max Planck Research 2 | 14

EU Legislation



The main concerns of EU legislation regarding animals are:

- Improving the **welfare of livestock**, particularly during transport.
- **Disease control**, given the outbreaks of disease in recent decades on European farms.
- **Trade of wildlife**.
- Movement of pets susceptible to **rabies** (dogs, cats and ferrets).

The use of satellite tracking to monitor animals is only required for **livestock during transport**.

There is as yet **no specific legislation** regarding the **tracking of wild animals** using satellites for the purpose of monitoring and disease control.

Topic	Legislation
Transport of livestock	EC No 1/2005
Movement of pets susceptible to rabies	EU 579/2013
Disease Control for livestock	Council Directive 92/119/EEC Council Directive 82/894/EEC
Trade of Wildlife	EC No 338/97
European Convention for the Protection of Animals during International Transport	2004/544/EC

EU Legislation – Transport of Livestock

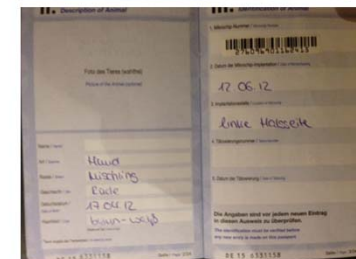
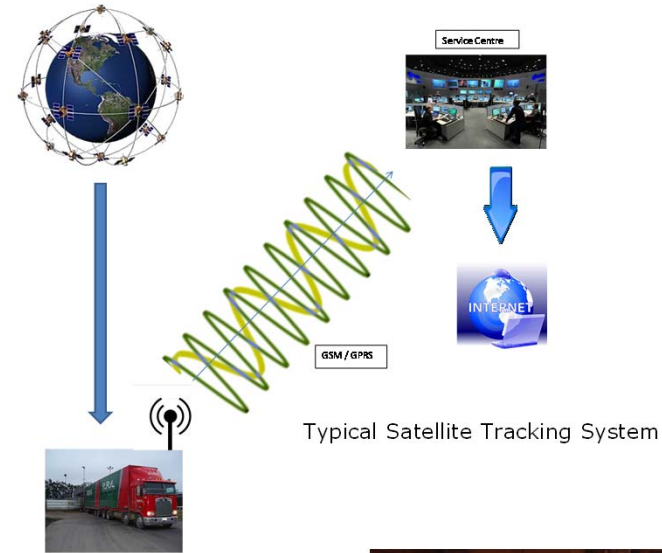


- **Council Regulation (EC) No. 1/2005** concerns the protection of animals (cattle, sheep, goats, pigs, horses) during transport and related operations.
- Key points are:
 - No person should transport animals in a manner that is likely to cause injury or suffering to the animal.
 - Efforts should be made to minimise transport times, and animals must be fit for the journey.
 - Personnel should be trained to handle the animals and suitable vehicles must be used.
 - Transporters need to have an authorisation certificate issued for vehicle approval. Correct documentation specific to the journey duration should be carried when transporting animals.
 - The health of the animals should be checked at Exit Points and Border Inspection Posts.

EU Legislation – Animal Movement



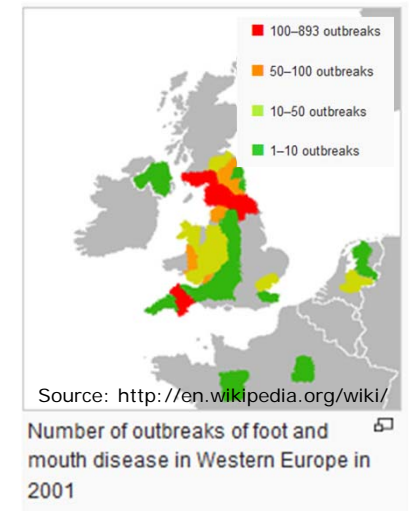
- In 2007 it became mandatory for vehicles carrying cattle, sheep, pigs, goats or horses and undertaking **journeys of over 8 hours** to be equipped with a **satellite tracking system**. This allows authorities to check the journey log and verify that:
 - The journey was declared to the authorities.
 - The transporter is complying with the rules on travelling and that sufficient rest periods are taken.
- **EU Regulation 579/2013** concerns the non-commercial movement of pet animals which are susceptible to rabies from one Member State to another (dogs, cats and ferrets). In order to be moved the owners need to prove that the animal has:
 - A microchip.
 - A rabies vaccination.
 - An EU pet passport.



EU Legislation – Disease Control



- EU legislation regarding disease control in livestock is established by Council Directive 82/894/EEC and Council Directive 92/119/EEC.
- **Council Directive 82/894/EEC** is on the notification of animal diseases within the Community.
 - Member States must notify the Commission within 24 hours of an outbreak of any disease listed as an infectious animal disease.
 - The Member States must also have a contingency plan in place to ensure a prompt response to control the situation and minimise the spread.
- **Council Directive 92/119/EEC** specifies the control measures to be taken in order to halt the spread depending on the type of disease.
 - Farmers are legally obliged to notify a vet if an outbreak is suspected.
 - If the presence of a disease is confirmed then the competent authorities will take charge of the holding, and implement the control measures.
 - This includes vector controls (e.g. habitat, chemical, biological), movement restriction, vaccination around the infected premises, the establishment of protection and surveillance zones around the area, and the slaughter of infected animals.



National Legislation on Animal Movement



- **National legislation** regarding animals in the Member States must also be adhered to in addition to EU laws.
- In the **UK** animal identification, movement and tracing regulations are monitored by the **Department for Environmental, Food and Rural Affairs (DEFRA)** under the Animal Welfare Act 2006.
- It is the responsibility of the Local Councils to enforce the regulations.

Journeys under 65km	Journeys over 65km and under 8 hours	Journeys over 8 hours
Animal Transport Certificate required	Transporter authorisation required	Transporter authorisation required
No vehicle authorisation required	Certificate of driver competence required	Certificates of driver competence required
No certificates of driver competence required		Vehicle authorisation required
		Satellite Navigation and Tracking system required

Animal Movement in the UK



The registration, identification and movement legislation for animals in the UK depends on the species.

Animal	Registration	Identification	Movement
Cattle	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Registration with Defra. County Parish Holding No. required. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Unique ID number. A cattle passport. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The British Cattle Movement Service must be notified within 3 days of movement. Movements need to be recorded on the Cattle Tracing system.
Sheep and Goats	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Register animals with Defra. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sheep must have Electronic Identification (EID). Not compulsory for goats. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Movements need to be reported to the relevant authorities.
Pigs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Register animals with Defra. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Marked with a slap mark. Ear tag. Tattoo. Temporary paint mark. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Movements need to be reported to the relevant authorities.

Disease Control in the UK



If the presence of a notifiable disease is confirmed by the **Animal and Plant Health Agency (APHA)**, then the control measures to be put in place include:

- Restriction of animal movements and testing of all stock.
- Slaughter of the infected animals for particular diseases, and safe disposal of the carcasses.
- Identify the source of the disease by an epizootiological inquiry.
- Establish surveillance and protection zones to look for further infection.

Restrictions on the premises of the outbreak will also be put in place, including notices posted on the entrances of the premises and controlled movement within the site.

Disinfectant will be used on footwear and vehicles leaving the premises. A **protection zone** will also be established around the premises normally with a radius of 3km, and a **surveillance zone** of radius 10km.



Source: <http://www.educationscotland.gov.uk/readyforemergencies/animaldiseaseoutbreak/>

International Trade – TRACES system



- The Trade Control and Expert System (“TRACES”) is an **online system** that makes it easier for **importers and exporters** to provide health certification and to track consignments of animals or animal products.
- TRACES is run by the **European Commission’s Directorate-General for Health and Consumer Protection**.
- The system allows traders to obtain **export health certificates** and **movement notifications** of their dispatches, and helps the authorities to meet health regulations and traders’ needs.
- For trade in animals or certain animal products from **outside the EU** it is necessary to notify the designated **Border Inspection Post (BIP)** via the TRACES system.
- TRACES covers various types of animals and animal products, including:
 - Live animals, e.g. horses, cattle, sheep, goats, pigs, parrots, hares.
 - Primates.
 - Carnivores, e.g. dogs and cats (excluding accompanied PETS-compliant animals).
 - Some types of poultry.
- More details at <http://ec.europa.eu/food/animal/diseases/traces/>.



International Radio Tagging guidelines



- When using radio tagging on wild animals there are a number of guidelines to follow to minimise any discomfort to the animal (e.g. Australian Animal Ethics Committee):
 - The radio device should be within the recommended **percentage of weight** for the animal, ideally less than 5% of the animal's bodyweight and no greater than 10%.
 - **Harnesses** should only be used where the shape of the animal's head/neck means that a collar can be removed by the animal itself.
 - **Whip antennae** should be incorporated into the collar wherever possible. Where freely attached, antennae should cause minimum disruption to the movement of the animal, and the animal should be closely tracked for the first 24 hours.
 - Collars or harnesses should not be used in species where they would **interfere with locomotion** such as aquatic, burrowing animals.



Source: <http://www.orn.mpg.de/>



Source: Max Planck Research 3 | 12

Any Questions ?

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