

ANIMAL HEALTH ACT 1981

THE TUBERCULOSIS (WALES) ORDER 2010 (S.I.2010/1379) (AS AMENDED)

GENERAL LICENCE TO MOVE BOVINE ANIMALS TO OR FROM COMMON LAND WHICH HAVE NOT BEEN SUBJECTED TO A PRE-MOVEMENT, OR A POST-MOVEMENT TUBERCULOSIS TEST

In accordance with articles 13, 13A and 23 of the Tuberculosis (Wales) Order 2010 (as amended), the Welsh Ministers hereby authorise, by this general licence, the movement of bovine animals to/from common land in Wales, which have not been subjected to a pre-movement skin test, or a post-movement skin test with negative test results, subject to the conditions of this licence.

This licence comes into force at 00:01 hrs on 15 August 2019.

Signed By *Margonada Siooia*

Under the authority of the Minister for Environment, Energy and Rural Affairs, one of the Welsh Ministers

Dated 15 August 2019

Conditions:

- 1) The keeper of the animals on the common land is a sole cattle grazer and the common land is under the same holding number, as the premises from which, or to which the animals are being moved.
- 2) No bovine animals may be moved on or off the premises if such movements would be contrary to any other notifiable disease restrictions in place at the time of the proposed movement.
- 3) Non-compliance with the terms of this licence is an offence under the Animal Health Act 1981.

Notes:

- i) The "Order" is the Tuberculosis (Wales) Order 2010 (S.I.2010/1379) (as amended).
- ii) Bovine animal means domestic cattle of the genus *Bos*, buffalo, or bison.
- iii) A sole cattle grazer is defined as the only keeper with grazing rights to the common, who keeps cattle on the common.
- iv) Under Article 13 of the Order:
 - (1) No person may move a bovine animal from any premises unless—
 - (a) a skin test has been applied to it no more than 60 days before the date of movement; and
 - (b) the results of the test have been read by an inspector or an approved veterinary surgeon and are negative.
 - (2) Paragraph (1) does not apply to—
 - (a) bovine animals that are less than 6 weeks old at the date of the movement;
 - (b) the movement of a bovine animal to a place for veterinary treatment provided that it is returned direct to its premises of origin after the treatment, or is killed or goes direct to slaughter;
 - (c) any movements specified in Schedule 2; and
 - (d) any movement that is approved by the Welsh Ministers.**
- v) Under Article 13A of the Order.—
 - (1) There are three tuberculosis areas in Wales, which are the—
 - (a) low TB area;
 - (b) intermediate TB area;
 - (c) high TB area.
 - (2) When a bovine animal is moved into the low TB area from a herd located in—
 - (a) the intermediate TB area;
 - (b) the high TB area;
 - (c) England; or
 - (d) Northern Ireland,the keeper who receives the animal must arrange for a post-

movement test to be undertaken on it by an approved veterinary surgeon no fewer than 60 days, but no more than 120 days, after the date of arrival at the receiving premises.

(3) Paragraph (2) does not apply to—

- (a) bovine animals that are slaughtered within 120 days of arrival at the receiving premises; .
- (b) the movement of a bovine animal to a place for veterinary treatment provided that it is returned direct to its premises of origin after the treatment, or is killed or goes direct to slaughter;
- (c) any movements specified in Schedule 3; and
- (d) **any movement that is approved by the Welsh Ministers.**

(4) Where a bovine animal is required to have a post-movement test under paragraph (2), no person may move that animal from the receiving premises until the skin test has been completed with a negative result unless the move is—

- (a) directly (or via a slaughter gathering) to slaughter;
- (b) to an approved finishing unit; or
- (c) made under the authority of a movement licence issued by an inspector.

