

# TB in Cattle – Reducing the Risk

Pre- and Post-movement testing in Great Britain



Pre- and Post-movement TB testing rules are in place to help reduce the risk of spread of TB through movements of cattle, especially to areas that are currently free of disease. This booklet tells you how to meet these statutory TB testing requirements when moving cattle in England, Wales and Scotland.

### **Where to find information in this booklet**

For general information applicable to all herd owners	see page 2
Are you an English or Welsh keeper?	see page 6
Are you a Scottish keeper?	see page 12
Contact details of AHOs	see page 15

# TB in Cattle – Reducing the Risk

## Pre- and Post-movement testing in Great Britain

### Background

Bovine tuberculosis (TB) is an infectious and contagious disease of cattle caused by the bacterium *Mycobacterium bovis* (*M. bovis*). Domestic cattle are the natural host to *M. bovis*, becoming infected when directly exposed to infectious cattle (or other infectious animals) and their excretions. Uncontrolled movements of cattle are a recognised means of introduction of bovine TB into disease-free herds. By ensuring that cattle moved into your herd receive a pre- and/or post- movement TB test according to the rules outlined in this booklet, you will reduce the risk of introducing this disease unwittingly into your herd.



Our Animal Health and Welfare Strategy is based on the conviction that prevention is better than cure. TB movement testing contributes to disease prevention although it is important to note it reduces, but does **not** eliminate, the risk of disease spread. Action to reduce the TB risk from cattle movements across GB reflects regional variation in disease incidence whilst recognising that governance of TB is devolved in England, Scotland and Wales but coordinated under a GB framework.

**The pre-movement testing rules differ between England, Wales and Scotland, so please read this booklet carefully.**

It is important to understand that the English and Welsh system is based around the TB testing interval of the herd of origin, whereas in Scotland it is the testing interval of the parish in which the herd of origin is situated that determines eligibility for pre- (and post-) movement testing. In all these cases, testing is targeted at cattle associated with an increased risk of moving TB around.

# TB in Cattle – Reducing the Risk

## Pre- and Post-movement testing in Great Britain

The law requires you to meet the testing requirements of the country in which your herd is based. In addition, if you are moving cattle between countries, you should be aware of the testing requirements placed on the receiving herd owner.

### General information for all herd owners

#### Why is pre-movement testing necessary?

In order to reduce the risk of spreading TB between herds and to areas free from the disease.

#### Can a TB herd test requested and paid by the Government (including routine surveillance tests) count as a pre-movement test?

Yes, as long as (i) the test is carried out within the permitted time window, i.e. the injection of tuberculin must have taken place no more than 60 days before the date of movement and (ii) the herd has not been placed under restrictions as a result of that earlier TB test. Only those animals actually tested are eligible to use this as a pre-movement test within 60 days. When counting the 60 day validity of a test, the injection of the tuberculin is classed as day zero of the 60 day period. Movement of tested cattle can take place up to and including day 60.

#### What if I bring animals into my herd within 60 days prior to my routine surveillance test being carried out? Do they have to be tested?

Yes, if they have not been TB tested within the last 60 days. You should discuss the testing procedures with your Official Veterinarian (OV) or an Animal Health veterinary officer, who may require a copy of the test chart as proof of a pre-movement test.



## TB in Cattle – Reducing the Risk

### Pre- and Post-movement testing in Great Britain

Can I add animals to any Government funded TB test carried out in my herd so that I don't have to arrange a separate pre-movement test?

Yes. If your herd is eligible for pre-movement testing you can, in principle, request additional (usually young) animals not normally eligible for a TB herd test paid for by the Government to be included in the test, provided that those animals are moved in the following 60 days. However, for TB tests that are only intended for an individual animal or a reduced group of animals (such as inconclusive reactor retests), herd owners must pay for any additional cattle that they wish to include for pre-movement testing.

What's my herd testing interval?

Your herd TB testing interval will appear in your annual TB testing interval statement sent by Animal Health. Most herd testing intervals are set to the testing interval of their local parish. However, there are a small number of herds that are tested more often for either disease control purposes or due to the type of business. These include: city or open farms, artificial insemination (AI) centres, producers/retailers of unpasteurised milk, heifer rearers, dealer herds, regular importers of Irish cattle and bull hirers. If you are not clear what testing frequency you are on, contact your local Animal Health Office (AHO).

Can I find out about other parishes?

Yes. There is a map showing the testing intervals for different parts of the country on the Animal Health website. Website details can be found on page 18.

Can I find out about other herds' testing histories or intervals?

Yes, by contacting the vendor yourself. Before bringing new animals onto your premises, you are advised to request evidence that a test has been carried out within 60 days of a proposed movement or evidence that a herd is exempt from pre-movement testing. Animal Health cannot give out individual herd details.

# TB in Cattle – Reducing the Risk

## Pre- and Post-movement testing in Great Britain

### Who can do my TB pre- or post- movement test?

All TB tests must be carried out by authorised TB testers. For pre- and post- movement tests this would be an Official Veterinarian registered in Animal Health's cattle TB testing panel.

### Why do I pay the Official Veterinarian for the pre-movement test?

Cost sharing on animal health issues between Government and industry is a key part of the Government's Animal Health and Welfare Strategy. Herd owners are expected to cover the costs of the Official Veterinarian's time to carry out pre- or post- movement tests whilst the Government continues to fund the provision of tuberculin and all other TB testing.

### How much will my Official Veterinarian charge?

This is a private transaction between you and your Official Veterinarian.

### Do I have to pre-movement test cattle going to and from grass keep?

Yes, unless the herd meets any of the exemptions listed in the table on page 7. If you have concerns over the practicalities of doing this, please contact your AHO.



## TB in Cattle – Reducing the Risk

### Pre- and Post-movement testing in Great Britain

Do I have to pre-movement test cattle moving between BCMS linked holdings?

Yes, unless the herd meets any of the exemptions listed in the table on page 7.

Do hire bulls have to be pre-movement tested?

Herd owners who hire out bulls are subject to the same pre-movement testing requirements and exemptions as all other herd owners. It is important to remember that the key factor for determining eligibility for pre-movement testing is to consider the herd-testing interval of the departure herd.

# TB in Cattle – Reducing the Risk

Pre- and Post-movement testing in Great Britain

## English and Welsh herd owners

### Part 1: Movements within England and Wales



Pre-movement testing was introduced in England on 27 March 2006 and in Wales on 2 May 2006.

#### What do I need to do?

**All cattle 42 days old and over moving out of a one or two yearly tested herd must have tested negative to a TB test within 60 days prior to movement, (unless the herd or type of movement meets any of the exemptions listed in the table on page 7).** All pre-movement tests must be arranged and paid for by the herd owner. Herd owners are advised to

give their Official Veterinarian plenty of notice so they can move their cattle when they want to. Routine TB surveillance tests paid for by the Government count as pre-movement tests for 60 days for animals included in that test. Herd owners are given a copy of all clear test charts, where the herd is eligible to move cattle.

Please note that from 1 January 2010 all Welsh parishes will become annual testing parishes as a result of disease data emerging from the TB Health Check Wales. Therefore, from 1 January 2010, all herds will be eligible for Pre-Movement Testing, unless the type of movement meets any of the exemptions listed in the table on page 7.

#### What are the exemptions from pre-movement testing?

Please see the table on page 7 to determine which herds or movements are exempt and examples of evidence that you are advised to keep to enable you to demonstrate exemption.

# TB in Cattle – Reducing the Risk

## Pre- and Post-movement testing in Great Britain

Exemption	Evidence
Cattle subject to three or four yearly routine TB testing	The letter issued annually by Animal Health informing the keeper of the routine TB testing interval for their cattle
Cattle that would be subject to three or four yearly routine TB testing if not for reasons of public health e.g. cattle at: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• open farms,</li><li>• producers/retailers of raw milk</li></ul>	The letter issued annually by Animal Health informing the keeper of the routine TB testing interval for their cattle
Cattle at an artificial insemination (AI) centre	The approval licence issued by Animal Health
Cattle under 42 days old	Cattle passports
Cattle moving off premises within 30 days of arrival	On-farm and BCMS cattle movement records
Cattle moving directly to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• slaughter;</li><li>• a market from which <i>all</i> animals go direct to slaughter;</li><li>• Exempt Finishing Units (EFU);</li><li>• Exempt Markets (EM);</li><li>• Approved TB Finishing Units (AFU);</li><li>• Approved TB collection centres;</li><li>• Agricultural shows (provided that the animal is returned to the premises of origin or moved direct to slaughter).</li></ul>	On-farm and BCMS cattle movement records and details of market designations (e.g. market catalogues, etc.)

# TB in Cattle – Reducing the Risk

## Pre- and Post-movement testing in Great Britain

Exemption ( <i>continued</i> )	Evidence ( <i>continued</i> )
Cattle moving for veterinary treatment (provided that the animal is returned to the premises of origin or moved direct to slaughter)	Records of veterinary treatment On-farm cattle movement and medicines records
Cattle moving within a SOA Group	Document confirming the granting of the SOA
Cattle moving between premises sharing rights of the same common	Documentary evidence of rights of common
Cattle moving under specific written exemption granted by a Veterinary Inspector	Written exemption from a Veterinary Inspector

### What evidence should I keep and how long for?

Where the herd is eligible to move cattle, herd owners are given a copy of all test charts. You are required to keep these for three years and 60 days as evidence of TB testing. You are also advised to keep evidence for at least three years if movements are made using one of the exemptions listed above. You are likely to be asked for copies of relevant evidence by recipient cattle keepers seeking buyer assurance or in the event of enforcement action.

Please be aware that movement of animals from your holding may be considered to be a breach of the statutory management requirements applying under the CAP cross compliance if you cannot provide evidence of a clear TB test within 60 days prior to movement, or of an exemption. It may result in a reduction being applied to your Single Payment.

# TB in Cattle – Reducing the Risk

## Pre- and Post-movement testing in Great Britain

### What is an Exempt Finishing Unit (EFU)?

EFUs provide a route for beef producers to finish animals for slaughter without the need to pre-movement test. EFUs can accept animals that would normally need pre-movement testing without those animals being pre-movement tested. In England only, EFU operators may accept other cattle into the EFU if they wish. EFUs must be approved by Animal Health and meet strict conditions designed to reduce the potential risk of disease spread from the premises. Onward movements are restricted to slaughter. For further details please contact your local AHO.

A list of the current premises approved to operate as exempt finishing units within England and Wales is available on the Animal Health website at <http://www.defra.gov.uk/animalhealth/managing-disease/bTb/movement/exemptunits.htm>

### What are Exempt Markets?

In **England**, these markets are primarily for the sale of cattle that have not been pre-movement tested when they should have been. However, market operators may accept other cattle into an Exempt Market if they wish. Onward movements are restricted to direct to slaughter; direct to an exempt finishing unit; direct to an approved finishing unit or back to the premises of origin – except for cattle from three or four yearly tested herds which are not permitted to return to the premises of origin. For further details please contact your local AHO.

In **Wales**, Exempt Markets are primarily for the sale of cattle from one and two yearly tested herds that have not been pre-movement tested but that should have been. Onward movements are restricted to direct to slaughter; direct to an exempt finishing unit; direct to an approved finishing unit or back to the premises of origin. For further details please contact your AHO or market operator.

A list of some of the exempt markets in England and Wales is available on the Animal Health website at <http://www.defra.gov.uk/animalhealth/managing-disease/bTb/movement/exemptmarkets.htm>

## TB in Cattle – Reducing the Risk

### Pre- and Post-movement testing in Great Britain

#### What if a reactor is found from a pre-movement test?

Your herd will be placed under movement restrictions. However, you may be able to move clear tested cattle to a number of defined destinations including Approved Finishing Units (AFU) provided a licence has been granted by your Veterinary Inspector. Please contact your local AHO.

#### What happens if I move cattle that were not pre-movement tested, and were not exempt?

It is an offence to move cattle that have not been TB tested 60 days before their movement out of a one or two yearly tested herd unless they are exempt. Animal Health check cattle movement and cattle testing records and report suspected breaches to Local Authorities to investigate non-compliance. This may lead to prosecution.

#### What happens if I receive cattle that were not pre-movement tested, and were not exempt?

You should isolate the cattle as soon as possible, arrange and pay for a TB test to be carried out and inform your local AHO. Where Animal Health detect that a herd has received cattle that have not had a TB test (within 60 days of their movement) and were not exempt from pre-movement testing, Animal Health will contact the receiving herd owner and place the received cattle under movement restrictions stating a date by which the received cattle must be tested. If this test is not completed, the whole herd will be placed under movement restrictions until the received cattle have been post-movement tested.



## TB in Cattle – Reducing the Risk

### Pre- and Post-movement testing in Great Britain

#### What other measures can I take to reduce the risk of TB in my herd?

We strongly advise you to take very great care to prevent introduction of infected animals into your herd. Voluntary post-movement testing of animals in addition to pre-movement testing will reduce still further the risk of spread of the disease and is recommended as best practice, although the risk cannot be completely eliminated. Careful sourcing of cattle for your farm, paying attention to the TB history of the herd and area of origin, is as important as checking eligibility for (and completion of) pre-movement testing.

Every herd owner can promote high standards of disease prevention and control through farm health planning. We strongly advise that you discuss the benefits of herd health planning with your veterinary practitioner.

#### Part 2: Cross border movements

##### *Movements from England and Wales into Scotland:*

English and Welsh herd owners must adhere to their country's rules for pre-movement testing when moving cattle out of England or Wales.

Please note that Scotland was granted Officially TB-Free status in September 2009. As a result, additional testing prior to certain movements of cattle into Scotland will be required from February 2010. Please see the boxed text on page 14 for more information. For more detailed advice please contact your local AHO.

##### *Movements from Scotland into England and Wales:*

Herds subject to one or two yearly testing in a three or four yearly testing parish are not subject to pre-movement testing under Scottish legislation. However, when purchasing such animals you are strongly advised to request that they are pre-movement tested or to TB test them once they arrive on your holding.

# TB in Cattle – Reducing the Risk

Pre- and Post-movement testing in Great Britain

## Scottish herd owners

### Part 1: Movements within Scotland

From 23 September 2005, there has been a legal requirement for cattle of 42 days old and over moving from one or two yearly testing parishes to be pre-movement tested before they move from or enter any Scottish herd and also to be post-movement tested between 60-120 days of their arrival in a Scottish herd. All pre- and post- movement tests must be arranged and paid for by the herd owner. However, routine TB surveillance tests paid for by the Government count as pre- and post- movement tests for 60 days in a Scottish herd.



### What evidence do I need to keep?

You are advised to keep evidence of tuberculin tests for three years. Herd owners are given a copy of the test results where the herd is eligible to move cattle. It is in your best interest to keep such evidence as you may be asked for copies of relevant evidence by recipient cattle keepers seeking buyer assurance or in the event of enforcement action.

### What checks are made to make sure moved cattle are being pre- and post- movement tested?

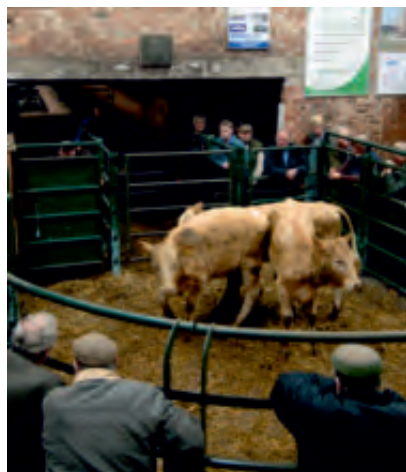
Animal Health monitors the movements of animals and compliance with the testing requirements. Random spot checks are carried out and, where non-compliance is discovered, whole herd movement restrictions are imposed.

## TB in Cattle – Reducing the Risk

### Pre- and Post-movement testing in Great Britain

How does this affect the movement of animals to shows and markets?

Cattle movements to shows/exhibitions will not be affected if animals return from the show/exhibition to the farm of origin although it should be noted that some show organisers may request that cattle are TB tested before going to the show. Cattle from a high incidence area going to a market should be pre-movement tested if there is a possibility that they could then be moved to a different holding in Scotland. Purchasers are advised to make enquiries at the point of sale.



What happens if I buy animals from a farm in Scotland that have recently come from England and have not yet been post-movement tested?

You become responsible for the post-movement testing of the cattle within the period of 60-120 days after the arrival at the first farm in Scotland. The vendor should inform you at the point of sale. If in doubt you should make enquiries of the vendor.

Do animals that will be going for slaughter within 120 days of arrival have to be pre- and post- movement tested?

Cattle moving directly to slaughter in Scotland are not required to be tested. Cattle moved for further fattening before slaughter do become subject to the pre-movement test. Post-movement testing is also required if slaughter is after 120 days of arrival in Scotland.

# TB in Cattle – Reducing the Risk

## Pre- and Post-movement testing in Great Britain

### Part 2: Cross border movements

#### *Movements from Scotland into England and Wales:*

Scottish herd owners must adhere to the Scottish rules for pre-movement testing when moving cattle out of Scotland. There may be occasions where animals do not need to be pre-movement tested under Scottish law but English and Welsh recipients may request it e.g. for cattle from one or two yearly testing herds in three or four yearly testing parishes, unless they fall within one of the exemptions.

#### *Movements from England and Wales into Scotland:*

Scottish herd owners will want to make sure that any cattle 42 days old and over from one and two yearly testing parishes in England and Wales moving into their herd are pre-movement tested. If this has not been done then the Scottish keeper will have to pay for two post-movement tests on these cattle, 60-120 days apart.

Scotland was granted Officially TB-Free status in September 2009. As a result additional testing prior to certain movements of cattle into Scotland will be required.

#### **Additional testing requirements for movements of cattle to Scotland from February 2010:**

A clear TB test prior to movement to Scotland will be required for cattle from all 3 and 4 yearly tested herds in England and Wales no more than 60 days before movement and no less than 60 days after any previous test with the following exceptions:

- Cattle which can be shown to have spent their whole lives in low incidence areas;
- Cattle being sent to Scotland for direct slaughter; and
- Calves less than 42 days of age (these will need to be tested post movement if they originate from a high incidence area).

For more detailed advice please contact your local AHO.

# TB in Cattle – Reducing the Risk

Pre- and Post-movement testing in Great Britain

## Further Information

The list below shows contact details for the local Animal Health Offices and the GB counties they cover.

### England

#### **East of England Regional Office**

Cambridgeshire, Norfolk and Suffolk Tel: 01284 778150,  
Fax: 01284 705684, Email: ah.eastofengland@animalhealth.gsi.gov.uk

#### **Chelmsford Animal Health Office**

Barking, Barnet, Bedfordshire, Camden, City of London, City of Westminster, Essex, Enfield, Hackney, Haringey, Havering, Hertfordshire, Islington, Newham, Redbridge, Tower Hamlets and Waltham Forest Tel: 01245 358383, Fax: 01245 351162,  
Email: AH.Chelmsford@animalhealth.gsi.gov.uk

#### **South West Regional Office**

Devon Tel: 01392 266373, Fax: 01392 266375,  
Email: ah.southwest@animalhealth.gsi.gov.uk

#### **Gloucester Animal Health Office**

Avon, Gloucestershire and Wiltshire Tel: 01452 627400,  
Fax: 01452 627483, Email: AH.Gloucester@animalhealth.gsi.gov.uk

#### **Yorkshire and Humber Regional Office**

North Yorkshire, South Yorkshire and West Yorkshire  
Tel: 0113 230 0100, Fax: 0113 261 0212,  
Email: ah.yorksandhumber@animalhealth.gsi.gov.uk

#### **East Midlands Regional Office**

Leicestershire, Northamptonshire, Warwickshire, West Midlands and Rutland Tel: 0116 278 7451, Fax: 0116 277 0153,  
Email: ah.eastmidlands@animalhealth.gsi.gov.uk

#### **Lincoln Animal Health Office**

Humberside, Lincolnshire and Nottinghamshire Tel: 01522 529951,  
Fax: 01522 560668, Email: AH.Lincoln@animalhealth.gsi.gov.uk

# TB in Cattle – Reducing the Risk

Pre- and Post-movement testing in Great Britain

## **North East Regional Office**

Cleveland, County Durham, Northumberland, Teesside, and Tyne and Wear Tel 0191 229 5400, Fax 0191 229 5413, Email: AH.Newcastle@animalhealth.gsi.gov.uk

## **North West Regional Office**

Greater Manchester, Lancashire and Merseyside Tel: 01772 861144, Fax: 01772 861798, Email: ah.northwest@animalhealth.gsi.gov.uk

## **Reading Animal Health Office**

Berkshire, Buckinghamshire, Hampshire, Isle of Wight and Oxfordshire Tel: 0118 959 6695, Fax: 0118 939 2500, Email: AH.Reading@animalhealth.gsi.gov.uk

## **South East Regional Office**

Bexley, Brent, Bromley, Chelsea, Croydon, Ealing, East Sussex, Greenwich, Hammersmith and Fulham, Harrow, Hillingdon, Hounslow, Kensington and Chelsea, Kent, Kingston-upon-Thames, Lambeth, Lewisham, Merton, Richmond-upon-Thames, Southwark, Surrey, Sutton, Wandsworth and West Sussex Tel: 01737 242242, Fax: 01737 241189, Email: ah.southeast@animalhealth.gsi.gov.uk

## **West Midlands Regional Office**

Cheshire, Derbyshire and Staffordshire Tel: 01785 231900, Fax: 01785 231901, Email: ah.westmidlands@animalhealth.gsi.gov.uk

## **Taunton Animal Health Office**

Dorset and Somerset Tel: 01823 337922, Fax: 01823 338170, Email: AH.Taunton@animalhealth.gsi.gov.uk

## **Truro Animal Health Office**

Cornwall Tel: 01872 265500. Fax: 01872 265555, Email: AH.Truro@animalhealth.gsi.gov.uk

## **Worcester Animal Health Office**

Hereford, Shropshire and Worcester Tel: 01905 767111, Fax: 01905 764352, Email: AH.Worcester@animalhealth.gsi.gov.uk

# TB in Cattle – Reducing the Risk

Pre- and Post-movement testing in Great Britain

## Scotland

### **Ayr Animal Health Divisional Office**

Ayrshire, Dumfries and Galloway, South, East and North Inverclyde, and Renfrewshire Tel: 01292 268525, Fax: 01292 611724, Email: AH.Ayr@animalhealth.gsi.gov.uk

### **Galashiels Animal Health Divisional Office**

City of Edinburgh, Falkirk, City of Glasgow, North and South Lanarkshire, East, Mid and West Lothian, and the Scottish Borders Tel: 01896 758806, Fax: 01896 756803, Email: AH.Galashiels@animalhealth.gsi.gov.uk

### **Inverness Animal Health Divisional Office**

Highland Unitary Authority and the Western Isles Tel: 01463 253098, Fax: 01463 711495, Email: AH.Inverness@animalhealth.gsi.gov.uk

### **Inverurie Animal Health Divisional Office**

City of Aberdeen, Aberdeenshire, and the Unitary Authorities of Moray, Orkney and Shetland Tel: 01467 626300, Fax: 01467 626321, Email: AH.Inverurie@animalhealth.gsi.gov.uk

### **Perth Animal Health Divisional Office**

Angus, Argyll, Clackmannanshire, East Dunbartonshire, West Dunbartonshire, Dundee, Fife, Unitary Authorities of Perth and Kinross, and Stirling Tel: 01738 602211, Fax: 01738 602240, Email: AH.Perth@animalhealth.gsi.gov.uk

# TB in Cattle – Reducing the Risk

Pre- and Post-movement testing in Great Britain

## Wales

### **Caernarfon Animal Health Divisional Office**

Aberconwy and Colwyn, Anglesey, Caernarfonshire and Meirionnyddshire, Denbighshire, Flintshire, Northern Powys and Wrexham Tel: 01286 674144, Fax: 01286 674626, Email: AH.Caernarfon@animalhealth.gsi.gov.uk

### **Cardiff Animal Health Divisional Office**

Blaenau Gwent, Bridgend, Caerphilly, Cardiff, Vale of Glamorgan, Merthyr Tydfil, Monmouthshire, Newport, Rhondda-Cynon-Taff, Southern Powys (Brecon and Radnor), Neath and Port Talbot, Torfaen and Swansea Tel: 02920 768500, Fax: 02920 768510, Email: AH.Cardiff@animalhealth.gsi.gov.uk

### **Carmarthen Animal Health Divisional Office**

Ceredigion, Carmarthenshire and Pembrokeshire Tel: 01267 245400, Fax: 01267 245500, Email: AH.Carmarthen@animalhealth.gsi.gov.uk

**For information on parish testing frequencies, please visit <http://www.defra.gov.uk/animalhealth/managing-disease/bTb/pti/>**

If you have specific policy questions, officials within the Agriculture and Rural Affairs Departments for Great Britain can be contacted as follows:

### **Department for Environment, Food & Rural Affairs (Defra)**

Website: <http://www.defra.gov.uk/foodfarm/farmanimal/diseases/atoz/tb/premovement/index.htm>

TB Programme, Area 6E Millbank, c/o Nobel House, 17 Smith Square, London SW1P 3JR, Tel: 08459 33 55 77.

For information on any aspect of Defra's work, please contact the Defra Helpline by telephone on **08459 33 55 77** or by email at **[helpline@defra.gsi.gov.uk](mailto:helpline@defra.gsi.gov.uk)**

# **TB in Cattle – Reducing the Risk**

Pre- and Post-movement testing in Great Britain

## **Scottish Government**

Website: [www.scotland.gov.uk/Topics/Agriculture/animal-welfare/Diseases/SpecificDisease/bTB/bTBintroduction](http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Topics/Agriculture/animal-welfare/Diseases/SpecificDisease/bTB/bTBintroduction)

Room 358, Pentland House, 47 Robb's Loan, Edinburgh EH14 1TY,  
Tel: 0131 244 3377

## **Welsh Assembly Government Department for Environment, Planning and Countryside**

Website: [www.countryside.wales.gov.uk/fe/master.asp?n1=1&n2=15](http://www.countryside.wales.gov.uk/fe/master.asp?n1=1&n2=15)

TB and Cost Sharing Team, Office of the Chief Veterinary Officer,  
Cathays Park, Cardiff CF10 3NQ, Tel: 029 2080 1187

**Published by the Department for Environment,  
Food and Rural Affairs. © Crown Copyright 2009.**

**For further free copies of this leaflet, please call  
Defra publications on 08459 556000 citing the publication  
reference number, PB13324.**

**Printed on material that contains a minimum of 100% recycled fibre  
for uncoated paper and 75% recycled fibre for coated paper.**

**Originally published December 2005. Amended November 2009.**