

## CHAPTER 5

# NATIONAL MOVEMENT CONTROLS

## INTRODUCTION

National movement controls will be implemented if FMD is suspected or confirmed in a neighbouring country (UK) or in Ireland

These controls will be in addition to the movement controls required in protection and surveillance zones and controlled areas under EU law (see Chapter 14, **Controls following confirmation of disease**).

This chapter describes the decision-making process and the types of controls that are necessary.

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## 1. DECISION MAKING

### 1.1 National Disease Control Centre (NDCC)

- a) The NDCC will initiate all national movement controls. An Expert Advisory Group on FMD will advise on modifications to these measures and subsequent relaxation of controls, when and where appropriate.
- b) Depending on the nature of the outbreak or suspected outbreak and on assessment of risk, a total standstill on movements of susceptible animals or a standstill on certain movements, e.g. to marts, may be put in place.

### 1.2 Expert Advisory Group (EAG)

- a) At the outset, members of the EAG will be drawn from the membership of the Minister's Scientific Committee on Animal Health and Welfare.
- b) The EAG will report its recommendations to the Minister.
- c) When initial controls have been put in place and a clearer picture of the outbreak emerges, the EAG will advise the Minister on the extent of controls it deems necessary and of any relaxation or change in these controls.
- d) The National Beef Assurance Scheme (NBAS) and Animal Health and Welfare divisions will be responsible for communicating and overseeing the implementation of these movement controls.
- e) A detailed report of all advice, recommendations and protocols in regard to movements during the 2001 outbreak is archived on the FMD shared drive [S:\Animal Health\Foot and Mouth\Movement Controls].

## 2. RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE RELEVANT GROUPS

### 2.1 Expert Advisory Group

- Evaluate disease situation and assess risks posed by different types of animal movement
- Provide advice that is consistent and proportional to the objective of preventing the introduction and spread of disease
- Advise the Minister on any additional controls considered necessary for the different types of movement
- Review movement controls as the situation evolves and provide up-to-date advice to the Minister
- Advise on relaxation of controls and timeframe as the situation improves
- Evaluate codes of practice and protocols for various activities which may involve direct or indirect contact with animals and/or agricultural land and submit recommendations to the Minister
- Liaise with stakeholders (see list in **Annex 1**)

## 2.2 National Beef Assurance Scheme/Animal Health and Welfare Division

- Liaise with the NDCC and the Expert Advisory Group on the evolving disease situation
- Draw up protocols to implement national movement controls
- Liaise with legal coordinator to ensure legal basis for controls
- Communicate recommendations and protocols to relevant DAF sections and outside bodies (e.g. Gardai, Customs)
- Engage assistance of outside bodies (e.g. Teagasc, South Western Services, An Post, Local Authorities) in processing applications for movement permits
- Ensure supplies of permit application forms and instructions to relevant areas are available
- Provide information to private veterinary practitioners where veterinary inspection and certification is involved in permit application process
- Liaise with Corporate Affairs Division regarding public awareness via website and Helpline. Updated permits and protocols should be presented as the latest versions
- Liaise with NDCC on controls imposed by EU and those necessary for third country trade
- Clear all circulars with the NDCC before issuing

## 2.3 NDCC

- Initiate all movement controls in the event of a disease scenario and before activation of EAG
- Maintain file on national controls (EAG recommendations, Codes of Practice, protocols, permits)
- Maintain up-to-date list of national controls and dates of introduction
- Maintain register of national controls by species/product (with the assistance of IT section)

## 2.4 DVO

- Designate administrative staff for the processing of permits. The numbers of staff will depend on the extent of the movement controls in place.
- Designate VI to adjudicate on individual movement applications as necessary
- File details of permits applied for and issued electronically, to enable rapid and accurate trace back
- Provide local Gardai with examples of permits issued
- Liaise with neighbouring DVOs where a proposed movement involves two or more DVO areas
- Liaise with staff at border checkpoints (where these have been established)

## 2.5 Veterinary Public Health Inspection Service

- Advise all relevant DAF and Local Authority staff of movement controls relating to movement of animals for slaughter and ensure compliance with same
- Maintain records of animals slaughtered and reconcile with movement permits. These records should be on an easily accessible format for the purposes of trace back and audit
- Draft instructions for animals that arrive at plants and which are not in compliance with permitting arrangements or with Cattle Movement Monitoring System (CMMS) (See VPN's 7/2001 and 9/2001 which were issued during FMD 2001)
- Draft and implement operating procedures for the effective cleaning and disinfection of livestock vehicles and other vehicles (See VPN's 8/2001 and 8a/2001)
- Update meat plant management on protocols regarding movement controls on animals to slaughter

## 3. TYPES OF MOVEMENTS

Sample operational procedures and forms from FMD 2001 can be found on the FMD shared drive [<S:\Animal Health\Foot and Mouth\Movement Controls\Permits and Instructions>].

### 3.1 Farm to slaughter

- a) The type of controls imposed on the movement of animals for slaughter will depend on the disease scenario.
- b) If a total standstill has been imposed in the early stages of an outbreak, movement of animals to slaughter may be the first type of movement to be permitted.
- c) During FMD 2001 animals were permitted directly to slaughterhouses initially. As the risks reduced, movements to slaughter were allowed, at first through marts (as assembly points) and then through multiple pickups.

### 3.2 Welfare movements

- a) Serious welfare considerations are almost inevitable when a standstill on animal movement is introduced to prevent the spread of disease. Controlled movement of animals will be needed to alleviate this problem.
- b) The time of year will be a critical consideration in drawing up criteria for movement. FMD 2001, for example, began at the worst time of year when fodder supplies were running low and the main calving and lambing seasons had commenced (see the Diary of Farming Events in **Annex 2**).
- c) It is important to review carefully the criteria and options before allowing movements on welfare grounds. Stringent definitions of welfare criteria are needed to ensure consistency throughout the country.

- d) Movement to slaughter may be considered when farm-to-farm movements are not allowed. This will be particularly relevant for pigs. Market support measures may need to be introduced to facilitate slaughtering. This may happen at EU or national level.
- e) Welfare associated requirements for movements of susceptible animals may be considered under the following headings:– **feed, stocking density, parturition/emergencies** and **weather** related events. A detailed decision tree, designed to ensure consistency of decisions in response to welfare associated movement requests, is given in **Annex 3**.

### FEED

- Review feed availability; assess availability of outside sources; assess the number of days that current fodder sources will last
- Move fodder and/or supply water, rather than move the animals
- It may be possible to consider movement of part of a group of animals e.g. move or slaughter an epidemiological unit to relieve pressure on feed (or, indeed, stocking density)

### STOCKING DENSITY

- An increase in stocking density arising from growth of the animals leads to:
  - a reduction in available floor area
  - a reduction in trough space
  - aggression (especially in pigs)
- Ventilation and heat stress may be associated with a reduction in health quality.
- It may be possible to consider alterations in management practices e.g. manipulation of feeding to prevent the rapid growth of individuals, cessation of breeding in pigs etc.
- If susceptible animals have to be moved, this should be done in the way that will minimise the risk of transmission of FMD virus. For example, if animals need to be turned out from winter housing, they should move to fields away from the peripheral boundaries of farms. Farms not having such facilities should be considered as being of higher risk than those which have.
- If movements are to be undertaken to another parcel of land/outfarm, optimum transport and routing should be used. The maximum distance associated with such (non-slaughter) movements should be 10km. This should preferably be within a DVO area. Where movements cross county boundaries, the DVO of transit and destination should be informed.
- Local decisions relating to individual movements should be based on the likely risks involved, and a record of the decisions kept.
- Normal stocking densities are detailed in **Annex 4**.

## **PARTURITION**

- If strictly necessary, movement may be permitted based on local risk assessment. (Veterinary criteria were considered for permitted movement during FMD 2001). If the risk is unacceptable, slaughter may be an option.

## **WEATHER**

- Weather associated criteria for movements, such as the effects of flooding or heavy snowfalls, may also need to be assessed locally.

### **3.3 Farm to farm**

- a) Farm to farm movements should only take place as part of a structured relaxation of movement restrictions.
- b) During FMD 2001, the following farm to farm movements were introduced on a phased basis and subject to movement permits:
  - Stock bulls from one holding to another for breeding
  - Cattle between fragments of one holding
  - Movement of bovine animals (other than bulls) from feedlots
  - Farm to farm
- c) Movement permits may be replaced subsequently by an on-farm standstill requirement following the movement – e.g. the 30-day rule which applied post FMD 2001. Derogations to any standstill rule may be applied for slaughter animals, dealer movements and for export.

### **3.4 Farm to mart**

- a) Farm-to-mart movements will not take place until after the above movement types have been introduced and will represent the final step in relaxation in movement controls.
- b) Appropriate biosecurity measures must be implemented and adhered to at marts.

### **3.5 Export/import**

- a) Movement controls for exports and imports will depend on safeguard FMD decisions adopted at the Standing Committee on the Food Chain and Animal Health.
- b) Where trade is authorised to resume, this must take into account national movement controls.

### 3.6 Non-susceptible species

- a) It may be appropriate to control the movement of non-susceptible species to reduce movements through the countryside and between agricultural holdings.

For example, a permit system was introduced during FMD 2001 for the transport of horses for foaling, breeding, emergency veterinary procedures within the state and for import/export.

- b) Controls on internal movement may be lifted as the situation improves, while controls on imports are maintained. Imports/exports should take into account any safeguard EU measures. During FMD 2001 intra-community trade in horses was subject to additional safeguard measures. Article 12 of Commission Decision 2001/234/EC required horses to be accompanied by a health certificate stating that they had not been in a protection or surveillance zone within the previous 15 days.
- c) Because greyhounds and working dogs tend to be kept on farms, the import of these dogs from FMD-infected countries may also be subject to movement controls. This happened in FMD 2001.
- d) In addition to the various movement controls, strict protocols may be introduced for race meetings. Protocols used during 2001 can be found on the shared drive at S:\Animal Health\Foot and Mouth\Movement Controls\Permits and Instructions.

### 3.7 Stray animals

- a) A decision tree for assisting in dealing with stray animals can be found in **Annex 5**.

### 3.8 Movement of people

- a) Various recommendations and codes of practice regarding movement of people associated with agriculture and of people generally onto land associated with agriculture were produced by the EAG during FMD 2001. These protocols were an essential part of the overall control programme implemented during the crisis. They are detailed in **Annex 6**, the Report of the Working Group on Movement Controls.
- b) In addition, it may be necessary to apply restrictions on the movement of people into the State from FMD-affected countries.
- c) During FMD 2001, an Order was introduced to prevent a person entering the State who, in the previous 21 days, had been in an agriculture related place or premises in either the United Kingdom or the Netherlands from entering onto such a place or premises and other places relating to processing of food of animal origin for 21 days after arrival.
- d) The original recommendations of the EAG in relation to FMD controls during FMD 2001, which include a categorisation of activities in relation to level of risk, are detailed in **Annex 6**.

- 3.9 The chronology of animal movement controls that were introduced during FMD 2001 is listed in **Annex 7**.

## ANNEX 1 EXAMPLE OF LIST OF STAKEHOLDERS

COMPANIES	ADDRESS	COUNTY	CONTACT NAME	POSITION	PHONE	FAX
IRISH CREAMERY MILKSUPPLIERS ASSOCIATION	John Feely House, Upper mallow Street,	Limerick	John Enright	Senior Policy Executive	061-314532	061-315737
IRISH CO-OPERATIVE ORGANISATION SOCIETY LTD.	The Plunkett House, 84 Merrion square,	Dublin 2	John Tyrrell	Director General	01-6764783	01-6624502
TEAGASC	19 Sandymount Avenue,	Dublin 4	Jim Fanagan	Director	01-6376000	01-6688023
MACRA NA FEIRME	Irish Farm Centre, Bluebell,	Dublin 12	Siobhan O'Dowd		01-4508000	01-4514908
IRISH CATTLE AND STOCKOWNERS ASSOCIATION	Lyster House, Portlaoise,	Laois	Eddie Punch	General Secretary	0502-62120	0502-62121
PEDIGREE CATTLE BREEDS SOCIETY OF IRELAND	Ballylacy, Inch, Gorey,	Wexford	Mary Vaughan		0402-37424	
IRISH HOLSTEIN FRIESIAN ASSOCIATION	Clonakilty, West Cork,	Cork	Kevin Dillon	Executive Secretary	023-33443	023-34740
IRISH FARMERS ASSOCIATION	Irish Farm Centre, Bluebell,	Dublin 12	Michael Berkery	General Secretary	01-4500266	01-4551048
THE SHOW JUMPING ASSOCIATION OF IRELAND	Angelsea Lodge, Ballsbridge,	Dublin 4	Liz Pottie	Acting Chief Executive	01-6601700	01-6608711
IRISH HARNESS RACING CLUB	Room 3, Old Portmarnock,	Dublin	Catherine Caffrey	Secretary	01-8377974	01-8377974
RDS, IRISH INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION & EXHIBITION CENTRE	RDS, Ballsbridge,	Dublin 4	Gerry McAuliffe	Horse Show Director	01-6680866	01-6604014
TTHE CURRAGH		Kildare	Denis Egan	Chief Executive	045-445600	045-445699
IRISH GREYHOUND BOARD BORD NA GCON	104 Henry Street,	Limerick	John Garrahy	MRCVS	061-316788	061-316739
FOOTBALL ASSOCIATION OF IRELAND	80 Merrion Square South	Dublin 2			01-6610931	01-6614264
IRISH RUGBY FOOTBALL UNION	62 Lansdowne Road	Dublin 4			01-6684635	01-6605640

## ANNEX 1 – EXAMPLE OF LIST OF STAKEHOLDERS

COMPANIES	ADDRESS	COUNTY	CONTACT NAME	POSITION	PHONE	FAX
GAEILIC ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION (GAA)	Pairc an Crochaigh	Dublin			01-8363222	
EIRCOM LEAGUE	80 Merrion Square,	Dublin 2	Michael Hyland	Chairman	01-6765120	01-6768090
COILLTE TERORANTA, THE IRISH FORESTRY BOARD	Leeson Lane,	Dublin 2	Gerry Egan	Head of Public Affairs	01-6635277	
ABBEY TOURS (Incoming Tour Operators Association)	City Gate, 22 Bridge Street Lower,	Dublin 8	Jerry Leahy	Joint Managing Director	01-6799144	01-6798194
IRISH HOTELS FEDERATION	Smerwick Harbour Hotel, Ballyferriter, Dingle,	Kerry	Fionnbar Walsh	Chairman	066-9156470	066-9156473
BORD FAILTE, IRISH TOURIST BOARD	Baggot Street Bridge,	Dublin 2	Rohonwen Watson		01-6024000	01-6024100
IRISH FARMHOUSE HOLIDAYS LIMITED	2 Michael Street,	Limerick	Kathryn M Delany	Chairperson	061-400700	061-400771
AN BORD PLEANALA	Floor 3, Block 6, Irish life Centre, Lower Abbey Street,	Dublin 1	Paul Mullally	Chief Officer	01-8728011	01-8722684
DUBLIN ZOO, THE ZOOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF IRELAND	Phoenix Park,	Dublin 8	Peter Wilson	Zoo Director	01-6771425	01-6771660
THE IRISH HORSE BOARD	Agriculture House 6 east, Kildare Street,	Dublin 2	Michael Dempsey	Executive Officer	01-6072816	01-6620763
NATIONAL SHEEP BREEDER'S ASSOCIATION OF IRELAND	Thessaly, Ballymore Eustace,	Kildare	Peter McGrath	Hon. Secretary		
DRESSAGE IRELAND	Oak Lodge, Oldtown, Navan,	Meath	Laura Glynn	Chairman	046-71939	046-71939
ELECTRICITY SUPPLY BOARD (ESB)	Lower Fitzwilliam Street	Dublin			01-6765831	01-6615376
ST PATRICK'S FESTIVAL 2001	St. Stephen's Green House, Earlsfort Terrace,	Dublin 2	Maria Moynihan	Chief Executive	01-6763205	01-6763208
OTHER SEASONAL FESTIVALS						

## ANNEX 2

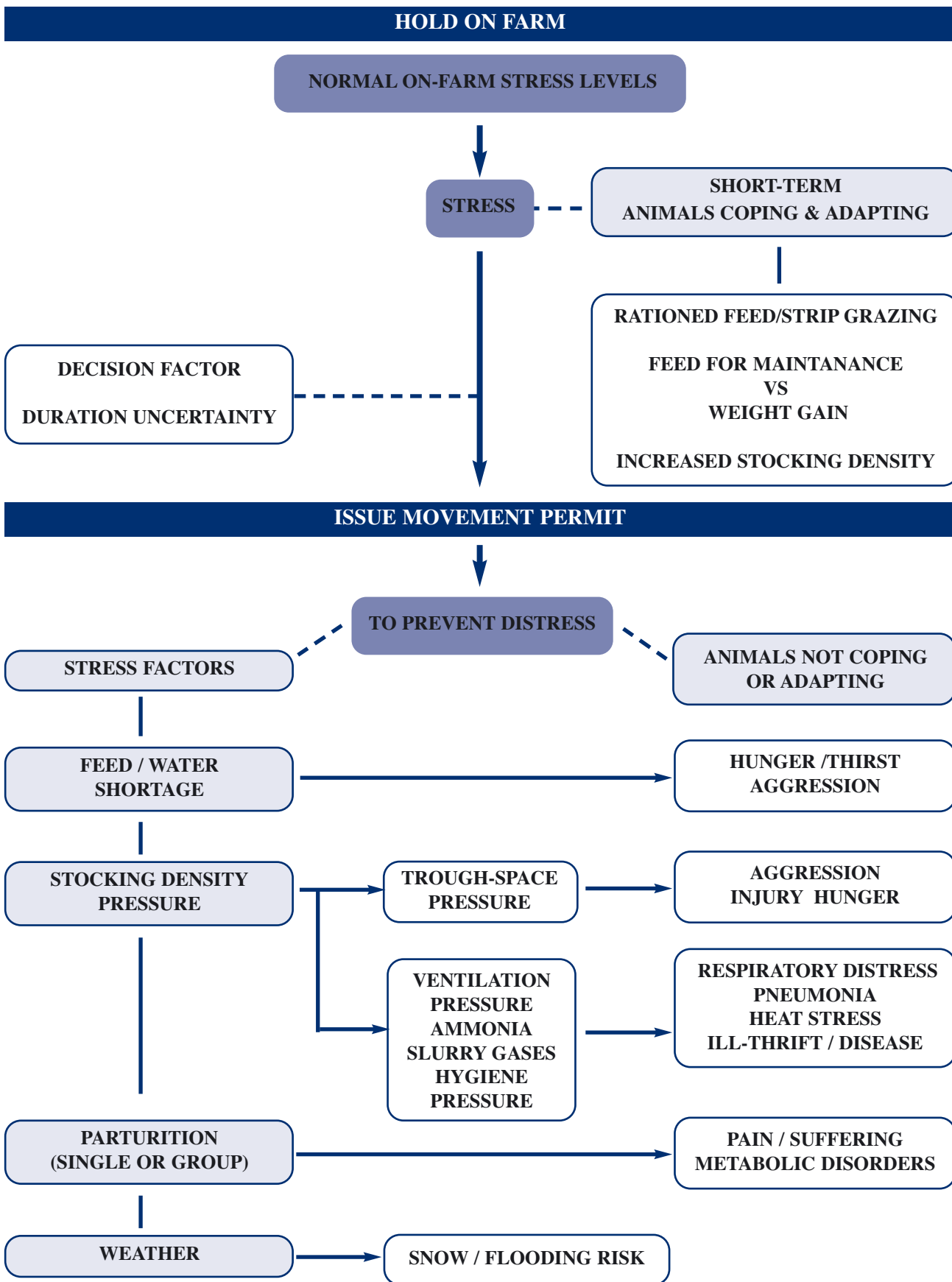
## DIARY OF PEOPLE AND "AGRICULTURAL" EVENTS

(used to forewarn of pressure times associated with requirements for movement)

MONTH	MAJOR EVENTS
January	Calving, lambing, foaling, slaughter, live exports (all months), weather associated feed problems (snow).
February	Calving, lambing, foaling, thoroughbred breeding, international rugby matches, weather associated feed problems (snow), milk production.
March	Births of animals, fodder shortages, movement of animals out to grass, calf sales, peak mart movements, horse racing, St Patrick's day parade(s), slurry build-up, milk production, dog shows.
April	Fodder shortages, movement of animals out to grass, calf sales, peak mart movements, horse racing, slurry build-up, milk production, lamb exports, cattle AI, sport horse breeding, horse racing, Easter holidays, show jumping, rod fishing.
May	Movement of bulls for breeding, peak cattle AI use, calf sales, milk production, rod fishing.
June	Milk production, concerts, major Group 1 horse races, sheep shearing.
July	Ram and ewe sales for breeding, sheep shearing, horse racing.
August	Ram and ewe sales for breeding, sheep AI, Horse Show, livestock shows, dog shows.
September	Peak slaughter season, peak movements to marts, live exports, horse racing, dog racing, GAA All Ireland Finals, hunting, beagling.
October	Peak slaughter season, peak movements to marts, live exports, movement to feedlots.
November	Peak slaughter season, peak movements to marts, live exports, movement to feedlots, coursing.
December	Slaughter, live exports, mart movements, Christmas holidays, horse racing.

**ANNEX 3**

**DECISION TREE FOR ASSESSING WELFARE**



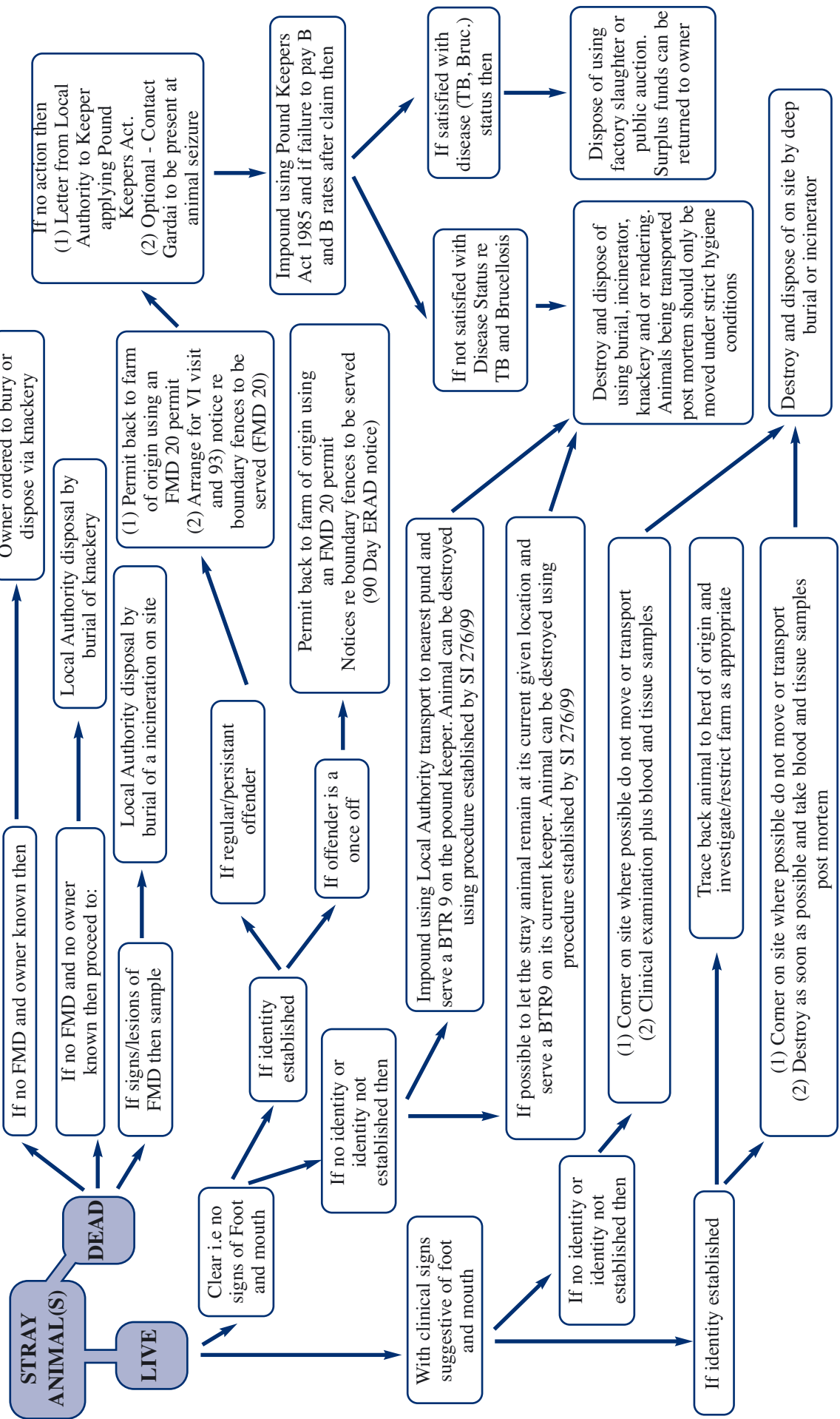
## ANNEX 4

## NORMAL STOCKING DENSITIES

	HOUSE TYPES	SPACE
<b>DAIRY COWS</b>	Cubicle, Kennel & Slatted Houses Loose House	1 place / cow 4 m <sup>2</sup> / cow
<b>SUCKLER COWS</b>	Cubicle, Kennel & Slatted Houses Slatted Houses (no calves) Slatted Houses (with calves)  Loose Houses Or Combination of loose house and slatted feeding area	1 place / cow 2.5 m <sup>2</sup> to 3 m <sup>2</sup> / cow allow 1 m <sup>2</sup> extra for spring born & 1.75 m <sup>2</sup> extra for autumn born calves 3.5 m <sup>2</sup> to 4 m <sup>2</sup> /cow where calves run with cows allow 1 m <sup>2</sup> extra as for loose house
<b>CATTLE</b>	Cubicle, Kennel Houses Slatted, sloped floor house Loose house	1 cubicle/animal 2 m <sup>2</sup> / animal Internal area 3 m <sup>2</sup> / animal
<b>SMALLER CATTLE</b>	Slatted house Loose house	Internal area 1.2 m <sup>2</sup> / animal Internal area 2 m <sup>2</sup> / animal
<b>*CALVES</b>	Group pens	Pen space 1.5m <sup>2</sup> /calf
<b>SHEEP EWES  STORE LAMBS</b>	Fully slatted houses Straw bedded houses	Internal area 1 m <sup>2</sup> to 1.2 m <sup>2</sup> / ewe Add 10% Internal area 0.75 m <sup>2</sup> / lamb
<b>**PIGS</b>	Liveweight (Kg)	m <sup>2</sup>
	Up to 10	0.5
	10 – 20	0.2
	20 – 30	0.3
	30 – 50	0.4
	50 - 85	0.55
	85 - 110	0.65
	Over 110	1.0
	***Gilts in groups	1.64
	***Sows in groups	2.25
	<p>* S.I. 138 of 1998 Welfare of Calves Regulations, 1998.  ** S.I. 91 of 1995 Welfare of Pigs Regulations, 1995.  *** Increase by 10% if group size is less than 6.</p>	

**ANNEX 5 DECISION TREE FOR STRAY ANIMALS**

Dead or Stray Animals (i.e susceptible species)



## ANNEX 6

# RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE EXPERT GROUP IN RELATION TO FOOT-AND-MOUTH DISEASE CONTROLS

## 1. INTRODUCTION

The Minister established an expert group for Agriculture, Food and Rural Development on March 9th to consider the range of foot-and-mouth disease (FMD) controls now in place and to advise on the appropriateness of adapting them to developments as they occur. The group held its first meeting on March 12th, 2001.

The group acknowledged the extraordinary efforts made by the general public, business, sporting and voluntary organisations to play their part in preventing the potential spread of the disease. It also accepted that it was timely to review the epidemiological information available and assess the risks posed by a range of sporting and other events.

FMD continues to spread in an alarming way in the United Kingdom and the disease has now been confirmed in France.

Animal movements and the movement of people and vehicles/equipment associated with animals pose the highest risk of introduction and spread of FMD. The virus has been shown to survive in clothing for up to four months.

The necessity for strict compliance with the national and EU control measures already in place cannot be over-emphasised and ports, airports and border crossings must be effectively policed.

Animal movement controls must remain in force and strict biosecurity measures must continue to be employed by all persons engaged in the livestock industry.

## 2. GUIDELINES FOR HIGH RISK GROUPS

Farmers, vets, hauliers, and all those in the agribusiness sector, along with people from restricted areas, represent the highest risk groups and must continue to accept the greatest responsibility for the prevention of the spread of FMD:

- All farms and agribusiness premises must have properly maintained disinfection facilities (using DAFRD approved protocols).
- Under no circumstances should work clothes and boots be worn off the premises and footwear and vehicles must be cleaned and disinfected when leaving the premises.

- After working with susceptible animals\* individuals must wash their hands with hot water and soap (with particular attention to fingernails) and are encouraged to shower where possible.
- Meetings/events involving persons from the highest risk groups should not take place unless the organisers can ensure full compliance with these guidelines.

### **3. ANCILLARY MEASURES FOR THE CONTROL OF FMD**

Based on a scientific review of FMD the following recommendations have been made by the group. These recommendations refer only to events taking place outside a controlled area. If there is evidence that the disease has spread to the Republic of Ireland, these recommendations will change.

Events have been classified into categories with low risk of spread of FMD (Category 1) and those, which present greater risk (Categories 2 and 3).

#### **CATEGORY 1**

This category includes gatherings of people in defined locations with no access to agricultural land or susceptible livestock. Associated parking areas should also not be accessible to susceptible livestock

Provided routine disinfection procedures are adhered to, these events carry a minimal risk of virus spread and should be allowed to proceed

Organisers should provide appropriate disease control notices and disinfection facilities.

In addition, those in high risk groups attending such events must follow the guidelines outlined in paragraph 2 (Guidelines for high risk groups).

Organisers of events likely to attract persons in high risk categories should ensure compliance by those attending with the guidelines outlined in paragraph 2 (Guidelines for high risk groups).

Typical examples of Category 1 events would include indoor meetings, conferences, cinema/theatre, weddings, indoor sporting events, etc.

#### **CATEGORY 2**

Outdoor events, which take place on land and involve people only.

- If susceptible animals have accessed this land since February 1<sup>st</sup> such venues should not be used until further notice.
- If no susceptible animals have accessed the land since February 1<sup>st</sup>, activities may proceed provided the organisers can ensure full compliance with these guidelines below.

Organisers should provide appropriate disease control notices and disinfection facilities.

In addition, those in high risk groups attending such events must follow the guidelines outlined in paragraph 2 (Guidelines for high risk groups).

Organisers of events likely to attract persons in high risk categories should ensure compliance by those attending with the guidelines outlined in paragraph 2 (Guidelines for high risk groups).

Typical examples of Category 2 events would include outdoor sporting events such as football matches, rugby matches, soccer matches and golf.

This category will be reviewed at the end of March in light of the FMD situation at that time.

### **CATEGORY 3**

Events which involve animals. The recommended restrictions on events involving animals should continue to apply.

Typical examples of category 3 events would include horse racing, show jumping, greyhound racing and Livestock shows.

The only exceptions to this rule are events exclusively involving domestic pets that do not have access to farmland or susceptible species. These events can proceed as per Category 1.

## **4. RECREATIONAL ACTIVITIES BY INDIVIDUALS**

There should be no access to agricultural land to which susceptible animals may have had access, until further notice.

Public areas/parks, which do not have access for susceptible species, may be opened to the public.

## **5. TRAVEL TO AND FROM THE UK AND OTHER COUNTRIES WHERE FMD INFECTION HAS BEEN CONFIRMED**

Unnecessary travel to the UK and other infected areas should not take place.

Persons who do not belong to a high risk groups who require to travel to the UK or other infected areas should not visit farms or have contact with livestock and should comply with all DAFRD recommendations on their return.

Visitors from the UK and other infected areas should be discouraged from travelling to Ireland, especially those that may have had any contact with susceptible species. However, if a visit is essential the following code of practice must be adhered to.

**Before travelling, the visitor must:-**

- a) Disinfect\*\* all footwear to be used during the visit.
- b) Assemble clothes for the visit, which have had no possible contact with farm stock.
- c) Shower with plenty of hot water and soap not forgetting to wash the hair.
- d) Ensure that luggage to be used is wiped down with an appropriate approved disinfectant.
- e) Not bring any foodstuff of animal origin.
- f) When entering the country observe the disinfection procedures at ports and border crossings.
- g) Travel directly to the meeting venue and avoid any contact with animals.

\* Susceptible species are cattle, sheep, pigs, goats and deer.

\*\* A list of approved disinfectants is available from local District Veterinary Offices, Teagasc Offices, the DAFRD website (<http://www.irlgov.ie/daff>) and MAFF.

13 March 2001

## ANNEX 7

## CHRONOLOGY OF ANIMAL MOVEMENT CONTROLS INTRODUCED DURING FMD 2001

- 21 February Confirmation of FMD in United Kingdom
- 23 February Cancellation of livestock marts in Border areas.
- 26 February Temporary ban on the operation of all livestock marts throughout the State.
- 28 February Ban on the movement of all susceptible animals other than those going for slaughter.
- 1 March FMD confirmed in Northern Ireland
- 3 March Prohibition on the movement of all susceptible animals for any purpose.
- 6 March Movement of animals direct from the holding to a slaughter plant allowed under permit. The system was operated by the National Agriculture Advisory and Research Service (Teagasc) and was monitored by the Gardai (circular ER06/01, form FMD 1 and Protocol). Permit details were self-completed by applicants on official forms and permit numbers were allocated by telephone by Teagasc offices and notified to the Gardai. The local District Veterinary Offices operated the permitting system in respect of restricted herds.
- 6 March Clarification issued concerning the movement of animals short distances on public roads e.g. for milking purposes (no permit required).
- 7 March Introduction of permit system (circular ER/06A, Form FMD 5 and Protocol) for the essential movement of susceptible animals for exceptional welfare reasons e.g. lambing and calving. System operated by DVOs based on an exchange of faxes with the applicant and monitored by Gardai. Prior veterinary certification required. A revised form and guidelines were issued on 15 March (circular ER 6B/01) and a further clarification was issued on 21 March (circular ER 6C/01).
- 8 March Introduction of a permit system (Form FMD 4 and Protocol) for the essential movement of horses for foaling, breeding, emergency veterinary procedures, import/export. System operated by DVOs based on exchanges of faxes with applicant and monitored by the Gardai. Prior veterinary certification required.
- 9 March Introduction of permit system (Form FMD 4A) for the removal, transport and impounding of stray animals.
- 22 March Following the outbreak of FMD in Co. Louth, the county was declared an exclusion zone and the issue of permits for the movement of animals in or out of the zone was prohibited.

- 11 April Introduction of permit system for the movement of cattle and sheep to an assembly centre for onward transport to a slaughter plant (circular ER09/01, revised FMD 1 form and a new summary FMD 1A permit form). The system was due to come into effect on 16 April but was postponed due to the outbreak of further cases of FMD in Northern Ireland. The system came into effect on 23 April. A note clarifying some operational details was issued on 25 April.
- 20 April Reinstatement of the permitting system outlined in ER09/2001 in relation to the use of marts as collection points for animals going for slaughter with effect from Monday 23 April, 2001. Permits issued only in respect of animals on source holding for previous 30 days.
- 2 May Movement of stock bulls, movement of cattle between fragments of the same holding and the movement of cattle from feedlots were allowed (circulars ER11/01 and 11A/01, Protocols and Forms FMD 7 and 8). Animals to be moved out must have been on the source holding for the previous 30 days and 20 day "lock-up" applied in respect of all cattle in the receiving herd.
- 11 May Extension of the permitting system for marts assembling animals for slaughter to include pigs with effect from 11 May 2001 (circular ER09A/01).
- 14 May Farm-to-farm movement of cattle allowed under permit (Circular ER13/01, Protocol and Form FMD 9 and 9A). SWS Ltd. Bandon Co. Cork issues the permits. Animals to be moved out must have been on source holding for at least 30 days and 20-day lock-up period applied to all cattle in the receiving herd. All applications for permits subject to database validation checks regarding tag numbers, herd numbers etc.
- 21 May Revision of permitting arrangements for the movement of cattle within fragmented holdings (circular ER17/2001, Form FMD 10). The changes included reverting to a FMD 5 permit system operated by DVOs and dropping the requirement for prior veterinary examination.
- 23 May DVOs take over from Teagasc the operation of the permitting arrangements for the movement of susceptible animals to slaughter.
- 1 June Movement of cattle to other farms or export lairages/ports, either through marts or directly to export lairages or ports is allowed (circular ER19/2001 and forms FMD 9, 9C, 9D, 9E, 11, 12, 13 and 14). The required interval between inward and outward movement in a herd is reduced from 20 days to 7 days. The residency requirement of 30 days remains in place.
- 1 June Multiple pick-ups from farms of cattle and pigs are allowed (circular ER 20/2001).

- 12 June Easing of certain animal movement restrictions from 18 June (circular ER21/2001):
- CATTLE**
- Discontinuation of permits for cattle going for slaughter (FMD 1 and FMD 1 A)
  - Discontinuation of permits for movement of cattle within fragmented holdings (FMD 10)
  - Discontinuation of permits for cattle going for live export (FMD 9)
  - Marts to resume cattle operations from 18 June, subject to compliance with guidelines on disease control, animal identification, animal health, animal welfare and hygiene precautions; multiple pick ups and destinations allowed
  - Permit system for farm to farm movements (FMD 9) retained
  - Discontinuation of the 7 day "lock up" rule in respect of sales after buying in
  - 30 day residency/holding rule in respect of sales through marts and farm to farm sales retained; exemptions allowed for cattle going for slaughter and for live export
- SHEEP AND PIGS**
- No change.
- 22 June Extension, with effect from 25 June, of the exemption from the 30-day rule for exports of cattle to certain designated premises (circular 21A/2001). This exemption allows the marshalling of animals at these premises prior to onward movement to approved export assembly centres.
- 22 June Issue of conditions and guidelines for the holding of dispersal sales and on-farm auctions (circular ER23/2001).
- 28 June Further easing of certain animal movement restrictions (circular ER24/2001):
- with effect from 2 July, discontinuation of permit arrangements for movement of sheep to slaughter and on welfare grounds. Multiple pick-ups of sheep for slaughter and assembly of sheep for slaughter at marts for up to two factories a day allowed.
  - with effect from 2 July, movement of sheep onto and from commonages subject to the animals being ear tagged and advance notice to DVOs.
  - with effect from 9 July, re-opening of specialised sales at marts for breeding ewes and rams, subject to compliance with certain protocols.
- 13 July Further easing of certain animal movement restrictions (circular ER27/2001):
- extension of the exemption to 30-day rule to authorised dealers supplying cattle to another holding. The exemptions are operated by DVOs and exclude onward movement for sale to another mart or dealer
  - with exception of pigs imported from Northern Ireland, veterinary examination and permit arrangements for pigs to be discontinued from 16 July

- 13 July With effect from 16 July, resumption of pig sales at marts subject to compliance with protocol (circular ER28/2001).
- 17 July Discontinuation of permit arrangements for imported pigs from Northern Ireland and notification of the certification and advance notice requirements for same (circular 27A/2001).
- 18 July Discontinuation of the permit arrangements for goats (ER30/2001).
- 20 July Exemption for the 30-day rule for cattle sold at any mart for export to Northern Ireland (circular 27B/2001). The exemption allows DVOs to issue special permits exempting animals consigned to the North from the 30-day rule.
- 25 July Resumption of farm-to-farm sales of breeding ewes and rams; resumption of farm-to-farm sales of all categories of sheep from 7 August; resumption of full sheep sales at marts from 7 August subject to protocol and continuation of the 30 day holding requirement for sheep until 1 November 2001 (circular ER 31/2001).
- 30 July Clarification that the protocol for sheep sales at marts includes sheep for slaughter and DVOs allowed to issue exemptions under certain conditions to sheep dealers from the 30-day rule (circular ER 31A/2001).
- 7 August Issue of FMD Protocol to Organisers and Exhibitors of Shows 2001 (circular ER 32/2001).
- 27 August Resumption of mixed sales of cattle and sheep at marts with effect from 3 September 2001 (circular ER 37/2001).
- 31 October Extension of the 30 day holding rule for susceptible animals and the FMD 9 permitting arrangements for the farm-to-farm movement of cattle to 31 December 2001 (circular ER 40/2001).