

Registration of Premises under the 'Balai' Directive 92/65/EEC

Notes for Guidance of owners/managers of premises who wish to apply for Registration under Article 4 of Council Directive 92/65/EEC

Introduction

- EU Directive 92/65/EEC** (the 'Balai' Directive) lays down conditions for the import and export between EU Member States for various species of animals which are not covered elsewhere by other legislation. Specific trade Directives exist for the domestic animals: cattle, pigs, goats, sheep, horses and poultry, so that these species are excluded from the Balai Directive. The intention of the Balai Directive is to provide a framework for trade in every other animal species.
- Relevant Species.** The Balai Directive lays down conditions in detail for trade in the following:
Non-domestic ungulates - artiodactyla (e.g. deer, llamas, alpacas, antelopes, wild pigs, etc.)
and perissodactyla (tapirs and rhinos but not horses or zebra, etc.)
Captive Birds - (birds other than poultry, including psittacines)
Lagomorphs - (rabbits and hares, if they are being commercially traded)
Cats, Dogs and Ferrets - (if they are being commercially traded)
Non domestic carnivora

Species other than those (rodentia, insectivora, marsupials and elephants) are also covered by the Directive but for movements from non-approved premises (i.e registered premises) there are no conditions laid down in the Directive. Consequently, trade conditions and certification requirements for such movements are subject to bilateral agreements between the trading States. You should consult Animal Health Imports Team Chelmsford or DVM/RVL for advice.
- Registration or Approval.** One of the main conditions of the Balai Directive is that animals of the species that it covers can be exported only from premises which are either Registered or Approved by the authorities in the exporting country. The requirements for Approval are rigorous and normally apply only to a small number of specialised premises such as zoos and research institutions. Annex 4 guidance notes for approval provide details of the approval process. You may also wish to contact your local Divisional Veterinary Manager (DVM/RVL) or Animal Health Imports Team Chelmsford.
This document is concerned solely with Registration.
- Trade.** It must be noted that 'trade' is defined by the Directive as being simply the movement of animals between one Member State and another. Although the word 'trade' in general implies a commercial transaction, the exchange of payment in any form is not a necessary element of 'trade' in the context of the Balai Directive.
- Pets.** It must also be noted that pets of any species are not covered by the Balai Directive. For advice on the movement of pets between Member States you should consult your local Animal Health office. Under EU Regulation 998/2003 pet rodents and rabbits can move freely within the EU. Pets are accompanied by their owners.

BALAI REGISTRATION APPLICATION FORM

- The owner or manager of the premises of origin should complete the application form [EC 3163](#) and return it to Central Operations Carlisle. It must be signed and dated, and the capacity of the applicant must be written below the signature, e.g. owner, manager, company secretary, etc.
- Application paragraph 1 refers. Animals on the holding or premises should be individually identified, wherever possible. The method of identification will vary according to the species, e.g. ear tags, wing tags, leg bands, tattoo, electronic transponder (micro-chips), etc. For some animals (laboratory rodents for example), individual identification is not practical and so cage/batch identification may be used.

A record must be kept of the identification numbers or codes. Records must be kept available for the authorities to inspect, which is a particularly important element in disease control investigations.
- Application paragraph 2 refers. There is a legal obligation for anyone involved with the care of animals to report any suspicion of a disease which is notifiable under national law.
- Application paragraph 3 refers. The owner/manager must undertake that only healthy animals will be traded, and that no animals will be traded if there are disease control restrictions applying to the premises or the area of origin.
- Application paragraph 4 refers. Article 4 of the Directive allows certain types of animal to be traded without an official health certificate.

If no health certificate or commercial document is required then self-certification by the owner/exporter applies provided the exporting competent authority has declared that there is "no risk of spread of disease" and that the animals and birds come from a holding not subject to animal health restrictions.

Ungulates must be accompanied by a certificate as per model in Annex E part I. (TRACES generated ITAHC EI).

Psittacidae birds must be accompanied by a commercial document signed by the official veterinarian or by the veterinarian responsible for the holding or business of origin and empowered for this purpose by the competent authority.

Non psittacidae birds can be accompanied by self-certification by the owner/exporter.

Bees must be accompanied by a health certificate as per model in Annex E type II. (TRACES generated ITACH EII)

Lagomorphs (rabbits and hares): Member States which require a health certificate for movements of lagomorphs in their territory may require animals being sent to them to be accompanied by a health certificate corresponding to the specimen in Annex E of the Directive. If you are in any doubt you should contact the recipient country's competent authority for advice

11. Application paragraph 5 refers. The exporter, owner and transporter are responsible for the welfare of their animals during transit. Specific rules are laid down in Council Regulation (EC) 1/2005 on the protection of animals during transport and related operations. The Regulation applies to all those involved with the transport of live vertebrate animals in connection with an economic activity. The Welfare of Animals (Transport) (England) Order 2006 and parallel legislation in Scotland, Wales and N. Ireland implement the EU Regulation in the UK.

Transporter authorisation

If the journey is under 8 hours a Transporter Authorisation Type 1 certificate will be required and if over 8 hours or to another EU Member State a Type 2 certificate is required.

Further information about transport welfare requirements can be obtained from the welfare sections at the following addresses and the following link:

<http://defraweb/foodfarm/farmanimal/welfare/transport/euguidance/index.htm>

England

Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs
Transport & Markets Team, Animal Welfare Section,
1A Defra HQ,
London SW1P 4PQ
Tel: 020 7904 6576
Fax: 020 7904 6961

Scotland

Scottish Government
Animal Welfare Section,
Pentland House,
47 Robb's Loan
Edinburgh
EH14 1TW
Tel: 0131-244 6178
Fax: 0131-244 6616

Central Operations Carlisle

International Trade Centre for Exports
Hadrian House, Wavell Drive, Rosehill Industrial
Estate, Carlisle, Cumbria CA1 2TB
Tel: 01228 403600, Fax: 01228 591900
CentralOps.Carlisle@animalhealth.gsi.gov.uk

Wales

The Welsh Assembly Government,
Welfare and Animal ID,
Animal & Plant Health Policy Division
Government Buildings, Picton Terrace
Carmarthen SA31 3BT
Tel: 01267-225440
Fax: 01267-235964

Animal Health Imports Team

Chelmsford Animal Health Office
Government Buildings
Beeches Road
Chelmsford
CM1 2RU
Tel.: 01245 454860
Fax.: 01245 351162

AHIT@chelmsford.animalhealth.gov.uk

[Link to the Animal Health Offices](#)

Animal Health is an Executive Agency of the Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs and also works on behalf of the Scottish Executive, Welsh Assembly Government and Food Standards Agency.