



FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS (FAQ) – EUVD AND OESTRADIOL DECLARATION

The following FAQs provide additional information on the changes to the European Union Vendor Declaration (EUVD) version 0720 and oestradiol treated cattle on European Union Cattle Accreditation Scheme (EUCAS) properties.

Changes to the EUVD

What has changed on the new European Union Vendor Declaration (EUVD) version 0720?

The declaration has been expanded to include the provision that the vendor must declare that cattle have not been treated with any products containing oestradiol 17B and/or its ester-like derivatives. This is an addition to the existing statement that cattle have not been treated with hormone growth promotants (HGP).

Where do I get the EUVD version 0720?

The EUVD version 0720 can be ordered from Livestock Production Assurance (LPA) by calling 1800 683 111 or through the LPA database. It is available in hard copy book format or online eNVD. You can access the LPA database directly via [LPA login](#) or [myMLA](#).

When is the EUVD version 0720 going to be available?

EUVD version 0720 is currently available for order through LPA. The EUVD version 0720 can be ordered from Livestock Production Assurance (LPA) by calling 1800 683 111 or through the LPA database. It is available in hard copy book format or online eNVD. You can access the LPA database directly via [LPA login](#) or [myMLA](#).

Can I still order the old EUVD version 0413?

The previous version of the EUVD is no longer available to order as it does not include the necessary declaration for oestradiol treatment, required for ongoing EU-eligibility.

When do I need to use the EUVD version 0720 for farms?

Managers are encouraged, where possible, to use the new EUVD from 1 November 2020 for male cattle and homebred females where treatment history can be assured, and the animals confirmed as never receiving an oestradiol treatment by the accredited manager.

All EUCAS accredited properties must begin transitioning to the new EUVD from **1 March 2021** for the following cattle:

- All male EUCAS cattle can be consigned on the new EUVD without a supplementary declaration
- All female EUCAS cattle entering EU grass-fed or EU grain fed production systems are to be accompanied by the new EUVD **or** the old EUVD with a supplementary declaration attesting to freedom from oestradiol treatment.
- All EUCAS breeder transactions are to be accompanied by the new EUVD **or** the old EUVD and a supplementary declaration for all female cattle attesting to freedom from oestradiol treatment.
- Accredited producers purchasing EUCAS cattle will be required to confirm the oestradiol treatment status of female animals they purchase (either using the new EUVD or the old EUVD with a supplementary declaration)
- All EUCAS female cattle that may have been treated with oestradiol for breeding purposes are to be identified in the NLIS database as Non-EU eligible (EU N on the NLIS database).



These animals, whilst they will not be eligible for export to the EU, will be permitted to remain on the EUCAS property and their offspring will be EU eligible.

From 1 July 2021 onwards all EUCAS cattle must be transferred on the EUVD version 0720. The old EUVD version 0413 and the supplementary declaration cannot be used from 1 July 2021 onwards.

[When do I need to use the EUVD version 0720 for feedlots?](#)

Managers are encouraged, where possible, to use the new EUVD from 1 November 2020 for male cattle and homebred females where treatment history can be assured by the accredited manager.

All EUCAS accredited feedlots need to use the new EUVD from 1 March 2021 and be aware of the EUVD animals are arriving into the feedlot on for the following cattle:

- All male EUCAS cattle can be consigned on the new EUVD without a supplementary declaration
- All female EUCAS cattle entering EU grass-fed or EU grain fed production systems are to be accompanied by the new EUVD or the old EUVD with a supplementary declaration attesting to freedom from oestradiol treatment.
- All EUCAS breeder transactions are to be accompanied by the new EUVD or the old EUVD and a supplementary declaration for all female cattle attesting to freedom from oestradiol treatment.
- Accredited producers purchasing EUCAS cattle will be required to confirm the oestradiol of animals they purchase (either using the new EUVD or the old EUVD with a supplementary declaration)
- All EUCAS female cattle that may have been treated with oestradiol for breeding purposes are to be identified in the NLIS database as Non-EU eligible (EU N on the NLIS database). These animals, whilst they will not be eligible for export to the EU, will be permitted to remain on the EUCAS property and their offspring will be EU eligible.

From 1 July 2021 onwards all EUCAS cattle must be transferred on the EUVD version 0720. The old EUVD version 0413 and the supplementary declaration cannot be used from 1 July 2021 onwards.

[What do I do with the old EUVD version 0413?](#)

The old EUVD version 0413 can be used up until 1 July 2021 for female EUCAS cattle provided that a supplementary declaration is also used for the animals to attest to their oestradiol-freedom. Any used EUVDs should be retained for a minimum of 2 years or longer if required by state or territory legislation for recording or tracing purposes. Please destroy any un-used EUVDs version 0413 when it is no longer needed (such as attaining a copy of EUVD version 0720 or from 1 July 2021).

[What products are banned for use on a EUCAS farm?](#)

All hormone growth promotants (HGPs) and any products containing oestradiol, including those used for breeding programs, are banned for use on EUCAS properties.

[Can my non-EU breeding females be treated with oestradiol?](#)

Products containing oestradiol should not be kept or used on EUCAS farms to reduce the risk of accidental treatment of EU-eligible female cattle and ensure accreditation holders remain compliant with EU importing country requirements.



Oestradiol and AI programs on EUCAS properties

What is oestradiol?

Oestradiol is a veterinary medicine that is used in Australia in female cattle for breeding purposes. Oestradiol is banned in the EU and is therefore also prohibited for any use in EUCAS cattle. Oestradiol products are sometimes administered to female cattle as part of artificial insemination programs to synchronise female cattle or to treat anoestrus. Cattle treated with oestradiol must not be slaughtered for the EU market.

What products, other than oestradiol which is prohibited, can be used on a EUCAS farm for AI and breeding programs?

Gonadotrophins and prostaglandins are permitted for the purpose of oestrous synchronisation or treatment of reproductive problems in cattle destined for the EU market when used as per product label directions. Please consult your veterinarian for specific advice that is best suited to your situation and breeding program and advise them that oestradiol is not permitted for use on your farm.

What products contain oestradiol?

The Australian Pesticides and Veterinary Medicine Authority's PUBCRIS database (<https://portal.apvma.gov.au/pubcris>) may also be used to search for oestradiol products registered for use in Australia. You can use this database to look up the active ingredients in any registered product to ensure that it does not include oestradiol, and in most cases can download a copy of the label instructions.

Where can I get information on products I can use instead of oestradiol?

Gonadotrophins and prostaglandins are permitted for the purpose of oestrous synchronisation or treatment of reproductive problems in cattle destined for the EU market when used as per product label directions.

Please consult your veterinarian for specific advice that is best suited to your situation and breeding program and advise them that oestradiol is not permitted for use on your farm.

The Australian Pesticides and Veterinary Medicine Authority's PUBCRIS database (<https://portal.apvma.gov.au/pubcris>) may also be used to search for products registered for use in cattle to treat anoestrus or for induction. You can also use this database to look up the active ingredients in any registered product to ensure that it does not include oestradiol, and in most cases can download a copy of the label instructions.

What if I have doses of oestradiol on my EUCAS property?

Products containing oestradiol should not be kept or used on EUCAS accredited farms due to the risk of accidental treatment of EU-eligible female cattle. Please arrange for these products to be removed from the property as soon as possible and in the meantime please mark them in storage as not for use on cattle held on the property.

Will the EUCAS rules for farms be updated to show oestradiol is banned for use in EU-eligible cattle?

Yes, the rules are currently being reviewed and information on oestradiol will be included.

Can I continue to use oestradiol on my EUCAS property moving forward?

No. Products containing oestradiol should not be kept or used on EUCAS farms to reduce the risk of accidental treatment of EU-eligible female cattle and ensure accreditation holders remain compliant with EU importing country requirements. Any EU-eligible cattle that were treated in the past are required to be downgraded to Non-EU approved breeders



Supplementary Declaration for oestradiol-freedom

What is the supplementary declaration?

The supplementary declaration is an additional declaration to be made by the manager or authorised signatory who signed the old EUVD version 0413 for EUCAS cattle being transferred, to ensure an oestradiol declaration has been made for all EU-eligible female animals.

When do I need to use the supplementary declaration?

If you are using the old EUVD version 0413, a supplementary declaration will be required to provide assurances that the female cattle have not been treated with oestradiol. You may also be requested to provide a supplementary declaration for cattle you have previously sold, to permit their current manager to attest to their freedom from oestradiol.

Do I need to supply a supplementary declaration for animals sold if asked by another EUCAS manager?

Yes, but only if you can accurately attest to the status of the animals during the period that you owned them. If you have previously used oestradiol on cattle whilst you owned the animals in question, and you cannot positively identify that these animals are free from oestradiol treatments, then you cannot provide a declaration of freedom from the treatment. The new manager and the department should be informed so the animals can be changed to Non-EU approved breeders on the NLIS database.

How do I obtain a supplementary declaration for cattle that I have purchased that were vendor bred when I purchased them?

If the animals were sold on the old EUVD version 0413, with no declaration on their oestradiol treatment history, they will require a supplementary declaration. If you have contact with the previous owner of the cattle, you can request this declaration from them. If you cannot contact the previous owner, please contact the EUCAS team to facilitate this via eucas@awe.gov.au or by calling 1800 305 544.

How do I obtain a supplementary declaration for cattle that I have purchased that were purchased through a Saleyard?

If the animals were sold on the old EUVD version 0413, with no declaration on their oestradiol treatment history, they will require a supplementary declaration. If you have contact with the agent or seller of the cattle, you can request this declaration from them. If you cannot contact the agent or seller, please contact the EUCAS team to facilitate this via eucas@awe.gov.au or by calling 1800 305 544.

Do I need to get a supplementary declaration from just the vendor who sold me the cattle to be able to use the new Vendor Declaration, or do I need a supplementary declaration for every previous transaction the animal has been involved in?

You need a declaration for every transaction for female animals. You can confirm this through the EUVD used to buy the cattle. If the EUVD for the animals you purchased states the seller did not breed the animals (i.e. question 2 on the EUVD shows the seller purchased the animals) you will need to contact the department to request assistance in gaining a supplementary declaration from prior owners. Please contact the EUCAS team to facilitate this via eucas@awe.gov.au or by calling 1800 305 544.

What if the previous owner refuses to provide me with a supplementary declaration for the female animals I purchased?

If a supplementary declaration cannot be obtained for the animals and it cannot be verified the cattle have not been treated with oestradiol, then the cattle are no longer EU eligible and must be



downgraded to Non-EU approved breeders on the NLIS database. They will be permitted to remain on the EUCAS property for breeding purposes, and their progeny will continue to be eligible for the EU market. Please contact the EUCAS team to assist with this via eucas@awe.gov.au or by calling 1800 305 544.

[Who can sign the supplementary declarations?](#)

The previous EUCAS manager or their authorised signatories who managed the property at the time the animals were kept on the accredited property, can sign the supplementary declaration.

[What happens if someone provides a false declaration?](#)

These documents are required by legislation and providing a false or misleading declaration to the department can lead to sanctions under the export legislation taken against the manager or the accreditation, such as losing EUCAS accreditation.

[Do you need to do a supplementary declaration for male cattle?](#)

The only products registered for use in Australia on male cattle are already included in the existing statement about non-use of HGP. There is therefore no need for an additional statement for male animals, and the statement can be affirmed as correct for all male animals.

[Where can I obtain a blank copy of the supplementary declaration?](#)

The supplementary declaration is available from the departments website, or by contacting the EUCAS team at eucas@awe.gov.au or calling 1800 305 544.

[How long am I required to keep records for?](#)

Records are required to be kept for 2 years or longer in compliance with state or territory requirements.

[Why do I need to provide a supplementary declaration?](#)

To ensure that all EUCAS female cattle remain EU-eligible, they must have a declaration attesting to their freedom from oestradiol treatment.

[If I don't obtain a supplementary declaration, can the animals purchased remain on my property?](#)

Yes, but female cattle must be identified as Non-EU approved breeders on the NLIS database. You must contact the department to have their NLIS status changed to reflect this change by contacting the EUCAS team at eucas@awe.gov.au or calling 1800 305 544.

Male cattle are exempt from the need for a supplementary declaration as it is recognised that oestradiol products for breeding programs are not approved for use on male cattle.

[If I don't obtain a supplementary declaration, can I use the new declaration for animals brought onto my farm or feedlot?](#)

Male cattle are exempt from the need for a supplementary declaration as it is recognised that oestradiol products are not approved for use on male cattle. The new EUVD version 0720 can be used for these male cattle.

[What about cattle I have bred on my farm, can I use the new declaration when consigning them to another farm, feedlot, saleyard, or abattoir?](#)

You should use the EUVD version 0720 for all male EUCAS cattle and where possible for all homebred EUCAS females that you can confirm have not been treated with oestradiol. If you use the old EUVD version 0413, you must include an additional supplementary declaration.



When do I need to use the new EUVD or supplementary declaration when consigning cattle to an abattoir?

From 1 November, if you are consigning cattle to an abattoir:

- All EUCAS male cattle can be consigned on the new EUVD version 0720
- All female EUCAS cattle can be consigned using the old EUVD version 0413 with a supplementary declaration

From 1 July 2021 all EUCAS cattle must be consigned on the new EUVD version 0720.

Cattle Treated with Oestradiol

What if I have treated cattle with oestradiol?

These animals are no longer eligible for the EU market and must be downgraded to Non-EU approved breeders on the NLIS database. Please contact the EUCAS team to facilitate this through eucas@awe.gov.au or by calling 1800 305 544. These cattle can remain on the EUCAS property as Non-EU approved breeders, and their progeny will be eligible for the EU market.

What if the cattle I buy have been treated with oestradiol by a previous owner?

These animals are no longer eligible for the EU market and must be downgraded to Non-EU approved breeders on the NLIS database. Please contact the EUCAS team to facilitate this through eucas@awe.gov.au or by calling 1800 305 544. These cattle can remain on the EUCAS property as Non-EU approved breeders, and their progeny will be eligible for the EU market.

How do I set cattle treated with oestradiol on the NLIS database as ineligible for the EU market?

If these animals are in a EUCAS feedlot, the feedlot accredited manager can manually downgrade these animals. If the animals are held on a farm, the department must be contacted to facilitate the change to Non-EU approved breeders on the NLIS database. These cattle can remain on the EUCAS property as Non-EU approved breeders, and their progeny will be eligible for the EU market.