

Commission Decision of 5 February 1993 on animal health conditions
and veterinary certification for imports of registered equidae and
equidae for breeding and production (93/197/EEC) (repealed)

COMMISSION DECISION

of 5 February 1993

on animal health conditions and veterinary certification for imports
of registered equidae and equidae for breeding and production

(93/197/EEC) (repealed)

THE COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Economic Community,

Having regard to Council Directive 90/426/EEC of 26 June 1990 on animal health conditions governing the movement and import from third countries of equidae⁽¹⁾, as last amended by Directive 92/36/EEC⁽²⁾, and in particular Article 15 point (a) and Article 16 thereof,

Whereas by Council Decision 79/542/EEC⁽³⁾, as last amended by Commission Decision 93/100/EEC⁽⁴⁾, the list of third countries from which the Member States authorize imports of equidae in particular has been established;

Whereas it is also necessary to take into account the regionalization of certain third countries appearing on the abovementioned list, which is the subject of Commission Decision 92/160/EEC⁽⁵⁾, as amended by Decision 92/161/EEC⁽⁶⁾;

Whereas the responsible national veterinary authorities have undertaken to notify the Commission and the Member States, by telegram, telex or telefax, within 24 hours of the confirmation of the occurrence of any infectious or contagious disease in equidae of lists A and B of the International Office of Epizootic Diseases or of the adoption of vaccination against any of them or, within an appropriate period, of any changes in the national import rules concerning equidae;

Whereas the conditions to be established for imports of equidae for breeding and production apply without prejudice to the requirements of Council Directive 86/469/EEC⁽⁷⁾ that no thyreostatic, estrogenic, androgenic or gestagenic substances are used for fattening purposes in equidae;

Whereas Member States import equidae in accordance with the provisions of Council Directive 91/496/EEC⁽⁸⁾, as last amended by Decision 92/438/EEC⁽⁹⁾, which laid down the principles governing the organization of veterinary checks on animals entering the Community from third countries;

Whereas the existence of equivalent health situations between certain third countries justifies establishing several health zones for the importation of equidae;

Status: Point in time view as at 11/05/2010.

Changes to legislation: There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Commission Decision of 5 February 1993 on animal health conditions and veterinary certification for imports of registered equidae and equidae for breeding and production (93/197/EEC) (repealed). (See end of Document for details)

Whereas the different categories of equidae have their own features and their imports are authorized for different purposes; whereas, consequently specific health requirements must be established for imports of registered equidae and equidae for breeding and production;

Whereas, given the existence of different health situations, it is therefore necessary to establish several health certificates for registered equidae and for equidae for breeding and production;

Whereas the measures provided for in this Decision are in accordance with the opinion of the Standing Veterinary Committee,

HAS ADOPTED THIS DECISION:

Article 1

Without prejudice to Decision 92/160/EEC, Member States shall authorize imports of registered equidae and equidae for breeding and production:

- coming from third countries appearing in Annex I, and
- conforming to the requirements laid down in the appropriate specimen animal health certificate set out in Annex II.

Article 2

This Decision is addressed to the Member States.

Status: Point in time view as at 11/05/2010.

Changes to legislation: There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Commission Decision of 5 February 1993 on animal health conditions and veterinary certification for imports of registered equidae and equidae for breeding and production (93/197/EEC) (repealed). (See end of Document for details)

[^{F1}ANNEX I

Textual Amendments

- F1** Substituted by [Commission Decision of 30 April 2010 amending Decisions 92/260/EEC, 93/195/EEC, 93/197/EEC and 2004/211/EC as regards the importation of registered horses from certain parts of China and adapting certain third country denominations \(notified under document C\(2010\) 2635\) \(Text with EEA relevance\) \(2010/266/EU\).](#)

Sanitary Group A⁽¹⁰⁾

Switzerland (CH), Falkland Islands (FK), Greenland (GL), Iceland (IS)

Sanitary Group B⁽¹⁰⁾

Australia (AU), Belarus (BY), Croatia (HR), Kyrgyzstan⁽¹¹⁾⁽¹²⁾ (KG), Montenegro (ME), former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia⁽¹³⁾ (MK), New Zealand (NZ), Serbia (RS), Russia⁽¹¹⁾ (RU), Ukraine (UA)

Sanitary Group C⁽¹⁰⁾

Canada (CA), China⁽¹¹⁾⁽¹²⁾ (CN), Hong Kong⁽¹²⁾ (HK), Japan⁽¹²⁾ (JP), Korea Republic⁽¹²⁾ (KR), Macao⁽¹²⁾ (MO), Malaysia (peninsula)⁽¹²⁾ (MY), Singapore⁽¹²⁾ (SG), Thailand⁽¹²⁾ (TH), United States of America (US)

Sanitary Group D⁽¹⁰⁾

Argentina (AR), Barbados⁽¹²⁾ (BB), Bermuda⁽¹²⁾ (BM), Bolivia⁽¹²⁾ (BO), Brazil⁽¹¹⁾ (BR), Chile (CL), Cuba⁽¹²⁾ (CU), Jamaica⁽¹²⁾ (JM), Mexico⁽¹¹⁾ (MX), Peru⁽¹¹⁾⁽¹²⁾ (PE), Paraguay (PY), Uruguay (UY)

Sanitary Group E⁽¹⁰⁾

United Arab Emirates⁽¹²⁾ (AE), Bahrain⁽¹²⁾ (BH), Algeria (DZ), Egypt⁽¹¹⁾⁽¹²⁾ (EG), Israel (IL), Jordan⁽¹²⁾ (JO), Kuwait⁽¹²⁾ (KW), Lebanon⁽¹²⁾ (LB), Morocco (MA), Mauritius⁽¹²⁾ (MU), Oman⁽¹²⁾ (OM), Qatar⁽¹²⁾ (QA), Saudi Arabia⁽¹¹⁾⁽¹²⁾ (SA), Syria⁽¹²⁾ (SY), Tunisia (TN), Turkey⁽¹¹⁾⁽¹²⁾ (TR)

Sanitary Group F⁽¹⁰⁾

South Africa⁽¹¹⁾⁽¹²⁾ (ZA)

Sanitary Group G⁽¹⁰⁾

Saint Pierre and Miquelon (PM)]

ANNEX II

A.

Health certificate for imports of registered equidae and equidae for breeding and production from third countries assigned to group A.

B. Health certificate for imports of registered equidae and equidae for breeding and production from third countries assigned to group B.

C. Health certificate for imports of registered equidae and equidae for breeding and production from third countries assigned to group C.

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- D. Health certificate for imports of registered equidae and equidae for breeding and production from third countries assigned to group D.
- E. Health certificate for imports of registered equidae and equidae for breeding and production from third countries assigned to group E.
- [^{F2}F. Health certificate for imports of registered equidae and equidae for breeding and production from third countries assigned to Group F.]

Textual Amendments

- F2** Inserted by [Commission Decision of 12 December 1996 amending Council Decision 79/542/EEC and Commission Decisions 92/160/EEC, 92/260/EEC and 93/197/EEC in relation to the temporary admission and imports into the Community of registered horses from South Africa \(Text with EEA relevance\) \(97/10/EC\)](#).

- [^{F3}G. Health certificate for imports of registered equidae and equidae for breeding and production from third countries assigned to Group G.]

Textual Amendments

- F3** Inserted by [Commission Decision of 23 October 2001 amending Decision 93/197/EEC with regard to importation of equidae from Saint Pierre and Miquelon \(notified under document number C\(2001\) 3166\) \(Text with EEA relevance\) \(2001/754/EC\)](#).

Status: Point in time view as at 11/05/2010.

Changes to legislation: There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Commission Decision of 5 February 1993 on animal health conditions and veterinary certification for imports of registered equidae and equidae for breeding and production (93/197/EEC) (repealed). (See end of Document for details)

►⁽¹⁾ for imports into the European Union of registered equidae and equidae for breeding and production in accordance with Decision 2004/211/EC ◀

No of certificate:

Third country of dispatch ⁽¹⁾:

Ministry responsible:

Reference to accompanying welfare certificate:

I. Identification of the animal

Species Horses, ass, mule, hinny	Breed Age Sex	Method of identification and identification (*)

(*) A passport identifying the equine animal may be attached to this certificate provided that its number is stated

(a) No of identification document (Passport):

(b) Validated by

(Name of competent authority)

II. Origin and destination of the animal

The animal is to be sent from:
(Place of export)

directly to:
(Member State and place of destination)

— on foot ⁽²⁾

or

— by railway wagon/lorry/aircraft/ship ⁽²⁾:

(indicate means of transport and registration marks, flight number or registered name, as appropriate) ⁽²⁾

Name and address of consignor:

.....

Name and address of consignee:

.....

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III. Health information

I, the undersigned, certify that the animal described above meets the following requirements:

- (a) it comes from a country where the following diseases are compulsorily notifiable: African horse sickness, dourine, glanders, equine encephalomyelitis (of all types including VEE), infectious anaemia, vesicular stomatitis, rabies, anthrax;
- (b) it has been examined today and shows no clinical sign of disease ⁽³⁾;
- (c) it is not intended for slaughter under a national programme of infectious or contagious disease eradication;
- (d) during the three months immediately preceding the exportation (►⁽¹⁾ or since birth if the animal is less than three months old or since entry if it was imported directly from the European Community during the previous three months◄) it has been resident on holdings under veterinary supervision in the country of dispatch and 30 days prior to dispatch apart from equidae not of equivalent health status;
- (e) it comes from the territory or in cases of official regionalization according to Community legislation from a part of the territory of a third country in which:
 - (i) Venezuelan equine encephalomyelitis has not occurred during the last two years;
 - (ii) dourine has not occurred during the last six months;
 - (iii) glanders has not occurred during the last six months;
 - (iv) — either vesicular stomatitis has not occurred during the last six months ⁽²⁾,
or
— the animal was tested on a sample of blood taken within 21 days of export on ⁽⁴⁾, by a virus neutralization test for vesicular stomatitis with negative result at a dilution of 1 in 12 ⁽²⁾;
 - ⁽²⁾ (v) in the case of an uncastrated male animal older than 180 days, either equine viral arteritis has not been officially recorded during the last six months ⁽²⁾,
or
— the animal was tested on a blood sample taken within 21 days of export on ... ⁽⁴⁾ by virus neutralization test for equine viral arteritis with negative result at a dilution of 1 in 4 ⁽²⁾,
or
— an aliquot of its entire semen taken within 21 days of export on ... ⁽⁴⁾ was tested by virus isolation test for equine viral arteritis with negative result ⁽²⁾,
or
— the animal was vaccinated on ... ⁽⁴⁾ against equine viral arteritis under official veterinary supervision with a vaccine approved by the competent authority, according to the following programme for initial vaccination and has been re-vaccinated at regular intervals ⁽²⁾

Programmes for initial vaccination against equine viral arteritis:

Instruction: Cross out vaccination programmes that do not apply to the animal described above.

Verify supporting certification on testing before vaccination, vaccination and re-vaccination.

- (a) Vaccination was carried out on the day a blood sample was taken that subsequently proved negative in a virus neutralization test at a dilution of 1 in 4; or
- (b) Vaccination was carried out during a period of isolation of not more than 15 days under official veterinary supervision, commencing on the day a blood sample was taken that was tested during that time with negative result in a virus neutralization test at a dilution of 1 in 4; or
- (c) Vaccination was carried out when the animal was at an age of 180 to 270 days, during a period of isolation under official veterinary supervision. During the isolation period two blood samples taken at least 10 days apart proved a stable or declining antibody titre in a virus neutralization test for equine viral arteritis; ◄

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- (f) it does not come from the territory or from a part of the territory of a third country considered, in accordance with EEC legislation, as infected with African horse sickness
 - either it was not vaccinated against African horse sickness ⁽²⁾,
 - or
 - it was vaccinated against African horse sickness on ⁽²⁾ ⁽⁴⁾;
- (g) it does not come from a holding which was subject to prohibition for animal health reasons nor had contact with equidae from a holding which was subject to prohibition for animal health reasons:
 - (i) during six months in the case of equine encephalomyelitis, beginning on the date on which the equidae suffering from the disease are slaughtered;
 - (ii) in the case of infectious anaemia, until the date on which the infected animals having been slaughtered, the remaining animals have shown a negative reaction to two Coggins tests carried out three months apart;
 - (iii) during six months in the case of vesicular stomatitis;
 - (iv) during one month from the last recorded case, in the case of rabies;
 - (v) during 15 days from the last recorded case, in the case of anthrax.

If all animals of species susceptible to the disease located on the holding have been slaughtered and the premises disinfected, the period of prohibition shall be 30 days, beginning on the day on which the animal were destroyed and the premises disinfected, except in the case of anthrax, where the period of prohibition is 15 days;
- (h) it shows no clinical signs of contagious equine metritis (CEM) and it does not come from a holding where there has been any suspicion of CEM during the past two months nor had contact indirectly or directly through coitus with equidae infected or suspected in CEM;
- (i) to the best of my knowledge, it has not been in contact with equidae suffering from an infectious or contagious disease in the 15 days prior to this declaration;
- (j) it was subjected to the following test carried out with negative result on a sample of blood taken within 30 days of export on ⁽⁴⁾:
 - ▶^{o)} — (i) a Coggins test for equine infectious anaemia ⁽²⁾, or
 - (ii) in the case of *Equidae* which have resided in Iceland from birth, it is certified that Iceland is officially free of equine infectious anaemia ⁽²⁾. ◀

IV. The animal will be sent in a vehicle cleansed and disinfected in advance with a disinfectant officially recognized in the country of dispatch and designed in a way that droppings, litter or fodder cannot escape during transportation.

The following declaration signed by the owner or representative is part of the certificate.

V. The certificate is valid for 10 days. In the case of transport by ship the time is prolonged by the time of the voyage.

Date	Place	Stamp (*) and signature of the official veterinarian

.....
(Name in block letters, qualification and title.)

(*) The colour of the stamp must be different to that of the printing.

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DECLARATION

I, the undersigned (insert name in block letters)
(owner or representative ⁽²⁾ of the animal described above)

declare:

1. the animal will be sent directly from the premises of dispatch to the premises of destination without coming into contact with other equidae not of the same health status.

The transportation will be effected in such a way that health and well-being of the animal can be protected effectively;

►⁽¹⁾ 2. the animal has either remained in since birth ⁽³⁾, or has been imported directly from a
(exporting country)

Member State of the European Community during the past 90 days ⁽³⁾, or entered the exporting country at least 90 days prior to this declaration ⁽³⁾. ◀

.....
(Place, date)

.....
(Signature)

⁽¹⁾ Part of territory in accordance with Article 13 (2) of Council Directive 90/426/EEC.

⁽²⁾ Delete as appropriate.

⁽³⁾ This certificate must be issued on the day of loading of the animal for dispatch to the Member State of destination or, in the case of a registered horse, on the last working day before embarkation.

⁽⁴⁾ Insert date.

In the case of an registered equine animal, tests carried out, their results and vaccination have to be entered in the identification document (passport).

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— B — HEALTH CERTIFICATE

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►⁽⁰⁾ for imports into the European Union of registered equidae and equidae for breeding and production in accordance with Decision 2004/211/EC ◀

No of certificate:

Third country of dispatch ⁽¹⁾:

Ministry responsible:

Reference to accompanying welfare certificate:

I. Identification of the animal

Species Horses, ass, mule, hinny	Breed Age Sex	Method of identification and identification (*)

(*) A passport identifying the equine animal may be attached to this certificate provided that its number is stated

(a) No of identification document (Passport):

(b) Validated by

(Name of competent authority)

II. Origin and destination of the animal

The animal is to be sent from:
(Place of export)

directly to:
(Member State and place of destination)

— on foot ⁽²⁾

or

— by railway wagon/lorry/aircraft/ship ⁽²⁾:

(indicate means of transport and registration marks, flight number or registered name, as appropriate) ⁽²⁾

Name and address of consignor:

Name and address of consignee:

III. Health information

I, the undersigned, certify that the animal described above meets the following requirements:

(a) it comes from a country where the following diseases are compulsorily notifiable: African horse sickness, dourine, glanders, equine encephalomyelitis (of all types including VEE), infectious anaemia, vesicular stomatitis, rabies, anthrax;

(b) it has been examined today and shows no clinical sign of disease ⁽³⁾;

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Changes to legislation: There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Commission Decision of 5 February 1993 on animal health conditions and veterinary certification for imports of registered equidae and equidae for breeding and production (93/197/EEC) (repealed). (See end of Document for details)

- (c) it is not intended for slaughter under a national programme of infectious or contagious disease eradication;
- (d) during the three months immediately preceding the exportation (►⁽¹⁾ or since birth if the animal is less than three months old or since entry if it was imported directly from the European Community during the previous three months◄) it has been resident on holdings under veterinary supervision in the country of dispatch and 30 days prior to dispatch apart from equidae not of equivalent health status;
- (e) it comes from the territory or in cases of official regionalization according to Community legislation from a part of the territory of a third country in which:
 - (i) Venezuelan equine encephalomyelitis has not occurred during the last two years;
 - (ii) dourine has not occurred during the last six months;
 - (iii) glanders has not occurred during the last six months;
 - (iv) — either vesicular stomatitis has not occurred during the last six months ⁽²⁾,
or
— the animal was tested on a sample of blood taken within 21 days of export on ⁽⁴⁾, by a virus neutralization test for Vesicular stomatitis with negative result at a dilution of 1 in 12 ⁽²⁾;
- ⁽²⁾ (v) in the case of an uncastrated male animal older than 180 days, either equine viral arteritis has not been officially recorded during the last six months ⁽²⁾,
or
— the animal was tested on a blood sample taken within 21 days of export on ... ⁽⁴⁾ by virus neutralization test for equine viral arteritis with negative result at a dilution of 1 in 4 ⁽²⁾,
or
an aliquot of its entire semen taken within 21 days of export on ... ⁽⁴⁾ was tested by virus isolation test for equine viral arteritis with negative result ⁽²⁾,
or
— the animal was vaccinated on ... ⁽⁴⁾ against equine viral arteritis under official veterinary supervision with a vaccine approved by the competent authority, according to the following programme for initial vaccination and has been re-vaccinated at regular intervals ⁽²⁾

Programmes for initial vaccination against equine viral arteritis:

Instruction: Cross out vaccination programmes that do not apply to the animal described above.

Verify supporting certification on testing before vaccination, vaccination and re-vaccination.

- (a) Vaccination was carried out on the day a blood sample was taken that subsequently proved negative in a virus neutralization test at a dilution of 1 in 4; or
- (b) Vaccination was carried out during a period of isolation of not more than 15 days under official veterinary supervision, commencing on the day a blood sample was taken that was tested during that time with negative result in a virus neutralization test at a dilution of 1 in 4; or
- (c) Vaccination was carried out when the animal was at an age of 180 to 270 days, during a period of isolation under official veterinary supervision. During the isolation period two blood samples taken at least 10 days apart proved a stable or declining antibody titre in a virus neutralization test for equine viral arteritis; ◄

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- (f) it does not come from the territory or from a part of the territory of a third country considered, in accordance with EEC legislation, as infected with African horse sickness
 - either it was not vaccinated against African horse sickness ⁽²⁾,
 - or
 - it was vaccinated against African horse sickness on ⁽²⁾ ⁽⁴⁾;

- (g) it does not come from a holding which was subject to prohibition for animal health reasons nor had contact with equidae from a holding which was subject to prohibition for animal health reasons:
 - (i) during six months in the case of equine encephalomyelitis, beginning on the date on which the equidae suffering from the disease are slaughtered;
 - (ii) in the case of infectious anaemia, until the date on which the infected animals having been slaughtered, the remaining animals have shown a negative reaction to two Coggins tests carried out three months apart;
 - (iii) during six months in the case of vesicular stomatitis;
 - (iv) during one month from the last recorded case, in the case of rabies;
 - (v) during 15 days from the last recorded case, in the case of anthrax.

If all animals of species susceptible to the disease located on the holding have been slaughtered and the premises disinfected, the period of prohibition shall be 30 days, beginning on the day on which the animal were destroyed and the premises disinfected, except in the case of anthrax, where the period of prohibition is 15 days;

- (h) it shows no clinical signs of contagious equine metritis (CEM) and it does not come from a holding where there has been any suspicion of CEM during the past two months nor had contact indirectly or directly through coitus with equidae infected or suspected in CEM;
- (i) to the best of my knowledge, it has not been in contact with equidae suffering from an infectious or contagious disease in the 15 days prior to this declaration;
- (j) it was subjected to the following test carried out with negative result on a sample of blood taken within 21 days of export on ⁽⁴⁾ ⁽⁵⁾:
 - a Coggins test for infectious anaemia,
 - a complement fixation test for dourine ⁽⁶⁾ at a dilution of 1 in 10,
 - a complement fixation test for glanders ⁽⁶⁾ at a dilution of 1 in 10.

IV. The animal will be sent in a vehicle cleansed and disinfected in advance with a disinfectant officially recognized in the country of dispatch and designed in a way that droppings, litter or fodder cannot escape during transportation.

The following declaration signed by the owner or representative is part of the certificate.

V. The certificate is valid for 10 days. In the case of transport by ship the time is prolonged by the time of the voyage.

Date	Place	Stamp (*) and signature of the official veterinarian

.....
(Name in block letters, qualification and title.)

(*) The colour of the stamp must be different to that of the printing.

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Changes to legislation: There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Commission Decision of 5 February 1993 on animal health conditions and veterinary certification for imports of registered equidae and equidae for breeding and production (93/197/EEC) (repealed). (See end of Document for details)

DECLARATION

I, the undersigned (insert name in block letters)
(owner or representative ⁽²⁾ of the animal described above)

declare:

1. the animal will be sent directly from the premises of dispatch to the premises of destination without coming into contact with other equidae not of the same health status.

The transportation will be effected in such a way that health and well-being of the animal can be protected effectively;

▶⁽¹⁾ 2. the animal has either remained in since birth ⁽³⁾, or has been imported directly from a
(exporting country)

Member State of the European Community during the past 90 days ⁽³⁾, or entered the exporting country at least 90 days prior to this declaration ⁽³⁾. ◀

.....
(Place, date)

.....
(Signature)

⁽¹⁾ Part of territory in accordance with Article 13 (2) of Council Directive 90/426/EEC.

⁽²⁾ Delete as appropriate.

⁽³⁾ This certificate must be issued on the day of loading of the animal for dispatch to the Member State of destination or, in the case of a registered horse, on the last working day before embarkation.

⁽⁴⁾ Insert date.

In the case of a registered equine animal, tests carried out, their results and vaccination have to be entered in the identification document (passport).

▶⁽⁵⁾ For the countries covered by this certificate, with the exception of Australia and New Zealand, the laboratory tests must be carried out by a laboratory approved by the Member State of destination. The test results, certified by the laboratory, have to be attached to the animal health certificate accompanying the animal. ◀

⁽⁶⁾ The required tests for glanders dourine don't apply for Australia and New Zealand.

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— C — HEALTH CERTIFICATE

Status: Point in time view as at 11/05/2010.

Changes to legislation: There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Commission Decision of 5 February 1993 on animal health conditions and veterinary certification for imports of registered equidae and equidae for breeding and production (93/197/EEC) (repealed). (See end of Document for details)

►⁽¹⁾ for imports into the European Union of registered equidae and equidae for breeding and production in accordance with Decision 2004/211/EC ◀

No of certificate:

Third country of dispatch ⁽¹⁾:

Ministry responsible:

Reference to accompanying welfare certificate:

I. Identification of the animal

Species Horses, ass, mule, hinny	Breed Age Sex	Method of identification and identification (*)

(*) A passport identifying the equine animal may be attached to this certificate provided that its number is stated

(a) No of identification document (Passport):

(b) Validated by

.....
(Name of competent authority)

II. Origin and destination of the animal

The animal is to be sent from:
(Place of export)

directly to:
(Member State and place of destination)

by railway wagon/lorry/aircraft/ship ⁽²⁾:
.....
(indicate means of transport and registration marks, flight number or registered name, as appropriate) ⁽²⁾

Name and address of consignor:
.....

Name and address of consignee:
.....

III. Health information

I, the undersigned, certify that the animal described above meets the following requirements:

(a) it comes from a country where the following diseases are compulsorily notifiable: African horse sickness, dourine, glanders, equine encephalomyelitis (of all types including VEE), infectious anaemia, vesicular stomatitis, rabies, anthrax;

(b) it has been examined today and shows no clinical sign of disease ⁽²⁾;

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- (c) it is not intended for slaughter under a national programme of infectious or contagious disease eradication;
- (d) during the three months immediately preceding the exportation (►⁽¹⁾ or since birth if the animal is less than three months old or since entry if it was imported directly from the European Community during the previous three months ◄) it has been resident on holdings under veterinary supervision in the country of dispatch and 30 days prior to dispatch in pre-export isolation;
- (e) it comes from the territory or in cases of official regionalization according to Community legislation from a part of the territory of a third country in which:
- (i) Venezuelan equine encephalomyelitis has not occurred during the last two years;
 - (ii) dourine has not occurred during the last six months;
 - (iii) glanders has not occurred during the last six months;
 - (iv) — either vesicular stomatitis has not occurred during the last six months ⁽³⁾,
or
— the animal was tested on a sample of blood taken within 21 days of export on ⁽⁴⁾, by a virus neutralization test for vesicular stomatitis with negative result at a dilution of 1 in 12 ⁽³⁾;
- ⁽²⁾ (v) in the case of an uncastrated male animal older than 180 days, either equine viral arteritis has not been officially recorded during the last six months ⁽³⁾,
- or
— the animal was tested on a blood sample taken within 21 days of export on ... ⁽⁴⁾ by virus neutralization test for equine viral arteritis with negative result at a dilution of 1 in 4 ⁽³⁾,
 - or
— an aliquot of its entire semen taken within 21 days of export on ... ⁽⁴⁾ was tested by virus isolation test for equine viral arteritis with negative result ⁽³⁾,
 - or
— the animal was vaccinated on ... ⁽⁴⁾ against equine viral arteritis under official veterinary supervision with a vaccine approved by the competent authority, according to the following programme for initial vaccination and has been re-vaccinated at regular intervals ⁽³⁾

Programmes for initial vaccination against equine viral arteritis:

Instruction: Cross out vaccination programmes that do not apply to the animal described above.

Verify supporting certification on testing before vaccination, vaccination and re-vaccination.

- (a) Vaccination was carried out on the day a blood sample was taken that subsequently proved negative in a virus neutralization test at a dilution of 1 in 4; or
 - (b) Vaccination was carried out during a period of isolation of not more than 15 days under official veterinary supervision, commencing on the day a blood sample was taken that was tested during that time with negative result in a virus neutralization test at a dilution of 1 in 4; or
 - (c) Vaccination was carried out when the animal was at an age of 180 to 270 days, during a period of isolation under official veterinary supervision. During the isolation period two blood samples taken at least 10 days apart proved a stable or declining antibody titre in a virus neutralization test for equine viral arteritis; ◄
- (f) it does not come from the territory or from a part of the territory of a third country considered, in accordance with EEC legislation, as infected with African horse sickness
- either it was not vaccinated against African horse sickness ⁽³⁾,
 - or
— it was vaccinated against African horse sickness on ⁽³⁾ ⁽⁴⁾;

Status: Point in time view as at 11/05/2010.

Changes to legislation: There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Commission Decision of 5 February 1993 on animal health conditions and veterinary certification for imports of registered equidae and equidae for breeding and production (93/197/EEC) (repealed). (See end of Document for details)

- (g) it does not come from a holding which was subject to prohibition for animal health reasons nor had contact with equidae from a holding which was subject to prohibition for animal health reasons:
 - (i) during six months in the case of equine encephalomyelitis, beginning on the date on which the equidae suffering from the disease are slaughtered;
 - (ii) in the case of infectious anaemia, until the date on which the infected animals having been slaughtered, the remaining animals have shown a negative reaction to two Coggins tests carried out three months apart;
 - (iii) during six months in the case of vesicular stomatitis;
 - (iv) during one month from the last recorded case, in the case of rabies;
 - (v) during 15 days from the last recorded case, in the case of anthrax.

If all animals of species susceptible to the disease located on the holding have been slaughtered and the premises disinfected, the period of prohibition shall be 30 days, beginning on the day on which the animals were destroyed and the premises disinfected, except in the case of anthrax, where the period of prohibition is 15 days;

- (h) it shows no clinical signs of contagious equine metritis (CEM) and it does not come from a holding where there has been any suspicion of CEM during the past two months nor had contact indirectly or directly through coitus with equidae infected or suspected in CEM;
- (i) to the best of my knowledge, it has not been in contact with equidae suffering from an infectious or contagious disease in the 15 days prior to this declaration;

- (j) it was subjected to the following test carried out with negative result on a sample of blood taken within 30 days of export on (4):
 - a Coggins test for infectious anaemia;

- (k) either it was not vaccinated against Venezuelan equine encephalomyelitis (3)
 - or
 - it was vaccinated on (4), this being at least six months prior to pre-export isolation (3);

- (l) either it was vaccinated against western and eastern equine encephalomyelitis with inactivated vaccine on (3) (4) (5)
 - or
 - Japanese B-encephalitis on (3) (4) (5) this being within six months and at least 30 days of export, or it was subjected to haemagglutination inhibition tests to western and eastern equine encephalomyelitis on two occasions, carried out on samples of blood taken with an interval of 21 days on (4) and on (4), the second of which must have taken within 10 days of export either with negative reactions, if it has not been vaccinated (3), or without increase in antibody count, if it has been vaccinated more than six months ago (3);

- ▶⁽⁰⁾ (m) if the horse comes from China⁽¹⁾ (3) or Thailand⁽³⁾, it was subjected to a complement fixation test for glanders and for dourine carried out with negative results at a serum dilution of 1 in 10 on a sample of blood collected within 21 days of export on ... (4). ◀

- ▶⁽⁰⁾ (n) it was not vaccinated against West Nile Virus (3)
 - or
 - it was vaccinated against West Nile Virus with an inactivated vaccine on at least two occasions at an interval of between 21 to 42 days, the last vaccination carried out not later than 30 days prior to dispatch on (3) (4). ◀

IV. The animal will be sent in a vehicle cleansed and disinfected in advance with a disinfectant officially recognized in the country of dispatch and designed in a way that droppings, litter or fodder cannot escape during transportation.

The following declaration signed by the owner or representative is part of the certificate.

V. The certificate is valid for 10 days. In the case of transport by ship the time is prolonged by the time of the voyage.

Date	Place	Stamp (*) and signature of the official veterinarian

Status: Point in time view as at 11/05/2010.

Changes to legislation: There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Commission Decision of 5 February 1993 on animal health conditions and veterinary certification for imports of registered equidae and equidae for breeding and production (93/197/EEC) (repealed). (See end of Document for details)

DECLARATION

I, the undersigned (insert name in block letters)
(owner or representative (3) of the animal described above)

declare:

- 1. the animal will be sent directly from the premises of dispatch to the premises of destination without coming into contact with other equidae not of the same health status.
The transportation will be effected in such a way that health and well-being of the animal can be protected effectively;
2. the animal has either remained in since birth (3), or has been imported directly from a
(exporting country)
Member State of the European Community during the past 90 days (3), or entered the exporting country at least 90 days prior to this declaration (3). ◀

..... (Place, date) (Signature)

(1) Part of territory in accordance with Article 13 (2) of Council Directive 90/426/EEC.
(2) This certificate must be issued on the day of loading of the animal for dispatch to the Member State of destination or, in the case of a registered horse, on the last working day before embarkation.
(3) Delete as appropriate.
(4) Insert date.
In the case of a registered equine animal, tests carried out, their results and vaccination have to be entered in the identification document (passport).
(5) WEE and EEE vaccination or testing requirements apply only to Canada and the United States of America; Japanese B-encephalitis vaccination applies to ▶(2) Hong Kong, Japan, Republic of Korea, Macau, Malaysia (peninsula), Singapore, Thailand ◀.

Status: Point in time view as at 11/05/2010.

Changes to legislation: *There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Commission Decision of 5 February 1993 on animal health conditions and veterinary certification for imports of registered equidae and equidae for breeding and production (93/197/EEC) (repealed). (See end of Document for details)*

— D — HEALTH CERTIFICATE

Status: Point in time view as at 11/05/2010.

Changes to legislation: There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Commission Decision of 5 February 1993 on animal health conditions and veterinary certification for imports of registered equidae and equidae for breeding and production (93/197/EEC) (repealed). (See end of Document for details)

►⁽¹⁾ for imports into the European Union of registered equidae and equidae for breeding and production in accordance with Decision 2004/211/EC ◀

No of certificate:

Third country of dispatch ⁽¹⁾:

Ministry responsible:

Reference to accompanying welfare certificate:

I. Identification of the animal

Species Horses, ass, mule, hinny	Breed Age Sex	Method of identification and identification (*)

(*) A passport identifying the equine animal may be attached to this certificate provided that its number is stated

(a) No of identification document (Passport):

(b) Validated by

(Name of competent authority)

II. Origin and destination of the animal

The animal is to be sent from:
(Place of export)

directly to:
(Member State and place of destination)

by railway wagon/lorry/aircraft/ship:

(indicate means of transport and registration marks, flight number or registered name, as appropriate) ⁽²⁾

Name and address of consignor:

Name and address of consignee:

III. Health information

I, the undersigned, certify that the animal described above meets the following requirements:

(a) it comes from a country where the following diseases are compulsorily notifiable: African horse sickness, dourine, glanders, equine encephalomyelitis (of all types including VEE), infectious anaemia, vesicular stomatitis, rabies, anthrax;

(b) it has been examined today and shows no clinical sign of disease ⁽²⁾;

Status: Point in time view as at 11/05/2010.

Changes to legislation: There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Commission Decision of 5 February 1993 on animal health conditions and veterinary certification for imports of registered equidae and equidae for breeding and production (93/197/EEC) (repealed). (See end of Document for details)

- (c) it is not intended for slaughter under a national programme of infectious or contagious disease eradication;
- (d) during the three months immediately preceding the exportation (►⁽¹⁾ or since birth if the animal is less than three months old or since entry if it was imported directly from the European Community during the previous three months◄) it has been resident on holdings under veterinary supervision in the country of dispatch and 30 days prior to dispatch in pre-export isolation;
- (e) it comes from the territory or in cases of official regionalization according to Community legislation from a part of the territory of a third country in which:
- (i) Venezuelan equine encephalomyelitis has not occurred during the last two years;
 - (ii) dourine has not occurred during the last six months;
 - (iii) glanders has not occurred during the last six months;
 - (iv) — either vesicular stomatitis has not occurred during the last six months ⁽³⁾,
or
— the animal was tested on a sample of blood taken within 21 days of export on ⁽⁴⁾, by a virus neutralization test for vesicular stomatitis with negative result at a dilution of 1 in 12 ⁽³⁾;
- ⁽²⁾ (v) in the case of an uncastrated male animal older than 180 days, either equine viral arteritis has not been officially recorded during the last six months ⁽³⁾,
- or
— the animal was tested on a blood sample taken within 21 days of export on ... ⁽⁴⁾ by virus neutralization test for equine viral arteritis with negative result at a dilution of 1 in 4 ⁽³⁾,
 - or
— an aliquot of its entire semen taken within 21 days of export on ... ⁽⁴⁾ was tested by virus isolation test for equine viral arteritis with negative result ⁽³⁾,
 - or
— the animal was vaccinated on ... ⁽⁴⁾ against equine viral arteritis under official veterinary supervision with a vaccine approved by the competent authority, according to the following programme for initial vaccination and has been re-vaccinated at regular intervals ⁽³⁾
- Programmes for initial vaccination against equine viral arteritis:
- Instruction:* Cross out vaccination programmes that do not apply to the animal described above.
- Verify supporting certification on testing before vaccination, vaccination and re-vaccination.
- (a) Vaccination was carried out on the day a blood sample was taken that subsequently proved negative in a virus neutralization test at a dilution of 1 in 4; or
 - (b) Vaccination was carried out during a period of isolation of not more than 15 days under official veterinary supervision, commencing on the day a blood sample was taken that was tested during that time with negative result in a virus neutralization test at a dilution of 1 in 4; or
 - (c) Vaccination was carried out when the animal was at an age of 180 to 270 days, during a period of isolation under official veterinary supervision. During the isolation period two blood samples taken at least 10 days apart proved a stable or declining antibody titre in a virus neutralization test for equine viral arteritis; ◄
- (f) it does not come from the territory or from a part of the territory of a third country considered, in accordance with EEC legislation, as infected with African horse sickness
- either it was not vaccinated against African horse sickness ⁽³⁾,
 - or
— it was vaccinated against African horse sickness on ⁽²⁾ ⁽⁴⁾;
- (g) it does not come from a holding which was subject to prohibition for animal health reasons nor had contact with equidae from a holding which was subject to prohibition for animal health reasons:

Status: Point in time view as at 11/05/2010.

Changes to legislation: There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Commission Decision of 5 February 1993 on animal health conditions and veterinary certification for imports of registered equidae and equidae for breeding and production (93/197/EEC) (repealed). (See end of Document for details)

- (i) during six months in the case of equine encephalomyelitis, beginning on the date on which the equidae suffering from the disease are slaughtered;
- (ii) in the case of infectious anaemia, until the date on which the infected animals having been slaughtered, the remaining animals have shown a negative reaction to two Coggins tests carried out three months apart;
- (iii) during six months in the case of vesicular stomatitis;
- (iv) during one month from the last recorded case, in the case of rabies;
- (v) during 15 days from the last recorded case, in the case of anthrax.

If all animals of species susceptible to the disease located on the holding have been slaughtered and the premises disinfected, the period of prohibition shall be 30 days, beginning on the day on which the animals were destroyed and the premises disinfected, except in the case of anthrax, where the period of prohibition is 15 days;

- (h) it shows no clinical signs of contagious equine metritis (CEM) and it does not come from a holding where there has been any suspicion of CEM during the past two months nor had contact indirectly or directly through coitus with equidae infected or suspected in CEM;
- (i) to the best of my knowledge, it has not been in contact with equidae suffering from an infectious or contagious disease in the 15 days prior to this declaration;
- (j) it was subjected to the following tests carried out with negative results on samples of blood taken within 21 days of export on (4):
 - a Coggins test for infectious anaemia,
 - a complement fixation test for dourine at a dilution of 1 in 10,
 - a complement fixation test for glanders at a dilution of 1 in 10;
- (k) either it was not vaccinated against Venezuelan equine encephalomyelitis (3) or it was vaccinated on (4), this being at least six months prior to pre-export isolation (3);
- (l) either it was vaccinated against western and eastern equine encephalomyelitis with inactivated vaccine on (4) this being within six months and at least 30 days of export (3) or it was subjected to haemagglutination inhibition tests to western and eastern equine encephalomyelitis on two occasions, carried out on samples of blood taken with an interval of 21 days on (4) and on (4), the second of which must have been taken within 10 days of export either with negative reactions, if it has not been vaccinated (3), or without increase in antibody count, if it has been vaccinated more than six months ago (3).

IV. The animal will be sent in a vehicle cleansed and disinfected in advance with a disinfectant officially recognized in the country of dispatch and designed in a way that droppings, litter or fodder cannot escape during transportation.

The following declaration signed by the owner or representative is part of the certificate.

V. The certificate is valid for 10 days. In the case of transport by ship the time is prolonged by the time of the voyage.

Date	Place	Stamp (*) and signature of the official veterinarian

(Name in block letters, qualification and title.)

(*) The colour of the stamp must be different to that of the printing.

Status: Point in time view as at 11/05/2010.

Changes to legislation: There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Commission Decision of 5 February 1993 on animal health conditions and veterinary certification for imports of registered equidae and equidae for breeding and production (93/197/EEC) (repealed). (See end of Document for details)

DECLARATION

I, the undersigned (insert name in block letters)
(owner or representative (2) of the animal described above)

declare:

- 1. the animal will be sent directly from the premises of dispatch to the premises of destination without coming into contact with other equidae not of the same health status.
The transportation will be effected in such a way that health and well-being of the animal can be protected effectively;
2. the animal has either remained in since birth (3), or has been imported directly from a
(exporting country)
Member State of the European Community during the past 90 days (3), or entered the exporting country at least 90 days prior to this declaration (3). ◀

..... (Place, date) (Signature)

(1) Part of territory in accordance with Article 13 (2) of Council Directive 90/426/EEC.
(2) This certificate must be issued on the day of loading of the animal for dispatch to the Member State of destination or, in the case of a registered horse, on the last working day before embarkation.
(3) Delete as appropriate.
(4) Insert date.
In the case of a registered equine animal, tests carried out, their results and vaccination have to be entered in the identification document (passport).

Status: Point in time view as at 11/05/2010.

Changes to legislation: There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Commission Decision of 5 February 1993 on animal health conditions and veterinary certification for imports of registered equidae and equidae for breeding and production (93/197/EEC) (repealed). (See end of Document for details)

— E — HEALTH CERTIFICATE

►⁽¹⁾ for imports into the European Union of registered equidae and equidae for breeding and production in accordance with Decision 2004/211/EC ◀

No of certificate:

Third country of dispatch (1):

Ministry responsible:

Reference to accompanying welfare certificate:

I. Identification of the animal

Species Horses, ass, mule, hinny	Breed Age Sex	Method of identification and identification (*)

(*) A passport identifying the equine animal may be attached to this certificate provided that its number is stated

(a) No of identification document (Passport):

(b) Validated by

(Name of competent authority)

II. Origin and destination of the animal

The animal is to be sent from:
(Place of export)

directly to:
(Member State and place of destination)

by railway wagon/lorry/aircraft/ship:
.....
(indicate means of transport and registration marks, flight number or registered name, as appropriate) (2)

Name and address of consignor:

Name and address of consignee:

Status: Point in time view as at 11/05/2010.

Changes to legislation: There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Commission Decision of 5 February 1993 on animal health conditions and veterinary certification for imports of registered equidae and equidae for breeding and production (93/197/EEC) (repealed). (See end of Document for details)

►⁽¹⁾ III. **Health information**

I, the undersigned certify that the animal described above meets the following requirements:

- (a) it comes from a country where the following diseases are compulsorily notifiable: African horse sickness, dourine, glanders, equine encephalomyelitis (of all types including VEE), infectious anaemia, vesicular stomatitis, rabies, anthrax;
- (b) it has been examined today and shows no clinical signs of disease ⁽²⁾;
- (c) it is not intended for slaughter under a national programme of infectious or contagious disease eradication;
- (d) during the three months immediately preceding the exportation (or since birth, if the animal is less than three months old, or since entry, if it was imported directly from the European Community during the previous three months) it has been resident on holdings under veterinary supervision in the country of dispatch and it has been kept in an approved isolation center, protected from vector insects, either
 - during the 40 days prior to dispatch ⁽³⁾,
 - or
 - during 30 days prior to dispatch from the United Arab Emirates (AE) ⁽³⁾;
- (e) it comes from the territory or in cases of official regionalisation according to EEC legislation from a part of the territory of a third country in which:
 - (i) Venezuelan equine encephalomyelitis has not occurred during the last two years;
 - (ii) dourine has not occurred during the last six months;
 - (iii) glanders has not occurred during the last six months;
 - (iv) vesicular stomatitis has not occurred during the last six months ⁽³⁾;
 - or
 - the animal was tested on a sample of blood taken within 21 days of export on..... ⁽⁴⁾ by a virus neutralisation test for vesicular stomatitis with negative result at a dilution of 1 in 12 ⁽³⁾ ⁽²⁾;
 - (v) in the case of an uncastrated male animal older than 180 days, either equine viral arteritis has not been officially recorded during the last six months ⁽³⁾;
 - or
 - the animal was tested on a blood sample taken within 21 days of export on..... ⁽⁴⁾ by virus neutralisation test for equine viral arteritis with negative result at a dilution of 1 in 4 ⁽³⁾;
 - or
 - an aliquot of its entire semen taken within 21 days of export on..... ⁽⁴⁾ was tested by virus isolation test for equine viral arteritis with negative result ⁽³⁾ ⁽⁴⁾ ⁽²⁾;
 - or
 - the animal was vaccinated on..... ⁽⁴⁾ against equine viral arteritis under official veterinary supervision with a vaccine approved by the competent authority, according to the following programme for initial vaccination and has been revaccinated at regular intervals ⁽³⁾ ⁽⁴⁾.

Programmes for initial vaccination against equine viral arteritis:

Instruction: cross out vaccination programmes that do not apply to the animal described above.

- (a) Vaccination was carried out on the day a blood sample was taken that subsequently proved negative in a virus neutralisation test at a dilution of 1 in 4 ⁽³⁾; or
 - (b) vaccination was carried out during a period of isolation of not more than 15 days under official veterinary supervision, commencing on the day a blood sample was taken that was tested during that time with negative result in a virus neutralisation test at a dilution of 1 in 4 ⁽³⁾; or
 - (c) vaccination was carried out when the animal was at an age of 180 to 270 days, during a period of isolation under official veterinary supervision. During the isolation period two blood samples taken at least 10 days apart proved a stable or declining antibody titre in a virus neutralisation test for equine viral arteritis ⁽²⁾;
- (f) it does not come from the territory or from a part of the territory of a third country considered, in accordance with EEC legislation, as infected with African horse sickness.
- It was not vaccinated against African horse sickness ⁽³⁾.
 - It was vaccinated against African horse sickness on..... ⁽³⁾ ⁽⁴⁾;
- (g) it does not come from a holding which was subject to prohibition for animal health reasons nor had contact with equidae from a holding which was subject to prohibition for animal health reasons:
- (i) during six months in the case of equine encephalomyelitis, beginning on the date on which the equidae suffering

Status: Point in time view as at 11/05/2010.

Changes to legislation: There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Commission Decision of 5 February 1993 on animal health conditions and veterinary certification for imports of registered equidae and equidae for breeding and production (93/197/EEC) (repealed). (See end of Document for details)

- ▶⁽¹⁾ (ii) in the case of infectious anaemia, until the date on which, the infected animals having been slaughtered, the remaining animals have shown a negative reaction to two Coggins tests carried out three months apart;
- (iii) during six months in the case of vesicular stomatitis
- (iv) during one month from the last recorded case, in the case of rabies;
- (v) during 15 days from the last recorded case, in the case of anthrax.

If all the animals of species susceptible to the disease located on the holding have been slaughtered and the premises disinfected, the period of prohibition shall be 30 days, beginning on the day on which the animals were destroyed and the premises disinfected, except in the case of anthrax, where the period of prohibition is 15 days;

- (h) it shows no clinical signs of contagious equine metritis (CEM) and it does not come from a holding where there has been any suspicion of CEM during the past two months nor had contact indirectly or directly through coitus with equidae infected or suspected of CEM;
- (i) to the best of my knowledge, it has not been in contact with equidae suffering from an infectious or contagious disease in the 15 days prior to this declaration;
- (j) it was subjected to the following blood tests:
 - a Coggins test for infectious anaemia on⁽⁴⁾, this being within 30 days of export, with negative result ⁽⁴⁾ ⁽⁵⁾,
 - a complement fixation test for dourine on⁽⁴⁾, this being within ▶⁽²⁾ 21 days ◀ of export, with negative result at a dilution of 1 in 10 ⁽⁴⁾ ⁽⁵⁾,
 - a complement fixation test for glanders on⁽⁴⁾, this being within ▶⁽²⁾ 21 days ◀ of export, with negative result at a dilution of 1 in 10 ⁽⁴⁾ ⁽⁵⁾,
 - a test for African horse sickness as described in Annex D to Directive 90/426/EEC either
 - (i) on two occasions, carried out on samples of blood taken with an interval of between 21 and 30 days on⁽⁴⁾ and on⁽⁴⁾, the second of which must have been taken within 10 days of export ⁽³⁾, either with negative reactions, if it has not been vaccinated ⁽³⁾ ⁽⁴⁾ ⁽⁵⁾, or without increase in antibody count, if it has been vaccinated ⁽³⁾ ⁽⁴⁾ ⁽⁵⁾
 - or
 - (ii) on one occasion, carried out on a sample of blood taken within 10 days of export on⁽⁴⁾ with negative reaction, if it is to be dispatched from the United Arab Emirates (AE) ⁽³⁾ ⁽⁴⁾. ◀

IV. The animal will be sent in a vehicle cleansed and disinfected in advance with a disinfectant officially recognized in the country of dispatch and designed in a way that droppings, litter or fodder cannot escape during transportation.

The following declaration signed by the owner or representative is part of the certificate.

V. The certificate is valid for 10 days. In the case of transport by ship the time is prolonged by the time of the voyage.

Date	Place	Stamp (*) and signature of the official veterinarian

.....
(Name in block letters, qualification and title.)

(*) The colour of the stamp must be different to that of the printing.

Status: Point in time view as at 11/05/2010.

Changes to legislation: There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Commission Decision of 5 February 1993 on animal health conditions and veterinary certification for imports of registered equidae and equidae for breeding and production (93/197/EEC) (repealed). (See end of Document for details)

DECLARATION

I, the undersigned (insert name in block letters)
(owner or representative (3) of the animal described above)

declare:

- 1. the animal will be sent directly from the premises of dispatch to the premises of destination without coming into contact with other equidae not of the same health status.
The transportation will be effected in such a way that health and well-being of the animal can be protected effectively;
2. the animal has either remained in since birth (3), or has been imported directly from a
(exporting country)
Member State of the European Community during the past 90 days (3), or entered the exporting country at least 90 days prior to this declaration (3). ◀

..... (Place, date) (Signature)

(1) Part of territory in accordance with Article 13 (2) of Council Directive 90/426/EEC.
(2) This certificate must be issued on the day of loading of the animal for dispatch to the Member State of destination or, in the case of a registered horse, on the last working day before embarkation.
(3) Delete as appropriate.
(4) Insert date.
In the case of a registered equine animal, tests carried out, their results and vaccination have to be entered in the identification document (passport).
(5) The laboratory tests required in accordance with the conditions in this animal health certificate must be carried out by a laboratory approved by the Member State of destination. The test results, certified by the laboratory, have to be attached to the animal health certificate accompanying the animal. These provisions apply to the following countries: Turkey (TR).

Status: Point in time view as at 11/05/2010.

Changes to legislation: *There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Commission Decision of 5 February 1993 on animal health conditions and veterinary certification for imports of registered equidae and equidae for breeding and production (93/197/EEC) (repealed). (See end of Document for details)*

— F —

HEALTH CERTIFICATE

►⁽¹⁾ for imports into the European Union of registered equidae and equidae for breeding and production in accordance with Decision 2004/211/EC ◀

Certificate No:

Third country of dispatch ⁽¹⁾:

Ministry responsible:

I. Identification of the animal

(a) Identification document No (passport):

(b) Validated by:
(name of competent authority)

II. Origin and destination of the horse

The horse is to be sent from:
(place of export)

directly to:
(Member State and place of destination)

by aircraft ⁽²⁾:
(indicate flight number)

or

by vessel ⁽²⁾:
(indicate name of vessel)

Name and address of consignor:

.....

Name and address of consignee:

.....

III. Health information

I, the undersigned official veterinarian of
(insert name of country)

certify that the horse described above:

(a) comes from a country where the following diseases are compulsorily notifiable: African horse sickness, dourine, glanders, equine encephalomyelitis of all types including Venezuelan equine encephalomyelitis, equine infectious anaemia, vesicular stomatitis, rabies, anthrax;

(b) has been examined today and shows no clinical signs of disease ⁽²⁾;

(c) is not intended for slaughter under a national programme of infectious or contagious disease eradication;

(d) has been resident on the territory of the country of dispatch during 90 days immediately preceding the exportation (or since birth if less than 90 days old or since entry if it was imported directly from a Member State of the European Union during the previous 90 days) and during 60 days immediately preceding the exportation in the part of the country ⁽¹⁾ considered free of African horse sickness in accordance with Community legislation (or since birth if less than 60 days old or since entry if it was imported directly from a Member State of the European Union during the previous 60 days);

Status: Point in time view as at 11/05/2010.

Changes to legislation: There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Commission Decision of 5 February 1993 on animal health conditions and veterinary certification for imports of registered equidae and equidae for breeding and production (93/197/EEC) (repealed). (See end of Document for details)

- (e) has undergone the pre-export isolation during the last 40 days immediately preceding the exportation from⁽⁵⁾ to⁽⁵⁾ in the approved quarantine station at, under the following conditions:
- (i) either the horse was accommodated permanently under vector-protected conditions⁽³⁾,
 - or
 - (ii) the horse has been confined to the vector-protected stables at least from two hours prior to sunset until two hours after sunrise the next day and exercise was provided under official veterinary supervision, following the application of effective insect repellents prior to the removal from the stables, and in strict isolation from equidae not being prepared for export under conditions at least as strict as required for temporary admission or imports into the European Union⁽³⁾;
- (f) comes from the territory of a country⁽¹⁾ in which:
- (i) Venezuelan equine encephalomyelitis has not occurred during the last two years;
 - (ii) dourine has not occurred during the last six months;
 - (iii) glanders has not occurred during the last six months;
 - (iv) vesicular stomatitis has not occurred during the last six months⁽³⁾,
 - or
 - was tested on a sample of blood taken within 21 days of export on⁽⁵⁾, by virus neutralisation test for vesicular stomatitis, with negative result at a dilution of one in 12⁽³⁾⁽⁴⁾,
- (v) in the case of an uncastrated male animal older than 180 days:
- 1. either equine viral arteritis has not been officially recorded during the last six months⁽³⁾;
 - or
 - 2. the animal was tested:
 - either on a blood sample taken within 21 days of export on⁽⁵⁾, by virus neutralisation test for equine viral arteritis with negative result at a dilution of one in four⁽³⁾⁽⁴⁾,
 - or
 - on an aliquot of the entire semen of the horse taken within 21 days of export on⁽⁵⁾, by virus isolation test for equine viral arteritis with negative result⁽³⁾⁽⁴⁾;
 - or
 - 3. the animal was vaccinated on⁽⁵⁾ against equine viral arteritis under official veterinary supervision with a vaccine approved by the competent authority, according to the following programmes for initial vaccination and has been re-vaccinated at regular intervals⁽³⁾⁽⁴⁾;

Programmes for initial vaccination against equine viral arteritis:

Instruction: Cross out vaccination programmes that do not apply to the animal described above

- (a) Vaccination was carried out on the day a blood sample was taken that subsequently proved negative in a virus neutralisation test for equine viral arteritis at a dilution of one in four.
- (b) Vaccination was carried out during a period of isolation of not more than 15 days under official veterinary supervision commencing on the day a blood sample was taken that was tested during that time with negative result in a virus neutralisation test for equine viral arteritis at a dilution of one in four.
- (c) Vaccination was carried out when the animal was at an age of 180 to 270 days, during a period of isolation under official veterinary supervision. During the isolation period two blood samples taken at least 10 days apart proved a stable or declining antibody titre in a virus neutralisation test for equine viral arteritis.

- ^(g) does not come from the territory of a country⁽¹⁾ considered, in accordance with EC legislation, as infected with African horse sickness and was either:
- not vaccinated against African horse sickness⁽³⁾,
 - or
 - was vaccinated against African horse sickness on⁽⁵⁾, at least 80 days prior to pre-export isolation⁽³⁾⁽⁴⁾;

Status: Point in time view as at 11/05/2010.

Changes to legislation: *There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Commission Decision of 5 February 1993 on animal health conditions and veterinary certification for imports of registered equidae and equidae for breeding and production (93/197/EEC) (repealed). (See end of Document for details)*

- (h) does not come from a holding which was subject to a prohibition order for animal health reasons which laid down the following conditions:
- (i) if not all the animals of species susceptible to the disease located on the holding were slaughtered, the prohibition lasted for:
 - six months in the case of equine encephalomyelitis, beginning on the date on which the equidae suffering from the disease are slaughtered,
 - a period required to carry out with negative results two Coggins tests three months apart on the animals remaining after the infected animals have been slaughtered in the case of infectious anaemia,
 - six months in the case of vesicular stomatitis,
 - one month from the last recorded case, in the case of rabies,
 - 15 days from the last recorded case, in the case of anthrax;
 - (ii) If all the animals of species susceptible to the disease located on the holding were slaughtered, the prohibition lasted for 30 days, or 15 days in the case of anthrax, beginning on the day on which following the destruction of the animals the disinfection of the premises was satisfactorily completed;
- (i) shows no clinical signs of contagious equine metritis and does not come from a holding where there has been any suspicion of contagious equine metritis during the past two months nor had contact indirectly or directly through coitus with equidae infected or suspected of being infected with contagious equine metritis;
- (j) has, to the best of my knowledge and according to the declaration of the owner or his representative, not been in contact with animals showing clinical signs of an infectious or contagious disease transmissible to equidae during 15 days prior to pre-export isolation;
- (k) was subjected to the following tests carried out with negative results on samples of blood taken, within 21 days of export, on⁽⁴⁾ ⁽⁵⁾:
- a Coggins test for equine infectious anaemia,
 - a complement fixation test for dourine at a dilution of one in five;
- (l) was subjected to a test for African horse sickness as described in Annex D to Directive 90/426/EEC
1. either on one occasion, carried out on a sample of blood taken on⁽⁵⁾, within 10 days of export with negative reaction, if it has not been vaccinated and was permanently accommodated under vector-protected conditions as stated in point (e)(i) above ⁽³⁾ ⁽⁴⁾; or
 2. on two occasions, carried out on samples of blood taken with an interval of between 21 and 30 days on⁽⁵⁾ and on⁽⁵⁾ the second of which was taken within 10 days of export either:
 - with negative reactions, if it has not been vaccinated ⁽³⁾ ⁽⁴⁾, or
 - without increase in antibody level, if it has been vaccinated ⁽³⁾ ⁽⁴⁾,
- (m) was subjected to an ELISA test for equine encephalosis on two occasions, carried out on samples of blood taken with an interval of between 21 and 30 days on⁽⁵⁾ and on⁽⁵⁾ the second of which was taken within 10 days of export either:
- with negative reactions ⁽³⁾ ⁽⁴⁾, or
 - without increase in antibody level ⁽³⁾ ⁽⁴⁾.

IV. The horse will be sent directly from the quarantine station

- (a) either to the airport under vector-protected conditions and will be sent to the Member State of the European Union without coming into contact with other equidae not accompanied by an EC certificate either for permanent imports or for temporary admission and will be transported in an aircraft which was cleansed and disinfected in advance with a disinfectant officially recognised in the country of dispatch and sprayed against vector insects just prior to take off ⁽⁵⁾;
- or
- (b) to the port of Cape Town under vector-protected conditions and will be sent to the Member State of the European Union without coming into contact with other equidae not accompanied by an EC certificate either for permanent imports or for temporary admission and will be transported on a vessel which is scheduled directly to a port in the European Union without calling into a port situated on the territory of a country ⁽¹⁾ not approved for imports into the European Union of equidae in stalls which were cleansed and disinfected in advance with a disinfectant officially recognised in the country of dispatch and sprayed against vector insects just prior to departure ⁽⁵⁾.

Status: Point in time view as at 11/05/2010.

Changes to legislation: There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Commission Decision of 5 February 1993 on animal health conditions and veterinary certification for imports of registered equidae and equidae for breeding and production (93/197/EEC) (repealed). (See end of Document for details)

Textual Amendments

- F4** Substituted by Commission Decision of 19 January 2004 amending Decisions 92/260/EEC, 93/197/EEC and 97/10/EC as regards the temporary admission and imports into the European Union of registered horses from South Africa (notified under document number C(2004) 50) (Text with EEA relevance) (2004/117/EC).

Status: Point in time view as at 11/05/2010.

Changes to legislation: There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Commission Decision of 5 February 1993 on animal health conditions and veterinary certification for imports of registered equidae and equidae for breeding and production (93/197/EEC) (repealed). (See end of Document for details)

V. The certificate is valid for 10 days. In the case of transport by sea, the time is prolonged by the time of the sea journey

Date	Place	Stamp and signature of the official veterinarian ⁽⁶⁾
..... (name in block capitals and capacity)		

⁽¹⁾ Territory of a country means the whole territory or the part of the territory in accordance with Article 13(2) of Directive 90/426/EEC as laid down in Commission Decision 92/160/EEC, as last amended..

⁽²⁾ The certificate must be issued on the day of loading of the horse for dispatch to the Member State of destination or on the last working day before embarkation and accompanied by the identification document (passport) during the time of residence in the European Union.

⁽³⁾ Delete as appropriate.

⁽⁴⁾ The test(s) carried out, their results and the vaccination have to be entered in the identification document (passport).

⁽⁵⁾ Insert date.

Status: Point in time view as at 11/05/2010.

Changes to legislation: There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Commission Decision of 5 February 1993 on animal health conditions and veterinary certification for imports of registered equidae and equidae for breeding and production (93/197/EEC) (repealed). (See end of Document for details)

DECLARATION

I, the undersigned, owner (1) or representative of the owner (1)
(insert name in block letters)

of the horse described above declare:

- 1. The horse will be sent directly from the quarantine station at
(insert place of quarantine station)
to the premises of destination without coming into contact with other equidae not accompanied by a certificate for temporary admission or permanent importation of equidae into the European Union.
2. The animal has either remained in (exporting country (1)) since birth or entered the exporting country (1) at least 60 days prior to this declaration.
3. During 15 days prior to pre-export isolation the horse has not been in contact with animals suffering from infectious or contagious diseases transmissible to equidae.
4. According to the instructions of the official veterinarian I have made all arrangements to comply with the conditons in Section IV and in particular to ensure that the declaration provided for in Annex IV of Commission Decision 97/10/EC will be duly completed and signed by the captain of the aircraft or the master of the vessel upon arrival in a port situated on the territory of the European Union and approved in accordance with Directive 91/496/EEC as a border inspection post for registered horses.

..... (Place, date) (Signature)

Health certificate No:

.....
(signature of the official veterinarian signing the certificate) (2)

(1) Delete as appropriate.

Status: Point in time view as at 11/05/2010.

Changes to legislation: *There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Commission Decision of 5 February 1993 on animal health conditions and veterinary certification for imports of registered equidae and equidae for breeding and production (93/197/EEC) (repealed). (See end of Document for details)*

— G —

HEALTH CERTIFICATE

for imports into Community territory of registered equidae and equidae for breeding and production from Saint Pierre and Miquelon

Certificate No:

Third country of dispatch ⁽¹⁾:

Ministry responsible:

I. Identification of the animal

Species (horse, ass, mule, hinny)	Breed Age Sex	Method of identification and identification ^(*)

^(*) A passport identifying the equine animal may be attached to this certificate provided that its number is stated.

(a) No of identification document (passport)

(b) Validated by
(Name of competent authority)

II. Origin and destination of the equine animal

The equine animal is to be sent from:
(place of export)

directly to:
(Member State and place of destination)

by aircraft ⁽²⁾/ship ⁽³⁾:
(indicate flight number or registered name of boat)

Name and address of consignor:
.....

Name and address of consignee:
.....

III. Health information

I, the undersigned official veterinarian of
(insert name of country)

certify that the animal described above:

(a) comes from a country where the following diseases are compulsorily notifiable: African horse sickness, dourine, glanders, equine encephalomyelitis of all types including Venezuelan equine encephalomyelitis, equine infectious anaemia, vesicular stomatitis, rabies, anthrax;

F3 (b) has been examined today and shows no clinical signs of disease ⁽²⁾;

Status: Point in time view as at 11/05/2010.

Changes to legislation: *There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Commission Decision of 5 February 1993 on animal health conditions and veterinary certification for imports of registered equidae and equidae for breeding and production (93/197/EEC) (repealed). (See end of Document for details)*

- (c) is not intended for slaughter under a national programme of infectious or contagious disease eradication;
- (d) has either been resident on the territory of the country ⁽¹⁾ of dispatch during at least 90 days immediately preceding the exportation (or since birth if the animal is less than 90 days old or since entry if it was imported directly from the European Community during the previous 90 days), or it was resident in the country of dispatch for at least 60 days since entry, if it was imported directly under the conditions specified in the attached 'Import and quarantine requirements' from a third country during a period of less than 90 days prior to embarkation to the European Community; and in any case it has been separated from equidae not of the same health status during the last 30 days prior to embarkation;
- (e) comes from the territory of a country ⁽¹⁾ in which:
- (i) Venezuelan equine encephalomyelitis has not occurred during the last two years;
 - (ii) dourine has not occurred during the last six months;
 - (iii) glanders has not occurred during the last six months;
 - (iv) vesicular stomatitis has not occurred during the last six months ⁽²⁾;
or
it was tested on a sample of blood taken within 21 days of export ⁽³⁾ or during post-import quarantine ⁽³⁾ on ⁽²⁾, by virus neutralisation test for vesicular stomatitis, with negative result at a dilution of 1 in 12 ⁽³⁾ ⁽⁴⁾;
 - (v) in the case of an uncastrated male animal older than 180 days and more than 90 days resident in the country of dispatch:
 - either equine viral arteritis has not been officially recorded during the last six months ⁽³⁾,
or
— the animal was tested on a blood sample taken within 21 days of export ⁽³⁾ or during post-import quarantine ⁽³⁾, on ⁽²⁾ by virus neutralization test for equine viral arteritis with negative result at a dilution of 1 in 4 ⁽³⁾ ⁽⁴⁾,
or
— an aliquot of the entire semen of the animal taken within 21 days of export ⁽³⁾ or during post-import quarantine ⁽³⁾, on ⁽²⁾ was tested with negative result by virus isolation test for equine viral arteritis ⁽³⁾ ⁽⁴⁾,
or
— the animal was vaccinated on ⁽²⁾ against equine viral arteritis under official veterinary supervision with a vaccine approved by the competent authority, according to the following programmes for initial vaccination and has been re-vaccinated at regular intervals ⁽³⁾ ⁽⁴⁾.
- Programmes for initial vaccination against equine viral arteritis:
- Instruction:* Cross out vaccination programmes that do not apply to the animal described above.
- (a) Vaccination was carried out on the day a blood sample was taken that subsequently proved negative in a virus isolation test for equine viral arteritis at a dilution of 1 in 4.
 - (b) Vaccination was carried out during a period of isolation of not more than 15 days under official veterinary supervision commencing on the day a blood sample was taken that was tested during that time with negative result in a virus neutralisation test for equine viral arteritis at a dilution of 1 in 4.
 - (c) Vaccination was carried out when the animal was at an age of 180 to 270 days, during a period of isolation under official veterinary supervision. During the isolation period two blood samples taken at least 10 days apart proved a stable or declining antibody titre in a virus neutralisation test for equine viral arteritis;
- (f) does not come from the territory of a country ⁽¹⁾ considered, in accordance with EC legislation, as infected with African horse sickness and was either:
- not vaccinated against African horse sickness ⁽³⁾,
or
— was vaccinated against African horse sickness on ⁽²⁾, not more than 24 months and

Status: Point in time view as at 11/05/2010.

Changes to legislation: *There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Commission Decision of 5 February 1993 on animal health conditions and veterinary certification for imports of registered equidae and equidae for breeding and production (93/197/EEC) (repealed). (See end of Document for details)*

- (g) does not come from a holding which was subject to a prohibition order for animal health reasons which laid down the following conditions:
 - (i) If not all the animals of species susceptible to the disease located on the holding were slaughtered, the prohibition lasted for:
 - six months in the case of equine encephalomyelitis, beginning on the date on which the equidae suffering from the disease are slaughtered,
 - a period required to carry out with negative results two Coggins tests three months apart on the animals remaining after the infected animals have been slaughtered in the case of infectious anaemia,
 - six months in the case of vesicular stomatitis,
 - one month from the last recorded case, in the case of rabies,
 - 15 days from the last recorded case, in the case of anthrax.
 - (ii) If all the animals of species susceptible to the disease located on the holding were slaughtered, the prohibition lasted for 30 days, or 15 days in the case of anthrax, beginning on the day on which, following the destruction of the animals, the disinfection of the premises was satisfactorily completed;
- (h) it was subjected to a Coggins test for equine infectious anaemia carried out with negative result on a sample of blood taken within 30 days of export on⁽⁵⁾;
- (i) shows no clinical signs of contagious equine metritis and does not come from a holding where there has been any suspicion of contagious equine metritis during the past two months nor had contact indirectly or directly through coitus with equidae infected or suspected of being infected with contagious equine metritis;
- (j) has, to the best of my knowledge and according to the declaration of the owner or his representative, not been in contact with animals showing clinical signs of an infectious or contagious disease transmissible to equidae during 15 days prior to export.

IV. The equine animal will be sent directly to the Member State of destination of the European Community without coming into contact with other equidae not certified at least to the standards of the European Community for permanent importation. The aircraft will be cleansed and disinfected in advance with a disinfectant officially recognized in the country of dispatch.

The attached declaration signed by the owner or representative is part of the certificate.

The attached "Import and quarantine conditions" are part of the certificate.

V. The certificate is valid for 10 days. In the case of transport by ship the time is prolonged by the time of the voyage.

Date	Place	Stamp and signature of the official veterinarian (*)

.....
(name in block capitals and capacity)

(*) The colour of the stamp and the signature must be different to that of the printing.

⁽¹⁾ Territory of a country means the whole territory or the part of the territory in accordance with Article 13(2) of Directive 90/426/EEC as laid down in Commission Decision 92/160/EEC as last amended.
⁽²⁾ The certificate must be issued on the day of loading of the equine animal for dispatch to the Member State of destination or on the last working day before embarkation.
⁽⁵⁾ Delete as appropriate.

Status: Point in time view as at 11/05/2010.

Changes to legislation: *There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Commission Decision of 5 February 1993 on animal health conditions and veterinary certification for imports of registered equidae and equidae for breeding and production (93/197/EEC) (repealed). (See end of Document for details)*

DECLARATION

Reference to health certificate No:

I, the undersigned, owner ⁽¹⁾ or representative of the owner ⁽¹⁾
(insert name in block letters)

of the equine animal described above declare:

1. The equine animal will be sent directly from the premises of dispatch to the premises of destination without coming into contact with other equidae not at least accompanied by a certificate for permanent importation into the European Community.
2. The animal has either remained in (exporting country) since birth or entered the exporting country at least 60 days prior to this declaration.
3. During 15 days prior to export the equine animal has not been in contact with animals suffering from infectious or contagious diseases transmissible to equidae.

.....
(Place, date)

.....
(Signature)

.....
(signature of the official veterinarian signing the certificate) ⁽²⁾

Status: Point in time view as at 11/05/2010.

Changes to legislation: There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Commission Decision of 5 February 1993 on animal health conditions and veterinary certification for imports of registered equidae and equidae for breeding and production (93/197/EEC) (repealed). (See end of Document for details)

Import and quarantine conditions for equidae imported into Saint Pierre and Miquelon during a period of less than three months prior to export to the European Community

Equidae imported into Saint Pierre and Miquelon during the 90 days preceding export to the European Community must comply with the following requirements:

1. Residence and quarantine

- (1) The animals must have been resident in Saint Pierre and Miquelon for at least 60 days.
- (2) Immediately after arrival from a third country the animals must be isolated in an approved quarantine station for at least 40 days, protected from vector insects.
- (3) The quarantine premises must at least comply with the conditions set up in Section III (g) of the Health Certificate in Annex II (G) to Decision 93/197/EEC and meet the minimum standards laid down in Annex B to Directive 91/496/EEC, as last amended.
- (4) During the quarantine period the equine animal must not come into contact with equidae not eligible for imports into the European Union.

2. Animal health tests

- (1) The animal must be subjected to the following tests carried out with the specified results on samples of blood taken, if not specified otherwise, not earlier than 21 days after the commencing of the isolation period:
 - (a) a Coggins test for equine infectious anaemia with negative result;
 - (b) a complement fixation test for dourine with negative results at a dilution of 1 in 5;
 - (c) a complement fixation test for glanders with negative results at a dilution of 1 in 5;
 - (d) a test for African horse sickness as described in Annex D to Directive 90/426/EEC and two occasions, carried out on samples of blood taken with an interval of between 21 and 30 days, the second of which must have been taken within 10 days of release from quarantine either:
 - with negative reactions, if it has not been vaccinated, or
 - without increase in antibody level, if it has been vaccinated. This vaccination must have been officially certified in its import certificate ⁽¹⁾/passport ⁽¹⁾;
 - (e) an ELISA test for equine encephalosis on two occasions, carried out on samples of blood taken with an interval of between 21 and 30 days, the second of which must have been taken within 10 days of completing the quarantine either:
 - with negative reactions, or
 - without increase in antibody level;
 - (f) a virus neutralisation test for vesicular stomatitis with negative result at a dilution of 1 in 12;
 - (g) a haemagglutination inhibition test for Venezuelan equine encephalomyelitis as described in detail in Chapter 2.5.12 of the OIE-Manual of Standards for Diagnostic Tests and Vaccines, 4th Edition, 2000, on two occasions, carried out on samples of blood taken with an interval of between 21 and 30 days, the second of which must have been taken within 10 days of completing the quarantine either:
 - with negative reactions, if it has not been vaccinated, or
 - without increase in antibody level, if the animal was vaccinated with a TC-83 based attenuated vaccine and this vaccination was carried out at least six months prior to imports. This vaccination must have been officially certified in its import certificate ⁽¹⁾/passport ⁽¹⁾;
 - (h) a haemagglutination inhibition test to western and eastern equine encephalomyelitis on two occasions, carried out on samples of blood taken with an interval of at least 21 days, the second of which must have been taken within 10 days of completing the quarantine either:
 - with negative reactions, if it has not been vaccinated, or
 - without increase in antibody count, if the animal was vaccinated against western and eastern equine encephalomyelitis with inactivated vaccine at least 30 days and not more than six months prior to imports. This vaccination must have been officially certified in its import certificate ⁽¹⁾/passport ⁽¹⁾;
 - (i) an IG-M capture ELISA test for the detection of antibodies against the Japanese B-encephalitis virus carried out with negative result or either a virus neutralisation test or haemagglutination inhibition test carried out on two occasions on blood samples taken with an interval of at least 21 days, the second of which must have been taken within 10 days of completing the quarantine, with either negative result in each case or without a more than fourfold increase in antibody titres.

Status: Point in time view as at 11/05/2010.

Changes to legislation: There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Commission Decision of 5 February 1993 on animal health conditions and veterinary certification for imports of registered equidae and equidae for breeding and production (93/197/EEC) (repealed). (See end of Document for details)

- (2) The test required for equine viral arteritis in Section III(e)(v) must be carried out during the quarantine period for uncastrated male animals older than 180 days and resident on Saint Pierre and Miquelon for less than 90 days.
- (3) The laboratory tests must be carried out in an approved laboratory in the European Community.
- (4) All laboratory tests and their results and vaccinations must be entered in the identification document (passport) or attached in copy to the certificate.

Status: Point in time view as at 11/05/2010.

Changes to legislation: There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Commission Decision of 5 February 1993 on animal health conditions and veterinary certification for imports of registered equidae and equidae for breeding and production (93/197/EEC) (repealed). (See end of Document for details)

- (1) OJ No L 224, 18. 8. 1990, p. 42.
- (2) OJ No L 157, 10. 6. 1992, p. 28.
- (3) OJ No L 146, 14. 6. 1979, p. 15.
- (4) OJ No L 40, 17. 2. 1993, p. 23.
- (5) OJ No L 71, 18. 3. 1992, p. 27.
- (6) OJ No L 71, 18. 3. 1992, p. 29.
- (7) OJ No L 275, 16. 9. 1986, p. 36.
- (8) OJ No L 268, 24. 9. 1991, p. 56.
- (9) OJ No L 243, 25. 8. 1992, p. 27.
- (10) ^{F1}Sanitary group as indicated in column 5 of Annex I to Decision 2004/211/EC.
Third countries, territories or parts thereof assigned to that group shall use the Health Certificate with the same letter set out in Annex II to this Decision.
- (11) Part of the third country or territory in accordance with Article 13(2)(a) of Directive 90/426/EEC as indicated in columns 3 and 4 of Annex I to Decision 2004/211/EC.
- (12) Only registered horses.
- (13) Provisional code that does not affect the definitive denomination of the country to be attributed after the conclusion of the negotiations currently taking place in the United Nations.]

Textual Amendments

- F1** Substituted by Commission Decision of 30 April 2010 amending Decisions 92/260/EEC, 93/195/EEC, 93/197/EEC and 2004/211/EC as regards the importation of registered horses from certain parts of China and adapting certain third country denominations (notified under document C(2010) 2635) (Text with EEA relevance) (2010/266/EU).

Status:

Point in time view as at 11/05/2010.

Changes to legislation:

There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Commission Decision of 5 February 1993 on animal health conditions and veterinary certification for imports of registered equidae and equidae for breeding and production (93/197/EEC) (repealed).