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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 (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 tes 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);

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(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);

►(1) (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). ◄

►(2) (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

.....

(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 (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;

►(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) 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 vacination 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 ◄.

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►(2) M21