



COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES

Brussels, 25.07.1997
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97/0209 (CNS)

Proposal for a

COUNCIL DIRECTIVE

amending Annexes A, D (Chapter I) and F of Directive 64/432/EEC on health problems
affecting intra-Community trade in bovine animals and swine

(presented by the Commission)

EXPLANATORY MEMORANDUM

Council Directive 64/432/EEC of 26 June 1964 on animal health problems affecting intra-Community trade in bovine animals and swine¹ has recently been amended, updated and consolidated by Directive 97/12/EC².

Article 16, 1(a) of the amended Directive requests the Commission to submit a proposal to the Council for the amendment of Annexes A, D (Chapter I) and F, in particular with regard to their adaption to technological and scientific developments. The Council shall decide on these proposals by a qualified majority before 1 January 1998. The Member States have been requested for their observations and suggestions to amend these Annexes and resulting from their replies appropriate Commission proposals have been formulated to amend these technical Annexes.

Although not provided for, the Council is invited to consult the European Parliament on this proposal.

¹ OJ No 121, 29.7.1964, p. 1977/64.

² OJ No L 109, 25.4.1997, p. 1.

Proposal for a
COUNCIL DIRECTIVE
of

amending Annexes A, D (Chapter I) and F of Directive 64/432/EEC on health problems
affecting intra-Community trade in bovine animals and swine

THE COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN UNION,

Having regard to Council Directive 64/432/EEC on health problems affecting
intra-Community trade in bovine animals and swine¹, as last amended by
Directive 97/12/EC² and in particular Article 16, 1(a) thereof,

Having regard to the proposal from the Commission³,

Having regard to the opinion of the European Parliament⁴,

Whereas in Article 16 of Directive 64/432/EEC the Commission has been requested to
make proposals to amend Annexes A, D (Chapter 1) and F of the said Directive, in
particular with regard to their adaption to technological developments;

Whereas in the same Article it is stipulated that the Council shall decide on these
proposals by a qualified majority before 1 January 1998;

Whereas in recent times the development of veterinary administrative procedures
regarding herd management, animal movement control, animal identification and
information handling in relation to disease control requires amendments to be made to
certain annexes of this Directive;

HAS ADOPTED THIS DIRECTIVE:

¹ OJ No 121, 29.7.1964, p. 1977/64.

² OJ No L 109, 25.4.1997, p. 1.

³ OJ No C ...

⁴ OJ No C ...

Article 1

Annexes A, D (Chapter I) and F of Directive 64/432/EEC are hereby replaced by the Annexes to this Directive.

Article 2

1. Member States shall bring into force the laws, regulations and administrative provisions necessary to comply with this Directive not later than 1 January 1998. They shall forthwith inform the Commission thereof.

When Member States adopt these measures, they shall contain a reference to this Directive or shall be accompanied by such reference on the occasion of their official publication. The methods of making such a reference shall be laid down by the Member States.

2. Member States shall communicate to the Commission the texts of the main provisions of domestic law which they adopt in the field governed by this Directive.

Article 3

This Directive shall enter into force on the day of its publication in the *Official Journal of the European Communities*.

Article 4

This Directive is addressed to the Member States.

Done at Brussels,

For the Council

ANNEX A

I. Officially tuberculosis-free bovine herd

1. A bovine herd is officially tuberculosis free if:

- (a) all the animals are free from clinical signs of tuberculosis;
- (b) all the animals over six weeks old have reacted negatively to at least two official intradermal tuberculin tests carried out in accordance with Annex B, the first six months after the elimination of any infection from the herd and the second six months later or, where the herd has been assembled solely from animals that originate in officially tuberculosis-free herds, the first test shall be carried out at least 60 days after assembly and the second shall not be required;
- (c) following the completion of the first test referred to in (b), no bovine animal over six weeks old has been introduced into the herd unless it has reacted negatively to an intradermal tuberculin test performed and assessed according to Annex B and carried out either in the 30 days prior to, or the 30 days after the date of its introduction into the herd, in the latter case the animal(s) must be isolated from the other animals of the herd until proven negative.

This test shall not be necessary in Member States or regions of a Member State where the percentage of bovine herds infected with tuberculosis is less than 0,2% or if the animal originates in an officially tuberculosis-free herd.

2. A bovine herd will retain officially tuberculosis-free status if:

- (a) the conditions detailed in 1(a) and (c) continue to apply;
- (b) all animals entering the holding come from herds of officially tuberculosis-free status;
- (c) all animals in the holding, with the exception of calves under six weeks old which were born in the holding, are subjected to routine tuberculin testing in accordance with Annex B at yearly intervals.

However, the Commission, in accordance with the procedure in Article 17, may, for a Member State or part of a Member State where all the bovine herds are subject to official operations to combat tuberculosis, alter the frequency of the routine tests as follows:

- if the percentage of bovine herds infected with tuberculosis is not more than 1% on average during the two most recent annual supervisory periods, the interval between routine herd tests may be increased to two years;
- if the percentage of infected bovine herds is not more than 0,2% on average during the two most recent biennial supervisory periods, the interval between routine tests may be increased to three years,

- if the percentage of infected bovine herds is not more than 0,1% on average during the two most recent supervisory triennial periods, the interval between routine tests may be increased to four years and/or the age at which animals have to undergo these tests may be increased to 24 months.

The Commission may also, in accordance with Article 17, take a decision increasing the frequency of routine tuberculin testing if the level of disease appears to have increased.

When a Member State operates a system of identification and registration of bovine animals which provides for identification of herds of origin and transit, if the percentage of infected herds is not greater than 0,1% on average during the two most recent control periods; it may dispense with the annual tuberculin test of the herds on condition that:

- (1) before the introduction into the herd all the bovine animals are subjected to an intradermal tuberculin test with negative results;
- (2) all bovine animals slaughtered are examined for lesions of tuberculosis and any such lesions are submitted to a bacteriological examination for evidence of tuberculosis bacteria.

3. The officially tuberculosis-free status of a herd shall be suspended if:

- (a) the conditions detailed in 2 have not been complied with;
- (b) an animal is deemed to have reacted positively to a routine tuberculin test, or a case of tuberculosis has been diagnosed at routine post-mortem examination.

In these cases, the status shall remain suspended until such time as all the remaining animals over six weeks of age have reacted negatively to at least two official intradermal tuberculin tests in accordance with Annex B, the first one carried out at least two months after elimination of the animal from the holding and the second one at least 42 days after the first. Disinfection of the premises and utensils must take place.

However, if an animal reacts positively to a tuberculin test or is found at slaughter to have lesions suspected of being tuberculous, the officially tuberculosis-free status of the herd of origin shall be suspended. Any positive reactor animal(s) shall be removed from the herd and slaughtered and appropriate post-mortem tests and laboratory examinations shall be carried out.

If the presence of tuberculosis is confirmed, the officially tuberculosis-free status of the herd of origin shall remain suspended until the procedures in (b) above have been complied with. Tracing and checking of any herd considered necessary by the competent authority shall be undertaken.

If the presence of tuberculosis is not confirmed, the officially tuberculosis-free status of the herd of origin may be restored following a test with negative results, no less than 60 days after the removal of the reactor animal(s), of all animals over six weeks of age.

- (c) the herd contains animals of unresolved status as described in Annex B, point 32. In this case the status of the herd shall remain suspended until the animals' status has been clarified. Such animals must be isolated from the other animals of the herd until their status has been clarified.
4. A Member State or part of a Member State may be declared officially tuberculosis free according to the procedure laid down in Article 17 if it meets the following conditions:
- (a) the percentage of infected bovine herds has not been more than 0,01% for six consecutive years and at least 99,9% of the herds have been declared officially tuberculosis free for 6 years;
 - (b) an identification system making it possible to identify the herds of origin and transit for each bovine animal is in existence;
 - (c) all bovine animals slaughtered must be subjected to a post-mortem examination by an official veterinarian;
 - (d) while such examinations take place; the officially tuberculosis free status of the herd of origin shall be suspended. All animals which reacted positively to the test, and any animals which, in the opinion of the competent authority, have been exposed to the possibility of infection, shall be slaughtered. If clinical or laboratory examinations confirm the presence of bovine tuberculosis the Officially Tuberculosis Free status of any other herd which may have been exposed to infection should be similarly suspended pending investigation by the competent authority.
5. The Member state or part of a Member State will retain officially tuberculosis-free status if:
- (a) the conditions 4(a) to (d) continue to apply;
 - (b) when a case of tuberculosis is confirmed, the officially tuberculosis-free status of the herd of origin and transit is withdrawn;
 - (c) the officially tuberculosis-free status of herds where tuberculosis has been confirmed remains withdrawn until:
 - all the animals that have been deemed to be infected have been slaughtered,
 - disinfection of the premises and utensils has taken place,

- all the remaining bovine animals over six weeks of age have reacted negatively to at least two official intradermal tests in accordance with Annex B, the first at least six months after the removal of the infected animals, the second six months after the first.
6. If there is evidence of a significant change in the situation as regards tuberculosis in a Member State or part of a Member State which has been recognized as officially tuberculosis free, the Commission may in accordance with the procedure laid down in Article 17 take a decision suspending or revoking the status and requiring routine tuberculin tests to be carried out in accordance with one of the schedules in 2(c).

II. Officially brucellosis-free and brucellosis-free bovine herds

For the purposes of this Section 'bovine animals' means all bovine animals with the exception of males castrated before the age of four months.

1. A bovine herd is officially brucellosis free if:
- (a) it contains no bovine animals which have been vaccinated against brucellosis, except females which have been vaccinated at least three years previously;
 - (b) all the bovine animals have been free from clinical signs of brucellosis for at least six months;
 - (c) all the bovine animals over 12 months old have been subjected to one of the following test regimes with negative results in accordance with Annex C:
 - (i) two serum agglutination tests at an interval of more than three months and less than 12 months;
 - (ii) three ring tests at three-monthly intervals followed at least six weeks later by a serum agglutination test;
 - (iii) two buffered brucella antigen tests at an interval of more than three months and less than 12 months;
 - (iv) two micro-agglutination tests at an interval of more than three months and less than 12 months.
2. A bovine herd will retain officially brucellosis-free status if:
- (a) one of the following test regimes is carried out annually with negative result in accordance with Annex C:
 - (i) three ring tests carried out at intervals of at least three months;
 - (ii) three milk Elisas carried out at intervals of at least three months;

- (iii) two ring tests carried out at an interval of at least three months followed at least six weeks later by a serological test referred to in paragraph 13(a);
- (iv) two milk Elisas carried out at an interval of at least three months followed at least six weeks later by a serological test referred to in paragraph 13(a);
- (v) two serological tests carried out at an interval of at least three months and not more than six months.

However, the Commission, in accordance with the procedure laid down in Article 17, may, for a Member State or part of a Member State which is not officially brucellosis free but where all the bovine herds are subject to official operations to combat brucellosis, alter the frequency of the routine tests as follows:

- where not more than 1% of bovine herds are infected, it may be sufficient to carry out each year two ring tests or two milk Elisas at an interval of at least three months, or one serological test,
 - where at least 99,8% of bovine herds have been recognized as officially brucellosis free for at least four years, the interval between checks may be extended to two years and the checks must be carried out using one of the serological tests referred to in paragraph 13(a);
- (b) all bovine animals entering the herd come from herds of officially brucellosis-free status and, in the case of bovine animals over 12 months old, have shown a brucella count of less than 30 IU of agglutination per ml when given a serum agglutination test in accordance with Annex C during the 30 days prior to introduction into the herd.

However, the serum agglutination test described in point (b) need not be required in Member States, or regions of Member States, where the percentage of bovine herds infected with brucellosis has not exceeded 0,2% for at least two years and where the animal comes from an official brucellosis-free bovine herd within that Member State or region and has not during transportation come into contact with bovine animals of lesser status;

- (c) notwithstanding point (b), bovine animals from a brucellosis-free bovine herd may be introduced into an officially brucellosis-free herd if they are at least 18 months old and, if vaccinated against brucellosis, the vaccination was carried out more than a year previously.

Such animals must have shown, in the 30 days prior to introduction, a brucella count lower than 30 IU of agglutination per ml and a negative result when given a complement fixation test, both in accordance with Annex C.

If, however, a bovine animal from a brucellosis-free herd is introduced into an officially brucellosis-free herd, under these provisions, that herd shall be considered to be brucellosis free for two years from the date on which the animal was introduced.

3. The officially brucellosis-free status of a herd may be suspended or withdrawn if:
 - (a) the conditions detailed in paragraph 1 and 2 have not been complied with; or
 - (b) as a result of laboratory tests or on clinical grounds one or more bovine animals are suspected of having brucellosis.

If one or more bovine animals in an officially brucellosis-free herd are suspected of having brucellosis, the status of the herd may be suspended, rather than withdrawn, if the animal or animals are immediately destroyed or isolated.

Where the animal has been destroyed, the suspension may be lifted if two serum agglutination tests, carried out in accordance with Annex C on all bovine animals in the herd over 12 months old, show a count lower than 30 IU of agglutination per ml. The first test shall be carried out at least 30 days after the removal of the animal and the second at least 60 days later.

Where the animal has been isolated, it may be reintroduced into the herd and the status of the herd may be restored, if it subsequently shows a serum agglutination count lower than 30 IU of agglutination per ml and has given a negative result to a complement fixation test, these tests being carried out in accordance with Annex C.

Where, as a result of laboratory tests or epidemiological investigations, brucella infection has been confirmed in the herd, the status of the herd shall not be restored until either all bovine animals present in the herd at the time of the outbreak have been slaughtered, or the herd has been subject to 30-day check testing and all animals over 12 months of age have given negative results to two consecutive tests. In the case of bovine animals which were pregnant at the time of the outbreak, the final check must be carried out at least 21 days after the last animal pregnant at the time of the outbreak has calved.

4. A bovine herd is brucellosis free if it complies with the conditions in 1(a), (b) and (c), except that:
 - (i) female bovine animals may be vaccinated:
 - before the age of six months old with live strain 19 vaccine or other vaccines approved under the procedure laid down in Article 17, or
 - before the age of 15 months old with killed 45/20 adjuvant vaccine which has been officially inspected and recognized;

- (ii) bovine animals under 30 months old which have been vaccinated with live strain 19 vaccine may give a serum agglutination test result greater than 30 IU but less than 80 IU of agglutination per millilitre provided that, on the complement fixation test, they give a result less than 30 EEC units in the case of females vaccinated less than 12 months previously or less than 20 EEC units in all other cases;
 - (iii) in addition to those tests listed in 1(c), the following test regimes will also be approved in order to attain brucellosis-free status;
 - (a) two buffered brucella antigen tests carried out at an interval of more than three months and less than 12 months;
 - (b) two micro-agglutination tests carried out at an interval of more than three months and less than 12 months in accordance with the provisions of Annex C.
5. A bovine herd will retain brucellosis-free status if:
- (i) it is subject to one of the testing regimes listed in 2(a);
 - (ii) bovine animals entering the herd comply with the requirements of 2(b); or
 - come from herds of brucellosis-free status, and in the case of bovine animals over 12 months old, have shown, in the 30 days prior to introduction into the herd, less than 30 IU of agglutination per ml when given a serum agglutination test and a negative result to a complement fixation test in accordance with Annex C, or
 - come from herds of brucellosis-free status, are under 30 months old and have been vaccinated with live strain 19 vaccine may give a serum agglutination test result greater than 30 IU but less than 80 IU of agglutination per millilitre provided that, on the complement fixation test, they give a result less than 30 EEC units in the case of females vaccinated less than 12 months previously or less than 20 EEC units in all other cases.

6. The brucellosis-free status of a herd shall be suspended or withdrawn if:

- (a) the conditions detailed in paragraphs 4 and 5 have not been complied with; or
- (b) as a result of laboratory tests or on clinical grounds one or more bovine animals over 30 months old are suspected of having brucellosis.

If one or more bovine animals, over 30 months old, in a brucellosis-free herd are suspected of having brucellosis, the status of the herd may be suspended, rather than withdrawn, if the animal or animals are immediately destroyed or isolated.

Where the animal has been destroyed, the suspension may be lifted if two serum agglutination tests, carried out in accordance with Annex C on all bovine animals in the holding over 12 months old, show a count lower than 30 IU of agglutination per ml. The first test shall be carried out at least 30 days after the removal of the animal and the second at least 60 days later.

Where the animal has been isolated, it may be reintroduced into the herd and the status of the herd may be restored, if it subsequently shows a serum agglutination count lower than 30 IU of agglutination per ml and has given a negative result to a complement fixation test, these tests being carried out in accordance with Annex C.

Where, as a result of laboratory tests or epidemiological investigations, brucella infection has been confirmed in a herd, the status of that herd shall not be restored until all bovine animals that were pregnant at the time of the outbreak have given negative results to the above tests, the final test having being carried out at least 21 days after calving.

7. A region of a Member State may be declared officially brucellosis free according to the procedure laid down in Article 17 if it meets the following conditions:
 - (a) no case of abortion due to brucella infection has been recorded for at least three years and at least 99,8% of the herd have been declared officially brucellosis free for 10 years;
 - (b) an identification system making it possible to identify the herds of origin and transit for each bovine animal is in existence.
8. Subject to point 9, a region declared officially brucellosis free shall retain this status if all bovine animals over 24 months old are subjected to either two ring tests, two milk Elisa tests or one serological test referred to in paragraph 13(a), every three years. In the event of a positive result the provisions of point 6 shall apply.
9. A region declared officially brucellosis free shall report the occurrence of all cases of brucellosis to the Commission. The Commission may according to the procedure laid down in Article 17 propose that the status be suspended or revoked and require that routine brucellosis testing be carried out in accordance with one of the schedules in paragraph 2.
10. A Member State may be declared officially brucellosis free according to the procedure laid down in Article 17 if it meets the following conditions:
 - (a) no case of abortion due to brucella infection has been recorded for at least three years and at least 99,8% of the holdings have been declared officially brucellosis free for 10 years;
 - (b) an identification system making it possible to identify the herds of origin and transit for each bovine animal is in existence.

11. A Member State declared officially brucellosis free shall retain this status if:

- every bovine animal suspected of being infected with brucellosis is notified to the competent authority and undergoes official investigation for brucellosis comprising at least two serological blood tests, including the complement fixation test, and a microbiological examination of appropriate samples taken in the case of an abortion,
- during the period of suspicion, which shall continue until negative results have been obtained from the tests provided for in the first indent, the officially brucellosis-free status of the herd of origin or transit of the suspected bovine shall be suspended.
- in the event of a positive result, if all of the breeding bovines have not been destroyed, the remaining animals must be subjected to requalification following the procedures referred to in paragraph 1.

12. A Member State declared officially brucellosis free shall report the occurrence of all cases of brucellosis to the Commission. The Commission may, according to the procedure laid down in Article 17, propose that the status be suspended or revoked and require that routine brucellosis testing be carried out in accordance with one of the schedules in paragraph 2.

13. (a) For the purposes of Section II, a serological tests shall mean either a serum agglutination test, buffered brucella antigen test, complement fixation test, plasma agglutination test, plasma ring test, micro-agglutination test or individual blood Elisa, as described in Annex C.

(b) Where ring tests are carried out on bulk tanks, the number of those tests referred to in this Annex shall be doubled and the intervals between the tests shall be halved.

ANNEX D

CHAPTER I

OFFICIALLY ENZOOTIC-BOVINE-LEUKOSIS-FREE HERDS, MEMBER STATES AND REGIONS

- A. Officially enzootic-bovine-leukosis-free herd means a herd in which:
- (i) there is no evidence, either clinical or as a result of a laboratory test, of any case of enzootic bovine leukosis in the herd and no such case has been confirmed in the previous two years; and
 - (ii) all animals over 24 months of age have reacted negatively during the preceding 24 months to two tests carried out in accordance with this Annex, at an interval of at least four months; or
 - (iii) it meets the requirements of (i) above and is situated in an officially enzootic-bovine-leukosis-free Member State or region.
- B. An individual herd shall retain officially enzootic-bovine-leukosis-free status provided:
- (i) the condition in A(i) continues to be fulfilled;
 - (ii) any animals introduced into the herd come from an officially enzootic-bovine-leukosis-free herd;
 - (iii) all animals over 24 months of age continue to react negatively to a test carried out in accordance with Chapter II at intervals of three years.
- C. The officially leukosis-free status of a herd shall be suspended if the conditions detailed in B are not fulfilled.
- D. The status shall remain suspended until the following requirements are complied with:
1. If a single animal in an officially enzootic-bovine-leukosis-free herd has reacted positively to one of the tests referred to in Chapter II:
 - (i) the animal which has reacted positively, and, in the case of a cow, any calf it may have produced, must have left the herd for slaughter under the supervision of the veterinary authorities;
 - (ii) the remaining animals have reacted negatively to two serological tests (at least 4 months and less than 12 months apart) carried out in accordance with Chapter II three months at least after removal of the positive animal and any possible progeny thereof;

- (iii) an epidemiological inquiry must be conducted and the herds linked epidemiologically to the infected herd must be subjected to the measures laid down in (ii).

However, the competent authority may grant a derogation from the obligation to slaughter the calf of an infected cow where it was separated from its mother immediately after calving. In this case, the calf must be made subject to the requirements provided for in 2(iii).

- 2. Where more than one animal from an officially enzootic-bovine-leukosis-free herd has reacted positively or where infection has otherwise been confirmed in a herd:

- (i) the animals which have reacted positively and, in the case of cows, their calves, must be removed for slaughter under the supervision of the veterinary authorities;
- (ii) all animals in the herd aged over 24 months must react negatively to two tests carried out in accordance with Chapter II at an interval of at least four months and no more than 12 months;
- (iii) all other animals in the herd must, after identification, remain on the holding until they are aged over 24 months and have satisfied the tests referred to in (ii);
- (iv) an epidemiological inquiry must be conducted, any herd linked epidemiologically to the infected herd must be subjected to the measures laid down in (ii).

However, the competent authority may grant a derogation from the obligation to slaughter the calf of an infected cow where it was separated from its mother immediately after calving. In this case, the calf must be made subject to the requirements provided for in 2(iii).

- 3. Where the officially enzootic-bovine-leukosis-free status of a herd has been suspended for any other reason, all animals in the herd aged over 24 months must give a negative reaction to a serological test carried out in accordance with Chapter II.

- E. In accordance with the procedure in Article 17, the Commission may propose that a Member State or region of a Member State may become officially enzootic-bovine-leukosis-free if:

- (a) at least 99,8% of the bovine herds are officially enzootic bovine leukosis free herds within the meaning of A;

or

- (b) no case of enzootic bovine leukosis has been confirmed in the Member State or region for the past three years and

in the case of a Member State, all animals aged over 24 months in at least 10% of the herds, selected randomly, have been tested with negative results in accordance with Chapter II in the previous 24 months or

in the case of a region or a Member State, all animals aged over 24 months have undergone a test provided for in Chapter II with negative results in accordance with Chapter II in the previous 24 months;

or

- (c) any other method which demonstrates to a confidence rating of 99% that less than 0,2% of herds were infected.

F. A Member State or a region of a Member State shall retain officially enzootic-bovine-leukosis-free status if:

- (i) every year either a random sample with a confidence rating of 99% has established that less than 0,2% of the herds were infected or not less than 20% of bovine animals over two years of age have been tested and have reacted negatively to a test carried out in accordance with Chapter II;

or

- (ii) where no case of enzootic bovine leukosis has been recorded in the Member State or region in a proportion of one herd out of 10 000 for at least three years, a decision may be taken in accordance with Article 17 to cease routine serological testing provided that:

- all cattle slaughtered within the territory of that Member State or region are submitted to a post-mortem examination by an official veterinarian who must issue notification of all tumours with a view to laboratory examination, and
- the Member State shall report the occurrence of all cases of enzootic bovine leukosis in the region affected by the decision to the Commission. The Commission may, in accordance with the procedure laid down in Article 17, propose that the decision to cease routine serological testing be suspended or revoked, and
- any cattle which react positively to an immune-diffusion test are slaughtered and the herd remains subject to restrictions until re-establishment of its status pursuant to Chapter D.2 of this Annex.

- G. (i) The officially enzootic-bovine-leukosis-free status of a Member State or region of a Member State shall be suspended, in accordance with the procedure in Article 17, if enzootic bovine leukosis is detected and confirmed in more than 0,2% of holdings in the region or Member State.

- (ii) The officially enzootic-bovine-leukosis-free status may be restored in accordance with the procedure in Article 17, if:
 - (a) in addition to the measures provided for in paragraphs D.1 and 2, at least 20% of the other herds, selected randomly, in the region or Member State have, within a 12-months period, undergone one of the tests referred to in Chapter II;
 - (b) the results of this testing establish, with a confidence rating of 99%, that less than 0,2% herds are infected.

ANNEX F

BOVINE SPECIES/SWINE FOR SLAUGHTER/BREEDING/PRODUCTION¹

Certificate No:

Species:

Member State of origin:

Region of origin:

SECTION A

Name and address of consignor:

.....

Name and address of holding of origin:

.....²

Dealer's registration number:¹

.....

Health data concerning bovine animals

I certify that the animals listed below are from a herd or herds which is officially tuberculosis, brucellosis and leukosis free and that³:

- the herd of origin is situated in a Member State or part of the territory of a Member State which is recognized as being:

1. officially tuberculosis free: yes/no Commission Decision .../.../...¹

2. officially brucellosis free: yes/no Commission Decision .../.../...¹

3. officially leukosis free: yes/no Commission Decision .../.../...¹

- the Member State or part of the territory of a Member applies a system of surveillance networks:

Commission Decision .../.../...¹

¹ Delete if not applicable.

² Not applicable where animals are from several holdings.

³ Does not apply in the case of a derogation granted to Spain for animals for slaughter.

SECTION C

Approved assembly centre¹

Name of centre:
Address:
Registration number:
Arrival date:
Departure date:

Signature/stamp of official veterinarian

SECTION D

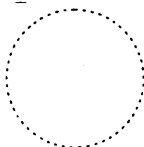
Destination of animals:
Name and address of consignor:
.....
Name and address of destination holding:
.....
Name and address of transit centre:
.....

Means of transport :..... Approval number:

After inspection as required by regulations, I certify that:

1. on (date) the animals in question had been inspected during the 24 hours before departure and had shown no clinical signs of infectious or contagious disease;
2. all applicable provisions in Council Directive 64/432/EEC have been fulfilled;
3. the movement proposed has been registered by the Animo system on the day of issue;
4. the above animal(s) meet(s) the additional guarantees fordisease(s) for (species/type) intended for..... (Commission Decision .../.../EC).

Official stamp



Signature of the official veterinarian:
Name (in capitals):
Official title:
Address:

This certificate remains valid for 10 days following the date of the health inspection referred to in Section D.

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