



Impact of AHS outbreaks on the international movement of competition horses (EU perspective)

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AHS Thailand

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Equine animals on DG SANTE Website



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Animals

LIVE ANIMALS

Aquaculture

Honey bees

Bovine

Equine

Ovine & caprine

Porcine

Poultry and hatching eggs

Other live animals

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Equine Animals

The number of equine animals or equidae in the European Union is small, probably not many more than 6 millions, compared to hundreds of millions of other livestock. To keep, breed and use equidae - first and foremost horses - is labour intensive, by and large uses less fertile land, and it represents a source of income for a part of the farming community.

However, equidae, and in particular horses, are very mobile compared to other livestock, and in many cases they represent as an individual an enormous economic and emotional value. The reoccurrence of major equine infectious diseases which, if they had ever occurred, were successfully eradicated in the EU Member States would seriously compromise the rational development of equidae production and intra-Union trade in such animals.

Definition and general animal health conditions

The animal health conditions governing the movement of equidae (equine animals) between the EU countries and their importation from non-EU countries are laid down in Council Directive 2009/156/EC.

This Directive provides the definition for equine animals or equidae. They can be: odd-toed ungulates - whether wild or domesticated - namely **horses**, **donkeys** (including Asian wild asses), **zebras** and their crossings.

QUICK LINKS

- European Food Safety Authority (EFSA)
- European Medicines Agency
- Health and food audits and analysis
- Trade Control & Expert System (TRACES)
- Travelling with pets
- Better Training for Safer Food (BTSF)
- E-News
- Press Releases
- Events

https://ec.europa.eu/food/animals/live_animals/equine_en

Legislation on Movement of Equidae

- Council Directive 2009/156/EC on animal health conditions governing the movement and importation from third countries of equidae

OJ L 192, 23.7.2010, p. 1

- Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2018/659 of 12 April 2018 on the conditions for the entry into the Union of live equidae and of semen, ova and embryos of equidae

OJ L 110, 30.4.2018, p. 1

Definitions

- Holding:
 - an agricultural or training establishment, a stable or, generally speaking, any premises or facilities in which equidae are habitually kept or bred, for whatever use (Directive 2009/156/EC)
 - nature reserves in which equidae live in freedom (Directive 92/35/EEC)
- Equidae:
 - wild or domesticated animals of the equidae family (horses, donkeys, zebras) or the offspring of crossings of those species
- AHS free country/zone:
 - notifiability > 2 years
 - no evidence 2 years, no vaccination 12 months

Dispatch of equidae from areas not free of AHS

- Vector free period
- Absence of clinical symptom of AHS
- Testing (serology/ PCR) - Annex IV to Directive 2009/156/EC
- Vector protected quarantine > 40d
- Vaccination >60 d prior to movement
- Controlled movement

EU import policy with regard to AHS

- Import policy (Regulation (EU) 2018/659)
 - 54 countries listed for importation
 - 15 countries in Group E (history of AHS)
 - 1 country in Group F (country not free of AHS, but free zone)
 - 3 countries regionalised for AHS (EG, SA, ZA)
 - 12/1 countries Group E/F - imports only of registered horses
 - E=country with a history of AHS
 - F= free region in a country with AHS

Certificate as tool to react to AHS outbreaks

- II.1.2. in the country of dispatch the following diseases are compulsorily notifiable: African horse sickness, dourine (*Trypanosoma equiperdum*), glanders (*Burkholderia mallei*), equine encephalomyelitis (of all types including Venezuelan equine encephalomyelitis), equine infectious anaemia, vesicular stomatitis, rabies and anthrax;
- II.1.3. the animal is dispatched from a country or part of the territory of country
 - a) which is considered free from African horse sickness in accordance with Directive 2009/156/EC and in which there has been no clinical, serological (in unvaccinated equidae) or epidemiological evidence of African horse sickness during the period of 2 years prior to the date of dispatch and in which there have been no vaccinations against the disease during the period of 12 months prior to the date of dispatch;

AHS Thailand

L 103/10

EN

Official Journal of the European Union

3.4.2020

COMMISSION IMPLEMENTING REGULATION (EU) 2020/485

of 2 April 2020

amending Annex I to Implementing Regulation (EU) 2018/659 as regards the entry into the Union of live equidae and of semen, ova and embryos of equidae from Thailand

(Text with EEA relevance)

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

In Annex I to Implementing Regulation (EU) 2018/659, the entry for Thailand is replaced by the following:

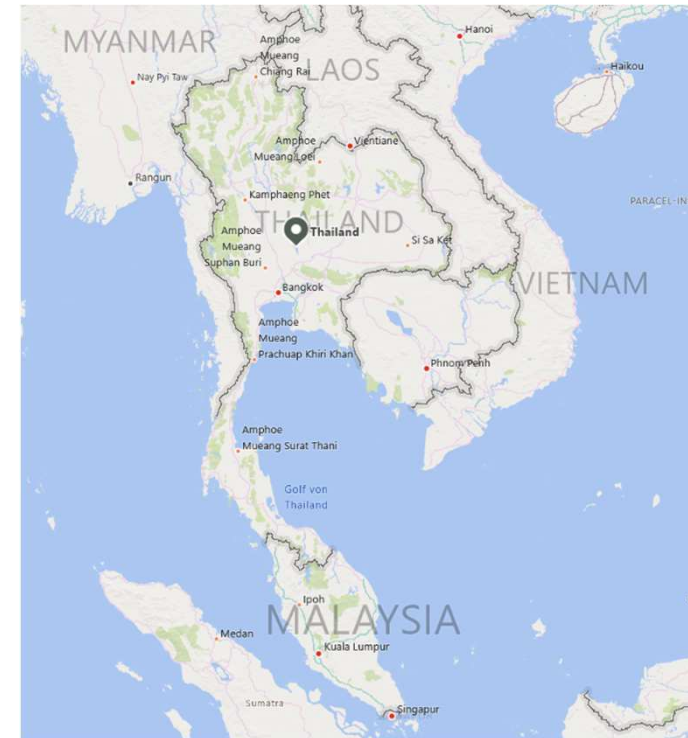
TH	Thailand	TH-0	Whole country	G	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
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<https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/PDF/?uri=CELEX:32020R0485&from=EN>

Consequences for neighbouring countries

- Listed countries in the neighbourhood of Thailand:
 - Malaysia (peninsula)
 - Singapore
- Requirements for Sanitary Group G continue to apply
- Guarantees for AHS are based on:
 - AHS is notifiable disease
 - Immediate movement restrictions in case of outbreak
 - OIE-obligations (surveillance)



AHS conditions for entry from E-Countries

⁽¹⁾⁽⁵⁾or

[assigned to Sanitary Group E, and it was kept in the approved isolation centre described as place of origin in Box I.11., protected from vector insects

⁽¹⁾either [during the period of at least 40 days prior to the date of dispatch;]]

⁽¹⁾or [during the period of at least 30 days prior to the date of dispatch from a country of dispatch which is recognised by the OIE as officially free of African horse sickness and

⁽¹⁾either [the animal is a registered horse as defined in Article 2(c) of Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2018/659;]]] or [11.3.9.

⁽¹⁾or [the country of dispatch is not adjacent to a country in which African horse sickness has occurred during the period of 2 years prior to the date of dispatch;]]]]

the animal is dispatched from a country or part of the territory of a country which is assigned to Sanitary Group E, and was subjected to a serological test for African horse sickness as described in Annex IV to Directive 2009/156/EC, which was carried out by the same laboratory on the same day

⁽¹⁾either [on blood samples taken on two occasions with an interval of between 21 and 30 days, on (insert date) and on (insert date), the second of which was taken within a period of 10 days prior to the date of dispatch

⁽¹⁾either [with negative results in each case;]]

⁽¹⁾or [with positive result in the first sample, and

⁽¹⁾either [the second sample was subsequently tested with negative result in an agent identification test as described in Annex IV to Directive 2009/156/EC;]]]]

⁽¹⁾or [the two samples were tested without more than a two-fold increase in antibody titre in a virus neutralisation test as described in point 2.4 of Chapter 2.5.1. of the OIE Terrestrial Manual for Diagnostic Tests and Vaccines;]]]]

⁽¹⁾or [on a blood sample taken on (insert date), within a period of 21 days prior to the date of dispatch, and the country or part of the territory of the country of dispatch is recognised by the OIE as officially free of African horse sickness and

⁽¹⁾either [the animal is a registered horse as defined in Article 2(c) of Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2018/659;]]]]

⁽¹⁾or [the country of dispatch is not adjacent to a country in which African horse sickness has occurred during the period of 2 years prior to the date of dispatch;]]]]

AHS conditions for entry from F-Countries

II.2.1. The animal is dispatched from a country of which at least a part of the territory of the country is assigned to Sanitary Group F, and during the period of at least 90 days prior to the date of dispatch, or since birth if the animal is less than 90 days old, it was resident on holdings under veterinary supervision and was kept during the period of at least 60 days prior to the date of dispatch, or since entry if it was imported directly from the Union during the period of 60 days prior to the date of dispatch, in the part of the territory described in point II.1.3. which is considered free of African horse sickness in accordance with the Union legislation and underwent the pre-export isolation

^{(1)either} [in the approved vector-protected quarantine station of (*insert name of quarantine station*) during the period of at least 40 days prior to the date of dispatch from(*insert date*) to(*insert date*), confined to the vector-protected premises at least from two hours prior to sunset until two hours after sunrise and exercise was provided under official veterinary supervision, following the application of insect repellents in combination with an insecticide effective against *Culicoides* 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 Union.]]

^{(1)or} [permanently confined in the approved vector-proof quarantine station of (*insert name of quarantine station*) during the period of at least 14 days prior to the date of dispatch and constant monitoring of the vector protection has proven absence of vectors inside the vector-protected part of the quarantine station.]]

the animal is dispatched from a country or part of the territory of a country which is assigned to Sanitary Group F and

^{(1)either} [was subjected to a serological test for African horse sickness as described in Annex IV to Directive 2009/156/EC, which was carried out by the same laboratory on the same day on blood samples taken on two occasions with an interval of between 21 and 30 days, on (*insert date*) and on (*insert date*), the first sample not taken less than 7 days after introduction into the vector-protected quarantine, the second sample taken within a period of 10 days prior to the date of dispatch,

^{(1)either} [with negative results in each case;]]

^{(1)or} [with positive result in the first sample, and

^{(1)either} [the second sample was subsequently tested with negative result in an agent identification test as described in Annex IV to Directive 2009/156/EC;]]]

^{(1)or} [the two samples were tested without more than a two-fold increase in antibody titre in a virus neutralisation test as described in point 2.4 of Chapter 2.5.1. of the OIE Terrestrial Manual for Diagnostic Tests and Vaccines;]]]

Specific rules applicable to the regionalisation of South Africa for AHS

L 235/16

EN

Official Journal of the European Union

2.9.2008

COMMISSION DECISION

of 8 August 2008

on the temporary admission and imports into the Community of registered horses from South Africa

(notified under document number C(2008) 4211)

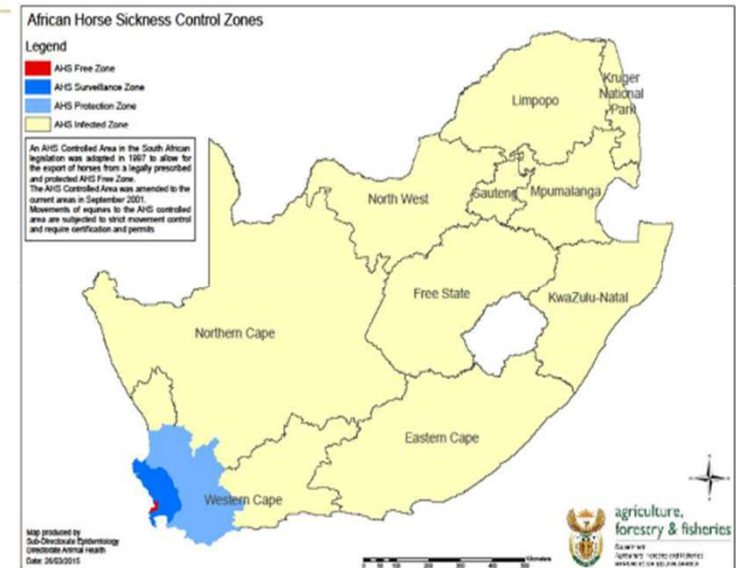
(Text with EEA relevance)

(2008/698/EC)

<https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/ALL/?uri=CELEX%3A32008D0698>

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AHS



Thank you



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