

COMMISSION DELEGATED REGULATION (EU) 2020/688**of 17 December 2019****supplementing Regulation (EU) 2016/429 of the European Parliament and of the Council, as regards animal health requirements for movements within the Union of terrestrial animals and hatching eggs****(Text with EEA relevance)**

THE EUROPEAN COMMISSION,

Having regard to the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union,

Having regard to Regulation (EU) 2016/429 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 9 March 2016 on transmissible animal diseases and amending and repealing certain acts in the area of animal health ('Animal Health Law ⁽¹⁾'), and in particular the second subparagraph of Article 3(5), Article 125(2), Article 131(1), Article 132(2), Article 135, Article 136(2), Article 137(2), Article 140, Article 144(1), Article 146(1), Article 147, Article 149(4), Article 154(1), Article 156(1), Article 160, Article 162(3) and (4), Article 163(5)(b) and (c) and Article 164(2) thereof,

Whereas:

- (1) Regulation (EU) 2016/429 lays down rules for the prevention and control of animal diseases that are transmissible to animals or humans. In Chapters 3-5 of Title I of Part IV, it lays down the animal health requirements for movements within the Union of kept and wild terrestrial animals and germinal products thereof. The Regulation also empowers the Commission to adopt rules to supplement certain non-essential elements of that Regulation by means of delegated acts. It is therefore appropriate to adopt such rules in order to ensure the smooth functioning of the new legal framework established by Regulation (EU) 2016/429.
- (2) The rules and risk mitigation measures laid down in this Regulation are required to supplement the animal health requirements laid down in Chapters 3-5 of Title I of Part IV of Regulation (EU) 2016/429 as regards the movements within the Union of kept and wild terrestrial animals and of hatching eggs, to ensure that those commodities do not pose a significant risk of spread of listed diseases referred to in Article 5(1) and Annex II of the same Regulation, as amended by Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2018/1629 ⁽²⁾ and categorised in accordance with Article 9(1)(d) of Regulation (EU) 2016/429 by Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2018/1882 ⁽³⁾. Regulation (EU) 2016/429 aims to provide a simpler and more flexible regulatory framework comparing to the one applying prior to its adoption, while at the same time ensuring a more risk-based approach to animal health requirements, and improved animal disease preparedness, prevention and control. It also aims to collect the rules on animal diseases in a single act, rather than their being scattered over a number of different acts. The rules laid down in this Regulation concerning certain germinal products, notably hatching eggs, follow the same approach. The content of the rules is substantively linked, since they are to apply to all operators moving kept or wild terrestrial animals or hatching eggs. In the interests of simplicity and transparency, as well as to facilitate the application of the rules and avoid duplication, they should be laid down in a single act rather than in a number of cross-referenced separate acts.
- (3) Article 5(1) and Annex II to Regulation (EU) 2016/429, as amended by Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2018/1629, provide the list of animal diseases of special relevance for Union intervention, while Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2018/1882 categorises them on the basis of the specific measures to apply to them, and lists the animal species to which those rules should apply. Category D diseases are considered to pose a considerable risk of spread when animals are moved between Member States.

⁽¹⁾ OJ L 84, 31.3.2016, p. 1.

⁽²⁾ Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2018/1629 of 25 July 2018 amending the list of diseases set out in Annex II to Regulation (EU) 2016/429 of the European Parliament and of the Council on transmissible animal diseases and amending and repealing certain acts in the area of animal health ('Animal Health Law') (OJ L 272, 31.10.2018, p. 11).

⁽³⁾ Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2018/1882 of 3 December 2018 on the application of certain disease prevention and control rules to categories of listed diseases and establishing a list of species and groups of species posing a considerable risk for the spread of those listed diseases (OJ L 308, 4.12.2018, p. 21).

- (4) Eradication programmes exist for the eradication of category B or C diseases. The rules for these programmes are laid down in Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/689⁽⁴⁾. These eradication programmes apply to an establishment, zone or Member State, depending on the disease in question, and the measures required include certain animal health guarantees for movements of animals. The Delegated Regulation mentioned above also sets out the rules for the recognition of disease-free Member States and zones following the successful completion of the respective eradication programme. This Regulation should therefore also provide for such animal health guarantees in respect of movements of animals to other Member States or zones carrying out eradication programmes or having a recognised disease-free status.
- (5) To mitigate the risk of spread of disease between Member States, it is necessary to lay down in this Regulation supplementary animal health requirements concerning the diseases referred to in recitals (3) and (4) above, the animal species listed for the respective disease in Implementing Regulation (EU) 2018/1882 and eradication programmes and disease-free status. The relevant standards recommended in the Terrestrial Animal Health Code of the World Organisation for Animal Health (OIE) should be taken into account.
- (6) Article 125 of Regulation (EU) 2016/429 sets out the required disease prevention measures in relation to transport of animals, and empowers the Commission to lay down supplementary requirements for cleaning and disinfecting means of transport of kept terrestrial animals and biosecurity measures to mitigate the possible risks arising from animal transport operations within the Union. It is necessary, therefore, to lay down in this Regulation more detailed rules on structural requirements for means of transport and containers and more detailed biosecurity requirements for animal transport operations, and to provide for certain exemptions. Similar rules also apply to operators engaged in the transport of certain germinal products, notably hatching eggs of poultry and captive birds, and such rules should also be laid down in this Regulation on the basis of Article 157(3) of Regulation (EU) 2016/429.
- (7) Requirements for cleaning and disinfection of means of transport and biosecurity measures to mitigate the possible risks arising from certain animal transport operations were laid down in the rules that applied prior to Regulation (EU) 2016/429, in particular Council Directives 64/432/EEC⁽⁵⁾, 91/68/EEC⁽⁶⁾, 2009/156/EC⁽⁷⁾ and 2009/158/EC⁽⁸⁾ for transport operations of bovine, porcine, ovine, caprine and equine animals, poultry and hatching eggs. Those requirements have proven to be effective in preventing the risk of spread of animal diseases within the Union through transport operations. It is therefore appropriate to maintain the substance of those requirements and adapt them to transport operations of all kept terrestrial animals and hatching eggs.
- (8) Article 132(2) of Regulation (EU) 2016/429 requires that the Commission determines a maximum timeframe within which the operator of a slaughterhouse receiving kept ungulates and poultry for slaughter from another Member State should ensure that those animals are slaughtered. This Regulation should therefore provide for such a maximum timeframe within which animals should be slaughtered, to ensure that their health status would not compromise the health status of the animals at the place of destination. Regulation (EU) 2016/429 also lays down rules for the movement of consignments of ungulates susceptible to infection with Bluetongue virus (serotypes 1-24), which may have a specific risk of spread due to the vector-borne transmission of the disease. This Regulation should therefore lay down certain specific provisions on the slaughtering of those animals.

⁽⁴⁾ Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/689 of 17 December 2019 supplementing Regulation (EU) 2016/429 of the European Parliament and of the Council as regards rules for surveillance, eradication programmes, and disease-free status for certain listed and emerging diseases (see page 211 of this Official Journal).

⁽⁵⁾ Council Directive 64/432/EEC of 26 June 1964 on animal health problems affecting intra-Community trade in bovine animals and swine (OJ L 121, 29.7.1964, p. 1977/64).

⁽⁶⁾ Council Directive 91/68/EEC of 28 January 1991 on animal health conditions governing intra-Community trade in ovine and caprine animals (OJ L 46, 19.2.1991, p. 19).

⁽⁷⁾ Council Directive 2009/156/EC of 30 November 2009 on animal health conditions governing the movement and importation from third countries of equidae (OJ L 192, 23.7.2010, p. 1).

⁽⁸⁾ Council Directive 2009/158/EC of 30 November 2009 on animal health conditions governing intra-Community trade in, and imports of third countries of, poultry and hatching eggs (OJ L 343, 22.12.2009, p. 74).

- (9) In respect of movements to other Member States of kept ungulates and poultry, Article 131(1) of Regulation (EU) 2016/429 empowers the Commission to lay down rules concerning residency periods, the period of time necessary to limit the introduction of kept ungulates or poultry into establishments prior to movement, and supplementary animal health requirements to mitigate the risk of spread of listed diseases as referred to in Article 9(1)(d) thereof. It is therefore necessary to lay down appropriate measures in this Regulation to safeguard the health of animals and prevent the spread of disease through movements of ungulates, poultry and captive birds. These measures should take account of the rules that applied prior to the application of Regulation (EU) 2016/429. Such rules for ungulates, poultry and captive birds were laid down in Council Directives 64/432/EEC, 91/68/EEC and 2009/158/EC, 2009/156/EC and, in part, Council Directive 92/65/EEC⁽⁹⁾. Where relevant, those rules should introduce new or different requirements, in particular to take account of new scientific developments and standards or the list of diseases provided for in Article 5(1) of Regulation (EU) 2016/429 and Delegated Regulation (EU) 2018/1629 and the diseases' categorisation subject to Implementing Regulation (EU) 2018/1882.
- (10) Similarly, Articles 160(2) and 164(2) of Regulation (EU) 2016/429 empower the Commission to adopt delegated acts laying down animal health requirements for movements to other Member States of germinal products of poultry and captive birds, i.e. hatching eggs. This Regulation must also therefore provide for those rules.
- (11) As a baseline, movements of terrestrial animals to another Member State should take place from the establishment of origin directly to the place of destination in that Member State. By way of derogation, however, this movement may be interrupted, and animals may undergo assembly operations. These operations represent a specific risk for spreading animal diseases. Article 135 of Regulation (EU) 2016/429 requires the Commission to adopt delegated acts laying down rules supplementing those provided for in Articles 133 and 134 thereof for assembly operations in respect of kept ungulates and poultry, where those animals are being moved to another Member State. It is therefore necessary to lay down such requirements in this Regulation.
- (12) Under the rules applicable prior to Regulation (EU) 2016/429, set out in Directives 64/432/EEC, 91/68/EEC and 2009/156/EC, some consignments of ungulates did not move directly from an establishment of origin to an establishment of destination. Dealers, assembly centres and marshalling centres grouped animals of the same health status, which had arrived in consignments from different establishments, for dispatch to their respective destinations. The rules laid down in those Directives have proven effective in preventing the spread of transmissible animal diseases within the Union. Accordingly, the main substance of those rules should be maintained, but updated to take account of experience gained in their application and current scientific knowledge. Account should be taken of Article 133 of Regulation (EU) 2016/429, which provides that operators may subject kept ungulates and poultry to a maximum of three assembly operations during a movement from a Member State of origin to another Member State.
- (13) In addition, derogation from the rules on assembly operations should be provided under Article 140(b) of Regulation (EU) 2016/429 for ungulates participating in exhibitions and sporting, cultural and similar events, as alternative risk-mitigation measures in place reduce the risk that those operations pose in terms of spreading listed diseases. These derogations are provided for in this Regulation.
- (14) Article 136(2) of Regulation (EU) 2016/429 empowers the Commission to lay down detailed rules for the movement between Member States of certain kept terrestrial animals other than ungulates and poultry.
- (15) Prior to the application of Regulation (EU) 2016/429, Union rules for movement between Member States of certain kept terrestrial animals including primates, captive birds, honeybees and bumble bees, dogs, cats and ferrets were laid down in Directive 92/65/EEC. Those rules have proven to be effective in minimising the risk of spread of listed diseases between Member States. Accordingly, the main substance of those rules should be maintained in this Regulation, but updated to take account of the practical experience gained in their application. In addition, this Regulation should provide possibilities for derogations in cases where alternative risk-mitigation measures are put in place.
- (16) Article 3(5) of Regulation (EU) 2016/429 empowers the Commission to lay down rules to ensure that Part IV thereof is correctly applied to movements of pet animals, other than non-commercial movements. This Regulation, therefore, must provide for certain such rules.

⁽⁹⁾ Council Directive 92/65/EEC of 13 July 1992 laying down animal health requirements governing trade in and imports into the Community of animals, semen, ova and embryos not subject to animal health requirements laid down in specific Community rules referred to in Annex A (I) to Directive 90/425/EEC (OJ L 268, 14.9.1992, p. 54).

- (17) Implementing Regulation (EU) 2018/1882 lists the species of carnivores posing a considerable risk of spread of *Echinococcus multilocularis* and of rabies virus when they are moved between Member States. Supplementary animal health requirements should therefore be provided for other carnivores to mitigate the risk of the spread of those diseases between Member States.
- (18) Article 137(2) of Regulation (EU) 2016/429 requires the Commission to lay down detailed rules in addition to those referred to in Article 137(1) thereof for movements of kept terrestrial animals into confined establishments and for movements of kept terrestrial animals into those confined establishments, where risk-mitigation measures are in place to guarantee that such movements do not pose a significant risk to the health of kept terrestrial animals within that confined establishment and the surrounding establishments.
- (19) Prior to the application of Regulation (EU) 2016/429, Union rules for movements of terrestrial animals kept in approved bodies, institutes or centres were laid down in Directive 92/65/EEC. Articles 95 and 137 of Regulation (EU) 2016/429 establish the concept of a 'confined establishment' corresponding to an 'approved body, institute or centre' referred to in Article 2(1)(c) of Directive 92/65/EEC. Accordingly, the main substance of those former rules should be maintained, but should be updated to take account of the practical experience gained in their application. Account should also be taken of the relevant standards recommended for primates in the Terrestrial Animal Health Code of the OIE.
- (20) Article 138(3) of Regulation (EU) 2016/429 empowers the Commission to lay down rules for the granting of derogations by the competent authority of the place of destination, supplementing those referred to in Article 138(1) and 138(2) thereof, in relation to movement of kept terrestrial animals for scientific purposes. Prior to the application of Regulation (EU) 2016/429, Directive 92/65/EEC provided that dogs, cats and ferrets which are to be moved for scientific purposes to another Member State do not have to be vaccinated against rabies, and dogs do not have to have been treated against infestation with *Echinococcus multilocularis* where such animals were destined for approved bodies, institutes or centres. This Regulation should provide for a similar derogation.
- (21) Article 140(a) of Regulation (EU) 2016/429 empowers the Commission to lay down specific requirements supplementing the rules laid down in Articles 126 to 136 thereof for movements of kept terrestrial animals intended for circuses, exhibitions and sporting events.
- (22) Prior to the application of Regulation (EU) 2016/429, Union rules for movements of terrestrial animals kept in circuses and animal acts were laid down, based on Directive 92/65/EEC, in Commission Regulation (EC) No 1739/2005 ⁽¹⁰⁾ repealed by Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2019/2035 ⁽¹¹⁾ as from 21 April 2021. Given that those animals are currently moved to other Member States without an accompanying animal health certificate when the circus or animal act to which they belong travels, the present Regulation should maintain the possibility of such intra-Union movements. It is therefore appropriate to lay down in this Regulation the animal health requirements for movements to other Member States of terrestrial animals kept in travelling circuses or animal acts and to provide for a derogation from the animal health certification requirements as provided for in Article 143(1) of Regulation (EU) 2016/429.
- (23) Prior to the application of Regulation (EU) 2016/429, Union rules for movements of captive birds intended for exhibition in another Member State were laid down in Directive 92/65/EEC and other acts.
- (24) To prevent the risk of spread of listed diseases relevant to the movements of captive birds between Member States, it is appropriate in this Regulation to maintain Union rules for movements of captive birds intended for exhibition in another Member State. In addition, this Regulation should also lay down specific provisions for birds of prey attending flight hunting exhibitions in another Member State and for racing pigeons to be moved to sporting events in other Member States.

⁽¹⁰⁾ Commission Regulation (EC) No 1739/2005 of 21 October 2005 laying down animal health requirements for the movement for circus animals between Member States (OJ L 279, 22.10.2005, p. 47).

⁽¹¹⁾ Delegated Regulation (EU) 2019/2035 of 28 June 2019 supplementing Regulation (EU) 2016/429 of the European Parliament and of the Council as regards rules for establishments keeping terrestrial animals and hatcheries, and the traceability of certain kept terrestrial animals and hatching eggs (OJ L 314, 5.12.2019, p. 115).

- (25) Article 144(1)(a) of Regulation (EU) 2016/429 empowers the Commission to grant derogations from animal health certification requirements, provided for in Article 143(1) thereof, for kept terrestrial animals moved between Member States.
- (26) Currently, in accordance with the rules laid down in Directive 2009/156/EC, registered equine animals may be moved without an accompanying animal health certificate between Member States which, on a reciprocal basis, have implemented an alternative control system providing relevant animal health guarantees equivalent to those laid down in the animal health certificate. This Regulation should provide for a similar derogation. However, special conditions should be established for movement of those animals, including the consent of the Member State of destination.
- (27) Article 144(1)(c) of Regulation (EU) 2016/429 empowers the Commission to lay down the requirements for animal health certification for movements to other Member States of kept terrestrial animals other than ungulates, poultry and animals intended for confined establishments in cases where an animal health certificate is imperative in order to ensure that the movement in question complies with the animal health requirements provided for in Articles 124 to 142 of Regulation (EU) 2016/429. This Regulation should therefore establish requirements for animal health certification which would allow movements to other Member States of consignments of captive birds, honeybees, bumble bees (except bumble bees from approved environmentally isolated bumble bee production establishments), primates, dogs, cats, ferrets and other carnivores.
- (28) Article 164(2) of Regulation (EU) 2016/429 also empowers the Commission to lay down the animal health certification and notification requirements for movements to other Member States of germinal products of kept terrestrial animals other than bovine, ovine, caprine, porcine and equine animals and germinal products of poultry. This Regulation should therefore establish requirements for animal health certification which would allow movements to other Member States of consignments of hatching eggs of captive birds.
- (29) Movements to other Member States of carnivores other than dogs, cats and ferrets should also be allowed in cases where there is no authorised anti-rabies vaccine for those carnivores in the Member State of origin and the vaccination is carried out in accordance with Article 10(1) of Directive 2001/82/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council ⁽¹²⁾ which provides for the use of medicinal products outside the terms of the marketing authorisation.
- (30) Article 146(1) of Regulation (EU) 2016/429 requires the Commission to lay down detailed rules and additional information on the content of animal health certificates for different species and categories of kept terrestrial animals and for specific types of movements. Article 162(3) of the same Regulation requires the Commission to adopt delegated acts concerning the information to be contained in the animal health certificate for movements between Member States of hatching eggs, taking into account the minimum information which must be included in that animal health certificate pursuant to Article 162(1). Therefore it is necessary to establish the content of the certificates that are to accompany consignments of kept terrestrial animals and hatching eggs when those consignments are moved to another Member State.
- (31) Article 147 of Regulation (EU) 2016/429 empowers the Commission to adopt delegated acts concerning specific measures derogating from, or supplementing, the obligation of operators to ensure that animals are accompanied by an animal health certificate for the particular types of movements of kept terrestrial animals. This Regulation should therefore lay down rules for animal health certification for movements of ungulates and poultry through establishments carrying out assembly operations provided for in Article 133 of Regulation (EU) 2016/429 prior to reaching their final place of destination.
- (32) To ensure that kept terrestrial animals certified for export to a third country and being transported through another Member State to the external border of the Union fulfil the animal health requirements for movement within the Union, operators should ensure that consignments of those animals are accompanied by animal health certificates providing attestations at least as strict as those required for the movement of kept ungulates or poultry intended for slaughter in the Member State where the exit point is located.

⁽¹²⁾ Directive 2001/82/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 6 November 2001 on the Community code relating to veterinary medicinal products (OJ L 311, 28.11.2001, p. 1).

- (33) Article 149(4) of Regulation (EU) 2016/429 empowers the Commission to adopt delegated acts laying down rules on the documentary, identity and physical checks and examinations to be carried out by the official veterinarian in relation to different species and categories of kept terrestrial animals in order to verify compliance with the animal health requirements. Taking into account the scope of this Regulation, which extends to hatching eggs, this Regulation therefore needs to apply this provision by establishing the necessary rules for this purpose, including the timeframes for carrying out such checks and examinations and for the official veterinarian's issuing of animal health certificates prior to the movement of consignments of kept terrestrial animals and of hatching eggs, and the duration of the validity of animal health certificates, including conditions for its extension.
- (34) Articles 152, 153 and 163 of Regulation (EU) 2016/429 require operators to inform the competent authority in their Member State of origin in advance of the intended movement to another Member State of kept terrestrial animals and of hatching eggs, and to provide all the necessary information to enable that competent authority to notify the movement of kept terrestrial animals and of hatching eggs to the competent authority of the Member State of destination. Therefore, this Regulation should lay down detailed rules concerning the requirements for advance notification by operators, the information necessary to notify such movements and the emergency procedures for such notifications.
- (35) Articles 153(2) and (4), 154(1)(c) and 163(2) of Regulation (EU) 2016/429 provide for the use of the 'Traces' system for notification purposes when consignments of kept terrestrial animals and of hatching eggs are intended to be moved to other Member States. Traces is the integrated computerised veterinary system as provided for in Commission Decisions 2003/24/EC ⁽¹³⁾ and 2004/292/EC ⁽¹⁴⁾. Since Article 131 of Regulation (EU) 2017/625 of the European Parliament and of the Council ⁽¹⁵⁾ provides for the establishment of an information management system for official controls (IMSOC), which will incorporate functions of the Traces system, this Regulation should refer to IMSOC instead of Traces.
- (36) Article 155 of Regulation (EU) 2016/429 sets out the conditions for the movement of wild terrestrial animals from a habitat in one Member State to a habitat or an establishment in another Member State. This Regulation should lay down the animal health, certification and notification requirements for such movements in accordance with the powers laid down in Article 156(1) of Regulation (EU) 2016/429.
- (37) This Regulation should be applicable from 21 April 2021 in accordance with the date of application of Regulation (EU) 2016/429,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

PART I

GENERAL RULES

Article 1

Subject-matter

This Regulation supplements the rules for the prevention and control of animal diseases transmissible to animals or to humans laid down in Article 5(1) of Regulation (EU) 2016/429 as regards movements within the Union of kept terrestrial animals, wild terrestrial animals and hatching eggs.

⁽¹³⁾ Commission Decision 2003/24/EC of 30 December 2002 concerning the development of an integrated computerised veterinary system (OJ L 8, 14.1.2003, p. 44).

⁽¹⁴⁾ Commission Decision 2004/292/EC of 30 March 2004 on the introduction of the Traces system and amending Decision 92/486/EEC (OJ L 94, 31.3.2004, p. 63).

⁽¹⁵⁾ Regulation (EU) 2017/625 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 15 March 2017 on official controls and other official activities performed to ensure the application of food and feed law, rules on animal health and welfare, plant health and plant protection products, amending Regulations (EC) No 999/2001, (EC) No 396/2005, (EC) No 1069/2009, (EC) No 1107/2009, (EU) No 1151/2012, (EU) No 652/2014, (EU) 2016/429 and (EU) 2016/2031 of the European Parliament and of the Council, Council Regulations (EC) No 1/2005 and (EC) No 1099/2009 and Council Directives 98/58/EC, 1999/74/EC, 2007/43/EC, 2008/119/EC and 2008/120/EC, and repealing Regulations (EC) No 854/2004 and (EC) No 882/2004 of the European Parliament and of the Council, Council Directives 89/608/EEC, 89/662/EEC, 90/425/EEC, 91/496/EEC, 96/23/EC, 96/93/EC and 97/78/EC and Council Decision 92/438/EEC (Official Controls Regulation) (OJ L 95, 7.4.2017, p. 1).

Article 2

Scope

1. This Regulation shall apply to:
 - (a) kept and wild terrestrial animals and hatching eggs;
 - (b) establishments where those animals and hatching eggs are kept or undergo assembly operations;
 - (c) operators keeping those animals and hatching eggs;
 - (d) operators transporting terrestrial animals and hatching eggs;
 - (e) competent authorities of Member States.

2. Part II shall apply to movements of kept terrestrial animals and hatching eggs only when occurring between Member States, with the exception of Articles 4 to 6 and Article 63, which shall in addition apply to movements of kept terrestrial animals and hatching eggs within a Member State.

Article 3

Definitions

For the purposes of this Regulation, the following definitions shall apply:

- (1) 'means of transport' means road or rail vehicle, vessels and aircrafts;
- (2) 'container' means any crate, box, receptacle or other rigid structure used for the transport of animals or eggs which is not the means of transport;
- (3) 'environmentally isolated production establishment' means an establishment where its structures together with its strict biosecurity measures, ensure an effective isolation of the production of animals from the associated facilities and from the environment;
- (4) 'bovine animal' means an animal of the species of ungulates belonging to the genera *Bison*, *Bos* (including the subgenera *Bos*, *Bibos*, *Novibos*, *Poephagus*) and *Bubalus* (including the subgenus *Anoa*) and the offspring of crossings of those species;
- (5) 'establishment free from "disease"' means an establishment granted the disease-free status in accordance with the requirements set out in Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/689;
- (6) 'status free from "disease"' means a disease-free status of a Member State or a zone thereof as approved by the Commission in accordance with Article 36 of Regulation (EU) 2016/429;
- (7) "'disease" has not been reported' means that no animal or group of animals of relevant species kept on the establishment has been classified as a confirmed case of that disease and any suspect case of that disease has been ruled out;
- (8) "'animals" intended for slaughter' means kept terrestrial animals to be transported, either directly or after undergoing an assembly operation, to a slaughterhouse;
- (9) 'approved quarantine establishment' means an establishment granted the approval in accordance with Article 14 of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2019/2035;
- (10) 'approved eradication programme' means a disease eradication programme implemented in a Member State or zone thereof as approved by the Commission in accordance with Article 31(3) of Regulation (EU) 2016/429;
- (11) 'ovine animal' means an animal of the species of ungulates belonging to the genus *Ovis* and the offspring of crossings of those species;
- (12) 'caprine animal' means an animal of the species of ungulates belonging to the genus *Capra* and the offspring of crossings of those species;
- (13) 'porcine animal' means an animal of the species of ungulates belonging to the family *Suidae* listed in Annex III to Regulation (EU) 2016/429;

- (14) 'equine animal' means an animal of species of solipeds belonging to the genus *Equus* (including horses, asses, and zebras) and the offspring of crossings of those species;
- (15) 'camelid animal' means an animal of the species of ungulates belonging to the family *Camelidae* listed in Annex III to Regulation (EU) 2016/429;
- (16) 'cervid animal' means an animal of the species of ungulates belonging to the family *Cervidae* listed in Annex III to Regulation (EU) 2016/429;
- (17) 'other kept ungulates' means kept ungulates other than bovine, ovine, caprine, porcine, equine, camelid and cervid animals;
- (18) 'vector protected establishment' means part or all facilities of an establishment that are protected against attacks from *Culicoides* by appropriate physical and management means, with a status of vector protected establishment granted by the competent authority in accordance with Article 44 of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/689.
- (19) 'vector-free period' means in a defined area the period of inactivity of *Culicoides* determined in accordance with Section 5 of Chapter 1 of Part II of Annex V to Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/689.
- (20) 'breeding poultry' means poultry 72 hours old or more, intended for the production of hatching eggs;
- (21) 'productive poultry' means poultry 72 hours old or more, reared for the production of meat, eggs for consumption or other products or for restocking supplies of game birds;
- (22) 'flock' means all poultry or captive birds of the same health status kept on the same premises or in the same enclosure and constituting a single epidemiological unit; in housed poultry, this includes all birds sharing the same airspace;
- (23) 'day-old chicks' means all poultry less than 72 hours old;
- (24) 'specified pathogen-free eggs' means hatching eggs derived from 'chicken flocks free from specified pathogens', as described in the European Pharmacopoeia ⁽¹⁶⁾ and which are intended solely for diagnostic, research or pharmaceutical use;
- (25) 'registered equine animal' means:
- (a) a purebred breeding animal of the species *Equus caballus* and *Equus asinus* entered or eligible for entry in the main section of a breeding book established by a breed society or breeding body recognised in accordance with Articles 4 or 34 of Regulation (EU) 2016/1012;
 - (b) a kept animal of the species *Equus caballus* registered with an international association or organisation, either directly or through its national federation or branches, which manages horses for competition or racing ('registered horse');
- (26) 'primates' means animals of the species belonging to the order Primates excluding humans;
- (27) 'honeybee' means an animal of the *Apis mellifera* species;
- (28) 'bumble bee' means an animal of the species belonging to the genus *Bombus*;
- (29) 'dog' means a kept animal of the *Canis lupus* species;
- (30) 'cat' means a kept animal of the *Felis silvestris* species;
- (31) 'ferret' means a kept animal of the *Mustela putorius furo* species;
- (32) 'other carnivores' means animals of the species belonging to the order Carnivora other than dogs, cats and ferrets;
- (33) 'travelling circus' means an exhibition or fair that includes animals or animal acts which is intended to move between Member States;
- (34) 'animal act' means any act featuring animals kept for the purpose of an exhibition or fair, and which may form part of a circus;
- (35) 'racing pigeon' means any pigeon transported or intended for transport from its pigeon house to another Member State in order to be released to fly back to the Member State of origin;

⁽¹⁶⁾ <http://www.edqm.eu> (latest edition).

PART II

MOVEMENTS WITHIN THE UNION OF KEPT TERRESTRIAL ANIMALS AND HATCHING EGGS

CHAPTER 1

General requirements for movements of kept terrestrial animals and hatching eggs within the Union

Section 1

Disease prevention measures in relation to transport within the Union in addition to those provided for in Regulation (EU) 2016/429*Article 4***General requirements regarding means of transport**

Operators, including transporters, shall ensure that the means of transport used for transporting kept terrestrial animals or hatching eggs, with the exception of the means of transport for the terrestrial animals referred to in Article 6, are:

- (a) constructed in such a way that
 - (i) animals or hatching eggs cannot escape or fall out;
 - (ii) visual inspection of the space where animals are kept is possible;
 - (iii) the escape of animal excrements, litter or feed is prevented or minimised;
 - (iv) in the case of poultry and captive birds, the escape of feathers is prevented or minimised;
- (b) cleaned and disinfected as soon as possible after every transport of animals, hatching eggs or any item representing an animal health risk, and, if necessary, cleaned and disinfected again and in any case dried or allowed to dry before any new loading of animals or hatching eggs.

*Article 5***Requirements regarding containers in which kept terrestrial animals and hatching eggs are transported**

1. Operators, including transporters, shall ensure that containers in which kept terrestrial animals and hatching eggs are transported, with the exception of the containers for the terrestrial animals referred to in Article 6:

- (a) comply with the requirements in Article 4(a);
- (b) contain only animals or hatching eggs of the same species, category and type, and of the same health status;
- (c) are:
 - (i) either unused and purpose-designed disposable containers to be destroyed after first use;or
 - (ii) cleaned and disinfected after use and dried or allowed to dry before any subsequent use.

2. In the case of poultry and hatching eggs, operators, including transporters, shall ensure that containers in which kept poultry and hatching eggs are transported in the means of transport bear the following indications:

- (a) for day-old chicks and hatching eggs:
 - (i) the name of the Member State of origin;
 - (ii) the approval or registration number of the establishment of origin;

- (iii) the species of poultry concerned;
 - (iv) the number of animals or hatching eggs;
- (b) for breeding poultry and productive poultry, the approval or registration number of the establishment of origin.

3. In the case of queen honeybees transported under derogation provided for in Article 49, operators, including transporters, shall ensure that containers or the entire consignment are covered with fine mesh of not more than 2 mm in pore size immediately after the visual examination for the health certification by the official veterinarian.

4. In the case of bumble bees from environmentally isolated production establishments for bumble bees, operators, including transporters, shall ensure that they are isolated during the transport in separate epidemiological units with each colony in a closed container which was new or cleaned and disinfected before use.

Article 6

Exemptions from the requirements regarding means of transport and containers in which kept terrestrial animals and hatching eggs are transported

1. The requirements set out in Articles 4 and 5 shall not apply to the transport of:
- (a) terrestrial animals kept in travelling circuses and animal acts;
 - (b) animals of the species listed in Part A of Annex I to Regulation (EU) 2016/429 in numbers exceeding those authorised in accordance with Article 246(1) and (2) of that Regulation, if they are transported for non-commercial purposes;
 - (c) animals of species listed in Part B of Annex I to Regulation (EU) 2016/429 transported for non-commercial purposes in numbers exceeding those set for those species where rules setting the maximum number of pet animals of the species concerned have been adopted in accordance with Article 246(3).
2. The requirements set out in Article 4(b) and in Article 5(1)(b) and (c) shall not apply to the transport of equine animals within a Member State, unless those equine animals are intended for slaughter.
3. The competent authority may decide that the requirements set out in Article 4(b) shall not apply to the transport:
- (a) within an establishment when
 - (i) the transported animals are kept on the establishment and the transport is carried out by the operator of that establishment;and
 - (ii) the means of transport used for transporting kept terrestrial animals are cleaned and disinfected before leaving the establishment;
- or
- (b) between establishments within the Member State when
 - (i) the establishments belong to the same supply chain;and
 - (ii) the means of transport used for transporting kept terrestrial animals are cleaned and disinfected by the end of each day if animals have been transported in these means of transport.
4. The requirements set out in Articles 4 and 5(1) and (2) shall not apply to the transport of honeybees and bumble bees.

Section 2

Supplementary requirements for movements of terrestrial animals to other Member States in relation to vaccination*Article 7***Requirements for movements of terrestrial animals and hatching eggs to another Member State in relation to vaccination against category A diseases**

In case the Member State of origin has introduced vaccination against a category A disease, operators shall only move terrestrial animals or hatching eggs to another Member State when those animals and hatching eggs fulfil the specific conditions laid down in accordance with Article 47 of Regulation (EU) 2016/429 for the relevant category A disease and animals of listed species for that disease.

Section 3

Additional requirements for operators of slaughterhouses receiving kept terrestrial animals from other Member States*Article 8***Maximum timeframe within which kept ungulates and poultry from other Member States have to be slaughtered**

Operators of slaughterhouses shall ensure that kept ungulates and poultry received from another Member State are slaughtered at the latest within 72 hours of arrival at the slaughterhouse.

*Article 9***Supplementary risk mitigating measures for operators of slaughterhouses**

1. Operators of slaughterhouses shall ensure that animals of listed species for infection with Bluetongue virus (serotypes 1-24) are slaughtered at the latest within 24 hours of arrival at the slaughterhouse when they come from another Member State and do not fulfil at least one of the following criteria:

(a) they fulfil at least one of the requirements for infection with Bluetongue virus (serotype 1-24) set out in points 1 to 3 of Section 1 of Chapter 2 of Part II of Annex V Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/689;

or

(b) they fulfil the conditions referred to in Article 43(2) of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/689 that were agreed by the competent authority of the Member State of destination.

2. In addition to the requirements laid down in paragraph 1, when animals of the species listed for infection with Bluetongue virus (serotypes 1-24) are transported through another Member State and do not fulfil at least one of the conditions laid down in Article 32(1)(a) to (c) or in Article 32(2), operators of slaughterhouses shall ensure that such animals are slaughtered at the latest within 24 hours of arrival at the slaughterhouse.

CHAPTER 2

Supplementary animal health requirements for movements of kept ungulates to other Member States

Section 1

bovine animals

Article 10

Requirements for movements of kept bovine animals to other Member States

1. Operators shall only move kept bovine animals to another Member State when the following requirements are fulfilled:
 - (a) the animals have been continuously resident in the establishment for at least 30 days prior to departure, or since birth, if they are younger than 30 days of age, and during this period they have not been in contact with kept bovine animals of a lower health status or subject to movement restrictions for animal health reasons or with kept animals coming from an establishment which did not fulfil the requirements set out in point (b);
 - (b) any animals entering the Union from a third country or territory during the last 30 days prior to the departure of the animals referred to in point (a), and introduced into the establishment where those animals were resident, are kept separate so as to prevent direct and indirect contact with all other animals on that establishment;
 - (c) the animals come from an establishment free from infection with *Brucella abortus*, *B. melitensis* and *B. suis* without vaccination regarding bovine animals, and one of the following conditions is fulfilled:
 - (i) the establishment is situated in a Member State or zone thereof with the status free from infection with *Brucella abortus*, *B. melitensis* and *B. suis* regarding the bovine population;
 - or
 - (ii) the animals have been subjected to a test for infection with *Brucella abortus*, *B. melitensis* and *B. suis* with one of the diagnostic methods provided for in Part 1 of Annex I, carried out, with negative results, on a sample taken during the last 30 days prior to departure, and in the case of post-parturient females taken at least 30 days after parturition;
 - or
 - (iii) the animals are less than 12 months old;
 - or
 - (iv) the animals are castrated;
 - (d) the animals come from an establishment free from infection with *Mycobacterium tuberculosis* complex (*M. bovis*, *M. caprae* and *M. tuberculosis*), and at least one of the following conditions is fulfilled:
 - (i) the establishment is situated in a Member State or zone thereof with the status free from infection with *Mycobacterium tuberculosis* complex (*M. bovis*, *M. caprae* and *M. tuberculosis*);
 - or
 - (ii) the animals have been subjected to a test for infection with *Mycobacterium tuberculosis* complex (*M. bovis*, *M. caprae* and *M. tuberculosis*) with one of the diagnostic methods provided for in Part 2 of Annex I, carried out, with negative results, during the last 30 days prior to departure;
 - or
 - (iii) the animals are less than 6 weeks old;
 - (e) the animals come from an establishment in which infection with rabies virus in kept terrestrial animals has not been reported during the last 30 days prior to departure;

- (f) the animals come from an establishment situated in an area of at least 150 km radius around that establishment in which infection with epizootic haemorrhagic disease virus has not been reported in kept animals of listed species for that disease during the last 2 years prior to departure;
 - (g) the animals come from an establishment in which anthrax in ungulates has not been reported during the last 15 days prior to departure;
 - (h) the animals come from an establishment in which surra (*Trypanosoma evansi*) has not been reported during the last 30 days prior to departure, and in case they come from an establishment in which surra (*Trypanosoma evansi*) has been reported during the last 2 years prior to departure, following the last outbreak the affected establishment has remained under movement restrictions until:
 - (i) the infected animals have been removed from the establishment;
- and
- (ii) the remaining animals on the establishment have been subjected to a test for surra (*Trypanosoma evansi*) with one of the diagnostic methods provided for in Part 3 of Annex I, carried out, with negative results, on samples taken at least 6 months after the infected animals have been removed from the establishment;
 - (i) except in the case of kept bovine animals referred to in Articles 11(4), 12(4) and Article 13, the animals fulfil at least one of the requirements for infection with Bluetongue virus (serotype 1-24) set out in points 1 to 3 of Section 1 of Chapter 2 of Part II of Annex V to Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/689;
 - (j) the conditions set out in Articles 32 and 33 are fulfilled where applicable.
2. The provisions in paragraph 1 shall not apply to kept bovine animals intended for slaughter as referred to in Article 14.

Article 11

Supplementary requirements for movements of kept bovine animals to other Member States or zones thereof with disease-free status for specific diseases

1. Operators shall only move kept bovine animals to another Member State or zone thereof with the status free from enzootic bovine leukosis when the animals are in compliance with the requirements set out in Article 10 and provided that the requirements in either point (a) or point (b) are fulfilled:
- (a) the animals come from an establishment free from enzootic bovine leukosis;
- or
- (b) if the animals come from an establishment that is not free from enzootic bovine leukosis, then enzootic bovine leukosis has not been reported in that establishment during the last 24 months prior to departure, and
 - (i) if the animals are over 24 months of age, they have been subjected to a serological test for enzootic bovine leukosis with one of the diagnostic methods provided for in Part 4 of Annex I, carried out with negative results
 - either on samples taken on two occasions at an interval of at least four months while kept in isolation from the other bovine animals of the establishment;
- or
- on a sample taken during the last 30 days prior to their departure, and all bovine animals over 24 months kept in the establishment have been subjected to a serological test for enzootic bovine leukosis with one of the diagnostic methods provided for in Part 4 of Annex I, carried out, with negative results, on samples taken on two occasions at an interval of not less than four months during the last 12 months prior to the departure of the animals;
- or
- (ii) in case the animals are less than 24 months of age, they were born to dams, which have been subjected to a serological test for enzootic bovine leukosis with one of the diagnostic methods provided for in Part 4 of Annex I, carried out, with negative results, on samples taken on two occasions at an interval of not less than four months during the last 12 months prior to the departure of the animals.

2. Operators shall only move kept bovine animals to another Member State or zone thereof with the status free from infectious bovine rhinotracheitis/infectious pustular vulvovaginitis when the animals are in compliance with the requirements set out in Article 10, they have not been vaccinated against infectious bovine rhinotracheitis/infectious pustular vulvovaginitis and provided that the requirements in either point (a) or point (b) are fulfilled:

- (a) if the animals come from an establishment free from infectious bovine rhinotracheitis/infectious pustular vulvovaginitis, either
- (i) the establishment is situated in a Member State or zone thereof with the status free from infectious bovine rhinotracheitis/infectious pustular vulvovaginitis;
- or
- (ii) the animals have been subject to quarantine for at least 30 days prior to departure and have been subjected to a serological test for the detection of antibodies against whole bovine herpes virus-1 (BoHV-1) with one of the diagnostic methods provided for in Part 5 of Annex I, with a negative result, carried out on a sample taken during the last 15 days prior to their departure;
- (b) if the animals come from an establishment not free from infectious bovine rhinotracheitis/infectious pustular vulvovaginitis, they have been kept in an approved quarantine establishment for at least 30 days prior to departure and have been subjected to a serological test for the detection of antibodies against whole BoHV-1, with one of the diagnostic methods provided for in Part 5 of Annex I, with a negative result, carried out on a sample taken not less than 21 days after commencement of the quarantine.

3. Operators shall only move kept bovine animals to another Member State or zone thereof with the status free from bovine viral diarrhoea when the animals are in compliance with the requirements set out in Article 10, they have not been vaccinated against bovine viral diarrhoea and provided that the requirements in either point (a) or point (b) are fulfilled:

- (a) if the animals come from an establishment free from bovine viral diarrhoea,
- (i) the establishment is either situated in a Member State or zone thereof with the status free from bovine viral diarrhoea or has been subject to a testing regime as referred in point 1(c) (ii) or (iii) of Section 2 of Chapter 1 of Part VI of Annex IV to Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/689, carried out, with negative results, within the last four months prior to departure of the animals;
- or
- (ii) the animals have been tested individually to exclude the presence of bovine viral diarrhoea virus prior to their departure;
- (b) if the animals come from an establishment not free from bovine viral diarrhoea, they have been subjected to a test for bovine viral diarrhoea virus antigen or genome with one of the diagnostic methods provided for in Part 6 of Annex I, carried out with negative results, and
- either
- (i) the animals have been kept in an approved quarantine establishment for a period of at least 21 days prior to their departure and, in case of pregnant dams, they have been subjected to a serological test for the detection of antibodies against bovine viral diarrhoea virus with one of the diagnostic methods provided for in Part 6 of Annex I, carried out, with negative results, on samples taken not less than 21 days after commencement of the quarantine;
- or
- (ii) the animals have been subjected to a serological test for the detection of antibodies against bovine viral diarrhoea virus with one of the diagnostic methods provided for in Part 6 of Annex I, with positive results, carried out on samples taken either prior to departure or, in case of pregnant dams, before insemination preceding the current gestation.

4. By way of derogation from Article 10(1)(i), the competent authority of the Member State of origin may authorise the movement of kept bovine animals which do not fulfil at least one of the requirements laid down in points 1 to 3 of Section 1 of Chapter 2 of Part II of Annex V of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/689 to another Member State or zone thereof with the status free from infection with Bluetongue virus (serotype 1-24), if the Member State of destination has informed the Commission and the other Member States that such movements are authorised under the conditions referred to in Article 43(2) of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/689.

5. The provisions in paragraphs 1 to 4 shall not apply to kept bovine animals intended for slaughter as referred to in Article 14.

Article 12

Supplementary requirements for movements of kept bovine animals to other Member States or zones thereof with approved eradication programmes for specific diseases

1. Operators shall only move kept bovine animals to another Member State or zone thereof with an approved eradication programme for enzootic bovine leukosis when the animals are in compliance with the requirements set out in Article 10 and provided the requirements in either point (a) or point (b) are fulfilled:

(a) the animals come from an establishment free from enzootic bovine leukosis;

or

(b) if the animals come from an establishment that is not free from enzootic bovine leukosis, enzootic bovine leukosis has not been reported in that establishment during the last 24 months prior to departure of the animals, and

(i) in case the animals are over 24 months of age, they have been subjected to a serological test for enzootic bovine leukosis with one of the diagnostic methods provided for in Part 4 of Annex I, carried out, with negative results,

either

— on samples taken on two occasions at an interval of at least four months while kept in isolation from the other bovine animals of the establishment;

or

— on samples taken during the last 30 days prior to their departure, provided that all bovine animals over 24 months kept in the establishment have been subjected to a serological test for enzootic bovine leukosis with one of the diagnostic methods provided for in Part 4 of Annex I, carried out, with negative results, on samples taken on two occasions at an interval of at least four months during the last 12 months prior to the departure of the animals;

or

(ii) in case the animals are less than 24 months of age, they were born to dams, which have been subjected to a serological test for enzootic bovine leukosis with one of the diagnostic methods provided for in Part 4 of Annex I, carried out, with negative results, on samples taken on two occasions at an interval of not less than four months during the last 12 months prior to the departure of the animals.

2. Operators shall only move kept bovine animals to another Member State or zone thereof with an approved eradication programme for infectious bovine rhinotracheitis/infectious pustular vulvovaginitis when the animals are in compliance with the requirements set out in Article 10 and provided that the requirements in either point (a) or point (b) are fulfilled:

(a) if the animals come from an establishment free from infectious bovine rhinotracheitis/infectious pustular vulvovaginitis,

either

(i) the establishment is situated in a Member State or zone thereof with the status free from infectious bovine rhinotracheitis/infectious pustular vulvovaginitis;

or

(ii) the establishment is situated in a Member State or zone thereof with an approved eradication programme for infectious bovine rhinotracheitis/infectious pustular vulvovaginitis;

or

(iii) the animals have been subject to quarantine for at least 30 days prior to departure and have been subjected to a serological test for the detection of antibodies against whole BoHV-1 or, in case of animals vaccinated with a gE-deleted vaccine, antibodies against the BoHV-1 gE protein, with one of the diagnostic methods provided for in Part 5 of Annex I, with a negative result, on a sample taken during the last 15 days prior to their departure;

or

- (iv) the animals are destined for an establishment which keeps bovine animals for meat production without contact to bovine animals of other establishments, and from which they are directly moved to the slaughterhouse;

or

- (b) if the animals come from an establishment not free from infectious bovine rhinotracheitis/infectious pustular vulvovaginitis, they have been kept in an approved quarantine establishment for at least 30 days prior to departure and have been subjected to a serological test for the detection of antibodies against whole BoHV-1 with one of the diagnostic methods provided for in Part 5 of Annex I, with a negative result, on a sample taken not less than 21 days after commencement of the quarantine.

3. Operators shall only move kept bovine animals to another Member State or zone thereof with an approved eradication programme for bovine viral diarrhoea when the animals are in compliance with the requirements set out in Article 10 and provided that the requirements in either point (a) or point (b) are fulfilled:

- (a) if the animals come from an establishment free from bovine viral diarrhoea,

- (i) the establishment is situated in a Member State or zone thereof with the status free from bovine viral diarrhoea;

or

- (ii) the establishment is situated in a Member State or zone thereof with an approved eradication programme for bovine viral diarrhoea;

or

- (iii) the establishment has been subject to a testing regime as referred in point 1(c) (ii) or (iii) of Section 2 of Chapter 1 of Part VI of Annex IV to Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/689, carried out, with negative results, within the last four months prior to departure;

or

- (iv) the animals have been tested individually to exclude the presence of bovine viral diarrhoea virus prior to departure;

or

- (v) the animals are destined for an establishment which keeps bovine animals for meat production separate from bovine animals of other establishments, and from which they are directly moved to the slaughterhouse;

- (b) if the animals come from an establishment not free from bovine viral diarrhoea, they have been subjected to a test for bovine viral diarrhoea virus antigen or genome with one of the diagnostic methods provided for in Part 6 of Annex I, carried out, with negative results,

and

- (i) the animals either have been kept in an approved quarantine establishment for a period of at least 21 days prior to their departure and, in case of pregnant dams, were subjected to a serological test for the detection of antibodies against the bovine viral diarrhoea virus with one of the diagnostic methods provided for in Part 6 of Annex I, carried out, with negative results, on samples taken not less than 21 days after commencement of the quarantine;

or

- (ii) the animals were subjected to a serological test for the detection of antibodies against the bovine viral diarrhoea virus with one of the diagnostic methods provided for in Part 6 of Annex I, with positive results, carried out on samples taken either prior to departure or, in case of pregnant dams, before the insemination preceding the current gestation.

4. By way of derogation from Article 10(1)(i), the competent authority of the Member State of origin may authorise the movement of kept bovine animals which do not fulfil at least one of the requirements laid down in points 1 to 3 of Section 1 of Chapter 2 of Part II of Annex V of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/689 to another Member State or zone thereof with an approved eradication programme for infection with Bluetongue virus (serotype 1-24), if the Member State of destination has informed the Commission and the other Member States that such movements are authorised under the conditions referred to in Article 43(2) of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/689.

5. The provisions in paragraph 1 to 4 shall not apply to kept bovine animals intended for slaughter as referred to in Article 14.

Article 13

Derogations for movements of kept bovine animals to other Member States or zones thereof without a disease-free status and without an approved eradication programme for infection with Bluetongue virus

By way of derogation from Article 10(1)(i), the competent authority of the Member State of origin may authorise the movement of kept bovine animals which do not fulfil at least one of the requirements laid down in points 1 to 3 of Section 1 of Chapter 2 of Part II of Annex V of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/689 to another Member State or zone thereof without a disease-free status and without an approved eradication programme for infection with Bluetongue virus (serotype 1-24), if the Member State of destination has informed the Commission and the other Member States that such movements are authorised. If the Member State of destination sets conditions for the authorisation of such movement, those conditions must be any one of the conditions referred to in points 5 to 8 of Section 1 of Chapter 2 of Part II of Annex V of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/689.

Article 14

Derogation for movements of kept bovine animals intended for slaughter to other Member States

By way of derogation from the requirements set out in Articles 10, 11 and 12, operators may move kept bovine animals intended for slaughter to another Member State when the following requirements are fulfilled:

(a) the animals

either

- (i) come from an establishment free from infection with *Brucella abortus*, *B. melitensis* and *B. suis* with or without vaccination regarding bovine animals;

or

- (ii) are castrated;

or

- (iii) are entire bovine animals older than 12 months of age and have been subjected to a test for infection with *Brucella abortus*, *B. melitensis* and *B. suis* with one of the diagnostic methods provided for in Part 1 of Annex I, carried out, with negative results, on a sample taken during the last 30 days prior to departure, and in the case of post-parturient females on a sample taken at least 30 days after parturition;

(b) the animals either

- (i) come from an establishment free from infection with *Mycobacterium tuberculosis* complex (*M. bovis*, *M. caprae* and *M. tuberculosis*);

or

- (ii) have been subjected to a test for infection with *Mycobacterium tuberculosis* complex (*M. bovis*, *M. caprae* and *M. tuberculosis*) with one of the diagnostic methods provided for in Part 2 of Annex I, carried out, with negative results, during the last 30 days prior to departure;

(c) the animals come from an establishment in which infection with rabies virus in kept terrestrial animals has not been reported during the last 30 days prior to departure;

(d) the animals come from an establishment in which anthrax in ungulates has not been reported during the last 15 days prior to departure;

(e) the animals come from an establishment in which infection with Bluetongue virus (serotypes 1-24) has not been reported during the last 30 days prior to departure.

Section 2

ovine and caprine animals

Article 15

Requirements for movements of kept ovine and caprine animals to other Member States

1. Operators shall only move kept ovine and caprine animals to another Member State when the following requirements are fulfilled:

- (a) the animals have been continuously resident in the establishment for at least 30 days prior to departure, or since birth, if they are younger than 30 days of age, and during this period they have not been in contact with kept ovine or caprine animals of a lower health status or subject to movement restrictions for animal health reasons, or with kept animals coming from an establishment which did not fulfil the requirements set out in point (b);
- (b) any animals entering the Union from a third country or territory during the last 30 days prior to the departure of the animals referred to in point (a), and introduced into the establishment where those animals were resident, are kept separate so as to prevent direct and indirect contact with all other animals on that establishment;
- (c) except when they are moved in accordance with Article 16, they come from an establishment free from infection with *Brucella abortus*, *B. melitensis* and *B. suis* without vaccination regarding ovine and caprine animals, and

either

- (i) the establishment is situated in a Member State or zone thereof with the status free from infection with *Brucella abortus*, *B. melitensis* and *B. suis* regarding the ovine and caprine population;

or

- (ii) the animals have been subjected to a test for infection with *Brucella abortus*, *B. melitensis* and *B. suis* with one of the diagnostic methods provided for in Part 1 of Annex I, carried out, with negative results, on a sample taken during the last 30 days prior to departure, and in the case of post-parturient females, taken at least 30 days after parturition;

or

- (iii) the animals are less than 6 months old;

or

- (iv) the animals are castrated.

- (d) the animals come from an establishment in which infection with rabies virus in kept terrestrial animals has not been reported during the last 30 days prior to departure;
- (e) the animals come from an establishment situated in an area of at least 150 km radius around that establishment in which infection with epizootic haemorrhagic disease virus has not been reported in kept animals of listed species for that disease during the last 2 years prior to departure;
- (f) the animals come from an establishment in which anthrax in ungulates has not been reported during the last 15 days prior to departure;
- (g) the animals come from an establishment in which surra (*Trypanosoma evansi*) has not been reported during the last 30 days prior to departure, and in case they come from an establishment in which surra (*Trypanosoma evansi*) has been reported during the last 2 years prior to departure, following the last outbreak the affected establishment has remained under movement restrictions until:

- (i) the infected animals have been removed from the establishment;

and

- (ii) the remaining animals on the establishment have been subjected to a test for surra (*Trypanosoma evansi*) with one of the diagnostic methods provided for in Part 3 of Annex I, carried out, with negative results, on samples taken at least 6 months after the infected animals have been removed from the establishment;

- (h) except when the animals are moved in accordance with Article 17, they fulfil at least one of the requirements for infection with Bluetongue virus (serotype 1-24) set out in points 1 to 3 of Section 1 of Chapter 2 of Part II of Annex V to Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/689;
- (i) the conditions set out in Articles 32 and 33 are fulfilled where applicable.
2. Operators shall only move kept ovine animals to another Member State when in compliance with the requirements set out in paragraph 1 and they come from an establishment in which infection with *Mycobacterium tuberculosis* complex (*M. bovis*, *M. caprae* and *M. tuberculosis*) has not been reported during the last 42 days prior to departure.
3. Operators shall only move kept caprine animals to another Member State when in compliance with the requirements set out in paragraph 1 and they come from an establishment in which surveillance for infection with *Mycobacterium tuberculosis* complex (*M. bovis*, *M. caprae* and *M. tuberculosis*) has been carried out on the caprine animals kept on the establishment in accordance with point 1 and point 2 of Part 1 of Annex II during at least the last 12 months prior to departure, and during this period
- (i) only caprine animals from establishments applying the measures provided for in this paragraph have been introduced in the establishment referred to in paragraph 1(a);
- (ii) in case infection with *Mycobacterium tuberculosis* complex (*M. bovis*, *M. caprae* and *M. tuberculosis*) has been reported in caprine animals kept on the establishment, measures were taken in accordance with Part 1(3) of Annex II.
4. Operators shall only move kept uncastrated male ovine animals to another Member State when in compliance with the requirements set out in paragraph 1 and 2 and provided that the following requirements are fulfilled:
- (a) the animals come from an establishment in which ovine epididymitis (*Brucella ovis*) has not been reported during the last 12 months prior to departure;
- (b) the animals have been subjected to a serological test for ovine epididymitis (*Brucella ovis*), carried out, with negative results, on a sample taken during the last 30 days prior to departure.
5. The provisions of paragraph 1 to 4 shall not apply to kept ovine and caprine animals intended for slaughter as referred to in Article 18.

Article 16

Derogation for movements of kept ovine and caprine animals to other Member States or zones thereof without the status free from infection with *Brucella abortus*, *B. melitensis* and *B. suis*

By way of derogation from the requirements set in Article 15(1)(c), operators may move kept ovine and caprine animals to another Member State or zone thereof without the status free from infection with *Brucella abortus*, *B. melitensis* and *B. suis* regarding ovine and caprine animals if they come from an establishment free from infection with *Brucella abortus*, *B. melitensis* and *B. suis* with vaccination regarding ovine and caprine animals.

Article 17

Derogations for movements of kept ovine and caprine animals to other Member States or zones thereof regarding infection with Bluetongue virus (serotype 1-24)

By way of derogation from Article 15(1)(h), the competent authority of the Member State of origin may authorise the movement of kept ovine and caprine animals which do not fulfil at least one of the requirements laid down in points 1 to 3 of Section 1 of Chapter 2 of Part II of Annex V to Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/689 to another Member State or zone thereof

- (a) with a disease-free status or with an approved eradication programme for infection with Bluetongue virus (serotype 1-24), if the Member State of destination has informed the Commission and the other Member States that such movements are authorised under the conditions referred to in Article 43(2) of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/689;

- (b) without a disease-free status and without an approved eradication programme for infection with Bluetongue virus (serotype 1-24), if the Member State of destination has informed the Commission and the other Member States that such movements are authorised. If the Member State of destination sets conditions for the authorisation of such movement, those conditions must be any one of the conditions referred to in points 5 to 8 of Section 1 of Chapter 2 of Part II of Annex V of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/689.

Article 18

Derogation for movements of kept ovine and caprine animals intended for slaughter to other Member States

By way of derogation from the requirements set out in Article 15, operators may move kept ovine and caprine animals intended for slaughter to another Member State when the following requirements are fulfilled:

- (a) the animals are either individually identified in accordance with Article 45 of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2019/2035, or alternatively, they have been continuously resident in the establishment for at least 21 days prior to departure, or since birth, if they are younger than 21 days of age;
- (b) the animals
- either
- (i) come from an establishment free from infection with *Brucella abortus*, *B. melitensis* and *B. suis* with or without vaccination regarding ovine and caprine animals;
- or
- (ii) are older than 6 months of age and have been subjected to a test for infection with *Brucella abortus*, *B. melitensis* and *B. suis* with one of the diagnostic methods provided for in Part 1 of Annex I, carried out, with negative results, on a sample taken during the last 30 days prior to departure, and in the case of post-parturient females taken at least 30 days after parturition;
- or
- (iii) are castrated;
- (c) the animals come from an establishment in which infection with rabies virus in kept terrestrial animals has not been reported during the last 30 days prior to departure;
- (d) the animals come from an establishment in which anthrax in ungulates has not been reported during the last 15 days prior to departure;
- (e) the animals come from an establishment in which infection with Bluetongue virus (serotypes 1-24) has not been reported during the last 30 days prior to departure..

Section 3

porcine animals

Article 19

Requirements for movements of kept porcine animals to other Member States

1. Operators shall only move kept porcine animals to another Member State when the following requirements are fulfilled:
- (a) the animals have been continuously resident in the establishment for at least 30 days prior to departure, or since birth, if they are younger than 30 days of age, and during this period they have not been in contact with kept porcine animals of a lower health status or subject to movement restrictions for animal health reasons, or with kept animals coming from an establishment which did not fulfil the requirements set out in point (b);
- (b) any animals entering the Union from a third country or territory during the last 30 days prior to the departure of the animals referred to in point (a), and introduced into the establishment where those animals were resident, are kept separate so as to prevent direct and indirect contact with all other animals on that establishment;

- (c) the animals come from an establishment in which infection with rabies virus in kept terrestrial animals has not been reported during the last 30 days prior to departure;
- (d) the animals come from an establishment in which infection with Aujeszky's disease virus has not been reported during the last 30 days prior to departure;
- (e) the animals come from an establishment in which anthrax in ungulates has not been reported during the last 15 days prior to departure;
- (f) the animals come from an establishment in which infection with *Brucella abortus*, *B. melitensis* and *B. suis* in porcine animals has not been reported during the last 42 days prior to departure, and in which during at least the last 12 months prior to departure

either

- (i) biosecurity and risk mitigating measures, including housing conditions and feeding systems, have been applied as necessary to prevent transmission of infection with *Brucella abortus*, *B. melitensis* and *B. suis* from wild animals of listed species for that disease to porcine animals kept on the establishment, and only porcine animals from establishments applying equivalent biosecurity and risk mitigating measures have been introduced;

or

- (ii) surveillance for infection with *Brucella abortus*, *B. melitensis* and *B. suis* has been carried out on the porcine animals kept on the establishment in accordance with point 1 and point 2 of Annex III during at least the last 12 months prior to departure, and during this period
 - only porcine animals from establishments applying the measures provided for in point (i) or in this point have been introduced in the establishment referred to in point (a);
 - in case infection with *Brucella abortus*, *B. melitensis* and *B. suis* has been reported in porcine animals kept on the establishment, measures were taken in accordance with point 3 of Annex III.

- 2. The provisions in paragraph 1 shall not apply to kept porcine animals intended for slaughter as referred to in Article 21.

Article 20

Supplementary requirements for movements of kept porcine animals to Member States or zones thereof with disease-free status or with an approved eradication programme for infection with Aujeszky's disease virus

1. Operators shall only move kept porcine animals to another Member State or zone thereof with the status free from infection with Aujeszky's disease virus when in compliance with the requirements set out in Article 19, not vaccinated against infection with Aujeszky's disease virus and provided that the requirements in either point (a) or point (b) are fulfilled:

- (a) if the animals come from an establishment free from infection with Aujeszky's disease virus,

either

- (i) the establishment is situated in a Member State or zone thereof with the status free from infection with Aujeszky's disease virus;

or

- (ii) the animals have been subjected to a serological test for the detection of antibodies against whole Aujeszky's disease virus with the diagnostic method provided for in Part 7 of Annex I, with a negative result, on a sample taken during the last 15 days prior to their departure. For porcine animals less than four months old born to dams vaccinated with a gE-deleted vaccine, the diagnostic method for the detection of antibodies against Aujeszky's disease virus gE protein provided for in Part 7 of Annex I may be used. The number of porcine animals tested must allow at least for the detection of 10 % seroprevalence of the consignment with 95 % confidence;

- (b) if the animals come from an establishment not free from infection with Aujeszky's disease virus, the following requirements are fulfilled:

- (i) the animals have been kept in an approved quarantine establishment for a period of at least 30 days;

and

- (ii) the animals have been subjected to a serological test for the detection of antibodies against whole Aujeszky's disease virus with the diagnostic method provided for in Part 7 of Annex I, with a negative result, carried out on samples taken on two occasions at an interval of not less than 30 days, the last sample taken during the last 15 days prior to departure.
2. Operators shall only move kept porcine animals to another Member State or zone thereof with an approved eradication programme for infection with Aujeszky's disease virus when in compliance with the requirements set out in Article 19 and provided that the requirements in either point (a) or point (b) are fulfilled:
- (a) if the animals come from an establishment free from infection with Aujeszky's disease virus,
 - either
 - (i) the establishment is situated in a Member State or zone thereof with the status free from infection with Aujeszky's disease virus;
 - or
 - (ii) the establishment is situated in a Member State or zone thereof with an approved eradication programme for infection with Aujeszky's disease virus;
 - or
 - (iii) the animals have been subjected to a serological test for the detection of antibodies against whole Aujeszky's disease virus or antibodies against Aujeszky's disease virus-gE protein, where applicable, with one of the diagnostic methods provided for in Part 7 of Annex I, with a negative result, on a sample taken during the last 15 days prior to their departure. The number of porcine animals tested must allow at least for the detection of 10 % seroprevalence of the consignment with 95 % confidence;
 - (b) if the animals come from an establishment not free from infection with Aujeszky's disease virus the following requirements are fulfilled:
 - (i) they have been kept in an approved quarantine establishment for a period of at least 30 days;and
 - (ii) they have been subjected to a serological test for the detection of antibodies against whole Aujeszky's disease virus or antibodies against Aujeszky's disease virus gE protein, where applicable, with one of the diagnostic methods provided for in Part 7 of Annex I, with a negative result, carried out on samples taken on two occasions at an interval of not less than 30 days, the last sample taken during the last 15 days prior to departure.
3. The provisions in paragraph 1 and 2 shall not apply to kept porcine animals intended for slaughter as referred to in Article 21.

Article 21

Derogation for movements of kept porcine animals intended for slaughter to other Member States

1. By way of derogation from the requirements set out in Article 19, operators may move kept porcine animals intended for slaughter to another Member State when those animals come from an establishment
- (a) in which infection with rabies virus in kept terrestrial animals has not been reported during the last 30 days prior to departure;
 - (b) in which anthrax in ungulates has not been reported during the last 15 days prior to departure.
2. By way of derogation from the requirements set out in Article 20, operators may move kept porcine animals intended for slaughter to another Member State or zone thereof with the status free from infection with Aujeszky's disease virus or with an approved eradication programme for infection with Aujeszky's disease virus when in compliance with the requirements in paragraph 1 and the following requirements are fulfilled:
- (a) the animals come from an establishment in which infection with Aujeszky's disease virus has not been reported during the last 30 days prior to departure;

- (b) the animals are transported directly to the slaughterhouse in the Member State of destination without undergoing any assembly operations in that Member State or zone thereof, or any Member State or zone thereof of passage with the status free from infection with Aujeszky's disease virus.

Section 4

Equine animals

Article 22

Requirements for movements of equine animals to other Member States

1. Operators shall only move equine animals to another Member State when the following requirements are fulfilled:
 - (a) the animals come from an establishment in which surra (*Trypanosoma evansi*) has not been reported during the last 30 days prior to departure, or in case they come from an establishment in which surra (*Trypanosoma evansi*) has been reported during the last 2 years prior to departure, following the last outbreak the affected establishment has remained under movement restriction until:
 - (i) the infected animals have been removed from the establishment,and
 - (ii) the remaining animals in the establishment have been subjected to a test for surra (*Trypanosoma evansi*) with one of the diagnostic methods provided for in Part 3 of Annex I, carried out, with negative results, on samples taken at least 6 months after the last infected animal has been removed from the establishment;
 - (b) the animals come from an establishment in which dourine has not been reported during the last 6 months prior to departure, or in case they come from an establishment in which dourine has been reported during the last 2 years prior to departure, following the last outbreak the affected establishment has remained under movement restriction until:
 - (i) the infected animals have been killed and destroyed or slaughtered, or the infected entire male equine animals have been castrated;and
 - (ii) the remaining equine animals in the establishment, with the exception of the castrated male equine animals referred to in point (i), have been subjected to a test for dourine with the diagnostic method provided for in Part 8 of Annex I, carried out, with negative results, on samples taken at least 6 months after the measures described in point (i) have been completed;
 - (c) the animals come from an establishment in which equine infectious anaemia has not been reported during the last 90 days prior to departure, or in case they come from an establishment in which equine infectious anaemia has been reported during the last 12 months prior to departure, following the last outbreak the affected establishment has remained under movement restriction until:
 - (i) the infected animals have been killed and destroyed or slaughtered and the establishment was cleaned and disinfected;and
 - (ii) the remaining animals in the establishment have been subjected to a test for equine infectious anaemia with the diagnostic method provided for in Part 9 of Annex I, carried out, with negative results, on samples taken on two occasions with a minimum interval of 3 months after the measures described in point (i) have been completed;
 - (d) the animals come from an establishment in which Venezuelan equine encephalomyelitis has not been reported during the last 6 months prior to departure, or in case they come from an establishment situated in a Member State or zone thereof in which Venezuelan equine encephalomyelitis has been reported during the last 2 years, they comply with the conditions in point (i) and the conditions in either point (ii) or point (iii):
 - (i) during the period of at least 21 days prior to departure they have remained clinically healthy and any animal referred to in point (ii) or point (iii) which showed a rise in body temperature above physiological range, taken daily, have been subjected to a diagnostic test for Venezuelan equine encephalomyelitis with the diagnostic method provided for in point (a) of Part 10(1) of Annex I, with negative results;and

- (ii) the animals were kept in quarantine for a period of at least 21 days protected from attacks by insect vector, and either
 - have been vaccinated against Venezuelan equine encephalomyelitis with a complete primary course and revaccinated according to manufacturer's recommendations not less than 60 days and not more than 12 months prior to the date of dispatch;
 - or
 - have been subjected to a test for Venezuelan equine encephalomyelitis with the diagnostic method provided for in point (b) of Part 10(1) of Annex I, carried out, with negative results, on a sample taken not less than 14 days after the date of entry into quarantine;
- (iii) the animals have been subjected to
 - a test for Venezuelan equine encephalomyelitis with the diagnostic method provided for in point (b) of Part 10(1) of Annex I, without an increase in antibody titre, carried out on paired samples taken on two occasions with an interval of 21 days, the second of which was taken during a period of 10 days prior to the date of departure;and
 - a test for the detection of Venezuelan equine encephalomyelitis virus genome with the diagnostic method provided for in Part 10(2) of Annex I, with negative result, carried out on a sample taken within 48 hours prior to departure, and the animals have been protected from attacks by insect vectors after sampling until departure;
- (e) the animals come from an establishment in which infection with rabies virus in kept terrestrial animals has not been reported during the last 30 days prior to departure;
- (f) the animals come from an establishment in which anthrax in ungulates has not been reported during the last 15 days prior to departure;
- (g) the animals have not been in contact with kept animals of listed species for the diseases referred to in points (a) to (f) which did not comply with the requirements in points (a) to (e) during the last 30 days prior to departure, and with the requirement in point (f) during the last 15 days prior to departure.

2. By way of derogation from paragraph 1(a), (b) and (c), the movement restrictions referred to in paragraph 1(a), (b) and (c) shall apply for at least 30 days after the last animal on the establishment of listed species for the respective disease referred to in paragraph 1(a), (b) and (c) was either killed and destroyed or slaughtered, and the premises were cleaned and disinfected.

3. On request by the competent authority, the operator requesting the animal health certificate referred to in Article 76 shall provide the address details of any establishment keeping equine animals on which the equine animals to be moved were kept during the 30 days preceding the intended movement to another Member State.

Section 5

Camelid animals

Article 23

Requirements for movement of kept camelid animals to other Member States

1. Operators shall only move kept camelid animals to another Member State when the following requirements are fulfilled:
 - (a) the animals have been continuously resident in the establishment for at least 30 days prior to departure, or since birth, if they are younger than 30 days of age, and during this period they have not been in contact with kept camelid animals of a lower health status or subject to movement restrictions for animal health reasons, or with kept animals coming from an establishment which did not fulfil the requirements set out in point (b);
 - (b) any animals entering the Union from a third country or territory during the last 30 days prior to the departure of the animals referred to in point (a), and introduced into the establishment where those animals were resident, are kept separate so as to prevent direct and indirect contact with all other animals on that establishment;

- (c) the animals come from an establishment in which infection with rabies virus in kept terrestrial animals has not been reported during the last 30 days prior to departure;
- (d) the animals come from an establishment in which infection with *Brucella abortus*, *B. melitensis* and *B. suis* in camelid animals has not been reported during the last 42 days prior to departure, and they have been subjected to a test for infection with *Brucella abortus*, *B. melitensis* and *B. suis* with one of the diagnostic methods provided for in Part 1 of Annex I, carried out, with negative results, on a sample taken during the last 30 days prior to departure, and in the case of post-parturient females taken at least 30 days after parturition;
- (e) the animals come from an establishment in which surveillance for infection with *Mycobacterium tuberculosis* complex (*M. bovis*, *M. caprae* and *M. tuberculosis*) has been carried out on the camelid animals kept on the establishment in accordance with point (1) and point (2) of Part 2 of Annex II during at least the last 12 months prior to departure, and during this period
 - (i) only camelid animals from establishments applying the measures provided for in this point have been introduced in the establishment referred to in point (a);
 - (ii) in case infection with *Mycobacterium tuberculosis* complex (*M. bovis*, *M. caprae* and *M. tuberculosis*) has been reported in camelid animals kept on the establishment, measures were taken in accordance with point 3 of Part 2 of Annex II.
- (f) in case the animals are moved to a Member State or zone thereof with disease-free status or with an approved eradication programme for infectious bovine rhinotracheitis/infectious pustular vulvovaginitis in bovine animals, they come from an establishment in which infectious bovine rhinotracheitis/infectious pustular vulvovaginitis in camelid animals has not been reported during the last 30 days prior to departure;
- (g) the animals come from an establishment situated in an area of at least 150 km radius around that establishment in which infection with epizootic haemorrhagic disease virus has not been reported in any establishment during the last 2 years prior to departure;
- (h) the animals come from an establishment in which anthrax in ungulates has not been reported during the last 15 days prior to departure;
- (i) the animals come from an establishment in which surra (*Trypanosoma evansi*) has not been reported during the last 30 days prior to departure, and in case they come from an establishment on which surra (*Trypanosoma evansi*) has been reported during the last 2 years prior to departure, following the last outbreak the affected establishment has remained under movement restriction until:
 - (i) the infected animals have been removed from the establishment;and
 - (ii) the remaining animals on the establishment have been subjected to a test for surra (*Trypanosoma evansi*) with one of the diagnostic methods provided for in Part 3 of Annex I, carried out, with negative results, on samples taken at least 6 months after the infected animals have been removed from the establishment;
- (j) except when the animals are moved in accordance with Article 24, they fulfil at least one of the requirements for infection with Bluetongue virus (serotype 1-24) set out in points 1 to 3 of Section 1 of Chapter 2 of Part II of Annex V to Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/689;
- (k) the conditions set out in Articles 32 and 33 are fulfilled where applicable.

2. The provisions of paragraph 1 shall not apply to kept camelid animals intended for slaughter as referred to in Article 25.

Article 24

Derogations for movements of kept camelid animals to other Member States or zones thereof regarding infection with Bluetongue virus (serotype 1-24)

By way of derogation from Article 23(1)(j), the competent authority of the Member State of origin may authorise the movement of kept camelid animals which do not fulfil at least one of the requirements laid down in points 1 to 3 of Section 1 of Chapter 2 of Part II of Annex V to Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/689 to another Member State or zone thereof

- (a) with a disease-free status or with an approved eradication programme for infection with Bluetongue virus (serotype 1-24), if the Member State of destination has informed the Commission and the other Member States that such movements are authorised under the conditions referred to in Article 43(2) of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/689;

- (b) without a disease-free status and without an approved eradication programme for infection with Bluetongue virus (serotype 1-24), if the Member State of destination has informed the Commission and the other Member States that such movements are authorised. If the Member State of destination sets conditions for the authorisation of such movement, those conditions must be any one of the conditions referred to in points 5 to 8 of Section 1 of Chapter 2 of Part II of Annex V of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/689.

Article 25

Derogation for movements of kept camelid animals intended for slaughter to other Member States

By way of derogation from the requirements set out in Article 23, operators may move kept camelid animals intended for slaughter to another Member State or zone thereof when those animals come from an establishment

- (a) in which infection with rabies virus in kept terrestrial animals has not been reported during the last 30 days prior to departure;
- (b) in which anthrax in ungulates has not been reported during the last 15 days prior to departure.
- (c) in which infection with Bluetongue virus (serotypes 1-24) has not been reported during the last 30 days prior to departure.

Section 6

Cervid animals

Article 26

Requirements for movement of kept cervid animals to other Member States

1. Operators shall only move kept cervid animals to another Member State when the following requirements are fulfilled:
 - (a) the animals have been continuously resident in the establishment for at least 30 days prior to departure, or since birth, if they are younger than 30 days of age, and during this period they have not been in contact with kept cervid animals of a lower health status or subject to movement restrictions for animal health reasons, or with kept animals coming from an establishment which did not fulfil the requirements set out in point (b);
 - (b) any animals entering the Union from a third country or territory during the last 30 days prior to the departure of the animals referred to in point (a), and introduced into the establishment where those animals were resident, are kept separate so as to prevent direct and indirect contact with all other animals on that establishment;
 - (c) the animals come from an establishment in which infection with rabies virus in kept terrestrial animals has not been reported during the last 30 days prior to departure;
 - (d) the animals come from an establishment in which infection with *Brucella abortus*, *B. melitensis* and *B. suis* in cervid animals has not been reported during the last 42 days prior to departure;
 - (e) the animals come from an establishment in which surveillance for infection with *Mycobacterium tuberculosis* complex (*M. bovis*, *M. caprae* and *M. tuberculosis*) has been carried out on the cervid animals kept on the establishment in accordance with point (1) and point (2) of Part 3 of Annex II during at least the last 12 months prior to departure, and during this period
 - (i) only cervid animals from establishments applying the measures provided for in this point have been introduced in the establishment referred to in point (a);
 - (ii) in case infection with *Mycobacterium tuberculosis* complex (*M. bovis*, *M. caprae* and *M. tuberculosis*) has been reported in cervid animals kept on the establishment, measures were taken in accordance with point (3) of Part 3 of Annex II;
 - (f) in case the animals are moved to a Member State or zone thereof with disease-free status or with an approved eradication programme for infectious bovine rhinotracheitis/infectious pustular vulvovaginitis in bovine animals, they come from an establishment in which infectious bovine rhinotracheitis/infectious pustular vulvovaginitis in cervid animals has not been reported during the last 30 days prior to departure;
 - (g) the animals come from an establishment situated in an area of at least 150 km radius around that establishment in which infection with epizootic haemorrhagic disease virus has not been reported in any establishment during the last 2 years prior to departure;

- (h) the animals come from an establishment in which anthrax in ungulates has not been reported during the last 15 days prior to departure;
 - (i) the animals come from an establishment in which surra (*Trypanosoma evansi*) has not been reported during the last 30 days prior to departure, and in case they come from an establishment on which surra (*Trypanosoma evansi*) has been reported during the last 2 years prior to departure, following the last outbreak the affected establishment has remained under movement restriction until:
 - (i) the infected animals have been removed from the establishment;
- and
- (ii) the remaining animals on the establishment have been subjected to a test for surra (*Trypanosoma evansi*) with one of the diagnostic methods provided for in Part 3 of Annex I, carried out, with negative results, on samples taken at least 6 months after the infected animals have been removed from the establishment;
 - (j) except when they are moved in accordance with Article 27, they comply with at least one of the requirements for infection with Bluetongue virus (serotype 1-24) set out in points 1 to 3 of Section 1 of Chapter 2 of Part II of Annex V to Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/689;
 - (k) the conditions set out in Articles 32 and 33 are fulfilled where applicable.

2. The provisions of paragraph 1 shall not apply to kept cervid animals intended for slaughter as referred to in Article 28.

Article 27

Derogations for movements of kept cervid animals to other Member States or zones thereof regarding infection with Bluetongue virus (serotype 1-24)

By way of derogation from Article 26(1)(j), the competent authority of the Member State of origin may authorise the movement of kept cervid animals which do not comply with at least one of the requirements laid down in points 1 to 3 of Section 1 of Chapter 2 of Part II of Annex V to Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/689 to another Member State or zone thereof

- (a) with a disease-free status or with an approved eradication programme for infection with Bluetongue virus (serotype 1-24), if the Member State of destination has informed the Commission and the other Member States that such movements are authorised under the conditions referred to in Article 43(2) of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/689;
- (b) without a disease-free status and without an approved eradication programme for infection with Bluetongue virus (serotype 1-24), if the Member State of destination has informed the Commission and the other Member States that such movements are authorised. If the Member State of destination sets conditions for the authorisation of such movement, those conditions must be any one of the conditions referred to in points 5 to 8 of Section 1 of Chapter 2 of Part II of Annex V of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/689.

Article 28

Derogation for movements of kept cervid animals intended for slaughter to other Member States

By way of derogation from the requirements set out in Articles 26, operators may move kept cervid animals intended for slaughter to another Member State or zone thereof where those animals come from an establishment

- (a) in which infection with rabies virus in kept terrestrial animals has not been reported during the last 30 days prior to departure;
- (b) in which anthrax in ungulates has not been reported during the last 15 days prior to departure;
- (c) in which no infection with Bluetongue virus (serotypes 1-24) has been reported during the last 30 days prior to departure.

Section 7

Other ungulates

Article 29

Requirements for movement of other kept ungulates to other Member States

1. Operators shall only move other kept ungulates to another Member State when the following requirements are fulfilled:
 - (a) the animals have been continuously resident in the establishment for at least 30 days prior to departure, or since birth, if they are younger than 30 days of age, and during this period they have not been in contact with other kept ungulates of a lower health status or subject to movement restrictions for animal health reasons, or with kept animals coming from an establishment which did not fulfil the requirements set out in point (b);
 - (b) any animals entering the Union from a third country or territory during the last 30 days prior to the departure of the animals referred to in point (a), and introduced into the establishment where those animals were resident, are kept separate so as to prevent direct and indirect contact with all other animals on that establishment;
 - (c) in the case of other kept ungulates of listed species for infection with rabies virus, the animals come from an establishment in which infection with rabies virus in kept terrestrial animals has not been reported during the last 30 days prior to departure;
 - (d) in the case of other kept ungulates of listed species for infection with *Brucella abortus*, *B. melitensis* and *B. suis*, they come from an establishment in which infection with *Brucella abortus*, *B. melitensis* and *B. suis* in other kept ungulates of listed species for this disease has not been reported during the last 42 days prior to departure;
 - (e) in the case of other kept ungulates of listed species for infection with *Mycobacterium tuberculosis* complex (*M. bovis*, *M. caprae* and *M. tuberculosis*), they come from an establishment in which infection with *Mycobacterium tuberculosis* complex (*M. bovis*, *M. caprae* and *M. tuberculosis*) in kept animals of listed species for this disease has not been reported during the last 42 days prior to departure;
 - (f) in the case of other kept ungulates of listed species for infection with epizootic haemorrhagic disease virus, the animals come from an establishment situated in an area of at least 150 km radius around that establishment in which infection with epizootic haemorrhagic disease virus has not been reported in any establishment during the last 2 years prior to departure;
 - (g) the animals come from an establishment in which anthrax in ungulates has not been reported during the last 15 days prior to departure;
 - (h) in the case of other kept ungulates of listed species for surra (*Trypanosoma evansi*), they come from an establishment in which surra (*Trypanosoma evansi*) has not been reported during the last 30 days prior to departure, and in case they come from an establishment on which surra (*Trypanosoma evansi*) has been reported during the last 2 years prior to departure, following the last outbreak the affected establishment has remained under movement restriction until:
 - (i) the infected animals have been removed from the establishment;

and

 - (ii) the remaining animals on the establishment have been tested with one of the diagnostic methods provided for in Part 3 of Annex I for surra (*Trypanosoma evansi*), carried out, with negative results, on samples taken at least 6 months after the infected animals have been removed from the establishment;

 - (i) in the case of other kept ungulates of listed species for infection with Bluetongue virus (serotype 1-24), they fulfil at least one of the requirements for infection with Bluetongue virus (serotype 1-24) set out in points 1 to 3 of Section 1 of Chapter 2 of Part II of Annex V to Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/689. This point shall not apply to other kept ungulates referred to in Article 30.
 - (j) the conditions set out in Articles 32 and 33 are fulfilled where applicable.

2. The provisions of paragraph 1 shall not apply to other kept ungulates intended for slaughter as referred to in Article 31.

*Article 30***Derogation for movements of other kept ungulates to other Member States or zones thereof regarding infection with Bluetongue virus (serotype 1-24)**

By way of derogation from Article 29(1)(i), the competent authority of the Member State of origin may authorise the movement of other kept ungulates of listed species for infection with Bluetongue virus (serotype 1-24) which do not fulfil at least one of the requirements laid down in points 1 to 3 of Section 1 of Chapter 2 of Part II of Annex V to Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/689 to another Member State or zone thereof

- (a) with a disease-free status or with an approved eradication programme for infection with Bluetongue virus (serotype 1-24), if the Member State of destination has informed the Commission and the other Member States that such movements are authorised under the conditions referred to in Article 43(2) of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/689;
- (b) without a disease-free status and without an approved eradication programme for infection with Bluetongue virus (serotype 1-24), if the Member State of destination has informed the Commission and the other Member States that such movements are authorised. If the Member State of destination sets conditions for the authorisation of such movement, those conditions must be any one of the conditions referred to in points 5 to 8 of Section 1 of Chapter 2 of Part II of Annex V of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/689.

*Article 31***Derogation for movements of other kept ungulates intended for slaughter to other Member States**

By way of derogation from the requirements set out in Article 29, operators may move other kept ungulates intended for slaughter to another Member State or zone thereof

- (a) when those animals come from an establishment in which anthrax in ungulates has not been reported during the last 15 days prior to departure;
- (b) in the case of other kept ungulates of listed species for infection with rabies, when those animals come from an establishment in which infection with rabies virus in kept terrestrial animals has not been reported during the last 30 days prior to departure;
- (c) in the case of other kept ungulates of listed species for infection with Bluetongue virus (serotypes 1-24), when those animals come from an establishment in which infection with Bluetongue virus (serotypes 1-24) has not been reported during the last 30 days prior to departure.

*Section 8***Supplementary animal health requirements regarding infection with Bluetongue virus (serotypes 1-24)***Article 32***Biosecurity and risk-mitigating measures for transport operations to another Member State or zone thereof with the status free from, or with an approved eradication programme for infection with Bluetongue virus (serotypes 1-24)**

1. Operators shall only move kept animals of listed species for infection with Bluetongue virus (serotypes 1-24) to another Member State or zone thereof with the status free from, or with an approved eradication programme for that disease, where at least one of the following requirements are fulfilled:

- (a) the transport takes place in a Member State or zone thereof with the status free from infection with Bluetongue virus (serotypes 1-24);
- (b) the animals are protected from attacks by vectors;

and

- (i) the planned journey does not include the unloading of the animals for a period longer than one day;

or

- (ii) the animals are unloaded in a vector protected establishment;
 - or
 - (iii) the animals are unloaded in a Member State or a zone thereof during the vector-free period;
- (c) the animals
- (i) have been vaccinated against all the serotypes of Bluetongue virus (serotypes 1-24) reported during the last two years in the Member State or zone thereof of passage and they are still within the immunity period of time guaranteed in the specifications of the vaccine;
 - or
 - (ii) were subjected with positive results to a serological test able to detect specific antibodies against all serotypes of Bluetongue virus (serotypes 1-24) reported in the Member State or zone thereof of passage during the last two years prior to departure;
- (d) the animals are intended for slaughter.

2. By way of derogation from paragraph 1, the competent authority of the Member State of origin may authorise the movement of kept animals if the competent authority of the Member State of destination has informed the Commission and the other Member States that such movements are authorised under the conditions referred to in Article 43(2) of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/689 and one of the following conditions is fulfilled

- (a) the animals fulfil the specific animal health requirements defined by the competent authority of destination to ensure the animals, prior to departure, have sufficient immunological protection as regards all serotypes of Bluetongue virus (serotypes 1-24) reported in the Member State or zone thereof of passage during the last two years prior to departure;
- or
- (b) the animals fulfil the requirements laid down in point (a) of this paragraph or in point (c) of paragraph 1 in order to ensure they are protected against the serotypes of Bluetongue virus reported in the Member State or zone thereof of passage during the last two years prior to departure and not reported in the Member State or zone of destination during the same period.

Article 33

Biosecurity and risk-mitigating measures for transport operations through another Member State or zone thereof with the status free from, or with an approved eradication programme for infection with Bluetongue virus (serotypes 1-24)

1. Operators shall only move animals of listed species for infection with Bluetongue virus (serotypes 1-24) through another Member State or zone thereof of passage with the status free from, or with an approved eradication programme for that disease, where at least one of the following requirements are fulfilled:

- (a) the animals fulfil at least one of one of the requirements set out in points 1 to 3 of Section 1 of Chapter 2 of Part II of Annex V to Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/689;
- or
- (b) the means of transport where the animals are loaded have been protected from attacks by vectors during transport;
- and
- (i) the planned journey does not include the unloading of the animals for a period longer than one day;
- or
- (ii) the animals are unloaded in a vector protected establishment or during the vector-free period.

2. By way of derogation from paragraph 1, the competent authority of the Member State of origin may authorise the movements of animals of listed species for infection with Bluetongue virus (serotypes 1-24) through another Member State or zone thereof of passage with the status free from, or with an approved eradication programme for that disease, if the Member State of passage has informed the Commission and the other Member States that such movements are authorised under the conditions laid down in Article 43(2)(a), (c) and (d) of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/689.

CHAPTER 3

Supplementary animal health requirements for movements of poultry and hatching eggs to other Member States

Section 1

Poultry

Article 34

Requirements for movements of breeding poultry and productive poultry

1. Operators shall only move breeding poultry and productive poultry to another Member State when the following requirements are fulfilled:

- (a) the animals have been continuously resident in one or more approved establishments keeping poultry:
 - (i) since hatching;or
 - (ii) for at least:
 - 42 days prior to departure, in the case of breeding poultry and productive poultry for the production of meat or eggs for consumption;or
 - 21 days prior to departure, in the case of productive poultry for restocking supplies of game birds;
- (b) the animals come from a flock in which infection with *Salmonella Pullorum*, *S. Gallinarum* and *S. arizonae* has not been reported and those animals come from establishments which, in case of confirmation of infection with *Salmonella Pullorum*, *S. Gallinarum* and *S. arizonae* during the last 12 months prior to departure have applied the following measures:
 - (i) the infected flock has been slaughtered or it has been killed and destroyed;
 - (ii) following the slaughter or killing of the infected flock referred to in point (i), the establishment has been cleaned and disinfected;
 - (iii) following the cleaning and disinfection referred to in point (ii), all flocks on the establishment tested negative for infection with *Salmonella Pullorum*, *S. Gallinarum* and *S. arizonae* in two tests performed with an interval of at least 21 days in accordance with the surveillance programme referred to in Article 8(b) of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2019/2035;
- (c) the animals come from a flock in which avian mycoplasmosis (*Mycoplasma gallisepticum* and *M. meleagridis*) has not been reported and those animals come from establishments which in case of confirmation of avian mycoplasmosis (*Mycoplasma gallisepticum* and *M. meleagridis*) during the last 12 months prior to departure have applied the following measures:

either

 - (i) the infected flock tested negative for avian mycoplasmosis (*Mycoplasma gallisepticum* and *M. meleagridis*) in two tests performed in accordance with the surveillance programme referred to in Article 8(b) of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2019/2035 on the entire flock with an interval of at least 60 days;or
 - (ii) the infected flock has been slaughtered or it has been killed and destroyed, the establishment has been cleaned and disinfected and following the cleaning and disinfection all flocks on the establishment tested negative for avian mycoplasmosis (*Mycoplasma gallisepticum* and *M. meleagridis*) in two tests performed with an interval of at least 21 days in accordance with the surveillance programme referred to in Article 8(b) of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2019/2035;
- (d) the animals come from flocks which show no clinical signs or suspicion of listed diseases relevant for the species;

- (e) the surveillance provided for in Article 3(1)(a) and (b)(ii) of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/689 has not detected any confirmed case of infection with low pathogenic avian influenza viruses in the flock of origin of the animals during the last 21 days prior to departure;
 - (f) in the case of productive poultry for restocking supplies of game birds, the animals have had no contact with birds of lower health status during the last 21 days prior to departure;
 - (g) in the case of ducks and geese, the animals have been subjected to a test for highly pathogenic avian influenza according to Annex IV, with negative results;
 - (h) the relevant requirements related to vaccination as provided for in Article 41 and 42 for the specific category of poultry.
2. The provisions of paragraph 1 shall not apply to the movement of less than 20 heads of poultry other than ratites moved in accordance with Article 37.

Article 35

Requirements for movements of poultry intended for slaughter

1. Operators shall only move poultry intended for slaughter to another Member State when the following requirements are fulfilled:
- (a) the animals have been continuously resident in a registered or approved establishment keeping poultry:
 - (i) since hatching;or
 - (ii) for at least the last 21 days prior to departure;
 - (b) the animals come from flocks which show no clinical signs or suspicion of listed diseases relevant for the species;
 - (c) the relevant requirements related to vaccination as provided for in Article 41 and 42 for the specific category of poultry.
2. The provisions of paragraph 1 shall not apply to the movement of less than 20 heads of poultry other than ratites moved in accordance with Article 37.

Article 36

Requirements for movements of day-old chicks

1. Operators shall only move day-old chicks to another Member State when the following requirements are fulfilled:
- (a) the animals come from an approved hatchery;
 - (b) the animals have been hatched from hatching eggs which:
 - (i) fulfil the requirements of Article 38 and originate from flocks which have been subjected to checks in accordance with Article 91(1)(f) and Article 91(2)(f);or
 - (ii) have entered into the Union from a third country or territory or zone thereof;
 - (c) the relevant requirements related to vaccination as provided for in Article 41 and 42 for the specific category of poultry.
2. In the case of day-old chicks hatched from hatching eggs which have entered into the Union from a third country or territory or zone thereof, the competent authority of the Member State of origin of those day-old chicks shall inform the competent authority of the Member State of intended destination that the hatching eggs had entered the Union from a third country.
3. The provisions of paragraphs 1 and 2 shall not apply to the movement of less than 20 heads of poultry other than ratites moved in accordance with Article 37.

Article 37

Derogation for movements of less than 20 heads of poultry other than ratites

By way of derogation from the requirements set out in Articles 34, 35 and 36, operators may move less than 20 heads of poultry other than ratites to another Member State when the following requirements are fulfilled:

- (a) the animals come from flocks which have been continuously resident in a single registered establishment since hatching or for at least 21 days prior to departure;
- (b) the animals come from flocks which show no clinical signs or suspicion of listed diseases relevant for the species;
- (c) the surveillance provided for in Article 3(1)(a) and (b)(ii) of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/689 has not detected any confirmed case of infection with low pathogenic avian influenza viruses in the flock of origin of the animals during the last 21 days prior to departure;
- (d) the animals have had no contact with newly-arrived poultry or with birds of lower health status during the last 21 days prior to departure;
- (e) in the case of ducks and geese, except those intended for slaughter, the animals have been subjected to a test for highly pathogenic avian influenza according to Annex IV, with negative results;
- (f) the animals have been subjected to tests for infection with *Salmonella Pullorum*, *S. Gallinarum* and *S. arizonae* and for avian mycoplasmosis (*Mycoplasma gallisepticum* and *M. meleagridis*) in accordance with Annex V, with negative results;
- (g) the relevant requirements related to vaccination as provided for in Article 41 and 42 for the specific category of poultry.

Section 2

Hatching eggs of poultry

Article 38

Requirements for movements of hatching eggs of poultry

Operators shall only move hatching eggs of poultry to another Member State when those eggs fulfil the following requirements:

- (a) they come from an approved establishment;
- (b) they come from flocks which have been continuously resident in one or more approved establishments keeping poultry since hatching or for at least the last 42 days prior to the collection of the eggs;
- (c) they come from animals which fulfil the requirements in Article 34(1)(b), (c) and (d);
- (d) they are individually marked with the approval number of the establishment of the flock of origin referred to in Article 21(a) of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2019/2035;
- (e) they have been disinfected;
- (f) the relevant requirements related to vaccination as provided for in Articles 41 and 42.

Article 39

Derogation for movements of less than 20 hatching eggs of poultry other than ratites

By way of derogation from the requirements set out in Article 38, operators may move less than 20 hatching eggs of poultry other than ratites to another Member State when those eggs fulfil the following requirements:

- (a) they come from a registered establishment;
- (b) they come from flocks which:
 - (i) have been continuously resident in a registered establishment since hatching, or for at least 21 days prior to the collection of the eggs;
 - (ii) show no clinical signs or suspicion of listed diseases relevant for the species;
 - (iii) have been subjected to tests for infection with *Salmonella Pullorum*, *S. Gallinarum* and *S. arizonae* and for avian mycoplasmosis (*Mycoplasma gallisepticum* and *M. meleagridis*) in accordance with Annex V, with negative results;
- (c) the relevant requirements related to vaccination as provided for in Article 41 and 42.

*Article 40***Derogation for movements of specified pathogen-free eggs**

By way of derogation from the requirements set out in Article 38, operators shall only move specified pathogen-free eggs to another Member State when those eggs fulfil the following requirements:

- (a) they come from an approved establishment keeping poultry;
- (b) they come from flocks which are free from specified pathogens as described in the European Pharmacopoeia and the results of all tests and clinical examinations required for this specific status have been favourable;
- (c) they are marked individually with the approval number of the establishment of origin referred to in Article 21(a) of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2019/2035.

*Section 3***Requirements as regards vaccination***Article 41***Requirements in relation to vaccination against infection with Newcastle disease virus**

In the case where poultry, hatching eggs of poultry or the flocks of origin of hatching eggs or day-old chicks have been vaccinated against infection with Newcastle disease virus with other than inactivated vaccines, the vaccines administered shall satisfy the criteria of Annex VI.

*Section 4***Specific conditions as regards movements to Member States or zones thereof with the status free from infection with Newcastle disease virus without vaccination***Article 42***Additional requirements for movements of poultry and hatching eggs of poultry to a Member State or zone thereof with the status free from infection with Newcastle disease virus without vaccination**

Operators shall only move poultry and hatching eggs of poultry from a Member State or zone thereof which does not have the status free from infection with Newcastle disease virus without vaccination to a Member State or zone thereof which has the status free from infection with Newcastle disease virus without vaccination when those animals and hatching eggs, in addition to the requirements of Sections 1 to 3 for the specific commodity, fulfil the following requirements as regards infection with Newcastle disease virus:

- (a) in the case of breeding poultry and productive poultry, they:
 - (i) are not vaccinated against infection with Newcastle disease virus;
 - (ii) have been isolated for 14 days prior to departure, at either the establishment of origin under the supervision of an official veterinarian or in an approved quarantine establishment, where:
 - no poultry has been vaccinated against infection with Newcastle disease virus during the last 21 days prior to departure;
 - no other birds were introduced during the last 21 days prior departure;
 - no vaccination has been carried out in the quarantine establishment;
 - (iii) have tested negative, during the last 14 days prior to departure, in serological tests to detect antibodies against Newcastle disease virus, performed on blood samples at a level which gives 95 % confidence of detecting infection at 5 % prevalence;

- (b) in the case of poultry intended for slaughter, those animals come from flocks which either:
- (i) are not vaccinated against infection with Newcastle disease virus and have tested negative, during the last 14 days prior to departure, in serological tests to detect antibodies against Newcastle disease virus performed on blood samples at a level which gives 95 % confidence of detecting infection at 5 % prevalence;
- or
- (ii) are vaccinated against infection with Newcastle disease virus and have tested negative, during the last 14 days prior to departure, in a test to detect the presence of Newcastle disease virus, performed at a level which gives 95 % confidence of detecting infection at 5 % prevalence;
- (c) in the case of day-old chicks, they:
- (i) are not vaccinated against infection with Newcastle disease virus;
 - (ii) come from hatching eggs satisfying the conditions in point (d);
 - (iii) come from a hatchery where working practice ensures that such hatching eggs are incubated at completely separate times and locations from hatching eggs not satisfying the conditions in point (d);
- (d) in the case of hatching eggs of poultry, they:
- (i) are not vaccinated against infection with Newcastle disease virus;
 - (ii) come from flocks which are:
 - either
 - not vaccinated against infection with Newcastle disease virus;
 - or
 - vaccinated against infection with Newcastle disease virus using inactivated vaccines;
 - or
 - vaccinated against infection with Newcastle disease virus using live vaccines that satisfy the criteria in Annex VI and vaccination has taken place at least 30 days before the collection of the hatching eggs.

CHAPTER 4

Assembly operations in respect of kept ungulates and poultry

Article 43

Specific rules for assembly operations of kept ungulates and poultry

1. During the movement of kept ungulates and poultry from the establishment of origin to an establishment in the Member State of destination, operators shall ensure that the animals are not subjected to more than three assembly operations and that those assembly operations are carried out on establishments approved for assembly operations or on means of transport in accordance with Article 44 under the following conditions:

- (a) each of the kept ungulates and poultry subjected to those assembly operations is moved to their final place of destination in another Member State at the latest within 20 days after the date of leaving the establishment of origin;
- (b) the period of time between the date of departure of each of the kept ungulates and poultry from its establishment of origin and the date of its departure from the establishment approved for assembly operations in the Member State of origin to another Member State shall be no longer than 14 days.

2. On request by the competent authority, the operator requesting the animal health certificate in order to comply with Article 143(1) of Regulation (EU) 2016/429 shall provide a movement history, including all assembly operations, of the animals forming the consignment since their departure from the establishment of origin.

3. By way of derogation from paragraph 1(a), in the case of transport by waterway/sea of animals, the period of 20 days laid down in paragraph 1(a), may be extended by the duration of the journey by waterway/sea.

*Article 44***Specific rules for assembly operations taking place on means of transport**

Operators of the establishments keeping ungulates or poultry intended to be assembled on the means of transport before being moved to another Member State shall ensure that the loading is carried out on the establishment without the means of transport entering the premises in which animals are kept.

*Article 45***Detailed rules for biosecurity measures for assembly operations**

1. Operators of establishments approved for assembly operations shall ensure that
 - (a) the establishment or epidemiologically separate animal accommodation areas within the establishment are emptied of animals and cleaned and disinfected at regular intervals not exceeding 14 days of uninterrupted occupation;
 - (b) the tyres of the means of transport, from which animals are unloaded or onto which animals are loaded, are disinfected before leaving the establishment.
2. Operators carrying out assembly operations of kept ungulates or poultry on means of transport shall ensure that the tyres of the means of transport are disinfected before leaving the establishment of origin.

*Article 46***Derogations for movements of ungulates for exhibitions and sporting, cultural and similar events**

1. The conditions laid down in Articles 126(2) and 134(b) of Regulation (EU) 2016/429 and in Articles 43, 44 and 45 of this Regulation shall not apply to the movement of kept ungulates to another Member State for the purpose of participating in exhibitions and sporting, cultural and similar events.
2. The permission by the Member State referred to in the second subparagraph of Article 133(2) of Regulation (EU) 2016/429 shall not be required when individually certified registered equine animals share a means of transport in order to be transported to another Member State to participate in any of the activities referred to in paragraph 1.

CHAPTER 5

Requirements for movements of kept terrestrial animals other than kept ungulates and poultry, and for movements of hatching eggs of captive birds to other Member States

Section 1

Primates*Article 47***Requirements for movements of primates to other Member States**

Operators shall only move primates to another Member State when the animals

either

1. have been kept in a confined establishment and are transported to a confined establishment in the Member State of destination in accordance with the requirements in Article 64(1);

or

2. come from an establishment other than a confined establishment and are transported to a confined establishment in the Member State of destination in accordance with the requirements of Article 63(2)(b).

Section 2

Honeybees and Bumble bees

Article 48

Requirements regarding the movement of honeybees to other Member States

Operators shall only move honeybees in any stage of their lifecycle, including honeybee brood, to other Member States when the following requirements are fulfilled:

- (a) the animals and the hives of origin do not show signs of American foulbrood, infestation with *Aethina tumida* (Small hive beetle) or infestation with *Tropilaelaps spp.*;
- (b) they come from an apiary situated in the centre of a circle of at least:
 - (i) 3 km radius, where American foulbrood has not been reported during the last 30 days prior to departure and which is not restricted due to an outbreak of American foulbrood;
 - (ii) 100 km radius, where infestation with *Aethina tumida* (Small hive beetle) has not been reported and which is not restricted due to a suspected case or the confirmed occurrence of infestation with *Aethina tumida* (Small hive beetle) unless a derogation is provided for in Article 49;
 - (iii) 100 km radius, where infestation with *Tropilaelaps spp.* has not been reported and which is not restricted due to a suspected case or confirmed occurrence of infestation with *Tropilaelaps spp.*.

Article 49

Derogation for the movement of queen honeybees to other Member States

By way of derogation from Article 48(b)(ii), operators may move queen honeybees where those animals fulfil the requirements of Article 48(a), (b)(i) and (iii) and the following requirements:

- (a) in the apiary of origin infestation with *Aethina tumida* (Small hive beetle) has not been reported and that apiary is situated at a distance of at least 30 km from the limits of a protection zone of at least 20 km in radius established by the competent authority around a confirmed occurrence of infestation with *Aethina tumida* (Small hive beetle);
- (b) the apiary of origin is not located in a zone restricted by protective measures established by the Union due to the confirmed occurrence of infestation with *Aethina tumida* (Small hive beetle);
- (c) the apiary of origin is situated in an area where annual surveillance for the detection of infestation with *Aethina tumida* (Small hive beetle) by the competent authority is ongoing to provide a confidence level of at least 95 % of detecting infestation with *Aethina tumida* (Small hive beetle) if at least 2 % of the apiaries were infested;
- (d) the apiary of origin is inspected every month during the production season by the competent authority with negative results to provide a confidence level of at least 95 % of detecting infestation with *Aethina tumida* (Small hive beetle) if at least 2 % of the hives were infested;
- (e) they are caged individually with a maximum of 20 accompanying attendants.

Article 50

Additional requirements as regards infestation with *Varroa spp.* for the movement of honeybees to other Member States

Operators shall only move honeybees in any stage of their lifecycle, including honeybee brood, to another Member State or zone thereof with the status free from infestation with *Varroa spp.* when in compliance with the requirements set out in Article 48 and provided that the following requirements are fulfilled:

- (a) they come from a Member State or zone thereof with the status free from infestation with *Varroa spp.*;
- (b) they are protected from infestation with *Varroa spp.* during transport.

Article 51

Requirements for the movement of bumble bees to other Member States

Operators shall only move bumble bees to other Member States when the following requirements are fulfilled:

- (a) they do not show signs of infestation with *Aethina tumida* (Small hive beetle);
- (b) they come from an establishment situated in the centre of a circle around the establishment of at least 100 km radius, where infestation with *Aethina tumida* (Small hive beetle) has not been reported and which is not restricted due to a suspected case or confirmed occurrence of infestation with *Aethina tumida* (Small hive beetle). These requirements shall not apply to bumble bees from environmentally isolated production establishments moved in accordance with Article 52.

Article 52

Derogation for the movement of bumble bees from environmentally isolated production establishments for bumble bees to other Member States

By way of derogation from Article 51(b), operators may move bumble bees from environmentally isolated production establishments for bumble bees to other Member States when in compliance with Article 51(a) and provided the following requirements are fulfilled:

- (a) they have been bred isolated in separate epidemiological units with each colony in a closed container which was new or cleaned and disinfected before use;
- (b) regular surveys on the epidemiological unit carried out in accordance with written standard operating procedures has not detected the infestation with *Aethina tumida* (Small hive beetle) within the epidemiological unit.

Section 3

Dogs, cats and ferrets

Article 53

Requirements for the movement of dogs, cats and ferrets to other Member States

Operators shall only move dogs, cats and ferrets to another Member State when the following requirements are fulfilled:

- (a) the animals are individually identified:
 - either
 - (i) in accordance with Article 70 of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2019/2035;
 - or
 - (ii) by a clearly readable tattoo applied before 3 July 2011;
 - (b) the animals are accompanied by an individual identification document as provided for in Article 71 of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2019/2035 which documents that
 - (i) the identified animal comes from an establishment in which infection with rabies virus in kept terrestrial animals has not been reported during the last 30 days prior to departure, and has received a complete primary course of anti-rabies vaccination at least 21 days prior to movement, or has been re-vaccinated against rabies in accordance with the validity requirements set out in Part 1 of Annex VII. This requirement shall not apply to dogs, cats and ferrets moved in accordance with Article 54(1) and (2);
 - (ii) in case of dogs, they have been subjected to the risk-mitigation measures for infestation with *Echinococcus multilocularis* in accordance with Part 2(1) of Annex VII and, where applicable, in case of dogs, cats or ferrets for other diseases in accordance with Part 2(3) of Annex VII within the required period set out therein prior to entering a Member State or zone thereof eligible to require the application of those measures. This requirement shall not apply to dogs, cats and ferrets moved in accordance with Article 54(2).

Article 54

Derogation from the requirements regarding anti-rabies vaccination and treatment against infestation with *Echinococcus multilocularis*

1. By way of derogation from Article 53(b)(i), operators may move dogs, cats and ferrets less than 12 weeks old and which have not received an anti-rabies vaccination, or between 12 and 16 weeks old which have received an anti-rabies vaccination, but do not yet meet the validity requirements set out in Part 1 of Annex VII to another Member State provided that:
 - (a) the Member State of destination has authorised such movements in general and has informed the public on a dedicated website that such movements are authorised; and
 - (b) one of the following conditions is fulfilled:
 - (i) the animal health certificate referred to in Article 86 is complemented by a declaration of the operator which states that from birth until the time of departure the animals have had no contact with kept terrestrial animals under suspicion of infection with rabies virus or wild animals of listed species for infection with rabies virus;

or

 - (ii) it can be established from the identification document of the mother, on whom the animals referred to in this paragraph still depend, that, before their birth, the mother received an anti-rabies vaccination which complied with the validity requirements set out in Part 1 of Annex VII.
2. By way of derogation from Article 53(b)(i) and (ii), operators may move dogs, cats and ferrets not vaccinated against rabies, and dogs not treated against infestation with *Echinococcus multilocularis* by direct transport to a confined establishment.

Article 55

Pet keeper's obligation for movements of dogs, cats and ferrets other than non-commercial movements

When a non-commercial movement of dogs, cats or ferrets kept as pet animals in households cannot be carried out in accordance with the conditions laid down in Article 245(2) or Article 246(1) and (2) of Regulation (EU) 2016/429, pet keepers shall only move dogs, cats and ferrets kept as pet animals in households to another Member State when the following requirements are fulfilled:

- (a) the animals are individually identified:

either

 - (i) in accordance with Article 70 of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2019/2035;

or

 - (ii) by a clearly readable tattoo applied before 3 July 2011;
- (b) the animals are accompanied by an individual identification document as provided for in Article 71 of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2019/2035 which documents that
 - (i) the identified animal has received a complete primary course of anti-rabies vaccination at least 21 days prior to departure, or has been re-vaccinated against rabies in accordance with the validity requirements set out in Part 1 of Annex VII. This provision shall not apply to dogs, cats and ferrets moved in accordance with the conditions in Article 56.
 - (ii) in case of dogs, they have been subjected to the risk-mitigation measures for infestation with *Echinococcus multilocularis* in accordance with Part 2(1) of Annex VII and where applicable, in case of dogs, cats or ferrets for other diseases in accordance with Part 2(3) of Annex VII within the required period set out therein prior to entering a Member State or zone thereof eligible to require the application of those measures.

*Article 56***Derogation from the anti-rabies vaccination requirement for movements of dogs, cats and ferrets other than non-commercial movements**

By way of derogation from Article 55(b)(i), pet keepers may move dogs, cats and ferrets less than 12 weeks old which have not received an anti-rabies vaccination, or dogs, cats and ferrets between 12 and 16 weeks old which have received an anti-rabies vaccination, but do not yet meet the validity requirements set out in Part 1 of Annex VII, kept as pet animals in households to another Member State, provided that

- (a) the Member State of destination has authorised such movements in general and has informed the public on a dedicated website that such movements are authorised; and
 - (b) one of the following conditions is fulfilled:
 - (i) the animal health certificate referred to in Article 86 is complemented by a declaration of the pet keeper which states that from birth until the time of departure the animals have had no contact with kept terrestrial animals under suspicion of infection with rabies virus or wild animals of listed species for infection with rabies virus;
- or
- (ii) it can be established from the identification document of the mother, on whom the animals referred to in this paragraph still depend, that, before their birth, the mother received an anti-rabies vaccination which complied with the validity requirements set out in Part 1 of Annex VII.

*Article 57***Information obligation of competent authorities as regards derogation from anti-rabies vaccination requirements for dogs, cats and ferrets**

Member States shall make available to the public information on the acceptance in general of dogs, cats and ferrets less than 12 weeks old which have not received an anti-rabies vaccination, or dogs, cats and ferrets between 12 and 16 weeks old which have received an anti-rabies vaccination, but do not yet meet the validity requirements set out in Part 1 of Annex VII referred to in Article 54(1)(a) and in Article 56(a) coming from other Member States.

Section 4

Other carnivores*Article 58***Requirements for the movement of other carnivores to other Member States**

1. Operators shall only move other carnivores to another Member State when those other carnivores fulfil the following requirements:
 - (a) the animals are either individually identified or identified as a group of animals of the same species kept together during the movement to destination;
 - (b) the animals come from an establishment in which infection with rabies virus in kept terrestrial animals has not been reported during the last 30 days prior to departure,
 - (c) the animals have received a complete primary course of anti-rabies vaccination at least 21 days prior to departure, or have been re-vaccinated against rabies in accordance with the validity requirements set out in Part 1 of Annex VII;
 - (d) in case of canidae, the animals have been subjected to the risk-mitigation measures for infestation with *Echinococcus multilocularis* in accordance with Part 2(2) of Annex VII within the required period set out therein prior to entering a Member State or zone thereof eligible to require the application of those measures;
 - (e) insofar as measures were adopted pursuant to Regulation (EU) 2016/429 for an infection other than rabies listed for carnivores or certain carnivore species, the animals of the species included in those measures have been subjected to the risk-mitigation measures in accordance with of Part 2(3) of Annex VII for those carnivore species within the required period set out therein prior to entering a Member State or zone thereof eligible to require the application of those measures to animals belonging to those carnivore species.

2. By way of derogation from paragraph 1(c) and (d), operators may move other carnivores not vaccinated against rabies and canidae not treated against infestation with *Echinococcus multilocularis* when the animals are transported directly to

(a) a confined establishment;

or

(b) an establishment where these animals are kept as fur animals as defined in point (1) of Annex I to Commission Regulation (EU) No 142/2011 ⁽¹⁷⁾.

Section 5

Captive birds and hatching eggs of captive birds

Article 59

Requirements for movements of captive birds

1. Operators shall only move captive birds other than psittacidae to another Member State when the following requirements are fulfilled:

- (a) the animals have been continuously resident in a registered or a confined establishment since hatching or for at least 21 days prior to departure;
- (b) the animals come from flocks which show no clinical sign or suspicion of listed diseases relevant for the species;
- (c) the animals show no clinical signs or suspicion of listed diseases relevant for the species;
- (d) in case the animals have entered the Union from a third country or territory or zone thereof, they have been quarantined in accordance with the requirements for entry into the Union in the approved quarantine establishment of destination in the Union;
- (e) in the case of pigeons, the animals are vaccinated against infection with Newcastle disease virus and come from an establishment where vaccination against infection with Newcastle disease virus is carried out;
- (f) the relevant requirements related to vaccination as provided for in Articles 61 and 62.

2. Operators shall only move psittacidae to another Member State when the following requirements are fulfilled:

- (a) the conditions provided for in paragraph 1 are fulfilled;
- (b) the animals come from an establishment on which avian chlamydiosis has not been confirmed during the last 60 days prior to departure and which in case avian chlamydiosis has been confirmed during the last 6 months prior to departure has applied the following measures:
 - (i) infected birds and birds likely to be infected have received treatment;
 - (ii) following the completion of the treatment, they have been found negative to laboratory testing for avian chlamydiosis;
 - (iii) after the completion of the treatment, the establishment has been cleaned and disinfected;
 - (iv) at least 60 days have elapsed from the completion of the cleaning and disinfection referred to in point (iii);
- (c) in case the animals have been in contact with captive birds from establishments on which avian chlamydiosis has been diagnosed during the last 60 days prior to departure, they are found negative to laboratory testing for avian chlamydiosis performed at least 14 days after contact;
- (d) the animals are identified in accordance with Article 76 of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2019/2035.

⁽¹⁷⁾ Commission Regulation (EU) No 142/2011 of 25 February 2011 implementing Regulation (EC) No 1069/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council laying down health rules as regards animal by-products and derived products not intended for human consumption and implementing Council Directive 97/78/EC as regards certain samples and items exempt from veterinary checks at the border under that Directive (OJ L 54, 26.2.2011, p. 1).

*Article 60***Requirements for movements of hatching eggs of captive birds**

Operators shall only move hatching eggs of captive birds to another Member State when those eggs fulfil the following requirements:

- (a) they come from a registered or confined establishment;
- (b) they come from flocks which have been kept in a registered or confined establishment;
- (c) they come from flocks which show no clinical signs or suspicion of listed diseases relevant for the species;
- (d) they fulfil the relevant requirements related to vaccination as provided for in Articles 61 and 62.

*Article 61***Requirements in relation to vaccination against infection with Newcastle disease virus**

In the case where captive birds, hatching eggs of captive birds or the flocks of origin of the hatching eggs have been vaccinated against infection with Newcastle disease virus with other than inactivated vaccines, the vaccines administered shall satisfy the criteria of Annex VI.

*Article 62***Requirements for movements of captive birds and hatching eggs of captive birds to a Member State or zone thereof with the status free from infection with Newcastle disease virus without vaccination**

Operators shall only move captive birds of galliformes species and hatching eggs of captive birds of galliformes species from a Member State or zone thereof which does not have the status free from infection with Newcastle disease virus without vaccination to a Member State or zone thereof which has the status free from infection with Newcastle disease virus without vaccination when the requirements of Articles 59 to 61 for the specific commodity are fulfilled and those animals and hatching eggs fulfil the following requirements as regards infection with Newcastle disease virus:

- (a) in the case of captive birds:
 - (i) the animals are not vaccinated against infection with Newcastle disease virus;
 - (ii) the animals have been isolated for 14 days prior to departure, at either the establishment of origin under the supervision of an official veterinarian or in an approved quarantine establishment, where:
 - no captive birds have been vaccinated against infection with Newcastle disease virus during the last 21 days prior to departure;
 - no other birds were introduced during the last 21 days prior to departure;
 - no vaccination has been carried out in the quarantine establishment;
 - (iii) the animals have tested negative, during the last 14 days prior to departure, to serological tests to detect antibodies against Newcastle disease virus, performed on blood samples at a level which gives 95 % confidence of detecting infection at 5 % prevalence;
- (b) in the case of hatching eggs of captive birds, they:
 - (i) are not vaccinated against infection with Newcastle disease virus;
 - (ii) come from flocks which are:
 - either
 - not vaccinated against infection with Newcastle disease virus;
 - or

- vaccinated against infection with Newcastle disease virus using inactivated vaccines;
- or
- vaccinated against infection with Newcastle disease virus using live vaccines that satisfy the criteria in Annex VI and vaccination has taken place at least 30 days before the collection of the hatching eggs.

CHAPTER 6

Requirements for movements of kept terrestrial animals into confined establishments

Article 63

Requirements for movements of kept terrestrial animals from establishments other than confined establishments into a confined establishment

1. Operators shall only move kept terrestrial animals other than primates coming from establishments other than a confined establishment into a confined establishment in compliance with the following requirements:

(a) the animals are subjected to quarantine for a period appropriate for the diseases listed for the species to be moved and in any case of at least 30 days and during this period they are kept:

either

(i) prior to their movement, in an approved quarantine establishment or in quarantine facilities of another confined establishment;

or

(ii) after their movement, in a quarantine facility of the confined establishment of final destination;

(b) the animals show no clinical signs or suspicion of diseases listed for the species at the time of movement;

(c) the animals fulfil the requirements for identification laid down in Delegated Regulation (EU) 2019/2035 relevant for the species;

(d) the animals fulfil the requirements for vaccination, treatment or testing laid down in this Regulation applicable for the movement of the animals.

2. Operators shall only move kept primates to a confined establishment in compliance with rules that are at least as strict as those referred to in the Terrestrial Animal Health Code of the World Organisation for Animal Health (OIE), Edition 2018, in Articles 5.9.1 to 5.9.5 with regard to quarantine measures applicable to primates and in Article 6.12.4 with regard to quarantine requirements for primates from an uncontrolled environment, and such movement has been authorised

(a) in the case of movement within a Member State, by the competent authority of that Member State,

or

(b) in the case of movement to another Member State, by an agreement of the competent authority of Member State of origin and the competent authority of Member State of destination.

Article 64

Requirements for movements of kept terrestrial animals from confined establishments into confined establishments in other Member States

1. Operators shall only move kept terrestrial animals from a confined establishment to a confined establishment in another Member State if those animals do not pose a significant risk to the spread of diseases for which they are listed, based on the results of the surveillance plan covering those animals.

2. Operators shall only move kept animals belonging to the families of *Antilocapridae*, *Bovidae*, *Camelidae*, *Cervidae*, *Giraffidae*, *Moschidae* or *Tragulidae* to another Member State or zone thereof in compliance with at least one of the requirements for infection with Bluetongue virus (serotype 1-24) set out in points 1 to 3 of Section 1 of Chapter 2 of Part II of Annex V to Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/689.

3. By way of derogation from paragraph 2, the competent authority of the Member State of origin may authorise the movement of such animals which do not fulfil at least one of the requirements laid down in points 1 to 3 of Section 1 of Chapter 2 of Part II of Annex V to Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/689 to another Member State or zone thereof

(a) with a disease-free status or with an approved eradication programme for infection with Bluetongue virus (serotype 1-24), if the Member State of destination has informed the Commission and the other Member States that such movements are authorised under the conditions referred to in Article 43(2) of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/689;

or

(b) without a disease-free status and without an approved eradication programme for infection with Bluetongue virus (serotype 1-24), if the Member State of destination has informed the Commission and the other Member States that such movements are authorised. If the Member State of destination sets conditions for the authorisation of such movement, those conditions must be any one of the conditions referred to in points 5 to 8 of Section 1 of Chapter 2 of Part II of Annex V of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/689.

CHAPTER 7

Special rules and exemptions

Article 65

Special rules for movement of travelling circuses and animal acts to other Member States

1. Operators of travelling circuses and animal acts shall only move their circuses and animal acts to another Member State when the following requirements are fulfilled:

- (a) they provide the competent authority in the Member State where the travelling circus or animal act is situated with an itinerary of their intended movement to another Member State at least 10 working days before departure;
- (b) the movement document referred to in Article 77 of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2019/2035 accompanying all animals to be moved is duly updated,

and

- (i) the individual identification document for each dog, cat and ferret to be moved, referred to in Article 71 of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2019/2035, is duly completed with the information referred to in Article 53(b)(i) and (ii);
 - (ii) the identification document for the group of kept birds to be moved, referred to in Article 79 of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2019/2035, is duly updated.
- (c) during the last 12 months prior to departure:
- (i) bovine, ovine, caprine, camelid and cervid animals have been subjected to a test for infection with *Brucella abortus*, *B. melitensis* and *B. suis* with one of the diagnostic methods provided for in Part 1 of Annex I, with negative results;
 - (ii) bovine, caprine and cervid animals have been subjected to a test for infection with *Mycobacterium tuberculosis* complex (*M. bovis*, *M. caprae* and *M. tuberculosis*) with one of the diagnostic methods provided for in Part 1 of Annex I, with negative results;
 - (iii) pigeons have been vaccinated against infection with the Newcastle disease virus;
- (d) all the animals of travelling circuses and animal acts were inspected by the official veterinarian during the period of 10 working days prior to departure of the travelling circus and animal act and were found clinically healthy for the listed diseases as applied to listed species or to categories of animals.

2. Operators of travelling circuses and animal acts shall only move kept animals belonging to the families of *Antilocapridae*, *Bovidae*, *Camelidae*, *Cervidae*, *Giraffidae*, *Moschidae* or *Tragulidae* to another Member State or zone thereof in compliance with at least one of the requirements for infection with Bluetongue virus (serotype 1-24) set out in points 1 to 3 of Section 1 of Chapter 2 of Part II of Annex V to Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/689.

3. By way of derogation from paragraph 2, the competent authority of the Member State of origin may authorise the movement of such animals which do not fulfil at least one of the requirements laid down in points 1 to 3 of Section 1 of Chapter 2 of Part II of Annex V to Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/689 to another Member State or zone thereof

(a) with a disease-free status or with an approved eradication programme for infection with Bluetongue virus (serotype 1-24), if the Member State of destination has informed the Commission and the other Member States that such movements are authorised under the conditions referred to in Article 43(2) of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/689;

or

(b) without a disease-free status and without an approved eradication programme for infection with Bluetongue virus (serotype 1-24), if the Member State of destination has informed the Commission and the other Member States that such movements are authorised. If the Member State of destination sets conditions for the authorisation of such movement, those conditions must be any one of the conditions referred to in points 5 to 8 of Section 1 of Chapter 2 of Part II of Annex V of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/689.

Article 66

Obligation of the competent authority in relation to movement of travelling circuses and animal acts to other Member States

The competent authority of the Member State of origin shall sign and stamp the itinerary referred to in Article 65(1)(a) provided that:

- (a) the travelling circus or animal act is not subject to any animal health restriction relating to a disease listed for the species of an animal kept in the travelling circus and animal act;
- (b) the animal health requirements set out in Article 65 are complied with;
- (c) all the identification documents accompanying the animals during the movement of the travelling circus and animal act are duly updated and the animals fulfil the requirements for vaccination, treatment or testing laid down in this Regulation applicable for the movement of the relevant species.

Article 67

Requirements for movements of captive birds intended for exhibitions

1. Operators shall only move captive birds to an exhibition in another Member State when those animals fulfil the conditions set out in Article 59.

2. The operator of the exhibition, excluding flight hunting exhibitions for birds of prey, shall ensure that:

- (a) the entry into the exhibition of animals is limited to captive birds registered in advance for the participation in the exhibition;
- (b) the entry into the exhibition of birds originating from establishments situated in the Member State where the exhibition takes place does not jeopardise the health status of birds participating in the exhibition by

either

- (i) requiring the same health status for all captive birds participating in the exhibition;

or

- (ii) keep the captive birds originating from the Member State where the exhibition takes place on separate premises or enclosures apart from captive birds originating from other Member States;

(c) a veterinarian

- (i) carries out identity checks on captive birds participating in the exhibition prior to their entry in the exhibition;
- (ii) monitors the clinical conditions of the birds upon entry into and during the exhibition.

3. Operators shall ensure that captive birds moved to an exhibition in accordance with paragraphs 1 and 2 are only moved from such exhibitions to another Member State when they fulfil one of the following requirements:

(a) the animals are accompanied by an animal health certificate in accordance with Article 81;

or

(b) in the case of captive birds others than birds of prey which have taken part in a flight hunting exhibition, the animals are accompanied by a declaration issued by the veterinarian referred to in paragraph 2(c) stating that the health status of the birds as attested in the original animal health certificate in accordance with Article 81 has not been compromised during the exhibition, as well as by the valid original animal health certificate in accordance with Article 81 issued by the competent authority of the Member State of origin for the movement of the captive birds to the exhibition annexed to that declaration;

or

(c) in the case of birds of prey which have taken part in a flight hunting exhibition, the animals are accompanied by the valid original animal health certificate in accordance with Article 81 issued by the competent authority of the Member State of origin for the movement of the birds of prey to the flight hunting exhibition, provided they are moved back to the Member State of origin.

4. The veterinarian referred to in paragraph 2(c) shall only issue the declaration referred to in paragraph 3(b) provided:

(a) the animals are moved back to the Member State of origin;

(b) arrangements have been made that the intended movement of the captive birds to the Member State of origin will be completed within the period of validity of the original animal health certificate in accordance with Article 81 issued by the competent authority of the Member State of origin for the movement of the captive birds to the exhibition;

(c) the conditions in paragraph 2(b) have been fulfilled.

Article 68

Specific requirements for movements of racing pigeons to sporting events in another Member State

Operators shall only move racing pigeons to sporting events in another Member State when those animals fulfil the conditions in Article 59.

CHAPTER 8

Animal health certificates and movement notification

Section 1

Requirements for animal health certification

Article 69

Derogation for movements of kept equine animals to other Member States

The animal health certification requirements provided for in Article 143(1) of Regulation (EU) 2016/429 shall not apply to the movement of registered equine animals to another Member State, provided:

(a) the competent authority of the Member State of origin has authorised the derogation;

(b) the competent authority of the Member State of destination has informed the Commission and the other Member States that such movements are authorised under the conditions referred to in point (c) and point (d);

(c) equine animals kept and moved on the respective territories of the Member State of origin and of the Member State of destination fulfil at least the animal health requirements for movement of kept equine animals to other Member States, and in particular with the additional animal health requirements laid down in Article 22;

(d) the competent authority of the Member State of origin and the competent authority of the Member State of destination have systems in place to ensure traceability of kept equine animals moved under the conditions of this Article.

*Article 70***Derogation for movements of terrestrial animals of travelling circuses and animal acts to other Member States**

The animal health certification requirements provided for in Article 143(1) to Regulation (EU) 2016/429 shall not apply to the movement of terrestrial animals of travelling circuses and animal acts to another Member State.

*Article 71***Animal health certificate for certain kept terrestrial animals**

1. Operators shall only move captive birds, honeybees, bumble bees except bumble bees from approved environmentally isolated production establishments, primates, dogs, cats, ferrets or other carnivores to another Member State if they are accompanied by an animal health certificate issued by the competent authority of the Member State of origin.
2. By way of derogation from paragraph 1, operators may move captive birds from exhibitions back to the Member State of origin of the birds in accordance with Article 67(3).
3. By way of derogation from paragraph 1, the animal health certificate issued by the competent authority of the Member State of origin for the movement of birds of prey from the establishment in the Member State of origin to a flight hunting exhibition in another Member State may accompany these birds of prey during their return from that exhibition to the Member State of origin, provided the movement takes place within the period of validity of that certificate.

*Article 72***Animal health certificate for hatching eggs of captive birds**

Operators shall only move hatching eggs of captive birds to another Member State if they are accompanied by an animal health certificate issued by the competent authority of the Member State of origin.

Section 2**Content of animal health certificates for kept terrestrial animals and hatching eggs***Article 73***Details on content of animal health certificate for kept bovine animals**

1. The animal health certificate for kept bovine animals, except those kept bovine animals referred to in paragraph 2, that is issued by the competent authority of the Member State of origin in accordance with Article 143(1) of Regulation (EU) 2016/429, shall contain the general information provided for in point 1 of Part 1 of Annex VIII and an attestation of compliance with the requirements provided for in Article 10, and for those in Articles 11, 12 and 13 where applicable.
2. The animal health certificate for kept bovine animals being moved either directly or after undergoing an assembly operation to a slaughterhouse in another Member State for immediate slaughter, that is issued by the competent authority of the Member State of origin in accordance with Article 143(1) of Regulation (EU) 2016/429, shall contain the general information provided for in point 1 of Part 1 of Annex VIII and an attestation of compliance with the requirements provided for in Article 14.

*Article 74***Details on content of animal health certificate for kept ovine and caprine animals**

1. The animal health certificate for kept ovine and caprine animals, except those kept ovine and caprine animals referred to in paragraph 2 and 3, that is issued by the competent authority of the Member State of origin in accordance with Article 143(1) of Regulation (EU) 2016/429, shall contain the general information provided for in point 1 of Part 1 of Annex VIII and an attestation of compliance with the requirements provided for:
 - (a) in case of ovine animals except uncastrated male ovine animals, in Article 15(1) and (2);

- (b) in case of caprine animals, in Article 15(1) and (3);
- (c) in case of uncastrated male ovine animals, in Article 15(1), (2) and (4);
- (d) in Article 17 where applicable.

2. The animal health certificate for kept ovine and caprine animals moved to another Member State or zone thereof with an approved eradication programme for infection with *Brucella abortus*, *B. melitensis* and *B. suis*, that is issued by the competent authority of the Member State of origin in accordance with Article 143(1) of Regulation (EU) 2016/429, shall contain the general information provided for in point 1 of Part 1 of Annex VIII and an attestation of compliance with the requirements provided for:

- (a) in Article 15(1)(a), (b) and (d) to (h);
- (b) in either Article 15(1)(c) or Article 16;
- (c) in Article 17 where applicable.

3. The animal health certificate for kept ovine and caprine animals being moved either directly or after undergoing an assembly operation to a slaughterhouse in another Member State for immediate slaughter, that is issued by the competent authority of the Member State of origin in accordance with Article 143(1) of Regulation (EU) 2016/429, shall contain the general information provided for in point 1 of Part 1 of Annex VIII and an attestation of compliance with the requirements provided for in Article 18.

Article 75

Details on content of animal health certificate for kept porcine animals

1. The animal health certificate for kept porcine animals, except those kept porcine animals referred to in paragraph 2, that is issued by the competent authority of the Member State of origin in accordance with Article 143(1) of Regulation (EU) 2016/429, shall contain the general information provided for in point 1 of Part 1 of Annex VIII and an attestation of compliance with the requirements provided for in Article 19, and for those in Article 20 where applicable.

2. The animal health certificate for kept porcine animals being moved either directly or after undergoing an assembly operation to a slaughterhouse in another Member State for immediate slaughter, that is issued by the competent authority of the Member State of origin in accordance with Article 143(1) of Regulation (EU) 2016/429, shall contain the general information provided for in point 1 of Part 1 of Annex VIII and an attestation of compliance with the requirements provided for in Article 21.

Article 76

Details on content of animal health certificate for kept equine animals

1. The animal health certificate for kept equine animals, that is issued by the competent authority of the Member State of origin in accordance with Article 143(1) of Regulation (EU) 2016/429, shall contain the general information provided for in point 1 of Part 1 of Annex VIII and an attestation of compliance with the requirements provided for in Article 22.

2. The animal health certificate referred to in paragraph 1

- (a) shall be issued for an individual equine animal;

or

- (b) may be issued for a consignment of equine animals

- (i) dispatched directly to another Member State without undergoing assembly operations;

or

- (ii) transported either directly or after undergoing an assembly operation to a slaughterhouse for immediate slaughter in another Member State.

*Article 77***Details on content of animal health certificate for kept camelid animals**

1. The animal health certificate for kept camelid animals, except those kept camelid animals referred to in paragraph 2, that is issued by the competent authority of the Member State of origin in accordance with Article 143(1) of Regulation (EU) 2016/429, shall contain the general information provided for in point 1 of Part 1 of Annex VIII and an attestation of compliance with the requirements provided for in Article 23, and for those in Article 24 where applicable.
2. The animal health certificate for kept camelid animals being moved either directly or after undergoing an assembly operation to a slaughterhouse in another Member State for immediate slaughter, that is issued by the competent authority of the Member State of origin in accordance with Article 143(1) of Regulation (EU) 2016/429, shall contain the general information provided for in point 1 of Part 1 of Annex VIII and an attestation of compliance with the requirements provided for in Article 25.

*Article 78***Details on content of animal health certificate for kept cervid animals**

1. The animal health certificate for kept cervid animals, except those kept cervid animals referred to in paragraph 2, that is issued by the competent authority of the Member State of origin in accordance with Article 143(1) of Regulation (EU) 2016/429, shall contain the general information provided for in point 1 of Part 1 of Annex VIII and an attestation of compliance with the requirements provided for in Article 26, and for those in Article 27 where applicable.
2. The animal health certificate for kept cervid animals being moved either directly or after undergoing an assembly operation to a slaughterhouse in another Member State for immediate slaughter, that is issued by the competent authority of the Member State of origin in accordance with Article 143(1) of Regulation (EU) 2016/429, shall contain the general information provided for in point 1 of Part 1 of Annex VIII and an attestation of compliance with the requirements provided for in Article 28.

*Article 79***Details on content of animal health certificate for other kept ungulates**

1. The animal health certificate for other kept ungulates, except those other kept ungulates referred to in paragraph 2, that is issued by the competent authority of the Member State of origin in accordance with Article 143(1) of Regulation (EU) 2016/429, shall contain the general information provided for in point 1 of Part 1 of Annex VIII and an attestation of compliance with the requirements provided for in Article 29, and for those in Article 30 where applicable.
2. The animal health certificate for other kept ungulates being moved either directly or after undergoing an assembly operation to a slaughterhouse in another Member State for immediate slaughter, that is issued by the competent authority of the Member State of origin in accordance with Article 143(1) of Regulation (EU) 2016/429, shall contain the general information provided for in point 1 of Part 1 of Annex VIII and an attestation of compliance with the requirements provided for in Article 31.

*Article 80***Details on content of animal health certificate for poultry**

The animal health certificate for poultry, that is issued by the competent authority of the Member State of origin in accordance with Article 143(1) of Regulation (EU) 2016/429, shall contain the general information provided for in point 1 of Part 1 of Annex VIII and an attestation of compliance with the requirements provided for:

- (a) in the case of breeding poultry and productive poultry, in Article 34 and in Articles 41 and 42 where applicable for the specific category of poultry;
- (b) in the case of poultry for slaughter, in Article 35 and in Articles 41 and 42 where applicable for the specific category of poultry;

- (c) in the case of day-old chicks, in Article 36 and in Articles 41 and 42 where applicable for the specific category of poultry;
- (d) in the case of less than 20 heads of poultry other than ratites, in Article 37 and in Articles 41 and 42 where applicable for the specific category of poultry.

Article 81

Details on content of animal health certificate for captive birds

1. The animal health certificate for captive birds, except those referred to in paragraphs 2 and 3, that is issued by the competent authority of the Member State of origin in accordance with Article 71(1), shall contain the general information provided for in point 1 of Part 1 of Annex VIII and an attestation of compliance with the requirements provided for in Article 59, and for those in Articles 61 and 62 where applicable for the specific category of birds.
2. The animal health certificate for captive birds intended for exhibitions, that is issued by the competent authority of the Member State of origin in accordance with Article 71(1), shall contain the general information provided for in point 1 of Part 1 of Annex VIII and an attestation of compliance with the requirements provided for in Article 67(1).
3. The animal health certificate for racing pigeons, that is issued by the competent authority of the Member State of origin in accordance with Article 71(1), shall contain the general information provided for in point 1 of Part 1 of Annex VIII and an attestation of compliance with the requirements provided for in Article 68.

Article 82

Details on content of animal health certificate for hatching eggs of poultry

The animal health certificate for hatching eggs of poultry, that is issued by the competent authority of the Member State of origin in accordance with Article 161(1) of Regulation (EU) 2016/429, shall contain the general information provided for in point 2 of Part 1 of Annex VIII and an attestation of compliance with the requirements provided for:

- (a) in case of hatching eggs of poultry, except those referred to in points (b) and (c), in Article 38, and in Articles 41 and 42 where applicable for the specific category of eggs;
- (b) in case of less than 20 hatching eggs of poultry other than ratites, in Article 39 and in Articles 41 and 42 where applicable for the specific category of eggs;
- (c) in case of specified pathogen-free eggs of poultry, in Article 40.

Article 83

Details on content of animal health certificate for hatching eggs of captive birds

The animal health certificate for hatching eggs of captive birds, that is issued by the competent authority of the Member State of origin in accordance with Article 72, shall contain the general information provided for in point 2 of Part 1 of Annex VIII and an attestation of compliance with the requirements provided for in Article 60 and in Articles 61 and 62 where applicable for the specific category of eggs.

Article 84

Details on content of animal health certificate for honeybees and bumble bees

1. The animal health certificate for honeybees, that is issued by the competent authority of the Member State of origin in accordance with Article 71(1), shall contain the general information provided for in point 1 of Part 1 of Annex VIII and an attestation of compliance with the requirements provided for in Article 48, and in Articles 49 and 50 where applicable.
2. The animal health certificate for bumble bees, except bumble bees from approved environmentally isolated production establishments, that is issued by the competent authority of the Member State of origin in accordance with Article 71(1), shall contain the general information provided for in point 1 of Part 1 of Annex VIII and an attestation of compliance with the requirements provided for in Article 51.

*Article 85***Details on content of animal health certificate for primates**

The animal health certificate for primates, that is issued by the competent authority of the Member State of origin in accordance with Article 71(1), shall contain the general information provided for in point 1 of Part 1 of Annex VIII and an attestation of compliance with the requirements provided for in Article 47.

*Article 86***Details on content of animal health certificate for dogs, cats and ferrets**

1. The animal health certificate for dogs, cats and ferrets, except those dogs, cats and ferrets referred to in paragraph 2, that is issued by the competent authority of the Member State of origin in accordance with Article 71(1), shall contain the general information provided for in point 1 of Part 1 of Annex VIII and an attestation of compliance with the requirements provided for in Article 53, and in Article 54 where applicable.

2. The animal health certificate for dogs, cats and ferrets kept as pet animals, that is issued by the competent authority of the Member State of origin in accordance with Article 71(1), shall contain the general information provided for in point 1 of Part 1 of Annex VIII, an attestation of compliance with the requirements provided for in Article 55, and in Article 56 where applicable, and a link to the identification document referred to in Article 71 of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2019/2035.

*Article 87***Details on content of animal health certificate for other carnivores**

The animal health certificate for other carnivores, that is issued by the competent authority of the Member State of origin in accordance with Article 71(1), shall contain the general information provided for in point 1 of Part 1 of Annex VIII and an attestation of compliance with the requirements provided for in Article 58.

*Article 88***Details on content of animal health certificate for terrestrial animals moved from a confined establishment to a confined establishment in another Member State**

The animal health certificate for terrestrial animals moved from a confined establishment to a confined establishment in another Member State, that is issued by the competent authority of the Member State of origin in accordance with Article 143(1) of Regulation (EU) 2016/429 or in Article 71(1) of this Regulation, shall contain the general information provided for in point 1 of Part 1 of Annex VIII and an attestation of compliance with the requirements provided for in Article 64.

*Section 3***animal health certification requirements for specific types of movements of kept terrestrial animals***Article 89***Animal health certification for movement of ungulates and poultry through establishments carrying out assembly operations**

The competent authority shall issue the animal health certificate referred to in Articles 73 to 80 for the movement to another Member State of ungulates and poultry subject to assembly operations as follows:

(a) the documentary, identity and physical checks and examinations referred to in Article 91(1) are carried out before issuing the first animal health certificate referred to in Articles 73 to 80

either

(i) in the establishment of origin, where the animals are destined for

— direct movement to an establishment approved for assembly operations in the Member State of passage;

or

- an assembly operation on a means of transport in the Member State of origin in order to be moved directly to another Member State;
 - or
 - (ii) in an establishment approved for assembly operations, where the animals have been assembled in the Member State of origin for dispatch to another Member State;
 - or
 - (iii) in an establishment approved for assembly operations in a Member State of passage, in case the animals have been subjected to an assembly operation in such a Member State;
- (b) the animal health certificate referred to in Articles 73 to 80 is completed based on official information:
- (i) available to the certifying official veterinarian who carried out the checks and examinations referred to in point (a)(i) and (ii) in the Member State of origin;
 - or
 - (ii) provided in the first or second animal health certificate referred to in Articles 73 to 80 available to the certifying official veterinarian who carried out the checks and examinations referred to in point (a)(iii) in the Member State of passage, where one is visited.

Article 90

Animal health certification for kept ungulates and poultry intended for export to third countries during their movement from the Member State of origin through the territory of other Member States to the external border of the Union

Operators shall ensure that kept ungulates or poultry intended for export to a third country that are being transported to the external border of the Union through another Member State are accompanied by health certificates in which it is attested that:

- (i) the animals comply at least with the requirements in accordance with this Chapter for the movement of kept ungulates or poultry intended for slaughter in the Member State where the exit point is located;
- and
- (ii) in case of animals of the species listed for infection with Bluetongue virus (serotypes 1-24), the animals comply at least with Article 33 when the exit point is located in a Member State or zone thereof with a disease-free status or with an approved eradication programme for infection with Bluetongue virus (serotype 1-24).

Section 4

Rules on the responsibility of the competent authority for animal health certification

Article 91

Responsibility of the competent authority for animal health certification

1. Before signing an animal health certificate, the official veterinarian shall carry out the following types of documentary, identity and physical checks and examinations in order to verify compliance with the requirements:
 - (a) in relation to kept ungulates, an identity check and a clinical examination of the animals of the consignment for the purpose of detection of clinical signs or suspicion of listed diseases relevant for the species;
 - (b) in relation to breeding poultry, productive poultry and less than 20 heads of poultry other than ratites, a documentary check of the health and production records kept at the establishment, an identity check of the animals of the consignment and a clinical inspection of the flock of origin and of the animals of the consignment for the purpose of detection of clinical signs or suspicion of listed diseases relevant for the species;
 - (c) in relation to poultry intended for slaughter, a documentary check of the health and production records kept at the establishment, an identity check of the animals of the consignment and a clinical inspection of the flock of origin for the purpose of detection of clinical signs or suspicion of listed diseases relevant for the species;

- (d) in relation to day-old chicks, a documentary check of the health and production records kept at the establishment of the flock of origin for the purpose of detection of clinical signs or suspicion of listed diseases relevant for the species;
 - (e) in relation to captive birds:
 - (i) an identity check of the animals of the consignment;
 - (ii) a documentary check of the health and production records kept at the establishment and a clinical inspection of the flock of origin and of the animals of the consignment for the purpose of detection of clinical signs or suspicion of listed diseases relevant for the species;
 - (f) in relation to hatching eggs of poultry, a documentary check of the health and production records kept at the establishment of the flock of origin and where applicable the records kept at the hatchery of dispatch, an identity check of the hatching eggs and
either
 - (i) a clinical inspection of the flock of origin for the purpose of detection of clinical signs or suspicion of listed diseases relevant for the species;or
 - (ii) monthly health inspection visits of the health status of the flock of origin and an evaluation of its current health status as assessed by up-to-date information supplied by the operator;
 - (g) in relation to hatching eggs of captive birds, a documentary check of the health and production records kept at the establishment, an identity check of the hatching eggs and a clinical inspection of the flock of origin for the purpose of detection of clinical signs or suspicion of listed diseases relevant for the species;
 - (h) in relation to honeybees and bumble bees an identity check and
either
 - (i) a visual examination of the animals, their packaging and any accompanying feed or other material for the purpose of detection of occurrence of American foulbrood, *Aethina tumida* (Small hive beetle) and *Tropilaelaps spp.* for honeybees or *Aethina tumida* (Small hive beetle) for bumble bees;or
 - (ii) in relation to queen honeybees to be certified under derogation provided for in Article 49, a documentary check of the records of the monthly health inspection during the production season, a visual examination of their individual cages for the purpose of verification of the maximum number of attendants per cage and a visual examination of the animals, their packaging and any accompanying feed or other material for the purpose of detection of occurrence of American foulbrood, *Aethina tumida* (Small hive beetle) and *Tropilaelaps spp.*;
 - (i) in relation to primates, a documentary check of the health records, an identity check and a clinical examination, and where this is not possible, a clinical inspection, of the animal(s) of the consignment for the purpose of detection of clinical signs or suspicion of listed diseases relevant for the species;
 - (j) in relation to dogs, cats, ferrets and other carnivores, an identity check and a clinical examination, and where this is not possible, a clinical inspection, of the animals of the consignment for the purpose of detection of clinical signs or suspicion of listed diseases relevant for the species;
 - (k) in relation to terrestrial animals from a confined establishment moving to a confined establishment in another Member State, a documentary check of the health records, an identity check and a clinical examination, and where this is not possible, a clinical inspection, of the animals of the consignment for the purpose of detection of clinical signs or suspicion of listed diseases relevant for the species.
2. The official veterinarian shall carry out the documentary, identity and physical checks and examinations as provided for in paragraph 1 and issue the animal health certificate:
- (a) within the last 24 hours before departure from the establishment of origin, or where applicable the establishment approved for assembly operations, in relation to kept ungulates except equine animals;
 - (b) within the last 48 hours before departure from the establishment of origin in relation to equine animals, or, in the case of equine animals referred to in Article 92(2), on the last working day before departure;

- (c) within the last 48 hours before departure from the establishment of origin, in relation to breeding poultry, productive poultry, less than 20 heads of poultry other than ratites and captive birds;
 - (d) within the last 5 days before departure from the establishment of origin, in relation to poultry intended for slaughter;
 - (e) within the last 24 hours before departure from the establishment of origin in relation to day-old chicks;
 - (f) in relation to hatching eggs of poultry:
 - (i) within the last 72 hours before departure of the hatching eggs from the establishment of origin, in the case of the documentary checks, the identity checks, the clinical inspection of the flock of origin and the evaluation of its current health status as assessed by up-to-date information supplied by the operator;
 - (ii) within the last 31 days before departure of the hatching eggs from the establishment of origin, in the case of monthly health inspection visits of the flock of origin;
 - (g) within the last 48 hours before departure from the establishment of origin, in relation to hatching eggs of captive birds;
 - (h) within the last 48 hours before departure from the establishment of origin, in relation to honeybees and bumble bees and within the last 24 hours before departure from the establishment of origin, in relation to queen honeybees to be certified under derogation;
 - (i) within the last 48 hours before departure from the establishment of origin, in relation to primates;
 - (j) within the last 48 hours before departure from the establishment of origin, in relation to dogs, cats, ferrets and other carnivores;
 - (k) within the last 48 hours before departure from the establishment of origin, in relation to terrestrial animals from a confined establishment to a confined establishment in another Member State.
3. The animal health certificate shall be valid for 10 days from the date of issuing, without prejudice to the derogations established under Article 92.

Article 92

Derogation from the duration of validity of the animal health certificate

1. By way of derogation from Article 91(3), in the case of transport by waterway/sea of animals, the period of 10 days for the validity of the animal health certificate may be extended by the duration of the journey by waterway/sea.
2. Also by way of derogation from Article 91(3), the certificate for equine animals referred to in Article 76(2)(a) shall be valid for 30 days provided:
 - (a) the equine animal to be moved is accompanied by its single lifetime identification document as provided for in Article 114(1)(c) of Regulation (EU) 2016/429 which includes a validation mark issued by the competent authority, or the body to which this activity was delegated, for a period not exceeding 4 years, to document that the animal is habitually resident in an establishment recognised by the competent authority as an establishment of low health risk due to frequent animal health visits, additional identity checks and health testing and the absence of natural breeding on the establishment, except in dedicated and separated premises;or
 - (b) the registered equine animal to be moved is accompanied by its single lifetime identification document as provided for in Article 114(1)(c) of Regulation (EU) 2016/429 which includes a license issued for a period not exceeding 4 years either for the participation in equestrian competitions by the national federation of the Fédération Equestre Internationale or for the participation in races by the competent racing authority, and which documents at least two visits per year by a veterinarian, including those necessary to carry out regular equine influenza vaccinations and examinations required for movements to other Member States or third countries.
3. During the period of validity, the certificate referred to in paragraph 2 shall be sufficient for
 - (a) multiple entries into other Member States;
 - (b) the return to the establishment of departure indicated therein.

Section 5

Detailed rules on notification of movements of kept terrestrial animals and hatching eggs to other Member States*Article 93***Advance notification by operators of movement of bumble bees from approved environmentally isolated production establishments between Member States**

In the case of bumble bees from approved environmentally isolated production establishments being moved to another Member State, the operator of the establishment of origin shall notify the competent authority of the Member State of origin in advance of the departure of those bumble bees.

*Article 94***Advance notification by operators of travelling circuses and animal acts when they intend to move kept terrestrial animals between Member States**

In the case of travelling circuses and animal acts being moved to another Member State, the operator of the travelling circuses and animal acts shall notify the competent authority of the Member State of origin at least 10 days before the departure of those travelling circuses and animal acts.

*Article 95***Advance notification by operators of movements of hatching eggs of captive birds between Member States**

In the case of hatching eggs of captive birds being moved to another Member State, the operator of the establishment of origin shall notify the competent authority of the Member State of origin in advance of the intended movement of those germinal products.

*Article 96***Information obligation of operators concerning the notification of movements of kept terrestrial animals to other Member States**

The operators notifying the competent authority in their Member State of origin as provided for in Article 152 of Regulation (EU) 2016/429, shall provide the competent authority with the information concerning each consignment of kept terrestrial animals to be moved to another Member State provided for in:

- (a) points 1(a) to (d) in Part 1 of Annex VIII concerning kept terrestrial animals except bumble bees from approved environmentally isolated production establishments to be moved to another Member State;
- (b) part 2 of Annex VIII concerning bumble bees from approved environmentally isolated production establishments.

*Article 97***Information obligation of the competent authority concerning the notification of movements of kept terrestrial animals to other Member States**

The competent authority of the Member State of origin notifying the competent authority of the Member State of destination in accordance with Article 153(1) of Regulation (EU) 2016/429, shall provide the information concerning each consignment of kept terrestrial animals to be moved to another Member State provided for in:

- (a) points 1(a) to (d) in Part 1 of Annex VIII concerning kept terrestrial animals except bumble bees from approved environmentally isolated production establishments to be moved to another Member State;
- (b) part 2 of Annex VIII concerning bumble bees from approved environmentally isolated production establishments.

*Article 98***Notification of movements of hatching eggs to other Member States**

The operators notifying the competent authority in their Member State of origin in accordance with Article 163 of Regulation (EU) 2016/429 and Article 95 of this Regulation, shall provide the competent authority with the information provided for in points 2(a) to (e) in Part 1 of Annex VIII concerning each consignment of hatching eggs to be moved to another Member State.

*Article 99***Emergency procedures**

In the event of power cuts and other disturbances of IMSOC, the competent authority of the place of origin of the kept terrestrial animals or hatching eggs to be moved to another Member State shall comply with the contingency arrangements established pursuant to Article 134(d) of Regulation (EU) 2017/625.

*Article 100***Designation of regions for the management of notifications of movements**

When designating regions for the management of notifications of movements provided for in Article 97 and 98, Member States shall ensure that:

- (a) all parts of their territory is covered by at least one region;
- (b) each designated region falls within the responsibility of a competent authority designated for animal health certification in that region;
- (c) the competent authority responsible for the designated region has access to IMSOC;
- (d) the personnel of the competent authority responsible for the designated region possess the appropriate ability and knowledge, and have received specific training, or have equivalent practical experiences in the use of IMSOC for production, handling and transmission of the information provided for in Articles 97 and 98.

PART III

MOVEMENTS OF WILD TERRESTRIAL ANIMALS*Article 101***Requirements for movement of wild terrestrial animals to other Member States**

1. Operators shall only move wild terrestrial animals from their habitat of origin by loading them directly onto a means of transport to be taken to a habitat or an establishment in another Member State without the animals entering any establishment in the Member State of origin.
2. Operators and transporters shall ensure that the means of transport used for transporting wild terrestrial animals, except honeybees and bumble bees, are:
 - (a) constructed in such a way that
 - (i) animals cannot escape or fall out;
 - (ii) visual inspection of the animals on the means of transport is possible;
 - (iii) the escape of animal excrements, litter or feed is prevented or minimised;
 - (iv) in the case of birds, the escape of feathers is prevented or minimised;
 - (v) where necessary, the animals can be restrained or transported sedated;
 - (b) cleaned and disinfected immediately after every transport of animals, or any item representing an animal health risk, and, if necessary, disinfected again and in any case dried or allowed to dry before any new loading of animals.

3. Operators and transporters shall ensure that containers in which wild terrestrial animals, except honeybees and bumble bees, are transported:

- (a) comply with the conditions in point 2(a);
- (b) contain only wild animals of the same species coming from the same habitat;
- (c) are marked to detail species and number of animals;
- (d) are either unused purpose-designed disposable containers to be destroyed after first use or cleaned and disinfected after use and dried or allowed to dry before any subsequent use.

4. Operators shall only move wild terrestrial animals from their habitat of origin to a habitat or an establishment in another Member State when the following additional requirements are fulfilled:

- (a) the majority of the animals of the consignment have been resident in the habitat of origin for at least 30 days prior to departure, or since birth, if they are younger than 30 days of age, and during this period they have not been in contact with kept animals of a lower health status or subject to movement restrictions for animal health reasons or with kept animals coming from an establishment which did not fulfil the requirements set out in point (b);
- (b) any animals entering the Union from a third country or territory during the last 30 days prior to the departure of the animals referred to in paragraph 1, and introduced into an establishment situated in the habitat where those animals were resident, are kept separate so as to prevent direct and indirect contact with all other animals on that establishment and in the habitat;
- (c) those animals come from a habitat in which the following diseases and infections have not been reported during the stipulated timeframes:
 - (i) infection with rabies virus during the last 30 days prior to departure;
 - (ii) infection with *Brucella abortus*, *B. melitensis* and *B. suis* in wild terrestrial animals of listed species for that disease during the last 42 days prior to departure;
 - (iii) infection with *Mycobacterium tuberculosis* complex (*M. bovis*, *M. caprae* and *M. tuberculosis*) in wild terrestrial animals of listed species for that disease during the last 42 days prior to departure;
 - (iv) infection with epizootic haemorrhagic disease virus within a radius of 150 km in wild terrestrial animals of listed species for that disease during the last 2 years prior to departure;
 - (v) anthrax in ungulates during the last 15 days prior to departure;
 - (vi) surra (*Trypanosoma evansi*) during the last 30 days prior to departure;
- (d) when those animals belong to the families of *Antilocapridae*, *Bovidae*, *Camelidae*, *Cervidae*, *Giraffidae*, *Moschidae* or *Tragulidae*, the habitat of origin shall be in compliance with at least one of the requirements for infection with Bluetongue virus (serotype 1-24) set out in points 1 to 3 of Section 1 of Chapter 2 of Part II of Annex V to Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/689;
- (e) those animals are not known to have been in contact with wild terrestrial animals which did not fulfil the requirements set out in point (c) during the last 30 days prior to departure.

5. By way of derogation from paragraph 4(d), the competent authority of the Member State of origin may authorise the movement of wild terrestrial animals which do not fulfil at least one of the requirements laid down in points 1 to 3 of Section 1 of Chapter 2 of Part II of Annex V to Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/689 to another Member State or zone thereof:

- (a) with a disease-free status or with an approved eradication programme for infection with Bluetongue virus (serotype 1-24), if the Member State of destination has informed the Commission and the other Member States that such movements are authorised under the conditions referred to in Article 43(2) of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/689;

or

- (b) without a disease-free status and an approved eradication programme for infection with Bluetongue virus (serotype 1-24), if the Member State of destination has informed the Commission and the other Member States that such movements are authorised. If the Member State of destination sets conditions for the authorisation of such movement, those conditions must be any one of the conditions referred to in points 5 to 8 of Section 1 of Chapter 2 of Part II of Annex V of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/689.

Article 102

Details on content of animal health certificate for wild terrestrial animals

The animal health certificate for wild terrestrial animals, that is issued by the competent authority of the Member State of origin in accordance with Article 155(1)(c) of Regulation (EU) 2016/429, shall contain the general information provided for in point 3 of Annex VIII and an attestation of compliance with the requirements provided for in Article 101(4), and those in Article 101(5) of this Regulation where applicable.

Article 103

Rules concerning the responsibility of the competent authority for animal health certification for movements of wild terrestrial animals to other Member States

1. Before signing the animal health certificate provided for in Article 102 for the movement of wild terrestrial animals, the official veterinarian shall carry out the following types of identity check and examinations:
 - (a) an examination of available information demonstrating that the requirements provided for in Article 101(4) are fulfilled;
 - (b) an identity check;
 - (c) a clinical examination, and where this is not possible, a clinical inspection of the animals of the consignment for the purpose of detection of clinical signs or suspicion of listed or emerging diseases relevant for the species.
2. The official veterinarian shall carry out the documentary, identity and physical checks and examinations as provided for in paragraph 1 and issue the animal health certificate within the last 24 hours before departure of the consignment from the habitat.
3. The animal health certificate shall be valid for 10 days from the date of issuing.
4. By way of derogation from paragraph 3, in the case of transport by waterway/sea of wild terrestrial animals, the period of 10 days for the validity of the animal health certificate may be extended by the duration of the journey by waterway/sea.

Article 104

Requirements for advance notification by operators of movements of wild terrestrial animals to other Member States

Operators other than transporters moving wild terrestrial animals to another Member State shall notify the competent authority of the Member State of origin at least 24 hours before the departure of the consignment.

Article 105

Obligation of operators concerning the notification of movements of wild terrestrial animals to other Member States

For the purposes of the notification referred to in Article 155(1)(d) of Regulation (EU) 2016/429, operators other than transporters moving wild terrestrial animals to another Member State shall provide the competent authority in the Member State of origin with the information provided for in Article 145(1) of Regulation (EU) 2016/429 and in points 3(a) to (d) in Part 1 of Annex VIII concerning each consignment of those animals to be moved to another Member State.

*Article 106***Responsibility of the competent authority concerning the notification of movements of wild terrestrial animals to other Member States**

The competent authority of the Member State of origin notifying the competent authority of the Member State of destination in accordance with Article 155(1)(d) of Regulation (EU) 2016/429, shall provide the information provided for in points 3(a) to (d) in Part 1 of Annex VIII concerning each consignment of wild terrestrial animals to be moved to another Member State.

*Article 107***Emergency procedures**

In the event of power cuts and other disturbances of IMSOC, the competent authority of place of origin of wild terrestrial animals shall comply with the contingency arrangements established pursuant to Article 134(d) of Regulation (EU) 2017/625.

PART IV

FINAL PROVISIONS*Article 108*

This Regulation shall enter into force on the twentieth day following that of its publication in the *Official Journal of the European Union*.

It shall apply as of 21 April 2021.

This Regulation shall be binding in its entirety and directly applicable in all Member States.

Done at Brussels, 17 December 2019.

For the Commission
The President
Ursula VON DER LEYEN

ANNEX I

DIAGNOSTIC METHODS

Part 1

Infection with *Brucella abortus*, *B. melitensis* and *B. suis*

1. Serological tests for bovine, ovine, caprine and camelid animals:
 - (a) buffered *Brucella* antigen tests;
 - (b) complement fixation test (CFT);
 - (c) indirect enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay (I-ELISA);
 - (d) fluorescence polarisation assay (FPA);
 - (e) competitive enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay (C-ELISA).
2. Serological tests for porcine animals:
 - (a) buffered *Brucella* antigen tests;
 - (b) complement fixation test (CFT);
 - (c) indirect enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay (I-ELISA);
 - (d) fluorescence polarisation assay (FPA);
 - (e) competitive enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay (C-ELISA).
3. Brucellin skin test (BST) for ovine, caprine and porcine animals

Part 2

Infection with *Mycobacterium tuberculosis* complex (*M. bovis*, *M. caprae* and *M. tuberculosis*)

1. Tuberculin skin tests:
 - (a) the single intradermal tuberculin test (SITT);
 - (b) the comparative intradermal tuberculin test (CITT).
2. Test available for blood samples:
 - (a) gamma-interferon assay.

Part 3

Surra (*Trypanosoma evansi*)

Serological tests:

- (a) enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay (ELISA) for trypanosomiasis;
- (b) card agglutination test for trypanosomiasis (CATT) at a serum dilution of 1:4.

Part 4

Enzootic bovine leukosis

Serological tests:

- (a) tests for blood samples:
 - (i) agar gel immuno-diffusion test (AGID);

- (ii) blocking enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay (B-ELISA);
 - (iii) indirect enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay (I-ELISA).
- (b) test for milk samples:
- (i) indirect enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay (I-ELISA).

Part 5

Infectious bovine rhinotracheitis/infectious pustular vulvovaginitis

	Methods:
Non-vaccinated bovine animals	BoHV-1 I-ELISA ^(a)
	gB B-ELISA ^(b)
Bovine animals vaccinated with a gE-deleted vaccine	gE B-ELISA ^(c)

^(a) enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay (ELISA) for the detection of antibodies against BoHV-1 whole virus.

^(b) ELISA for the detection of antibodies against BoHV-1-gB protein. When referred to tests for the detection of antibodies against whole BoHV-1, this method may also be used.

^(c) ELISA for the detection of antibodies against BoHV-1-gE protein.

Part 6

Bovine viral diarrhoea

1. Direct methods:
 - (a) real-time reverse transcription-polymerase chain reaction (real-time RT-PCR);
 - (b) bovine viral diarrhoea virus (BVDV) antigen detection enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay (ELISA).
2. Serological tests:
 - (a) indirect enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay (I-ELISA);
 - (b) blocking enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay (B-ELISA).

Part 7

Infection with Aujeszky's disease virus

	Methods:
Porcine animals	Aujeszky's disease virus (ADV) ELISA ^(a)
Porcine animals less than 4 months old born to dams vaccinated with a gE-deleted vaccine	gE ELISA ^(b)

^(a) ELISA for the detection of antibodies against whole ADV, ADV-gB protein or ADV-gD protein. For batch control of ADV-gB kits and ADV-gD kits or whole ADV kits, Community reference serum ADV 1, or sub-standards, must be scored positive at a dilution of 1:2.

^(b) ELISA for the detection of antibodies against ADV-gE protein. For batch control, Community reference serum ADV 1, or sub-standards, must be scored positive at a dilution of 1:8.

Part 8

Dourine

Complement fixation test for dourine, at a serum dilution of 1:5.

Part 9

Equine infectious anaemia

Serological tests:

- (a) agar gel immuno-diffusion test (AGID);
- (b) enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay (ELISA) for equine infectious anaemia.

Part 10

Venezuelan equine encephalomyelitis

1. Serological tests:

- (a) virus isolation test for Venezuelan equine encephalomyelitis;
- (b) haemagglutination inhibition test for Venezuelan equine encephalomyelitis;

2. Direct method:

reverse transcription-polymerase chain reaction (RT-PCR) for the detection of Venezuelan equine encephalomyelitis virus genome.

ANNEX II

MINIMUM PRE-MOVEMENT REQUIREMENTS AS REGARDS INFECTION WITH MYCOBACTERIUM TUBERCULOSIS COMPLEX (*M. BOVIS*, *M. CAPRAE* AND *M. TUBERCULOSIS*) IN CAPRINE, CAMELID AND CERVID ANIMALS

Part 1

Minimum requirements for a pre-movement programme as regards infection with *Mycobacterium tuberculosis* complex (*M. bovis*, *M. caprae* and *M. tuberculosis*) in caprine animals

1. The pre-movement surveillance programme to detect infection with *Mycobacterium tuberculosis* complex (*M. bovis*, *M. caprae* and *M. tuberculosis*) in an establishment for the purpose of movement to another Member State of kept caprine animals as referred to in Article 15(3) must at least include the following elements:
 - (a) post-mortem inspection of all slaughtered caprine animals from the establishment;
 - (b) post-mortem examination of fallen stock of all caprine animals older than 9 months, unless impossible for logistical reasons or not necessary for scientific reasons;
 - (c) an annual animal health visit carried out by a veterinarian;
 - (d) annual testing of all caprine animals kept on the establishment for breeding purposes, with negative results.
2. By way of derogation from paragraph 1, the annual testing provided for in point 1(d) does not have to be required if the competent authority, based on a risk assessment, considers the risk of infection as negligible in the Member State or zone, and the following conditions are fulfilled:
 - (a) the pre-movement surveillance programme referred to in paragraph 1 has been carried out on the establishment for at least 24 months, and infection with *Mycobacterium tuberculosis* complex (*M. bovis*, *M. caprae* and *M. tuberculosis*) in caprine animals kept on the establishment has not been reported during this period;
 - (b) the establishment is situated in a Member State or zone thereof free from infection with *Mycobacterium tuberculosis* complex (*M. bovis*, *M. caprae* and *M. tuberculosis*) in its bovine animal population.
3. If infection with *Mycobacterium tuberculosis* complex (*M. bovis*, *M. caprae* and *M. tuberculosis*) in caprine animals kept on the establishment has been reported, such animals may be moved to another Member State only when all caprine animals older than 6 weeks kept on the establishment have been tested, with negative results. These tests must be carried out on samples collected no earlier than 42 days after the removal of the last confirmed case and of the last animal which tested positive using a diagnostic method.

Part 2

Minimum requirements for a pre-movement programme as regards infection with *Mycobacterium tuberculosis* complex (*M. bovis*, *M. caprae* and *M. tuberculosis*) in camelid animals

1. The pre-movement surveillance programme to detect infection with *Mycobacterium tuberculosis* complex (*M. bovis*, *M. caprae* and *M. tuberculosis*) in an establishment for the purpose of movement to another Member State of kept camelid animals as referred to in Article 23(1)(e) must at least include the following elements:
 - (a) post-mortem inspection of all slaughtered camelid animals from the establishment;
 - (b) post-mortem examination of fallen stock of camelid animals older than 9 months, unless impossible for logistical reasons or not necessary for scientific reasons;
 - (c) an annual animal health visit carried out by a veterinarian;
 - (d) annual testing of all camelid animals kept on the establishment for breeding purposes, with negative results.
2. By way of derogation from paragraph 1, the annual testing provided for in point 1(d) does not have to be required if the competent authority, based on a risk assessment, considers the risk of infection as negligible in the Member State or zone, and the following conditions are fulfilled:

- (a) the pre-movement surveillance programme referred to in paragraph 1 has been carried out on the establishment for at least 24 months and infection with *Mycobacterium tuberculosis* complex (*M. bovis*, *M. caprae* and *M. tuberculosis*) in camelid animals kept on the establishment has not been reported during this period;
 - (b) the establishment is situated in a Member State or zone thereof free from infection with *Mycobacterium tuberculosis* complex (*M. bovis*, *M. caprae* and *M. tuberculosis*) in its bovine animal population;
3. If infection with *Mycobacterium tuberculosis* complex (*M. bovis*, *M. caprae* and *M. tuberculosis*) in camelid animals kept on the establishment has been reported, such animals may be moved to another Member State only when all camelid animals older than 6 weeks kept on the establishment have been tested, with negative results. These tests must be carried out on blood samples collected no earlier than 42 days after the removal of the last confirmed case and of the last animal which tested positive using a diagnostic method.

Part 3

Minimum requirements for a pre-movement programme as regards infection with *Mycobacterium tuberculosis* complex (*M. bovis*, *M. caprae* and *M. tuberculosis*) in cervid animals

1. The pre-movement surveillance programme to detect infection with *Mycobacterium tuberculosis* complex (*M. bovis*, *M. caprae* and *M. tuberculosis*) in an establishment for the purpose of movement to another Member State of kept cervid animals as referred to in Article 26(1)(e) must at least include the following elements:
 - (a) post-mortem inspection of all slaughtered cervid animals from the establishment;
 - (b) post-mortem examination of fallen stock of cervid animals older than 9 months, unless impossible for logistical reasons or not necessary for scientific reasons;
 - (c) an annual animal health visit carried out by a veterinarian;
 - (d) annual testing of cervid animals kept on the establishment for breeding purposes, with negative results.
2. By way of derogation from paragraph 1, the annual testing provided for in point 1(d) does not have to be required if the competent authority, based on a risk assessment, considers the risk of infection as negligible in the Member State or zone, and the following conditions are fulfilled:
 - (a) the pre-movement surveillance programme referred to in paragraph 1 has been carried out on the establishment for at least 24 months, and infection with *Mycobacterium tuberculosis* complex (*M. bovis*, *M. caprae* and *M. tuberculosis*) in cervid animals kept on the establishment has not been reported during this period;
 - (b) the establishment is situated in a Member State or zone thereof free from infection with *Mycobacterium tuberculosis* complex (*M. bovis*, *M. caprae* and *M. tuberculosis*) in its bovine animal population;
3. If infection with *Mycobacterium tuberculosis* complex (*M. bovis*, *M. caprae* and *M. tuberculosis*) in cervid animals kept on the establishment has been reported, such animals may be moved to another Member State only when all cervid animals older than 6 weeks kept on the establishment have been tested on two occasions, with a minimum interval of 6 months, for infection with *Mycobacterium tuberculosis* complex (*M. bovis*, *M. caprae* and *M. tuberculosis*), with negative results. The first test must be performed on cervid animals or samples collected from cervid animals no earlier than 6 months after the removal of the last confirmed case and of the last animal which tested positive using a diagnostic method.

ANNEX III

MINIMUM PRE-MOVEMENT REQUIREMENTS AS REGARDS INFECTION WITH BRUCELLA ABORTUS, B. MELITENSIS AND B SUIIS IN PORCINE ANIMALS

1. The pre-movement surveillance programme to detect infection with *Brucella abortus*, *B. melitensis* and *B suis* in an establishment for the purpose of movement to another Member State of kept porcine animals, as referred to in Article 19(1)(f)(ii), must at least include the following elements:
 - (a) an annual animal health visit carried out by a veterinarian;
 - (b) if porcine animals are kept on the establishment for breeding, an annual immunological survey carried out in the porcine population of that establishment, using one of the diagnostic methods listed in Part 1(2) of Annex I, with at least a capacity to demonstrate with a 95 % level of confidence the absence of infection with *Brucella abortus*, *B. melitensis* and *B. suis* with a target prevalence of 10 %.
 2. By way of derogation from point 1, the animal health visit referred to in point 1(a) and the survey provided for in point 1(b) does not have to be required if the competent authority, based on a risk assessment, considers the risk of infection with *Brucella abortus*, *B. melitensis* and *B. suis* as negligible in the Member State or zone thereof, and the following conditions are fulfilled:
 - (a) infection with *Brucella abortus*, *B. melitensis* and *B. suis* has not been reported in the kept porcine population for the last five years;
 - (b) infection with *Brucella abortus*, *B. melitensis* and *B. suis* has not been reported in the population of wild animals of listed species for the past 5 years, and during that period of time, wild boars have been included in the targeted animal population for surveillance as provided for in Article 4 of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/689;
 - (c) the Member State or zone thereof is free from infection with *Brucella abortus*, *B. melitensis* and *B. suis* in its bovine, ovine and caprine populations.
 3. If infection with *Brucella abortus*, *B. melitensis* and *B. suis* in porcine animals kept on the establishment has been reported, such animals may be moved to another Member State only when all porcine animals kept on the establishment have been subjected to a test on two occasions, with negative results. The first test must be carried out on samples collected no earlier than 3 months after the removal of the infected animals and the animals which tested positive using one of the diagnostic methods provided for in Part 1(2) of Annex I. The second test must be carried out on samples collected no earlier than 6 months and no later than 12 months after the first test.
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ANNEX IV

TESTING OF DUCKS AND GEESE FOR HIGHLY PATHOGENIC AVIAN INFLUENZA

During the week prior to the time of loading for dispatch, ducks and geese must have tested negative in a virological examination for highly pathogenic avian influenza, either by virus isolation or by molecular testing at a level which gives 95 % confidence of detecting infection at 5 % prevalence.

ANNEX V

REQUIREMENTS FOR TESTING CONSIGNMENTS OF LESS THAN 20 HEADS OF POULTRY OTHER THAN RATITES OR LESS THAN 20 HATCHING EGGS OF POULTRY OTHER THAN RATITES

1. Consignments of less than 20 heads of poultry other than ratites or less than 20 hatching eggs of poultry other than ratites must have tested negative in accordance with point 2 for the following disease agents for the relevant listed species:
 - (a) infection with *Salmonella Pullorum*, *S. Gallinarum* and *S. arizonae*;
 - (b) avian mycoplasmosis (*Mycoplasma gallisepticum* and *M. meleagridis*).
 2. Testing:
 - (a) for breeding poultry, productive poultry and poultry intended for slaughter, the animals must have tested negative in serological and/or bacteriological tests for the diseases under point 1 within 21 days preceding the time of loading for dispatch;
 - (b) for hatching eggs and day-old chicks, the flock of origin must have tested negative in serological tests and/or bacteriological tests for the diseases under point 1 within 21 days preceding the time of loading for dispatch at a level which gives 95 % confidence of detecting infection at 5 % prevalence;
 - (c) if the animals have been vaccinated against infection with any serotype of *Salmonella* or *Mycoplasma*, only bacteriological testing must be used. The confirmation method must be capable of differentiating between live vaccinal strains and field strains.
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ANNEX VI

CRITERIA FOR VACCINES AGAINST INFECTION WITH NEWCASTLE DISEASE VIRUS

Live attenuated vaccines against infection with Newcastle disease virus must be prepared from a Newcastle disease virus strain for which the master seed has been tested and shown to have an intracerebral pathogenicity index (ICPI) of:

- (a) less than 0,4 if not less than 10^7 EID₅₀ (50 % Embryo Infectious Dose) are administered to each bird in the ICPI test;
or
 - (b) less than 0,5 if not less than 10^8 EID₅₀ are administered to each bird in the ICPI test.
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ANNEX VII

VALIDITY OF ANTI-RABIES VACCINATION AND RISK-MITIGATING MEASURES FOR DISEASES OTHER THAN RABIES

Part 1

Validity of anti-rabies vaccinations for dogs, cats, ferrets and other carnivores

The validity requirements for vaccination against infection with rabies virus referred to in Articles 53(b)(i), 55(b)(i) and 58(1)(c) are those set out in Annex III to Regulation (EU) No 576/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council ⁽¹⁾.

Where no anti-rabies vaccine is authorised in a Member State for carnivores other than dogs, cats and ferrets, anti-rabies vaccination carried out in accordance with Article 10(1) of Directive 2001/82/EC must be deemed valid.

Part 2

Risk-mitigating measures for diseases other than rabies

1. The risk-mitigating measures for infestation with *Echinococcus multilocularis* referred to in Articles 53(b)(ii) and 55(b)(ii) are those laid down in Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2018/772 ⁽²⁾ in combination with Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2018/878 ⁽³⁾.
2. By way of derogation from paragraph 1, the treatment referred to in Article 58(1)(d) of canidae other than dogs against infestation with *Echinococcus multilocularis* must be carried out and documented no earlier than 48 hours prior to entry into a Member State or zone thereof listed in the Annex to Implementing Regulation (EU) 2018/878.
3. The risk-mitigating measures for diseases other than infection with rabies virus and infestation with *Echinococcus multilocularis* referred to in Articles 53(b)(ii) and 55(b)(ii) are the preventive health measures applicable to the relevant species of carnivores adopted in accordance with Article 19(1) of Regulation (EU) No 576/2013.

⁽¹⁾ Regulation (EU) No 576/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 12 June 2013 on the non-commercial movement of pet animals and repealing Regulation (EC) No 998/2003 (OJ L 178, 28.6.2013, p. 1).

⁽²⁾ Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2018/772 of 21 November 2017 supplementing Regulation (EU) No 576/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council with regard to preventive health measures for the control of *Echinococcus multilocularis* infection in dogs and repealing Delegated Regulation (EU) No 1152/2011 (OJ L 130, 28.5.2018, p. 1).

⁽³⁾ Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2018/878 of 18 June 2018 adopting the list of Member States, or parts of the territory of Member States, that comply with the rules for categorisation laid down in Article 2(2) and (3) of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2018/772 concerning the application of preventive health measures for the control of *Echinococcus multilocularis* infection in dogs (OJ L 155, 19.6.2018, p. 1).

ANNEX VIII

INFORMATION TO BE CONTAINED IN ANIMAL HEALTH CERTIFICATES AND NOTIFICATIONS

Part 1

Information to be contained in the animal health certificate for terrestrial animals and hatching eggs moved to another Member State

1. The animal health certificate for the kept terrestrial animals referred to in Article 143(1) of Regulation (EU) 2016/429 and in Article 71(1) of this Regulation moved to another Member State must contain at least the following information:
 - (a) the name and address of the consignor and the consignee;
 - (b) the name and address of the establishment of dispatch, and
 - (i) where the establishment of dispatch is an approved establishment, the unique approval number of that establishment; or
 - (ii) where the establishment of dispatch is a registered establishment, the unique registration number of that establishment;
 - (c) the name and address of the establishment of destination, and
 - (i) where the establishment of destination is an approved establishment, the unique approval number of that establishment; or
 - (ii) where the establishment of destination a registered establishment, the unique registration number of that establishment;
 - (d) the species and category of animals and identification, where required;
 - (e) information on the animal health situation and additional guarantees in relation to:
 - (i) the Member State or zone of origin;
 - (ii) the establishment and flock of origin of the animals, including test results where applicable;
 - (iii) the animals to be dispatched, including test results or vaccinations where applicable;
 - (f) the date and place of issue and period of validity of the animal health certificate, the name, capacity and signature of the official veterinarian, and the stamp of the competent authority of the place of origin of the consignment.
2. The animal health certificate for hatching eggs referred to in Article 161(1) of Regulation (EU) 2016/429 and in Article 72 of this Regulation moved to another Member State must contain at least the following information:
 - (a) the name and address of the consignor and the consignee;
 - (b) the name and address of the establishment of dispatch, and
 - (i) where the establishment of dispatch is an approved establishment, the unique approval number of that establishment; or
 - (ii) where the establishment of dispatch is a registered establishment, the unique registration number of that establishment;
 - (c) the name and address of the establishment of destination, and,
 - (i) where the establishment of destination is an approved establishment, the unique approval number of that establishment; or
 - (ii) where the establishment of destination a registered establishment, the unique registration number of that establishment;
 - (d) the category of hatching eggs;

- (e) information allowing identification of hatching eggs:
 - (i) the species and identification, where required, of the animals from which they originate;
 - (ii) the marking applied on the hatching eggs, where required;
 - (iii) the place and date of their collection;
 - (f) information on the animal health situation and additional guarantees in relation to:
 - (i) the Member State or zone thereof of origin;
 - (ii) the establishment and flock of origin, including test results where applicable;
 - (iii) the animals from which hatching eggs were collected, including test results where applicable;
 - (iv) the hatching eggs to be dispatched;
 - (g) the date and place of issue and the period of validity of the animal health certificate and the name, capacity and signature of the official veterinarian, and the stamp of the competent authority of the place of origin of the consignment.
3. The animal health certificate for wild terrestrial animals referred to in Article 155(1)(c) of Regulation (EU) 2016/429 moved to another Member State must contain at least the following information:
- (a) the name and address of the consignor and the consignee;
 - (b) the place where animals were captured and loaded for dispatch;
 - (c) the place of destination, and
 - (i) where the place of destination is the habitat, the place where animals are intended to be unloaded; or
 - (ii) where the establishment of destination is a registered establishment, the unique registration number of that establishment;
 - (d) the species and category of animals;
 - (e) the date and place of issue and period of validity of the animal health certificate, the name, capacity and signature of the official veterinarian, and the stamp of the competent authority of the place of origin of the consignment.

Part 2

Information in the notification of movements for certain terrestrial animals for which animal health certificate is not required

The notification for moving bumble bees from approved environmentally isolated production establishments to another Member State must contain at least the following information:

- (a) the name and address of the consignor and the consignee;
 - (b) the name, address and unique approval number of the establishment of dispatch;
 - (c) the name and address of the establishment of destination, and
 - (i) where the establishment of destination is an approved establishment, the unique approval number of that establishment; or
 - (ii) where the establishment of destination is a registered establishment, the unique registration number of that establishment;
 - (d) the species, category and quantity and size of colonies;
 - (e) the date of dispatch.
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