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HEALTH & CONSUMER PROTECTION DIRECTORATE-GENERAL
Directorate F - Food and Veterinary Office

DG(SANCO)/2007-7372 – MR Final

FINAL REPORT OF A MISSION
CARRIED OUT IN
POLAND
FROM 22 TO 26 OCTOBER 2007
IN ORDER TO EVALUATE THE IMPLEMENTATION OF
EU ANIMAL HEALTH REQUIREMENTS FOR INTRA-COMMUNITY TRADE
IN EQUIDAE

Please note that factual errors in the draft report have been corrected.



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ABBREVIATIONS & SPECIAL TERMS USED IN THE REPORT

AC	Assembly Centre
CA	Competent Authority
CCA	Central competent Authority
DVI	District Veterinary Inspectorate
DVO	District Veterinary Officer
FVO	Food and Veterinary Office
GVI	<i>Glówny Inspektorat Weterynarii</i> (General Veterinary Inspectorate)
ICT	Intra community trade
MS	Member State
OV	Official Veterinarian
PZHZ	<i>Polski Związek Hodowców Koni</i> (Polish Horse Breeders Association)
RVI	Regional Veterinary Inspectorate
RVO	Regional Veterinary Officer
MS	Member State
OV	Official Veterinarian
SH	Slaughterhouse
TRACES	Trade Control and Expert System
VMP	Veterinary Medical Products

1. INTRODUCTION

The mission took place in Poland from 22 to 26 October 2007. The inspection team comprised 3 FVO inspectors and was carried out at the same time as a mission on the subject of animal welfare requirements for transport of equidae for slaughter (ref. DG(SANCO)/2007-7334). The mission was undertaken as part of the planned mission programme of the Food and Veterinary Office (FVO) and forms part of a series of missions. The mission team was accompanied throughout the mission by a representative of the Central Competent Authority (CCA).

An opening meeting was held on 22 October 2007 with the CCA. At this meeting, the objectives of, and itinerary for, the mission were confirmed by the inspection team, and additional information required for the satisfactory completion of the mission requested.

2. OBJECTIVES OF THE MISSION

The objective of the mission was to evaluate the measures and control systems put in place to give effect to EU requirements concerning intra-Community trade (ICT) in equidae in the framework of Council Directives 90/426/EEC and 90/425/EEC.

In pursuit of this objective, the following sites were visited:

VISITS		COMMENTS
COMPETENT AUTHORITIES		
Central	2	Initial and final meeting
Local	2	District Veterinary Inspectorates
EQUIDAE CONTROL SITES		
Animal holdings	1	
Assembly centres	3	
Transporters	1	See report of DG(SANCO)/2007-7334
ESTABLISHMENTS		
Slaughterhouse	1	

3. LEGAL BASIS FOR THE MISSION

The mission was carried out under the general provisions of Community legislation, and in particular:

Article 45 of Regulation (EC) No 882/2004 of the European Parliament and the Council of 29 April 2004 on official controls performed to ensure the verification of compliance with feed and food law, animal health and animal welfare rules.

A list of the relevant EU legislation is attached to this report (see Annex).

4. BACKGROUND

4.1. Background to present mission

Council Directive 90/426/EEC lays down the animal health requirements applicable to ICT of live equidae.

In accordance with Council Directive 90/425/ECC the Member States (MS) have put in place control systems in order to ensure the implementation of veterinary and zootechnical checks applicable in ICT. However, the ICT of live equidae represents a risk of spreading equine diseases.

Whilst certain aspects of ICT of live equidae have been subject to various FVO inspections, the control system as a whole has not yet been evaluated.

4.2. Production and trade information

According to the information provided by the General Veterinary Inspectorate (GVI) the majority of horses bred in Poland are sent to other MSs for slaughter.

In 2006, a total of 33 401 horses have been dispatched from Poland to other MSs for slaughter (31 666 to Italy).

In 2007 (01.01/30.06), 14 018 horses for slaughter have been dispatched from Poland to other MSs for slaughter (13 066 to Italy).

In 2006, 2 609 horses have been traded for slaughter from MSs to Poland (2 313 from Lithuania).

In 2007 (01.01/30/06), 1 991 horses have been traded for slaughter from MSs to Poland (1 726 from Lithuania).

5. OUTCOME OF THE MISSION

5.1. Legislation

According to the information received from the Polish CA the main provisions for ICT of live of live animals, including equidae, have been transposed by The "Veterinary Act of 11 of March 2004 on protection of animal health and eradication of animal infectious diseases".

Observations

- Polish legislation still authorises horses for slaughter intended for ICT to pass through "collection centres" not approved as assembly centres, despite the fact that this issue was already pointed out during the mission DG/(SANCO)/8169/2006 on ICT of live animals.

5.2. Competent Authority

5.2.1 Designation of competent authorities and operational criteria

The structure of the CA has not changed since the last mission on ICT of live animals DG/(SANCO)/8169/2006. The GVI is responsible for carrying out veterinary checks in the trade of live equidae as well as approval and supervision of approved sites.

A detailed description of the Polish CA is available in the country profile at the website: http://ec.europa.eu/food/fvo/country_profiles_en.cfm

Observations

- Due to a shortage of official staff, private veterinarians are appointed as Official Veterinarians (OV) for certain duties related to ICT of horses like issuing internal certificates and checks at arrival in the AC. The issuing of TRACES certificates for ICT remains an official task only for the DVOs.

5.2.2 Training

Training on ICT of live animals (including horses), TRACES and animal identification has been provided to the DVOs and the OVs during 2007.

5.2.3 Official controls and information flow within the veterinary service

A chain of supervision is in place within the GVI. Annual supervision plans, containing targets and detailed provisions, are prepared at the Regional Veterinary Inspectorates (RVI) for the supervision of the performance of the DVOs.

The DVOs are responsible for the supervision of the appointed veterinarians, while they are engaged in tasks as the OV.

Observations

- When requested, evidence of inspections and follow-up (reports, recommendations, exchange of letters) was provided by the officials of the RVI visited.
- No remarks were present on the report prepared by an RVO, on the occasion of recent checks carried out on the performance of a DVO who failed to point out structural and hygienic deficiencies identified by the mission team in one AC.
- A recent inspection carried out on the performance of the DVO responsible for a slaughterhouse (SH) failed to point out the shortcomings as pointed out by the mission team.

5.2.4 Control and verification procedures

The following instructions have been issued recently in order to address specific aspects of IC trade of live equidae:

"Instruction of CVO GIWz 400.T 8B of 15/10/07 on proceedings of District Veterinary Officers (DVOs) while introducing horses intended for slaughter into IC trade", consisting of a consolidated version of two instructions previously issued in early 2007.

"Instruction of CVO GIWz 400/AW-96/07 of 8/10/07 on actions taken by DVOs while carrying out inspections of control posts and assembly centres".

"Instruction of CVO No. GIWz.400T 17/07 of 27/09/07 on proceedings of DVOs while carrying out non discriminatory checks of consignments of live animals in IC trade in place of destination".

5.3. Holding registration, animal identification and movement control

5.3.1 Registration of holdings

The CCA informed the mission team that a list of equidae holdings should be developed by the District Veterinary Inspectorates (DVI). In the DVIs visited, this list was not yet fully completed and was not used to check the origin of the animals.

5.3.2 Registers in Assembly Centres (AC)

A register was available in all the ACs visited.

Observations

- Some shortcomings and inaccuracies were detected in the registers of the AC visited:

In one AC, horses that had arrived some days before were not yet entered in the register. The owner explained that they would only be entered when they would be ready for despatch.

In more than one case, the date of arrival of the animals was different in the register than in the internal certificate whilst in one case the number plate of the truck leaving the holding was not detailed.

In one location where an AC and a fattening holding were located at the same site, only one register was in use.

5.3.3 Animal identification

Horse passport

The Polish Horse Breeders Association (PZHK) is the entity in charge of the management of the horse central database. It is also responsible for keeping registers and books of horses for breeding and production and, together with other associations, for those of registered horses and for issuing passports. Identification of horses is compulsory and animals cannot leave the holding of origin without a passport. For horses for breeding and production, the owner is obliged to notify the birth of a horse 60 days before the horse leaves the holding and in any case not later than 30 days before the foal is weaned.

Movements between holdings are not registered, but changes of ownership must be written down in Section I of the passport and notified to PZHK who keep the database up to date. In case of death or slaughter, the passport must be returned to the PZHK in order to delete the animal from the database. If animals are sent for slaughter to other MSs, the Polish CCA request that passports are sent back in case of reuse.

At the moment of despatch for ICT, the DVO, while carrying out identity checks, must stamp and sign the first and last page of the passport, in order to prevent the reuse of the passport.

Observations:

- All horses seen at ACs had passports. In one fattening holding visited, all of the 150 horses present at the holding had arrived without passports. Passports were issued for 30 of them stating that these horses had originated from this holding.
- The information in the passports related to the identification of the animals (Section II and III) was normally filled in correctly. The change of ownership was not always written down in Section I and the identification of the horses was not always testified by the OV in Section IV. The stamping and signing of the first and last page of the passport was not always carried out.

5.3.4 Movement control

Following the "Instruction of CVO no. GIWz.400/T-8b/07 of 15 October 2007", when horses intended for ICT are despatched from the holding of origin they should have an internal certificate, signed by the OV. This certificate contains the information included in Annex C of Council Directive 90/426/EEC and the possible passage of the animal through markets, collection centres etc. The validity of this certificate is ten days, but it must be kept for three years in the files of the receiving entity (ACs).

Horses not intended for ICT can be moved from the holding of origin to collection centres, markets or slaughterhouses without internal certification.

Observations

- In one AC, internal certificates of horses intended for ICT were not available. The owner stated that, since the horses had been bought more than ten days before, he had thrown the certificates away.
- Shortcomings were found in some internal certificates, for example:

The passport numbers of the horses covered by the certificate, date and time of departure from the holding of origin and the number plate of the vehicle were not always reported.

One internal certificate was issued one day later than the actual date of dispatch for ICT of the animals.

- In the "collection centres" horses intended for IC trade can come into contact with animals of unknown or different health status.

Check on animal identification

The OV has to confirm the identity of the horse at the holding of origin by signing and stamping Section IV of the passport. Checks on identification are again performed by the OV at the AC when horses arrive.

Before dispatching horses for ICT, the DVO has the duty to verify the identity of the horses by consulting the database of the PZHK. At DVI level, there is no access online yet but the DVOs receive a weekly update of the database by the PZHK in the form of a DVD. According to the information provided to the mission team, the consultation of the database can be complicated and, since the information is not always regularly updated, the identity of the horse cannot always be confirmed. Online access is being developed.

Observations

- The CVO acknowledged the problem encountered by the DVOs when checking the identity of the horses in the database. Periodical meetings and consultations are in place between the GVI and the PZHK to discuss and address this issue. However, no supervision is actually carried out by the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development on the PZHK.
- The DVOs have not received any instructions on what to do in case the identity of the horse cannot be confirmed in the PZHK database.

5.4. Animal health requirements

The diseases mentioned in the health certificate in Annex C to Council Directive 90/426/EEC are notifiable in Poland. African Horse Sickness and Vesicular Stomatitis have never occurred in Poland, Dourine was last reported in 1951, Glanders in 1957 and equine Infectious anaemia in 1960. Three cases of equine infectious anaemia were detected in recent years in horses imported from Romania. The last case of rabies in a horse was in 2005.

5.5. Controls on assembly centres

5.5.1. Approval of the sites

According to the Veterinary Act of 11 of March 2004, ACs involved in ICT of equidae can operate only if they have received approval by the DVO and are included in the official list available on the website of the GVI.

Observations

- All ACs visited have received approval.
- In one site visited, the premises pertaining to the activities of the AC were insufficiently separated from the premises of an adjacent holding. The presence of this adjacent holding was not mentioned in the approval and consequently no specific conditions were set for the operation of the two

sites. Furthermore, the sick pen of the AC was placed in the barn of the adjacent holding.

5.5.2. Official control of the sites

The DVOs are responsible for the supervisions of the ACs. The Instruction of CVO No. GIWz 400/AW-96/07 of 8 October 2007 provides a checklist containing the structural, hygienic and operational requirements to be complied with. The frequency of supervision for ACs is once per year.

Observations

- Evidence (reports) of supervision was provided by the DVOs when requested by the mission team.
- In two out of three ACs several important structural deficiencies were noticed by the mission team: buildings in a poor state of maintenance, cracked floor, wooden structures that made the facilities not easy to clean and disinfect. One of these ACs was inspected in September 2007 but no comments on the poor state of maintenance of the buildings were reported and no corrective actions were therefore required by the DVO.

5.6. Controls on intra-Community trade in live equidae

5.6.1. Controls on animals arriving in Poland

An instruction of the CVO has recently been issued (27/09/07) on non discriminatory checks to be performed on animals arriving in Poland, within the meaning of Council Directive 90/425/EEC. The new instruction does not include checks at slaughterhouses, which are required by Article 5 of the abovementioned Directive.

Observations

- Horses originating from a MS were accepted in the SH visited even though they were accompanied by an identification document not in compliance with Commission Decision 2000/68/EC.
- In this same SH, horses imported from a third country without the "S" branded on the hoof (as required by Article 1 of Commission Decision 93/196/EEC), were also accepted.
- The records of ante mortem inspections reported in the register were not clear and did not contain the necessary information to fully trace back the identity and the origin of the animals.

5.6.2. Controls on animals leaving Poland

Health information flow

An information flow in relation with animal health is in place within the GVI. According to the "Act of 11 March 2004 on protection of animal health and eradication of animal infectious diseases", in case of suspicion or

confirmation of a notifiable disease, the DVO is responsible for informing the OV and the neighbouring districts. The RVOs inform the CVO who informs the other interested entities and offices. Official information related to possible suspicious or outbreak in other MS is available on the webpage of the GVI.

Observations

- In one AC visited, some horses had arrived without an internal certificate. They were still accepted and the certificate was issued on the spot by the DVO, who made a statement about the health status and origin of the horse, without the necessary documented support. The DVO informed the mission team that these events happen regularly.

Certification

Equidae intended for ICT can be dispatched directly from the holding of origin or from approved ACs, as required by Article 7 of Council Directive 90/426/EEC.

The health information reported in the TRACES certificate is based on the information given by the OV at the holding of origin.

According to the instruction of 8 October 2007, the DVO must always be present when animals are loaded in the truck, even though this happens outside the normal working time.

Observations

- In general, the TRACES certificates were correctly filled in. Only in one case was the old approval number of the AC repeatedly written down in several certificates.
- The CCA informed the mission team about difficulties in ensuring the presence of the DVO at the place of dispatch when outside of the normal working time.

5.7. Miscellaneous

5.7.1. Medicines records and supply with veterinary medicinal products (VMP)

The statements which, according to the Polish legislation, should be provided by the owner regarding the final destination of the horse in Section IX, parts I, II and III was never completed in any of the passports inspected by the mission team.

In one AC, treatments have been recorded but no withdrawal period was indicated and the treated horses were not identified. In the other two ACs visited the registers for treatments were not available. The CCA explained that they do not require the operator to keep a register, but only a compilation of prescriptions prepared by the veterinarian.

6. CONCLUSIONS

6.1. Legislation

The provision allowing horses to be traded through non-approved collection centres or markets is not in compliance with Article 7 of Council Directive 90/426/EEC, stating that the horses transported from the holding of origin to the place of destination can transit only through approved centres.

6.2. Competent Authority

Despite a system for internal supervision within the GVI being in place, it does not always guarantee the effectiveness and appropriateness of official control, as required by Article 4.2 (a) of Regulation (EC) No 882/2004.

6.3. Holding registration, animal identification and movement control

A register was available in all ACs visited, as required by Article 11.2 of Council Directive 64/432/EEC, as referred to in Article 7 of Council Directive 90/426/EEC. However, in those cases where essential information was missing, the traceability of the horses could not be fully ensured.

The model of passports for horse for breeding and production complied with the provisions of Commission Decision 2000/68/EC. Nevertheless, the lack of passport or the lack of information in some relevant section of the passport found during the mission, cannot guarantee that the origin of horses sent for ICT can always be determined.

The internal certificate not correctly completed or missing does not fully guarantee the origin and the health status of animals intended for ICT.

The database held by the PZHK is not always reliable, the system of horse identification lacks basic guarantees and it is not properly supervised. The Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development is not carrying out inspection or audits on the activities delegated to PHKZ in relation to the keeping and management of the horse database, as provided in Article 5.3 of Regulation (EC) No 882/2004.

6.4. Animal health requirements

Despite the general situation of disease of equidae being satisfactory, horses intended for ICT can be gathered at "collection centres" and may enter into contact with other equidae of different health status.

6.5. Controls on assembly centres

All ACs have been approved for ICT and are under official supervision. However, two of the three ACs visited continue to operate despite the fact that the structural and hygienic conditions did not fully comply with Art 11 of Council Directive 64/432/EEC.

6.6. Controls on intra-Community trade in live animals

6.6.1. Controls on animals arriving in Poland

Controls on animals coming in from a MS were not carried out in accordance with Article 5 of Council Directive 90/425/EEC.

In relation to imported horses, the controls carried out were not sufficient to guarantee that the provisions of Article 1 of Commission Decision 93/196/EEC were fully addressed.

The results of inspection activities (ante mortem) carried out in the SH visited were not properly recorded and evaluated, as provided in Annex I, Section II, Chapter I of Regulation (EC) No 854/2004.

6.6.2. Controls on animals leaving Poland

The provisions of Article 3 (3) Council Directive 96/93/EC, stating that where a certificate is signed on the basis of another certificate or attestation, the certifying officer shall be in possession of that document before signing, were not always fully respected (See paragraph 5.6.2, first bullet point "Observations").

TRACES certificates were generally prepared according to Commission Regulation (EC) No 599/2004. The requirement that DVOs must be present at dispatch in the ACs at any time can pose serious organizational problems to the GVI.

6.7. Miscellaneous

The lack of information about treatments with VMP in the ACs is not in compliance with Article 10 of Council Directive 96/23/EC with regard to the obligation of keeping a register for the date and nature of the treatment prescribed or administered, the identification of the animal treated and the corresponding withdrawal period.

7. OVERALL CONCLUSION

A system is in place in Poland to give effect to EU requirements concerning ICT of live equidae. The existing acts and the relevant instructions provide legal bases for the implementation of veterinary checks in trade of live equidae and for approval and supervision of approved sites. However, the official controls have not been shown to be completely effective and appropriate to fully guarantee the origin and the health status of horses intended for ICT.

8. CLOSING MEETING

A closing meeting was held in Warsaw on 26 October 2007 with representatives of the CCA, in the course of which the mission's main findings and preliminary conclusions were presented by the inspection team to the CCA.

The CCA took note of the findings and preliminary conclusions and provided some factual corrections of findings and some additional information requested by the mission team. The CCA provided guarantees that the shortcomings pointed out by the mission team during the mission will be addressed, particularly in regard to traceability, control on animals at destination and record of medical treatments.

9. RECOMMENDATIONS TO THE POLISH COMPETENT AUTHORITY

1. To ensure that national legislation is in accordance with the requirements of Article 7 of Council Directive 90/426/EEC, by not allowing horses intended for ICT to transit through non-approved centres before being dispatched.
2. To fully implement the requirements of Article 4.2 of Regulation (EC) No 882/2004, in order to ensure the effectiveness and appropriateness of official controls.
3. To guarantee full traceability of horses, by providing them with a passport before being moved from the holding, as required by Article 4 of Commission Decision 2000/68/EC.
4. To guarantee that animals intended for ICT are accepted at approved ACs only when they are accompanied by health certificates, as required by Article 8.1 of Council Directive 90/426/EEC.
5. To guarantee that the shortcomings encountered in the horse database managed by the PHKZ will be overcome, so that the identity of horses for breeding and production intended for ICT can be ascertained, as required by Commission Decision 2000/68/EC, and that the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development can inspect the PHKZ, as required by Article 5.3 of Regulation (EC) No 882/2004.
6. To guarantee that approved ACs comply with all the requirements of Article 11 of Council Directive 64/432/EEC.
7. To ensure that controls on animals at destination are carried out in accordance with Article 5 of Council Directive 90/425/EEC and that imported horses comply with the provisions of Article 1 of Commission Decision 93/196/EEC.
8. To guarantee that the results of the ante mortem inspections carried out in the SHs will be recorded and evaluated, as provided in Annex I, Section II, Chapter I of Regulation (EC) No 854/2004.
9. To guarantee that the DVOs certify horses for ICT in accordance with the provisions of Council Directive 96/93/EC, with special regard to the information about origin and health status of the animals.
10. To guarantee that information on treatments with VMP are recorded in accordance with Article 10 of Council Directive 96/23/EC.

10. COMPETENT AUTHORITY RESPONSE TO RECOMMENDATIONS

The Competent Authority's response to the recommendations can be found at: http://ec.europa.eu/food/fvo/ao/ap_poland_7372-2007.pdf.

ANNEX I

RELEVANT LEGISLATION

The following is a list of EU legislation¹ relevant to this series of missions:

LEGISLATION RELATED TO OFFICIAL CONTROLS IN THE VETERINARY FIELD		
Regulation (EC) No 882/2004 of the European Parliament and of the Council	Regulation (EC) No 882/2004 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 29 April 2004 on official controls performed to ensure the verification of compliance with feed and food law, animal health and animal welfare rules	OJ L 165, 30/04/2004, p. 1, corrected and re-published in OJ L 191, 28/05/2004, p. 1
Regulation (EC) No 854/2004 of the European Parliament and of the Council	Regulation (EC) No 854/2004 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 29 April 2004 laying down specific rules for the organization of official controls on products of animal origin intended for human consumption	OJ L 139, 30/04/2004 p. 206, corrected and republished in OJ L 226, 25/06/2004, p. 83
Commission Decision 98/139/EC	Commission Decision 98/139/EC of 4 February 1998 laying down certain detailed rules concerning on-the-spot checks carried out in the veterinary field by Commission experts in the Member States	OJ L 38, 12/02/1998 p. 10
Council Directive 90/425/EEC	Council Directive 90/425/EEC of 26 June 1990 concerning veterinary and zootechnical checks applicable in intra-Community trade in certain live animals and products with a view to the completion of the internal market	OJ L 224, 18/08/1990, p.29
Council Directive 64/432/EEC	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, 29/07/1964, p. 1977
LEGISLATION RELATING TO INTRA-COMMUNITY TRADE OF LIVE HORSES		
Council Directive 90/426/EEC	Council directive 90/426/EEC of 26 June 1990 on animal health conditions governing the movement and import from third countries of equidae	OJ L 224, 18/08/1990, p.42
Commission Decision 93/623/EEC	Commission Decision 93/623/EEC of 20 October 1993 establishing the identification document (passport) accompanying registered equidae	OJ L 298, 3/12/1993, p. 45
Commission Decision 2000/68/EC	Commission Decision 2000/68/EC of 22 December 1999 amending Commission Decision 93/623/EEC and establishing the identification of equidae for breeding and production	OJ L 23, 28/01/2000, p. 72
Commission Regulation (EC) No 599/2004	Commission Regulation (EC) No 599/2004 of 30 March 2004 concerning the adoption of a harmonised model certificate and inspection report linked to intra-Community trade in animals and products of animal origin	OJ L 94, 31/03/2004, p. 44
Commission Decision 2007/269/EC	Commission Decision 2007/269/EC of 23 April 2007 on protective measures with regard to equine infectious anaemia in Romania	OJ L 115, 03/05/2007, p.18
LEGISLATION RELATED TO THE NOTIFICATION OF ANIMAL DISEASES		
Council Directive 82/894/EEC	Council Directive 82/894/EEC of 21 December 1982 on the notification of animal diseases within the Community	OJ L 378, 31/12/1982, p.58

¹ EU legislation quoted in the Annex refer to the last amended version.

Commission Decision 2004/292/EC	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, 31/03/2004, p. 63
LEGISLATION RELATING TO CERTIFICATION		
Council Directive 96/93/EC	Council Directive 96/93/EC of 17 December 1996 on the certification of animals and animal products	OJ L 13, 16/01/1997, p. 28
LEGISLATION RELATING TO IMPORT OF LIVE EQUIDAE		
Commission Decision 2004/211/EC	Commission Decision 2004/211/EC of 6 January 2004 establishing the list of third countries and parts of territory thereof from which Member States authorise imports of live equidae and semen, ova and embryos of the equine species, and amending Decisions 93/195/EEC and 94/63/EC	OJ L 73, 11/03/2004, p. 1
Commission Decision 93/196/EEC	Commission Decision 93/196/EEC of 5 February 1993 on animal health conditions and veterinary certification for imports of equidae for slaughter	OJ L 86, 06/04/1993, p.7
Commission Decision 93/197/EEC	Commission Decision 93/197/EEC of 5 February 1993 on animal health conditions and veterinary certification for imports of registered equidae and equidae for breeding and production	OJ L 86, 06/04/1993, p. 16
LEGISLATION RELATING TO VMP		
Council Regulation (EEC) No 2377/90	Council Regulation (EEC) No 2377/90 of 26 June 1990 laying down a Community procedure for the establishment of maximum residue limits of veterinary medical products in foodstuff of animal origin	OJ L 224, 18/08/90, p.1
Council Directive 96/23/EC	Council Directive 96/23/EC of 29 April 1996 on measures to monitor certain substances and residues thereof in live animals and animal products and repealing Directives 85/358/EEC and 86/469/EEC and Decisions 89/187/EEC and 91/664/EEC	OJ L 125, 23/05/1996, p. 10
Commission Regulation (EC) No 1950/2006	Commission Regulation (EC) No 1950/2006 of 13 December 2006 establishing, in accordance with Directive 2001/82/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council on the Community code relating to veterinary medicinal products, a list of substances essential for the treatment of equidae	OJ L 367, 22/12/2006, p. 33