

Part I : Details of consignment	I.1. Consignor			I.2. IMSOC Reference		
	Name			I.2.a. Local Reference		
	Address					
	Country			ISO Code		
	I.5. Consignee			I.3. Central competent authority		
	Name			I.4. Local competent authority		
	Address					
	Country			ISO Code		
	I.7. Country of origin			I.9. Country of destination		
	ISO Code			ISO Code		
	I.8. Region of origin			I.10. Region of destination		
	Code					
I.11. Place of Dispatch			I.12. Place of destination			
Name			Name			
Address			Address			
Approval Number			Approval Number			
Country			Country			
ISO Code			ISO Code			
I.13. Place of Loading			I.14. Date and time of departure			
Name						
Address						
Approval Number						
Country						
ISO Code						
I.15. Means of Transport			I.16 Entry Point			
Mode	International transport document	Identification				
I.18. Transport conditions			I.17. Accompanying documents			
Ambient <input type="checkbox"/>			Commercial document reference			
			Date of issue			
			Country			
			Place of issue			
I.19. Container No / Seal No						
I.20. Certified as						
Registered equidae <input type="checkbox"/>						
I.21. For transit through a third country <input type="checkbox"/>			I.22. For transit through Member State(s) <input type="checkbox"/>			
Country	ISO Code		Country	ISO Code		
EU Exit Authority	BCP code					
EU Entry Authority	BCP code					
I.25. Total gross weight						
I.28. Description of consignment						
1. 01 LIVE ANIMALS						
0101 Live horses, asses, mules and hinnies						
Commodity	Species	Breed/Category	Identification system	Identification number		
Age			Gender			

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Part II: Certification	<p>II. Health information</p>		
	<p>I, the undersigned official veterinarian, hereby certify that the registered horse described above meets the following requirements:</p>		
	<p>II.1</p>	<p>it is a registered horse in accordance with the definition provided for in Article 2(c) of Council Directive 2009/156/EC which has been temporarily, for a period of less than 90 days, admitted into the European Union from Canada (see CVED (insert CVED number) attached) and has been moved during this period exclusively within the European Union from one Member State to another in accordance with Union legislation adopted pursuant to Article 19(b) of Council Directive 2009/156/EC;</p>	
	<p>II.2.</p>	<p>it has been inspected on (insert dd/mm/yyyy) within 72 hours prior to loading for return to Canada by a veterinarian officially recognised by the competent authority of the EU Member State described in Box I.7 and found to be free of ectoparasites and clinical evidence of infectious or contagious diseases of equidae and, as far as can be determined, exposure thereto;</p>	
	<p>II.3</p>	<p>it returns to Canada from a Member State or part of the territory of a Member State of the European Union:</p>	
	<p>II.3.1</p>	<p>in which African horse sickness, Japanese-encephalitis, Venezuelan equine encephalomyelitis, equine infectious anaemia, glanders (<i>Burkholderia mallei</i>), dourine (<i>Trypanosoma equiperdum</i>) are compulsorily notifiable diseases;</p>	
	<p>II.3.2</p>	<p>that is considered by the CFIA to be free of African horse sickness, Japanese encephalitis and Venezuelan equine encephalomyelitis and in which no restrictive measures are in place on these diseases by the EU or the Member State described in Box I.7., and the Member State described in Box I.7. is in full compliance with all relevant EU legislation for these diseases;</p>	
	<p>II.3.3</p>	<p>that has been free from dourine and glanders during the 6 months immediately preceding export to Canada and in which no restrictive measures are in place on these diseases by the EU or the Member State described in Box I.7., and the Member State described in Box I.7. is in full compliance with all relevant EU legislation for these diseases;</p>	
	<p>II.4</p>	<p>during its stay in the European Union it has not been in any country or zone in which Venezuelan equine encephalomyelitis has occurred in the past 24 months, it has not been vaccinated against Venezuelan equine encephalomyelitis within 60 days immediately preceding its return to Canada, and the Member State described in Box I.7. is in full compliance with all relevant EU legislation for this disease</p>	
	<p>II.5</p>	<p>during its stay in the European Union it has not been in contact with equidae (including imported equidae) that have been in an area where restrictive measures are in place on African horse sickness or in a country or zone where African horse sickness has been diagnosed in the past 60 days, and it has not been vaccinated against African horse sickness within 60 days immediately preceding its return to Canada, and the Member State described in Box I.7. is in full compliance with all relevant EU legislation for this disease;</p>	
	<p>II.6</p>	<p>during its stay in the European Union it has not been on any premises subject to restrictive measures for glanders or dourine and it has not had contact with equidae (including imported horses) that have been in an area where restrictive measures are in place on dourine and glanders during the past 6 months immediately preceding its return to Canada, and the Member State described in Box I.7. is in full compliance with all relevant EU legislation for these diseases;</p>	
	<p>II.7</p>	<p>during its stay in the European Union it has not been on any premises where equine infectious anaemia has occurred nor has this disease occurred on any adjoining premises during 60 days immediately preceding its return to Canada;</p>	
	<p>II.8</p>	<p>according to the declaration by the owner or his representative responsible for the horse, during its stay in the European Union it has not been on any premises where</p>	
	<p>II.8.1</p>	<p>equine piroplasmiasis (<i>Theileria equi</i> and <i>Babesia caballi</i>) is known to have occurred during 60 days immediately preceding its return to Canada, and it was maintained free from ticks, when necessary by preventive treatment, during the thirty (30) days immediately preceding its return to Canada;</p>	
	<p>II.8.2</p>	<p>contagious equine metritis (<i>Taylorella equigenitalis</i>) is known to have occurred during the 60 days immediately preceding its return to Canada or where breeding activities were carried out, and has not been used for breeding purposes nor had its urogenital tract been catheterized or examined;</p>	

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	II.9 as far as can be ascertained, during its stay in the European Union it has not come into contact with any equidae, products derived from equidae or equipment used in contact with equidae of a lesser zoosanitary health status and arrangements are made that such contacts will be prevented during transportation to the port of exportation and loading onto the international transport carrier and the carrier has been instructed to maintain this status throughout transport to Canada;		
	II.10 it has been treated before and at the time of loading in accordance with the relevant provisions of Regulation (EC) No 1/2005, in particular as regards watering and feeding, and at the moment of inspection it appeared fit for the intended transport.		
	Notes Part I:		
	Box no. I.11: Indicate the premises of export:		
	Box no. I.28: Identification system: insert "microchip" and the other recognised (e.g FEI passport, breed registry, etc.) means of identification (which clearly and uniquely identifies the animal, and includes verifiable visual characteristics) used. For Canadian horses returning from the EU, the official Canadian export health certificate is an adequate second means of identification. Specify where the microchip is located.		
	Identification number: shall correspond to the alpha-numeric code of the microchip displayed by the appropriate reading device. If there is a unique number associated with the second means of identification (e.g. passport number, Canadian export certificate number), it should be recorded on the accompanying EU export health certificate.		
	According to the import rules of Canada, the animal must already be identified with a microchip, before export to the EU. The number of the microchip must be recorded on the accompanying return health certificate. For the verification of the identity of the animal it is mandatory to make available at the point of entry into Canada a reading device capable of reading and displaying the alpha-numeric code inserted in Box I.28, unless the microchip used is an ISO microchip.		
	Part II: Post-Entry Import Conditions:		
	- The horse(s) being presented for re-entry into Canada must be quarantined for the period of time necessary to complete the tests required to meet the import conditions.		
	- They must be imported into Canada through a minimum-level quarantine facility, approved by the CFIA for that purpose. The import quarantine facility must have been previously approved for use as a minimum security quarantine facility by a veterinary inspector designated under the Health of Animals Act. The facility evaluation shall include the following: location, fencing, physical structure, lighting, water supply, waste disposal, vector and pest control, movement of people, security, and cleaning and disinfection protocols. A report that the facility has been approved must have been issued by the CFIA. No animal may be moved from its respective quarantine premises until duly discharged by an inspector designated under the Health of Animals Act. On completion of quarantine with negative results on all tests, the animals will be released to the importer and/or owner.		
	- During post-entry quarantine in Canada, the horse(s) must be tested for equine piroplasmiasis using an indirect fluorescent antibody test or, where applicable, an alternate test for equine piroplasmiasis that is acceptable to the CFIA, with negative results.		
	Certifying Officer		
	Name (in capital letters)	Qualification and title	
	Date of signature	Signature	
	Stamp		