Movements within the EU: Dutch conditions for the authorization of movements regarding bluetongue disease (1 – 24)

Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/688 and 2020/689[1] provides for the movements of live animals within the EU. The rules allow for certain derogations whereby the Member State of destination accepts animals in compliance with certain animal health conditions. To make these derogations operational, the Member State of destination must inform the Commission and the other Member States that the movements in compliance with certain animal health conditions are authorized.

With regard to bluetongue disease (serotypes 1-24), the Netherlands will allow the entry of all susceptible animals, as listed in Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2018/1882, under the following circumstances:

Animals under 90 days of age, if:

- they have been protected from vector attacks by insecticides or repellents for at least 14 days prior to the date of movement; and
- they have been subjected to a PCR test for all bluetongue serotypes (1 – 24) reported in the Member State or zone of origin during the previous 2 years with negative results, carried out on samples collected at least 14 days after the start of the protection against vectors;

OR

- the animals originate from a vaccinated mother (where vaccination was performed in line with the SPC of the vaccine and completed at least 28 days prior to expected calving date) against all BTV serotypes detected during the last two years in the Member State or zone of origin.

Animals over 90 days of age, if:

- they have been protected from vector attacks by insecticides or repellents for at least 14 days prior to the date of movement; and
- they have been subjected to a PCR test for all bluetongue serotypes (1 – 24) reported in the Member State or zone of origin during the previous 2 years with negative results, carried out on samples collected at least 14 days after the start of the protection against vectors;

OR

- The animals must have been vaccinated against all serotypes (1 – 24) declared in the Member State or zone of origin during the previous 2 years, in case that there is a vaccine applicable. An animal is considered vaccinated:
    - If the vaccine is prescribed as one single dose (primo-vaccination): more than 30 days since the primo-vaccination injection, entry is allowed.
    - If the vaccine is prescribed with two doses (primo-vaccination): more than 10 days since the second primo-vaccination, entry is allowed.
    - If the vaccination was not administered more than twelve months prior to dispatch.

No conditions are set for BTV-3 and BTV-12.

[1] In accordance with articles 13, 17(b), 24(b), 27(b) and 30(b) of 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, the competent authority of the Member State of origin may authorize the movement of 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 program for infection with Bluetongue virus, if the Member State of destination has informed the Commission and the other Member States that such movements are authorized and under which conditions.