

General on Animal Health Law



BRUSSELS, BELGIUM 2020-2021





European Commission

Better Training for Safer Food: New legislation on Animal Health

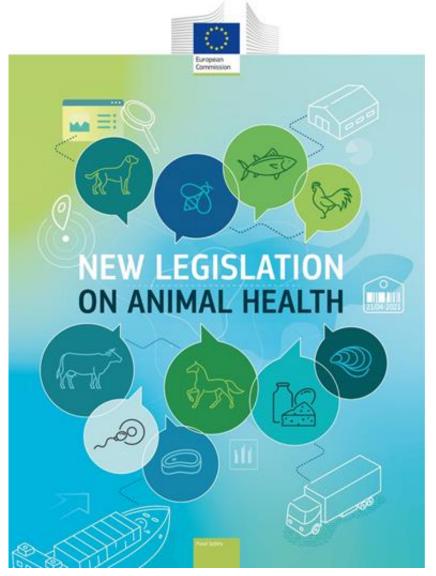
Brussels, 2021

DG SANTE

Unit G2 – Animal Health

Outline of the presentation

- Introduction AHL and the process
- What is the AHL about?
- AHL structure and contents
- Information on supplementing acts





Introduction Animal Health Law and the process

Why a new law and what is it all about?





Introduction – Animal Health Law





- Regulation (EU) 2016/429 on transmissible animal diseases ('Animal Health Law') (AHL)
 - adopted by the European Parliament and the Council in March 2016
 - applies from 21 April 2021
 - is/will be complemented by additional rules



Based on:

- Evaluation of the EU Animal Health policy 1995-2004 (2006)
- AH Strategy "Prevention is better than cure" (2007)
- AHS Action Plan (2008)
- Impact Assessments (Strategy and AHL)





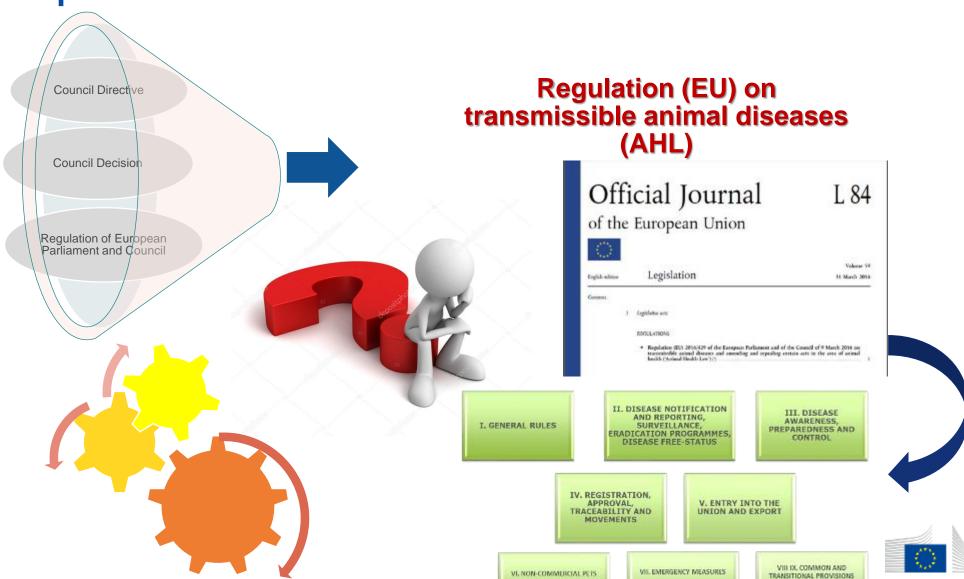


AHL: Reasoning





AHL process



European

Commission

AHL: important new elements

- ✓ Responsibilities of keepers, operators, veterinarians, competent authorities, etc.
- ✓ More risk based approach including prioritisation and categorisation of animal diseases for EU intervention

✓ More prevention

- √ biosecurity
- √ surveillance
- ✓ knowledge on animal health
- ✓ use of vaccines
- ✓ emerging diseases
- ✓ AMR
- ✓ Easy and safe trade

✓ IMPORTANT:

- ✓ some rules (e.g. responsibilities) apply to all animals, species, regardless of diseases
- ✓ some disease specific rules apply only to listed diseases





Legally speaking

AHL is a Regulation = directly applicable in all Member States (MS)

But!

- a number of provisions to be laid down by MSs (designation of authorities for the application, national measures, stricter measures, penalties, etc.)
- AHL is complemented by various Delegated acts (DA) and Implementing acts (IA), which make it operational

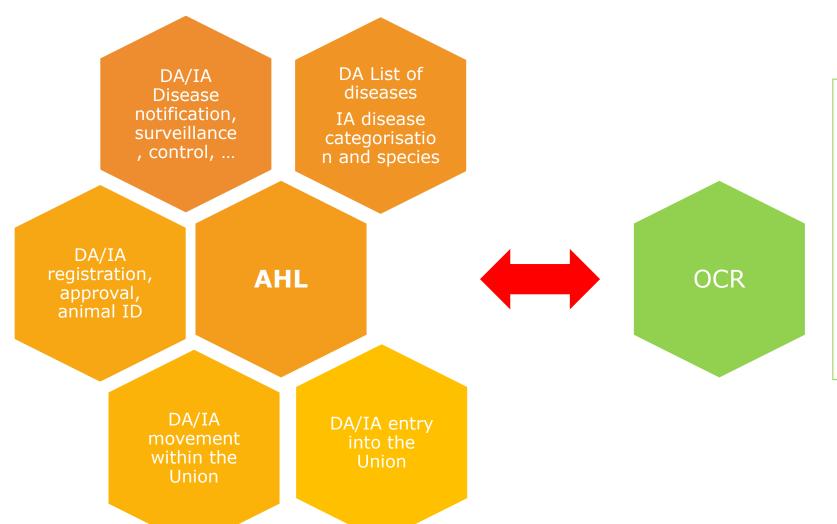


Delegated & Implementing acts (in short!)

Provided for under the Lisbon Treaty

- Basic Act (in this case the AHL), provides 'empowerments' for the Commission to bring forward Delegated Acts and Implementing Acts
- DAs have general application and supplement or amend certain nonessential elements of the basic act'what do we do'? Parliament & Council have a say
- IAs are more technical in nature......'how do we do it'? Objective is to ensure uniform application of the Basic Act or the DA agreed via Comitology process (Standing Committee on Plants, Animals, Food and Feed where all 27 MSs are represented)

AHL and OCR (Official controls regulation)

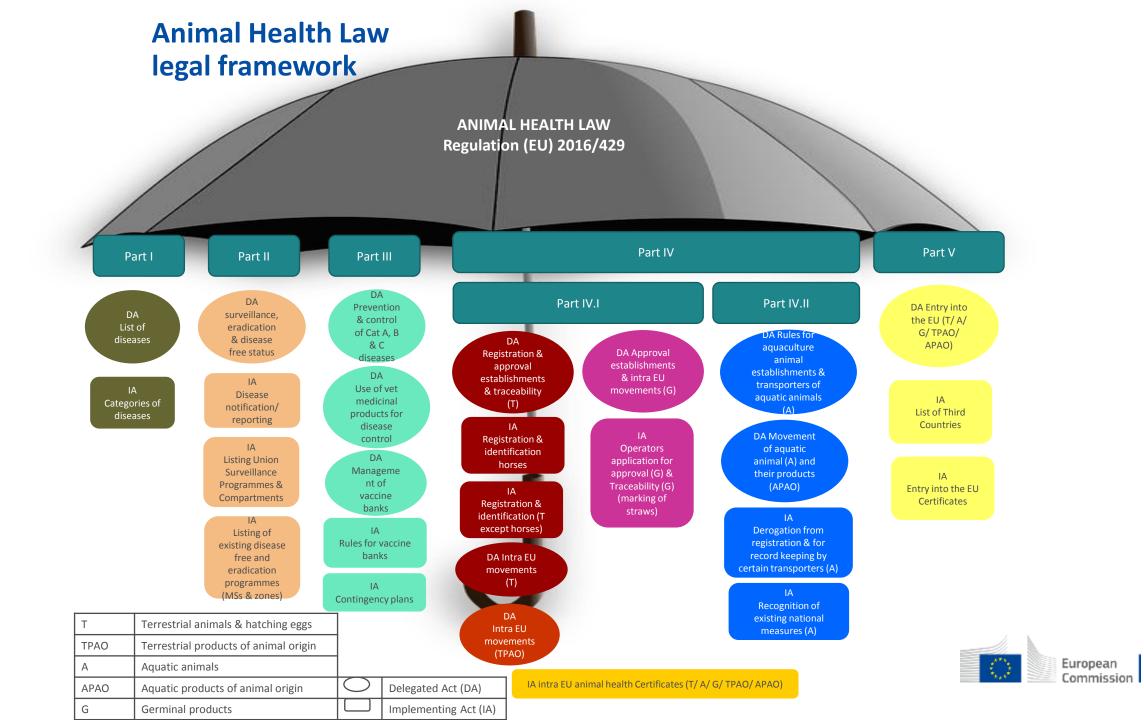


- Delegation of tasks to natural and legal persons
- Veterinary checks intra EU and borders
- Laboratories (including EURLs and NRLs)
- Sampling and diagnostic methods ("cascade")
- IMSOC
- Etc...



AHL structure and contents





Structure of the AHL

Part I – General rules

Part II – disease notification, reporting, surveillance, eradication programmes, disease freedom

Part III – Disease awareness, preparedness, control

Part IV

Title 1 – registration, approval, traceability and movements (terrestrial)

Title 2 – registration, approval, traceability and movements (aquatic)

Title 3 – other animals and their products

Part V Entry into EU

Part VI – non-commercial pets
Part VII – Emergency measures
Parts VIII/IX – Common and transitional provisions



Part 1 – General rules

Subject matter, aim, scope and definitions

Listed diseases, emerging diseases and listed species

Responsibilities for animal health



AHL- Subject matter

About?

- General principles for transmissible animal diseases in:
 - ✓ Kept and wild animals and their products
 - ✓ Terrestrial, Aquatic and Other animals (e.g. reptiles)
- ✓ Animal health rules for:
 - **✓** Disease prevention
 - ✓ Disease surveillance, control and eradication
 - ✓ Intra-EU movements and entry into the EU of animals and products
 - **✓** Emergency measures







Not about?

- Not in scope:
 - ✓ Animal welfare
 - ✓ EU veterinary expenditure (incl. compensations)
 - √ Feed, medicated feed
 - √ Veterinary medicines (VMP)
 - ✓ Veterinary education
 - **✓** Official controls
- ✓ Specific rules remain in place for:
 - **✓** Animal by-products
 - **✓TSE** rules
 - √ Certain zoonoses









Definitions

- 56 definitions / terms that are used in that Regulation
 - Some key definitions:
 - Kept vs. wild animals, pet animals
 - Terrestrial, aquatic and other animals
 - · Operators, establishments, etc.
 - Annex I is a part of definition (11) "pet animal"
 - Annex III is a part of definition (45) "ungulates"
- Remember that:
- DAs and IAs ad
 - DAs and IAs adopted on its basis have additional definitions, and that
 - AHL definitions automatically apply for all DAs and IAs on its basis







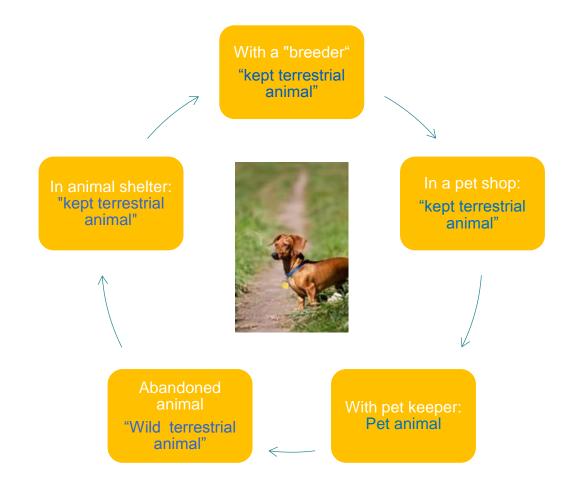
Different situations in respect of "kept" and "wild" animals



Note that in the context of AHL:

"kept" and "wild" animals depend on the fact if they are kept by humans or not:

- a camel or a giraffe are not necessarily wild animals (if in zoo, they are kept animals)
- domestication of species doesn't play a role





Animal diseases under the AHL

✓EU limits its intervention with regard to certain measures to certain "listed" diseases

Article 5

✓ <u>List of diseases</u> for the <u>EU intervention</u>

✓ <u>Categorise diseases</u> by assigning measures to them for

- ✓ disease preparedness, awareness and disease control measures.
- √ disease eradication and disease freedom
- ✓ animal health requirements for movements and trade
- ✓ disease notification and reporting, surveillance
- ✓ <u>Lists animal species</u> and assigns them to listed diseases
- ✓ EU intervention possible for emerging diseases
 - ✓ Defines what is considered as emerging disease
 - ✓ Sets the EU reaction on them



Article 6



Responsibilities for animal health (operators, veterinarians

- Operators:
 - health of their animals, biosecurity, etc.
 - knowledge on animal health
 - Animal diseases, biosecurity, interaction with animal welfare, good husbandry practices and antimicrobial resistance
 - more preventive behaviour, better biosecurity
 - Contribute to better overall husbandry
 - Result with healthier animals and possible lower use of veterinary medicines
- Veterinarians to play a more active role in:
 - raising animal health awareness,
 - awareness on interaction between animal health, animal welfare and human health and on resistance to treatments
 - Roles of veterinarians apply equally to aquatic animal health professionals, if recognised by national rules!







MS responsibilities for animal health and delegation of tasks





Article 15

- Public information, e.g. passengers information
- Delegation by a competent authority of official tasks to <u>veterinarians other</u>
 <u>than official veterinarians</u> in relation to



- Practical application of eradication programmes
- Support to the CA on surveillance activities
- Activities related to disease awareness, preparedness and control (e.g outbreaks of category A diseases)
- Registration, approval, I&R



• Remember: rules for delegation of tasks according to OCR Regulation apply!



Laboratories: what is in the AHL?



- Biosecurity, biosafety and bio-containment obligation of <u>all</u> laboratories, facilities and other handling disease agents, vaccines etc.
- Requirements for movements of disease agents
 - Completing, but not overlapping, with the rules set out in Regulation (EU) No 1069/2009 (ABP regulation), which deals with the "matrix"





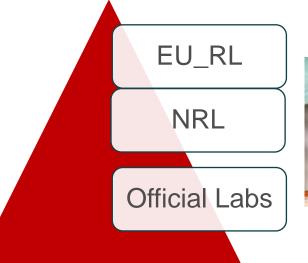


EU animal health laboratory <u>network</u>



Network of official laboratories in animal health consists of:

- Reference laboratories:
 - European Union Reference Laboratories (EU-RL)
 - National Reference Laboratories (NRL)
- Official laboratories in Member States

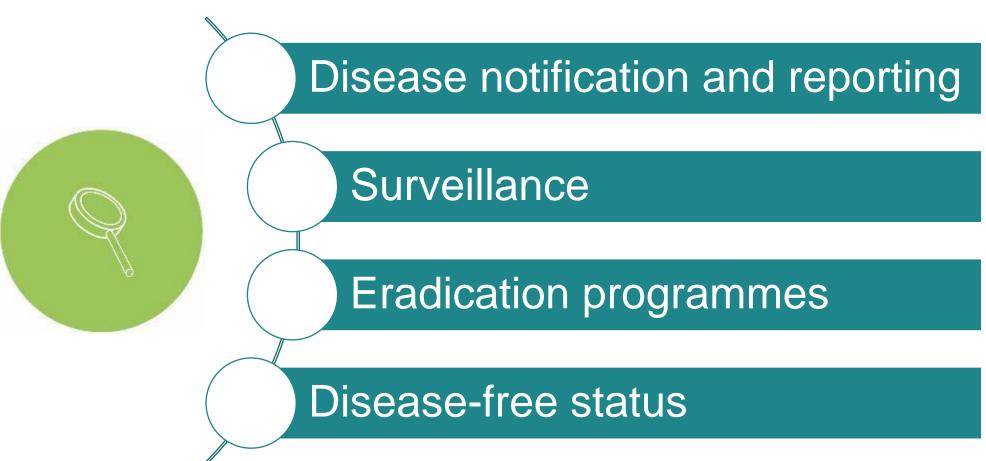




 Remember: designation and obligations of official laboratories, including reference laboratories is set out in the OCR



Part 2 – Disease notification and reporting, surveillance, eradication programmes and disease freedom





Disease notification and reporting



- Rules for notification of animal diseases (in MSs)
 - Notification of natural and legal persons to veterinarians and the CA Union notification and reporting
- Computerised information system (ADIS)

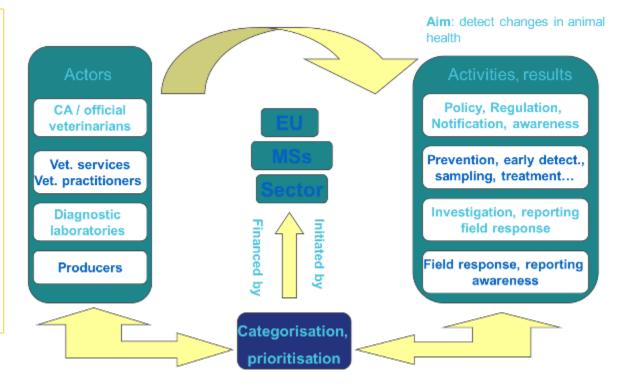




Surveillance in the AHL



- Surveillance (responsibilities):
 - Obligation of operators for surveillance (incl. Animal Health Visits)
 - Obligations of competent authorities
 - Union surveillance programmes





Eradication programmes and disease free status

- Compulsory and optional eradication programmes
 - Compulsory for Category B diseases
 - Optional for Category C diseases
- Measures under programmes and contents
- Disease free status
 - Countries
 - Zones
 - Compartments (n.b. only rules for aquatic compartments developed)
 - Maintenance, suspension, withdrawal and restoration

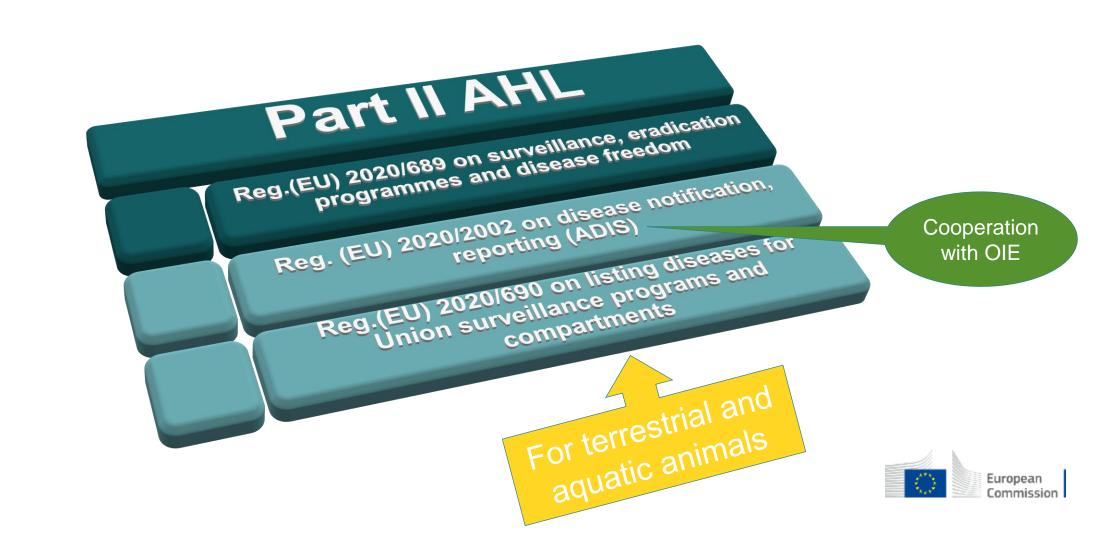




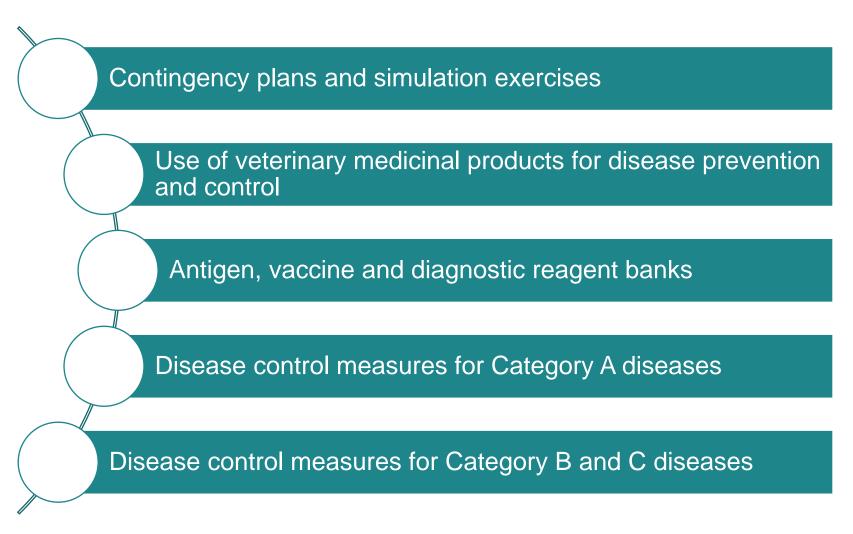




Surveillance, eradication programmes, disease freedom



Part 3 – disease awareness, preparedness and control





Disease awareness, preparedness and control

Contingency plans and simulation exercises



- The use of VMPs for disease prevention and control
- Union antigen, vaccine and diagnostic reagent banks for cat A diseases





- Confidentiality
- National antigen, vaccine and diagnostic reagent banks for cat A diseases



Disease control measures for Cat A, B and C diseases





AHL

Disease awareness, preparedness and control



Part IV: Registration, approval, traceability and movements

P IV: registration, approval, traceability, movements

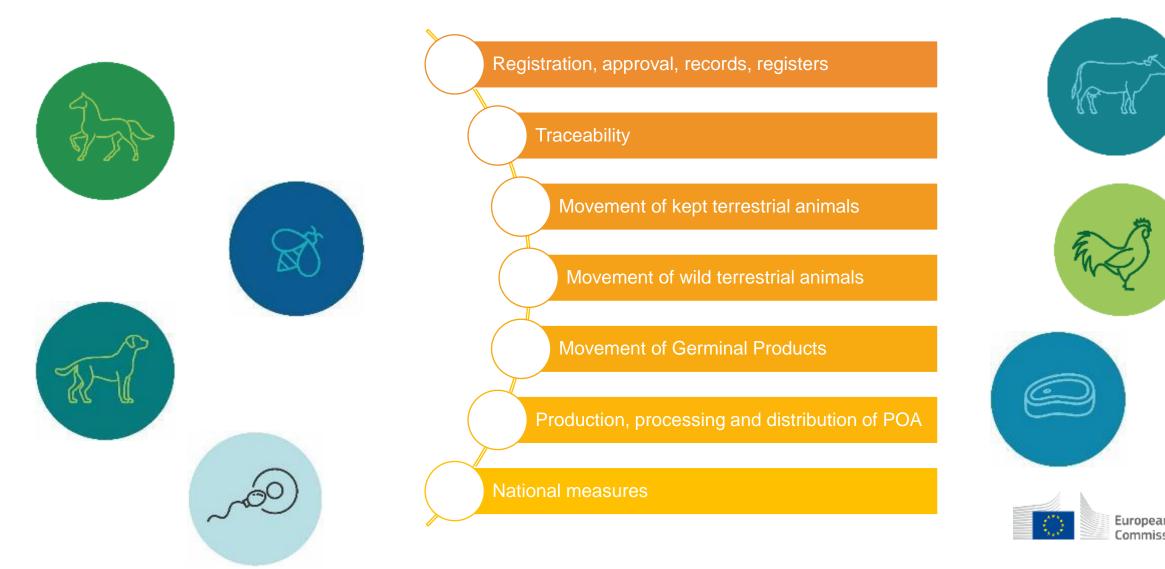
Terrestrial animals, GP and POA

Aquatic animals and POA from aquatic animals

Other animals, GP and POA



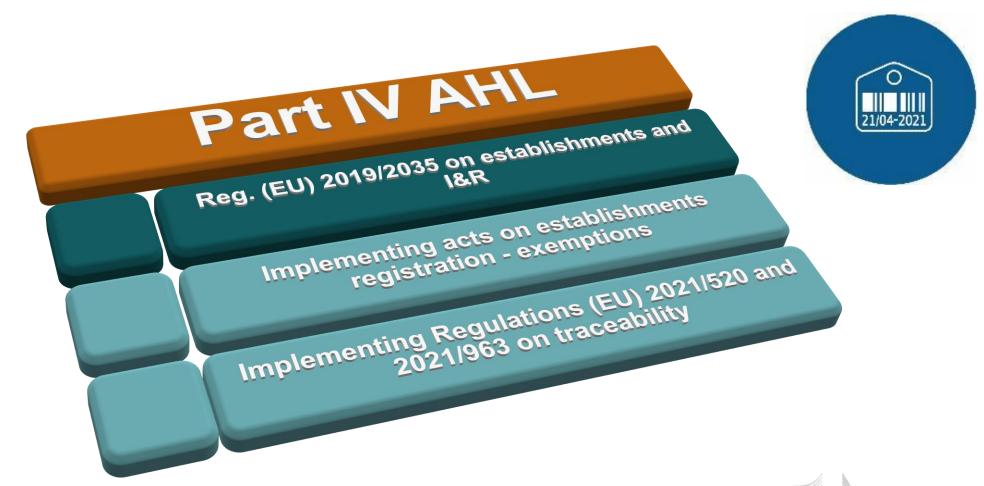
Terrestrial animals, germinal products and products of animal origin



Terrestrial animals: Establishments, identification & registration, traceability





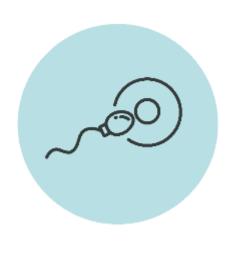




Animal health requirements for movements of terrestrial animals



Animal health requirements for germinal products

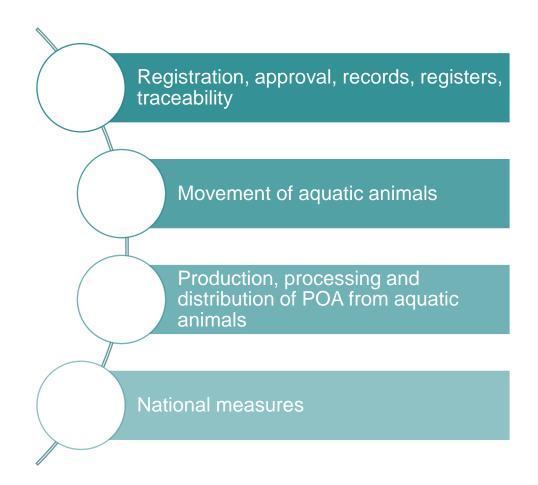








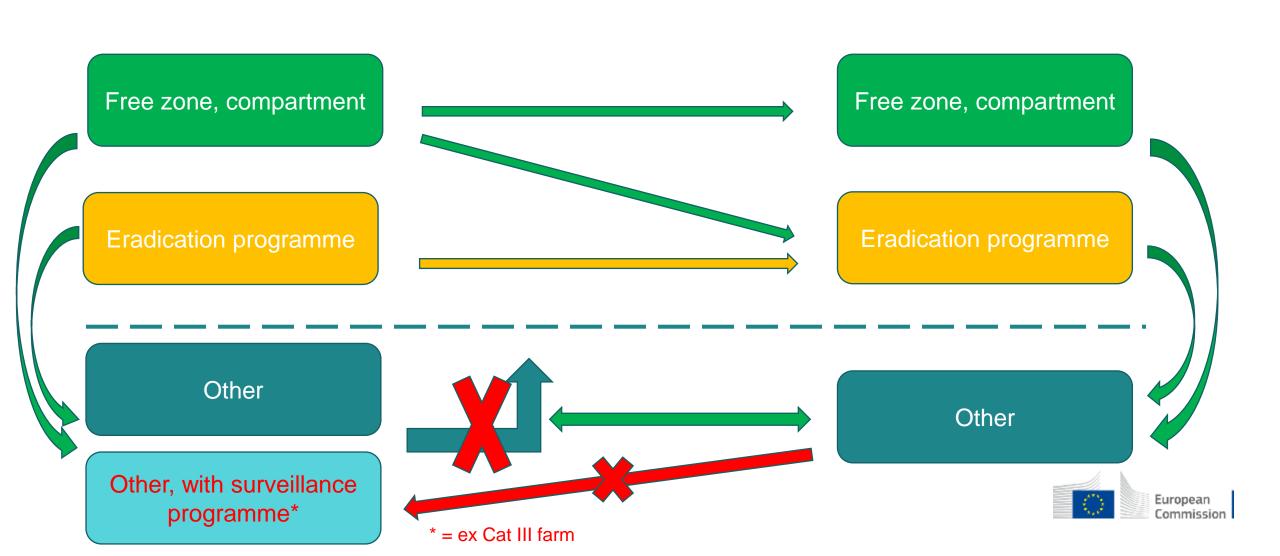
Aquatic animals and products of animal origin from aquatic origin



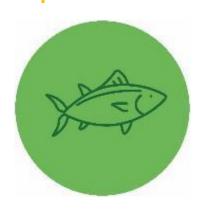




Movements of aquatic animals within the Union – specific requirements – the approach



Animal health requirements for aquatic animals









Other animals



- Basic animal health requirements for other animals, if they are of listed species for one of the listed diseases
- In such case:
 - Requirements for registration, approval and traceability would apply, rules for movements and animal health certificates
 - A delegated and an implementing act will develop such rules



Part V – Entry into EU



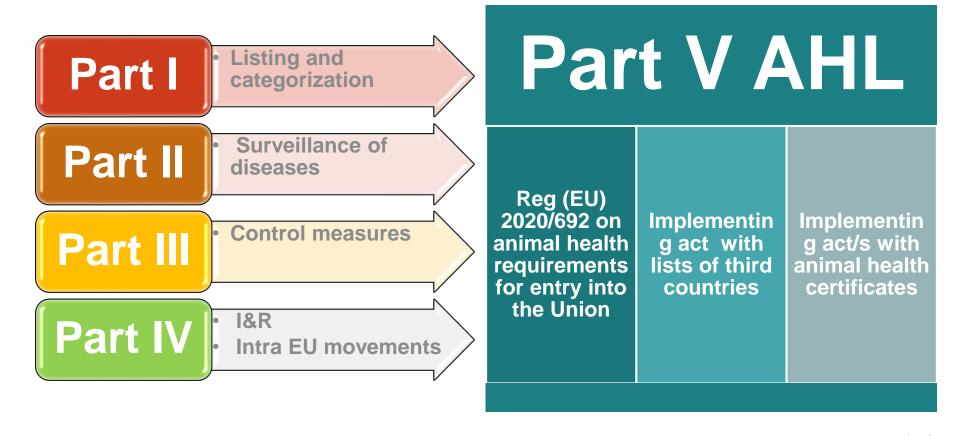


Entry into EU of animals, germinal products and products of animal origin

- Requirements for entry into Union
- List of third countries and territories
- Approval and listing of establishments in third countries and territories
- Animal health requirements for entry into the EU of species and categories of animals, germinal products and products of animal origin
- Animal health certificates, declarations and other documents
- Derogations and special rules



Requirements for entry into the Union: interlinked acts





Entry into EU of certain other goods and export from Union

- Entry of other goods:
 - Disease agents
 - Plant material
 - Option provided for rules, if necessary
 - Means of transport, equipment, packaging material, transport water and fodder
- Export from the Union
 - Main objective: the export should not hamper animal health in third countries and territories, and their health statuses





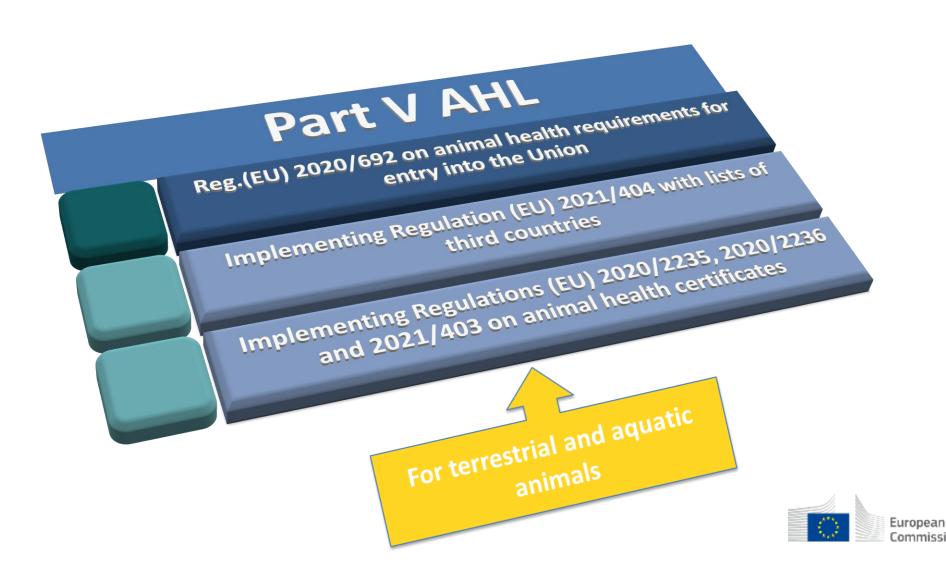
Article 243





Entry into the Union





Part VI: Non-commercial movements of pet animals

AHL Art 244 - 256

Part VI of the AHL



- Will apply after 21 April 2026
- Until that date: Regulation (EU) No 576/2013 applies





Part VII – Emergency measures

- Emergency measures in EU
 - By MSs and by the Commission
- Emergency measures on consignments from third countries and territories
 - By MSs and by the Commission
- Remember:



- these are "old" safeguard measures from Dir 90/425, 89/662, 97/78 and 91/496
- emergency measures also exist in Reg (EU) No 178/2002 and Reg (EU) 2017/625



Member States' national (stricter) measures

- Additional and more stringent measures by MSs in areas (Article 269):
 - Responsibilities on animal health (Articles 10-17)
 - Surveillance (Articles 24-30)
 - Registration, approval, record keeping and registers (Articles 84-107 and Articles 172-190)
 - Traceability (Articles 108-123)
- National disease control and movements measures in terrestrial animals
 - for Category D and E diseases (Article 170) and to limit the impact of diseases other than listed diseases in terrestrial animals (Article 171)
- National measures to limit the impact of diseases other than listed diseases in aquaculture animals (Article 226)
 - Currently under Decision (EC) 2010/221



Common and Final Provisions

- "Grandfathers" rights
 - Existing operators and establishments (including I&R)



- Existing disease free MSs, zones and compartments and existing MSs eradication and surveillance programmes
- Transitional provisions
- A
- Transitional measures for rules on identification and registration will not be used!
- Transitional measures for disease control rules (Category A diseases) will not be used!
- Transitional measures for rules on non commercial movements of pets



Amendments to Regulation (EC) 1760/2000 – removing rules for "bovine animals"

Annexes

- Annex I species of pet animals (n.b. part of a definition)
- Annex II list of diseases
- Annex III species of ungulates (n.b. part of a definition)
- Annex IV criteria for the application of the disease prevention and control rules referred to in Article 9(1) to diseases listed in accordance with Article 5
- Annex V correlation tables



Thank you for your attention



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