

Information material on the Animal Health Law

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Information material on AHL

 By the end of March 2022 the information material on the Animal Health Law will be released



Information material

- The material consist of:
- one poster
- one leaflet
- 9 factsheets and
- a short video



POSTER



ANIMAL HEALTH LAW

Preventing, controlling and eradicating diseases in animals

Responsibilities for:

Livestock farmers
Aquaculture farmers
Artificial insemination sector

All other animal keepers
Veterinarians

Competent authorities

Harmonised requirements:

Disease prevention, surveillance and control

 Traceability (Identification of animals, registration of establishments)

Movements in the EU
Entry into the EU

Find out how the new law affects you!

Animal health is your health

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For more information:

https://ec.europa.eu/food/animals/animal-health/animal-health-law_en #AnimalHealthLaw #AnimalHealth #OneHealth #DGSante

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Leaflet

Moving animals, germinal products, and products of animal origin

The Animal Health Law impacts both the movement of animals, germinal products and products of animal origin within the European Union and when those animals and products enter the EU from abroad.

Within the EU

An operator must ensure that animals, germinal products or products of animal origin meet animal health requirements when they are moved within the EU. The main rule is that this movement should not jeoparadise the health of animals or humans at the place of destination or en route. This may include:

- 🗢 basic biosecurity of transport;
- registration and identification obligations;
- animals should be healthy;
- animal health certificates to accompany the animals, germinal products or products of animal origin;
- if animals are moved to another Member State they may need to meet other animal health requirements, such as additional testing and screening for certain diseases

Entering the EU from abroad

All animals, germinal products, and products of animal origin (e.g. fresh meat, eggs, dairy products, products from aquatic animals) can only enter the EU if:

- they comply with all applicable animal health requirements;
- the country of origin is authorised for the relevant commodity and included on a list of eligible third countries;
- they originate in a listed establishment in a third country (where appropriate);
- the applicable competent authority certifies compliance with an accompanying animal health certificate.

The competent authority refers to the central velocitiary authority of the applicable Hember State.

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Disease control measures

The Animal Health Law outlines the rules to follow in the event of an outbreak of serious diseases,^{vn} such as foot and mouth disease, African swine fever or classical swine fever. Starting with requirements to notify the competent authority about the outbreak of an animal disease, the law also stipulates a series of disease control measures that will apply:

- in the establishment where the diseases occurs; and
- in restriction zones surounding the location where the diseases occurs.

These measures may include movement restrictions, cleaning, disinfecting of establishments and possibly testing and vaccination etc. In all such cases, everyone must closely follow instructions received from the competent authorities.

viii Animal disates are cassified depending on their risk of spreading, their economic impact to the liverability and the correct measures that are required. The most derigence is "Datagony X and these diseases that have control measures."



Find out more

For more information on the Animal Health law, please visit the website:

https://ec.europa.eu/food/animals/ animal-health/animal-health-law_en

#AnimalHealthLaw #AnimalHealth #OneHealth #DGSante

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European Commission



Animal Health is your Health Animal Health Law

Key to the prevention and control of diseases in your animals

FACTSHEET



Did you know?

Measures to limit the spread of animal diseases in both humans and animals are harmonised in the European Union and go far beyond the control of outbreaks. Animal neath should be respected when animals and their products are kept at fams or other establishments, when they are moved within the Union, or when they enter the Union from abroad. Prevention measures should always be in piece, ready to act against diseases when they occur.

While EU animal health rules have existed since 1964, a single Animal Health Law (AHL) now replaces 39 past Directives and Regulations, aligning animal health legislation with the Lisbon Treaty. This legislation affects broad animal populations. There are around 12 million



IVestock holdings in: the EU. In 2019 there were around 77 million bovine, 143 million porcine animals, 74 million sheep and goets, and about 1.6 billion heads of poultry. In 2019 just over half of the EU-27's meat production was from pigs (22.8 million tonnes), while poultry meat production reached 13.3 million tonnes.



Health and Food Safety



The 9 factsheets:

"Poultry, captive birds and hatching eggs",

" Entry into EU of animals, germinal products and products",

"Animal health law",

"Animal keepers",

"Aquatic animals",

"Germinal products",

"Horses",

" Livestock",

"Dogs, cats and ferrets",



Purpose of the information material

- This material just gives basic information on the Animal Health Law.
- To guide the users to find the exact knowledge on a topic in the AHL, as well as in the delegated and implementing acts.
- Intended to support raising awareness and give basic information about the AHL to various user groups.



The material will be available in all 24 official EU languages on the animal health webpage:

https://ec.europa.eu/food/animals/ animal-health/animal-health-law



Thank you



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