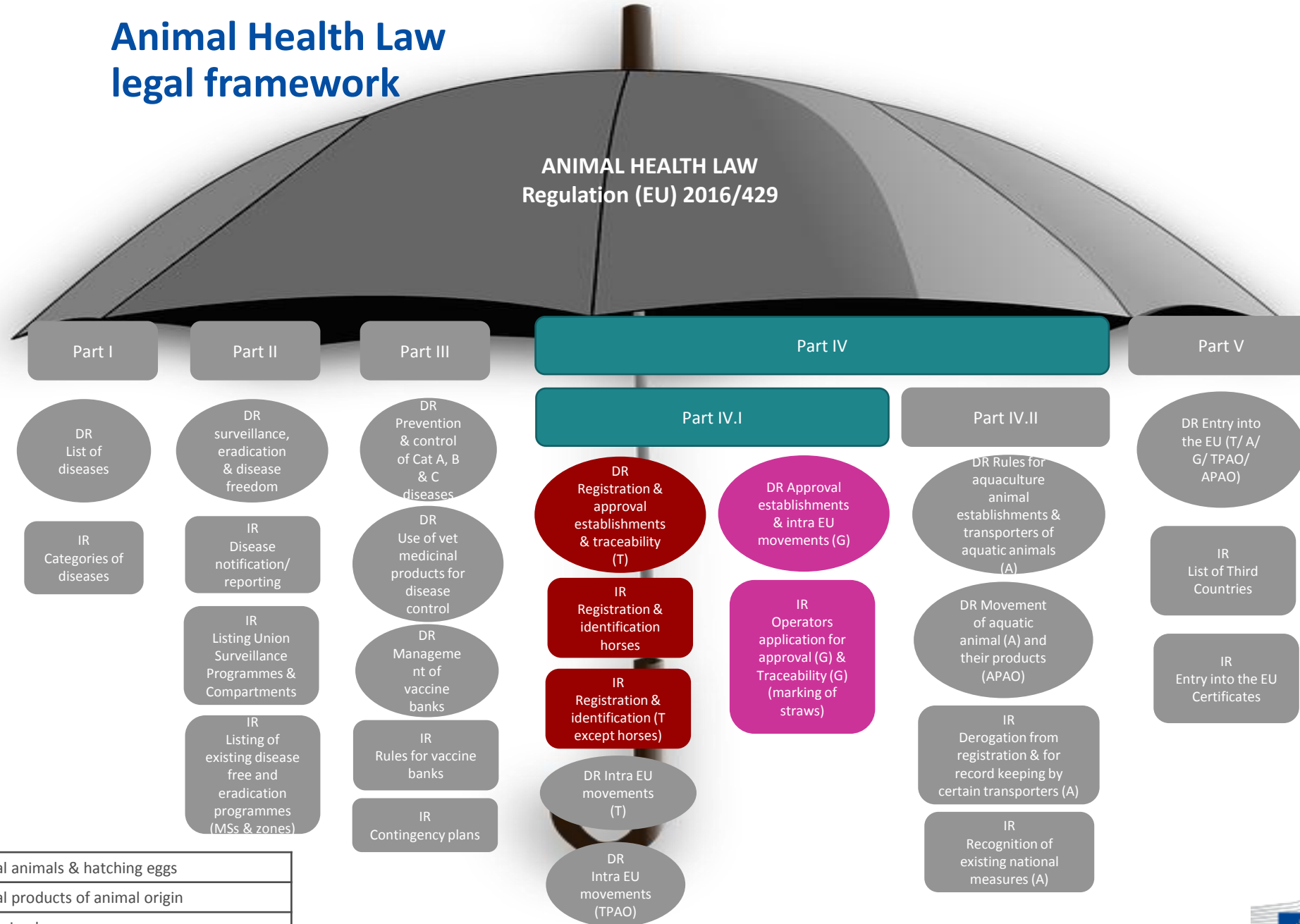


Traceability

- kept terrestrial animals
- germinal products

Animal Health Law legal framework



T	Terrestrial animals & hatching eggs		
TPAO	Terrestrial products of animal origin		
A	2 Aquatic animals	○	Delegated Regulation (DR)
APAO	Aquatic products of animal origin	□	Implementing Regulation (IR)
G	Germinal products		

IR intra EU animal health Certificates (T/ A/ G/ TPAO/ APAO)

Traceability of kept terrestrial animals and hatching eggs



AHL Part IV,
Title I,
Chapter 2,
Section 1

Implementing
Regulation
(EU) 2021/520
(except equine
animals)

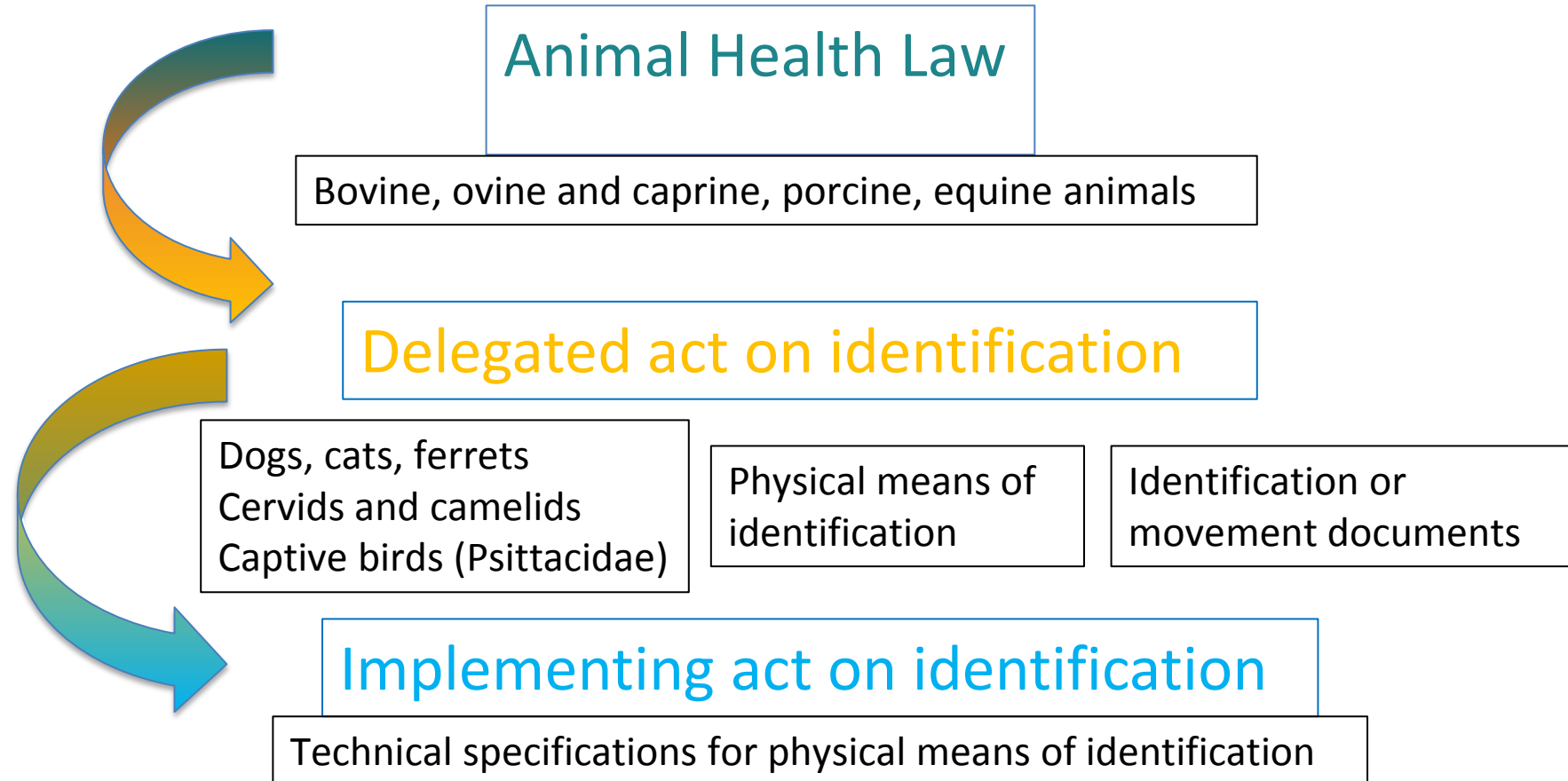
Delegated
Regulation (EU)
2019/2035: Part III

Implementing
Regulation
(EU)
2021/963
(equine
animals)

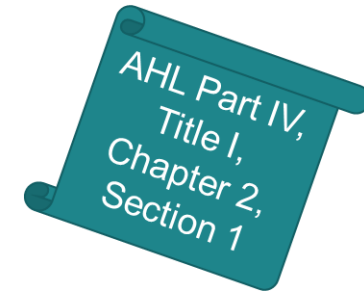


European
Commission

Interaction of different acts



Member States responsibility



- Establish a system for the identification and registration with the following elements:
 - Identification of kept terrestrial animals (individually or in groups)
 - Documents (identification documents, movement documents, ...)
 - Records in the establishment
 - Computer database (kept bovine, ovine, caprine, porcine and equine animals)
- The system shall:
 - Ensure disease prevention and control measures
 - Facilitate the traceability of animals and their movements
 - Ensure interoperability and integration with other computerised systems (TRACES, ...)

1: Identification of kept terrestrial animals



- How operators shall identify bovines, ovines, caprines, porcines and equines
- Detailed requirements for the means and methods of identification for each species (including camelids, cervids and other ungulates)
- Technical criteria for approval of means of identification
- Configuration of the identification code
- Time periods for the application of the means of identification
- Rules for removal, modification and replacement of means of identification

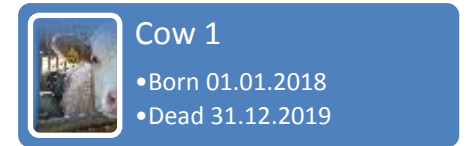
2: Documents (identification documents, movement documents, ...)



- Competent Authority shall issue identification documents for equines and bovines (unless electronically exchange of data)
- Competent Authority shall draw up models of movement documents for ovines, caprines and porcines
- Exemptions
- The content of the identification documents and movement documents
- Technical conditions for the exchange of identification data electronically
- Recognition of full operability

3: Records in the establishment

- General record-keeping obligations for operators keeping terrestrial animals (species, categories, numbers and identification of animals kept, movements of animals into and out of, documents, mortality, biosecurity measures, surveillance, test results and the results of animal health visits)
- Detailed rules for record-keeping
- Exemptions from record-keeping requirements



Cow 1

- Born 01.01.2018
- Dead 31.12.2019

This is a record card for a cow. It features a small image of a cow in a field on the left. To the right of the image, the text 'Cow 1' is displayed. Below this, there are two bullet points: '• Born 01.01.2018' and '• Dead 31.12.2019'.



This is a placeholder record card, consisting of a light blue square on the left and a dark blue rectangular area on the right.



This is a placeholder record card, consisting of a light blue square on the left and a dark blue rectangular area on the right.

4: Computer database



- Member States obligation to establish computer databases for bovines, ovines, caprines, porcines and equines
- General requirements for the information to be stored
- Detailed requirements for the information to be stored
- Deadlines for transmission of information by operators to the computer databases
- Technical specifications and operational rules

Traceability of kept bovine animals

- Means of identification for kept bovine animals

- Each animal individually identified with

- two eartags or
 - one eartag and an EID

- Time period for application of means of identification: up to 20 days (MS)

- MS may derogate for extensively kept animals

- Computer database

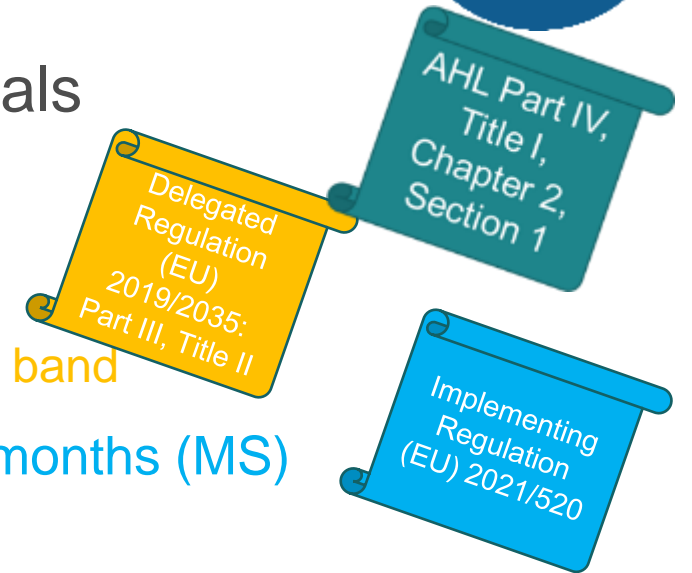
- Movements to and from the establishment, births and deaths (within 7 days)

- Identification document (or electronically exchange of information) when moved to another MS



Traceability of ovine and caprine animals

- Means of identification for kept ovine and caprine animals
 - Each animal
 - not for slaughter: individually identified with one eartag + EID
 - for direct slaughter: identified with at least one eartag or pastern band
 - Time period for application of means of identification: up to 9 months (MS)
- Computer database
 - Movements to and from the establishment (at least batch) (within 7 days)
- Movement document (except when the information is kept in the database)



Traceability of porcine animals

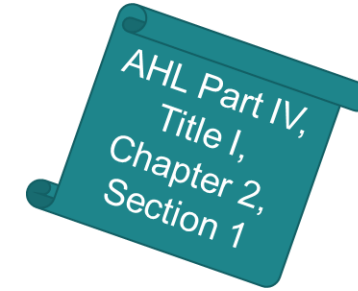
- Means of identification for kept porcine animals
 - Each animal identified with at least one eartag or a tattoo
 - Time period for application of means of identification: up to 9 months (MS)
 - before exit from establishment of birth or supply chain
- Computer database
 - Movements to and from the establishment (batch)
- Movement document



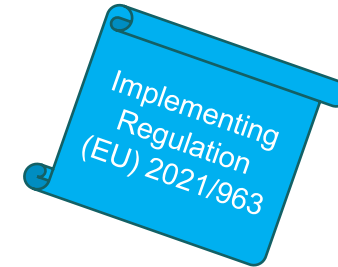
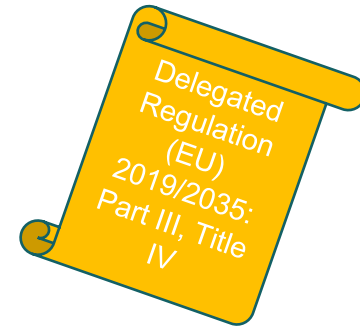
OR



OR



Traceability of equine animals



- Means of identification for kept equine animals
 - Each animal individually identified with
 - a unique code
 - a physical means of identification (an injectable transponder, ear tag or pastern band) or alternative method of identification, and
 - a single lifetime identification document
 - Time period for identification: a period to be determined by the Member State and not exceeding 12 months after birth
- Computer database
 - Information on equine animals habitually kept on the establishment (for more than 30 days)

Traceability of camelid and cervid animals







- Means of identification

- Each camelid animal individually identified with an eartag or EID
- Each cervid animal individually identified with an eartag, EID or tattoo
- Derogation for reindeer kept in traditional nomadic way
- Time period for application of means of identification: up to 9 months (MS)
- Derogation for cervid animals



Traceability of other terrestrial animals



- Kept dogs, cats and ferrets 
 - Individual identification when moved to another Member State by injectable transponder
 - Identification document when moved to another Member State
- Captive birds  OR  OR 
 - Individual identification of psittacidae when moved to another Member State by leg ring, injectable transponder (approved by the CA) or tattoo.
- Terrestrial animals in traveling circuses and animal acts
 - Movement document for the travelling circus or animal act
 - Identification document for each kept terrestrial animal (except equine, birds, dogs, cats, ferrets, lagomorphs and rodents)

Traceability of hatching eggs

- Operators of establishments keeping poultry and operators of hatcheries shall ensure that each hatching egg is marked with the unique approval number of the establishment of origin of the hatching eggs

Traceability of germinal products



AHL: Part IV, Title I, Chapter 2, Section 2 -> Articles 121-123

Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/686: Part II, Chapter 3, Section 2 -> Articles 10 and 11

Implementing Regulation (EU) 2020/999: Article 5 and the Annex

Traceability requirements for germinal products



- Bovine, porcine, ovine, caprine and equine animals
- Dogs, cats, camelid and cervid animals, animals kept at confined establishments

Straws and other packages where semen, oocytes and embryos are placed **must be marked** in such a way that the following information can be readily established:

- **Date** of collection or production of the germinal products
- **Species** (subspecies) and **identification** of the donor animal(s)
- **Unique approval or registration number** of the establishment of collection or production, processing and storage of the germinal products including the **ISO 3166-1 alpha-2 code (or the name) of the country of origin**
- Any other relevant information

Traceability requirements for germinal products



- **In addition**, information on **the unique approval or registration number of the establishment where the germinal products were processed** if different from the unique approval or registration number of the establishment where those germinal products were collected or produced
- Where a single straw or another package contains semen collected from **more than one donor animal** - the information which permits the identification of all donor animals that have contributed to the dose of semen used for insemination
- **Semen frozen in pellets** (ovine and caprine animals; confined establishments) – mark on the goblet containing the semen pellets of a single donor instead of marking each individual pellet in that goblet
- **Fresh or chilled semen** of ovine and caprine animals - mark on the goblet containing the semen tubes or straws of a single donor instead of marking each individual tube or straw in that goblet

Traceability requirements for germinal products of bovine, porcine, ovine, caprine and equine animals (I)



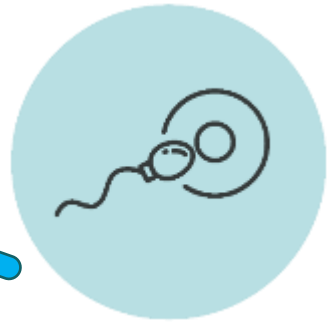
- **Date formats:** ddmmyy, yymmdd, dd/mm/yy, yy/mm/dd, dd.mm.yy, yy.mm.dd or the number of days since a fixed date expressed in as a 5-digit code
- **Identification** of donor animal(s)
 - the identification code(s) – bovine, ovine and caprine animals
 - the unique registration number(s) of the establishment(s) of birth of donor animal – porcine animals
 - the unique code(s) – equine animals

Traceability requirements for germinal products of bovine, porcine, ovine, caprine and equine animals (II)



- **'Species'** may be omitted in the marking if it may be established based on the breed or approval number of the germinal product establishment
- **Identification codes** may be presented **in the form of a numeric code** if there is not enough space to print them
- Marking may include any **other relevant information** (such as the **name** of donor animal(s), **breed**, an indication of **sex** of the sex-sorted semen, **individual identification of porcine donor animal**)
- **Unique approval number of the germinal product processing establishment where semen was sex-sorted** (in case if it is different than germinal product establishment of collection) must be included in the marking (may be in the form²¹ of a numeric code)

Traceability requirements for germinal products of bovine, porcine, ovine, caprine and equine animals (III)



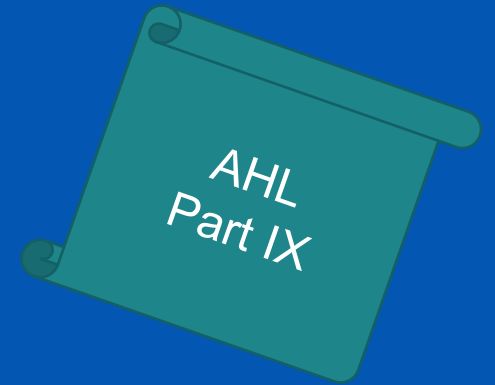
- Each consignment of germinal products must be accompanied by **specifications** explaining marking printed or written on the straws and other packages in which semen, oocytes or embryos are placed
 - information on the system for showing the date of collection or production of germinal products
 - information explaining what information is coded, if presented in the form of a numeric code
- Marking may be **coded electronically** - in that case a reader which enables that electronic code to be decoded shall be made available by the operator responsible for the consignment of germinal products

Traceability requirements for germinal products of bovine, porcine, ovine, caprine and equine animals (IV)



- **Each Member State** shall
 - establish, based on the technical requirements and specifications referred to in Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/686 and Implementing Regulation (EU) 2020/999, **the characteristics and form of the marking of straws** and other packages, in which semen, oocytes or embryos of bovine, ovine, caprine, porcine and equine animals are placed, stored and transported, used in its territory
 - transmit that information to the Commission and to the other Member States

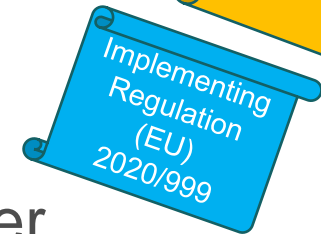
Transitional measures





Transitional measures – “grandfather rights”

- Straws and other packages in which semen, oocytes or embryos, whether or not separated into individual doses, are placed, stored and transported, marked before 21 April 2021 in accordance with **Directives 88/407/EEC, 89/556/EEC, 90/429/EEC and 92/65/EEC** shall be considered to have been marked in accordance with Article 121 of Regulation (EU) 2016/429 and Article 10 of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/686.
- Means of identification approved before 21 April 2021 under current rules may be authorised for a transitional period of two years



Thank you



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