

## The EU "Animal Health Law" and bee health

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#### **EU Animal Health Law (AHL)**

- Regulation (EU) 2016/429 <u>on transmissible</u> <u>animal diseases</u> ("Animal Health Law")\*
- <u>Framework</u> Regulation: to be complemented by more detailed rules



<sup>\*</sup>Regulation (EU) 2016/429 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 9 March 2016 on transmissible animal diseases and amending and repealing certain acts in the area of animal health ('Animal Health Law') (Text with EEA relevance)



#### **AHL adoption process**

• Regulation (EU) 2016/429 <u>adopted</u> by the <u>Europear</u> Parliament and the Council: 9 March 2016

- Official Journal <u>publication</u>: 31 March 2016
- Regulation in force: 21 April 2016
- It will <u>apply</u> as of: <u>21 April 2021</u>
- Delegated and implementing acts
  - COM to adopt "key" DA and IA 24 months before the date of application of the Regulation
    - "Key" acts determined by the EP and the Council (AHL, Article 274)
  - Other rules will be developed later (2019 onwards)
- Grouping of empowerments for DA and IA by "themes"





### AHL to replace existing animal health legal framework

- Directives on trade (some incl. import):
  - Dir 64/432/EEC (bovines and pigs), Dir 91/68/EEC (sheep and goats), 92/65/EEC (other animals and some GP), Dir. 2009/156/EC (horses), Dir. 2009/158/EC (poultry), Dir. 90/429 (porcine semen), 2002/99 (PAO), etc.
- Import into the EU: e.g. Dir 2004/68/EC (ungulates)
- Regulations and directives for I&R of animals
  - e.g. Reg (EU) No. 1760/2000 (bovines), 21/2004 (sheep and goats), Dir 2008/71/EC (pigs);
- Disease control directives
  - Dir 2003/85/EC (FMD), 2001/98/EC (CSF), 2005/94/EC (AI), etc...
- But <u>not</u>: veterinary checks directives (Dirs 90/425/EEC, 89/662/EEC, 91/496/EEC and 97/78/EC)



#### What <u>is</u> AHL about?

- Principles and rules for <u>transmissible animal diseases</u> in:
  - Kept and <u>wild</u> animals and their products (<u>incl. honey</u>, etc.)
  - Terrestrial (<u>incl. bees and bumble bees</u>), aquatic and other animals (*e.g. amphibians, reptiles*)
- **Responsibilities** of operators e.g. animal keepers (<u>incl. bee keepers</u>), veterinarians, competent authorities, etc.
- Animal health rules for:
  - Disease prevention
  - Disease control and eradication
  - Intra-EU movements and entry into the EU of animals animal products
  - Emergency measures
- Detailed provisions in delegated and implementing acts







### Important (re)new(ed) elements

- Rules and obligations now apply generally, not only related / limited to trade
- **Responsibilities** of keepers, operators, veterinarians, laboratories, competent authorities, etc.
- More **prevention** (biosecurity, surveillance, improved knowledge on animal health, use of vaccines, emerging diseases, AMR)
- More **risk based approach** incl. prioritisation & categorisation of diseases for EU intervention (i.e. for disease specific rules)
- Easy and safe trade (e.g. compartmentalisation, flexibility)





### General obligations and disease specific rules

- **General rules and obligations**, e.g. responsibilities for animals, knowledge, disease awareness, preventive measures (biosecurity, surveillance), registration of establishments, I&R rules <u>apply always</u>
- A number of **disease specific rules** (e.g. disease control measures, trade measures or restrictions, specific disease-related surveillance, <u>apply only where a disease is listed for certain listed animal species</u>





General obligations - responsibilities

- Operators (incl. <u>bee keepers</u>):
  - 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
- Competent Authorities to ensure resources, personnel, laboratories, etc.





# Bee keepers: registration, records, traceability



- Have to be registered
  - Approval not envisaged
  - Risk based possibility to exempt from registration obligation (if COM allows in an IA and MS apply that possibility)
- Keep records in the establishment
  - Risk based possibility to exempt from some or all record keeping obligation (if COM allows in an IA and MS apply that possibility)
- Animal identification & registration
  - No obligation for bees and bumble bees
  - Possibility exist to establish rules if necessary





# Disease specific rules: risk based approach

- EU limits its intervention and prioritise resources:
  - asses diseases as regards the added value for the intervention at EU level
  - prioritise diseases for the EU intervention
- Disease listing and prioritisation/categorisation:
  - ▶ listing of diseases requiring EU intervention (AHL: Article 5(1) and Annex II)
  - which measures to be applied for which diseases
- Listed diseases for:
  - disease preparedness, awareness and disease control measures
  - disease eradication & disease freedom
  - > animal health requirements for movements and trade
  - disease notification & reporting, surveillance



#### **Bee diseases**

- Under assessment:
  - SHB, Tropilaelaps sp., varroasis and American foulbrood
- Listing or non-listing of those will have impact on future disease specific rules with regard to:
  - Disease control
    - immediate eradication or
  - Eradication either on "compulsory" or "voluntary" basis
  - Recognition of disease freedom
  - Intra-EU movements
  - Entry into EU
  - Disease specific surveillance incl. disease notification





#### **Key messages**

- AHL a legal framework for transmissible animal diseases: applies for bees and bumble bees
- General disease prevention rules and obligation apply overall
  - > some obligations for bee keepers
- Many measures apply only for listed diseases
- More detailed rules will come later secondary acts (delegated and implementing acts)
- Now time to think what exactly we need in the future



### More about the AHL and the process: http://ec.europa.eu/food/animals/health/regulation/index\_en.htm



Thank you

