



Fédération Equestre Internationale



# WHIRDEC

Saumur – October 2019



<http://www.ueln.net>

WBFSH





# AGENDA

1 – EU REGULATION

2- ANIMAL HEALTH LAW – UPDATES

- Different DA
- Upcoming IA

3 - REGULATION ON VETERINARY MEDICINAL PRODUCTS (2019/6)

4 – PROPOSITION TO THE COMMISSION

5- ZOOTECHNICAL CERTIFICATE FOR SEMEN, OOCYTES AND EMBRYOS

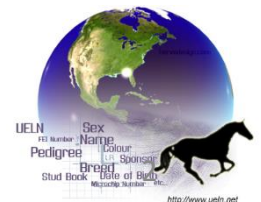
6- HORSES IMPORTED FROM THIRD COUNTRIES (ABR 2016/1012)

7 - FOAL'S SB REGISTRATION WITHOUT A CERTIFICATE OF COVERING

8- DATA EXCHANGES

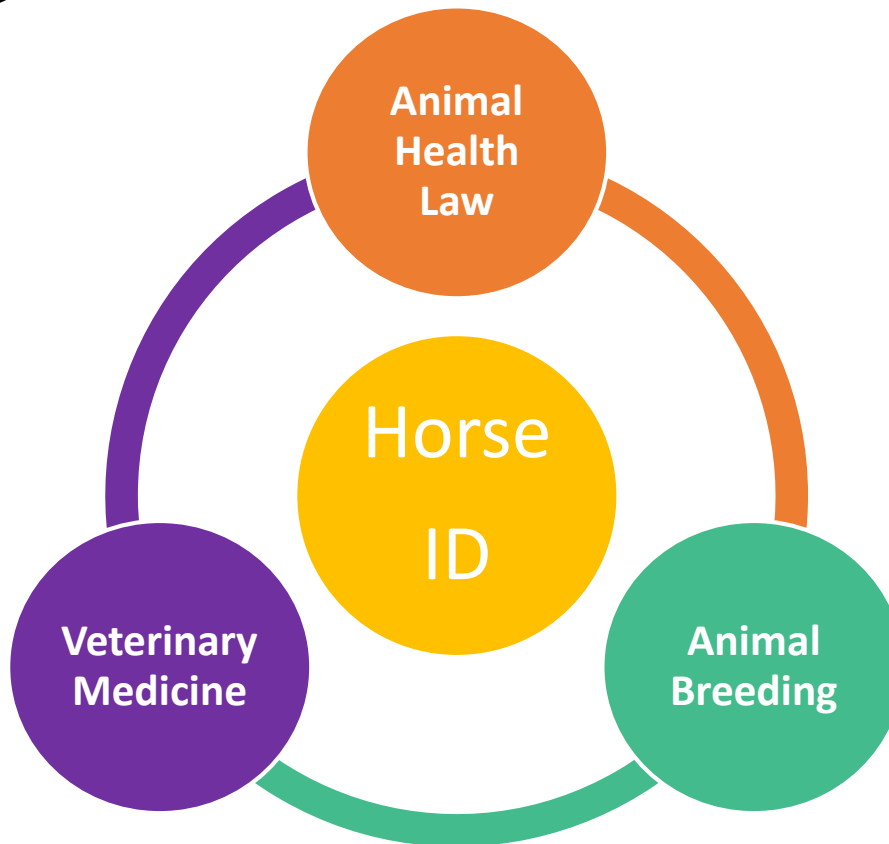
- Pilot project – Horselink

9 - EQUIS



# 1 – EU REGULATION

## REGULATION (EU) 2015/262 on the methods for the identification of equidae (Equine Passport Regulation)



● 1 – EU REGULATION

DA on surveillance  
2019/7066

DA on disease control  
2019/7070

DA on entry into EU  
2019/7068

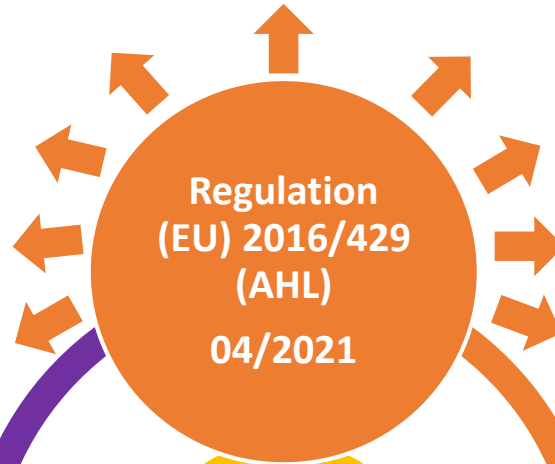
Delegated Regulation (EU)  
2018/1629  
(list of animal disease)

Others DA & IA

Delegated Regulation on information to be included in SLID  
Article 109(1)

and rules for the application of veterinary medicinal products to  
food-producing animals Articles 8(4), 112(4), 115(5)

DA on establishments  
and animal ID

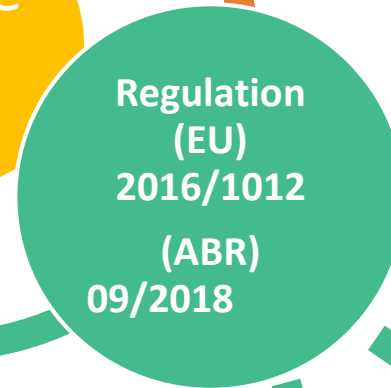


IA on Equine animal  
ID

DA on Movements of terrestrial  
animals within the union  
2019/7072

DA on Germinal products  
2018/7073

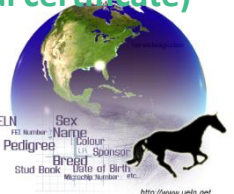
IA on Germinal products  
2018/7072?



Delegated Regulation (EU)  
2017/1940  
(Zootechnical certificate)

IA (EU) 2017/717  
(Zootechnical certificate)

IA (EU) 2017/716  
(Recognised breed societies)

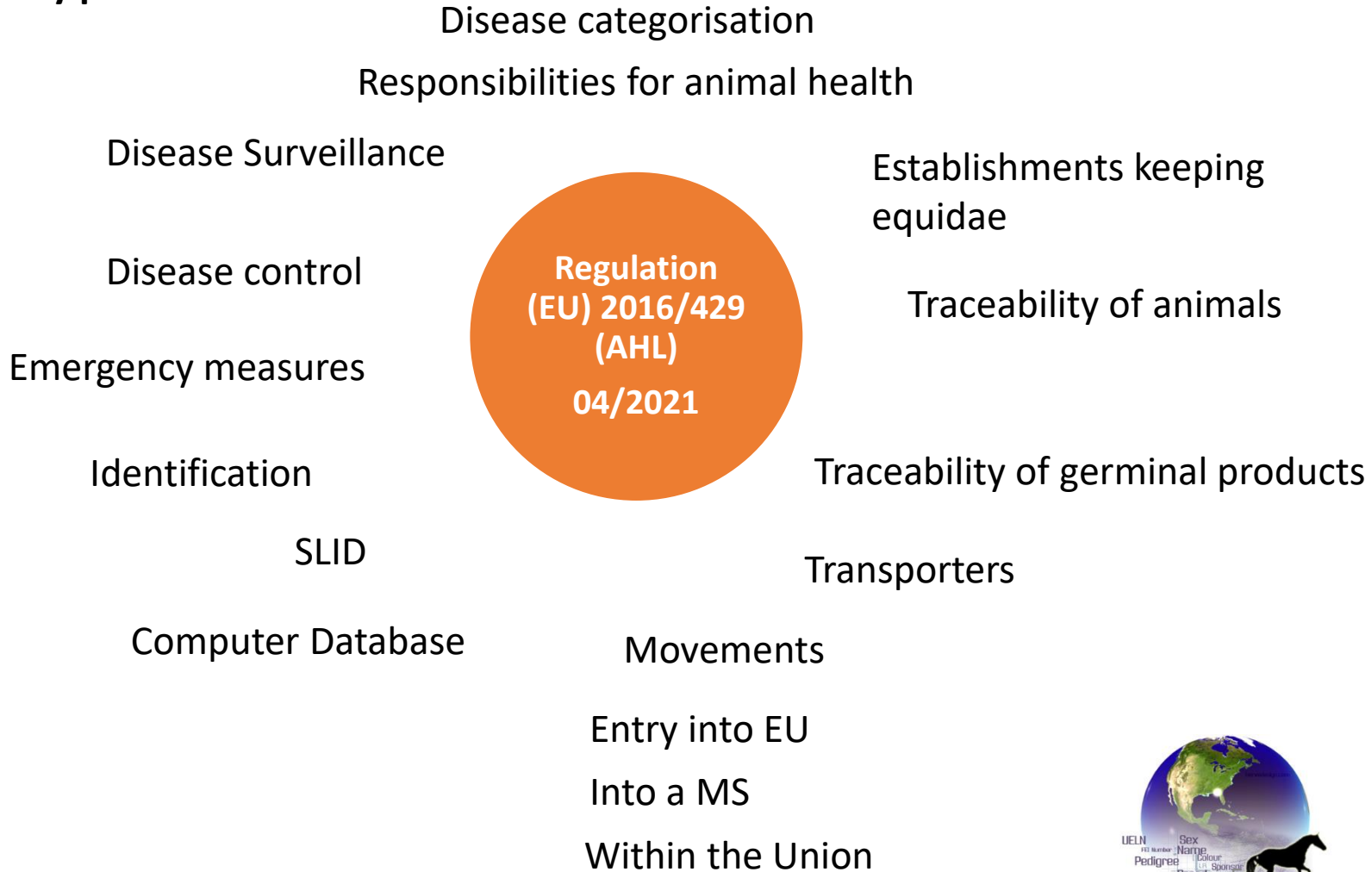




## 2 - ANIMAL HEALTH LAW (n°2016/429)

Rules for the prevention and control of animal diseases :

### Key points :





## 2- ANIMAL HEALTH LAW (n°2016/429)

Key points	AHL Articles
the prioritisation and categorisation of diseases of Union concern and for the establishment of responsibilities for animal health	Part I: Articles 1 to 17
the early detection, notification and reporting of diseases, surveillance, eradication programmes and disease-free status	Part II: Articles 18 to 42
disease awareness, preparedness and control	Part III: Articles 43 to 83
the registration and approval of establishments and transporters, movements and traceability of animals, germinal products and products of animal origin within the Union	Part IV: Articles 84 to 228 Part VI: Articles 244 to 248 and 252 to 256
the entry of animals, germinal products, and products of animal origin into the Union and the export of such consignments from the Union	Part V: Articles 229 to 243; Part VI: Articles 244 to 246 and 252 to 256
non-commercial movements of pet animals into a Member State from another Member State or from a third country or territory	Part VI: Articles 244 to 256
the emergency measures to be taken in the event of a disease emergency situation	Part VII: Articles 257 to 262

DA on surveillance

DA on disease control

DA on entry into EU

DA on establishment & animal ID

DA on movements

DA on Germinal products





## 2-ANIMAL HEALTH LAW (n°2016/429)

### DA on surveillance 2019/7066

#### Disease Surveillance



DA on surveillance 2019/7066

**Key points :**

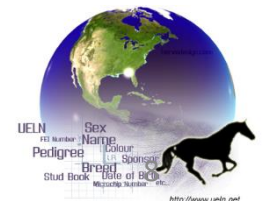
- rules and conditions for surveillance
- rules setting up the requirements for the Union surveillance programmes
- rules for the implementation eradication programmes
- measures to be implemented the eradication programmes
- rules for granting disease-free status to MS
- rules for surveillance and biosecurity measures for maintaining disease-free status of MS
- supplementary rules for the suspension, withdrawal and restoration of disease-free

**Main issues**

No main changes

**Linked to:**

- Regulation (EU) 2016/429
- Regulation (EU) 2017/625
- Implementing Regulation (EU) 2018/1882 (bovin)
- Regulation (EC) 1069/2009
- Regulation (EC) No 1255/970
- Regulation (EU) 2017/625 (art 34)







# 2-ANIMAL HEALTH LAW (n°2016/429)

## DA on disease control 2019/7070

Disease control

Regulation  
(EU) 2016/429  
(AHL)  
04/2021



DA on disease control 2019/7070

Key points :

- the rules on disease awareness, preparedness and control to be applied with regard to the listed diseases

Main issues

No main changes

Linked to:

- Regulation (EU) 2016/429
- DA on Surveillance 2019/7066
- Regulation (EC) 1069/2009
- Regulation (EU) 2017/625 (art 37)
- Regulation (EU) 2018/1882
- Annex I to Regulation (EC) 853/20041
- DA on Movements of terrestrial animals within the union 2019/7072
- Regulation (EC) No 852/2004





## 2-ANIMAL HEALTH LAW (n°2016/429)

### DA on entry into EU 2019/7068



Traceability of animals

Identification

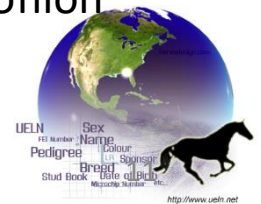
Traceability of germinal products

Computer Database

Movements

Entry into EU

Export from the Union



DA on entry into EU 2019/7068

**Key points :**

the rules for entry into the Union, and movement and handling after the entry into the Union from third countries and territories of consignments of :

- kept ungulates & germinal products & meat of ungulates
- general rules and derogations for transit through the Union and the re-entry into the Union of consignments of animals, germinal products and products of animal origin;
- transitional measures

**Main Issues**

No more temporary admission

**Linked to:**

- Regulation (EU) 2016/429
- Regulation (EC) 853/2004
- Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2018/1882
- DA on Surveillance 2019/7066
- Regulation (EU) No 2017/625 (art136)
- DA on conditions for monitoring the transport 2018/7146
- Regulation (EU) 2017/425 (art47)
- DA on Germinal products 2018/7073
- DA on Movements of terrestrial animals within the union 2019/7072
- DA on establishments and animal ID





## 2-ANIMAL HEALTH LAW (n°2016/429)



Traceability of animals

Identification

SLID

Transporters

Computer Database

Movements

Within the Union



## DA on Movements of terrestrial animals within the union

2019/7072

### Key points :

- biosecurity rules for the means of transport and containers transporting terrestrial animals
- timeframe within which kept ungulates should be slaughtered after their arrival to a slaughterhouse in another MS
- animal health requirements for movements between MS
- specific rules for assembly operations
- animal health certification and notification requirements for movements between MS

### Main Issues

- Threat of existing agreements (derogation only applicable to “*registered equine animals*”)
- Difficulties in implementing the derogations from the duration of validity of the animal health certificate
- No definition of health status
- Licence and validation mark not registered in DB

### Linked to:

- [Regulation \(EU\) 2016/429](#)
- [Delegated Regulation \(EU\) 2018/1629](#)
- [Commission Implementing Regulation \(EU\) 2018/1882](#)
- [DA on Surveillance 2019/7066](#)
- [DA on establishments and animal ID](#)
- [Regulation \(EU\) 2017/625 \(art 131 – IMSOC instead of TRACES\)](#)





## 2-ANIMAL HEALTH LAW (n°2016/429)



Identification

Traceability of germinal products

Computer Database

Movements

Entry into EU

Within the Union



DA on Germinal products 2018/7073

**Key points :**

- requirements for registered and approved germinal product establishments
- traceability and animal health requirements for movements with the Union of germinal products
- informations to be declared to the competent authority
- rules for the record-keeping obligations on operators of approved germinal product establishments
- animal health requirements, including derogations, for movements between MS of germinal products
- health certification

**Main Issues**

No main changes

**Linked to:**

- Regulation (EU) 2016/429
- IA on Germinal products 2018/7072
- Regulation (EU) 2016/1012
- Regulation (EU) No 1069/2009
- DA on entry into EU 2019/7068
- DA on Surveillance 2019/7066
- DA on movement 2019/7072
- DA on establishments and animal ID







## 2-ANIMAL HEALTH LAW (n°2016/429)



Establishments keeping  
equidae

Traceability of animals

Identification

SLID

Transporters

Computer Database

Movements

Into a MS



## 2-ANIMAL HEALTH LAW (n°2016/429)

### DA on establishments and animal ID

#### Key points :

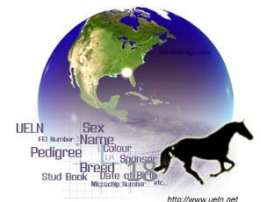
- Requirements for the approval of establishments keeping equidae;
- Information to be included in the registers of establishments and transporters to be kept by the CA
- Additional record-keeping obligations for operators and transporters
- Traceability requirements for equine,
- Transitional measures

#### Main Issues

- Less mandatory information in the SLID (Name..)
- no description of markings (pictorial and verbal) mandatory for non registered equidae microchipped
- The establishments where equine animals are habitually kept is not defined and derogation are broad and difficult to regulate
- No mention of unique life number (UELN ), « Unique code » must be specified
- Rules to classify the equidae as not intended for slaughter for human consumption are missing

#### Linked to:

- [Regulation \(EU\) 2016/429](#)
- Implementing act adopted in accordance with Article 120(2) of Regulation (EU) 2016/429
- Implementing Regulation (EU) 2018/1882
- [Regulation \(EU\) 2019/6 \(VM\)](#)
- [Regulation \(EU\) 2016/1012 \(ABR\)](#)
- Implementing acts laying down model forms for the single lifetime identification document
- Regulation (EC) No 1069/2009
- Regulation (EU) No 952/2013
- [Regulation \(EU\) 2015/262](#)
- [Regulation \(EU\) 2017/1940](#)



## 2-ANIMAL HEALTH LAW (n°2016/429)

### Focus on DA on establishments and animal ID (Art 86)

Transitional measures related to the repeal of Regulation (EU) 2015/262 :

- the deadlines for the identification of equidae born in the Union provided (Article 12 Regulation (EU) 2015/262) shall remain applicable until a date to be determined in an **IA adopted in accordance with Article 120(2) of Regulation (EU) 2016/429**
- the rules on the format and content of identification documents issued for equidae born in the shall remain applicable until a date to be determined in **an IA adopted in accordance with Article 120(2) of Regulation (EU) 2016/429.**
- the rules on equidae intended for slaughter for human consumption and medication records (Art37 of Regulation (EU) 2015/262) shall remain applicable until a date to be determined in **a DA adopted in accordance with Article 109(1) of Regulation (EU) 2019/6**

Articles 18 to 21 of this Regulation for existing establishments and operators  
→ by **21 of April 2021.**

**The other articles** shall also apply from 21 April 2021



## IA on Equine animal ID

### Key points :

- Uniform access to data in, and technical specifications and operational rules of the computer database
- technical specifications, procedures, formats, design and operational rules for the means and methods of identification,
  - time for the application, methods of identification
  - conditions and deadlines for removal, modification or replacement of the means of identification
  - configuration of the identification code
- Configuration of animal ID deadlines, obligations and procedures for the transmission of information and registration of equidae in the database
- technical specifications, formats and operational rules for the identification documents for equidae
- guidelines and procedures for e-identification
- exemptions from the ID and registration requirements



## MINUTES ON ANIMAL HEALTH LAW (n°2016/429)

1. Canadian Warmblood : Is the location of the microchip given in the EU regulation ? In Canada, Thoroughbreds were microchipped in the lips and it works well, the microchip didn't migrate.

- In the regulation EU 2015/262, the microchip should be implanted in the neck, the location is precisely defined (article 18).
- For the thoroughbred the international rule is to put the microchip in the neck
- horses can live 30 years. If rules change, many horses might have more than one microchip because the first one will not be found.
- Studbooks don't want this rule to be changed.



## MINUTES ON ANIMAL HEALTH LAW (n°2016/429)

2. Irish Sport horses : Microchipped could be altered. More discussion with the Commission should be made. Traceability will not be ensured with only a microchip. Ireland has suggest to keep an hair sample of each horse when the horse is identified, to be able to check it's identity at anytim with a DNA test.

→ The draft of the DA on movements and animal ID is going in the opposite direction, as the description of markings is not mandatory anymore for non registered microchipped equidae.

→ The position of the Commission is probably that if the microchip is unreadable, a replacement document will be issued and the horse will be excluded from the food chain.

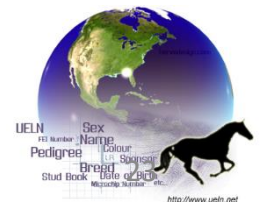
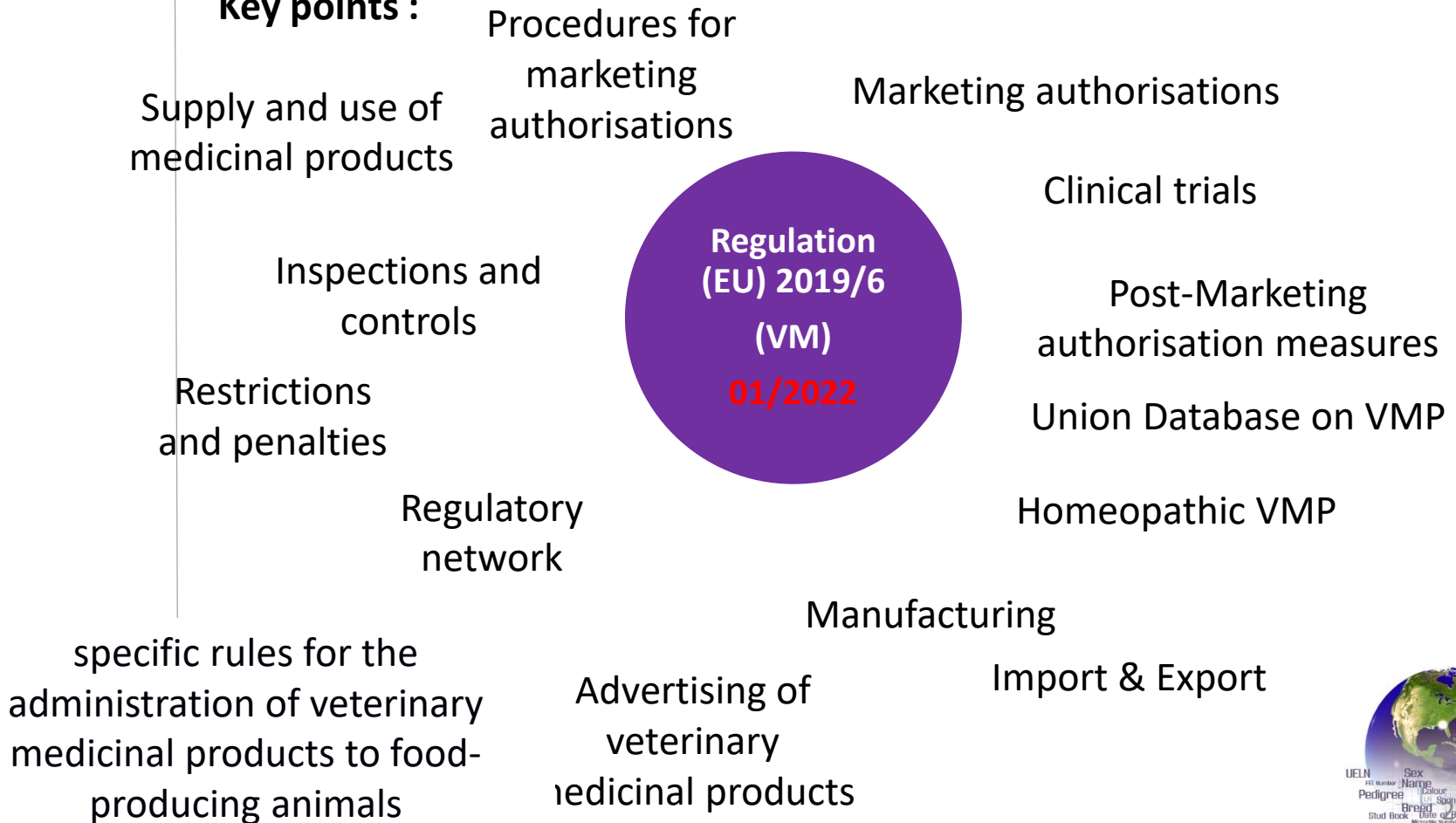
Irish Sport Horse : If the horse is not intended to be slaughter, his microchip number could be given to another horse. The traceability is then disrupted.



### 3 – REGULATION ON VETERINARY MEDICINAL PRODUCTS (2019/6)

Rules for the placing on the market, manufacturing, import, export, supply, distribution, pharmacovigilance, control and use of veterinary medicinal products:

#### Key points :



### 3 – REGULATION ON VETERINARY MEDICINAL PRODUCTS (2019/6)

DA on information to be included in SLID Article 109(1)  
and rules for the application of veterinary medicinal products to food-producing animals  
Articles 8(4), 112(4), 115(5)

**Under discussion**

#### Key points :

- Derogations for equine animals declared as not intended for slaughter for human consumption in SLID
- IA -> list of essential substances for the treatment of equine species (withdrawal period : six months)

#### SLID

- contains the medication record as a separate section
- The medication record and the identification details are protected from fraudulent alterations
- the permanent exclusion of the animal from slaughter for human consumption is recorded in Part II of the medication record and **in the database**

Duplicates and New identification document (an identified equine -> registered equine animal **New**)

- Administrative withdrawal period of at least 6 months if the horse is not excluded from slaughter for human consumption

#### Replacement document

- the animal is permanently excluded from slaughter for human consumption





## MINUTES ON ANIMAL HEALTH LAW (n°2016/429)

Swedish trotting Association: Foals will need to be microchipped before receiving any medical treatment

- Some of the treatment are given just after birth
- Foals will be microchipped very young



### 3 – REGULATION ON VETERINARY MEDICINAL PRODUCTS (2019/6)

DA on information to be included in SLID Article 109(1)  
and rules for the application of veterinary medicinal products to food-producing animals  
Articles 8(4), 112(4), 115(5)

Under discussion

28 January 2022

#### Main Issues

- The **operator** may request the CA to enter the permanent exclusion in the SLID (art 3a) -> exclusion before issuing the passport on grounds other than the administration of a veterinary medicinal product ?
- The **operator** shall notify the permanent exclusion from slaughter for human consumption to CA without delay after the entry was made in the part II of the SLID by the vet (art 3b) -> Why not the vet directly in the database?
- If the equidae is too young, he should be **identified** by implanting an injectable transponder **before the administration of a VMP** and excluded from the food chain on the identification form (art 4)
- No information on the operational rules of the updates in the database

#### Linked to:

- Regulation (EU) 2016/429
- IA on Germinal products 2018/7072
- Regulation (EC) No 1950/2006 + IA ?
- DA on Surveillance 2019/7066
- DA on entry into EU 2019/7068
- DA on movement 2019/7072
- DA on establishments and animal ID



## 4- MINUTES : MAIN PROPOSITION TO THE COMMISSION

Regarding the main issues and the expected IA on Equine animal ID, here are the main positions to make a feedback to the Commission:

### POSITION 1 :

- Model of identification document
- Time limit for identification
- Rules for the exclusion from the food chain

**Do not modify these rules, which would have a significant impact on the equine sector. Due to the lifetime and the important mobility of equidea, stability of rules is essential.**



## 4- MINUTES : MAIN PROPOSITION TO THE COMMISSION

### POSITION 2 :

- **Pictorial description of markings should be an obligation for all equine animals (not only for registered animals).**

In the absence of description of markings for non-registered equine animals, what elements can be used by the competent authority to allow the replacement of the mean of identification, in case of unreadable transponder, while ensuring an uninterrupted traceability? Due to the sanitary objective of this regulation, the difference in management of equine animals does not seem relevant.



## 4- MINUTES : MAIN PROPOSITION TO THE COMMISSION

### POSITION 3 :

**UELN should be maintained and mentioned with the same definition as in the 2015/262 regulation.**

**Indeed, UELN has been validated by many international organizations and has been widely used for many years. It enables us to identify the issuing body and its country.**

**The definition of the 2015/262 regulation, which precises number of digits, the obligation to indicate the country code of the issuing body, and which mentioned the compliance with the UELN system should be included.**

*« [...] a unique 15-digit alpha-numeric code compiling information on the individual equine animal and the database and country where such information is first recorded in accordance with the coding system of the Universal Equine Life Number (UELN) and comprising: (i) a six-digit UELN-compatible identification code for the database referred to in Article 39; followed by (ii) a nine-digit individual identification number assigned to the equine animal ; »*



## 4- MINUTES : MAIN PROPOSITION TO THE COMMISSION

### POSITION 4 :

**“Establishment where the animal of equine species is habitually kept”  
Enlarge the period from 30 days to 90 days would be easier to implement  
the horse’s movement follow up.**

### POSITION 5 :

**For horses born in foreign countries, agreements should be kept to enable  
studbooks to issue passport for horses of their breed, with a validation by  
the competent authority of the country of birth.**



## 4- MINUTES : MAIN PROPOSITION TO THE COMMISSION

### DISCUSSION WITHOUT CONSENSUS :

#### **“Establishment where the animal of equine species is habitually kept”**

AES : Stallions/ mare can move for the breeding season for more than 30 days. In some cases, these horses can have several places. It would be easier if a horse could have more than one place where he is habitually kept, these horses could move more freely into these different places.

BWP doesn't agree and prefers to have national rules

German FN : It would be easier to manage one place by horse regarding FEI facilities for high health status horses. It would be preferable to request 90 days instead of 30.



## 4- MINUTES : MAIN PROPOSITION TO THE COMMISSION

### Questions after the meeting on the establishments:

- Would it be possible to have more than one person responsible (=> more than one establishment ?) with the same adress (ex : different trainers on the same place)
- Will an implemented act be published on the registration of these establishments and the registration of the horses in these establishments?
- Would it be possible to register an establishment through the studbook or should the operator give the information directly to the central database?





## 5 - ANIMAL BREEDING REGULATION (N°2016/1012)

Zootechnical certificates for semen, oocytes and embryos

Number of replies : 41

Including 32 not applicable , 9 complete

7/9 Issue zootechnical certificate (ZC) for germinal products

6/7 complete only part A - 1/7 Part A and B

6/7 Issue ZC to breeders and 4/7 to stallion holders, EU station and Semen collection center

5/7 fulfil the owner's information

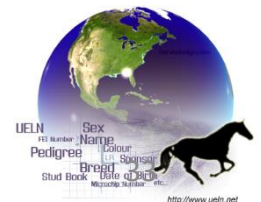
Breeder's information :

1 the owner of the donor at birth

1 The owner of the donor when the ZC is issued

3 the breeder (not precised)

2 not fullfiled



## 5 - ANIMAL BREEDING REGULATION (N°2016/1012)

Zootechnical certificates for semen, oocytes and embryos

For which horse:

3/7 All the horses registered in your database whatever the breed

2 Only the horses for which you have issued their identification document

2 For the horses that produces foals who will be registered at birth in your studbook

4/9 request CZ for foal registration when the foal is registered



## 5 - ANIMAL BREEDING REGULATION (N°2016/1012)

Zootechnical certificates for semen, oocytes and embryos

→ The zootechnical certificate should accompany the semen, but at that time, we don't know in which breeding book the offspring produced from those germinal products will be entered. Many stallions produce foals that could be registered in many different studbooks. In this case, which studbook should issue the zootechnical certificate for the semen?

→ How the Breeder should be completed? Is it the owner of the donor at birth? Is it the owner of the semen? Or the owner of the foal to be born?

→ 2 signatures may be needed : one for Part A completed by the studbook, another for part B completed by the EU station

-> Evoked in the last working group -> complex issue

-> a whole new set of certificates will be prepared for November



## 6 - HORSES IMPORTED FROM THIRD COUNTRIES (ABR 2016/1012)

Zootechnical certificate and customs rate

### **Article 37:**

Where the operator responsible for a consignment of purebred breeding animals requests the application of the conventional rate of duty for purebred breeding animals on the animals of that consignment:

(a) those animals shall be accompanied by:

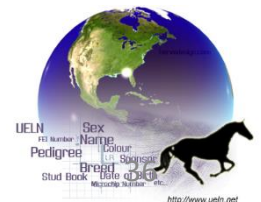
(i) the zootechnical certificate;

(ii) a document indicating that they are to be entered in a breeding book maintained by a breed society or registered in a breeding register maintained by a breeding operation;

→ How do you manage these requests?

→ Who should issue the document (ii)? Could this document be issued by the breeding book of origin?

→ Nobody has heard of this procedure



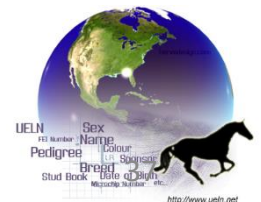
## 6 - HORSES IMPORTED FROM THIRD COUNTRIES (ABR 2016/1012)

### Zootechnical certificate and customs rate

Mail exchange with Dr Fussel : *“For imports from third countries a model zootechnical certificate is laid down since we cannot rely on the existence of a passport.*

*This zootechnical certificate may be requested by the importer of the animal or a subsequent owner when he/she intends to have the animal entered in an EU studbook.*

*However, when the importing individual wants to avail of the conventional rate of customs duties which is **zero** for purebred breeding animals, the individual has to present the proof to the customs in the context of the claim of the conventional rate of duties, this may be **at the time of entry into the Union, but as any other customs procedure may be at a later time”**.*



## 7 - FOAL'S SB REGISTRATION WITOUT A CERTIFICATE OF COVERING

Number of replies : 41

Including 32 not applicable , 9 complete

Documents needed to register a foal in your studbook

9/9 Covering certificate

5/9 parentage control based on DNA analysis

1/9 Semen 's Invoice or sales contract



## 7 - FOAL'S SB REGISTRATION WITOUT A CERTIFICATE OF COVERING

EU Regulation 2016/1012

**Annex I – Part 3** : “In addition to identification rules, purebred breeding animals of the equine species shall only be entered in a breeding book **if they are identified by a covering certificate** and, where required by the breeding programme, as ‘foal at foot’”

By way of derogation, a **Member State** or its **competent authority** may authorise a breed society to enter purebred breeding animals in the breeding book if those animals “are identified by any other appropriate method that provides at least the same degree of certainty as a covering certificate such as **parentage control based on DNA analysis** or analysis of their blood groups” (Annex I – part 3).

- ➔ **No definition** of the covering certificate
- ➔ **No rules** of use of the covering certificate



## 8 - DATA EXCHANGES



**Horse Link**

Project developed by Delta Horses

### Organisations who initiated the project

- Netherlands, Studbooks working with Delta Horses
- Luxembourg Government and Luxembourg Studbooks
- France, Ifce

Romania and BWP (Belgium) join soon, others showed interest

### Context

- Replace the Hub project,
- Data exchange only → NO DATA TRANSFERED OR STORED
- Access rights by owning organisation as well as the content of the dataset
- Search and access to horse data by microchip number or UELN

→ If the horse is registered in more than one database, the information from each database is displayed





**Horse Link**

Project developed by Delta Horses

## Perspectives

- Anyone who wants to join the project only need to develop webservice to plug on the Horselink Interface
- Primarily used for data exchange between National Data Bases and Studbooks and only for I&R issues
- First phase of the pilot -> only providing data on the interface
- Real data exchange can be done in a second phase
- This tool could also be used for other purposes: like listing the foals of a stallion registered in different studbooks, or cleaning the data in a database to avoid horse duplicates...

## 8 - CENTRAL DATABASES DATA EXCHANGES



**Horse Link**

Project developed by Delta Horses

- Joining the project is free up to 1 July 2020
- If you want to join the project, contact us:
- [whirdec@ifce.fr](mailto:whirdec@ifce.fr) or [Emilie.goulas@ifce.fr](mailto:Emilie.goulas@ifce.fr)
- [max@deltahorses.nl](mailto:max@deltahorses.nl)

## 8 – MINUTES CENTRAL DATABASES DATA EXCHANGES



**Horse Link**

- Tool useful for identification purposes
- Tool useful to clean our databases

In Finland, Trotters breeders association has a similar project  
Horselink is an exchange platform like Google. You search a horse and you can compare this horse's information provided by the different databases.  
German NF : the current data exchanges with central database are very manual.  
Would it be possible to make a recommendation to use this tool in the EU regulation?  
BWP : Present to the Commission the tool established : Horselink and ask them to enforced this system.  
Ifce : This tool could be at least cited in the preliminary remarks  
German NF encourage all the stubooks to make a feedback to their MS to tell them what they expect about data exchanges,

## 8 – MINUTES CENTRAL DATABASES DATA EXCHANGES



**Horse Link**

UK : The EU regulation should at least recommend digital exchanges, with an agreed format of exchanges. Each studbook should be able to make a tender and choose the provider they want.

Ifce : If the EU regulation gives only the format, the feature to request and import horse data with its UELN or Microchip won't be available. The agreed format will just allow each MS to send data in the same format.

### **POSITION 6 :**

**The EU regulation should at least ask for online data exchange and give a common format ; the existing hub could be recommended even if it's not mandatory**



## 9- EQUIS: A TOOL TO MANAGE STUD-BOOK

Cf. Presentation

Currently, the tool is in English and dutch. More languages could be added.