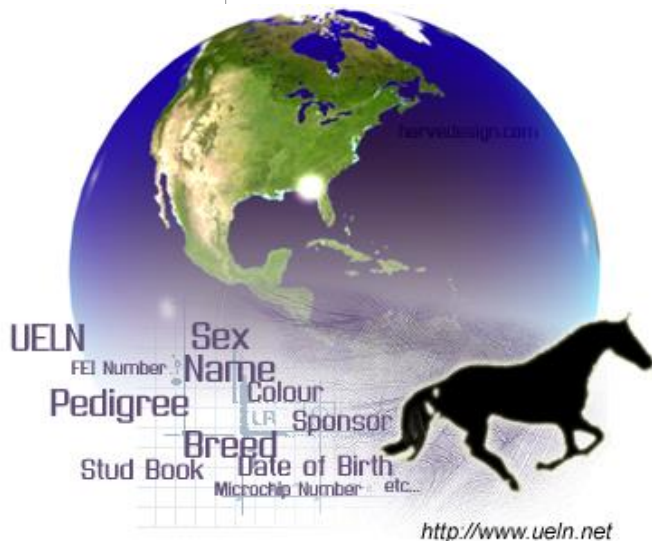




Fédération Equestre Internationale

# WHIRDEC Meeting

OnLine – 8<sup>th</sup> April 2021





# AGENDA

## 1 – EU REGULATION

## 2 – IMPACTS

- Organization between PIOs and the central database
- New model of passport and rules for identification
- Exclusion from the food chain
- Dematerialization – Presentation of the E-passport
- Registration of the place where horses are habitually kept

## 3 – DATA EXCHANGES

- Presentation of Horselink

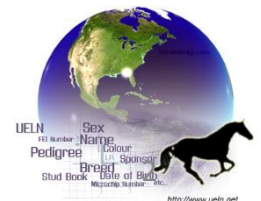
## 4 – MOVEMENT WITHIN THE EU

## 5 – ENTRY INTO EU

- Equidae
- Germinal products

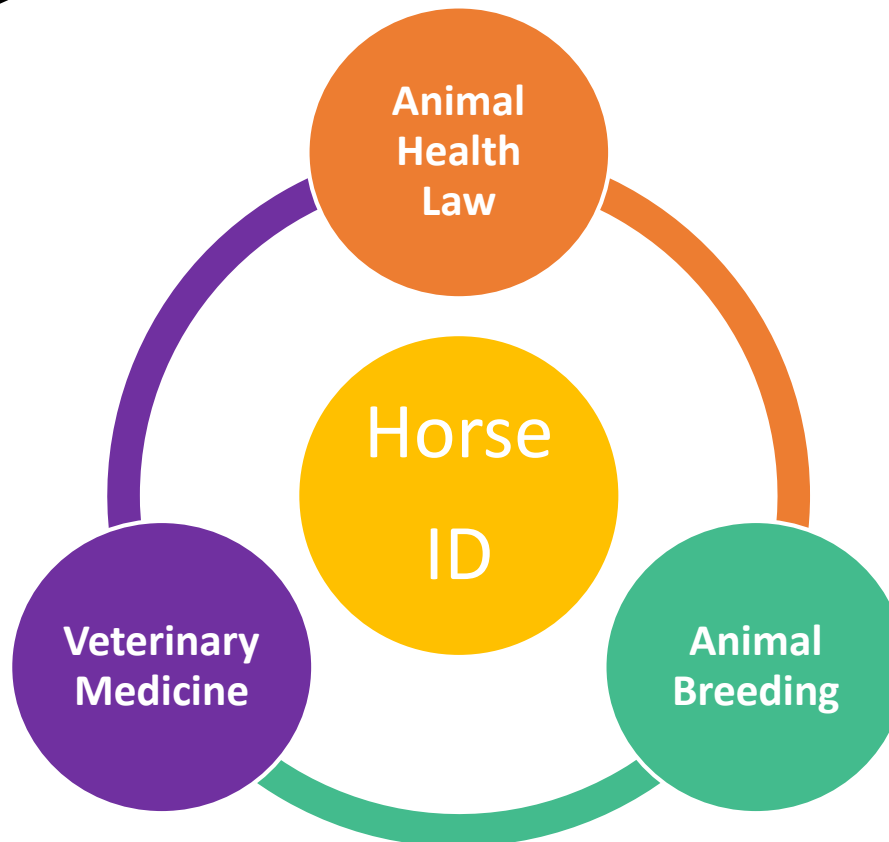
## 6 – BREXIT

## 7 – GERMINAL PRODUCTS TRACEABILITY



## 1 – EU REGULATION

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



# 1 – EU REGULATION

DA on establishments and animal ID 2019/2035

IA on identification of equines (SANTE/7004/2019) – Draft

DA on surveillance 2020/689

DA on disease control 2020/687

DA on Movements of terrestrial animals within the union 2020/688

DA on Germinal products 2020/686

IA on Germinal products 2020/999

IA related to the model forms of health certificates 2021/403

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

Horse ID

Regulation (EU) 2016/1012 (ABR) 11/2018

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

IA (EU) 2020/602 (Zootechnical certificate)

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

Regulation (EU) 2019/6 (VM) 01/2022

IA laying down a list of substances essential) – at the latest the 29th January 2025

Today IR 2006/1950

Others DA & IA

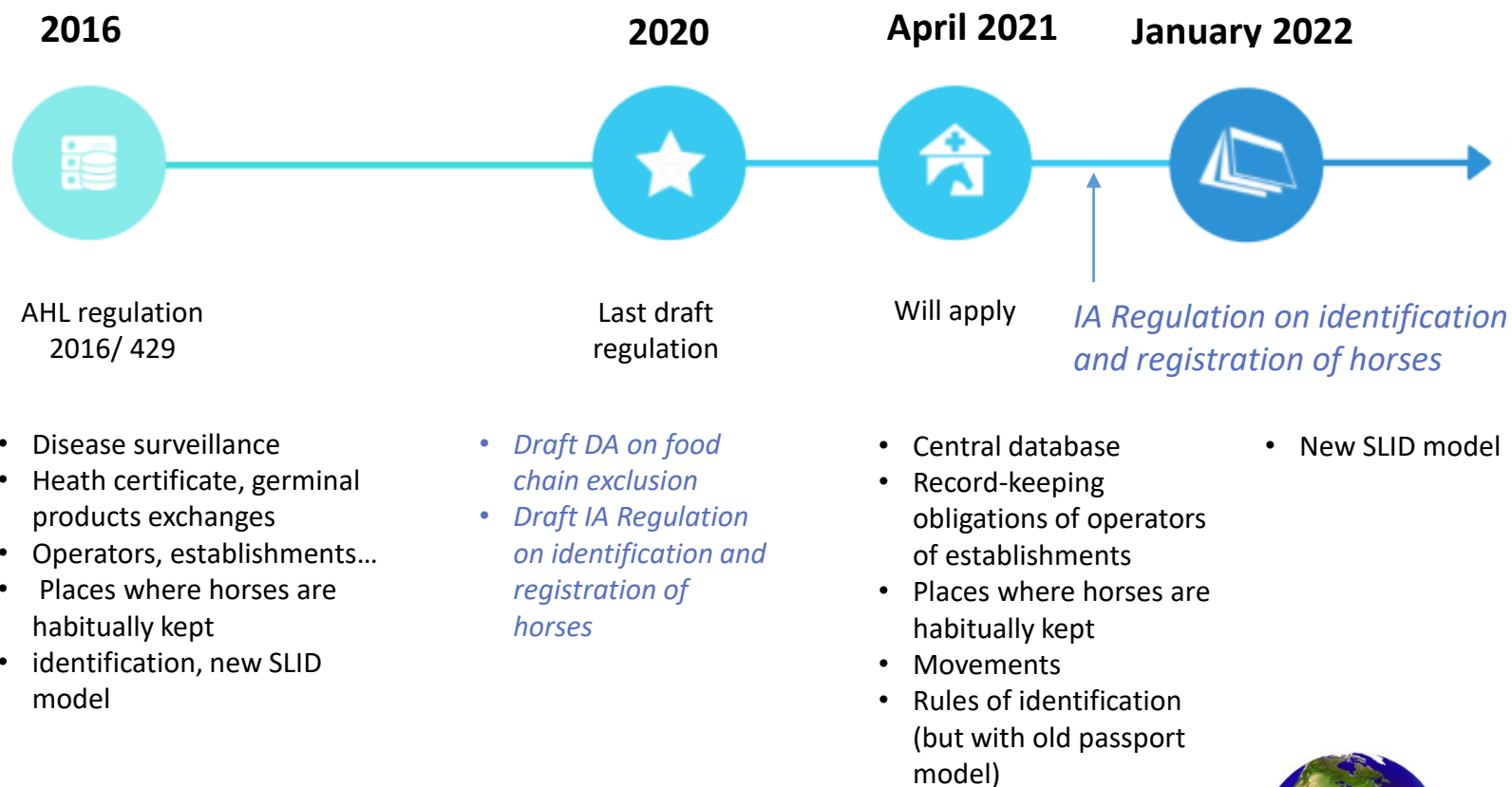
Delegated Regulation 2021 /577 on information to be included in SLID Article 109(1)

and rules for the application of veterinary medicinal products to food-producing animals Articles 8(4), 112(4), 115(5) – published the 09.04.21



# 1 – EU REGULATION

## Timing for implementation





## 1- EU REGULATION

### IA on Equine Identification

→ A. Füssel presentation



## 2- IMPACTS

### Organization between PIOs and the central database

#### 2016/1012 (ABR)

##### Art. 8

Approval of breeding programmes carried out by breed societies  
Outsourcing of activities to third parties

#### DA 2017/1940

##### Art. 12

Notification and approval of breeding programmes carried out in Member States other than the Member State in which the breed society or breeding operation is recognised

##### Art. 30

2. Zootechnical certificates [...] shall only be issued by:  
(a) **breed societies** [...] carrying out a **programme** approved in accordance with Article 8, and, where applicable, Article 12;  
(b) the **competent authorities** [...]; or  
(c) **breeding bodies** [...]

##### Art. 32

“the information set out in Chapter I of Part 2 of Annex V shall **be contained in** a single lifetime identification document”

##### Art. 2

Parts I and II of the zootechnical certificate shall **be contained** in the single lifetime identification document

#### 2016/429 (AHL)

##### Art. 110

#### DA 2019/2035

1. Each **competent authority** shall:  
(a) issue identification documents

##### Art. 108

5. Member States may when appropriate:  
(c) **designate another authority** or authorise another body or a natural person to ensure the practical application of the identification and registration system provided for in paragraph 1 of this Article, including the issuing of identification documents

##### Art. 58

3. Operators ... shall submit an application for the issuing of a single lifetime identification document... to **the competent authority of the establishment where the animals are habitually kept**”

#### IA on Equine Identification

Art. 4

Art. 6

Art. 7

Art 22.

Art. 45



## 2- IMPACTS

### Organization between PIOs and the central database

#### Key points

- Breed societies recognized by the MS (art 8, ABR) or recognized in another MS with extended activities (art 12, ABR) shall issue zootechnical certificates
- The Zootechnical certificate should be included in the SLID (art 32 (1) ABR)
  - Section V of the horse passport
- Article 110(1)(a) AHL: „**competent authority** shall issue **identification documents**“
- Behind “Issuing passport”, there are 2 actions covered by the same word:
  - to prepare, fill in the information and print the passport
  - to hand it out to the operator
- Possibility of delegation of the issuance of SLID by the MS to delegated bodies
- Operators submit an application for the issuing of a SLID to the CA or Breed Society or National federation of the establishment where the animals are habitually kept





## 2- IMPACTS

### Organization between PIOs and the central database

#### Key points

There are 2 ways to deal with the process of issuance of SLID:

- The CA issues the standard document (SD) and gives it to the operator -> the operator takes the SD and goes to the breed society -> which upgrades the passport in an extended document

OR

- The operator goes directly to the breed society (BS) , the BS identifies the horse, BS enters the horse in the breeding book, BS issues the CZ, the CZ is included in the passport-> the passport is finished and sent to the CA or delegated body unless the breed society has a delegation to hand it out directly to the operator.



## 2- IMPACTS

### Organization between PIOs and the central database

#### Results of the Survey

##### 4 Competent authorities



Finland



Hungary



Denmark



Ireland

##### 1 National federation



Portugal

##### 7 Central databases



Switzerland



Belgium



The Netherlands



Norway



Denmark



France



Latvia

##### 14 Breed Societies



Belgium (2)



UK (5)



Lithuania (1)



United States (1)



Canada (1)



Sweden (1)



Spain (1)



Hungary (2)



## 2- IMPACTS

### Organization between PIOs and the central database

#### Results of the Survey

#### *2.1 In your country, who will be the passport issuing organization for registered horses?*

- 10/18 Breeding organization
- 1/18 Breeding organization & central database
- 2/18 central database or competent authority
- 4/18 unknown
- 1/ 18 National federation

#### *2.2 In your country, who will be the passport issuing organization for non-registered horses?*









- 7/18 breeding organization or passport issuing bodies
- 9/18 central database or competent authority
- 1/18 unknown
- 1/ 18 National federation



## 2- IMPACTS

### Organization between PIOs and the central database

Detailed results of the Survey from the previous questions











Country	Registered horses	Non registered horses
	Breeding organization	Breeding organization
	Breeding organization	Central database
	Breeding organization	Central database
	Breeding organization	Breeding organization
	Breeding organization, central database and national horse sport federation	Central database
	Breeding organization	Breeding organization
	Under discussion	Central database
	Under discussion	Central database



## 2- IMPACTS

### Organization between PIOs and the central database

#### Results of the Survey

Country	Registered horses	Non registered horses
	Breeding organization	Breeding organization
	Central database	Central database
	Breeding organization	Passport issuing organization
	Competent authority	Competent authority
	Breeding organization	Central database
	Breeding organization	Breeding organization
	?	?
	National Federation (US Equestrian)	National Federation (US Equestrian)
	?	Competent authority
	Breeding organization	Passport issuing organization



## 2- IMPACTS

### Organization between PIOs and the central database

#### Results of the Survey

#### *2.6 In your country, is it the same organization that manages the identification data and the zootechnical data?*

- 15/18 said Yes

#### *2.7 Who will issue the passports of horses born in your country but registered in a studbook established in a foreign country?*

- The answers are very varied, and sometimes uncertain.

#### *2.8 Who will issue the passports of horses registered in your studbook (or in a studbook established in your country) but born in a foreign country?*

- The answers are very varied, and sometimes uncertain.



## 2- IMPACTS

### New model of passport and rules for identification

2016/429 (AHL)

**Art. 110** Traceability requirements for germinal products of kept animals of the bovine, ovine, caprine, porcine and equine species

**Art. 114** Operators' obligations in respect of the identification and registration of kept animals of the equine species

**Art. 118** Delegation of powers concerning identification and registration

#### IA Equine Identification

**Art. 17** Minimum requirements as regards the format, design and content of single lifetime identification documents

**Art. 18** Minimum requirements as regards the technical specifications of the single lifetime identification documents

DA 2019/2035

**Art. 58**

Obligations on operators keeping equine animals as regards the means and methods of identification of those animals, their application and use

**Art. 65**

Single lifetime identification document of kept equine animals

**Art. 67**

Obligations on the competent authority as regards the issue of duplicate and replacement single lifetime identification documents

**Art. 68**

Obligations on the competent authority as regards the issue of new single lifetime documents for registered equine animal

**Art. 69**

Obligations on the competent authority as regards the concerning duplicate, replacement and new identification documents



## 2- IMPACTS

### New model of passport and rules for identification

#### Key points

- Unique Code should be compatible with the UELN system
- Microchip shall contain a three-digit ISO-3166 compatible country code
- New rules for duplicate and replacement documents
- Possible derogation for absence of a description and an outline diagram marking DA 2019/2035 (art 61 and 65)

#### New model of passport

- 2 kinds of passport
  - Extended passport
  - Standard passport
- New section **Section III – Validation mark/Licence**







## 2- IMPACTS

### New model of passport and rules for identification

EU regulation 2015/262 Old model	IA Equine Identification – AHL New model	Standard SLID	Extended SLID
Section I — Identification	Section I - Identification	X	X
Section II — Administration of veterinary medicinal products	Section II – Administration of veterinary medicinal products	X	X
Section III — Validity of document for movement of equidae	<b>Section III – Validation mark/Licence</b>	On operator's request	On operator's request
Section IV – Owner	Section IV – Owner		X
Sections V – Certificate of Origin	<b>Sections V – Zootechnical certificate</b>		X
Section VI — Recording of identity checks	Section VI – Recording of identity checks		X
Sections VII and VIII – Vaccination record	Sections VII and VIII – Vaccination record		X
Section IX — Laboratory health tests	Section IX – Laboratory health tests		X
Section X — Basic health conditions (mandatory for registered equidae)			
Section XI — Chestnuts	Section X – Chestnuts (optional)		



## 2- IMPACTS

### Exclusion from the food chain

2019/6 (VMP)

Art. 112(4)

**Use of medicinal products outside the terms of the marketing authorisation in non-food-producing animal species**

**DA Exclusion (Draft)**

Annex I  
Annex II

**IA Equine Identification**

Art. 38, 39, 40, 41 and 42

Art. 115(5)

**Withdrawal period for medicinal products used outside the terms of the marketing authorisation in food-producing animal species**



## 2- IMPACTS

### Exclusion from the food chain

#### Key points

- End of ideological/opportunistic exclusion from the food chain
- 2 reasons to exclude a horse from slaughter for human consumption
  - By the Vet prior to Veterinary treatment
  - By the competent authority, in case of :
    - issuing a new SLID for an equine animal already excluded
    - Issuing a duplicate or a replacement document
    - equine animals which entered the Union from a third country or territory not listed for approved residue plan, or for which the public health attestation (II.1.6 of the health certificate) was not certified for other reasons.
- The vet can register the exclusion directly in the central database
- In cas of unidentified equines, the vet shall, prior to the application of the veterinary medicinal product (Article 112(4) or 115 (5)) identify the equine animal on-the-spot by implanting an injectable transponder and fill in a form





## 2- IMPACTS

### Exclusion from the food chain

#### Results of the survey

#### *Management of the transition period*



In practice, any signature, whether it is that of the vet or the owner, will exclude the animal from the food chain, as there is a risk that the vet has interpreted the owners markings as declaration that the animal is no longer intended to be slaughtered for human consumption, and therefore treated the animal as such



This is under discussion with the French Ministry of Agriculture



Not yet decided



Currently, both signatures of the owner and vet are needed to exclude a horse from the food chain



In Hungary, owners themselves do not exclude horses from food chain by their own declaration, although the current SLID model would allow to do so



## 2- IMPACTS

### New model of passport and rules for identification

#### Key points

- Dematerialized apps are **in addition to the paper passport**
- Member States may authorise the use of digital applications for the purpose of the identification of the equine animal during movements:
  - on their national territory;
  - to Member States under the derogation provided for in Article 69 of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/688;
  - to third countries which have authorised such identification

→ E-passport presentation by Weatherbys



## 2- IMPACTS

### Registration of operators and establishments

2016/429 (AHL)

Art. 84 Obligation of operators to register establishments

#### Art. 93

A competent authority shall register:

(a) **establishments** ...

(b) **transporters** ..

(c) **operators** conducting assembly operations independently of an establishment.... The competent authority shall assign each establishment, transporter and operator as referred to in points (a) to (c) of the first paragraph with a **unique registration number**.

#### Art. 101

1. Each competent authority shall establish and keep up to date registers of:
  - (a) all **establishments** and **operators** registered with it pursuant to Article 93;
  - (b) all **establishments approved** by it in accordance with Articles 97 and 99.

Art. 102 et 103 Record-keeping obligations of operators of establishments

DA 2019/2035

#### Art. 18

Information obligation of the competent authority as regards registers of establishments of kept terrestrial animals and hatcheries

#### Art. 21

Information obligation of the competent authority as regards registers of approved establishments

#### Art. 24

Record-keeping obligations of operators of establishments keeping equine animals



## 2- IMPACTS

### Registration of operators and establishments

#### Key points



### Approval of certain establishments

- establishments for assembly operations of ungulates
- germinal product establishments for equine animals from which germinal products of those animals are moved to another Member State;
- any other type of establishment for kept terrestrial animals which poses a significant risk

## 2- IMPACTS

### Registration of operators and establishments

#### Results of the Survey

#### *Which information do you already have in your database?*

- 10/25 Keepers
- 6/25 Premises
- 10/25 Operator responsible for horses
- 7/25 Establishments
- 5/25 Establishments where horses are habitually kept
- 2/ 25 None
- 9/ 25 Other : Owners

#### *Will you register the operators and the establishments in your database?*

- 12/25 said yes





## 2- IMPACTS

### Registration of the place where horses are habitually kept

DA 2019/2035

#### Art. 64

##### Rules for information in computer database of kept equine animals

The competent authority shall store the information referred to in Article 109(1)(d) of Regulation (EU) 2016/429 in respect of kept equine animals in a computer database in accordance with the following rules:

(a) for the **establishment where those equine animals are habitually kept** must be recorded:

- (i) the unique registration number assigned to it;
- (ii) the name and address of the operator of establishment;

(b) for each equine animal **habitually kept** on the establishment must be recorded:

- (...)
- (c) for each equine animal **kept on the establishment for a period exceeding 30 days**, the unique code shall be recorded; however, except in the following cases:
  - (i) for equine animals participating in competitions, races, shows, training and hauling for a period not exceeding 90 days;
  - (ii) for male equine animals for breeding kept during the breeding season;
  - (iii) for female equine animals for breeding kept for a period not exceeding 90 days.

#### Key points

- Is registered in the central database by the operator
- No definition of « Habitually kept » but notion of 30 days
- Record keeping obligations for operators on establishments -> movements into and out of their establishment

#### Results of the Survey

*How will the establishment where horses are habitually kept be defined in your country?*

5/17 The establishment where horses spend most of the time in a year

12/17 The establishment where horses are kept for more than 30 days



### 3- DATA UPDATES AND EXCHANGES

#### 2016/429 (AHL)

##### *Article 108*

**Member States' responsibility for establishing a system for the identification and registration of kept terrestrial animals**

##### *Article 109*

**Member States' obligation to establish and maintain a computer database of kept terrestrial animals**

##### *Article 120*

**Implementing powers concerning the traceability of kept terrestrial animals**

#### DA 2019/2035

##### **Art. 64**

**Rules for information in computer database of kept equine animals**

The competent authority shall store the information referred to in Article 109(1)(d) of Regulation (EU) 2016/429 in respect of kept equine animals in a computer database in accordance with the following rules:

#### IA Equine Identification

##### *Art. 6*

**Recording identification details in the computer database**

##### *Art. 7*

**Operational rules of the computer databases of equine animals and access to data contained therein**

##### **Art. 8**

**Technical conditions and modalities for the exchange of electronic data between computer databases of Member States in respect of equine animals**



## 3- DATA UPDATES AND EXCHANGES

### Key points

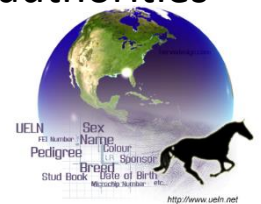
- List of the data to be registered in the central database
  - The establishment where the equine animal is habitually kept (Art 64 DA2019/2035)
  - The equine animal habitually kept in this establishment
  - The equine animal kept on the establishment for a period exceeding 30 days
  - The equine animal born in the Member State (Art 65 DA2019/2035, Art 29 IA Identification)
    - Identification code
    - Unique code
    - Species
    - Sex
    - Date and country of birth
    - Name and address of the issuing competent authority
    - Date of issue of the SLID
    - Information on the replacement of the physical means of identification
    - Validation mark or licence
    - the status of the equine animal as regards its eligibility for slaughter for human consumption
    - Date of death
    - Ownership where required in accordance with national legislation
- The equine animal which enters the Member State



### 3- DATA UPDATES AND EXCHANGES

#### Key points

- Operators of kept equine animals, [...] shall provide the competent authority with the necessary information for the registration of equine animals in the computer database (Art 58 DA 2019/2035) -> within a period set by the CA, which shall **not exceed a period of seven days** from the date that the equine animal was recorded as habitually resident in the establishment of the operator (Art9 IA related to Identification)
- An operator has a free of charge read-only access to the following information :
  - the unique code
  - where available, the identification code
  - the status of the equine animal, as intended for or excluded from slaughter for human consumption.
- The computer database should be accessible at various levels of security by operators, designated veterinarians, as well as competent authorities or delegated bodies in other Member States.
- Data exchange format of an XML Schema Definition (XSD)



### 3- DATA UPDATES AND EXCHANGES

#### Key points

- The CA shall after carrying out the necessary updates of the identification details in the SLID inform the CA, delegated body, breed society, organisation or association that issued the amended document
- In the case of a passport prepared by a breed societies and delivered by the CA or delegated body to the operator -> BS shall inform CA or DB of any amendments made to section I to III (art 30 IA identification)
- The competent authority responsible for the establishment to which the **equine animal** has been **moved** for habitual residence may request the **identification details** of the equine animal from the competent authority of the establishment of origin and each transmission shall be timestamped (Art 8 IA Identification)
- The issuing body, or the competent authority, or as applicable the delegated body, which received information on the **death or loss** of an equine animal [...] shall enter or complete, [...], in the computer database the records of the identification details contained in the returned identification document of the equine animal. (Art 28 IA Identification).

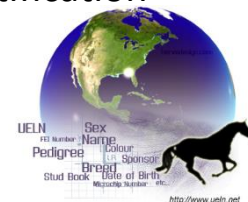


### 3- DATA UPDATES AND EXCHANGES

#### Key points

- List of the data that could be exchanged between MS
  - the establishment where the equine animal is habitually kept
    - the unique registration number assigned to it;
    - the name and address of the operator of the establishment;
  - for each equine animal habitually kept on the establishment :
    - **the unique code**;
    - **the identification code** (microchip)
    - any information concerning new, duplicate or replacement identification documents issued for the animal;
    - the species of the animal;
    - the **sex** of the animals, with a possibility to enter the date of gelding;
    - the **date** and country of birth as declared by the operator of the kept equine animal;
    - the **date of natural death** on the establishment or loss as declared by the operator of the kept equine animal, or **the date of slaughter** of that animal;
    - the name and address of the competent authority, or **the issuing body** to which the task was assigned, which has issued the identification document;
    - the date of issuance of the identification document

→ Horselink presentation



## 4- MOVEMENTS WITHIN THE EU

### Movement of germinal products within the EU

2016/429 (AHL)

**Art. 121 Traceability requirements for germinal products of kept animals of the bovine, ovine, caprine, porcine and equine species**

*Article 157*

General requirements for movements of germinal products

*Article 158*

Obligations for operators at the place of destination

*Article 159*

Operators' obligations in respect of movements to other Member States of germinal products

**Section 3 Health certificate and notification of movement**

**Art. 161 to 163**

DA 2020/686

IA 2020/999

IA Health certificates 2021/403

*Article 12, 15, 16, 17,18, 19, 23, 24, 30 to 35*

**ANNEX II Part 4 -> ADDITIONAL ANIMAL HEALTH REQUIREMENTS FOR EQUINE ANIMALS FROM WHICH GERMINAL PRODUCTS ARE COLLECTED**  
point 1 of Annex IV

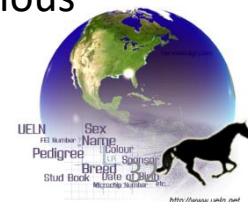


## 4- MOVEMENTS WITHIN THE EU

### Movement of germinal products within the EU

#### Key points

- The conditions for the testing programme for donors which may leave the semen collection centre occasionally should be improved and strengthened
- Possibility for germinal product storage centres to store germinal products of any type and originating from more than one species -> no animal health reasons requiring separate storage centres per type of germinal product or per species (art. 7)
- New germinal product processing establishment (art2)
- New rules permitting the transport of germinal products of different types of a single species in one container under certain conditions.(art 28 2.)
- Derogation to move donor equine animals subjected to the testing programme for certain diseases directly from one semen collection centre to another semen collection centre without quarantine or testing, before and after the movement, in certain conditions (art 19)
- Additional animal health requirements for donor equine animals concerning their establishment of origin on Surra, dourine and equine infectious anaemia (art 23)





## 4- MOVEMENTS WITHIN THE EU

### Movement of germinal products within the EU

#### Key points

- New derogations by competent authorities for germinal products intended for scientific purposes or moved to gene banks in another Member State (art 44 and 45)
- New requirements for the antibiotics or mixtures of antibiotics that could be added to the germinal products (Annex III, Part 1)
- Possibility to collect the ovaries at a slaughterhouse for embryo transfer under certain conditions (Annex III part 3)
- New health certificates (IA 2021/403) -> From 8 to 10 models





## 4- MOVEMENTS WITHIN THE EU

### Movement of equidae within the EU

2016/429 (AHL)

#### *Article 124*

General requirements for movements of kept terrestrial animals

#### Section 2

Movements between Member States

*From Article 126 to 129*

#### Section 3

Specific requirements (movements to other Member States of ungulates)

*From Article 130 to 132*

#### *Article 139*

Derogations concerning recreational use, sporting and cultural events, work near borders and grazing

#### Section 7 & 8

Animal health certification & notification of movements

*From art 143 to 154*

DA 2020/688

#### *Article 22*

Requirements for movements of equine animals to other Member States

#### *Article 69*

Derogation for movements of kept equine animals to other Member States

#### *Article 76*

Details on content of animal health certificate for kept equine animals

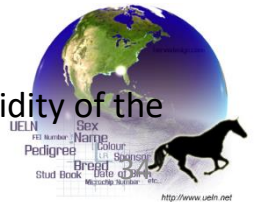
#### *Article 91*

Responsibility of the competent authority for animal health certification

#### *Article 92*

Derogation from the duration of validity of the animal health certificate

IA Health certificates 2021/403



## 4- MOVEMENTS WITHIN THE EU

### Movement of equidae within the EU

#### Key points

- New requirements for the establishments of origin concerning surra and Venezuelan equine encephalomyelitis (art. 22)
- Health certificate for registered equidae (No health attestation anymore) -> Health certificate needed unless there is an agreement between both Member States which allows movements without a health certificate
- Derogation on the validity period of the health certificate from 10 to 30 days if the horse has a validation mark or licence.
- New model of health certificates (IA 2021/403) -> from 1 to 2 models



## 5 – ENTRY INTO THE UNION

### Related regulation

**2016/429 (AHL)**

**Art. 229** Requirements for entry into the Union of animals, germinal products and products of animal origin

**Art. 230** Lists of third countries and territories from which the entry into the Union of animals, germinal products and products of animal origin is permitted, and implementing and delegated acts

**Section 5**  
**Animal health certificates, declarations and other documents**  
**Art. 237 to 239**

**DA 2020/692**

**IA Health certificates 2021/403**

**GENERAL ANIMAL HEALTH REQUIREMENTS  
FOR ENTRY INTO THE UNION**

From art3 to art 10

**GENERAL ANIMAL HEALTH REQUIREMENTS  
FOR KEPT TERRESTRIAL ANIMALS**

From Art 11 to 26

**ANIMAL HEALTH REQUIREMENTS FOR  
GERMINAL PRODUCTS**

From art 79 to 85, and art 93,94

**ANNEX III**

**ANNEX XI**



## 5 – ENTRY INTO THE UNION

### Entry into Union of Equidae

#### Key points

- End of temporary admission
- A **thirty-day** rule for the identification of equine animals that enter the Union, starting following the completion of the customs procedure required for release for free circulation
- Specific conditions (Annex XI), depending on the sanitary group to which the third country has been assigned
  - New test requested on Surra
  - equine viral arteritis, Eastern and Western equine encephalomyelitis, vesicular stomatitis, Japanese encephalitis **no longer needed**
- **New requirements as regards the residency periods (Annex III, table 1)**
- New model of health certificates (IA 2021/403) -> From 7 to 8 models

DA 2020/692 should be amended in June -> no more residency period of 30 days post import in the first establishment





## 5 – ENTRY INTO THE UNION

### Entry into Union of Germinal products

#### Key points

- No major changes
- New model of health certificates (IA 2021/403) -> From 6 to 10 models





### Key points

1. Imports into the EU of horses from GB are as any other imports from third countries, no difference ( listed country, sanitary group, residency period, pre-export isolation, testing, certificate, border controls etc)
2. Northern Ireland remains part of the single market, therefore the trade conditions apply, including the **disappearance** of “tripartite” agreements
3. Export of horses to GB according to GB import, temporary admission and re-entry conditions based on old EU legislation (prior to 2018/659)
4. Transit from Ireland/Northern Ireland through the land bridge in GB to EU → GB transit rules and EU entry checks at BCP
5. New import certificates into EU will apply as of October 2021 provided they are issued before end of August



## 6- BREXIT

### Application for Third Country Listing of EU Breeding Bodies in the UK

Process must be completed by **30 June 2021**, in order for trade in breeding animals and germinal products between EU breeding societies and the UK to continue.

Studbooks are encouraged to liaise with their competent authorities in order to submit their applications.

<http://www.wbfsh.org/GB/News.aspx?accb0da0bb1511df851a0800200c9a67=1&newsid=847>

**→ A specific meeting will be organised by the WBFSH with a member of DEFRA**





## 7- TRACEABILITY OF GERMINAL PRODUCTS

Since WBFSH GA 2019, a working group has been set up in Saumur

Different solutions have been discussed :

- Harmonized stallion owners sales' contract
- WBFSH Good practice protocol
- *Information-sharing* (e.g. number of registered foals in each studbook from their approved stallions)
- The use of the covering certificate
- The use of the zootechnical certificate
- The use of the health certificate

The zootechnical certificate is a vehicle to transfer genetic information, the traceability is a matter for the animal health certificate. The animal health certificate has a discrete consignee, and is not designed to trace the use of germinal products in one or many mares, in one or many in vitro fertilization...

- Proposal : add this topic to the next Whirdec meeting
- Use the results of the study carried out by Carolin Kathmann from the University of Osnabrück GER – “The Process of Foal Registration within the Member Societies of the WBFSH”.
- A survey could be sent before the meeting to go further in your field practices



THANK YOU FOR YOUR ATTENTION !

