

**Comments to
Amendments from members of the European
Parliament (Effective 9 December 2013)
for voting in the Committee on Agriculture and Rural
Development 21 - 22 January 2014**

**Reference document:
Draft Proposal for a regulation of the European Parliament and of the
Council on Animal Health (COM (2013) 260 final)**

1. Most important amendments we support

Amendment Nr.	Article	Justification
140	Recital 121	The provisions already adopted in Regulation (EU) No 576/2013 on the non-commercial movement of pet animals should continue.
144	Recital 154 – indent 24	Regulation (EU) No 576/2013 on the non-commercial movement of pet animals sets out in detail what rules are to be observed, and should therefore continue to apply.
194	Article 4 – paragraph 1 – point 51 a (new)	Definition of the veterinarian
197	Article 4 – paragraph 1 – point 51 b (new)	Definition of the official veterinarian
310	Article 11 – paragraph 1 – point d a (new)	The Commission is proposing that, in the case of aquaculture, professionals may replace veterinarians. It is preferable to make provision for the involvement of specialists, who, irrespective of the sector, can assist veterinarians without replacing them.
378	Article 22 – point c a (new)	To propose that the animal health visits provided for in Article 23 be made mandatory. Firstly, this provision would be binding on operators. Article 22 contains a number of obligations to be fulfilled by operators, including agreeing to animal health visits. Secondly, the amendment would make it easier for operators to interpret the text, as Article 22 would lay down the obligation and Article 23 would set out the way it should be met.
455	Article 43 – paragraph 2 a (new)	In the event of the occurrence of listed diseases, stakeholder involvement is crucial in the development of contingency plans to ensure practical solutions and industry support.
466	Article 47 – paragraph 1 – point e a (new)	It should be possible for animals which have undergone emergency DIVA vaccination to be used for certain specific purposes, rather than them simply being rendered

		harmless by being slaughtered.
509	Article 69 – paragraph 3 a (new)	It should be possible for animals which have undergone emergency DIVA vaccination to be used for certain specific purposes, rather than them simply being rendered harmless by being slaughtered.
612	Article 103 – paragraph 2 a (new)	Identification and registration of dogs and cats is necessary for welfare and public health reasons.
629, 630, 631, 633, 634, 635	Article 112	The Regulation (EU) No 576/2013 on the non commercial movement of pet animals indicates in far greater detail what rules apply to the movement of the pet animals.
632	Article 112 – paragraph 1 – point b	Identification of pets in Germany and Spain is carried out by empowered veterinarians belonging to a professional body. This must be retained for practicability.
639	Article 114 – point c – point vi	Identification documents are regulated by Regulation (EU) No 576/2013 and should only be altered by means of the procedure laid down there.
681, 682, 683, 686	Article 152	The Regulation (EU) No 576/2013 lays down in detail what provisions must be complied with.
767, 768	Article 258 – paragraph 2 – subparagraph 1 – indent 24	The existing laws on animal ID (here: non-commercial movements of pet animals and repealing Regulation (EC) No 998/2003) should remain valid.
674	Article 141 – paragraph 1 – point a	Health certificates are a key element of an effective animal health strategy and should not be avoided.

2. Most important amendments we oppose

Amendment Nr.	Article	Justification
203, 204, 205, 211, 212, 213, 226, 227, 231, 232, 233, 259		It is not acceptable, that a lot more implementing acts will turn into delegating acts. The fact that two thirds of the rules are already to be included in delegated acts and not in this basic act raises problems. Biosecurity measures and the role of farmers and veterinarians, as well as the aims of and conditions for animal health visits must be set out with expert knowledge of stakeholders such as veterinarians in the member states.
296, 297, 298, 313, 314, 315	Article 11	There is no guarantee, that the aquatic animal health professionals and (new) bee professionals will be sufficiently qualified. These are no regulated professions and subject to disciplinary actions. It would be preferable, if the diagnosis and control of animal diseases were in the responsibility of veterinarians, since only their training guarantees they are sufficiently qualified. The broad veterinary training is covering in addition to animal health, welfare and public health, epidemiology, toxicology and pharmacology. Individual Member States

		should be permitted only in exceptional cases to entrust other professions with diagnosis and response to diseases. In such cases their knowledge must be defined and, insofar as they do not undergo academic training, their tasks limited to assisting others, for instance carrying out sampling.
328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 341, 342, 343	Art 13	Some activities, such as notification of diseases, disease awareness, preparedness and control, emergency measures and health certificates do urgently require the expertise and reliability of a veterinarian. The competent authority should not be able to adapt the delegation arrangements.
362, 363	Article 16 – paragraph 1 – point b	The provision must remain, that natural and legal persons shall immediately notify a veterinarian of abnormal mortalities and other serious disease signs or significant decreased production rates with an undetermined cause in animals for further investigation, including sampling for laboratory examination, when the situation so warrants. Serious diseases can be overlooked, when this is not ensured.
382, 384	Article 23	Animal health visits by a veterinarian are absolutely essential for the detection of any signs indicative of the occurrence of listed diseases or emerging diseases and for providing advice to the operator on biosecurity and other animal health matters. The provision must not be deleted especially as it is adjusted according to the risks posed by the establishment.
400, 401, 402, 404, 405	Article 24	The frequency and intensity of animal health visits should be regulated to amend animal health and to minimize the use of medicines. Voluntary measures remain undone mostly.
679	Article 146 – paragraph 4 – point a	Documentary, identity and physical checks must be carried out by the official veterinarian to ensure expertise and reliability.

Berlin, 16 January 2014

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