

# Directorate-General for Health & Consumers



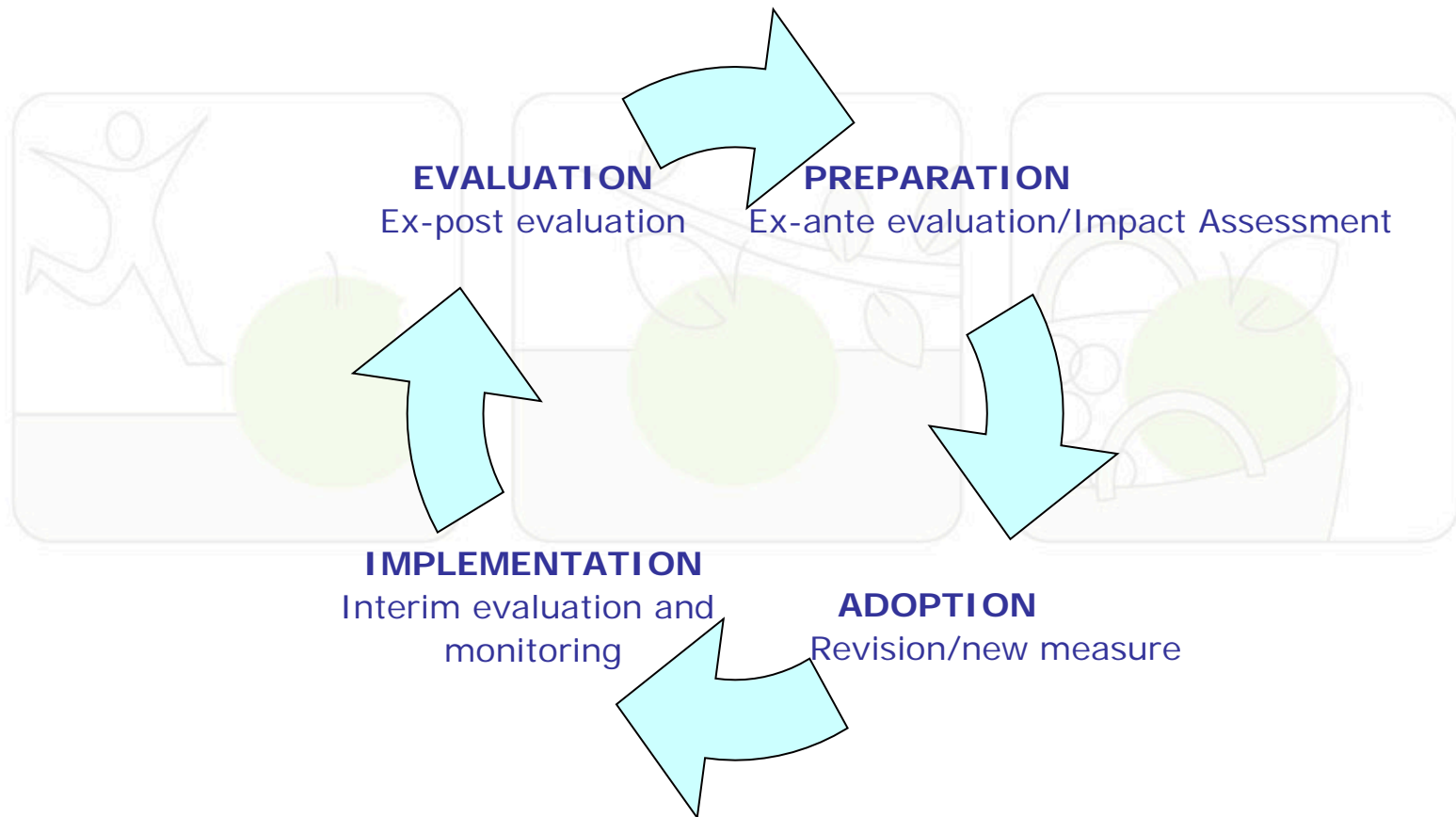
**DG SANCO approach to policy  
development  
in the EU animal health and welfare  
framework**

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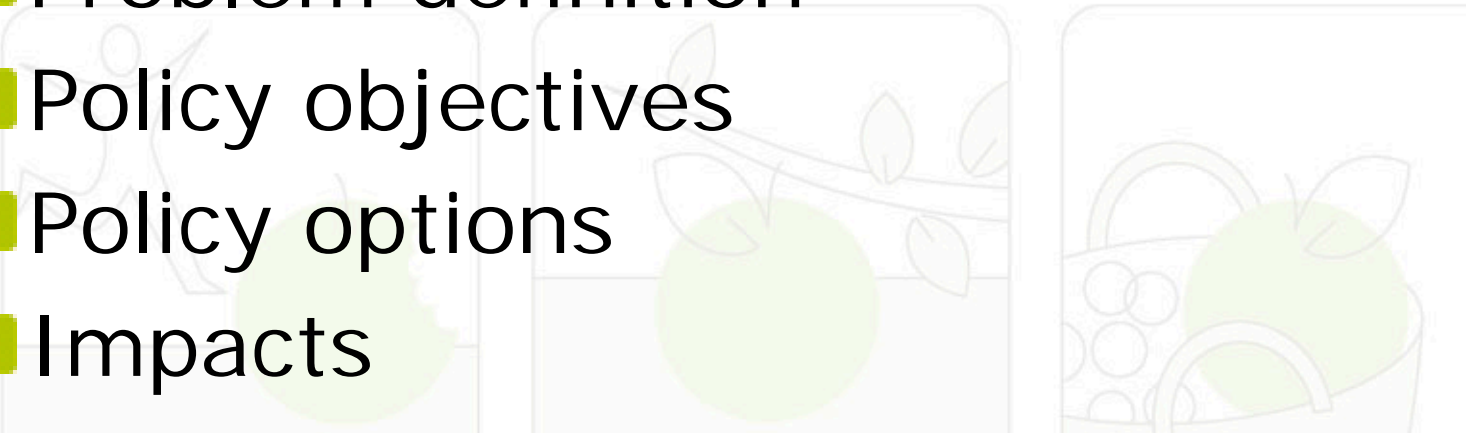
# Headlines

- EU policy development
- The Treaty on animal health and welfare
- Relevant EU framework (control of rabies, other zoonoses, trade etc.)
- Ongoing initiatives
  - Animal Health Strategy 2007-13
  - EU Animal Health Law
  - Review of Pet Regulation
  - Animal Welfare Strategy
  - FP7 Research

# EU policy development cycle



# Impact Assessment: key steps

- Problem definition
  - Policy objectives
  - Policy options
  - Impacts
  - How do options compare
  - Future monitoring and evaluation
- 

# Problem definition

- Describe the **nature and extent of the problem**
- Identify the key players/affected populations
- Establish the **drivers and underlying causes**
- Is the problem in the Union's remit to act? Does it pass the **necessity and value added test**?
- Develop a clear baseline scenario

# Has the EU right to take action?

- The principle of conferral
- Is the issue linked to at least one article of the Treaty, and the objectives it sets out?

# The subsidiarity principle

- Why can the objectives of the proposed action not be achieved sufficiently by Member States? (**necessity test**)
- As a result of this, can objectives be better achieved by action by the EU? (**test of EU Value Added**)

# The proportionality principle

- Community action should be as simple as possible and leave **as much scope for national decision as possible**, and should **respect well established national arrangements and legal systems**.
- Does the option **go beyond what is necessary** to achieve the objective satisfactorily?
- **Is the scope of action limited** to those aspects that Member States cannot achieve satisfactorily on their own, and where the Union can do better? (boundary test)?
- If the initiative creates a financial or administrative **cost** for the Union, national governments, regional or local authorities, economic operators or citizens, is this cost minimised and **proportionate with the objective** to be achieved?



# Policy options

- Do nothing
- Self-regulation
- Provide information and guidelines
- Prescriptive regulatory actions
- Etc.

# Impacts

- Economic
- Social
- Environmental
- **Administrative burden:** information obligations for businesses, for citizens and national, regional, local administrations
- **Compliance costs**

# EU 2020

## ■ Priorities:

- Smart growth
- Sustainable growth
- Inclusive growth
- Economic governance

## ■ 2020 targets

## ■ Flagship initiatives

## ■ Single market



# Article 13 of the Treaty

- **In formulating** and implementing the Union's agriculture, fisheries, transport, internal market, research and technological development and space **policies**, the Union and the Member States shall, since animals are sentient beings, **pay full regard to the welfare requirements of animals, while respecting the legislative or administrative provisions and customs of the Member States** relating in particular to religious rites, cultural traditions and regional heritage.
- Not a legal basis on its own

# Key legal bases

- Article 43 TFEU
  - implementing the common agricultural policy
- Article 114
  - establishment and functioning of the internal market
- Article 168(2)(b)
  - measures in the veterinary and phytosanitary fields which have as their direct objective the protection of public health

# Rabies strategy in EU

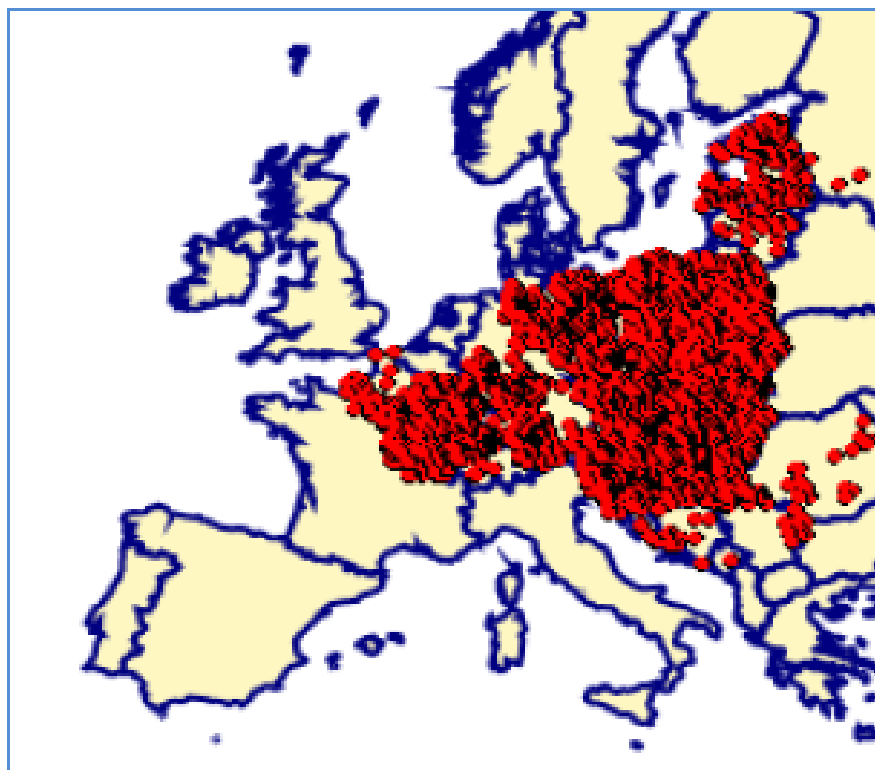
- Ongoing since decades
- Key role for **national level**
  - In domestic populations: vaccination as appropriate
  - In some wild population (foxes): oral vaccination
- EU co-finances for eradication
- Rabies-related EU rules for the movement of dogs across borders

# EU financial instrument for rabies

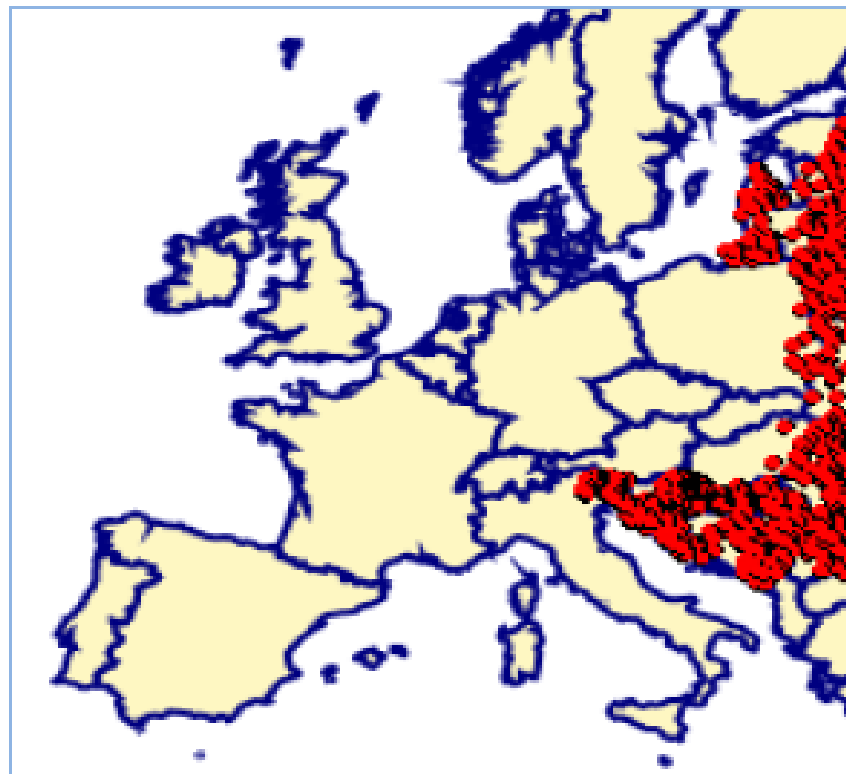
- Legal basis: Decision 2009/470/EC
- Multi-annual eradication, control and monitoring of national programmes (Art 27)
- Member States exercise subsidiarity:
  - Create their own eradication and vaccination plans
  - Approval by Commission
  - Implementation by Member States
  - Audit and reimbursement by Commission (EU budget)

## Map 1 Evolution of rabies cases in wildlife in the EU, 1992 and 2009

1992



2009



Source: WHO-Rabies Bulletin Europe 1992 and 2009



# EU zoonosis framework

- Directive 2003/99/EC on the monitoring of zoonoses and zoonotic agents
- Member States: data collection
- EFSA: data compilation and publication
- The European Union Summary Report on Trends and Sources of Zoonoses, Zoonotic Agents and Food-borne Outbreaks in 2009

# EU animal ID and R framework

- Directive 2008/71/EC on pig identification and registration (ex-92/102/EEC)
- Regulation (EC) 1760/2000 on bovine identification and registration
- Regulation (EC) 21/2004 on ovine and caprine identification and registration
- + Commission acts for their implementation

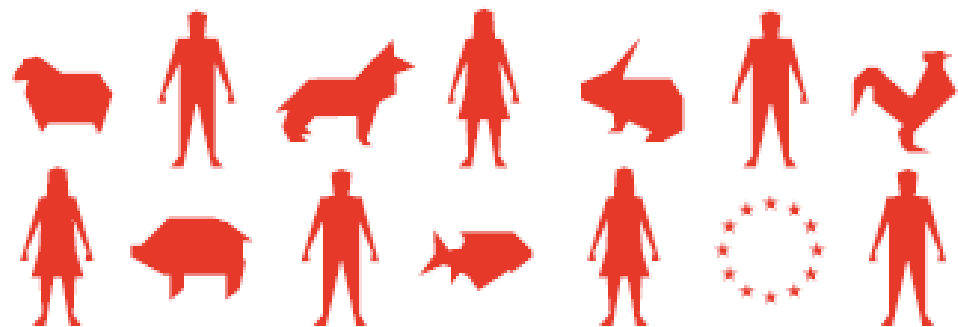
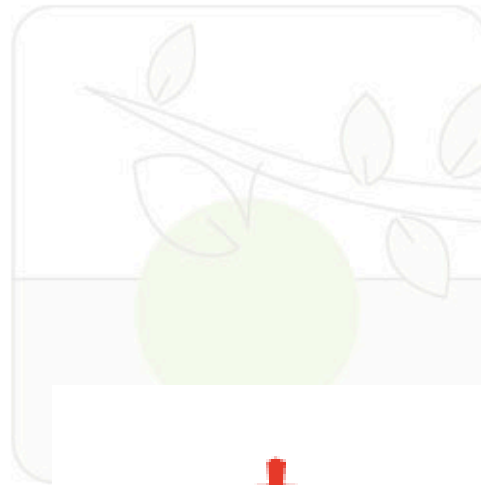
# EU animal traceability

- Individual identification of animals
  - On farm registers
  - National databases (fully operational)
  - Passports
  - Electronic identification
  - TRACES
    - Intra-EU trade
    - Imports
  - Inter-operability of bovine databases (BOVEX pilot)
- 

# “Prevention is better than cure”



A new **Animal Health Strategy**  
for the European Union (2007-2013) where  
“Prevention is better than cure”



**Animals + Humans = One health**

# AH Strategy

- The strategy covers the health of all animals in the EU kept for food, farming, sport, companionship, entertainment and in zoos.
- It also covers wild animals and animals used in research **where there is a risk of them transmitting disease to other animals or to humans.**
- Specific attention must be paid to the position of animals kept on a non-commercial basis (i.e. as a hobby) and wildlife, insofar as this impinges on central goals
- Non-regulatory tools must be encouraged as far as possible

# ANIMAL HEALTH LAW

## GENERAL PRINCIPLES

### TERRESTRIAL ANIMALS

#### BASIC RULES:

- MOVEMENTS
- IMPORT REQUIREMENTS
- DISEASE CONTROL

### AQUATIC ANIMALS

#### BASIC RULES:

- MOVEMENTS
- IMPORT REQUIREMENTS
- DISEASE CONTROL

Delegated /  
implementing

MOVEMENTS:  
Animals &  
Products

IMPORT:  
Animals &  
Products

DISEASE  
CONTROL

MOVEMENTS:  
Animals &  
Products

IMPORT:  
Animals &  
Products

DISEASE  
CONTROL

# General aspects of the Law

- Principles – simplification, science based, etc.
- Scope
  - Broad in terms of animals, species (terrestrial, aquatic, others)
  - Animal (and public) health concerns
  - Wildlife - Biodiversity
  - Hobby & backyard holdings
  - Scope to be narrowed down in particular chapters of the AHL (diseases, animal species, identification)
  - Zoonoses, pets: part of the scope (but no changes to the existing legislation)
- Responsibilities for animal health: owners, keepers
  - Animals are identified in accordance with the Regulation and its subsequent rules
  - Traceability of animals and their products is ensured at all stages
- Animal health requirements for movements
  - Intra-EU trade vs. pricing on the market: Intra-EU movements as main principle

# Time frame for the Law

- IA completed
- To be published with the proposal
- Proposal to be adopted in 3rd quarter 2012
- In package with:
  - Regulation (EC) 882/2004 of official controls
- Delegated and implementing *powers*
- Later: delegated and implementing *acts*



# Pet Regulation

- Movement of pets
- Easier travel for citizens
- Full harmonisation from 1 Jan 2012
- New delegated act: de-worming (Echinococcus)
- Treatment window: safety vs. proportionality
- Review 2011: fine-tune
- No Impact Assessment



# EU Animal Welfare Strategy

- Non-legislative initiative
- IA completed
- To be adopted in 2011
- Actions for the next 5 years
- Focus on:
  - Economic incentives
  - Knowledge of stakeholders
  - Better compliance, enforcement
  - Agriculture animals and CAP

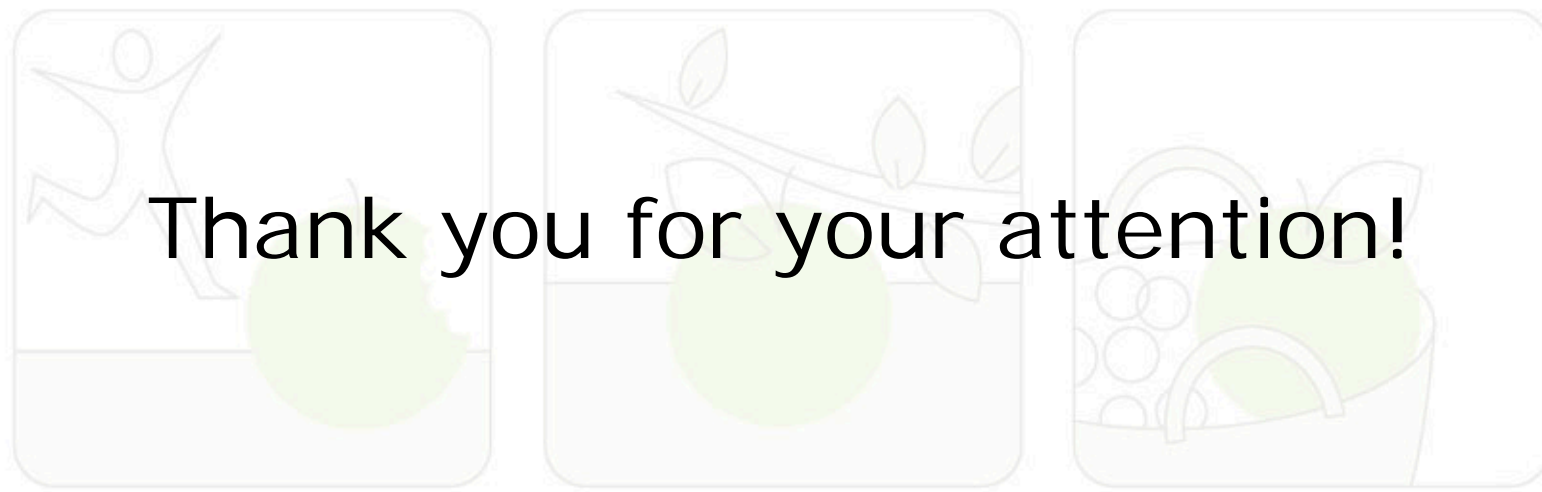


# Pet animals in the AW Strategy

- Considers possible initiatives (studies, data collection) for the welfare of animals currently not covered
  - in light of Council conclusions and EP written declaration
  - with due regard to the principles of conferral and subsidiarity laid down in the EU treaties

# FP7: CALLISTO

- KBBE.2011.1.3-03: European interprofessional network addressing zoonotic diseases transmitted via companion animals
- coordination/support action
- multidisciplinary and multisectorial interprofessional network of experts
- unprecedented “think tank”
- to provide an overview of the current situation
- to propose targeted actions:
  - to prevent reduce and eliminate
  - the health risks for humans and food animals associated with keeping companion animals.
- Start: early 2012
- (categorisation of diseases, prioritisation for EU intervention)
- (Discontools: gaps in availability of tools, priorities for research)



Thank you for your attention!