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EXPLANATORY MEMORANDUM

1. CONTEXT OF THE DELEGATED ACT

Regulation (EU) 2016/429[[1]](#footnote-2) 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’) lays down rules on transmissible animal diseases and rules for animal health requirements for movements within the Union of terrestrial animals and hatching eggs.

Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/688[[2]](#footnote-3) supplements the rules for the prevention and control of animal diseases transmissible to animals or to humans laid down in Article 5(1) of Regulation (EU) 2016/429 as regards movements within the Union of kept terrestrial animals, wild terrestrial animals and hatching eggs.

Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/688 applies from 21 April 2021. Since that date, the experience gained on its application and the evolution of the epidemiological situation has shown the need to refine further several provisions. Therefore, this draft Delegated Regulation amends or clarifies the provisions as regards the following:

* movements to other Member States of certain listed species susceptible for infection with epizootic haemorrhagic disease virus following the notification of outbreaks in several member States;
* movements to other Member States of kept ovine and caprine animals intended for slaughter in another Member State;
* a definition of a registered equine animal and certain movements and certification requirements for kept equine animals;
* movements of captive birds which participated to an exhibition in another Member State but are not coming back to their Member State of origin.
* the list of bovine viral diarrhoea diagnostic methods that can be used for the purposes of movements within the EU.

2. CONSULTATIONS PRIOR TO THE ADOPTION OF THE ACT

The Commission consulted the contents of this draft Delegated Regulation with members of the Expert Group on Animal Health (E00930) on a meeting that took place on 20 March 2023.

Several other exchanges and meetings also took place with stakeholders as well as with competent authorities of Member States where relevant drivers and elements were discussed regarding the purpose and content of the draft delegated act.

3. LEGAL ELEMENTS OF THE DELEGATED ACT

This Delegated Regulation is to be adopted within the framework of Regulation (EU) 2016/429, and in particular pursuant to Article 31(1(c) and (d), 140(b), Article 144(1)(a) and (b), and Article 149(4) thereof.

COMMISSION DELEGATED REGULATION (EU) …/...

of XXX

amending Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/688 supplementing Regulation (EU) 2016/429 of the European Parliament and of the Council, as regards animal health requirements for movements within the Union of terrestrial animals and hatching eggs

(Text with EEA relevance)

THE EUROPEAN COMMISSION,

Having regard to the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union,

Having regard to 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')[[3]](#footnote-4), and in particular to Articles 131(1(c) and (d), 140(b), Article 144(1)(a) and (b), and Article 149(4) thereof,

Whereas:

1. Regulation (EU) 2016/429 lays down rules for the prevention and control of animal diseases that are transmissible to animals. That Regulation lays down in its Part IV, Title I, Chapter 3 the animal health requirements for movements within the Union of kept terrestrial animals.
2. Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/688[[4]](#footnote-5) supplements the rules for the prevention and control of animal diseases transmissible to animals laid down in Article 5(1) of Regulation (EU) 2016/429 as regards movements within the Union of kept terrestrial animals, wild terrestrial animals and hatching eggs. Regulation (EU) 2016/429 aims to provide a simpler and more flexible regulatory framework comparing to the one applying prior to its adoption, while at the same time ensuring a more risk-based approach to animal health requirements, and improved animal disease preparedness, prevention and control. It also aims to collect the rules on animal diseases in a single act, rather than their being scattered over a number of different acts. The content of the rules is substantively linked, since they are to apply to all operators moving kept or wild terrestrial animals. In the interests of simplicity and transparency, as well as to facilitate the application of the rules and avoid duplication, they should be laid down in a single act rather than in a number of cross-referenced separate acts.
3. Point 25 in Article 3 of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/688 lays down a definition of a registered equine animal. It also specifies what a registered horse is. However, as a registered horse is not mentioned in the text of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/688, the definition of a registered equine animal should be amended by deletion of redundant term of ‘registered horse’. Therefore, point 25 in Article 3 of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/688 should be amended accordingly.
4. Infection with epizootic haemorrhagic disease virus (EHDV) is listed in the Annex to Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2018/1882[[5]](#footnote-6) as a Category D disease for which measures are needed to prevent it from spreading on account of movements between Member States. The epidemiological situation of the disease in the EU has changed since the entry into force of Regulation (EU) 2016/429 and its supplementing legislation with the first ever notification of outbreaks in the Union in several Member States.
5. The rules laid down in Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/688 to prevent the spreading of infection with EHDV on account of movements between Member States should be adapted to address the new epidemiological situation. Therefore, this Regulation provides additional flexibility to the rules for the movements sourced from areas surrounding outbreaks of infection with EHDV as well as it lays down new risk mitigation measures, based on international standards of the World Organisation for Animal Health (WOAH) as well as on experience with bluetongue, a similar vector-borne transmissible animal disease, to ensure safe movements to other Member States.
6. Article 18(a) of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/688 provides for a residency period of 21 days for kept ovine and caprine animals which are not individually identified in accordance with Article 45 of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2019/2035[[6]](#footnote-7) and are intended for slaughter in another Member State. As laid down in Article 45(2) of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2019/2035, operators keeping ovine and caprine animals which are not intended to be moved directly to slaughterhouse before the age of 12 months shall ensure that each such animal is individually identified. Article 18(a) and the exemption for ovine and caprine animals not individually identified in Article 43(4) of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/688 is therefore superfluous and should be removed.
7. Article 67 of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/688 describes the requirements for movements of captive birds intended for exhibitions. If the captive birds presented at an exhibition are coming from another Member State, the only possibility for the birds at the end of the exhibition is to go back to the Member State of origin. As, during an exhibition, some captive birds could change ownership and should thereafter be dispatched to a Member State which is not the Member State of origin, it is therefore needed to amend paragraphs 4 and 5 of this Article to authorise such movements and to establish their conditions.
8. Article 69 of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/688 provides for a derogation for movements of kept equine animals to other Member States. It allows movements of registered equine animals to other Member States without an animal health certificate under special conditions. Amendment of this Article is required to clarify that a Member State of destination should establish the conditions for such movements, while a Member State of origin could only move kept equine animals to a territory of that Member State of destination under the derogation if those conditions are fulfilled and an intention of using of the derogation is communicated to the Member State of destination by that Member State of origin. Therefore, Article 69 of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/688 should be amended accordingly.
9. Article 91(2)(b) of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/688 provides for a timeframe for the documentary, identity and physical checks and examinations of equine animals before issuing of an animal health certificate. Amendment of this Article is needed to clarify that such checks and examinations should be carried out on the last working day before departure in the case of equine animals accompanied by their single lifetime identification documents which includes a valid validation mark or a valid licence. Therefore, Article 91(2)(b) of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/688 should be amended accordingly.
10. Article 92(2) of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/688 provides for a derogation from the validity period of the animal health certificate. Amendment of this Article is required to clarify that the animal health certificate should be valid for 30 days if it is issued for an individual equine animal accompanied by its single lifetime identification document which include a validation mark or a licence. Therefore, Article 92(2) of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/688 should be amended accordingly.
11. Part 6 of Annex VI to Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/688 provides for the bovine viral diarrhoea diagnostic methods that should be used for the purposes of movements within the EU. Virus neutralisation, a diagnostic method, is not included in that annex, although it is fit for the purpose of demonstrating individual animal freedom from infection prior to movement in accordance with Manual of Diagnostic Tests and Vaccines for Terrestrial Animals of the WOAH. Therefore, Annex I to Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/688 should be amended accordingly.

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

Amendments to Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/688

Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/688 is amended as follows:

1. in Article 3, point (25) is replaced by the following:

‘(25) ‘registered equine animal’ means:

(a) a purebred breeding animal of the species *Equus caballus* and *Equus asinus* entered or eligible for entry in the main section of a breeding book established by a breed society or breeding body recognised in accordance with Articles 4 or 34 of Regulation (EU) 2016/1012;

(b) a kept animal of the species *Equus caballus* registered with an international association or organisation, either directly or through its national federation or branches, which manages horses for competition or racing;’;

2. in Article 9, the following paragraph 3 is added:

‘3. Operators of slaughterhouses shall ensure that animals of listed species for infection with epizootic haemorrhagic disease are slaughtered at the latest within 24 hours of arrival at the slaughterhouse when they come from another Member State and do not fulfil at least one of the requirements laid down in Article 10(1)(f), Article 15(1)(e), Article 23(1)(g), Article 26(1)(g), Article 29(1)(f).’;

3. Article 10 is amended as follows:

(a) paragraph 1(f) is replaced by the following:

‘(f) the animals come from an establishment situated in an area of at least 150 km radius around that establishment in which infection with epizootic haemorrhagic disease:

(i) has not been reported in kept animals of listed species for that disease during the last two years prior to departure; or

(ii) has been reported in kept animals of listed species for that disease during the last two years prior to departure and one of the following set of requirements is complied with:

* the animals have been kept in a seasonally infection with epizootic haemorrhagic disease-free Member State or zone established in accordance with Article 40(3) of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/689:
* for at least 60 days prior to the date of movement; or
* for at least 28 days prior to the date of movement and have been subjected to a serological test, with negative results, carried out on samples collected at least 28 days following the entry date of the animal into the seasonally infection with epizootic haemorrhagic disease -free Member State or zone; or
* for at least 14 days prior to the date of movement and have been subjected to a PCR test, with negative results, carried out on samples collected at least 14 days following the entry date of the animal into the seasonally infection with epizootic haemorrhagic disease -free Member State or zone.
* the animals have been protected against attacks by the vectors during transportation to the place of destination and they have been kept protected against attacks by vectors in a vector protected establishment in accordance with Article 44 of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/689:
* for at least 60 days prior to the date of movement; or
* for at least 28 days prior to the date of movement and have been subjected to a serological test, with negative results, carried out on samples collected at least 28 days following the date of the commencement of the period of protection against attacks by vectors; or
* for at least 14 days prior to the date of movement and have been subjected to a PCR test, with negative results, carried out on samples collected at least 14 days following the date of commencement of the period of protection against attacks by vectors.’;

(b) a new paragraph 3 is added as follows:

‘3. By way of derogation from paragraph 1(f)(ii), the competent authority of the Member State of origin may authorise the movement of kept bovine animals which do not fulfil at least one of the requirements laid down in paragraph 1(f)(ii) to another zone or Member State if the Member State of destination:

(a) has informed the Commission and the other Member States that such movements are authorised; and

(b) accept kept bovine animals referred to in point (a) regardless of the Member State or zone of origin of the animals.’;

4. Article 15 is amended as follows:

(a) paragraph 1(e) is replaced by the following:

‘(e) the animals come from an establishment situated in an area of at least 150 km radius around that establishment in which infection with epizootic haemorrhagic disease:

(i) has not been reported in kept animals of listed species for that disease during the last two years prior to departure; or

(ii) has been reported in kept animals of listed species for that disease during the last two years prior to departure and one of the following set of requirements is complied with:

* the animals have been kept in a seasonally infection with epizootic haemorrhagic disease -free Member State or zone established in accordance with Article 40(3) of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/689:
* for at least 60 days prior to the date of movement; or
* for at least 28 days prior to the date of movement and have been subjected to a serological test, with negative results, carried out on samples collected at least 28 days following the entry date of the animal into the seasonally infection with epizootic haemorrhagic disease -free Member State or zone; or
* for at least 14 days prior to the date of movement and have been subjected to a PCR test, with negative results, carried out on samples collected at least 14 days following the entry date of the animal into the seasonally infection with epizootic haemorrhagic disease -free Member State or zone.
* the animals have been protected against attacks by the vectors during transportation to the place of destination and they have been kept protected against attacks by vectors in a vector protected establishment in accordance with Article 44 of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/689:
* for at least 60 days prior to the date of movement: or
* for at least 28 days prior to the date of movement and have been subjected to a serological test, with negative results, carried out on samples collected at least 28 days following the date of the commencement of the period of protection against attacks by vectors; or
* for at least 14 days prior to the date of movement and have been subjected to a PCR test, with negative results, carried out on samples collected at least 14 days following the date of commencement of the period of protection against attacks by vectors.’;

(b) a new paragraph 6 is added as follows:

‘6. By way of derogation from paragraph 1(e)(ii), the competent authority of the Member State of origin may authorise the movement of kept ovine and caprine animals which do not fulfil at least one of the requirements laid down in paragraph 1(e)(ii) to another zone or Member State if the Member State of destination:

(a) has informed the Commission and the other Member States that such movements are authorised; and

(b) accept kept ovine and caprine animals referred to in point (a) regardless of the Member State or zone of origin of the animals.’;

5. Article 18 is replaced by the following:

 ‘*Article 18*

**Derogation for movements of kept ovine and caprine animals intended for slaughter to other Member States**

By way of derogation from the requirements set out in Article 15, operators may move kept ovine and caprine animals intended for slaughter to another Member State when the following requirements are fulfilled:

(a) the animals

 either

(i) come from an establishment free from infection with *Brucella abortus, B. melitensis* and *B. suis* with or without vaccination regarding ovine and caprine animals;

 or

(ii) are older than 6 months of age and have been subjected to a test for infection with *Brucella abortus, B. melitensis* and *B. suis* with one of the diagnostic methods provided for in Part 1 of Annex I, carried out, with negative results, on a sample taken during the last 30 days prior to departure, and in the case of post-parturient females taken at least 30 days after parturition;

 or

(iii) are castrated;

(b) the animals come from an establishment in which infection with rabies virus in kept terrestrial animals has not been reported during the last 30 days prior to departure;

(c) the animals come from an establishment in which anthrax in ungulates has not been reported during the last 15 days prior to departure;

(d) the animals come from an establishment in which infection with Bluetongue virus (serotypes 1-24) has not been reported during the last 30 days prior to departure.’;

6. Article 23 is amended as follows:

(a) paragraph 1(g) is replaced by the following:

‘(g) the animals come from an establishment situated in an area of at least 150 km radius around that establishment in which infection with epizootic haemorrhagic disease:

(i) has not been reported in kept animals of listed species for that disease during the last two years prior to departure; or

(ii) has been reported in kept animals of listed species for that disease during the last two years prior to departure and one of the following set of requirements is complied with:

* the animals have been kept in a seasonally infection with epizootic haemorrhagic disease-free Member State or zone established in accordance with Article 40(3) of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/689:
* for at least 60 days prior to the date of movement; or
* for at least 28 days prior to the date of movement and have been subjected to a serological test, with negative results, carried out on samples collected at least 28 days following the entry date of the animal into the seasonally infection with epizootic haemorrhagic disease -free Member State or zone; or
* for at least 14 days prior to the date of movement and have been subjected to a PCR test, with negative results, carried out on samples collected at least 14 days following the entry date of the animal into the seasonally infection with epizootic haemorrhagic disease -free Member State or zone.
* the animals have been protected against attacks by the vectors during transportation to the place of destination and they have been kept protected against attacks by vectors in a vector protected establishment in accordance with Article 44 of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/689:
* for at least 60 days prior to the date of movement: or
* for at least 28 days prior to the date of movement and have been subjected to a serological test, with negative results, carried out on samples collected at least 28 days following the date of the commencement of the period of protection against attacks by vectors; or
* for at least 14 days prior to the date of movement and have been subjected to a PCR test, with negative results, carried out on samples collected at least 14 days following the date of commencement of the period of protection against attacks by vectors.’;

(b) a new paragraph 6 is added as follows:

‘6. By way of derogation from paragraph 1(g)(ii), the competent authority of the Member State of origin may authorise the movement of kept camelids animals which do not fulfil at least one of the requirements laid down in paragraph 1(g)(ii) to another zone or Member State if the Member State of destination:

(a) has informed the Commission and the other Member States that such movements are authorised; and

(b) accept kept camelid animals referred to in point (a) regardless of the Member State or zone of origin of the animals.’;

7. Article 26 is amended as follows:

(a) paragraph 1(g) is replaced by the following:

‘(g) the animals come from an establishment situated in an area of at least 150 km radius around that establishment in which infection with epizootic haemorrhagic disease:

(i) has not been reported in kept animals of listed species for that disease during the last two years prior to departure; or

(ii) has been reported in kept animals of listed species for that disease during the last two years prior to departure and one of the following set of requirements is complied with:

* the animals have been kept in a seasonally infection with epizootic haemorrhagic disease-free Member State or zone established in accordance with Article 40(3) of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/689:
* for at least 60 days prior to the date of movement; or
* for at least 28 days prior to the date of movement and have been subjected to a serological test, with negative results, carried out on samples collected at least 28 days following the entry date of the animal into the seasonally infection with epizootic haemorrhagic disease-free Member State or zone; or
* for at least 14 days prior to the date of movement and have been subjected to a PCR test, with negative results, carried out on samples collected at least 14 days following the entry date of the animal into the seasonally infection with epizootic haemorrhagic disease-free Member State or zone.
* the animals have been protected against attacks by the vectors during transportation to the place of destination and they have been kept protected against attacks by vectors in a vector protected establishment in accordance with Article 44 of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/689:
* for at least 60 days prior to the date of movement: or
* for at least 28 days prior to the date of movement and have been subjected to a serological test, with negative results, carried out on samples collected at least 28 days following the date of the commencement of the period of protection against attacks by vectors; or
* for at least 14 days prior to the date of movement and have been subjected to a PCR test, with negative results, carried out on samples collected at least 14 days following the date of commencement of the period of protection against attacks by vectors.’;

(b) a new paragraph 3 is added as follows:

‘3. ‘By way of derogation from paragraph 1(g)(ii), the competent authority of the Member State of origin may authorise the movement of kept cervid animals which do not fulfil at least one of the requirements laid down in paragraph 1(g)(ii) to another zone or Member State if the Member State of destination:

(a) has informed the Commission and the other Member States that such movements are authorised; and

(b) accept of kept cervid animals referred to in point (a) regardless of the Member State or zone of origin of the animals.’;

8. Article 29 is amended as follows:

(a) paragraph 1(f) is replaced by the following:

‘(f) the animals come from an establishment situated in an area of at least 150 km radius around that establishment in which infection with epizootic haemorrhagic disease:

(i) has not been reported in kept animals of listed species for that disease during the last two years prior to departure; or

(ii) has been reported in kept animals of listed species for that disease during the last two years prior to departure and one of the following set of requirements is complied with:

* the animals have been kept in a seasonally infection with epizootic haemorrhagic disease-free Member State or zone established in accordance with Article 40(3) of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/689:
* for at least 60 days prior to the date of movement; or
* for at least 28 days prior to the date of movement and have been subjected to a serological test, with negative results, carried out on samples collected at least 28 days following the entry date of the animal into the seasonally infection with epizootic haemorrhagic disease-free Member State or zone; or
* for at least 14 days prior to the date of movement and have been subjected to a PCR test, with negative results, carried out on samples collected at least 14 days following the entry date of the animal into the seasonally infection with epizootic haemorrhagic disease-free Member State or zone.
* the animals have been protected against attacks by the vectors during transportation to the place of destination and they have been kept protected against attacks by vectors in a vector protected establishment in accordance with Article 44 of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/689:
* for at least 60 days prior to the date of movement: or
* for at least 28 days prior to the date of movement and have been subjected to a serological test, with negative results, carried out on samples collected at least 28 days following the date of the commencement of the period of protection against attacks by vectors; or
* for at least 14 days prior to the date of movement and have been subjected to a PCR test, with negative results, carried out on samples collected at least 14 days following the date of commencement of the period of protection against attacks by vectors.’;

(b) a new paragraph 3 is added as follows:

‘3. By way of derogation from paragraph 1(f)(ii), the competent authority of the Member State of origin may authorise the movement of other kept ungulates which do not fulfil at least one of the requirements laid down in paragraph 1(f)(ii) to another zone or Member State if the Member State of destination:

(a) has informed the Commission and the other Member States that such movements are authorised; and

(b) accept of other kept ungulates referred to in point (a) regardless of the Member State or zone of origin of the animals.’;

9. in Article 43, paragraph 4 is replaced by the following:

‘4. In case of kept ungulates intended for slaughter, the assembly of animals from more than one establishment for a period of less than 20 days, after leaving the establishment of origin, shall be considered as an assembly operation.’;

10. in Article 67, paragraphs 4 and 5 are replaced by the following:

‘4. Operators shall ensure that captive birds which have been moved to an exhibition in accordance with paragraphs 1, 2 and 3, are only moved from such exhibition back to the Member State of origin:

either

when they fulfil the following requirements:

(a) the animals are accompanied by the valid original animal health certificate in accordance with Article 81 issued by the competent authority of the Member State of origin for the movement of the captive birds to the exhibition;

(b) arrangements have been made that the intended movement of the captive birds to the Member State of origin will be completed within the period of validity of the original animal health certificate quoted in (a);

(c) in the case of captive birds other than those participating to flight exhibitions, the animals are accompanied by a declaration issued by the veterinarian referred to in paragraph 3, point (c), stating that the birds as described in the original animal health certificate have not been in contact with birds of a lower health status during the exhibition; in particular the conditions set out in paragraph 3, point (b) have been fulfilled;

(d) in the case of birds that participated in a flight exhibition, the operator shall ensure that the birds as described in the original animal health certificate have not been in contact with birds of a lower health status during the flight exhibition;

or

the animals are moved under the provisions of paragraph 5.

5. Operators shall ensure that captive birds which have been moved to an exhibition in accordance with paragraphs 1, 2 and 3, are only moved from such exhibition to another Member State when the following conditions are fulfilled:

(a) the animals are accompanied by an animal health certificate issued in accordance with Article 81, by the competent authority of the Member State where the exhibition is taking place, and completed based on official information provided in the valid original animal health certificate in accordance with Article 81 issued by the competent authority of the Member State of origin for the movement of the captive birds to the exhibition;

(b) the birds as described in the original animal health certificate have not been in contact with birds of a lower health status during the exhibition; in particular, the conditions set out in paragraph 3, point (b) have been fulfilled; and

(c) the intended movement of the captive birds to the Member State of destination will be completed within the period of validity of the original animal health certificate in accordance with Article 81 issued by the competent authority of the Member State of origin for the movement of the captive birds to the flight exhibition.’;

11. Article 69 is replaced by the following:

‘*Article 69*

**Derogation for movements of kept equine animals to other Member States**

The animal health certification requirements provided for in Article 143(1) of Regulation (EU) 2016/429 shall not apply to the movement of registered equine animals to another Member State, provided:

(a) the competent authority of the Member State of destination has informed the Commission and the other Member States that such movements are authorised under the conditions referred to in point (c);

(b) the competent authority of the Member State of origin has authorised the derogation;

(c) equine animals kept and moved on the respective territories of the Member State of origin and of the Member State of destination fulfil at least the animal health requirements for movement of kept equine animals to other Member States, and in particular the additional animal health requirements laid down in Article 22;

(d) the competent authority of the Member State of origin fulfils the condition, established by the competent authority of the Member State of destination, for the traceability of kept equine animals moved under the derogation and communicates the competent authority of the Member State of destination about the intention of using the derogation.’;

12. in Article 91(2), point (b) is replaced by the following:

‘(b) within the last 48 hours before departure from the establishment of origin in relation to equine animals, or, on the last working day before departure, in the case of equine animals accompanied by their single lifetime identification documents as provided for in Article 114(1)(c) of Regulation (EU) 2016/429 which include a validation mark or a licence referred to in points (a) and (b) of Article 92(2);’

13. in Article 92, paragraph 2 is replaced by the following:

‘2. By way of derogation from the validity period of the animal health certificate referred to in Article 91(3), the animal health certificate for an individual equine animal referred to in Article 76(2)(a) shall be valid for 30 days provided:

(a) the equine animal to be moved is accompanied by its single lifetime identification document as provided for in Article 114(1)(c) of Regulation (EU) 2016/429 which includes a validation mark issued by the competent authority, or the body to which this activity was delegated, for a period not exceeding 4 years, to document that the animal is habitually resident in an establishment recognised by the competent authority as an establishment of low health risk due to frequent animal health visits, additional identity checks and health testing and the absence of natural breeding on the establishment, except in dedicated and separated premises;

or

(b) the registered equine animal to be moved is accompanied by its single lifetime identification document as provided for in Article 114(1)(c) of Regulation (EU) 2016/429 which includes a license issued for a period not exceeding 4 years either for the participation in equestrian competitions by the national federation of the Fédération Equestre Internationale or for the participation in races by the competent racing authority, and which documents at least two visits per year by a veterinarian, including those necessary to carry out regular equine influenza vaccinations and examinations required for movements to other Member States or third countries.’

14. Annex I to Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/688 is amended in accordance with the Annex to this Regulation.

Article 2

Entry into force

This Regulation shall enter into force on the twentieth day following that of its publication in the *Official Journal of the European Union*.

This Regulation shall be binding in its entirety and directly applicable in all Member States.

Done at Brussels,

 For the Commission

 The President
 Ursula VON DER LEYEN

1. OJ L 84, 31.3.2016, p. 1. [↑](#footnote-ref-2)
2. Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/688 of 17 December 2019 supplementing Regulation (EU) 2016/429 of the European Parliament and of the Council, as regards animal health requirements for movements within the Union of terrestrial animals and hatching eggs (OJ L 174, 3.6.2020, p. 140). [↑](#footnote-ref-3)
3. OJ L 84, 31.3.2016, p. 1. [↑](#footnote-ref-4)
4. Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/688 of 17 December 2019 supplementing Regulation (EU) 2016/429 of the European Parliament and of the Council, as regards animal health requirements for movements within the Union of terrestrial animals and hatching eggs (OJ L 174, 3.6.2020, p. 140). [↑](#footnote-ref-5)
5. Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2018/1882 of 3 December 2018 on the application of certain disease prevention and control rules to categories of listed diseases and establishing a list of species and groups of species posing a considerable risk for the spread of those listed diseases (OJ L 308, 4.12.2018, p. 21). [↑](#footnote-ref-6)
6. Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2019/2035 of 28 June 2019 supplementing Regulation (EU) 2016/429 of the European Parliament and of the Council as regards rules for establishments keeping terrestrial animals and hatcheries, and the traceability of certain kept terrestrial animals and hatching eggs, (OJ L 314, 5.12.2019, p. 115). [↑](#footnote-ref-7)