



Animal Breeding Regulation

European Commission - DG for Health and Food Safety
Directorate G – Crisis management in food, animals and plants
Unit G2 - Animal Health and Welfare

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Animal Breeding Regulation

Regulation (EU) **2016/1012** of the European
Parliament and of the Council
(OJ L 171, 29.6.2016, p. 66)
<https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?qid=1566468469789&uri=CELEX:32016R1012>

**Covers breeding animals of the bovine, ovine, caprine, porcine
and equine species**

Applicable as of 1 November 2018

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Animal Breeding Regulation

The aim:

- *to ensure free trade in breeding animals and their genetic material while protecting genetic diversity*
- *to ensure legal right for entry in a breeding book of the same breed and thus the movement of animals*
- *to promote cross-border activities of breed societies providing their services under fair competition conditions*
- *to simplify the legislative framework in a single Regulation adapted to the Lisbon Treaty, which replaces eight species-specific Directives*

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The aim is achieved by harmonised rules on:

- *recognition and listing of breed societies and breeding operations in Member States and listing of breeding bodies of third countries*
- *approval of breeding programmes*
- *entry of purebred breeding animals in breeding books and registration of hybrid breeding pigs in breeding registers*
- *performance testing and genetic evaluation*
- *content of zootechnical certificates for breeding animals and their germinal products*

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Breeding programmes approved by the competent authorities should have one or more of the following aims:

Purebred breeding animals	Hybrid breeding pigs
the improvement of the breed	the improvement of the breed, line or cross
the preservation of the breed	
the creation of a new breed	the creation of a new breed, line or cross
the reconstruction of a breed	

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- *Rules on preservation of breeds*
 - **introduced to take advantage of the free movement (breeding populations can be recruited from all over the world)**
 - **because of the need to adapt commercial breeds to changing environments, production conditions, market and consumer demands**
- *Special rules on*
 - **'hardy' breeds**
 - **endangered breeds**
 - **in case of creation and reconstruction of breeds**

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'Hardy' sheep breeds and endangered breeds of the bovine, porcine, ovine and caprine species

- *for which there are not enough purebred male reproductive animals*
- *Member States may authorise the breed societies to apply less stringent rules for upgrading the progeny of those animals recorded in supplementary sections to the main section of the breeding book in order to avoid the further deterioration of the genetic diversity of those breeds*

STANDARD RULE:

The upgrading of offspring to the main section of breeding books should only be allowed through the female line, except in the case of equine species. ⁷



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*The concept of **endangered breeds** in the Animal Breeding Regulation*

- is close to Regulation (EU) No 1305/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council on support for rural development by the European Agricultural Fund for Rural Development (EAFRD)

but

- is not limited to breeds recognised by a Member State to be endangered for which commitments are made under the agri-environment-climate measure provided for in Delegated Regulation (EU) No 807/2014



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Creation or reconstruction of breeds

- creation of a new breed by associating characteristics from purebred breeding animals from different breeds or by assembling animals with a sufficient degree of physical resemblance which already reproduce with sufficient genetic stability for them to be considered as having evolved into a new breed
- reconstruction of breeds which have disappeared or are in serious danger of disappearing

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Member States' responsibilities:

- *selection of endangered breeds at its territory by a (scientific) body possessing the necessary skills and knowledge in the area of endangered breeds*
- *careful evaluation of the risk status of the breeding populations covered by special rules and assurance of the secure management of genetic resources*

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Thank you for your attention

QUESTIONS?

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