Basic information

2002/0297(CNS) CNS - Consultation procedure Regulation	Procedure completed
Ovine and caprine animals: registration and identification Amending Regulation (EC) No 1782/2003 2003/0006(CNS) Repealed by 2013/0136(COD) Amended by 2007/0244(CNS) **Subject** 3.10.04 Livestock farming 3.10.08 Animal health requirements, veterinary legislation and pharmacy 3.10.08.05 Animal diseases 4.60.04.04 Food safety	

Key players

European Parliament

Committee responsible	Rapporteur	Appointed
AGRI Agriculture and Rural Development	ADAM Gordon J. (PSE)	23/01/2003

Committee for opinion	Rapporteur for opinion	Appointed
CONT Budgetary Control	MCCARTIN John Joseph (PPE-DE)	22/01/2003
ENVI Environment, Public Health, Consumer Policy	The committee decided not to give an opinion.	

Council of the European Union

Council configuration	Meetings	Date
Agriculture and Fisheries	2555	2003-12-17
Agriculture and Fisheries	2481	2003-01-27

European Commission

Commission DG	Commissioner
Health and Food Safety	

Key events

Date	Event	Reference	Summary
		COM(2002)0729	Summary

13/12/2002	Legislative proposal published		
27/01/2003	Debate in Council		
10/02/2003	Committee referral announced in Parliament		
04/11/2003	Vote in committee		Summary
04/11/2003	Committee report tabled for plenary, 1st reading/single reading	A5-0386/2003	
18/11/2003	Debate in Parliament		
19/11/2003	Decision by Parliament	T5-0503/2003	Summary
17/12/2003	Act adopted by Council after consultation of Parliament		
17/12/2003	End of procedure in Parliament		
09/01/2004	Final act published in Official Journal		

Technical information

Procedure reference	2002/0297(CNS)
Procedure type	CNS - Consultation procedure
Procedure subtype	Legislation
Legislative instrument	Regulation
Amendments and repeals	Amending Regulation (EC) No 1782/2003 2003/0006(CNS) Repealed by 2013/0136(COD) Amended by 2007/0244(CNS)
Legal basis	EC Treaty (after Amsterdam) EC 037
Stage reached in procedure	Procedure completed
Committee dossier	AGRI/5/19011

Documentation gateway

European Parliament

Document type	Committee	Reference	Date	Summary
Committee report tabled for plenary, 1st reading/single reading		A5-0386/2003	04/11/2003	
Text adopted by Parliament, 1st reading/single reading		T5-0503/2003 OJ C 087 07.04.2004, p. 0075-0269 E	19/11/2003	Summary

European Commission

Document type	Reference	Date	Summary
Legislative proposal	COM(2002)0729	13/12/2002	Summary

Other institutions and bodies

Institution/body	Document type	Reference	Date	Summary
EESC	Economic and Social Committee: opinion, report	CES0582/2003 OJ C 208 03.09.2003, p. 0032-0034	14/05/2003	
EU	Implementing legislative act	32006R1505 OJ L 280 12.10.2006, p. 0003-0006	11/10/2006	Summary

Additional information

Source	Document	Date
European Commission	EUR-Lex	

Final act

Regulation 2004/0021
OJ L 005 09.01.2004, p. 0008-0017 — Summary

Corrigendum to final act 32004R0021R(02)
OJ L 116 30.04.2016, p. 0039

Ovine and caprine animals: registration and identification

2002/0297(CNS) - 17/12/2003 - Final act

PURPOSE : to reinforce measures for the identification and registration of sheep and goats. LEGISLATIVE ACT : Council Regulation 21/2004/EC establishing a system for the identification and registration of ovine and caprine animals and amending Regulation 1782/2003/EC and Directives 92/102/EEC and 64/432/EEC. CONTENT : the Council adopted this Regulation by qualified majority. The Spanish, Greek and Portuguese delegations voted against, emphasising the need in particular for Community funding for electronic identification measures and for setting up a database via the first pillar of the Common Agricultural Policy rather than via rural development measures. The United Kingdom delegation, supported by the Swedish delegation, regretted that no cost benefit analysis was available for the entry into force of the measures. The Swedish delegation, supported by the German delegation, was opposed to any Community financing for these measures. The purpose of the Regulation is to improve and harmonise the tracing of ovine and caprine animals to avoid, as far as possible, and limit the spread of contagious diseases. Rules concerning the identification and the registration of ovine and caprine animals have been laid down in Directive 92/102/EEC. However, experience, and in particular the foot-and-mouth disease crisis, has shown that the implementation of Directive 92/102/EEC has not been satisfactory and is in need of improvement. This Regulation aims to reinforce the provisions of the Directive, in particular, with regard to the introduction in each Member State of an identification system that ensures that animals bear an identification mark and all movements are recorded, with the aim of tracing animals for health reasons. The main points of the legislation are as follows: - the scope of the concepts of 'keeper' and 'holding' are defined more explicitly so as to render the legislation more readable; - Directive 92/102/EEC is amended so that it states clearly that bovine animals are already excluded from its scope and to exclude ovine and caprine animals; - Council Directive 64/432/EEC is amended in order to update the references to the provisions in Community legislation regarding the identification of the animal species concerned; - the age at which the animal is identified: all animals must be identified within 6 months of birth (instead of 1 month as indicated in the initial proposal) or at least before they leave the holding. The initial proposal provided for immediate application from 1 July 2003. This compromise allows Member States an adjustment period of 18 months following publication of the Regulation; - the means of identification and the date of entry into force of electronic identification: the first means of identification continues to be an ear tag, but for the second, Member States may now choose between a second ear tag in the other ear, a tattoo (for national trade), a mark on the pastern or an electronic device. The initial proposal did not include tattooing or a mark on the pastern (for caprines only). However, until 1 January 2008 the second means of identification may be replaced by a global system of identification by holding and individually (following repeated requests from Ireland and the United Kingdom) for movements of animals within a State. As from 1 January 2008,electronic identification becomes obligatory for all ovine and caprine animals. That date will be confirmed or amended by an interim report to be submitted to the Council by 30 June 2006. The initial proposal provided for application of electronic identification as from 1 July 2006. The compromise also provides for a new derogation for Member States in which the number of animals is 600 000 or less; - to take into account future developments in the field of electronic identification of ovine and caprine animals, the Commission will submit to the Council a report concerning the possible application of the electronic identification system on a Community-wide scale, together with the necessary proposals; - the Commission will also provide detailed technical guidelines, definitions and procedures for the technical characteristics of identifiers and readers, test procedures, acceptance criteria and the certification model for approved test laboratories, the procurement of appropriate identifiers and readers, the application of identifiers, their reading and recovery, the codification of identifiers, a common glossary, a data dictionary and communication standards; - each Member State must establish a central register compromising an up-to-date list of all

keepers of animals covered by this Regulation who are engaged in this activity in its territory, and containing minimum information laid down on a Community basis; - for the purposes of rapid and accurate tracing of animals, each Member State must create a computer database which will record all holdings in its territory and the movements of the animals. The computer database becomes obligatory as from 1 January 2008 instead of the dates in 2004 and 2005 originally suggested; Finally, in order to take into account the system established by this Regulation for the granting of certain aids under Council Regulation 1782/2003/EC, that Regulation is amended accordingly. ENTRY INTO FORCE : 29/01/04. Articles 14, 15 and 16 will apply from 09/07/05.

Ovine and caprine animals: registration and identification

2002/0297(CNS) - 13/12/2002 - Legislative proposal

PURPOSE : to present a proposal for a Regulation on the identification and registration of sheep and goats. CONTENT : the European Commission has adopted a proposal for a Regulation on the identification and registration of sheep and goats, as part of its ongoing efforts to prevent the spread of animal diseases. Stopping animal disease epidemics requires quick action. To do this it must be possible to determine easily the place of origin of an animal as well as its movements throughout the EU. The proposed Regulation will reinforce current measures, specifically by introducing gradually in all Member States an identification system to mark each animal, making it possible to trace the individual movements of sheep and goats. To recall, Council Directive 92/102/EEC on the identification and registration of animals, introduces arrangements to identify and register bovine, ovine, caprine and porcine animals. One of the basic objectives of this Directive is the tracing of animals for veterinary purposes, which is of crucial importance for the control of contagious diseases. It must be possible to determine rapidly and conveniently the place of origin of an animal or carcass and its movements throughout the Community. The purpose of this is to prevent the further spread of diseases. In the interest of control of contagious diseases and the rapid tracing of animals in the event of an outbreak of a contagious disease, productive livestock must be adequately identified and registered according to the same requirements in all Member States. Experience and in particular the foot and mouth disease crisis has shown that the implementation of this Directive with regard to ovine and caprine animals has not been satisfactory. Therefore, it is proposed to introduce a Regulation for the identification and registration of ovine and caprine animals which will reinforce the provisions of the current Directive, in particular, with regard to the introduction in each Member State of an identification system that ensures that animals bear an identification mark and all movements are recorded, with the aim of tracing animals for health reasons. Furthermore, the system provides for the establishment of a computer database, which will include as a first step the central register of holdings and as a second step records of each separate movement of animals. For reasons of rapid and accurate tracing ovine and caprine animals must, throughout any movement, be identified and accompanied by a movement document. This proposal implies also an improvement of the information tools for sheep policy formulation and evaluation and this aspect has also been taken into account.

Ovine and caprine animals: registration and identification

2002/0297(CNS) - 11/10/2006 - Implementing legislative act

PURPOSE: to establish the minimum level of checks to be carried out in relation to the identification and registration of ovine and caprine animals.

IMPLEMENTATION ACT: Regulation (EC) No 1505/2006 of the Commission implementing Council Regulation (EC) No 21/2004 as regards the minimum level of checks to be carried out in relation to the identification and registration of ovine and caprine animals.

CONTENT: Regulation (EC) No 21/2004 stipulates that each Member State must establish an identification and registration system of ovine and caprine animals in accordance with the provisions of this Regulation. Consequently, this implementing Regulation establishes the minimum level of checks to be carried out by Member States to ensure the correct implementation of the requirements as regards the identification and registration of these animals, as laid down in this Regulation.

The competent authority of each Member State is responsible for carrying out checks based on risk analysis. The risk analysis must take account of all relevant factors, notably including animal health considerations.

The percentage of holdings and animals to be checked in the Member States are specified by the Regulation. These rates will be reviewed before 31 December 2009 based on the results of the checks carried out, submitted by the Member States.

As a general rule, all animals on a holding will be covered by the checks. However, for holdings with more than 20 animals, the competent authority must be authorised to restrict the controls to an appropriate representative sample of the animals.

Member States are expected to submit an annual report to the Commission outlining how the checks are being implemented.

ENTRY INTO FORCE: 01/11/2006.

APPLICATION: from 01/01/2007.

Ovine and caprine animals: registration and identification

2002/0297(CNS) - 19/11/2003 - Text adopted by Parliament, 1st reading/single reading

The European Parliament adopted a resolution drafted by Gordon ADAM (PES, United Kingdom) and made several amendments to the Commission proposal. (Please see the summary dated 04/11/03.) Parliament also stated that the requirements with regard to the data to be submitted to the database by each keeper should be determined on a Community basis. The database should also contain up-to-date information on all holdings which

keep animals covered by this Regulation and which are situated on its territory, specifying the species, the number of animals kept and their keepers, and the type of production. Until such time as each Member State is able to establish a computer database, a central register should be created, comprising an up-to-date list of all holdings which keep animals covered by the Regulation and which are situated on its territory. Finally, within six months of the entry into force of the Regulation, the Commission must present a proposal for the financing, under the general budget of the European Communities, of the establishment of individual identification for ovine and caprine livestock.