



Voedsel en Waren Autoriteit
*Ministerie van Landbouw, Natuur en
Voedselkwaliteit*



Legislation for semen and embryos

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DOMESTIC ANIMALS



Trade in semen and embryos

Intra-Community trade and imports into the Community or export to Third Countries of semen and embryos of domestic animals is only possible if the SCC's or the ECT's are approved by the competent authority of the Member State or Third Country.

On a national level there are in general more possibilities.





EC legislation on semen production, storage and (international) trade

1. Bovine semen	CD 88/407/EEC	SCC, quarantine and SSC
2. Porcine semen	CD 90/429/EEC	SCC and quarantine
3. Equine semen	CD 92/65/EEC	SCC and SSC (new*)
4. Ovine/caprine semen	CD 92/65/EEC	SCC, quarantine and SSC (new*)

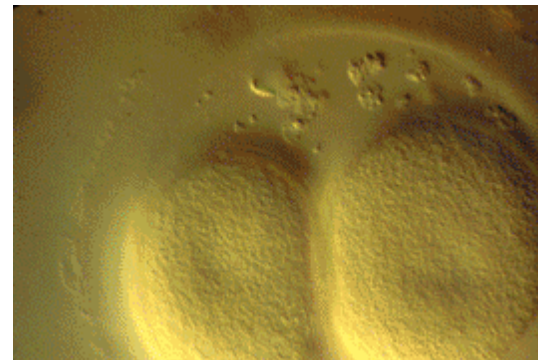
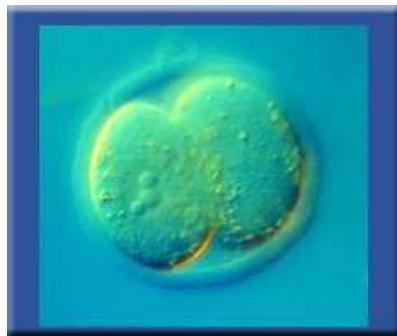
*Annex D of CD 92/65 is replaced by the Annex of
Commission Regulation (EC) No 176/2010
(shall apply from 1 September 2010)



EC legislation on embryo collection and production teams, storage and trade

1. Bovine embryos: CD 89/556/EEC
2. Equine embryos: CD 92/65/EEC (new*)
3. Porcine/ovine/caprine embryos CD 92/65/EEC (new*)
(mostly experimental)

***Commission Regulation (EC) No 176/2010**





Approval and maintenance of approval

SCC and EC(P)T:

- Approval is based on checks executed by official experts
- Maintaining of the approval is based on audits (2x/year for SCC and yearly for EC(P)T) by official experts
- Withdrawing of the approval is executed by the official authority



Approved Dutch SCC





SCC and (EC) health requirements

In general:

- Health requirements for the herd of origin
- Pre-quarantine testing
- Tests during quarantine
- Routine tests in the SCC



Aim:

to ensure that the risk of spread of animal disease is eliminated



EC(P)T and (EC) health requirements

In general:

- Health requirements for the herd of origin of the donor animal
- Health requirements (in some cases including testing) for the donor animal

Aim:

to ensure that the risk of spread of animal disease is eliminated



Aim of the EC legislation

To assure the sanitary safety of the international trade in live animal products

(approval of SCC and EC(P)T by the official authorities is not intended in looking after breeding values or other quality standards





EC legislation compared to OIE standards

The Terrestrial Animal Health Code (OIE) contains current technology and international standards as regards the collection and processing, general hygiene, transport and health standards of live animal products of domestic animals.

EC legislation reflects the Terrestrial Code in a lot of respects, but more adoptions of the EC Directives are still needed (CD 90/429/EEC!!!)



Dutch legislation for national trade

National standards for production, storage and trade of bovine and porcine semen are equal to EC standards.

National standards for production, storage and trade of equine semen are slightly lower than EC standards.

There are no national standards for production, storage and trade of embryos in general and ovine and caprine semen in The Netherlands.



International trade of semen and embryos

Intra-Community trade

Only in conformity with EC legislation

Import into the Community (3th countries)

Only in conformity with EC legislation

Export to 3th countries

Only in conformity with EC legislation

Possibility of additional requirements



Gene banking and cryopreservation (1)

Aim

Preservation of genetic variety, especially in the case of species/races threatened with extinction.

Practical problems

Working in conformity with EC legislation difficult:

- small market, high expenses
- presence of material, not fulfilling EC legislation (old or collected contrary to EC legislation)
- disease free status of the animals



Gene banking and cryopreservation (2)

Solutions

Preservation of material for trade on the national market only (no legislation or less severe or derogation).

CGN: derogation for the production of bovine semen for the national market under special conditions (only tests on notifiable diseases: ebl, tuberculosis and brucellosis; maximum number of donor bulls/year, maximum amount of doses/year, collection on holdings, regular review).



Gene banking and cryopreservation (3)

Trade

- National trade is possible
- Intra-Community trade only in conformity with EC legislation or with special derogation of the 2 official authorities (very difficult)
- Import from 3th countries only in conformity with EC legislation
- Export to 3th countries only in conformity with EC legislation or with special derogation of the 2 official authorities



SUMMARY

- Live animal products of domestic animals have to fulfill with EC legislation in the case of international trade
- EC legislation provides in requirements for approval, animal health, production, storage, hygiene and transport of live animal products of domestic animals
- Production and trade of live animal products of domestic animals for the national market is in general less severe
- Gene banking/cryopreservation of live animal products of domestic animals for the national market has possibilities
- Gene banking/cryopreservation of these products for the international market will be difficult if EC legislation cannot be completely executed



Questions???

