WORKING DOCUMENT 3

**Amendments to Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/688**

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COMMISSION DELEGATED REGULATION (EU) …/...

**of XXX**

**amending Commission 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 ’), and in particular the second subparagraph of Article 3(5) and Article 136(2) thereof,

Whereas:

[Initial capital…].

[Initial capital…],

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

*Article 1*

**Amendments to Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/688**

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

1. Article 53 is replaced by the following:

‘*Article 53*

**Requirements for the movement of dog, cats and ferrets to other Member States**

Operators shall only move dogs, cats and ferrets to another Member State when the following requirements are fulfilled:

1. the animals are individually identified:

either

1. in accordance with Article 70, points (a), (b) and (c) of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2019/2035;

or

1. by a clearly readable tattoo applied before 3 July 2011;

(b) the animals come from establishments 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 have received a complete primary course of anti-rabies vaccination at least 21 days prior to movement, or has been re-vaccinated against rabies in accordance with the validity requirements set out in Part 1 of Annex VII. This requirement shall not apply to dogs, cats and ferrets moved in accordance with Article 54(1) and (2).

(d) in case of dogs, they have been subjected to the risk-mitigation measures for infestation with *Echinococcus multilocularis* in accordance with Part 2(1) of Annex VII within the required period set out in Part 2(2) therein prior to entering a Member State or zone thereof eligible to require the application of those measures. This requirement shall not apply to dogs, cats and ferrets moved in accordance with Article 54(2).

(e) the animals are accompanied by an identification document as provided for in Article 71(1) of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2019/2035 which documents and certifies compliance with the requirements in points (c) and (d).

1. In Article 58, paragraph (1) is amended as follows:
2. point (d) is replaced by the following:

‘(d) in case of Canidae, the animals have been subjected to the risk-mitigation measures for infestation with *Echinococcus multilocularis* in accordance with Part 2(4) of Annex VII within the required period set out therein prior to entering a Member State or zone thereof eligible to require the application of those measures;’

(b) point (e) is deleted.

1. Annex VII to delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/688 is amended in accordance with the Annex to this Regulation.

*Article 2*

**Entry into force and application**

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

It shall apply from 21 April 2026.

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

ANNEX

Annex VII is amended as follows:

‘ANNEX VII

**VALIDITY REQUIREMENTS FOR ANTI-RABIES VACCINATION AND RISK-MITIGATING MEASURES FOR DISEASES OTHER THAN RABIES**

Part 1

**Validity requirements for anti-rabies vaccinations for dogs, cats, ferrets and other carnivores**

1. The anti-rabies vaccine must:

(a) be a vaccine other than a live modified vaccine and fall within one of the following categories:

(i) an inactivated vaccine of at least one antigenic unit per dose (recommendation from the World Health Organisation); or

(ii) a recombinant vaccine expressing the immunising glycoprotein of the rabies virus in a live virus vector;

(b) have been granted a marketing authorisation in accordance with:

(i) Article 5 of Regulation (EU) 2019/6; or

(ii) Article 3 of Regulation (EC) No 726/2004;

(c) where it is administered in a third country or territory, have been granted an approval or a licence by the competent authority and meet at least the requirements laid down in the relevant part of Chapter 3.1.19 in the *Manual of Diagnostic Tests and Vaccines for Terrestrial Animals*, 13th edition, 2024, of the World Organisation for Animal Health (WOAH).

(d) Where no anti-rabies vaccine is authorised in a Member State for carnivores other than dogs, cats and ferrets, anti-rabies vaccination carried out in accordance with Article 112(1) of Regulation (EU) 2019/6 must be deemed valid.

2. An anti-rabies vaccination must fulfil the following conditions:

(a) the vaccine was administered by:

(i) an authorised veterinarian as defined in Article 2(38) of Regulation (EU) 2019/2035, or

(ii) where it is administered in a third country or territory, a veterinarian authorised by the competent authority;

(b) the animal was at least 12 weeks old at the date on which the vaccine was administered;

(c) the date of administration of the vaccine is indicated by an authorised veterinarian as defined in Article 2(38) of Regulation (EU) 2019/2035 or an official veterinarian in the appropriate section of the identification document referred to in Article 71(1) of that Regulation;

(d) the date of administration referred to in point (c) does not precede the date of application of the transponder or tattoo or the date of reading of the transponder or the tattoo indicated in the appropriate section of the identification document referred to in Article 71(1) of Regulation (EU) 2019/2035;

(e) the period of validity of the vaccination starts from the establishment of protective immunity, which shall not be less than 21 days from the completion of the vaccination protocol required by the manufacturer for the primary vaccination, and continues until the end of the period of protective immunity, as prescribed in the technical specification of the marketing authorisation referred to in point 1(b) or the approval or licence referred to in point 1(c) for the anti-rabies vaccine in the Member State or territory or third country where the vaccine is administered.

The period of validity of the vaccination is indicated by an authorised veterinarian or an official veterinarian in the appropriate section of the identification document referred to in Article 71(1) of Regulation (EU) 2019/2035;

(f) a revaccination must be considered a primary vaccination if it was not carried out within the period of validity referred to in point (e) of the previous vaccination.

Part 2

**Risk-mitigating measures for infestation with *Echinococcus multilocularis***

1. The treatment for infestation with *Echinococcus multilocularis* referred to in Articles 53(b)(ii) and 55(b)(ii) must be administered by a veterinarian and must consist of a medicinal product:

(a) which contains the appropriate dose of:

(i) praziquantel, or

(ii) other pharmacologically active substances, which alone or in combination, have proven to reduce the burden of mature and immature intestinal forms of *Echinococcus multilocularis* in dogs at least as effectively as praziquantel; and

(b) which has been granted:

(i) a marketing authorisation in accordance with Article 5 of Regulation (EU) 2019/6 or Article 3 of Regulation (EC) No 726/2004, or

(ii) an approval or a licence by the competent authority of the third country of dispatch of the dog.

2. The treatment referred to in point 1 must be carried out within a period of not more than 120 hours and not less than 24 hours before the time of the dog scheduled entry into the territory or into parts of the territory of a Member State or zone thereof with disease-free status for *Echinococcus multilocularis*.

3. The treatment referred to in point 1 must be documented in the relevant section of the identification document referred to in Article 71(1) of Regulation (EU) 2019/2035, in accordance with Article 86.

4. By way of derogation from paragraphs 1 and 2, the treatment referred to in Article 58(1)(d) of Canidae other than dogs against infestation with *Echinococcus multilocularis* must be carried out no earlier than 48 hours prior to entry into a Member State or zone thereof listed in the Annex to Implementing Regulation (EU) 2021/620 and documented in accordance with Article 87.’