This draft has not been adopted or endorsed by the European Commission. Any views expressed are the preliminary views of the Commission services and may not in any circumstances be regarded as stating an official position of the Commission. The information transmitted is intended only for the Member State or entity to which it is addressed for discussions and may contain confidential and/or privileged material

WG 04-05/11/2025

EN

ANNEX I

Annexes I, II, III and IV to Regulation (EC) No 429/2008 are amended as follows:

1. Annex I is replaced by the following:

*‘ANNEX I*

### APPLICATION FORM REFERRED TO IN ARTICLE 2(1)

**APPLICATION FORM**

EUROPEAN COMMISSION

DIRECTORATE-GENERAL FOR HEALTH AND FOOD SAFETY

Subject: Application for authorisation of a feed additive in accordance with Regulation (EC) No 1831/2003.

**Submission date:**

**I. TYPE OF SUBMISSION**

* Application for authorisation of a new feed additive (Article 4(1) of Regulation (EC) No 1831/2003)
* Application for authorisation of a new use and/or modification and/or renewal of the authorisation of a feed additive (Articles 4(1), 13(3), 14 of Regulation (EC) No 1831/2003):
* New use (Article 4 of Regulation (EC) No 1831/2003)
* Modification of an existing authorisation (Article 13(3) of Regulation (EC) No 1831/2003)
* Renewal of a feed additive authorisation (Article 14 of Regulation (EC) No 1831/2003)
* Submission of complementary information following Authority’s inconclusive opinion

**II. SUBJECT OF THE APPLICATION**

1. **Subject of the request: provide the name of the substance, preparation or micro-organism;**

**- if the application is submitted for the modification of an existing authorisation under Article 13(3), explain the modification that is requested;**

**- if the application is submitted for the renewal of an existing authorisation under Article 14, explain any proposal for amending or supplementing the conditions of the original authorisation** **in accordance with Article 14(2)(d), as appropriate:**

1. **Identification and characterisation of the additive** **as defined in subsections 2.2.1.1 and 2.2.1.2 of Annex II to Regulation (EC) No 429/2008**

Additive type(s) to be placed on the market:

* Substance
* Micro-organism
* Preparation

Name of additive:

Trade name of the additive (required only for coccidiostats and histomonostats):

Identifiers of the substance:

1. **Category/ies and functional group/s of additives (1**[**)**](#_bookmark5)

Category:

Functional group:

(1) For the functional groups 1(m) substances for reduction of the contamination of feed by mycotoxins, 1(n) hygiene condition enhancers, 1(o) other technological additives, 4(c) substances which favourably affect the environment, 4(d) other zootechnical additives, and 4(e) physiological condition stabilisers, it shall be necessary to define clearly, including in the public summary, which function is sought for the additive.

1. **Target animal species and category(ies) as defined in Annex IV to Regulation (EC) No 429/2008**

Species:

Category:

Additional precision or comment on the species / category:

1. **Proposed mode of use in animal nutrition**

* Use in feed
* Use in water for drinking
* Special conditions of use

1. **Existing authorisations, if applicable**

*Existing authorisation* *in the EU feed legislation:*

Eur-Lex link:

Functional group in which the feed additive is currently authorised:

Identification number of the feed additive as currently authorised:

*Existing authorisation under the GMO legislation*

Unique identifier (Commission Regulation (EC) No 65/2004 (2[)](#_bookmark6) (where appropriate):

Has any authorisation been granted in accordance with Regulation (EC) No 1829/2003 of the European Parliament and of the Council?

* Yes
* No

Is there any pending application for authorisation under Regulation (EC) No 1829/2003 of the European Parliament and of the Council?

* Yes
* No

(2) Commission Regulation (EC) No 65/2004 of 14 January 2004 establishing a system for the development and assignment of unique identifiers for genetically modified organisms (OJ L 10, 16.1.2004, p. 5, ELI: http://data.europa.eu/eli/reg/2004/65/oj).

**III. REFERENCE SAMPLES**

Community Reference Laboratory (CRL) sample number (if applicable):

**IV. ADMINISTRATIVE DATA**

1. **Applicant's administrative data**

Applicant name (to be retained as the name of the authorisation holder, if applicable):

Email:

Phone number:

Website:

Address:

Post code:

Country:

1. **Applicant's EU representative contact details (as necessary)**

EU Representative name:

Email:

Phone number:

Website:

Address:

Post code:

Country:

1. **Contact person/Person responsible for the dossier contact details**

Name of contact person / person responsible:

Name of the entity/organization:

Email:

Phone number:

Website:

Address:

Post code:

Country: ’

1. Annex II is amended as follows:
   * 1. in point 3.1.1.2., Table 2, Table 5 and Table 7 are replaced by the following:

‘*Table 2*

**Duration of tolerance trials: Poultry**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Target animals | Duration of the studies | Characteristic of the target animals |
| Chickens for fattening/reared for laying | 35 days | From hatching |
| Laying hens | 56 days | Preferably during the first third of the laying period |
| Turkeys for fattening | 42 days | From hatching |

Tolerance data from chickens for fattening or turkeys for fattening can be used to demonstrate tolerance for chickens or turkeys reared for laying/reproduction respectively.’;

‘*Table 5*

**Duration of tolerance trials: Salmonids**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Target animals | Duration of the studies | Characteristic of the target animals |
| Salmon and trout | 90 days |  |

As an alternative to a 90-day duration, a study could be performed where the finfish increase their initial body weight at the start of the trial by least a factor of two.

If the additive is intended to be used for brood stock only, the tolerance tests shall be carried out as close to the spawning period as possible. The tolerance tests shall last for 90 days and attention shall be paid to the egg quality and survival of the eggs.’;

‘*Table 7*

**Duration of tolerance trials: Rabbits**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Target animals | Duration of the studies | Characteristic of the target animals |
| Rabbits for fattening | 28 days |  |
| Rabbit does | 1 cycle | From insemination to the end of the weaning period |

If rabbits suckling and weaned are applied for, a period of 49 days (beginning one week after birth) would be considered sufficient and must include the does until weaning.’

* + 1. in point 3.2.1.2., the fifth subparagraph is replaced by the following:

‘For the determination of a withdrawal period, the suggested minimum number of animals sampled and/or products at each time point are the following:

— edible tissues:

* bovines, sheep, pigs and minor species: 4;
* poultry: 6;
* salmonids and other food-producing finfish: 10.

— products:

* milk: 8 samples per time point;
* eggs: 10 eggs per time point;
* honey: 8 samples per time point.’;
  + 1. in point 3.2.3.3., the third subparagraph is replaced by the following:

‘For additives intended for multi-species, the exposure from tissues shall be independently calculated for mammals, birds and food-producing finfish and the highest value taken. Where appropriate, exposure from milk and eggs shall be added to this figure. For example, where an additive is applied for lactating mammals and laying birds, the respective highest edible tissue values are added to those for milk and egg consumption. Where the additive is applied for food-producing finfish and laying birds and lactating mammals, the respective highest edible tissue values are added to those for egg and milk consumption. Other combinations shall be envisaged in the same way.’;

* + 1. in point 3.2.3.3., the title of the fourth column of Table 1 is replaced by ‘Food-producing finfish’;
    2. in point 3.4.1.2., the first subparagraph is replaced by the following:

‘Feed additives used in aquaculture can result in contamination of sediment and water. The compartment of concern for the environmental risk assessment for food-producing finfish farmed in cages is assumed to be the sediment. For food-producing finfish farmed in land-based systems the effluent flowing to surface water is considered to pose the major environmental risk.’;

* + 1. point 3.4.2.1.is replaced by the following:

‘Phase II A

In addition to the compartments considered in Phase I, the PEC for surface water has to be calculated considering runoff and drainage.

Based on data not considered in Phase I, a more refined PEC can be calculated for each environmental compartment of concern. In ascertaining the refined PEC, account shall be taken of:

(a) the concentration of active substance(s)/metabolites of concern in manure/finfish faeces following administration of the additive to animals at the proposed dose level. This calculation shall include consideration of dosage rates and amount of excreta produced;

(b) the potential degradation of the excreted active substance(s)/metabolites of concern during normal manure processing practice and storage prior to its application to land;

(c) the adsorption/desorption of the active substance(s)/metabolites of concern onto soil or sediment for aquaculture, preferentially determined by studies in soil/sediment (OECD 106);

(d) degradation in soil and water/sediment systems (OECD 307 and 308, respectively); and

(e) other factors such as hydrolysis, photolysis, evaporation, dilution through ploughing.

The highest value for the PEC obtained from these calculations for each environmental compartment of concern shall be adopted for Phase II risk assessment purposes.

If a high persistence in soil/sediment is anticipated (time to degradation of 90 % of original concentration of the compound: DT90 > 1 year), the potential for accumulation shall be considered.

The concentrations of additives (or metabolites) producing serious adverse effects for various trophic levels in the environmental compartments of concern shall be determined. These tests are mostly acute tests and should follow OECD or similar well-established guidelines. Studies for the terrestrial environment shall include: toxicity to earthworms; three terrestrial plants; and soil micro-organisms (e.g. effects on nitrogen fixation). Studies for the fresh water environment shall include: toxicity to finfish; Daphnia magna; algae; and a sediment dwelling organism. In case of sea cages, three species of different taxa of sediment dwelling organisms shall be studied.’

* + 1. point 4.4. is replaced by the following:

‘4.4. **Duration of long term efficacy studies with target animals**

In principle, the duration of efficacy trials shall correspond to the application period claimed.

Efficacy trials shall be carried out according to farming practices in the Union and be of the minimum duration as stated by Annex IV.

For minor animal species for which a minimum duration period of studies is not established in Annex IV, the minimum duration shall correspond to that of the physiologically related major species, as applicable. For other animal species and categories for which a minimum duration period of studies is not established in Annex IV, the minimum duration shall be 42 days for growing animals (from birth to slaughter or to entry in the reproduction period) and 56 days for adult animals (from entry in the reproduction period).

If an additive is applied for a specific and shorter period than normally applicable for the animal species or category, it shall be administered according to the proposed conditions of use. However, the observation period shall not be shorter than 28 days and shall involve the relevant end-points (e.g., for sows for reproduction the number of piglets born alive when considering the gestation period, or the number and weight of weaned piglets when considering the lactation period).’;

1. Annex III is amended as follows:
   * 1. in point 2.1.3., subparagraph (3) is replaced by the following:

‘(3) For substances which favourably affect the colour of ornamental aquatic species or ornamental birds, studies concerning Section III subsection 3.1 of Annex II are required and shall be performed on animals receiving the additive at the recommended dose. Evidence can also be provided by reference to existing scientific literature. However, subsections 3.2 and 3.4 are not required.’;

* + 1. in point 2.1.4., subparagraph (c) is replaced by the following:

‘(c) For substances which favourably affect the colour of ornamental aquatic species and birds:

studies demonstrating the effect(s) shall be performed on animals receiving the additive at the recommended levels of use. Colour changes shall be measured using the appropriate methodology. Evidence of efficacy may also be provided by other experimental studies (e.g. bioavailability) or by reference to scientific literature.’;

* + 1. in point 5.4., the first subparagraph is replaced by the following:

‘These additives protect the animals from the results of an invasion of *Eimeria* spp. or *Histomonas meleagridis*. Importance shall be attached to evidence of the specific effects of the additive (e.g. species controlled) and its prophylactic properties (e.g. reduction in morbidity, mortality, oocyst count and lesion score). Information on the effect on growth and feed conversion (fattening birds, replacement layers and rabbits), effects on hatchability (birds for reproduction) shall be provided, as appropriate.’;

* + 1. in point 6.3.1.1., the third subparagraph is replaced by the following:

‘If three major target species (including monogastric and ruminant mammals and poultry) showed a similar and wide margin of safety, no additional tolerance studies would be required for non-physiologically similar minor species (e.g. horses or rabbits). Where tolerance is required, the duration of the studies for minor species (except rabbits) shall be at least 28 days for growing animals and 42 days for adult animals. For rabbits, the following durations apply: rabbits for fattening: 28 days; rabbit does: one cycle (from insemination to the end of the weaning period). If rabbits suckling and weaned are applied for, a period of 49 days (beginning one week after birth) would be considered sufficient and must include the does until weaning. For finfish (other than salmonids) a 90-day period is required.’;

* + 1. point 6.3.2.3. is replaced by the following:

‘6.3.2.3. Assessment of consumer safety

Proposal for Maximum Residue Limits (MRLs)

Setting of MRLs can be done by assuming that no significant differences in the content of residues occur in the edible tissues of minor species compared to a similar major species.

MRLs can be extrapolated within classes of animals as follows:

* from major growing ruminants to all growing ruminants;
* from milk of dairy cows to milk of other dairy ruminants;
* from pigs to all monogastric mammals, excluding horses;
* from chickens or turkeys to other poultry;
* from laying hens to other laying birds; and
* from salmonids to all food-producing finfish.

MRLs for horses could be extrapolated when MRLs for a major ruminant and a major monogastric mammal exist.

If identical MRLs were derived in cattle (or sheep), pigs and chicken (or poultry), which represent major species with different metabolic capacities and tissue composition, the same MRLs can also be set for ovine, equines and rabbits, which means an extrapolation is considered possible to all food-producing animals except food-producing aquatic animals. Considering the Committee for Medicinal Products for Veterinary Use (CVMP) guideline (x) on the establishment of MRLs for salmonids and other food-producing finfish, which already allows an extrapolation from MRLs in muscle of a major species to salmonids and other food-producing finfish provided that the parent substances is acceptable as marker residue for the MRL in muscle and skin, MRLs can be extrapolated to all food-producing animals.

Analytical methods shall be available for monitoring residues in edible tissue and products of all food-producing animals.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

(x) Note for guidance of the establishment of maximum residue limits for *Salmonidae* and other fin fish. The European Agency for the Evaluation of Medicinal Products. Veterinary Medicines Evaluation Unit. EMEA/CVMP/153b/97-FINAL.’;

1. Annex IV is replaced by the following:

*‘ANNEX IV*

**DESIGNATION OF THE TARGET ANIMAL CATEGORIES AND MINIMUM DURATION OF THE LONG TERM EFFICACY STUDIES**

1. **Porcine species (Suidae)**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Animal species | Animal category | Definition of the animal category | Approximate weight/age in the category | | | Minimum duration of long-term efficacy studies |
| Period/age | Age | Weight |
| Pigs | Suckling piglets | Piglets getting milk from sows, reared for reproduction or meat production, from birth until weaning |  | Up to 21-42 days | Up to 6-11 kg |  |
| Weaned piglets | Piglets reared for reproduction or meat production, having completed the suckling period until the end of the post-weaning period (transition period) | From 21-42 days | Up to 120 days | Up to 35 kg | 42 days  35 days, if the growth rate is ≥ 0,5 kg/day |
| Piglets | Piglets reared for reproduction or meat production, from birth until the end of the post-weaning period (transition period) |  | Up to 120 days | Up to 35 kg |  |
| Pigs for fattening | Pigs for meat production, from the end of the post-weaning period (transition period) until date of slaughter | From 60-120 days | Up to 120-250 days (or according to local custom) | 80-150 kg (or according to local custom) | Until slaughter, but not less than 70 days |
| Pigs reared for reproduction | Females (gilts) and males reared for reproduction, from the end of the post-weaning period (transition period) until entry in the reproduction period |  |  |  |  |
| Sows | Females for reproduction, which have mated or have been inseminated at least once |  |  |  | Two full reproduction cycles |
| Sows, in order to have benefit in piglets | Females for reproduction, which have mated or have been inseminated at least once. For cases where the benefit of feeding the additive to the sows will be claimed in the piglets. |  |  |  | No later than from parturition until the end of the weaning period (but no less than 28 days) |
| Boars | Males for reproduction, from entry in the reproduction period |  |  |  |  |
| Pigs | All categories of pigs |  |  |  |  |
| Minor porcine species | Suckling piglets of minor porcine species | Piglets of all minor porcine species getting milk from sows, reared for reproduction or meat production, from birth until weaning |  |  |  |  |
| Weaned piglets of minor porcine species | Piglets of all minor porcine species reared for reproduction or meat production, having completed the suckling period until the end of the post-weaning period (transition period) |  |  |  |  |
| Piglets of minor porcine species | Piglets of all minor porcine species reared for reproduction or meat production, from birth until the end of the post-weaning period (transition period) |  |  |  |  |
| Minor porcine species for fattening | Animals of all minor porcine species for meat production, from the end of the post-weaning period (transition period) until date of slaughter |  |  |  |  |
| Minor porcine species reared for reproduction | Animals of all minor porcine species reared for reproduction, from the end of the post-weaning period (transition period) until entry in the reproduction period |  |  |  |  |
| Sows of minor porcine species | Females of all minor porcine species for reproduction, which have mated or have been inseminated at least once |  |  |  |  |
| Boars of minor porcine species | Males of all minor porcine species for reproduction, from entry in the reproduction period |  |  |  |  |
| Minor porcine species | All species and categories of all minor porcine species |  |  |  |  |
| Porcine species | Suckling piglets of porcine species | Piglets of all porcine species getting milk from sows, reared for reproduction or meat production, from birth until weaning |  |  |  |  |
| Weaned piglets of porcine species | Piglets of all porcine species reared for reproduction or meat production, having completed the suckling period until the end of the post-weaning period (transition period) |  |  |  |  |
| Piglets of porcine species | Piglets of all porcine species reared for reproduction or meat production, from birth until the end of the post-weaning period (transition period) |  |  |  |  |
| Porcine species for fattening | Animals of all porcine species for meat production, from the end of the post-weaning period (transition period) until date of slaughter |  |  |  |  |
| Porcine species reared for reproduction | Animals of all porcine species reared for reproduction, from the end of the post-weaning period (transition period) and until entry in the reproduction period |  |  |  |  |
| Sows of porcine species | Females of all porcine species for reproduction, which have mated or have been inseminated at least once |  |  |  |  |
| Boars of porcine species | Males of all porcine species for reproduction, from entry in the reproduction period |  |  |  |  |
| Porcine species | All species and categories of all porcine species |  |  |  |  |

1. **Poultry**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Species | Animal category | Definition of the animal category | Approximate weight/age in the category | | | Minimum duration of long term studies for efficacy |
| Period | Age | Weight |
| Chickens | Chickens for fattening | Broilers for meat production, from hatching to slaughter |  | Up to 35 days | Up to ~1 600 g (up to 2 kg) | 35 days |
| Chickens reared for laying or reproduction | Females and males reared for laying (consumer egg production) or reproduction, from hatching until entry in the laying or reproduction period |  | Up to ~16 weeks (up to 20 weeks) |  |  |
| Hens | Hens, from entry in the laying (consumer egg production) or reproduction period | From 16-21 weeks | Up to ~13 months (up to 18 months) | From 1 200 g (white)  1 400 g (brown) | 84 days |
| Roosters | Roosters, from entry in the reproduction period |  |  |  |  |
| Chickens | All categories of chickens |  |  |  |  |
| Turkeys | Turkeys for fattening | Turkeys for meat production, from hatching to slaughter |  | Up to ~14 weeks (up to 20 weeks) Up to ~16 weeks (up to 24 weeks) | Hens: up to ~7 000 g (up to 10 000 g) Cocks: up to  ~12 000 g  (up to 20 000 g) | 84 days |
| Turkeys reared for reproduction | Females and males reared for reproduction, from hatching until entry in the reproduction period |  | Up to 30 weeks | Hens: up to  ~15 000 g  Cocks: up to  ~30 000 g |  |
| Turkeys for reproduction | Female and male birds held for breeding purposes |  | From 30 weeks up to  ~ 60 weeks | Hens: from  ~15 000 g  Cocks: from  ~30 000 g |  |
| Turkeys | All categories of turkeys |  |  |  |  |
| Minor poultry | Minor poultry for fattening | Females and males of all minor poultry species for meat production, from hatching to slaughter |  |  |  |  |
| Minor poultry reared for laying or reproduction | Females and males of all minor poultry species reared for laying (consumer egg production) or reproduction, from hatching until entry in the laying or reproduction period |  |  |  |  |
| Minor poultry for laying or reproduction | Females and males of all minor poultry species, from entry in the laying (consumer egg production) or reproduction period |  |  |  |  |
| Minor poultry | All species and categories of minor poultry |  |  |  |  |
| Poultry | Poultry for fattening | Females and males of all poultry species for meat production, from hatching to slaughter |  |  |  |  |
| Poultry reared for laying or reproduction | Females and males of all poultry species reared for laying (consumer egg production) or reproduction, from hatching until entry in the laying or reproduction period |  |  |  |  |
| Poultry for laying or reproduction | Females and males of all poultry species, from entry in the laying (consumer egg production) or reproduction period |  |  |  |  |
| Poultry | All species and categories of poultry |  |  |  |  |

1. **Ruminants**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Species | Animal category | Definition of the animal category | Approximate weight/age in the category | | | Minimum duration of long term studies for efficacy |
| Period | Age | Weight |
| Cattle | Calves for fattening | Calves for veal production, from birth until date of slaughter |  | Up to 6 months | Up to 180 kg (up to 250 kg) | 84 days |
| Calves for rearing | Calves reared for milk production/reproduction or for meat production, from birth up to 4 months |  |  | Up to 60-80 kg up to 145 kg) | 56 days |
| Cattle for fattening | Cattle for meat production, other than calves for fattening and calves for rearing, until date of slaughter | From full development of rumination | Up to 10-36 months | Up to 350-700 kg | 84 days |
| Cattle reared for milk production / reproduction | Heifers and young bulls, other than calves for rearing, reared for milk production/reproduction, until entry in the reproduction period |  |  |  |  |
| Cows | Cows for milk production (dairy cows)/reproduction, which have mated or have been inseminated at least once |  |  |  | 84 days  Two cycles, if the reproduction parameters are requested. |
| Bulls | Bulls for reproduction, from entry in the reproduction period |  |  |  |  |
| Cattle | All categories of cattle |  |  |  |  |
| Minor bovine species | Calves of minor bovine species for fattening | In all minor bovine species, calves for veal production, from birth until date of slaughter |  |  |  |  |
| Calves of minor bovine species for rearing | In all minor bovine species, calves reared for milk production/reproduction or for meat production, from birth up to 4 months |  |  |  |  |
| Minor bovines for fattening | In all minor bovine species, animals for meat production other than calves for fattening and calves for rearing, until date of slaughter |  |  |  |  |
| Minor bovines reared for milk production/reproduction | In all minor bovine species, heifers and young bulls other than calves for rearing, reared for milk production/reproduction, until entry in the reproduction period |  |  |  |  |
| Cows of minor bovine species | In all minor bovine species, cows for milk production/reproduction, which have mated or have been inseminated at least once |  |  |  |  |
| Bulls of minor bovine species | In all minor bovine species, bulls for reproduction, from entry in the reproduction period |  |  |  |  |
| Minor bovines | All species and categories of minor bovines |  |  |  |  |
| Bovines | Calves of bovine species for fattening | In all bovine species, calves for veal production, from birth until date of slaughter |  |  |  |  |
| Calves of bovine species for rearing | In all bovine species, calves reared for milk production/reproduction or for meat production, from birth up to 4 months |  |  |  |  |
| Bovines for fattening | In all bovine species, animals for meat production other than calves for fattening and calves for rearing, until date of slaughter |  |  |  |  |
| Bovines reared for milk production/reproduction | In all bovine species, heifers and young bulls other than calves for rearing, reared for milk production/reproduction, until entry in the reproduction period |  |  |  |  |
| Cows of bovine species | In all bovine species, cows for milk production/reproduction, which have mated or have been inseminated at least once |  |  |  |  |
| Bulls of bovine species | In all bovine species, bulls for reproduction, from entry in the reproduction period |  |  |  |  |
| Bovines | All species and categories of bovines |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Sheep | Lambs for fattening | Lambs for lamb meat production, from birth until date of slaughter |  | Up to 6 months (or older) | up to 55 kg | 56 days |
| Lambs for rearing | Lambs reared for milk production/reproduction, from birth up to 3 months |  |  | 15-20 kg | 56 days |
| Sheep for fattening | Sheep for meat production other than lambs for fattening, until date of slaughter |  |  |  |  |
| Sheep reared for milk production / reproduction | Young sheep other than lambs for rearing, females and males, reared for milk production/reproduction, until entry in the reproduction period |  |  |  |  |
| Ewes | Ewes for milk production (dairy sheep)/reproduction, which have mated or have been inseminated at least once |  |  |  | 84 days  Two cycles, if the reproduction parameters are requested. |
| Rams | Rams for reproduction, from entry in the reproduction period |  |  |  |  |
| Sheep | All categories of sheep |  |  |  |  |
| Lambs of ovine species for fattening | In all ovine species, lambs for meat production, from birth until date of slaughter |  |  |  |  |
| Ovines | Lambs of ovine species for rearing | In all ovine species, lambs reared for milk production/reproduction, from birth up to 3 months |  |  |  |  |
| Ovines for fattening | In all ovine species, ovines for meat production other than lambs for fattening, until date of slaughter |  |  |  |  |
| Ovines reared for milk production/reproduction | In all ovine species, young animals other than lambs for rearing, females and males, reared for milk production/reproduction, until entry in the reproduction period |  |  |  |  |
| Ewes of ovine species | In all ovine species, ewes for milk production/reproduction, which have mated or have been inseminated at least once |  |  |  |  |
| Rams of ovine species | In all ovine species, rams for reproduction, from entry in the reproduction period |  |  |  |  |
| Ovines | All species and categories of ovines |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Goats | Kids for fattening | Kids for meat production, from birth until date of slaughter |  | Up to 6 months |  | 56 days |
|  | Kids for rearing | Kids reared for milk production/reproduction, from birth up to 3 months |  |  | 15-20 kg | 56 days |
| Goats for fattening | Goats for meat production other than kids for fattening, until date of slaughter |  |  |  |  |
| Goats reared for milk production / reproduction | Young goats other than kids for rearing, females and males, reared for milk production/reproduction, until entry in the reproduction period |  |  |  |  |
| Goat does | Female goats for milk production (dairy goats)/reproduction, which have mated or have been inseminated at least once |  |  |  | 84 days  Two cycles, if the reproduction parameters are requested. |
| Goat bucks | Bucks (billy goats) for reproduction, from entry in the reproduction period |  |  |  |  |
| Goats | All categories of goats |  |  |  |  |
| Kids of caprine species for fattening | In all caprine species, kids for meat production, from birth until date of slaughter |  |  |  |  |
| Caprines | Kids of caprine species for rearing | In all caprine species, kids reared for milk production/reproduction), from birth up to 3 months |  |  |  |  |
| Caprines for fattening | In all caprine species, caprines for meat production other than kids for fattening, until date of slaughter |  |  |  |  |
| Caprines reared for milk production/reproduction | In all caprine species, young goats other than kids for rearing, females and males, reared for milk production/reproduction, until entry in the reproduction period |  |  |  |  |
| Does of caprine species | In all caprine species, female goats for milk production/reproduction, which have mated or have been inseminatedat least once |  |  |  |  |
| Bucks of caprine species | In all caprine species, bucks for reproduction, from entry in the reproduction period |  |  |  |  |
| Caprines | All species and categories of caprines |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Cervids |  | All species of cervids |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Ruminants | Young ruminants for fattening | In all ruminant species, calves, lambs, kids, etc. for meat production, from birth until date of slaughter |  |  |  |  |
| Young ruminants for rearing | In all ruminant species, calves, lambs, kids, etc. reared for milk production/reproduction, from birth up to 4 months (bovines) or up to 3 months (ovines, caprines and cervids) |  |  |  |  |
| Ruminants for fattening | In all ruminant species, animals for meat production other than young ruminants for fattening, until date of slaughter |  |  |  |  |
| Ruminants reared for milk production/reproduction | In all ruminant species, female and male animals other than young ruminants for rearing, reared for milk production or reproduction, until entry in the reproduction period |  |  |  |  |
| Ruminants for milk production/reproduction | In all ruminant species, females which have mated or have been inseminated at least once, and adult males from entry in the reproduction period |  |  |  |  |
| Ruminants | All species and categories of ruminants |  |  |  |  |

1. **Food-producing aquatic animals**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Species | Animal category | Definition of the animal category | Approximate weight/age in the category | | | Minimum duration of long term studies for efficacy |
| Period | Age | Weight |
| Food-producing finfish | Salmonids |  |  |  | 200-300 g | 84 days |
| Food-producing finfish other than salmonids | All species of food-producing finfish other than salmonids |  |  |  |  |
| Food-producing finfish | All species of food-producing finfish |  |  |  |  |
| Food-producing molluscs |  | All species of food-producing molluscs |  |  |  |  |
| Food-producing crustaceans |  | All species of food-producing crustaceans |  |  |  |  |
| Other food-producing aquatic invertebrates |  | All species of other food-producing aquatic invertebrates |  |  |  |  |
| Food-producing aquatic animals |  | All species and categories of food-producing aquatic animals |  |  |  |  |

1. **Leporids (Leporidae)**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Species | Animal category | Definition of the animal category | Approximate weight/age in the category | | | Minimum duration of long term studies for efficacy |
| Period | Age | Weight |
| Rabbits | Growing rabbits | Females and males of:   * kits getting milk from rabbit does, reared for reproduction or meat production from birth until weaning (suckling rabbits), * rabbits for fattening, from the end of the weaning period until slaughter, * young rabbits reared for reproduction, from the end of the weaning period until entry in the reproduction period |  |  |  | 42 days |
| Rabbit does | Females for reproduction, which have mated or have been inseminated at least once |  |  |  | Two cycles, if the reproduction parameters are requested.  No later than from parturition until the end of the weaning period, if the application is in order to have benefit in kits. |
| Rabbit bucks | Males for reproduction, from entry in the reproduction period |  |  |  |  |
| Rabbits | All categories of rabbits |  |  |  |  |
| Leporids | Growing leporids | Females and males of:   * leporid kits getting milk from leporid does, reared for reproduction or meat production from birth until weaning (suckling leporids), * leporids for fattening, from the end of the weaning period until slaughter, * young leporids reared for reproduction, from the end of the weaning period until entry in the reproduction period |  |  |  |  |
| Leporid does | Females for reproduction, which have mated or have been inseminated at least once |  |  |  |  |
| Leporid bucks | Males for reproduction, from entry in the reproduction period |  |  |  |  |
| Leporids | All species and categories of leporids |  |  |  |  |

1. **Equines (Equidae)**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Species | Animal category | Definition of the animal category | Approximate weight/age in the category | | | Minimum duration of long term studies for efficacy |
| Period | Age | Weight |
| Horses |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Equines |  | All species of equines |  |  |  |  |

1. **Other food-producing animals**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Species | Animal category | Definition of the animal category | Approximate duration period (weight/age) in the category | | | Minimum duration of long term studies for efficacy |
| Period | Age | Weight |
| Camelids | Camelid calves for fattening | In all camelid species, calves for meat production |  |  |  |  |
| Camelid calves for rearing | In all camelid species, calves reared for milk production/reproduction |  |  |  |  |
| Camelids for fattening | In all camelid species, animals for meat production other than calves for fattening |  |  |  |  |
| Camelids reared for milk production or reproduction | In all camelid species, young female and male animals other than calves for rearing, reared for milk production or reproduction, until entry in the reproduction period |  |  |  |  |
| Camelids for milk production or reproduction | In all camelid species, females which have mated or have been inseminated at least once and adult males |  |  |  |  |
| Camelids | All species and categories of camelids |  |  |  |  |
| Food-producing insects | Honeybees |  |  |  |  | 28 days |
| Food-producing insect species other than honeybees | All food-producing insect species other than honeybees |  |  |  | Whole production cycle |
| Food-producing insects | All species of food-producing insects |  |  |  | Whole production cycle |
| Other food-producing animals |  | Only for species that are not covered in the previous entries. For example: snails, frogs, crocodiles… |  |  |  |  |

1. **Pets and other non-food producing animals**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Species | Animal category | Definition of the animal category | Approximate duration period (weight/age) in the category | | | Minimum duration of long term studies for efficacy |
| Period | Age | Weight |
| Pets | Dogs |  |  |  |  | 28 days |
| Cats |  |  |  |  | 28 days |
| Ornamental birds |  |  |  |  | 28 days |
| Ornamental aquatic species |  |  |  |  | 28 days |
| Other pets | Other pet species: ferrets, rodents, ornamental amphibian species, ornamental reptile species or ornamental terrestrial invertebrate species |  |  |  | 28 days |
| Other non-food producing animals |  | All species of non-food producing animals, other than pets |  |  |  | 28 days |
| Pets and other non-food producing animals |  | All species of non-food producing animals |  |  |  | 28 days |

1. **All animal species**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Species | Animal category | Definition of the animal category | Approximate duration period (weight/age) in the category | | | Minimum duration of long term studies for efficacy |
| Period | Age | Weight |
| All terrestrial animal species |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| All aquatic animal species |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| All animal species |  |  |  |  |  |  |

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ANNEX II

The following Annex V is added to Regulation (EC) No 429/2008:

*‘ANNEX V*

### DEFINITION OF RESPECTIVE ANIMAL SPECIES AND, FOR FOOD-PRODUCING ANIMAL SPECIES, THEIR DIFFERENTIATION INTO MAJOR AND MINOR SPECIES

1. **Porcine species (Suidae)**

Animals of species which, within the family *Suidae* genus *Babyrousa* ssp., *Hylochoerus* ssp., *Phacochoerus* ssp., *Porcula* ssp., *Potamochoerus* ssp. and *Sus* ssp., and the offsprings of the crossing of those species, are fed, bred or kept for the production of food for human consumption, including animals that are not used for human consumption but belong to the species which, among the above-mentioned group of species, are normally used for human consumption in the Union.Major species: pigs (*Sus scrofa domesticus*).

Minor species: porcine species, other than pigs (*Sus scrofa domesticus*).

1. **Poultry**

Birds of species which are fed, bred or kept for the production of food for human consumption, including restocking supplies of game birds, and including birds that are not used for the production of food for human consumption but belong to species which are normally used for human consumption in the Union.

Major species: chickens (including laying hens) (*Gallus gallus domesticus*) and turkeys (*Meleagris gallopavo*).

Minor species: poultry, other than chickens and turkeys, including quails (e.g. *Coturnix japonica*, *Coturnix coturnix*), ducks (e.g. *Anas platyrhynchos*, *Cairina moschata)*, geese (e.g. *Anser anser*), Guinea fowls (*Numida meleagris*), pigeons (e.g. *Columba livia domestica*), pheasants (e.g. *Phasianus colchicus*), Indian peafowls (*Pavo cristatus*), partridges (e.g. *Perdix perdix*, *Alectoris rufa*), ratites including ostrich (*Struthio* sp.), emu (*Dromaius novaehollandiae*), rhea (*Rhea* sp.).

1. **Ruminants**

Bovine, ovine and caprine and cervid animals, as defined below.

1. **Bovines**: animals of species of ungulates which, within the genus *Bison*, *Bos* (including the subgenus *Bos*, *Bibos*, *Novibos*, *Poephagus*) and *Bubalus* (including the subgenus *Anoa*), and the offsprings of the crossing of those species, are fed, bred or kept for the production of food for human consumption, including animals that are not used for human consumption but belong to the species which, among the above-mentioned group of species, are normally used for human consumption in the Union.

Major species: cattle (*Bos taurus*).

Minor species: all bovines other than cattle (*Bos taurus*), including buffalo (*Bubalus bubalis*) and bison (*Bison bison*).

1. **Ovines**: animals of species of ungulates which, within the genus *Ovis*, and the offsprings of the crossing of those species, are fed, bred or kept for the production of food for human consumption, animals that are not used for human consumption but belong to the species which, among the above-mentioned group of species, are normally used for human consumption in the Union.

Major species: sheep (*Ovis aries*) for meat production (meat animals).

Minor species: ovines other than sheep (*Ovis aries*) for meat production.

1. **Caprines**: animals of the species of ungulates which, within the genus *Capra*, and the offsprings of the crossing of those species, are fed, bred or kept for the production of food for human consumption, including animals that are not used for human consumption but belong to the species which, among the above-mentioned group of species, are normally used for human consumption in the Union.

Minor species: all caprines.

1. **Cervids (Cervidae)**: animals of the species of ungulates which, within the family *Cervidae*, and the offsprings of the crossing of those species, are fed, bred or kept for the production of food for human consumption, including animals that are not used for human consumption but belong to the species which, among the above-mentioned group of species, are normally used for human consumption in the Union.

Minor species: all cervids.

1. **Food-producing aquatic animals**

Animals of the species which, within the following:

1. finfish, belonging to the classes *Chondrichthyes*, *Sarcopterygii*, *Actinopterygii*, and *Hyperoartia*
2. aquatic molluscs, belonging to the phylum *Mollusca*,
3. aquatic crustaceans, belonging to the subphylum *Crustacea*,
4. other aquatic invertebrates,

are fed, bred or kept for the production of food for human consumption, including animals that are not used for human consumption but belong to the species which, among the above-mentioned group of species, are normally used for human consumption in the Union.

Major species: salmonids (Salmonidae), including salmon (*Salmo*) and trout (*Oncorhynchus*).

Minor species: all food-producing aquatic animals other than salmonids.

1. **Leporids (Leporidae)**

Animals of species which, within the family *Leporidae*, are fed, bred or kept for the production of food for human consumption, including animals that are not used for human consumption but belong to the species which, among the above-mentioned group of species, are normally used for human consumption in the Union.

Minor species: all leporids, including rabbits (*Oryctolagus cuniculus*) and hares (*Lepus europaeus*).

1. **Equines (Equidae)**

Animals of species which, within the genus *Equus*, and the offspring of crossings of those species, are fed, bred or kept for the production of food for human consumption, including animals that are not used for human consumption but belong to the species which, among the above-mentioned group of species, are normally used for human consumption in the Union.

Minor species: all equines, including horses (*Equus caballus*) and asses (*Equus asinus*).

1. **Other food-producing animals**

Animals of species, other than porcine species, poultry, ruminants, food-producing aquatic species, leporids and equines as defined above, and the offsprings of the crossing of those species, which, within the following:

1. Camelids (Camelidae): animals, belonging to the family *Camelidae*, including dromedary camels (*Camelus dromedarius*), Bactrian camels (*Camelus bactrianus*), wild Bactrian camels (*Camelus ferus*), llamas (*Lama glama*), alpacas (*Lama pacos*), vicuñas (*Lama vicugna*) and guanacos (*Lama guanicoe*),
2. Honeybees (*Apis mellifera*),
3. Food-producing insect species, other than honeybees,
4. Other food-producing animals,

are fed, bred or kept for the production of food for human consumption, including animals that are not used for human consumption but belong to the species which, among the above-mentioned group of species, are normally used for human consumption in the Union.

Minor species: all species of other food-producing animals.

1. **Pets and other non-food producing animals**

In accordance with the definition set out in Article 1(1), pets and non-food producing animals include the following species:

1. Within pets:
   * 1. Dogs (*Canis lupus familiaris*);
     2. Cats (*Felis silvestris catus*);
     3. Ferrets (*Mustela putoris furo*);
     4. Rodents: animals belonging to the order *Rodentia*;
     5. Ornamental birds: avian species other than poultry, including wild birds;
     6. Ornamental aquatic species: aquatic species other than those listed in “food-producing aquatic animals”;
     7. Ornamental amphibian species: amphibian species other than those that are normally used for human consumption in the Union;
     8. Ornamental reptile species: reptile species other than those that are normally used for human consumption in the Union;
     9. Ornamental terrestrial invertebrate species: terrestrial invertebrate species other than those listed in “other food-producing animals” and other than those that are normally used for human consumption in the Union.
2. Within other non-food producing animals:
   * 1. Fur animals (mink, fox, racoon);
     2. Other, including zoo, circus and laboratory animals, other than those belonging to species normally used for human consumption in the Union.’

Rabbits and horses, including animals thereof that are not used for human consumption, do not belong to the group of pets and non-food producing animals but to that of leporids (Leporidae) and equines (Equidae) respectively.

1. **All animal species**

Animals of:

1. all terrestrial animal species: porcine species, poultry, ruminants, leporids, equines, other food-producing animals, pets and other non-food producing animals except ornamental aquatic species.
2. all aquatic animal species: food-producing aquatic animals and ornamental aquatic species.

ANNEX III

**CONCORDANCE TABLE** **OF ANIMAL SPECIES AND CATEGORIES**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Terms commonly used for the designation of animal species and categories in authorisations granted before [*date of entry into application of this Regulation. To be completed by the Service responsible for the publication*] | Terms designating the corresponding animal species and categories in accordance with this Implementing Regulation (alternatives may be appreciated on a case-by-case basis  [Animal species/category (additional precision)] |
| All animal species | All animal species |
| All avian species | Poultry + Ornamental birds |
| All avian species for fattening | Poultry for fattening |
| All avian species for laying | Poultry for laying or reproduction |
| All avian species reared for breeding | Poultry reared for laying or reproduction |
| All avian species reared for laying | Poultry reared for laying or reproduction |
| All crustaceans | Food-producing crustaceans + Ornamental aquatic species (crustaceans) |
| All fin fish | Food-producing finfish + Ornamental aquatic species (finfish) |
| All fish | *Depending on the specific context:*  All aquatic animal species  *Or*  Food-producing finfish + Ornamental aquatic species (finfish) |
| All laying poultry | Poultry for laying or reproduction |
| All minor avian species for fattening | Minor poultry for fattening |
| All minor avian species reared for laying | Minor poultry reared for laying or reproduction |
| All minor porcine species | Minor porcine species |
| All minor poultry species for laying | Minor poultry for laying or reproduction |
| All minor ruminant species for rearing | Calves of minor bovine species for rearing + Minor bovines reared for milk production/reproduction + Lambs of ovine species for rearing + Ovines reared for milk production/reproduction + Kids of caprine species for rearing + Caprines reared for milk production/reproduction + Cervids (animals for rearing) |
| All minor ruminant species for fattening | Calves of minor bovine species for fattening + Minor bovines for fattening + Lambs of ovine species for fattening (except sheep) + Ovines for fattening (except sheep) + Kids of caprine species for fattening + Caprines for fattening + Cervids (animals for fattening) |
| All pigs | Pigs |
| All porcine species | Porcine species |
| All porcine species weaned | Weaned piglets of porcine species |
| All porcine species for breeding | Sows of porcine species + Boars of porcine species |
| All poultry | Poultry |
| All poultry species | Poultry |
| All poultry species for fattening | Poultry for fattening |
| All poultry species for laying | Poultry for laying or reproduction |
| All poultry species reared for breeding | Poultry reared for laying or reproduction |
| All poultry species reared for laying | Poultry reared for laying or reproduction |
| All species | All animal species |
| All species or categories of animals | All animal species |
| All Suidae | Porcine species |
| All Suidae for fattening | Porcine species for fattening |
| All Suidae for reproduction purposes | Sows of porcine species + Boars of porcine species |
| All turkeys | Turkeys |
| Aquatic animals | All aquatic animal species |
| Bovines | Bovines |
| Breeder hens | Hens |
| Breeding hens | Hens |
| Calves | Calves for fattening + Calves for rearing |
| Calves (milk replacer) | Calves for fattening + Calves for rearing |
| Calves for fattening | Calves for fattening |
| Calves for rearing | Calves for rearing |
| Camelids for rearing | Camelid calves for rearing + Camelids reared for milk production or reproduction |
| Camelids for fattening | Camelid for fattening |
| Canaries | Ornamental birds (canaries) |
| Canidae | Dogs + Other non-food producing animals (Canidae) |
| Carp | Food-producing finfish other than salmonids (carp) |
| Cats | Cats |
| Cattle | Cattle |
| Cattle for fattening | Cattle for fattening |
| Chickens | Chickens |
| Chickens for fattening | Chickens for fattening |
| Chickens reared for breeding | Chickens reared for laying or reproduction |
| Chickens reared for laying | Chickens reared for laying or reproduction |
| Cows for reproduction | Cows + Cattle reared for milk production/reproduction |
| Crustaceans | Food-producing crustaceans + Ornamental aquatic species (crustaceans) |
| Dairy buffaloes | Cows of minor bovine species (buffaloes) |
| Dairy cows | Cows |
| Dairy cows of minor bovine species | Cows of minor bovine species |
| Dairy goats | Goat does |
| Dairy ruminants | Ruminants for milk production/reproduction |
| Dairy sheep | Ewes |
| Dogs | Dogs |
| Ducks | Minor poultry (ducks) |
| Ducks for fattening | Minor poultry for fattening (ducks) |
| Equidae | Equines |
| Fattening Suidae | Porcine species for fattening |
| Felidae | Cats + Other non-food producing animals (Felidae) |
| Finfish | Food-producing finfish + Ornamental aquatic species (finfish) |
| Fish | *Depending on the specific context:*  All aquatic animal species  *Or*  Food-producing finfish + Ornamental aquatic species (finfish) |
| Fish species | *Depending on the specific context:*  All aquatic animal species  *Or*  Food-producing finfish + Ornamental aquatic species (finfish) |
| Food-producing animals | Porcine species + Poultry + Ruminants + Food-producing aquatic animals + Leporids + Equines + Other food producing animals |
| Game birds | Minor poultry (target game bird species to be detailed) |
| Goats | Goats |
| Goats for fattening | Goats for fattening |
| Grain-eating ornamental birds | Ornamental birds (grain-eating birds) |
| Guinea fowl | Minor poultry (Guinea fowls (*Numida meleagris*)) |
| Guinea fowl for breeding | Minor poultry for laying or reproduction (Guinea fowls (*Numida meleagris*)) |
| Guinea fowl for fattening | Minor poultry for fattening (Guinea fowls (*Numida meleagris*)) |
| Guinea pigs | Other pets (Guinea pigs) |
| Horses | Horses |
| Kids | Kids for fattening + Kids for rearing |
| Kids for fattening | Kids for fattening |
| Kids for rearing | Kids for rearing |
| Lactating sows | Sows |
| Lactating sows of all Suidae species | Sows of porcine species |
| Lagomorphs | Leporids |
| Lambs | Lambs for fattening + Lambs for rearing |
| Lambs for fattening | Lambs for fattening |
| Lambs for rearing | Lambs for rearing |
| Laying birds | Poultry for laying or reproduction |
| Laying hens | Hens |
| Laying poultry | Poultry for laying or reproduction |
| Mammals | Porcine species + Ruminants + Leporids + Equines + Camelids + Dogs + Cats + Other pets (Mammals) + Other non-food producing animals (Mammals) |
| Marine animals | Food-producing aquatic animals (marine animals) + Other pets (marine animals) + Other non-food producing animals (marine animals) |
| Minor avian species | Minor poultry |
| Minor avian species for fattening | Minor poultry for fattening |
| Minor avian species for laying | Minor poultry for laying or reproduction |
| Minor avian species reared for laying | Minor poultry reared for laying or reproduction |
| Minor dairy ruminant species | Cows of minor bovine species + Minor bovines reared for milk production/reproduction + Ewes of ovine species + Ovines reared for milk production/reproduction + Does of caprine species + Caprines reared for milk production/reproduction |
| Minor finfish | Food-producing finfish other than salmonids |
| Minor porcine species (suckling and weaned) | Piglets of minor porcine species |
| Minor porcine species (suckling piglets) | Suckling piglets of minor porcine species |
| Minor porcine species (weaned) | Weaned piglets of minor porcine species |
| Minor porcine species for fattening | Minor porcine species for fattening |
| Minor porcine species for reproduction | Sows of minor porcine species + Boars of minor porcine species |
| Minor poultry for fattening | Minor poultry for fattening |
| Minor poultry for laying | Minor poultry for laying or reproduction |
| Minor poultry species | Minor poultry |
| Minor poultry species for breeding | Minor poultry for laying or reproduction |
| Minor poultry species for fattening | Minor poultry for fattening |
| Minor poultry species for laying | Minor poultry for laying or reproduction |
| Minor poultry species reared for breeding | Minor poultry reared for laying or reproduction |
| Minor poultry species reared for laying | Minor poultry reared for laying or reproduction |
| Minor ruminant species for fattening | Calves of minor bovine species for fattening + Minor bovines for fattening + Lambs of ovine species for fattening (except sheep) + Ovines for fattening (except sheep) + Kids of caprine species for fattening + Caprines for fattening + Cervids (animals for fattening) |
| Minor ruminant species for rearing | Calves of minor bovine species for rearing + Minor bovines reared for milk production/reproduction + Lambs of ovine species for rearing + Ovines reared for milk production/reproduction + Kids of caprine species for rearing + Caprines reared for milk production/reproduction + Cervids (animals for rearing) |
| Minor ruminants for dairy production | Cows of minor bovine species + Minor bovines reared for milk production/reproduction + Ewes of ovine species + Ovines reared for milk production/reproduction + Does of caprine species + Caprines reared for milk production/reproduction |
| Minor ruminants for fattening | Calves of minor bovine species for fattening + Minor bovines for fattening + Lambs of ovine species for fattening (except sheep) + Ovines for fattening (except sheep) + Kids of caprine species for fattening + Caprines for fattening + Cervids (animals for fattening) |
| Mustelidae | Other pets (ferrets) + Other non-food producing animals (Mustelidae) |
| Non-food producing animals | Pets and other non-food producing animals |
| Ornamental birds | Ornamental birds |
| Ornamental fish | Ornamental aquatic species |
| Ovines | Ovines |
| Partridges | Minor poultry (partridges) |
| Pets | Dogs + Cats + Ornamental birds + Ornamental aquatic species + Other pets |
| Pheasants | Minor poultry (pheasants) |
| Piglets | Piglets |
| Piglets (suckling and weaned) | Piglets |
| Piglets (weaned) | Weaned piglets |
| Piglets of all Suidae species | Piglets of porcine species |
| Piglets of minor porcine species | Piglets of minor porcine species |
| Piglets of minor porcine species (suckling and weaned) | Piglets of minor porcine species |
| Piglets of minor Suidae | Piglets of minor porcine species |
| Pigs | Pigs |
| Pigs for fattening | Pigs for fattening |
| Pigs for fattening of all Suidae species | Porcine species for fattening |
| Pigs for fattening of minor Suidae | Minor porcine species for fattening |
| Porcine species (suckling and weaned) | Piglets of porcine species |
| Poultry | Poultry |
| Poultry for breeding | Poultry for laying or reproduction |
| Poultry for fattening | Poultry for fattening |
| Poultry for laying | Poultry for laying or reproduction |
| Poultry reared for breeding | Poultry reared for laying or reproduction |
| Poultry reared for laying | Poultry reared for laying or reproduction |
| Poultry species for fattening | Poultry for fattening |
| Poultry species for laying | Poultry reared for laying or reproduction |
| Quails | Minor poultry (quails) |
| Rabbits | Rabbits |
| Rabbits for fattening | Growing rabbits |
| Reptiles | Other food producing animals (reptiles) + Other pets (reptiles) |
| Rodents | Other pets (rodents) |
| Ruminants | Ruminants |
| Ruminants for fattening | Young ruminants for fattening + Ruminants for fattening |
| Ruminants with a functional rumen | Ruminants (with a functional rumen) |
| Ruminants with a non-functional rumen | Ruminants (with a non-functional rumen) |
| Salmon | Salmonids (salmons) |
| Salmonids | Salmonids |
| Sheep | Sheep |
| Sheep for fattening | Sheep for fattening |
| Sows | Sows |
| Sows for reproduction | Sows |
| Sows of all Suidae species | Sows of porcine species |
| Sows, in order to have benefit in piglets | Sows, in order to have benefit in piglets |
| Suckling piglets | Suckling piglets |
| Suckling piglets of all Suidae species | Suckling piglets of porcine species |
| Suckling rabbits | Growing rabbits |
| Suckling Suidae piglets | Suckling piglets of porcine species |
| Trout | Salmonids (trout) |
| Turkeys | Turkeys |
| Turkeys for fattening | Turkeys for fattening |
| Turkeys reared for breeding | Turkeys reared for reproduction |
| Weaned minor porcine species | Weaned piglets of minor porcine species |
| Weaned piglets | Weaned piglets |
| Weaned piglets of all Suidae | Weaned piglets of porcine species |
| Weaned piglets of minor porcine species | Weaned piglets of minor porcine species |
| Weaned Suidae | Weaned piglets of porcine species |
| Weaned Suidae piglets | Weaned piglets of porcine species |
| Zoo mammals | Other non-food producing animals (zoo mammals) |