

# Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2020/602



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# Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2020/602



- **COMMISSION IMPLEMENTING REGULATION (EU) 2020/602 of 15 April 2020 amending Implementing Regulation (EU) 2017/717 as regards the model forms of zootechnical certificates for breeding animals and their germinal products**
- EHRC-Committee decided to work on the harmonisation of the Zootechnical Certificates for breeding animals and their germinal products.
  - To give advice to the fellow member organisations
  - To harmonize the introduction in the different member states
  - To get a better understanding of the Zootechnical Certificates of members states
- **4 August 2020:** End of the transitional period until which the current ZC may be issued for trade in pure-bred breeding animals and their germinal products in accordance with CIR (EU) 2017/717.

# General information



- **Landscape and portrait format is both now possible**, but EHRC advises:
  - **Keep the portrait format** as it was changed EU-wide in 2017!
    - **Front side:** EU model in **portrait** with the information needed (see EU 2020/602).
    - **Reverse side:** National pedigree in **landscape** with the country branding, animal performance and genetic evaluation information.
- The Zootechnical Certificate shall be issued in **at least one of the official languages** of the Member State of dispatch.
- The **colour of the signature** must be different from that of the printing.
- The **footnotes and notes** of this Zootechnical Certificate may not be printed, if a reference to a directly accessible multilingual source of information is included in the title.
- The **footnote in the title** of all ZC should be amended to the new link <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?qid=1594188348383&uri=CELEX:02017R0717-20200704> **or** [https://eur-lex.europa.eu/eli/reg\\_impl/2020/602/oj](https://eur-lex.europa.eu/eli/reg_impl/2020/602/oj)

# Zootechnical Certificate for trade in purebred breeding cattle (Section A)



The Zootechnical Certificate for the trade in purebred cattle has no significant changes.

- 12.** In the case of parents and grandparents the **Individual Identification number** must be indicated if it differs from the breeding book number.
- 13.4.** Relevant information on parents and grandparents have to be added.  
Consequence:  
*The performance data and breeding values of the parents and grandparents must now also be provided.*
- *This is, however, already fulfilled at the reverse side of the ZC for pure-bred breeding cattle (if the national pedigree in landscape is printed there).*
  - *To be printed on the front page: “see reverse side”*

# Zootechnical Certificate for trade in purebred breeding cattle (Section A)



14. Insemination/ mating:

14.1. The **date** of insemination or in the case of natural service a **mating period** can be entered.

14.2. Identification of the fertilizing male(s):

(The new CIR provides that information on insemination with more than one purebred breeding animal can be given)

Attention: New numbering

14.2.1. HB number(s) and section(s)

14.2.2. Individual identification number(s)

14.2.3. *only for porcine species; (leave out)*

14.2.4. Name(s) **and breed** (not required by the regulation but recommended by EHRC Committee)

14.2.5. System(s) of identity verification and result(s)

# Zootechnical Certificates for Germinal Products

## (Section B, C and D)



### General information:

- EHRC members are also responsible for some parts of the ZC for the trade in germinal products (semen, oocytes and embryos)
    - Part A for semen and oocytes
    - Part A and B for embryos
- } ***all parts to be signed  
by the breed society***
- Part B for semen and oocytes and part C and D for embryos are in the responsibility of the Semen Collection or Storage Centres (SCC, SSC) or Embryo Collection or Production Units.
  - All Parts shall be renumbered, starting with 1.
  - A straw may contain semen derived from more than one breeding male. In this case, the information on all contributing donor males must be entered in Part B 1.4. (semen) respectively Part C 2.4.1 (embryos)

# Zootechnical Certificate for trade in Semen

## (Section B)



Parts A and B can be separated and signed by different (authorized) persons.

Two possibilities:

- Part A of the donor male on one certificate front/reverse side and Part B (Identification of the semen) with: the same header of part A, the reference to the ID number of donor male and a certificate number of donor ZC.

or

- Part A (front side) and B (reverse side) will be issued on one certificate (in this case 13. “Additional information” refers to the website where the breeding values can be found or must be print on a separate document. A reference or certificate number is needed))

For Clarification:

- If the part A and B are printed separately then the header (Name of the issuing breed society....) of part A has also to be printed on part B (see ⚞).
- If Part B of the ZC is issued by an approved semen collection or storage center and Part A of the ZC is kept empty or removed from the ZC, point 1 (Identification of the donor(s) male) of Part B must be completed and a copy of the ZC for the donor male(s) must be attached. (see Footnote 16)

# Zootechnical Certificate for trade in Oocytes

## (Section C)



Parts A and B can be separated and signed by different (authorized) persons.

Two possibilities:

- Part A of the donor female on one certificate front/reverse side and Part B (Identification of the oocytes) with: the same header of part A, the reference to the ID number of donor female and a certificate number of donor ZC.

**or**

- Part A (front side) and B (reverse side) will be issued on one certificate (in this case 13. “Additional information” refers to the website where the breeding values can be found or must be print on a separate document. A reference or certificate number is needed)

**For Clarification:**

- If the part A and B are printed separately then the header (Name of the issuing breed society....) of part A has also to be printed on part B (see ⚡).
- If Part B of the ZC is issued by an approved embryo production team and Part A of the ZC is kept empty or removed from the ZC, point 1 (Identification of the donor(s) female) of Part B must be completed and a copy of the ZC for the donor female(s) must be attached. (see Footnote 16)



# Zootechnical Certificates for trade in Embryos

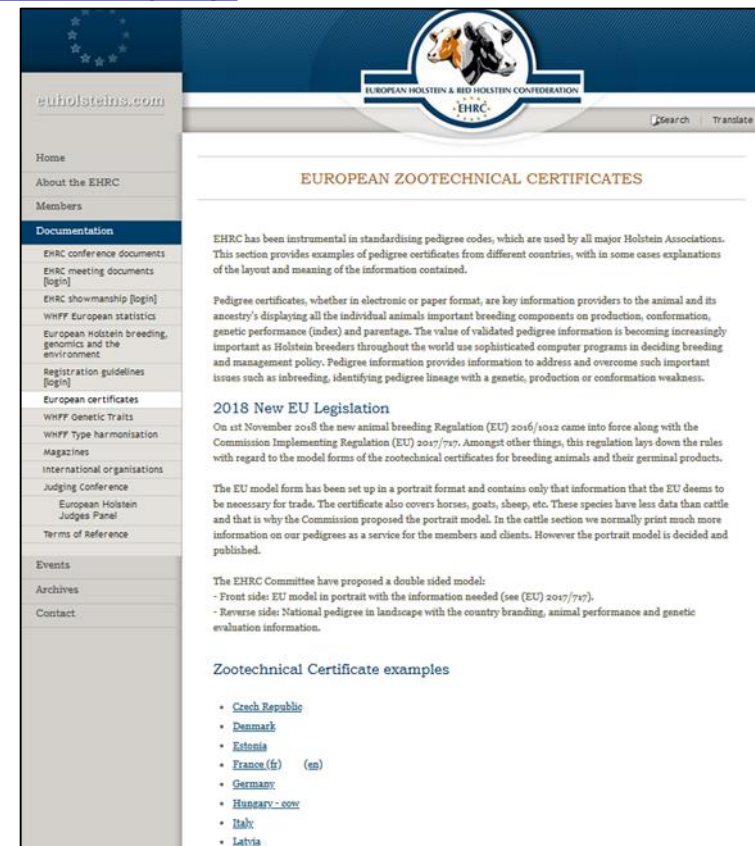
## (Section D)



- Part A (donor female breeding animal)
- Part B (donor male breeding animal)
- Part C and D can be signed separately by different (authorized) persons.
- Part A and B contains all new elements according to the ZC for the trade in Semen or in Oocytes
- In case Part A, B, C and/or D are attached on different sheets, a reference (certificate number) to that zootechnical certificate of the donors (female or male) must be provided.

# Recommendation to the membership

- Keep the portrait at front side and landscape on the reverse side.
- Have a look to the EHRC-website for examples  
<http://www.euholsteins.com/info/certificates.php>
- When your new ZC is finalized please send it to [euroholsteins@gmail.com](mailto:euroholsteins@gmail.com) for placing it on the EHRC website.
- The new ZC has to be implemented since **4<sup>th</sup> August 2020**.
- **Let's try to act united!**



The screenshot shows the website [euholsteins.com](http://www.euholsteins.com) with a navigation menu on the left. The main content area is titled "EUROPEAN ZOOTECHNICAL CERTIFICATES". The text explains that EHRC has been instrumental in standardizing pedigree codes and provides examples of pedigree certificates from different countries. It also mentions that pedigree certificates are key information providers for the animal and its ancestry's displaying all the individual animals important breeding components: on production, conformation, genetic performance (index) and parentage. The value of validated pedigree information is becoming increasingly important as Holstein breeders throughout the world use sophisticated computer programs in deciding breeding and management policy. Pedigree information provides information to address and overcome such important issues such as inbreeding, identifying pedigree lineage with a genetic, production or conformation weakness.

**2018 New EU Legislation**  
On 1st November 2018 the new animal breeding Regulation (EU) 2016/1012 came into force along with the Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2017/747. Amongst other things, this regulation lays down the rules with regard to the model forms of the zootechnical certificates for breeding animals and their germinal products.

The EU model form has been set up in a portrait format and contains only that information that the EU deems to be necessary for trade. The certificate also covers horses, goats, sheep, etc. These species have less data than cattle and that is why the Commission proposed the portrait model. In the cattle section we normally print much more information on our pedigrees as a service for the members and clients. However the portrait model is decided and published.

The EHRC Committee have proposed a double sided model:  
- Front side: EU model in portrait with the information needed (see (EU) 2017/747).  
- Reverse side: National pedigree in landscape with the country branding, animal performance and genetic evaluation information.

**Zootechnical Certificate examples**

- [Czech Republic](#)
- [Denmark](#)
- [Estonia](#)
- [France \(fr\)](#) (en)
- [Germany](#)
- [Hungary - cow](#)
- [Italy](#)
- [Latvia](#)