



# THE MAIN RESPONSIBILITIES OF FARMERS ANALYSIS OF FESASS

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## FESASS

Fédération Européenne pour la Santé Animale  
et la Sécurité Sanitaire





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# Plan

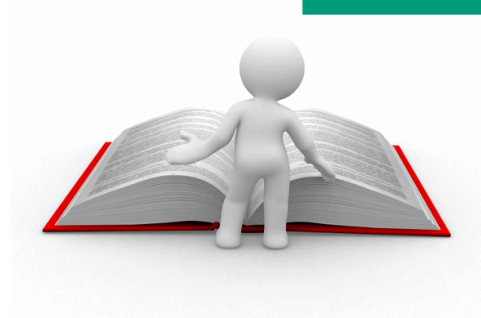


- **General overview**
- **Daily responsibilities on the farm**
- **Responsibilities in the event of animal diseases**

# General overview (1)

## ➤ New

- Preventive approach  
=> Operators' responsibility
- From Directives to Regulations  
=> Direct responsibilities  
=> Direct requirements
- A specific chapter of AHL sets out general responsibilities  
=> Articles 10 & 11 for operators
- Additional requirements for: surveillance, outbreak management, identification and registration, animal movements
- Delegated regulations specify these responsibilities



Uma nova Estratégia de Saúde Animal da União Europeia (2007-2013) sob o lema "Mais vale prevenir do que remediar"







## Daily responsibilities on the farm

### ➤ Article 10 AHL

- Operators shall be responsible for:
  - the health of kept animals,
  - prudent and responsible use of veterinary medicines,
  - minimising the risk of the spread of diseases,
  - good animal husbandry;
- Where appropriate, operators take biosecurity measures regarding kept and wild animals
- Cooperation with the competent authority and veterinarians.

### ➤ Article 11 AHL

- Operators shall have adequate knowledge of animal diseases, biosecurity principles, interaction between animal health, animal welfare and human health, ...



## Daily responsibilities on the farm

### Biosecurity (art 10)

### Biosecurity must be appropriate for:

- the species and categories of kept animals,
- the type of production,
- the risks involved.

### ➤ Biosecurity measures can be both :

- physical protections (enclosing, fencing, cleaning, disinfection...)
- management measures (procedures for entering - exiting, using equipment, conditions for animals movements and isolation...)

## Surveillance (art 24 et 25 AHL)

=> operators shall observe:

- the health and behavior of animals
- any changes in the normal production parameters
- look for abnormal mortalities and other signs of serious disease

=> operators shall ensure

- animal health visit when appropriate due to the risks



 **Willingness to provide assistance to farms at risk**

# Responsibilities in the event of animal diseases (1)

## ⇒ According to the categorisation of diseases

### ➤ In the event of suspicion and confirmation of a category

**A disease, AHL maintains the historical measures with**

- **Stamping out**
- **Ban of movements**
- **Epidemiological investigations**

⇒ **With specific requirements to the farmers in order to prevent the spread of the disease.**

### ➤ **But makes preventive vaccination possible**





# Responsibilities in the event of animal diseases (2)

## ⇒ According to the categorisation of diseases

- **For the eradication of category B diseases:**
  - Better harmonization between Member States' programmes
  - Effective surveillance and notification by farmers
  - Strengthen wildlife health surveillance and management
  
- **For the eradication of category C diseases:**
  - An important and strategic category for farmers (BVD, BTV...)
  - Sufficient flexibility of these voluntary programmes?



**Competence and practical relevance of Farmers' Animal Health Services support !**



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## Animal Health Law and farmers' responsibilities

