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From:	General Secretariat of the Council
To:	Permanent Representatives Committee/Council
Subject:	Regulation on the welfare of dogs and cats - Four-column table

Delegations will find attached a table containing, in the first column, the Commission proposal and, in the second and third columns, the European Parliament's and the Council's negotiating positions.

This four-column table serves as the basis for negotiations in the trilogue to be held on 15 July 2025.

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
Formula				
1	2023/0447 (COD)	2023/0447 (COD)	2023/0447 (COD)	
Document Stage				
2	Proposal for a	Proposal for a	Proposal for a	
Document Type				
3	REGULATION OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL	REGULATION OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL	REGULATION OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL	
Document Purpose				
4	on the welfare of dogs and cats and their traceability	on the welfare of dogs and cats and their traceability	on the welfare of dogs and cats and their traceability	
EEA Relevance				
5	(Text with EEA relevance)	(Text with EEA relevance)	(Text with EEA relevance)	
Formula				
6	THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND THE COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN UNION,	THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND THE COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN UNION,	THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND THE COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN UNION,	
Citation 1				
7	Having regard to the Treaty on the Functioning of the European	Having regard to the Treaty on the Functioning of the European	Having regard to the Treaty on the Functioning of the European	

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
	Union, and in particular Article 43(2) and Article 114 thereof,	Union, and in particular Article 43(2) and Article 114 thereof,	Union, and in particular Article 43(2) and Article 114 thereof,	
Citation 2				
8	Having regard to the proposal from the European Commission,	Having regard to the proposal from the European Commission,	Having regard to the proposal from the European Commission,	
Citation 3				
9	After transmission of the draft legislative act to the national parliaments,	After transmission of the draft legislative act to the national parliaments,	After transmission of the draft legislative act to the national parliaments,	
Citation 4				
10	Having regard to the opinion of the European Economic and Social Committee ¹ , <u>1. OJ C , , p. .</u>		Having regard to the opinion of the European Economic and Social Committee ¹ , <u>1. OJ C , , p. .</u>	
Citation 5				
11	Having regard to the opinion of the Committee of the Regions ¹ , <u>1. OJ C , , p. .</u>		Having regard to the opinion of consulted the Committee of the Regions ¹ , <u>1. OJ C , , p. .</u>	
Citation 6				
12	Acting in accordance with the ordinary legislative procedure,		Acting in accordance with the ordinary legislative procedure,	
Formula				
13	Whereas:	Whereas:	Whereas:	
Recital 1				

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14	<p>(1) Live animals, including cats and dogs are covered by Annex I to the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union and form part of the common agricultural policy of the Union. There is a market for these animals in the Union, including substantial cross-border trade. Many Member States are signatories to the European Convention for the Protection of Pet Animals. There is a wide range of evidence of sub-optimal functioning of the internal market for dogs and cats in the Union as well as of illegal trade in these animals within the Union and at import into the Union. Therefore, it is necessary to establish minimum requirements for the welfare of dogs and cats bred and kept in establishments, as well as strengthened requirements regarding the traceability of dogs and cats supplied in the Union.</p>	<p>(1) Live animals, including cats and dogs are covered by Annex I to the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union and form part of the common agricultural policy of the Union <u>and their welfare should be protected</u>. There is a market for these animals in the Union, including substantial cross-border trade. Many Member States are signatories to the European Convention for the Protection of Pet Animals. There is a wide range of evidence of sub-optimal functioning of the internal market for dogs and cats in the Union as well as of illegal trade in these animals within the Union and at import into the Union. Therefore, <u>considering the findings on animals, which recognise their capacity for emotions, pain and social interactions</u>, it is necessary to establish minimum requirements for the welfare of dogs and cats <u>that are</u> bred and kept in establishments, as well as strengthened requirements regarding the traceability of dogs and cats supplied in <u>placed on</u> the Union <u>market</u>.</p>	<p>(1) Live animals, including eats and dogs dogs and cats are covered by Annex I to the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union and form part of the common agricultural policy of the Union. There is a market for these animals in the Union, including substantial cross-border trade. Many Member States are committed to the protection of pet animals and the majority of them are signatories to the European Convention for the Protection of Pet Animals, which includes, among others, provisions on breeding, keeping and trading of pet animals. There is a wide range of evidence of sub-optimal functioning of the internal market for dogs and cats in the Union as well as of illegal trade in these animals within the Union and at import into the Union that undermines their welfare. Therefore, it is necessary to establish minimum requirements for the welfare of dogs and cats bred and kept in establishments, as well as strengthened requirements regarding the traceability of dogs and cats supplied in placed on the Union market.</p>	

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Recital 2				
15	<p>(2) The absence of Union welfare provisions on breeding, keeping and placing on the market of dogs and cats, as well as divergent national rules where they exist, have very often led to those animals being born, bred and sold or adopted at no cost, in circumstances detrimental to their welfare. Competition between commercial breeders of dogs and cats in different Member States is not conducted on a level playing field because animal welfare conditions are one of the main elements of the competitiveness of these operators and they differ considerably between Member States. As a consequence, competition is distorted, especially for high standards breeders and keepers, which are unable to monetise their investments into animal welfare when they trade cross border because they are confronted with operators that profit from sub-standard animal welfare conditions to exert competition and drive prices and standards down.</p>	<p>(2) <u>Dogs and cats, with its own unique biological and behavioural needs, are traded and kept as pets in the Union.</u> The absence of Union welfare provisions on breeding, keeping and placing on the market of dogs and cats, as well as divergent national rules where they exist, have very often <u>sometimes</u> led to those animals being born, bred and sold or adopted at no cost, in circumstances <u>which could have serious</u> detrimental <u>consequences</u> to their welfare. Competition between commercial breeders of dogs and cats in different Member States is not conducted on a level playing field because animal welfare conditions are one of the main elements of the competitiveness of these operators and they differ considerably between Member States. As a consequence, competition is distorted, especially for high standards breeders and keepers, which are unable to monetise their investments into animal welfare when they trade cross border because they are confronted with operators that profit from sub-</p>	<p>(2) The absence of Union welfare provisions on breeding, keeping and placing on the market of dogs and cats, as well as divergent national rules where they exist, have very often led to those animals being born, bred and sold or adopted at no cost, in circumstances detrimental to their welfare. Competition between commercial breeders of dogs and cats in different Member States is not conducted on a level playing field because animal welfare conditions are one of the main elements of the competitiveness of these operators and they differ considerably between Member States. As a consequence, competition is distorted, especially for high standards breeders and keepers, which are unable to monetise their investments into animal welfare when they trade cross border because they are confronted with operators that profit from sub-standard animal welfare conditions to exert competition and drive prices and standards down.</p>	

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		standard animal welfare conditions to exert competition and drive prices and standards down.		
Recital 3				
16	(3) Also, consumers are insufficiently protected as they are often confronted, when acquiring a dog or a cat, with the negative consequences of the poor welfare conditions in which the animals have been bred and kept in the establishments, such as health problems, behavioural problems or genetic defects of the dog or cat purchased or acquired.	(3) Also, consumers are insufficiently protected as they are often confronted, when acquiring a dog or a cat, with the negative consequences of the poor welfare conditions in which the animals have been bred and kept in the establishments, such as health problems, behavioural problems or genetic defects of the dog or cat purchased or acquired. <u>To support informed consumer choices and promote compliance with Union rules, it is essential to inform the public and raise awareness of the difference between responsible and non-compliant or unlawful breeding practices.</u>	(3) Also, consumers are insufficiently protected as they are often confronted, when acquiring a dog or a cat, with the negative consequences of the poor welfare conditions in which the animals dogs and cats have been bred and kept in the establishments, such as health problems, behavioural problems or genetic defects of the dog or cat purchased or acquired.	
Recital 3a				
16a		<u>(3a) While several Member States have already introduced positive lists at national level to regulate the private ownership of animals, the absence of a common Union framework of welfare provisions on breeding, keeping and placing on the market of pet animal species</u>		

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		<u><i>other than dogs and cats, as well as divergent national rules, leads to inconsistencies, gaps in enforcement, confusion for consumers and, often, to serious animal welfare consequences for species that are unsuitable to be kept as pets, as well as risks to biodiversity, human health and safety and nature conservation.</i></u>		
Recital 3b				
16b		<u><i>(3b) There have been previous calls to establish a science-based Union-wide list of animals that have been assessed as being suitable to be kept as pets, under appropriate welfare conditions, without causing harm to populations in the wild, and therefore to European biodiversity, or to human health and safety. In doing so, it is essential to ensure an assessment of the impact on animals, including their welfare, behaviour, dietary needs, and veterinary care, in order to avoid situations that could cause unnecessary suffering, inappropriate living conditions, or endangerment of species.</i></u>		
Recital 4				

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17	(4) Therefore, minimum animal welfare requirements should be laid down for establishments that engage in breeding, keeping and placing on the market of dogs and cats. This will ensure the rational development of the sector, uniform conditions of competition, and consumer protection, while ensuring a high level of animal welfare.	(4) Therefore, minimum animal welfare requirements should be laid down for establishments that engage in breeding, keeping and placing on the market of dogs and cats. This will ensure the rational development of the sector, uniform conditions of competition, and consumer protection, while ensuring a high level of animal welfare.	(4) Therefore, minimum animal welfare requirements should be laid down for establishments that engage in breeding, keeping and placing on the market of dogs and cats. This will ensure the rational development of the sector, uniform fair conditions of competition, and consumer protection, while ensuring a high level of animal welfare.	
Recital 4a				
17a		<u>(4a) Cooperation between Member States should be enhanced in order to identify illegal breeding establishments, dismantle associated networks, and ensure effective enforcement of applicable rules. Strengthening cross-border collaboration, information exchange and coordinated inspections is essential to address the transnational nature of certain illegal activities and to protect animal welfare and consumer interests across the Union.</u>		
Recital 4b				
17b		<u>(4b) The number of companion animals in the Union has increased significantly over</u>		

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		<u>recent years, reflecting the strong attachment of Union citizens to the welfare of dogs and cats. In light of developments in animal welfare science, the Union and its Member States should be encouraged to promote a legal approach that reflects not only the status of animals as property, but also the ethical responsibility of humans towards their welfare and protection.</u>		
Recital 5				
18	(5) Over the past decade, the demand for dogs and cats to be kept as pet animals in households has increased significantly. As a result, there has been a substantial increase in breeding and trade on the Union market of dogs and cats, including sales, adoptions, and imports from third countries. The lack of requirements on the welfare of these animals in the Union, and the disparities between requirements applicable in different Member States have given rise to a significant amount of illegal trade in dogs and cats in conditions that are highly detrimental to their welfare.	(5) Over the past decade, the demand for dogs and cats to be kept as pet animals in households has increased significantly. As a result, there has been a substantial increase in breeding and trade on the Union market of dogs and cats, including sales, adoptions, and imports from third countries. The lack of requirements on the welfare of these animals in the Union, and the disparities between requirements applicable in different Member States have given rise to a significant amount of illegal trade in dogs and cats in conditions that are highly detrimental to their welfare.	(5) Over the past decade, the demand for dogs and cats to be kept as pet animals in households has increased significantly. As a result, there has been a substantial increase in breeding and trade on the Union market of dogs and cats, including sales, adoptions, and imports from third countries. The lack of requirements on the welfare of these animals in the Union, and the disparities between requirements applicable in different Member States have given rise to a significant amount of unacceptable trade practices, including illegal trade, where in dogs and cats are kept in conditions that are highly detrimental to their welfare.	

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Recital 5a				
18a			<p>(5a) Traceability is important to fulfil the objective of ensuring a smooth functioning of the market of dogs and cats in the Union with a high level of animal welfare, as illegal trade creates both disturbances of the market (distortion of competition) and, allows negative animal welfare conditions to flourish due to the lack of control and the maximisation of profit. Furthermore, traceability requirements are needed to be able to trace back the establishment of origin and to establish responsibilities, in particular in case of welfare-related problems identified in a dog or cat.</p>	
Recital 6				
19	<p>(6) Illegal trade of dogs and cats has developed in part due to lack of traceability of these animals to the original litter. In turn, illegal trade practices are associated with suffering of dogs and cats subject to uncontrolled breeding practices. It is not possible to ensure that operators</p>	<p>(6) Illegal trade of dogs and cats has developed in part due to lack of traceability of these animals to the original litter <u>and to consumers' enthusiasm for these animals, facilitated by the development of online purchasing</u>. In turn, illegal trade practices are associated with</p>	<p>(6) Unacceptable or illegal trade ofⁱⁿ dogs and cats has developed in part due to lack of traceability of these animals back to the original litter establishment. In turn, unacceptable or illegal trade practices are associated with suffering of dogs and cats subject to uncontrolled breeding practices.</p>	

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	abide by the same standards of animal welfare, and to ensure uniform conditions of competition in the internal market in relation to the supplying of dogs and cats without reliable means to trace the animals to their origin. It is therefore crucial to ensure the traceability of dogs and cats by a system that identifies and registers dogs and cats before their first supplying in the Union as well as each time there is a change of ownership of the animals.	suffering of dogs and cats subject to uncontrolled breeding practices. It is not possible to ensure that operators abide by the same standards of animal welfare, and to ensure uniform conditions of competition in the internal market in relation to the supplying <u>placing on the market</u> of dogs and cats without reliable means to trace the animals to their origin. It is therefore crucial to ensure the traceability of dogs and cats by a system that identifies and registers dogs and cats before their first supplying in <u>placing on the market</u> as well as each time there is a change of ownership of the animals.	It is not possible to ensure that operators abide by the same standards of animal welfare, and to ensure uniform fair conditions of competition in the internal market in relation to the supplying placing on the market of dogs and cats without reliable means to trace the these animals to their origin. It is therefore crucial to ensure the traceability of dogs and cats by a system that identifies and registers dogs and cats before their first supplying in placing on the market and complements the information registered in case of a change of ownership of the animals or responsibility for the dogs and cats.	
Recital 6a				
19a		<u><i>(6a) This Regulation introduces mandatory registration, reinforced controls on online sales, and enhanced traceability of dogs and cats, with transition periods of up to 10 years in order to allow the relevant authorities to prepare. It further stresses the importance of Union-wide standards for responsible breeding to prevent detrimental health and welfare</i></u>		

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		<i><u>impacts on dogs and cats. This Regulation addresses these issues by establishing clear welfare requirements and ensuring that breeding practices uphold the highest standards.</u></i>		
Recital 7				
20	<p>(7) Illegal trade in cats and dogs from outside the EU has been increasing. Current EU rules on the movements of dogs and cats into the EU, such as the provisions of Regulation 576/2013 and of the Animal Health Law, do not contain sufficient tools to prevent this illegal trade. This means that additional rules to fight illegal trade in dogs and cats are required. Existing animal health rules require that, both for commercial and non-commercial movement of dogs and cats entering into the Union, the animals must be identified with a microchip. To reinforce these traceability provisions, the owners of dogs and cats entering into the Union should ensure their registration in one of the Member States' databases at the place of destination. This will provide for greater control on the movements of those animals.</p>	<p>(7) Illegal trade in cats and dogs from outside the EU has been increasing. Current EU rules on the movements of dogs and cats into the EU, such as the provisions of Regulation 576/2013 and of the Animal Health Law, do not contain sufficient tools to prevent this illegal trade. This means that additional rules to fight illegal trade in dogs and cats are required. Existing animal health rules require that, both for commercial and non-commercial movement of dogs and cats entering into the Union, the animals must be identified with a microchip. To reinforce these traceability provisions, the owners of <i><u>persons responsible for</u></i> dogs and cats entering into the Union should ensure their registration in one of the Member States' databases at the place of destination. This will provide for greater control on the movements of those animals.</p>	<p>(7) Illegal trade in cats and dogs import of dogs and cats from outside the EU has been increasing. Current EU rules on the movements of dogs and cats into the EU, such as the provisions of Regulation 576/2013 Regulation (EU) No 576/2013 on non-commercial movements and of Regulation (EU) 2016/429 (the Animal Health Law), do not contain sufficient tools to prevent this illegal trade and its associated animal welfare problems.– This means that additional rules to fight fraudulent practices and illegal trade in dogs and cats are required. Existing animal health rules require that, both for commercial and non-commercial movement of dogs and cats entering into the Union, the animals must be identified with a microchip. To reinforce these traceability provisions, the owners of dogs and</p>	

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			eats entering into the Union should ensure their registration in one of the Member States' databases at the place of destination. This will provide for greater control on the movements of those animals.	
Recital 8				
21	(8) The traceability provisions of this proposal also contribute to the protection of public health via better animal welfare, better animal health, and better controls on the possible transmission of animal diseases (some of which being of zoonotic nature), this following a One Health approach.	(8) The traceability provisions of this proposal also contribute to the protection of public health via better animal welfare, better animal health, and better controls on the possible transmission of animal diseases (some of which being of zoonotic nature), <i>some of which transmitting to wildlife</i> , this following a One Health approach.	(8) The traceability provisions of this proposal Regulation also contribute to the protection of public health via better animal welfare, and better animal health, and through better controls on the possible transmission of animal diseases (some of which being of zoonotic nature), this following a One Health approach.	
Recital 8a				
21a		<i>(8a) Regulation (EU) 2016/429 of the European Parliament and of the Council 54 regulates transmissible animal diseases for the purpose of avoiding the spread of such diseases in the Union. The health of animals is one of the five domains of animal welfare, and thus addressed in this Regulation. However, this Regulation does not address the diseases listed in Regulation (EU) 2016/429, but</i>		

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		<u>rather the state of health of dogs and cats as shaped by non-communicable diseases (for example injuries) or non-listed diseases (for example certain parasites). The rules laid down in this Regulation are therefore complementary to Regulation (EU) 2016/429 and do not duplicate or overlap with the rules laid down in that Regulation.</u>		
Recital 9				
22	(9) Regulation (EU) 2016/429 of the European Parliament and of the Council ¹ regulates transmissible animal diseases for the purpose of avoiding the spread of such diseases in the Union. The health of animals is one of the five domains of animal welfare, and thus addressed in this Regulation. However, this Regulation does not address the diseases listed in Regulation (EU) 2016/429, but rather the state of health of dogs and cats as shaped by non-communicable diseases (for example injuries) or non-listed diseases (for example certain parasites). The rules laid down in this Regulation are therefore complementary to Regulation	(9) Regulation (EU) 2016/429 of the European Parliament and of the Council ¹ regulates transmissible animal diseases for the purpose of avoiding the spread of such diseases in the Union. The health of animals is one of the five domains of animal welfare, and thus addressed in this Regulation. However, this Regulation does not address the diseases listed in Regulation (EU) 2016/429, but rather the state of health of dogs and cats as shaped by non-communicable diseases (for example injuries) or non-listed diseases (for example certain parasites). The rules laid down in this Regulation are therefore complementary to Regulation	(9) Regulation (EU) 2016/429 of the European Parliament and of the Council ¹ regulates transmissible animal diseases for the purpose of avoiding the spread of such diseases in the Union. The health of animals is one of the five domains of animal welfare, and thus addressed in this Regulation. Breaches of Regulation (EU) 2016/429 do have an impact on animal welfare. However, this Regulation does not address the diseases listed in Regulation (EU) 2016/429, but rather the state of health of dogs and cats as shaped by non-communicable diseases (for example injuries) or non-listed diseases (for example certain parasites). The rules laid down in	

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	<p>(EU) 2016/429 and do not duplicate or overlap with the rules laid down in that Regulation.</p> <p>1. 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'), OJ L 84, 31.3.2016, p. 1.</p>	<p>(EU) 2016/429 and do not duplicate or overlap with the rules laid down in that Regulation.</p> <p>1. 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'), OJ L 84, 31.3.2016, p. 1.</p>	<p>this Regulation are therefore complementary to Regulation (EU) 2016/429 and do not duplicate or overlap with the rules laid down in that Regulation.</p> <p>1. 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'), OJ L 84, 31.3.2016, p. 1.</p>	
Recital 10				
23	<p>(10) Regulation (EU) 2016/429 requires the identification of dogs and cats with a transponder but only if they are subject to movements between Member States entered into the Union. The identification required by that Regulation is not fully harmonised as it does not include precise standards regarding transponders. Furthermore, that Regulation does not require Member States to keep databases of dogs and cats. Therefore, Member States should be required to establish and maintain databases of dogs and cats supplied in the Union market to ensure the traceability of these animals. It is also necessary to ensure the interoperability of these</p>	<p>(10) Regulation (EU) 2016/429 requires the identification of dogs and cats with a transponder but only if they are subject to movements between Member States entered into the Union. The identification required by that Regulation is not fully harmonised as it does not include precise standards regarding transponders. Furthermore, that Regulation does not require Member States to keep databases of dogs and cats. Therefore, Member States should be required to establish and maintain databases of dogs and cats supplied in<u>placed on</u> the Union market to ensure the traceability of these animals. It is also necessary to ensure the</p>	<p>(10) Regulation (EU) 2016/429 requires the identification of dogs and cats with a transponder but only if they are subject to movements between Member States entered into the Union. The identification required by that Regulation is not fully harmonised as it does not include precise standards regarding transponders. Furthermore, that Regulation does not require Member States to keep databases of dogs and cats. The rules laid down in this Regulation are therefore, Member States should be required to establish and maintain databases of dogs and cats supplied in the Union market to ensure the traceability of these animals. It is</p>	

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	databases. This will facilitate finding information on dogs and cats across the Union, as well as enable competent authorities to carry out official controls to ensure compliance with animal welfare rules.	interoperability of these databases. This will facilitate finding information on dogs and cats across the Union, as well as enable competent authorities to carry out official controls to ensure compliance with animal welfare rules.	also necessary to ensure the interoperability of these databases. This will facilitate finding information on dogs and cats across the Union, as well as enable competent authorities to carry out official controls to ensure compliance with animal welfare complementary to Regulation (EU) 2016/429 and do not duplicate or overlap with the rules laid down therein.	
Recital 11				
24	(11) The supplying of dogs and cats, whether for profit or at no cost, has an impact on the internal market. Therefore, to prevent fraud, traceability of all animals traded in the Union market should be ensured and the keeping of animals in breeding establishments, pet shops or animal shelters should be subject to detailed rules.	(11) The supplying <u>placing on the market</u> of dogs and cats, whether for profit or at no cost, has an impact on the internal market. Therefore, to prevent fraud, traceability of all animals traded in the Union market should be ensured and the keeping of animals in breeding <u>and selling</u> establishments, pet shops <u>foster homes</u> or animal shelters should be subject to detailed rules. <u>The military, police or customs that breed or keep dogs for their own services' use are not in such situation as they do not carry out their breeding or keeping activities for the market.</u>	(11) The supplying <u>placing on the market</u> of dogs and cats, whether for profit or at no cost, has an impact on the internal market. Therefore, to prevent fraud, traceability of all animals <u>dogs and cats</u> traded in the Union market should be ensured and the keeping of animals <u>dogs and cats</u> in breeding establishments, pet shops or animal <u>selling establishments</u> , shelters or foster homes should be subject to detailed rules.	
Recital 11a				

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24a			(11a) The breeding, keeping and placing on the Union market of dogs and cats are the activities on which this regulation focuses, bearing in mind its objectives, namely ensuring a smooth functioning of the market of dogs and cats and rational development of the sector. These activities are associated with regular offering of goods and services on the market, whether in return of payment or free of charge. The intention to make a profit is not decisive, nor is the legal or economic status of the operator, but the professional or business related context in which such activities are carried out. The military, police or customs that breed or keep dogs for their own services' use are not in such situation as they do not carry out their breeding or keeping activities for the market.	
Recital 11a				
24b		<i><u>(11a) The occasional supply of puppies and kittens by their owners who keep dogs or cats for personal or familial enjoyment and companionship and without any commercial intent or</u></i>		

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		<u><i>purpose, does not have a significant impact on the internal market and it is therefore justified to exclude such supply activities from the scope of application of this Regulation</i></u>		
Recital 12				
25	(12) Keeping of dogs and cats on behalf of owners, such as pet boarding activities, is a temporary and local activity and does not have a significant impact on the internal market. It is therefore justified to exclude pet boarding activities from the requirements laid down in this Regulation for establishments keeping dogs and cats.	(12) Keeping of dogs and cats on behalf of owners, such as pet boarding activities, is a temporary and local activity and does not have a significant impact on the internal market. It is therefore justified to exclude pet boarding activities from the requirements laid down in this Regulation for establishments keeping dogs and cats.	(12) Keeping of dogs and cats on behalf of owners, such as pet boarding activities, is a temporary short-term and local activity and does not have a significant impact on the internal market. As there is no placing on the market, it is therefore justified not to regulate them. Similarly, pounds do not keep dogs or cats with the purpose of placing them on the market to exclude pet boarding activities from the requirements laid down in this Regulation for establishments keeping dogs and cats. As opposed to shelters, they merely ensure emergency housing when a lost dog or cat has been found and keep it for a short duration to make it possible for the owner to retrieve their dog or cat.	
Recital 13				
26	(13) Directive 2010/63/EU of the European Parliament and of	(13) Directive 2010/63/EU of the European Parliament and of	(13) Directive 2010/63/EU of the European Parliament and of	

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	<p>the Council¹ regulates the keeping, breeding and supply of animals kept for scientific purposes including dogs and cats. Dogs and cats intended for scientific purposes should therefore be excluded from the scope of application of this Regulation.</p> <p>1. Directive 2010/63/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 22 September 2010 on the protection of animals used for scientific purposes (OJ L 276, 20.10.2010, p. 33).</p>	<p>the Council¹ regulates the keeping, breeding and supply of animals kept for scientific purposes including dogs and cats.</p> <p><u>Regulation (EU) 2019/6 of the European Parliament and of the Council regulates clinical trials for veterinary medicinal products involving the use of animals, including dogs and cats.</u> Dogs and cats intended <u>or used</u> for scientific purposes <u>as well as dogs and cats used in clinical trials required for the marketing authorisation of veterinary medicinal products</u> should therefore be excluded from the scope of application of this Regulation.</p> <p>1. Directive 2010/63/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 22 September 2010 on the protection of animals used for scientific purposes (OJ L 276, 20.10.2010, p. 33).</p>	<p>the Council¹ regulates the keeping, breeding and supply of animals kept for scientific purposes including dogs and cats.</p> <p>Regulation (EU) 2019/6 of the European Parliament and of the Council regulates clinical trials for veterinary medicinal products involving the use of animals, including dogs and cats. Dogs and cats intended or used for scientific purposes as well as dogs and cats used in clinical trials required for the marketing authorisation of veterinary medicinal products should therefore be excluded from the scope of application of this Regulation.</p> <p>1. Directive 2010/63/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 22 September 2010 on the protection of animals used for scientific purposes (OJ L 276, 20.10.2010, p. 33).</p>	
Recital 14				
27	<p>(14) A large number of dogs and cats will be covered by detailed welfare rules for the first time, which will allow them to benefit from better living conditions. However, considering the practical difficulties in certain</p>	<p>(14) A large number of dogs and cats will be covered by detailed welfare rules for the first time, which will allow them to benefit from better living conditions. However, considering the practical difficulties in certain</p>	<p>(14) A large number of dogs and cats will be covered by detailed welfare rules for the first time, which will allow them to benefit from better living conditions. However, considering the practical difficulties in</p>	

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	<p>cases to determine whether dogs and cats are kept as pets or for placing on the market or supply, this Regulation should exempt from certain obligations pet owners who keep a number of dogs and cats and produce a number of litters below a certain threshold. Otherwise, those pet owners would be subject to the relevant requirements of this Regulation, which would not be proportionate.</p>	<p>cases to determine whether dogs and cats are kept as pets or <u>used for agricultural purposes, such as herding, guarding livestock, farm protection, or</u> for placing on the market or supply, this Regulation should exempt from certain obligations pet owners who keep a number of dogs and cats and produce a number of litters below a certain threshold. Otherwise, those pet owners would be subject to the relevant requirements of this Regulation, which would not be proportionate. <u>Stray cats that roam freely and that keep rodent populations in check, have long been part of this rural balance and serve a functional and symbiotic role on agricultural holdings. Rural and remote areas, where access to veterinary services and compliance infrastructure may be limited, as well as the need to avoid imposing a disproportionate burden on farmers and small-scale breeders, should be duly taken into account.</u></p>	<p>certain in some cases to determine whether dogs and cats are kept as pets or for this could result in significant costs for the operators. The potential risk of welfare problems grows with an increasing number of dogs or cats bred or kept at an establishment. It is therefore appropriate, for the purpose of proportionality, to distinguish between establishments of different sizes. On the one hand, all establishments, irrespective of the number of litters bred or the number of dogs or cats kept, should be subject to the general welfare principles and requirements, while on the other hand, only establishments keeping or placing on the market or supply, this Regulation should exempt from a certain obligations pet owners who keep a number of dogs and cats and produce a number of litters below a certain threshold. Otherwise, those pet owners would or cats should be subject to more comprehensive and detailed welfare obligations. This approach takes into account the financial burden resulting from the compliance</p>	

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			with the more comprehensive and detailed welfare requirements of this Regulation, which would not be proportionate, such as costly structural investments.	
Recital 15				
28	(15) Once the threshold for breeding activities referred to in the previous recital is reached, any premises used for the purpose of breeding animals are subject to the rules for breeding establishments laid down in Chapter II of this Regulation, even if the breeding activities take place in households, as this is often the case for different kinds of commercial breeders. Households where dogs and cats are kept for purposes other than reproduction are not considered as breeding establishments and do not have to comply with Chapter II of this Regulation.	(15) Once the threshold for breeding activities referred to in the previous recital is reached, any premises used for the purpose of breeding animals are subject to the rules for breeding establishments laid down in Chapter II of this Regulation, even if the breeding activities take place in households, as this is often the case for different kinds of commercial breeders. Households where dogs and cats are kept for purposes other than reproduction are not considered as breeding establishments and do not have to comply with Chapter II of this Regulation.	(15) Once the threshold for breeding activities referred to in the previous recital is reached, any premises used for the purpose of breeding animals are subject to the Thresholds for detailed animal welfare rules should be set by this Regulation for breeding establishments laid down in Chapter II of this Regulation,, shelters and foster homes. Even if the breeding activities take place in households, as this is often the case for different kinds of commercial breeders. Households where dogs and cats are kept for purposes other than reproduction are not considered as breeding, once those thresholds are reached, all rules for animal welfare of this Regulation should apply. Considering the exclusively commercial nature of selling establishments and do not have to comply with Chapter II, it is not necessary to set thresholds	

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			and the requirements of this Regulation should apply to all selling establishments, regardless of the number of dogs or cats kept.	
Recital 16				
29	(16) Although some of the breeding establishments are run by licensed breeders following good standard of animal management, an important part of animals placed on the Union market comes from grey market breeders and sub-standard breeders, that do not ensure sufficient level of animal welfare for the dogs and cats they breed. This creates unfair competition for pedigree breeders as well as non-pedigree breeders following high standards of animal welfare. It is therefore necessary to establish detailed animal welfare rules for the operators of all breeding establishments.	(16) Although some of the breeding establishments are run by licensed breeders following good standard of animal management, an important part of animals placed on the Union market comes from grey market breeders and sub-standard breeders, that do not ensure sufficient level of animal welfare for the dogs and cats they breed. This creates unfair competition for pedigree breeders as well as non-pedigree breeders following high standards of animal welfare. It is therefore necessary to establish detailed animal welfare rules for the operators of all breeding establishments.	(16) Although some of the breeding establishments are run by licensed breeders following a good standard of animal management, an important part of animals number of the dogs and cats placed on the Union market comes from grey market breeders and sub-standard breeders, that do not ensure a sufficient level of animal welfare for the dogs and cats they breed. This creates unfair competition for pedigree breeders as well as non-pedigree breeders following high standards of animal welfare. It is therefore necessary to establish detailed animal welfare rules for the operators of all breeding establishments.	
Recital 17				
30	(17) Moreover, in the Union market different types of operators carrying out different types of activities supply dogs and cats. Aside from commercial breeders there are pet shops where dogs and	(17) Moreover, in the Union market different types of operators carrying out different types of activities, place supply dogs and cats <u>on the market</u> . Aside from commercial breeders there are pet	(17) Moreover, in the Union market, different types of operators carrying carry out different types of activities supply with respect to the placing on the market of dogs and cats.	

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
	cats, that are typically born and bred in other establishments, are kept for sale. The protection of these animals may be suboptimal, and there are no common welfare standards that need to be observed in these establishments. Given that pet shops are commercial operators that place on the market dogs and cats, it is therefore necessary to apply the requirements of this Regulation to these establishments.	shops <u>selling establishments</u> where dogs and cats, that are typically born and bred in other establishments, are kept for sale. The protection of these animals may be suboptimal, and there are no common welfare standards that need to be observed in these establishments. Given that pet <u>shops</u> <u>selling establishments</u> are commercial operators that place on the market dogs and cats, it is is therefore necessary to apply the requirements of this Regulation to these establishments.	Aside from commercial breeders, there are pet shops <u>selling establishments</u> where dogs and cats, that are typically born and bred in other establishments, are kept for sale, assembly or collection . The protection of these animals dogs and cats may be suboptimal, and there are no common welfare standards that need to be observed in these establishments. Given that pet shops <u>selling establishments</u> are commercial operators that place on the market dogs and cats on the market, it is is therefore necessary to apply the requirements of this Regulation to these establishments.	
Recital 18				
31	(18) Animal shelters are private or public undertakings or non-for-profit organisations that collect and keep stray dogs and cats, or formerly owned animals that have been lost, confiscated or abandoned. Sometimes, uncontrolled pet reproduction or overbreeding result in the proliferation of stray dogs and cats that end up in shelters. Depending on their background, shelter animals may be purebred or mixed	(18) Animal shelters are private or public undertakings or non-for-profit organisations that collect and keep stray dogs and cats, or formerly owned animals that have been lost, confiscated or abandoned. Sometimes, uncontrolled pet reproduction or overbreeding result in the proliferation of stray dogs and cats that end up in shelters. Depending on their background, shelter animals may be purebred or mixed	(18) Animal Operators of shelters are private or public undertakings or non-for-profit non-profit organisations that collect and keep unwanted or stray dogs and cats, or formerly owned animals dogs and cats that have been lost, confiscated or abandoned. Sometimes, uncontrolled pet reproduction or overbreeding result results in the proliferation of stray dogs and cats that end up in shelters. Depending	

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	breeds and may include the litter of animals that have reproduced in the shelter. Shelters may keep large numbers of animals and sell them or offer them in adoption or for re-homing, sometimes for free or upon payment of the reasonable costs incurred.	breeds and may include the litter of animals that have reproduced in the shelter. Shelters may keep large numbers of animals and sell them or offer them in adoption or for re-homing, sometimes for free or upon payment of the reasonable costs incurred.	on their background, shelter animals those dogs and cats may be purebred or mixed breeds and may include the litter of animals dogs or cats that have reproduced in the shelter. Shelters may keep large numbers of animals dogs and cats and sell them or offer them in for adoption or for re-homing, sometimes for free or upon payment of the reasonable costs incurred.	
Recital 19				
32	(19) Despite the differences in the activities carried out by commercial breeders and pet shops, on the one hand, and animal shelters, on the other, they all supply dogs and cats in the Union market and there is a certain amount of overlap, especially at the level of the demand. When looking for a dog or cat, consumers make choices between buying an animal from a breeder (either directly or through a pet shop or intermediary), or adopting one from a shelter. The acquisition of dogs or cats directly from pet owners is marginal. One important factor in the choice of a dog or a cat is the possible behavioural or other problems that the animal	(19) Despite the differences in the activities carried out by commercial breeders and pet shops <u>selling establishments</u> , on the one hand, and animal shelters, on the other, they all supply <u>place</u> dogs and cats in the Union market and there is a certain amount of overlap, especially at the level of the demand. When looking for a dog or cat, consumers make choices between buying an animal from a breeder (either directly or through a pet shop <u>selling establishment</u> or intermediary), or adopting one from a shelter. The acquisition of dogs or cats directly from pet owners is marginal. One important factor in the choice of a dog or a cat is the possible	(19) Despite the differences in the activities carried out by commercial breeders and pet shops <u>breeding and selling establishments</u> , on the one hand, and animal shelters, on the other hand , they all supply <u>place</u> dogs and cats in <u>on</u> the Union market and there is a certain amount of overlap, especially at the level of the demand. When looking for a dog or cat, consumers make choices between buying an animal <u>a dog or a cat</u> from a breeder (either directly or through a pet shop or intermediary <u>selling establishment</u>), or adopting one from a shelter. The acquisition of dogs or cats directly from pet owners is marginal. One important	

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	<p>may exhibit because of having been kept in poor welfare conditions and which may reduce their suitability to be kept as a pet animal, irrespective of whether the animal has been kept in a commercial breeding establishment, in a pet shop or in a shelter. Moreover, given that trade is also conducted by intermediaries and mostly online, consumers may not be aware before they acquire a dog or a cat of whether the animal originates from a shelter, a breeder or a pet shop. There is evidence that the number of animals supplied to the Union market by shelters is significant, in particular for cats. There is also evidence that animals are supplied from shelters in some Member States to prospective pet owners in other Member States, in particular for dogs. In order to ensure the achievement of the objective of this Regulation to ensure the smooth functioning of the internal market in dogs and cats, and the rational development of the sector while ensuring a high level of animal welfare, it is necessary to apply some of the requirements of this Regulation to</p>	<p>behavioural or other problems that the animal may exhibit because of having been kept in poor welfare conditions and which may reduce their suitability to be kept as a pet animal, irrespective of whether the animal has been kept in a commercial breeding establishment, in a pet shop<u>selling establishment</u> or in a shelter. Moreover, given that trade is also conducted by intermediaries and mostly online, consumers may not be aware before they acquire a dog or a cat of whether the animal originates from a shelter, a breeder or a pet shop<u>selling establishment</u>. <u>Providing such information could assist buyers in making informed and responsible choices</u>. There is evidence that the number of animals supplied to<u>placed on</u> the Union market by shelters is significant, in particular for cats. There is also evidence that animals are supplied<u>placed on the market</u> from shelters in some Member States to prospective pet owners in other Member States, in particular for dogs. In order to ensure the achievement of the objective of this Regulation to ensure the smooth functioning of the internal</p>	<p>factor in the choice of a dog or a cat is the possible behavioural or other problems that the animaldog or cat may exhibit because of due to having been kept in poor welfare conditions and which may reduce their suitability to be kept as a pet animal, irrespective of whether the animaldog or cat has been kept in a commercialbreeding or selling establishment, in a pet shop or in a shelter. Moreover, given that trade is also conducted by intermediaries and mostly online, consumers may not be aware before they acquire a dog or a cat, consumers may not be aware of whether the animal originates from a shelter, a breeder or a pet shopselling establishment. There is evidence that the number of animalssupplied to dogs and cats placed on the Union market by shelters is significant, in particular for cats. There is also evidence that animals are supplieddogs and cats from shelters in some Member States are transferred to prospective pet owners in other Member States, in particular for dogs. In order to ensure the achievement of the objective of this Regulation to</p>	

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
	shelters that keep a certain minimum number of animals, irrespective of whether they sell animals against payment or only supply animals for free or upon reimbursement of reasonable costs. However, for reasons of proportionality and given that the activities of shelters differ from those of other operators and may fulfil a public interest function, only some of the requirements of this Regulation should apply to shelters, concerning, in particular the number and competence of animal caretakers, housing, feeding and watering, behavioural needs and painful practices, and advisory visits by a veterinarian.	market in dogs and cats, and the rational development of the sector while ensuring a high level of animal welfare, it is necessary to apply some of the requirements of this Regulation to shelters that keep a certain minimum number of animals, irrespective of whether they sell animals <u>place dogs or cats on the Union market</u> against payment or only supply animals , for free or upon reimbursement of reasonable costs. However, for reasons of proportionality and given that the activities of shelters differ from those of other operators and may fulfil a public interest function, only some of the requirements of this Regulation should apply to shelters, concerning, in particular the number and competence of animal caretakers, housing, feeding and watering, behavioural needs and painful practices, and advisory visits by a veterinarian.	ensure the smooth functioning of the internal -market in dogs and cats, and the rational development of the sector while ensuring a high level of animal welfare, it is necessary to apply some of the certain requirements of this Regulation to shelters that keep a certain minimum number of animals dogs or cats , irrespective of whether they sell animals place dogs or cats on the Union market against payment or only supply animals , for free or upon reimbursement of reasonable costs. However, for reasons of proportionality and given that the activities of shelters differ from those of other operators and may fulfil a public interest function, only some of the certain requirements of this Regulation should not apply to shelters, concerning, in particular the number and competence of animal caretakers, housing, feeding and watering, behavioural needs and painful practices, and advisory visits by a veterinarian space allowances .	
Recital 19a				
32a			(19a) Given that Member States observed that an	

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			<p>increasing number of operators responsible for unwanted, abandoned, stray, lost or confiscated dogs or cats use foster homes to keep them, and that the number of dogs and cats kept in foster homes may also impact the market of dogs and cats, foster homes should be covered by this Regulation. In such cases, the operators placing the dogs or cats in foster homes should be responsible for ensuring that the requirements of this Regulation are met in foster homes. This can for example be achieved through contractual relations between the operator and the foster family.</p>	
Recital 19a				
32b		<p><u>(19a) Member States have observed the increasing use of foster homes by operators responsible for unwanted, abandoned, stray, lost or confiscated dogs or cats . Given that the number of dogs and cats kept in foster homes may impact the market of dogs and cats, foster homes should be covered by this Regulation. In such cases, the operators placing the dogs or</u></p>		

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		<i><u>cats in foster homes should be responsible for ensuring that the requirements of this Regulation are met in those foster homes. This could be achieved inter alia through the establishment of a contractual relationship between the operator and the foster family.</u></i>		
Recital 20				
33	(20) In addition, given the significant numbers of animals supplied in the Union by shelters, and the need to ensure the achievement of the objectives of this Regulation regarding traceability and prevention of illegal trade, shelters should also be subject to the requirements of this Regulation concerning identification and registration of dogs and cats, regardless of whether or not their activity can be considered economic in nature.	(20) In addition, given the significant numbers of animals supplied <i><u>placed on the market</u></i> in the Union by shelters, and the need to ensure the achievement of the objectives of this Regulation regarding traceability and prevention of illegal trade, shelters should also be subject to the requirements of this Regulation concerning identification and registration of dogs and cats, regardless of whether or not their activity can be considered economic in nature. <i><u>Operators responsible for shelters should be encouraged to take appropriate measures to prevent reproduction of the dogs or cats kept in shelters.</u></i>	(20) In addition, given the significant numbers of animals supplied in the Union by shelters, and the need to ensure the achievement of the objectives of this Regulation regarding traceability and prevention of illegal trade, shelters should also be subject to the requirements of this Regulation concerning identification and registration of dogs and cats, regardless of whether or not their activity can be considered economic in nature.	
Recital 21				

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
34	<p>(21) Since this Regulation set out animal welfare requirements for dogs and cats, it falls within the scope of the Regulation (EU) 2017/625 of the European Parliament and of the Council¹ and the corresponding definitions of competent authorities should apply. The definition of competent authorities laid down in that Regulation should apply, in order to ensure consistency with the applicable rules on official controls concerning animal health and welfare.</p> <p>1. Regulation (EU) 2017/625 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 15 March 2017 on official controls and other official activities performed to ensure the application of food and feed law, rules on animal health and welfare, plant health and plant protection products, amending Regulations (EC) No 999/2001, (EC) No 396/2005, (EC) No 1069/2009, (EC) No 1107/2009, (EU) No 1151/2012, (EU) No 652/2014, (EU) 2016/429 and (EU) 2016/2031 of the European Parliament and of the Council, Council Regulations (EC) No 1/2005 and (EC) No 1099/2009 and Council Directives 98/58/EC, 1999/74/EC, 2007/43/EC, 2008/119/EC and 2008/120/EC, and repealing Regulations (EC) No 854/2004 and (EC) No 882/2004 of the European Parliament and of the Council, Council Directives 89/608/EEC, 89/662/EEC,</p>	<p>(21) Since this Regulation set out animal welfare requirements for dogs and cats, it falls within the scope of the Regulation (EU) 2017/625 of the European Parliament and of the Council¹ and the corresponding definitions of competent authorities should apply. The definition of competent authorities laid down in that Regulation should apply, in order to ensure consistency with the applicable rules on official controls concerning animal health and welfare.</p> <p>1. Regulation (EU) 2017/625 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 15 March 2017 on official controls and other official activities performed to ensure the application of food and feed law, rules on animal health and welfare, plant health and plant protection products, amending Regulations (EC) No 999/2001, (EC) No 396/2005, (EC) No 1069/2009, (EC) No 1107/2009, (EU) No 1151/2012, (EU) No 652/2014, (EU) 2016/429 and (EU) 2016/2031 of the European Parliament and of the Council, Council Regulations (EC) No 1/2005 and (EC) No 1099/2009 and Council Directives 98/58/EC, 1999/74/EC, 2007/43/EC, 2008/119/EC and 2008/120/EC, and repealing Regulations (EC) No 854/2004 and (EC) No 882/2004 of the European Parliament and of the Council, Council Directives 89/608/EEC, 89/662/EEC,</p>	<p>(21) Since this Regulation set out animal welfare requirements for dogs and cats, it falls within the scope of the Regulation (EU) 2017/625 of the European Parliament and of the Council¹ applies to official controls performed for the verification of compliance with rules in the area of welfare requirements for animals, including welfare requirements for dogs and cats, such as those set out in this Regulation, it is appropriate to refer to and the corresponding definitions of competent authorities should apply. The definition of competent authorities laid down in that Regulation should apply, in order to ensure consistency with the applicable rules on official controls concerning animal health and welfare.</p> <p>1. Regulation (EU) 2017/625 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 15 March 2017 on official controls and other official activities performed to ensure the application of food and feed law, rules on animal health and welfare, plant health and plant protection products, amending Regulations (EC) No 999/2001, (EC) No 396/2005, (EC) No 1069/2009, (EC) No 1107/2009, (EU) No 1151/2012,</p>	

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	90/425/EEC, 91/496/EEC, 96/23/EC, 96/93/EC and 97/78/EC and Council Decision 92/438/EEC (Official Controls Regulation), OJ L 95, 7.4.2017, p. 1–142.	90/425/EEC, 91/496/EEC, 96/23/EC, 96/93/EC and 97/78/EC and Council Decision 92/438/EEC (Official Controls Regulation), OJ L 95, 7.4.2017, p. 1–142.	(EU) No 652/2014, (EU) 2016/429 and (EU) 2016/2031 of the European Parliament and of the Council, Council Regulations (EC) No 1/2005 and (EC) No 1099/2009 and Council Directives 98/58/EC, 1999/74/EC, 2007/43/EC, 2008/119/EC and 2008/120/EC, and repealing Regulations (EC) No 854/2004 and (EC) No 882/2004 of the European Parliament and of the Council, Council Directives 89/608/EEC, 89/662/EEC, 90/425/EEC, 91/496/EEC, 96/23/EC, 96/93/EC and 97/78/EC and Council Decision 92/438/EEC (Official Controls Regulation), OJ L 95, 7.4.2017, p. 1–142.	
Recital 22				
35	(22) The concept of the “five domains” (nutrition, physical environment, health, behavioural interactions and mental state) has been developed through scientific evidence to describe the different dimensions of animal welfare. It does not focus only on the absence of negative experiences for the animal but also encompasses positive experiences. This Regulation should therefore be based on the concept of the “five domains”.	(22) The concept of the “five domains” (nutrition, physical environment, health, behavioural interactions and mental state) has been developed through scientific evidence to describe the different dimensions of animal welfare. It does not focus only on the absence of negative experiences for the animal but also encompasses positive experiences. This Regulation should therefore be based on the concept of the “five domains”.	(22) The concept of the “five domains” (nutrition, physical environment, health, behavioural interactions and mental state) has been developed through scientific evidence to describe the different dimensions of animal welfare. It does not focus only on the absence of negative experiences for the animal but also encompasses positive experiences. This Regulation should therefore be based on the concept of the “five domains”.	
Recital 23				
36	(23) In order to ensure proper enforcement of this Regulation, it is essential that competent	(23) In order to ensure proper enforcement of this Regulation, it is essential that competent	(23) In order to ensure proper enforcement of this Regulation, it is essential that competent	

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	authorities are able to identify the establishments subject to their official controls. It is therefore necessary that operators keeping dogs and cats in establishments notify their activities to the competent authorities.	authorities are able to identify the establishments subject to their official controls. It is therefore necessary that operators keeping dogs and cats in establishments notify their activities to the competent authorities <u>and that the competent authorities keep an updated register of these establishments. In order to minimise the administrative burden for operators, competent authorities should be able, for that purpose, to use information or data collected in the register of dogs and cats establishments under Regulation (EU) 2016/429.</u>	authorities are able to identify the establishments subject to their official controls. It is therefore necessary that operators keeping dogs and cats in establishments notify their activities to the competent authorities and that the competent authorities keep an updated register of these establishments. In order to minimise the administrative burden for operators, competent authorities should be able, for that purpose, to use information or data collected in the register of dogs and cats establishments under Regulation (EU) 2016/429.	
Recital 24				
37	(24) Well trained and skilled staff are essential for improving the welfare conditions of animals. Competencies in animal welfare require knowledge of the basic behavioural patterns and needs of the species concerned. Animal caretakers should have the competencies in animal welfare relevant to their tasks and the animals they handle, in order to avoid inflicting pain, distress and suffering on dogs and cats.	(24) <u>The distress and suffering of dogs and cats during training activities by untrained or poorly educated handlers can have detrimental effects on the behavioural patterns of dogs and cats, with possible risks to human health and safety and the environment. Therefore,</u> well trained and skilled staff are essential for improving the welfare conditions of animals, <u>including when breeding, keeping and handling dogs intended for</u>	(24) Well trained Well-trained and skilled staff are essential for improving the welfare conditions of animals. Competencies in animal welfare require knowledge of the basic behavioural patterns and needs of the species concerned. Animal caretakers should have the competencies in animal welfare relevant to their tasks and the animals dogs or cats they handle, in order to avoid inflicting pain, distress and suffering on dogs and cats. Such	

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		<p><u>military, police and customs services</u>. Competencies in animal welfare require knowledge of the basic behavioural patterns and needs of the species concerned. Animal caretakers should have the competencies in animal welfare relevant to their tasks and the animals they handle, in order to avoid inflicting pain, distress and suffering on dogs and cats. <u>Animal caretakers and relevant authorities, including government agencies should regularly update their competences through training programmes promoting training methods such as ‘operant conditioning’, prioritising positive reinforcement, instead of methods based on punishment.</u></p>	<p>competencies should be acquired via education, training or professional experience. In addition, at least one caretaker in the establishment should receive training, to ensure proper knowledge of the requirements of this Regulation and, where relevant, of additional national requirements, and have knowledge of updated scientific and technical recommendations to ensure the welfare of dogs and cats. The caretaker having followed the training should disseminate the knowledge acquired to other caretakers in the establishment. Taking into account that shelters are dependent on voluntary work and that interns follow practical training at establishments, volunteers and interns supervised by a competent animal caretaker should not be required to have formal education, training or professional experience.</p>	
Recital 25				
38	(25) Given the fact that animal welfare includes the health of animals, veterinarians are in the	(25) Given the fact that animal welfare includes the health of animals, veterinarians are in the	(25) Given the fact that animal welfare includes the health of animals, veterinarians are in the	

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	<p>best position to provide advice to operators with a view to improving the animal welfare situation in establishments. Veterinarians should play an active role in raising awareness on the interrelationship between the health and welfare of those animals. Establishments keeping dogs and cats should therefore receive a regular animal welfare visit from a veterinarian.</p>	<p>best position to provide advice to operators with a view to improving the animal welfare situation in establishments. Veterinarians should play an active role in raising awareness on the interrelationship between the health and welfare of those animals. Establishments keeping <u>a number of dogs and cats that exceeds a certain threshold</u> dogs and cats should therefore receive a regular <u>an</u> animal welfare visit from a veterinarian <u>within the first year of application of this Regulation or within the first year of the notification of a new establishment, thereafter the visits from a veterinarian shall take place when appropriate, based on a risk analysis by the competent authorities.</u></p>	<p>best position to provide advice to operators with a view to improving the animal welfare situation in establishments. Veterinarians should play an active role in raising awareness on the interrelationship between the health and welfare of those animals. Establishments keeping a number of dogs and cats above a certain threshold should therefore receive a regular an animal welfare visit from a veterinarian within the first year after the date of application of this Regulation or within the first year after having notified a new establishment.</p>	
Recital 25a				
38a		<p><u>(25a) In order to ensure high level of animal welfare veterinarians maintain an appropriate degree of professional independence from the operator, as well as comprehensive education and ongoing training to stay abreast of scientific and professional advances. This training may, as</u></p>		

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		<u>appropriate, also encompass elements related to recognising instances of violence and animal abuse.</u>		
Recital 25b				
38b		<u>(25b) Where veterinarians encounter circumstances during their animal health and welfare visits that could seriously affect the welfare of dogs or cats, they are encouraged, where appropriate, to notify the relevant authorities or to consider conducting a follow-up visit to assess the situation.</u>		
Recital 25c				
38c		<u>(25c) Ending the life of dogs and cats should preferably be assisted by a veterinarian using methods that minimise pain and distress. In exceptional cases, such as when a hunting or livestock guardian dog is severely injured in a remote location where veterinary help is not accessible, other methods may be used, provided they minimise suffering to the greatest extent possible.</u>		
Recital 26				

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
39	(26) Certain breeding strategies may lead to welfare problems for dogs and cats. By selecting certain genetic traits for aesthetic or other marketing reasons, undesirable traits from an animal welfare perspective may also be created and passed on to future generations. Therefore, operators should take measures to ensure that their breeding strategies do not lead to such negative consequences for the welfare of the dogs and cats.	(26) Certain breeding strategies may lead to welfare problems for dogs and cats. By selecting certain genetic traits for aesthetic or other marketing reasons, undesirable traits from an animal welfare perspective may also be created and passed on to future generations. Therefore, operators should take measures to ensure that their breeding strategies do not lead to such negative consequences for the welfare of the dogs and cats. <u>In particular, breeding strategies motivated by marketing objectives can result in certain types of dogs and cats developing 'excessive conformational traits'. Since such excessive conformational traits can lead to significant health problems for the dogs and cats concerned, breeders should exclude them from breeding programmes.</u>	(26) Certain breeding strategies may lead to welfare problems for dogs and cats. By selecting certain genetic traits for aesthetic or other marketing reasons, undesirable traits from an animal welfare perspective may also be created and passed on to future generations. Therefore, operators should take measures to ensure that their breeding strategies do not lead to such negative consequences for the welfare of the dogs and cats. In particular, given the important health problems for dogs and cats associated to certain excessive conformational traits which can result from breeding strategies focusing on marketing objectives, breeders should exclude from reproduction dogs and cats with excessive conformational traits.	
Recital 26a				
39a			(26a) Aesthetic shows, exhibitions and competitions of dogs or cats have an impact on the market opportunities and price for selling dogs and cats. Mutilations and certain breeding strategies that result in	

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			<p>dogs or cats with excessive conformational traits can be advantageous for breeders competing aesthetic shows, exhibitions and competitions of dogs or cats. Organising and participating in such shows, exhibitions and competitions can be driven by factors other than animal welfare, such as aesthetic standards, with the aim to advertise certain breeds and physical characteristics. In order to ensure that breeders prioritise the welfare of the dogs and cats they produce and do not develop excessive conformational traits or perform mutilations to attain unhealthy aesthetic standards, it should be provided for that operators of breeding and selling establishments and the organisers of such shows, exhibitions and competitions should not use or include dogs or cats with excessive conformational traits or those which have been mutilated for these shows, exhibitions or competitions.</p>	
Recital 26a				
39b		<p><u>(26a) Aesthetic shows, exhibitions and competitions of</u></p>		

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		<p><u>dogs or cats have an impact on the market opportunities and price for selling dogs and cats. Mutilations and certain breeding strategies that result in dogs or cats with excessive conformational traits can be advantageous for breeders competing in aesthetic shows, exhibitions and competitions of dogs or cats. Organising and participating in such events can be driven by factors other than animal welfare, such as aesthetic standards, with the aim of advertising certain breeds and physical characteristics. In order to ensure that breeders prioritise the welfare of the dogs and cats they produce and in particular that dogs and cats do not develop excessive conformational traits and breeders do not perform mutilations to attain unhealthy aesthetic standards, operators of breeding and selling establishments and the organisers of such shows, exhibitions and competitions should not use or include dogs or cats with excessive conformational traits or those which have been mutilated</u></p>		

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
		<u>for these shows, exhibitions or competitions.</u>		
Recital 27				
40	(27) Scientific evidence demonstrates that inbreeding has significant negative impacts on animal health and welfare. Therefore, inbreeding of dogs and cats including first-degree and second-degree matings should be prohibited, as this increases the incidence of inherited disorders and compromises immune system function, both of which adversely impact the health and welfare of dogs and cats.	(27) Scientific evidence demonstrates that inbreeding has significant negative impacts on animal health and welfare. Therefore, inbreeding of dogs and cats including first-degree and second-degree matings <u>between parents and offspring, between siblings, between half siblings or between grandparents and grandchildren</u> should be prohibited, as this increases the incidence of inherited disorders and compromises immune system function, both of which adversely impact the health and welfare of dogs and cats. <u>Inbreeding should nevertheless be possible, when necessary to preserve local breeds with a limited genetic pool provided that it is authorised for that reason by the competent authority.</u>	(27) Scientific evidence demonstrates that inbreeding has significant negative impacts on animal health and welfare. Therefore, inbreeding of dogs and cats including first-degree and second-degree matings between parents and offspring, between siblings, between half siblings or between grandparents and grandchildren should be prohibited, as this increases the incidence of inherited disorders and compromises immune system function, both of which adversely impact the health and welfare of dogs and cats. Inbreeding should nevertheless be possible, when necessary to preserve local breeds with a limited genetic pool and should be authorised on that basis by the competent authority.	
Recital 27a				
40a			(27a) Hybridisation should not be encouraged as hybrids are not as domesticated as dogs and cats. Given the significant difficulty in meeting the specific	

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			behavioural needs of hybrids and the discomfort or suffering that will result thereof, breeding to produce hybrids should be prohibited.	
Recital 28				
41	<p>(28) The European Food Safety Authority ('the Authority') provided technical and scientific assistance on several questions regarding housing, health and painful procedures relevant to dogs and cats kept in breeding establishments¹. This Regulation takes into account the recommendations of the Authority on the type of housing and exercise, on housing temperature and light, on health and painful surgical interventions.</p> <p>1. EFSA (European Food Safety Authority), Candiani, D., Drewe, J., Forkman, B., Herskin, M. S., Van Soom, A., Aboagye, G., Ashe, S., Mountricha, M., Van der Stede Y., Fabris, C. 2023. Scientific and technical assistance on welfare aspects related to housing and health of cats and dogs in commercial breeding establishments. EFSA Journal, 21(9), 1–105. https://doi.org/10.2903/j.efsa.2023.8213</p>	<p>(28) The European Food Safety Authority ('the Authority') provided technical and scientific assistance on several questions regarding housing, health and painful procedures relevant to dogs and cats kept in breeding establishments¹. This Regulation takes into account the recommendations of the Authority on the type of housing and exercise, on housing temperature and light, on health and painful surgical interventions.</p> <p>1. EFSA (European Food Safety Authority), Candiani, D., Drewe, J., Forkman, B., Herskin, M. S., Van Soom, A., Aboagye, G., Ashe, S., Mountricha, M., Van der Stede Y., Fabris, C. 2023. Scientific and technical assistance on welfare aspects related to housing and health of cats and dogs in commercial breeding establishments. EFSA Journal, 21(9), 1–105. https://doi.org/10.2903/j.efsa.2023.8213</p>	<p>(28) The European Food Safety Authority ('the Authority') provided technical and scientific assistance on several questions regarding housing, health and painful procedures relevant to dogs and cats kept in breeding establishments¹. This Regulation takes into account the recommendations of the Authority on the type of housing and exercise, on housing temperature and light, on health and painful surgical interventions.</p> <p>1. EFSA (European Food Safety Authority), Candiani, D., Drewe, J., Forkman, B., Herskin, M. S., Van Soom, A., Aboagye, G., Ashe, S., Mountricha, M., Van der Stede Y., Fabris, C. 2023. Scientific and technical assistance on welfare aspects related to housing and health of cats and dogs in commercial breeding establishments. EFSA Journal, 21(9), 1–105. https://doi.org/10.2903/j.efsa.2023.8213</p>	
Recital 29				

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
42	(29) Scientific evidence highlights the importance of feeding, watering, housing, health, behavioural needs and the prevention of painful practices for the welfare of dogs and cats. It is therefore essential that those areas of keeping dogs and cats are regulated in detail.	(29) Scientific evidence highlights the importance of feeding, watering, housing, health, behavioural needs and the prevention of painful practices for the welfare of dogs and cats. It is therefore essential that those areas of keeping dogs and cats are regulated in detail.	(29) Scientific evidence highlights the importance of feeding, watering, housing, health, behavioural needs and the prevention of painful practices for the welfare of dogs and cats. It is therefore essential that those areas of keeping dogs and cats are regulated in detail.	
Recital 29a				
42a		<i><u>(29a) Scientific evidence confirms that consistent access to adequate nutrition and hydration is fundamental for the welfare of dogs and cats. It is therefore appropriate to lay down minimum requirements for operators in this respect. Feeding and drinking facilities should be kept clean, and designed, constructed and installed in such a way as to ensure equal access for all animals, thus minimising competition and avoiding agonistic behaviour. Such facilities should also be designed to minimise spillage, prevent contamination of feed and water with harmful substances, and avoid any risk of harm to dogs and cats.</u></i>		
Recital 30				

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
43	(30) Scientific evidence is clear about the necessity for dogs and cats of having enough space to express their natural behaviour and having normal social interactions. This is not possible where animals are kept in confinement and in cages. The keeping of dogs and cats in cages should therefore be prohibited.	(30) Scientific evidence is clear about the necessity for dogs and cats of having enough space to express their natural behaviour and having normal social interactions. This is not possible where animals are kept in confinement and in eages <u>containers for long periods</u> . The keeping of dogs and cats in eages <u>containers for long periods</u> should therefore be prohibited, <u>except if needed for the transport and temporary, short term isolation of individual dogs and or cats and during the participation in shows, exhibitions and competitions, for puppies or kittens with reduced thermoregulation capacity or puppies or kittens together with their mothers provided that stress is minimised and suffering due to extreme temperatures is avoided and the dogs and cats are able to stand and lie down in a natural position</u> .	(30) Scientific evidence is clear about the necessity for dogs and cats of having enough space to express their natural behaviour and having normal social interactions. This is not possible where animals dogs and cats are kept in confinement and in cages . The keeping of dogs and cats in cages should therefore be prohibited.	
Recital 31				
44	(31) Tethering for long periods should be prohibited, as it can raise significant animal welfare concerns. It can be associated with an increased prevalence of locomotor disorders, inability to	(31) Tethering for long periods should be prohibited, as it can raise significant animal welfare concerns. It can be associated with an increased prevalence of locomotor disorders, inability to	(31) Tethering for long periods should be prohibited, as it can raise significant animal welfare concerns. It can be associated with an increased prevalence of locomotor disorders, inability to	

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
	lie or rest comfortably, and to perform normal behaviours.	lie or rest comfortably, and to perform normal behaviours.	lie or rest comfortably, and to perform normal behaviours.	
Recital 32				
45	(32) Providing enough space for dogs and cats to express innate behaviours is of great importance. For the same reason, the use of containers should be limited to exceptional circumstances, such as isolation of aggressive animals or transport to a veterinarian. Accommodation for dogs and cats should also provide unrestricted access to natural light, complemented where needed by artificial lighting, in order to facilitate the appropriate circadian rhythm of the animals. Safe daily access to outdoors should be provided to dogs in order to address their need to exercise, socialise and express other innate behaviours.	(32) Providing enough space for dogs and cats to express innate behaviours is of great importance. For the same reason, the use of containers should be limited to exceptional circumstances, such as isolation of aggressive animals or transport to a veterinarian. Accommodation for dogs and cats should also provide unrestricted access to natural light, complemented where needed by artificial lighting, in order to facilitate the appropriate circadian rhythm of the animals. Safe daily access to outdoors should be provided to dogs in order to address their need to exercise, socialise and express other innate behaviours.	(32) Providing enough space for dogs and cats to express innate behaviours is of great importance. For the same reason, the use of containers should be limited to exceptional circumstances, such as isolation of aggressive animals dogs or cats or transport to a veterinarian. Accommodation for dogs and cats should also provide unrestricted access to natural light, complemented where needed by artificial lighting, in order to facilitate the appropriate circadian rhythm of the these animals. Safe daily access to outdoors should be provided to dogs in order to address their need to exercise, socialise and express other innate behaviours.	
Recital 33				
46	(33) To prevent pregnancy complications and compromising their welfare, bitches and queens should only be bred after reaching skeletal as well as sexual maturity. To allow them to physically recuperate from pregnancy and lactation, bitches and queens	(33) To prevent pregnancy complications and compromising their welfare, bitches and queens should only not be bred after before reaching skeletal as well as sexual appropriate maturity. To allow them to physically recuperate from pregnancy and	(33) To prevent pregnancy complications and compromising their welfare, bitches and queens should only not be bred after before reaching skeletal as well as sexual appropriate maturity. To allow them to physically recuperate from	

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
	<p>should only be readmitted to reproduction after a sufficient period of time. However, to prevent certain pathological reproductive conditions in bitches and queens, such as pyometra, up to three consecutive pregnancies should be allowed, followed by an adequate recuperation period. Reproduction should gradually cease in bitches and queens coming into older age.</p>	<p>lactation, bitches and queens should only be readmitted to reproduction after a sufficient period of time. However, to prevent certain pathological reproductive conditions in bitches and queens, such as pyometra, up to three consecutive pregnancies <u><i>litters within a period of 2 years</i></u> should be allowed, followed by an adequate recuperation period, <u><i>which should not be less of 1 year for bitches and queens that have delivered 3 litters, including stillborns, within a period of 2 years.</i></u> Reproduction should gradually cease in bitches and queens coming into older age <u><i>and in bitches and queens that have had two cesarean sections, as it cannot be excluded that an additional pregnancy will have a negative effect on their welfare.</i></u> <u><i>All females used for reproduction should be regularly monitored by a veterinarian.</i></u></p>	<p>pregnancy and lactation, bitches and queens should only be readmitted to reproduction after a sufficient period of time. However, to prevent certain pathological reproductive conditions in bitches and queens, such as pyometra pyometra, up to three consecutive pregnancies within a period of 2 years should be allowed, followed by an adequate recuperation period. Reproduction should gradually cease in bitches and queens coming into older age and in bitches and queens that have had two cesarean sections, as it cannot be excluded that an additional pregnancy will have a negative effect on their welfare.</p>	
Recital 34				
47	<p>(34) The change of practices regarding the cycle of reproduction required by this Regulation may in some instances, impact the level of revenues of breeders of dogs and cats due to</p>	<p>(34) The change of practices regarding the cycle of reproduction required by this Regulation may in some instances, impact the level of revenues of breeders of dogs and cats due to</p>	<p>(34) The change of practices regarding the cycle of reproduction required by this Regulation may in some instances, impact the level of revenues of breeders of dogs and cats due to</p>	

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
	the decreasing number of litters produced per year. It is therefore necessary to provide breeders with additional time to adapt their business model.	the decreasing number of litters produced per year. It is therefore necessary to provide breeders with additional time to adapt their business model.	the decreasing number of litters produced per year. It is therefore necessary to provide breeders with additional time to adapt their business model.	
Recital 34a				
47a		<i><u>(34a) Member States should lay down rules on effective, proportionate and dissuasive sanctions for non-compliance with this Regulation, including cases of abandonment of dogs and cats by operators. Breeding establishments that engage in abusive practices compromising animal welfare should, in particular, be subject to strong and dissuasive penalties. Such practices should be unequivocally condemned, and responsible persons should be prevented from continuing their activities in any Member State. Competent authorities should ensure that animals kept in such establishments are promptly removed and provided with appropriate care and protection.</u></i>		
Recital 35				
48	(35) Dogs and cats kept as pets should not pose any threat to human safety. To reduce the risk	(35) Dogs and cats kept as pets should not pose any threat to human safety. To reduce the risk	(35) Dogs and cats kept as pets should not pose any threat to human safety. To reduce the risk	

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
	<p>of aggression towards humans, dogs and cats born in breeding establishments should be appropriately socialised with conspecifics, if possible, with other animals, and with humans. They should be kept in a stimulating and non-threatening environment equipped with enrichment providing them opportunities to play and express other innate behaviours. Separation of dogs and cats from their mothers earlier than natural weaning can cause serious separation stress in these animals and should therefore be prohibited.</p>	<p>of aggression towards humans, dogs and cats born in breeding establishments should be appropriately socialised with conspecifics, if possible, with other animals, and with humans. They should be kept in a stimulating and non-threatening environment equipped with enrichment providing them opportunities to play and express other innate behaviours. Separation of dogs and cats from their mothers earlier than natural weaning can cause serious separation stress in these animals and should therefore be prohibited.</p>	<p>of aggression towards humans, dogs and cats born or kept in breeding establishments should be appropriately socialised with conspecifics and humans, and where, if possible, with other animals, and with humans. They should be kept in a stimulating and non-threatening environment equipped with enrichment providing them opportunities to play and express other innate behaviours. Separation of dogs and cats from their mothers earlier than natural weanings should not happen at too young an age as it can cause serious separation stress and behavioural problems in these animals and should therefore be prohibited, except for medical reasons.</p>	
Recital 36				
49	<p>(36) Procedures with the purpose of altering the appearance of or preventing certain behaviours of cats and dogs, such as ear cropping, tail docking, removal of claws and resection of vocal cords, have a serious negative impact on the welfare of cats and dogs. These procedures cause pain and prevent cats and dogs from expressing innate behaviours. For</p>	<p>(36) Procedures with the purpose of altering the appearance of or preventing certain behaviours of cats and dogs, such as ear cropping, tail docking, removal of claws and resection of vocal cords, have a serious negative impact on the welfare of cats and dogs. These procedures cause pain and prevent cats and dogs from expressing innate behaviours. For</p>	<p>(36) Procedures with the purpose of altering the appearance of or preventing certain behaviours of eats and dogs dogs and cats, such as ear cropping, tail docking, removal of claws and resection of vocal cords, have a serious negative impact on the welfare of eats and dogs dogs and cats. These procedures cause pain and prevent eats and dogs dogs and cats from</p>	

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	this reason, they should only be allowed if performed by a veterinarian and only when necessary for medical reasons.	this reason, they should <u>can</u> only be allowed if performed by a veterinarian and only when necessary for medical reasons. <u>However, for certain breeds, f.e. for hunting dogs, such procedures could be allowed for prophylactic, diagnostic and/or therapeutic reasons, and only if carried out by a veterinarian. In specific contexts and regions of Europe, tail docking may also be justified to prevent tail injuries, provided it is based on a full and thorough medical evaluation</u>	expressing innate behaviours. For this reason, they should only be allowed if performed by a veterinarian and only when necessary for medical reasons.	
Recital 36a				
49a			(36a) Operators should not perform handling practices that cause pain or suffering as this has a detrimental effect on the dog or cat's welfare. However, for medical reasons, in the interest of the dog or cat's welfare, it may be necessary to tie up body parts, apply electric current or use muzzles in order to be able to give medical treatment to a dog or cat. Moreover, when the dog or cat poses a threat to security, for example in the case of a dangerous dog, operators should be able to muzzle dogs or cats,	

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			although only for the minimum time necessary and only when the dog or cat is under supervision. Dogs used in the military, police and customs services normally undergo a very specific type of training to be prepared in the interest of national security. In order to have the possibility to attain the training deemed most appropriate, Member States should be able to grant derogations to operators keeping in their breeding or selling establishments dogs which can be destined to be military, police or custom dogs.	
Recital 36a				
49b		<i><u>(36a) Dogs used in the military, police and customs services normally undergo a very specific type of training to be prepared in the interest of national security. In order to have the possibility to attain the training deemed most appropriate, Member States should be able to grant derogations for dogs kept in breeding or selling establishments which are destined to be military, police or custom dogs.</u></i>		

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Recital 37				
50	<p>(37) The conditions in breeding establishments are particularly critical to ensure that dogs and cats are properly kept and treated before being placed on the market. It is therefore important that those establishments are approved by the competent authorities and are subject to onsite pre-inspection before their approval. It is also important that a list of those approved establishments is publicly available to allow potential buyers to verify the status of their suppliers. Since all establishments have an extended time for application of requirements on housing and health, it is necessary that the obligation of breeding establishments to obtain an approval should start to apply on the same date as the requirements for housing and health.</p>	<p>(37) <u>Prior inspection of establishments by official veterinarians or other professionals, in case the official control task has been delegated, and consequent approval of establishments is an effective way to ensure that establishments comply with the requirements of this Regulation. However, given the limited availability of official veterinarians in Member States, it is not proportionate to require prior on-site inspection and approval for all establishments so that official veterinarians should focus on establishments representing a higher risk from the point of view of animal welfare.</u> The conditions in breeding establishments are particularly critical to ensure that dogs and cats are properly <u>bred</u>, kept and treated before being placed on the market, <u>in particular due to the consequences that poor animal welfare conditions at an early age can have for dogs and cats</u>. It is therefore important that those establishments are approved by the competent authorities and are subject to onsite pre-inspection</p>	<p>(37) Prior inspection by official veterinarians or other professionals, in case the official control task has been delegated, and consequent approval of establishments is an effective way to ensure that establishments comply with the requirements of this Regulation. However, given that inspections should be focused on establishments representing a higher risk from the point of view of animal welfare, and given the limited availability of official veterinarians in Member States, it is not proportionate to require prior on-site inspection and approval for all establishments. The conditions in breeding establishments are particularly critical to ensure that dogs and cats are properly bred, kept and treated before being placed on the market, in particular due to the repercussions that poor animal welfare conditions at an early age can have on dogs and cats. It is therefore important that those establishments, having a significant production of dogs</p>	

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		<p>before their approval. It is also important that a list of those approved establishments is publicly available to allow potential buyers to verify the status of their suppliers. Since all establishments have an extended time for application of requirements on housing and health, it is necessary that the obligation ofthe breeding establishments to obtain an approval should start to apply on the same date as the requirements for housing and health<u>and thus to strengthen public control and citizens' awareness.</u></p>	<p>and cats, are approved by the competent authorities and are subject to onsite pre-inspection before their approval. It is also important that a list of those approved establishments is publicly available to allow potential buyersacquirers to verify the status of their suppliers. Since allthe breeding establishments have an extended time for application ofand thus to strengthen public control and citizens' awareness. Since the breeding establishments need time to implement the requirements on housing, and since competent authorities need time to carry out on-site inspections of existing breeding establishments and health, it is necessary that the obligation of breeding establishments to obtain an approval should start to apply on the same date as the requirements for housing and health.</p>	
Recital 38				
51	<p>(38) Some operators placing on the market dogs and cats, or shelters supplying dogs and cats, encourage potential customers to buy at any cost using emotional</p>	<p>(38) Some operators placing on the market dogs and cats, or shelters supplying dogs and cats, encourage potential customers to buy at any cost using emotional</p>	<p>(38) Some operators placing dogs or cats on the market dogs and cats, or shelters supplying dogs and cats, encourage potential customers to buy at any cost using</p>	

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
	<p>arguments, without mentioning to the potential owner the consequences of owning a pet animal. Other operators or shelters insist on the responsibility attached to pet ownership and this has the effect of limiting their ability to sell animals. This discrepancy of attitudes of operators tends to advantage less responsible operators, leading to distortions of competition despite the importance for animal welfare and public order of informing customers about their responsibility when buying a dog or a cat. It is therefore justified to require that all suppliers of dogs and cats in the Union market for use as pets inform future owners on their responsibility. In addition, where the supply of a dog or cat is facilitated by online means, an appropriate warning should accompany the online advertisement to efficiently convey the message of responsible ownership.</p>	<p>arguments, without mentioning to the potential owner the consequences of owning a pet animal. Other operators or shelters insist on the responsibility attached to pet ownership and this has the effect of limiting their ability to sell animals. This discrepancy of attitudes of operators tends to advantage less responsible operators, leading to distortions of competition despite the importance for animal welfare and public order of informing customers about their responsibility when buying a dog or a cat. It is therefore justified to require that all suppliers <u>operators placing</u> dogs and cats in the Union market for use as pets inform future owners on their responsibility. In addition, where the supply <u>placing on the market</u> of a dog or cat is facilitated by online means, an appropriate warning should accompany the online advertisement to efficiently convey the message of responsible ownership.</p>	<p>emotional arguments, without mentioning to the potential owner the consequences of owning a pet animal dog or a cat. Other operators or shelters insist on the responsibility attached to pet ownership and this has the effect of limiting their ability to sell animals place dogs or cats on the Union market. This discrepancy of attitudes of operators tends to advantage less responsible operators, leading to distortions of competition despite the importance for animal welfare and public order of informing customers about their responsibility when buying acquiring a dog or a cat. It is therefore justified to require that all suppliers of dogs and cats operators placing dogs or cats on the Union market for use as pets inform future owners on of their responsibility. In addition, where the supply placing on the market of a dog or a cat by a breeding or selling establishment eat is facilitated by online means an advertisement, an appropriate warning should accompany the online advertisement it to efficiently</p>	

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
			convey the message of responsible ownership.	
Recital 39				
52	<p>(39) Illegal trafficking and fraudulent practices in relation to the sale or transfer of dogs and cats for adoption is facilitated by the absence of traceability given the lack of identification and registration requirements for those animals. Furthermore, fraudulent practices may appear when the systems for the identification and registration of dogs and cats are not harmonised or cannot be easily operated because technical systems are not interoperable. It is therefore essential to harmonize the standards for the means of identification and registration and to ensure that the identification and registration of dogs and cats is completed before the animal is supplied in the Union for the first time. Suppliers of dogs and cats should provide evidence of identification and registration in one of the databases established by Member States for this purpose, before the first placing on the market of the animal in the Union. Subsequently, at every change of ownership or responsibility for the</p>	<p>(39) Illegal trafficking and fraudulent practices in relation to the sale or transfer of dogs and cats for adoption is facilitated by the absence of traceability given the lack of identification and registration requirements for those animals. Furthermore, fraudulent practices may appear when the systems for the identification and registration of dogs and cats are not harmonised or cannot be easily operated because technical systems are not interoperable. It is therefore essential to harmonize the standards for the means of identification and registration and to ensure that the identification and registration of dogs and cats is completed before the animal is supplied in<u>placed on</u> the Union market for the first time. Suppliers of<u>Natural or legal persons</u> placing dogs and cats should provide evidence of identification and registration in one of the databases established by Member States for this purpose, before the first placing on the market of the animal in the Union.</p>	<p>(39) Illegal trafficking and fraudulent practices in relation to the sale or transfer<u>placing on the Union market</u> of dogs and cats for adoption is facilitated by the absence of traceability given the lack of<u>incomplete</u> identification requirements and lack ofand registration requirements for those animals. Furthermore, fraudulent practices may appear when the systems for the identification and registration of dogs and cats are not harmonised or cannot be easily operated because technical systems are not interoperable. Both the EU coordinated control plan on online sales of dogs and cats carried out in 2018^{1x)} and the EU enforcement action on the illegal trade of cats and dogs carried out in 2022-2023^{2x)} have revealed widespread fraudulent practices in the placing on the market of dogs and cats in the Union, and associated animal welfare problems. It is therefore essential to harmonize<u>harmonise</u> the standards for the means of identification and registration and</p>	

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
	<p>animal, the supplier must provide proof of identification and registration of the animal in one of the databases. For the sake of proportionality, natural persons supplying dogs and cats occasionally by other means than online platforms should not be subject to this obligation.</p>	<p>Subsequently, at every change of ownership or responsibility for the animal, the supplier must provide proof of identification and registration of the animal <u>the change should be registered accordingly</u> in one of the databases. For the sake of proportionality, natural persons supplying dogs and cats occasionally by other means than online platforms should not be subject to this obligation.</p>	<p>to ensure that the identification and registration of dogs and cats is the dog or cat are completed before the animal is supplied it is placed on the Union market for the first time. Suppliers of A broad obligation to identify and register dogs and cats placed on the market avoids loopholes in the traceability system which would otherwise risk being exploited by fraudsters. Natural or legal persons placing dogs or cats on the Union market should provide evidence of identification and registration in one of the databases established by Member States for this purpose, before the first placing on the market of the animal in the Union.</p> <p>Subsequently, at every change of ownership or responsibility for the animal, the supplier must provide proof of identification and registration of the animal dog or cat, the change should be registered accordingly in one of the databases. For the sake of proportionality, natural persons supplying dogs and cats occasionally by other means than online platforms should not be subject to this obligation.</p>	

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
			<p>1. [x] Commission Recommendation on a coordinated control plan for the official controls on online sales of dogs and cats, C(2018)5488 final, https://food.ec.europa.eu/animals/animal-welfare/other-aspects-animal-welfare/online-sales-dogs-and-cats_en</p> <p>2. [x] European Commission, Directorate-General for Health and Food Safety, Illegal trade of cats & dogs EU enforcement action, Publications Office of the European Union, 2023, https://data.europa.eu/doi/10.2875/236344</p>	
Recital 40				
53	(40) Suppliers of dogs and cats should not only provide evidence of identification, showing a document referring to the code of the transponder implanted in the animal but also evidence of the registration of that animal into an official database. This allows key information about the animal to be passed on to the new owner and ensures traceability.	(40) Suppliers of Natural or legal persons placing dogs and cats on the Union market should not only provide evidence of identification, showing a document referring to the code of the transponder implanted in the animal but also evidence of the registration of that animal into an official database. This allows key information about the animal to be passed on to the new owner and ensures traceability.	(40) Suppliers of dogs and cats Natural or legal persons placing the dog or cat on the Union market should not only provide evidence of identification, showing a document referring to the code of the transponder implanted in the animal dog or cat but also evidence of the registration of that animal dog or cat into an official database. This allows key information about the animal dog or cat to be passed on to the new owner and ensures traceability.	
Recital 41				

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54	<p>(41) As most dogs and cats are currently offered for sale or donation by means of listings placed on online platforms, providers of online platforms should act diligently when intermediating access to dogs and cats. Therefore, without prejudice to Regulation (EU) 2022/2065, online platforms should be required to adapt the modalities of their listings for dogs and cats so that suppliers provide proofs of the identification and registration of the dogs and cats intended for sale or donation. In addition, the Commission should ensure the development of a system publicly available free of charge allowing to verify the authenticity of the identification and registration of a dog or a cat. This measure aims to better combat fraud by improving the traceability of dogs and cats supplied in the Union to their origin, allowing better controls by competent authorities and ultimately improving the welfare of these animals. This should not amount to an obligation for online platforms to generally monitor the listings offered through their platform, nor to a general fact-</p>	<p>(41) As most dogs and cats are currently offered for sale or donation by means of listings<u>advertisements</u> placed on online platforms, providers of online platforms should act diligently when intermediating access to dogs and cats. Therefore, without prejudice to Regulation (EU) 2022/2065, online platforms should be required to adapt the modalities of their listings<u>advertisements</u> for dogs and cats so that suppliers<u>natural or legal persons placing dogs or cats on the Union market</u> provide proofs of the identification and registration of the dogs and cats intended for sale or donation. In addition, the Commission should ensure the development of a system publicly available free of charge allowing to verify the authenticity of the identification and registration of a dog or a cat. This measure aims to better combat fraud by improving the traceability of dogs and cats supplied in<u>placed on</u> the Union to their origin, allowing better controls by competent authorities and ultimately improving the welfare of these animals. This</p>	<p>(41) As most dogs and cats are currently offered for sale or donation by means of listings placed on<u>advertisements through</u> online platforms, providers of online platforms should act diligently when intermediating access to<u>the placing on the Union market of</u> dogs and cats. Therefore, without prejudice to Regulation (EU) 2022/2065, online platforms should be required to adapt the modalities of their listings<u>advertisements</u> for dogs and cats so that suppliers<u>natural or legal persons placing dogs or cats on the Union market</u> provide proofs<u>proof</u> of the identification and registration of the dogs and<u>or</u> cats intended for sale or donation. In addition, the Commission should ensure the development of a system publicly available and free of charge, allowing to verify the authenticity of the identification and registration of a dog or a cat. This measure aims to better combat fraud by improving the traceability of dogs and cats supplied in<u>placed on</u> the Union market to their origin, allowing better controls by competent</p>	

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
	finding obligation aimed at assessing the accuracy of the identification and registration prior to the publication of the offer.	should not amount to an obligation for online platforms to generally monitor the listings offered through their platform, nor to a general fact-finding obligation aimed at assessing the accuracy of the identification and registration prior to the publication of the offer.	authorities and ultimately improving the welfare of these animals. This should not amount to an obligation for online platforms to generally monitor the listings offered through their platform, nor to a general fact-finding obligation aimed at assessing the accuracy of the identification and registration prior to the publication of the offer. dogs and cats.	
Recital 42				
55	(42) Since the level of awareness on animal welfare of animal caretakers has a direct impact on the welfare of dogs and cats under their care, Member States should ensure that sufficient training is available both in terms of quantity and quality to enable animal caretakers to meet the training requirements and set out in this Regulation.	(42) Since the level of awareness on animal welfare of animal caretakers has a direct impact on the welfare of dogs and cats under their care, Member States should ensure that sufficient training is available both in terms of quantity and quality to enable animal caretakers to meet the training requirements and set out in this Regulation.	(42) Since the level of awareness on animal welfare of animal caretakers has a direct impact on the welfare of dogs and cats under their care, Member States should ensure that sufficient training is available both in terms of quantity and quality to enable animal caretakers to meet the training requirements and set out in this Regulation.	
Recital 43				
56	(43) To ensure traceability of dogs and cats, animals should not only be marked with a unique identifier in the form of transponder, but their identification should also be registered in a database. Therefore,	(43) To ensure traceability of dogs and cats, animals they should not only be marked individually identified with a unique identifier in the form of <u>a</u> transponder, but their identification should also be registered in a database. Therefore,	(43) To ensure traceability of dogs and cats, animals they should not only be marked individually identified with a unique identifier in the form of a transponder, but their identification should also be registered in a database. Therefore,	

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	Member States that do not yet have national databases for dogs and cats should establish such databases so that identification can be reliable and verified. In addition, to ensure traceability within the Union, these national databases should be interoperable, allowing competent authorities and relevant stakeholders to verify the authenticity of the identification.	Member States that do not yet have national <u>should be required to establish and maintain</u> databases for of dogs and cats should establish such databases so that identification can be reliable and verified. In addition, <u>placed on the Union market</u> to ensure the traceability within of these <u>animals. It is also necessary to ensure the interoperability of these databases. This will make it easier for information on dogs and cats to be accessed across</u> the Union, these national databases should be interoperable, allowing as well as enable competent authorities and relevant stakeholders to verify the authenticity of the identification to <u>carry out official checks to ensure compliance with animal welfare rules. In order to facilitate the interoperability between national databases, the Commission should establish an index database.</u>	Member States that do not yet have national <u>should be required to establish and maintain</u> databases for of dogs and cats should establish such databases so that identification can be reliable and verified. In addition, <u>placed on the Union market</u> to ensure the traceability within of these <u>animals. It is also necessary to ensure the interoperability of these databases. This will facilitate finding information on dogs and cats across the Union, these national databases should be interoperable, allowing as well as enable</u> competent authorities and relevant stakeholders to verify the authenticity of the identification to <u>carry out official controls to ensure compliance with animal welfare rules. In order to facilitate the interoperability between national databases, the Commission should establish an index database.</u>	
Recital 44				
57	(44) To evaluate the progress of the animal welfare conditions in which dogs and cats are kept in establishments and of their traceability, it is necessary that	(44) To evaluate the progress of the animal welfare conditions in which dogs and cats are kept in establishments and of their traceability, it is necessary that	(44) To evaluate the progress of the animal welfare conditions in which dogs and cats are kept in establishments and of their traceability, it is necessary that	

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
	Member States collect, report and analyse key policy indicators, which should be harmonised under this Regulation to ensure their comparability at Union level, and enable a Union monitoring of the progress in achieving the policy objectives of this Regulation.	Member States collect, report and analyse key policy indicators, which should be harmonised under this Regulation to ensure their comparability at Union level, and enable a Union monitoring of the progress in achieving the policy objectives of this Regulation.	Member States collect, report and analyse key policy indicators, which should be harmonised under this Regulation to ensure their comparability at Union level, and enable a Union monitoring of the progress in achieving the policy objectives of this Regulation.	
Recital 44a				
57a			<p>(44a) The data protection in relation to the processing of personal data is a fundamental right. Regulation (EU) 2018/1725 of the European Parliament and of the Council lays down rules on the protection of natural persons with regard to the processing of personal data by the Union institutions, bodies, offices and agencies and on the free movement of such data. Regulation (EU) 2016/679 of the European Parliament and of the Council applies to the processing of personal data carried out by Member States in the course of the relevant procedures. The roles of the Commission and of the Member States in relation to the processing of personal data in cases under this Regulation need to be clearly defined in</p>	

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
			order to ensure a high level of data protection.	
Recital 44a				
57b		<i><u>(44a) In order to streamline cross-border movements of identified and registered dogs and cats, and to ensure timely access by veterinarians to relevant medical information, Member States are encouraged to establish a digital passport system. This digital document should include essential data on the animal's identification and vaccination status, thereby enhancing both animal health management and administrative efficiency.</u></i>		
Recital 44b				
57c			(44b) For the purpose of this Regulation, the names of natural persons and related contact details could appear in the documents processed by the Commission and the Member States in the course of the implementation of this Regulation, namely notification and approval of establishments, registration of dogs and cats and imports of dogs and cats. Such processing of personal data is justified by the public interest of	

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
			guaranteeing the respect for the welfare conditions and requirements for dogs and cats, including the performance of official control and traceability, and avoid circumvention of the welfare conditions and requirements and combat illegal trade both between Member States and in case of imports.	
Recital 44b				
57d		<i><u>(44b) The data protection in relation to the processing of personal data is a fundamental right. Regulation (EU) 2018/1725 of the European Parliament and of the Council lays down rules on the protection of natural persons with regard to the processing of personal data by the Union institutions, bodies, offices and agencies and on the free movement of such data. Regulation (EU) 2016/679 of the European Parliament and of the Council applies to the processing of personal data carried out by Member States in the course of the relevant procedures.</u></i>		
Recital 44c				
57e			(44c) The retention period of personal data in the register of	

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
			establishments and the list of approved breeding establishments should be 10 years from the date of cessation of activity of the establishment, since competent authorities need to have access to the history of activities of an operator in relation to breeding, keeping and placing on the Union market dogs or cats and be aware of past non-compliance with animal welfare rules when receiving a new notification of activity or request for approval.	
Recital 44c				
57f		<i><u>(44c) The data protection in relation to the processing of personal data is a fundamental right. Regulation (EU) 2018/1725 of the European Parliament and of the Council lays down rules on the protection of natural persons with regard to the processing of personal data by the Union institutions, bodies, offices and agencies and on the free movement of such data. Regulation (EU) 2016/679 of the European Parliament and of the Council applies to the processing of personal data carried out by Member States in the course of</u></i>		

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
		<u><i>the relevant procedures. The roles of the Commission and of the Member States in relation to the processing of personal data in cases under this Regulation need to be defined clearly in order to ensure a high level of data protection.</i></u>		
Recital 44d				
57g			(44d) The retention period of personal data of the present and past owners for dogs or cats in national databases should be 5 years after the recording of the death of the dog or cat in those databases or 30 years from the date of the first registration of the dog or cat in those databases, in order to cover the life expectancy of dogs and cats, to maintain a robust traceability systems for all dogs and cats traded in the Union, and to allow for official controls on welfare problems such as abnormal death rates requiring data analysis, including after the death of the dog or cat.	
Recital 44e				
57h			(44e) The retention period of data concerning owners and authorised persons entering the	

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			<p>Union with dogs or cats under non-commercial movements pre-notified in the Union pet travellers' database should be 5 years from the pre-notification by the owner in order to allow for the Member States' competent authorities to perform data analysis, identify suspicious movements, and elaborate their risk-based official controls targeting potential fraudsters.</p>	
Recital 45				
58	<p>(45) Dogs and cats imported into the Union may have been bred or kept in third countries in conditions that are detrimental to their welfare. In addition, taking into account the particular concerns of Union citizens' for the welfare of dogs and cats, as well as animal health and public health risks associated to poor welfare conditions in the establishment of origin specialised in dogs and cats breeding, it is important that dogs and cats imported from third countries comply with rules as regards their welfare that are equivalent to those laid down in this Regulation, and offer the same guarantees as regards their</p>	<p>(45) Dogs and cats imported into the Union may have been bred or kept in third countries in conditions that are detrimental to their welfare. In addition, taking into account the particular concerns of Union citizens' for the welfare of dogs and cats, as well as animal health and public health risks associated to poor welfare conditions in the establishment of origin specialised in dogs and cats breeding, it is important that dogs and cats imported from third countries comply with rules as regards their welfare that are equivalent to those laid down in this Regulation, and offer the same guarantees as regards their</p>	<p>(45) Dogs and cats imported into the Union may have been bred or kept in third countries in conditions that are detrimental to their welfare. In addition, taking into account the particular This raises public moral, safety and health concerns ofin the Union. Union citizens' for the consider that a high level of welfare of dogs and cats is a matter of moral responsibility, as illustrated by the results of the 2023 Eurobarometer on animal welfare¹, as well as by the numerous correspondence, petitions and parliamentary questions received on this matter, the European</p>	

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	<p>traceability. Given that this will require changes from third country operators involved in exports to the Union of dogs and cats, it is necessary to provide for a transitional period of the same duration as that applicable to Union operators.</p>	<p>traceability. Given that this will require changes from third country operators involved in exports to the Union of dogs and cats, it is necessary to provide for a transitional period of the same duration as that applicable to Union operators.</p>	<p>Parliament resolution of 2020 on the illegal trade in companion animals, and the Union ban on the placing on the market and import of dog and cat fur and products containing such fur². Furthermore, problems to animal life or health are part of the welfare problems. For example exhaustion, cachexia, and susceptibility to infectious diseases can arise from too intensive use of female dogs or cats for breeding, not respecting their welfare needs. Lastly, poor welfare conditions can lead to public health risks, including zoonotic agents such as dermatophytosis or internal parasites, as well as an indirect enhanced risk of antimicrobial resistance development due to a need for high volumes of use of antimicrobials in the establishment of origin. Dogs and cats bred under poor welfare conditions can also represent a risk for public safety as they may develop aggressive behaviour. Given these public moral concerns, safety, animal health and public health risks, and in order to achieve the objectives</p>	

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
			<p>of this Regulation associated to poor welfare conditions in the establishment of origin specialised in dogs and cats breeding, it is important that dogs and cats imported from third countries comply with rules as regards their welfare that are identical or equivalent to those laid down in this Regulation, and offer the same guarantees as regards their traceability. Given that this will require changes from third country operators involved in exports to the Union of dogs and cats, it is necessary to provide for a transitional period of the same duration as that applicable to Union operators.</p> <p>1. European Commission, Special Eurobarometer 533 “Attitudes of Europeans towards Animal Welfare”, Fieldwork: March 2023 2. Regulation (EC) No 1523/2007 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 11 December 2007 banning the placing on the market and the import to, or export from, the Community of cat and dog fur, and products containing such fur, OJ L 343, 27.12.2007, p. 1.</p>	
Recital 46				
59	(46) The provisions mentioned in the previous recital should be	(46) The provisions mentioned in the previous	(46) The provisions mentioned in the previous	

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	<p>enforced through a listing of third countries approved to supply of dogs and cats to the Union based on a Commission assessment of the reliability of their official controls to enforce the animal welfare rules required under this Regulation, or equivalent rules, in establishments on their territory which supply or intend to supply dogs and cats to the Union. In addition, a list of establishments breeding and keeping dogs and cats in those third countries, and which are allowed to export those animals to the Union, should be established to ensure traceability and controls at Union Border Control Posts. The Commission should, following a risk-based approach, carry out audits of the reliability of official control system of third countries approved under this Regulation as well as those requesting to be approved under this Regulation.</p>	<p>recital<u>Enforcement of import rules</u> should be enforced<u>ensured</u> through a listing of third countries approved to supply of<u>place</u> dogs and cats to on the Union <u>market</u> based on a Commission assessment of the reliability of their official controls to enforce the animal welfare rules required under this Regulation, or <u>recognised by the Union as</u> equivalent rules, in establishments on their territory which supply<u>export</u> or intend to supply<u>export</u> dogs and cats to the Union <u>market</u>. In addition, a list of establishments breeding and keeping dogs and cats in those third countries, and which are allowed to export those animals to the Union, should be established to ensure traceability and controls at Union Border Control Posts. The Commission should, following a risk-based approach, carry out audits of the reliability of official control system of third countries approved under this Regulation as well as those requesting to be approved under this Regulation. <u>Lastly, compliance with the relevant rules of this Regulation or with rules recognised by the</u></p>	<p>recital<u>Enforcement of import rules</u> should be enforced<u>ensured</u> through a listing of third countries approved to supply of<u>place</u> dogs and cats to on the Union <u>market</u> based on a Commission assessment of the reliability of their official controls to enforce the animal welfare rules required under this Regulation, or <u>recognised by the Union as</u> equivalent rules, in establishments on their territory which supply<u>export</u> or intend to supply<u>export</u> dogs and cats to the Union <u>market</u>. In addition, a list of establishments breeding and keeping dogs and cats in those third countries, and which are allowed to export those animals to the Union, should be established to ensure traceability and controls at Union Border Control Posts. The Commission should, following a risk-based approach, carry out audits of the reliability of official control system of third countries approved under this Regulation as well as those requesting to be approved under this Regulation. <u>Finally, the compliance with the relevant rules of this Regulation or rules recognised as equivalent</u></p>	

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		<u><i>Union as equivalent rules should be certified in the relevant health certificate used for such exports. For that purpose, the Commission should endeavour to amend the relevant model of official certificate, in order to include the related animal welfare attestation.</i></u>	should be certified in the relevant health certificate used for such movements. For that purpose, the Commission should endeavour to amend the relevant model of official certificate, in order to include the related animal welfare attestation.	
Recital 46a				
59a		<u><i>(46a) To enhance consumer protection and to ensure the proper traceability of imports of dogs and cats into the Union, it is appropriate to require that they be identified before their entry and that the importers ensure their registration in one of the Member States' databases. This will result in greater control on the movements of those animals. Furthermore, the EU Coordinated Action on the illegal trade of cats and dogs carried out in 2022 and 2023 demonstrated that one of the common fraudulent practices with the trade in dogs and cats consists in importing into the Union dogs and cats intended for trade claiming that those movements are non-commercial movements as defined by Union animal</i></u>		

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		<p><u>health rules, namely movements of dogs and cats accompanying their owners or a person authorised by the owner without the intention to transfer ownership. In order to provide tools for Member States to perform risk-based checks targeting this fraudulent practice, it is essential that the entry of dogs and cats as non-commercial be pre-notified through a dedicated Union pet travellers' database. This database should collect notifications for all such entries into the Union regardless of the point of entry, for Member States to have the necessary overview and detect suspicious movements. For that reason it is appropriate that the Commission establish and maintain that database so that Member States have access to all available information for their checks.</u></p>		
Recital 47				
60	<p>(47) Under Regulation (EU) 2016/429, a list of third countries authorised for the purpose of entry into the Union of dogs and cats is established for the purpose of managing the risk of introducing transmissible animal diseases into</p>	<p>(47) Under Regulation (EU) 2016/429, a list of third countries authorised for the purpose of entry into the Union of dogs and cats is established for the purpose of managing the risk of introducing transmissible animal diseases into</p>	<p>(47) Under Regulation (EU) 2016/429, a list of third countries authorised for the purpose of entry into the Union of dogs and cats is established for the purpose of managing the risk of introducing transmissible animal diseases into</p>	

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
	the Union. The list of third countries mentioned in the previous recital should therefore be limited to third countries authorised under Regulation (EU) 2016/429 and which provide appropriate guarantees of the capacity of their competent authority to control and ensure compliance of the establishments breeding and keeping dogs and cats for export to the Union with the animal welfare requirements set out in this Regulation.	the Union. The list of third countries mentioned in the previous recital 46 should therefore be limited to third countries authorised under Regulation (EU) 2016/429 and which provide appropriate guarantees of the capacity of their competent authority to control and ensure compliance of the establishments breeding and keeping dogs and cats for export to the Union with the animal welfare requirements set out in this Regulation.	the Union. The list of third countries mentioned in the previous recital should therefore be limited to third countries authorised under Regulation (EU) 2016/429 and which provide appropriate guarantees of the capacity of their competent authority to control and ensure compliance of the establishments breeding and keeping dogs and cats for export to the Union with the animal welfare requirements set out in this Regulation.	
Recital 47a				
60a			(47a) To enhance consumer protection and ensure proper traceability for imports of dogs and cats into the Union, it is appropriate to provide for in this Regulation that they should be identified before their entry and that the importers should ensure their registration in one of the Member States' databases. This will provide for greater control on the movements of those animals. Furthermore, the EU Coordinated Action on the illegal trade of cats and dogs carried out in 2022 and 2023	

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
			<p>demonstrated that one of the common fraudulent practices with the trade in dogs and cats consists in importing into the Union dogs and cats intended for trade claiming that those movements are non-commercial movements as defined by Union animal health rules, namely movements of dogs and cats accompanying their owners or a person authorised by the owner without intention of transfer of ownership. In order to provide tools for Member States to perform risk-based controls targeting this fraudulent practice, it is essential that the entry of dogs and cats as non-commercial is pre-notified through a dedicated Union pet travellers' database. This database should collect notifications for all such entries into the Union regardless of the point of entry, for Member States to have the necessary overview and detect suspicious movements. For that reason it is appropriate that the Commission establishes and maintains that database so that Member States have access to all</p>	

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
			available information for control activities.	
Recital 47a				
60b		<i>(47a) <u>In order to effectively trace the origin of the dog or a cat in the third country and to address illegal imports into the Union and fraudulent practices under the pretext of non-commercial movements as defined by Union Animal Health rules, it is important that dogs and cats are imported from third countries in compliance with this Regulation as regards their registration into a Member State database within 2 working days after their entry into the Union.</u></i>		
Recital 48				
61	(48) In order to take into account technical progress and scientific developments, and their social, economic and environmental impacts, the power to adopt acts in accordance with Article 290 TFEU should be delegated to the Commission for the purpose of amending Article 6 to this Regulation so that breeding strategies do not result in genotypes that have detrimental	(48) In order to take into account technical progress and scientific developments, <u>especially the opinions of the European Food Safety Authority (EFSA)</u> , and their social, economic and environmental impacts, the power to adopt acts in accordance with Article 290 TFEU should be delegated to the Commission for the purpose of amending <u>supplementing</u> Article 6 <u>to 6a of</u> this Regulation <u>to define</u>	(48) In order to take into account technical progress and scientific developments, and their social, economic and environmental impacts, the power to adopt acts in accordance with Article 290 TFEU should be delegated to the Commission for the purpose of supplementing this Regulation by laying down the animal-based indicators and of amending Article 6 to this Regulation so that breeding	

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	effects on the health or welfare of the dogs and cats.	<u>the characteristics of genotypes, phenotypes, and excessive conformational traits that should be excluded from reproduction,</u> so that breeding strategies do not result in genotypes that have detrimental effects on the health or welfare of the dogs and cats. <u>In the context of aesthetic shows, exhibitions, and competitions, after considering both EFSA's scientific opinion and the specific social and economic circumstances of the sector, the delegated acts should reflect a progressive and balanced approach, in order to ensure proportionate and practically achievable implementation."</u>	strategies do not result in genotypes, phenotypes or excessive conformational traits that have detrimental effects on the health or welfare of the dogs and cats as well as of amending the Annexes to this Regulation.	
Recital 49				
62	(49) In order to lay down minimum criteria to be assessed during animal welfare visits, the power to adopt acts in accordance with Article 290 TFEU should be delegated to the Commission for the purpose of supplementing Article 10 of this Regulation.	(49) In order to lay down minimum criteria to be assessed during animal welfare visits, the power to adopt acts in accordance with Article 290 TFEU should be delegated to the Commission for the purpose of supplementing Article 10 of this Regulation.	(49) In order to lay down minimum criteria to be assessed during animal welfare visits, the power to adopt acts in accordance with Article 290 TFEU should be delegated to the Commission for the purpose of supplementing Article 10 of this Regulation.	
Recital 50				
63	(50) In order to take account of technical progress and scientific developments, and their social,	(50) In order to take account of technical progress and scientific developments, and their social,	(50) In order to take account of technical progress and scientific developments, and their social,	

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
	economic and environmental impacts, the power to adopt acts in accordance with Article 290 TFEU should be delegated to the Commission for the purpose of amending the Annexes to this Regulation as regards requirements for the breeding, keeping and identification of dogs and cats as well as indicators to monitor the policy objectives of this Regulation.	economic and environmental impacts, the power to adopt acts in accordance with Article 290 TFEU should be delegated to the Commission for the purpose of amending the Annexes to this Regulation as regards requirements for the breeding, keeping and identification of dogs and cats as well as indicators to monitor the policy objectives of this Regulation.	economic and environmental impacts, the power to adopt acts in accordance with Article 290 TFEU should be delegated to the Commission for the purpose of amending the Annexes to this Regulation as regards requirements for the breeding, keeping and identification of dogs and cats as well as indicators to monitor the policy objectives of this Regulation.	
Recital 51				
64	(51) It is of particular importance that the Commission carries out appropriate consultations during its preparatory work, including at expert level, and that those consultations be conducted in accordance with the principles laid down in the Interinstitutional Agreement of 13 April 2016 on Better Law-Making. ¹ In particular, to ensure equal participation in the preparation of delegated acts, the European Parliament and the Council receive all documents at the same time as Member States' experts, and their experts systematically have access to meetings of Commission expert	(51) It is of particular importance that the Commission carries out appropriate consultations during its preparatory work, including at expert level, and that those consultations be conducted in accordance with the principles laid down in the Interinstitutional Agreement of 13 April 2016 on Better Law-Making. ¹ In particular, to ensure equal participation in the preparation of delegated acts, the European Parliament and the Council receive all documents at the same time as Member States' experts, and their experts systematically have access to meetings of Commission expert	(51) It is of particular importance that the Commission earries carry out appropriate consultations during its preparatory work, including at expert level, and that those consultations be conducted in accordance with the principles laid down in the Interinstitutional Agreement of 13 April 2016 on Better Law-Making. ¹ In particular, to ensure equal participation in the preparation of delegated acts, the European Parliament and the Council receive all documents at the same time as Member States' experts, and their experts systematically have access to meetings of Commission expert	

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	groups dealing with the preparation of delegated acts. 1. Interinstitutional Agreement between the European Parliament, the Council of the European Union and the European Commission on Better Law-Making (OJ L 123, 12.5.2016, p. 1).	groups dealing with the preparation of delegated acts. 1. Interinstitutional Agreement between the European Parliament, the Council of the European Union and the European Commission on Better Law-Making (OJ L 123, 12.5.2016, p. 1).	groups dealing with the preparation of delegated acts. 1. Interinstitutional Agreement between the European Parliament, the Council of the European Union and the European Commission on Better Law-Making (OJ L 123, 12.5.2016, p. 1).	
Recital 52				
65	(52) Implementing powers should be conferred on the Commission in order to ensure uniform conditions for the implementation of the following provisions of this Regulation:	(52) Implementing powers should be conferred on the Commission in order to ensure uniform conditions for the implementation of the following provisions of this Regulation:	(52) Implementing powers should be conferred on the Commission in order to ensure uniform conditions for the implementation of the following provisions of this Regulation:	
Recital 52, first indent				
66	- Article 9(3) to harmonise the content of the education, training or professional experience for animal caretakers;	- Article 9(3) to harmonise the content of the education, training or professional experience for animal caretakers;	- Article 9(3) to harmonise harmonisation of the content of the education, training or professional experience for competent animal caretakers;	
Recital 52, second indent				
66a			- minimum criteria to be identified and assessed during animal welfare visits;	
Recital 52, second indent				
67	- Article 17(5) to specify the information to be provided by suppliers as proof of identification and registration of dogs and cats, both in cases where they are	- Article 17(5) to specify the information to be provided by suppliers as proof of identification and registration of dogs and cats, both in cases where they are	- Article 17(5) to specify the information to be provided by suppliers as proof of identification and registration of dogs and cats, both in cases where they are	

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	offered through online platforms and by other means;	offered through online platforms and by other means;	offered through online platforms and by other means;	
Recital 52, third indent				
68	- Article 17(7) to specify certain aspects of the system performing automated checks of the authenticity of the identification and registration of dogs and cats;	- Article 17(7) to specify certain aspects of the system performing automated checks of the authenticity of the identification and registration of dogs and cats;	- Article 17(7) to specify the information to be provided by operators and natural persons placing dogs or cats on the market as proof of identification and registration of dogs and cats, and certain aspects of the system performing automated checks of the authenticity of the identification and registration of dogs and cats;	
Recital 52, fourth indent				
69	- Article 19(3) to establish minimum requirements for the content of the databases referred to in paragraph 1 and the requirements concerning the interoperability of the databases;	- Article 19(3) to establish minimum requirements for the content of the databases referred to in paragraph 1 and the requirements concerning the interoperability of the databases;	- Article 19(3) to establish minimum requirements for the content of the databases referred to in paragraph 1 and the requirements concerning the interoperability of the databases;	
Recital 52, fifth indent				
70	- Article 20(3) to establish a harmonised methodology for measuring the data collected in Annex III and the template for the Member States report to the Commission on those data;	- Article 20(3) to establish a harmonised methodology for measuring the data collected in Annex III and the template for the Member States report to the Commission on those data;	- Article 20(3) to establish a harmonised methodology for measuring the data collected in Annex III and the template for the Member States' report to the Commission on those data;	
Recital 52, sixth indent				

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71	- Article 21(5) to establish a procedure for the recognition by the Union of equivalence of the conditions under which dogs and cats are bred and kept in establishments in a third country which intends to export animals to the Union, with the provisions of this Regulation regarding establishments.	- Article 21(5) to establish a procedure for the recognition by the Union of equivalence of the conditions under which dogs and cats are bred and kept in establishments in a third country which intends to export animals to the Union, with the provisions of this Regulation regarding establishments.	- Article 21(5) to establish a procedure for the recognition by the Union of equivalence of the conditions under which dogs and cats are bred and kept in establishments in a third country which intends to export animals to the Union, with the provisions of this Regulation regarding establishments.	
Recital 52, first paragraph				
72	Those powers should be exercised in accordance with Regulation (EU) No 182/2011 of the European Parliament and of the Council ¹ . 1. Regulation (EU) No 182/2011 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 16 February 2011 laying down the rules and general principles concerning mechanisms for control by Member States of the Commission's exercise of implementing powers; OJ L 55, 28.2.2011, p. 13–18.	Those powers should be exercised in accordance with Regulation (EU) No 182/2011 of the European Parliament and of the Council ¹ . 1. Regulation (EU) No 182/2011 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 16 February 2011 laying down the rules and general principles concerning mechanisms for control by Member States of the Commission's exercise of implementing powers; OJ L 55, 28.2.2011, p. 13–18.	Those powers should be exercised in accordance with Regulation (EU) No 182/2011 of the European Parliament and of the Council ¹ . 1. Regulation (EU) No 182/2011 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 16 February 2011 laying down the rules and general principles concerning mechanisms for control by Member States of the Commission's exercise of implementing powers; OJ L 55, 28.2.2011, p. 13–18.	
Recital 53				
73	(53) There are varying citizens attitudes regarding the welfare of dogs and cats and some Member States have already adopted comprehensive set of rules in this regard. It is therefore necessary that Member States are allowed to	(53) There are varying citizens attitudes regarding the welfare of dogs and cats and some Member States have already adopted comprehensive set of rules in this regard. It is therefore necessary that Member States are allowed to	(53) There are varying citizens attitudes regarding the welfare of dogs and cats and across Member States . Some Member States have already adopted a comprehensive set of rules in this regard. Bearing in mind that this Regulation lays	

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	maintain stricter national rules aimed at a more extensive protection of the animals than those laid down in this Regulation. Member States should also continue to have the possibility to adopt stricter national rules in certain areas provided that those rules do not affect the proper functioning of the internal market.	maintain stricter national rules aimed at a more extensive protection of the animals than those laid down in this Regulation. Member States should also continue to have the possibility to adopt stricter national rules in certain areas provided that those rules do not affect the proper functioning of the internal market.	down minimum requirements , it is therefore necessary appropriate that Member States are allowed to maintain or adopt stricter national rules aimed at a more extensive protection of the animals dogs and cats than those laid down in this Regulation. Member States should also continue to have the possibility to adopt stricter national rules in certain areas, provided that those national rules do not affect the proper functioning of the internal market.	
Recital 53a				
73a		<u>(53a) The Member states may consider raising awareness about animal welfare and responsible animal care.</u>		
Recital 54				
74	(54) Member States should notify the Commission of any such national rules. The Commission should bring them to the attention of other Member States. Where national rules fall within the scope of Directive (EU) 2015/1535 of the European Parliament and of the Council, they should be notified to the Commission in accordance with that Directive.	(54) Member States should notify the Commission of any such national rules. The Commission should bring them to the attention of other Member States. Where national rules fall within the scope of Directive (EU) 2015/1535 of the European Parliament and of the Council, they should be notified to the Commission in accordance with that Directive.	(54) Member States should notify the Commission of any such national rules. The Commission should bring them to the attention of other Member States. Where national rules fall within the scope of Directive (EU) 2015/1535 of the European Parliament and of the Council, they should be notified to the Commission in accordance with that Directive.	

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Recital 55				
75	(55) It is essential that Union legislation is subject to regular monitoring and evaluation so it can be adjusted in order to achieve the expected impacts. Therefore, this Regulation should contain an obligation for the Commission to perform monitoring on the welfare of dogs and cats in the Union and to carry out an evaluation to be presented to other Union institutions.	(55) It is essential that Union legislation is subject to regular monitoring and evaluation so it can be adjusted in order to achieve the expected impacts. Therefore, this Regulation should contain an obligation for the Commission to perform monitoring on the welfare of dogs and cats in the Union and to carry out an evaluation to be presented to other Union institutions. <u><i>The evaluation should assess the technological and scientific developments that have occurred, including the means of identification of dogs or cats and the possibility of using alternative means which are less invasive than the implantation of a transponder. The evaluation should also guarantee the fraud-proof and robust character of the Union's traceability system as well as the proportionality of the cost of identification for natural and legal persons subjected to the identification obligation under this Regulation.</i></u>	(55) It is essential that Union legislation is subject to regular monitoring and evaluation so it can be adjusted in order to achieve the expected impacts. Therefore, this Regulation should contain an obligation for the Commission to perform monitoring on the welfare of dogs and cats in the Union and to carry out an evaluation to be presented to other Union institutions.	
Recital 56				
76	(56) To ensure the full application of this Regulation,	(56) To ensure the full application of this Regulation,	(56) To ensure the full application of this Regulation,	

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	Member States should lay down rules on penalties applicable to infringements of this Regulation and ensure that they are implemented. Those penalties must be effective, proportionate and dissuasive.	Member States should lay down rules on penalties applicable to infringements of this Regulation and ensure that they are implemented. Those penalties must be effective, proportionate and dissuasive.	Member States should lay down rules on penalties applicable to infringements of this Regulation and ensure that they are implemented. Those penalties must be effective, proportionate and dissuasive.	
Recital 57				
77	(57) Since the objectives of this Regulation, namely to establish minimum harmonised rules that ensure the proper functioning of the internal market while ensuring a high level of welfare of dogs and cats and their traceability cannot be sufficiently achieved by the Member States, but can rather, by reason of its effects, be better achieved by the Union, the Union may adopt measures, in accordance with the principle of subsidiarity as set out in Article 5 of the Treaty on European Union. In accordance with the principle of proportionality, as set out in that Article, this Regulation does not go beyond what is necessary in order to achieve those objectives.	(57) Since the objectives of this Regulation, namely to establish minimum harmonised rules that ensure the proper functioning of the internal market while ensuring a high level of welfare of dogs and cats and their traceability cannot be sufficiently achieved by the Member States, but can rather, by reason of its effects, be better achieved by the Union, the Union may adopt measures, in accordance with the principle of subsidiarity as set out in Article 5 of the Treaty on European Union. In accordance with the principle of proportionality, as set out in that Article, this Regulation does not go beyond what is necessary in order to achieve those objectives.	(57) Since the objectives of this Regulation, namely to establish minimum harmonised rules requirements that ensure the proper functioning of the internal market while ensuring a high level of welfare of dogs and cats and their traceability cannot be sufficiently achieved by the Member States, but can rather, by reason of its effects, be better achieved by the Union level , the Union may adopt measures, in accordance with the principle of subsidiarity as set out in Article 5 of the Treaty on European Union. In accordance with the principle of proportionality, as set out in that Article, this Regulation does not go beyond what is necessary in order to achieve those objectives.	
Formula				
78	HAVE ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:	HAVE ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:	HAVE ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:	

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
CHAPTER I				
79	CHAPTER I SUBJECT MATTER, SCOPE AND DEFINITIONS	CHAPTER I SUBJECT MATTER, SCOPE AND DEFINITIONS	CHAPTER I SUBJECT MATTER, SCOPE AND DEFINITIONS	
Article 1				
80	Article 1 Subject matter	Article 1 Subject matter	Article 1 Subject matter	
Article 1, first paragraph				
81	This Regulation lays down minimum requirements for:	This Regulation lays down minimum requirements for:	This Regulation lays down minimum requirements for:	
Article 1, first paragraph, point (a)				
82	(a) the welfare of dogs and cats bred or kept in establishments or placed on the Union market;	(a) the welfare of dogs and cats bred or kept in establishments or placed on the Union market;	(a) the welfare of dogs and cats bred or kept in establishments, or placed on the Union market;	
Article 1, first paragraph, point (b)				
83	(b) the traceability of dogs and cats placed on the Union market or supplied in the Union.	(b) the traceability of dogs and cats <u><i>bred or kept in the Union</i></u> <u><i>or</i></u> placed on the Union market or <u><i>supplied in the Union.</i></u>	(b) the traceability of dogs and cats placed on the Union market or supplied in the Union.	
Article 2				
84	Article 2 Scope	Article 2 Scope	Article 2 Scope	
Article 2(1)				
85	1. This Regulation shall apply to the breeding, keeping and placing on the market of dogs and cats, as well as their supplying in the Union.	1. This Regulation shall apply to the breeding, keeping and , placing on the market <u><i>and</i></u> <u><i>entry into the Union</i></u> of dogs and	1. This Regulation shall apply to the breeding, keeping and , placing on the market and entry into the Union of dogs and	

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		cats, as well as their supplying in the Union.	cats, as well as their supplying in the Union.	
Article 2(2)				
86	2. This Regulation shall not apply to the breeding, keeping, placing on the market or supplying of dogs or cats intended for scientific purposes.	2. This Regulation shall not apply to the breeding, keeping, placing on the market or supplying of dogs or cats intended for scientific purposes <u>or for clinical trials required for the marketing authorisation of veterinary medicinal products.</u>	2. This Regulation shall not apply to the breeding, keeping, or placing on the market or supplying of dogs or cats intended or used for scientific purposes or for clinical trials required for the marketing authorisation of veterinary medicinal products.	
Article 2a				
86a		<u>Article 2a</u> <u>This Regulation shall not apply to:</u> <u>– natural persons who keep dogs or cats for personal or familial enjoyment and companionship, and who allow such animals to reproduce, limited to a maximum of one litter per species per household, per 18 months, without placing them on the market;</u> <u>– and to agricultural holdings, with the exception of the provisions laid down under Article 5.</u>		
Article 2b				
86b		<u>Article 2b</u>		

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		<u>Notwithstanding paragraph 2 of this Article, the requirements relating to identification and registration laid down in Article 17 shall apply to all dogs and cats held under the responsibility of natural persons.</u>		
Article 3				
87	Article 3 Definitions	Article 3 Definitions	Article 3 Definitions	
Article 3, first paragraph				
88	For the purposes of this Regulation the following definitions apply:	For the purposes of this Regulation the following definitions apply:	For the purposes of this Regulation the following definitions apply:	
Article 3, first paragraph, point (1)				
89	1. ‘dog’ means an animal of the Canis lupus familiaris species;	1. ‘dog’ means an animal of the Canis lupus familiaris species;	1. ‘dog’ means an animal of the Canis lupus familiaris species;	
Article 3, first paragraph, point (1a)				
89a		<u>(1a) ‘Dogs that perform specific, working or professional activities’: means those animals which, having been selected for their physical, instinctive and temperamental qualities, are trained to assist people in a regulated activity or specific task, such as those used for hunting, working, herding, rescue, assistance or for sporting purposes or those used by law</u>		

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		<u>enforcement agencies, as well as guide animals, guide dogs or animals intended for zootherapy that have been trained in centres or by specialised professionals to support, guide and assist people with functional diversities;</u>		
Article 3, first paragraph, point (2)				
90	2. ‘cat’ means an animal of the Felis silvestris catus species;	2. ‘cat’ means an animal of the Felis silvestris catus species;	2. ‘cat’ means an animal of the Felis silvestris catus species;	
Article 3, first paragraph, point (3)				
91	3. ‘welfare of dogs and cats’ means the physical and mental state of a dog or a cat in relation to the conditions in which it is born, lives and dies;	3. ‘welfare of dogs and cats’ means the physical and mental state of a dog or a cat in relation to the conditions in which it is born, lives and dies;	3. ‘welfare of dogs and cats’ means the physical and mental state of a dog or a cat in relation to the conditions in which it is born, lives and dies reflects good nutrition, a good environment, a good health, appropriate behaviour and a positive mental experience;	
Article 3, first paragraph, point (3a)				
91a			3a. ‘hybrid’ means any offspring in the first to the fourth generation after crossbreeding between a wild species and a domestic dog or cat, or between such hybrids and wild species, domestic dogs or cats, or other hybrids;	
Article 3, first paragraph, point (3a)				

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91b		<u>(3a) "breeding" means the activity of keeping dogs or cats in breeding establishments for the purpose of reproduction;</u>		
Article 3, first paragraph, point (3b)				
91c			3b. 'breeding' means the activity of keeping dogs or cats in breeding establishments for the purpose of reproduction;	
Article 3, first paragraph, point (3b)				
91d		<u>(3b) "advertising" means any form of communication which has the direct or indirect effect of promoting a dog or cat in order to attract interest, engagement or sales, including the promotion of a breed or a physical characteristic;</u>		
Article 3, first paragraph, point (4)				
92	4. 'keeping' means any activity during which an animal is detained or handled in an establishment;	4. 'keeping' means any activity during which an animal is <u>dogs and cats are held, housed,</u> detained or handled in an establishment <u>or under the responsibility of an operator;</u>	4. 'keeping' means any activity during which an animal is detained <u>dogs or cats are held, housed</u> or handled in an establishment <u>or under the responsibility of an operator;</u>	
Article 3, first paragraph, point (5)				
93	5. 'placing on the market' means the keeping of dogs and cats for the purpose of sale, offering for sale, distribution or	5. 'placing on the market' means the keeping of dogs and cats for the purpose of sale, offering for sale, distribution or	5. 'placing on the market' means the keeping of dogs and cats for the purpose of sale, offering for sale, distribution or	

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	any other form of transfer of ownership or responsibility for the animal, that is against consideration or at least reimbursement of the costs incurred, including the advertising of animals for the above purposes;	any other form of transfer of ownership or responsibility, <u>whether in return for payment or free of charge, excluding occasional and irregular donations of small numbers of dogs and cats by natural persons by means other than via the intermediation of an online platform, as well as</u> for the animal, that is against consideration or at least reimbursement of the costs incurred, including the advertising of animals for the above purposes;	any other form of transfer, of ownership or responsibility, on the market of dogs or cats, whether in return for payment or free of charge, as well as for the animal, that is against consideration or at least reimbursement of the costs incurred, including the advertising of animals for the above dogs or cats for those purposes;	
Article 3, first paragraph, point (5a)				
93a			5a. ‘advertising’ means any form of communication which has the direct or indirect effect of promoting a dog or cat in order to attract interest, engagement or sales, including the promotion of a breed or a physical characteristic;	
Article 3, first paragraph, point (6)				
94	6. ‘supplying’ means the transferring of ownership or responsibility for dogs or cats through any means or form, whether for a consideration or not, excluding occasional supplies by natural persons of dogs or cats by	<i>deleted</i>	6. ‘supplying’ means the transferring of ownership or responsibility for dogs or cats through any means or form, whether for a consideration or not, excluding occasional supplies by natural persons of dogs or cats by	

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	other means than via the intermediation of an online platform;		other means than via the intermediation of an online platform;	
Article 3, first paragraph, point (7)				
95	7. ‘online platforms’ means an online platform, as defined in Article 3, point (i), of Regulation (EU) 2022/2065, intermediating the placing on the market or the supplying of dogs and cats;	7. ‘online platforms’ means an online platform, as defined in Article 3, point (i), of Regulation (EU) 2022/2065, intermediating the placing on the market or the supplying of dogs and/or cats;	7. ‘online platforms’ means an online platform, as defined in Article 3 , point (i); of Article 3 of Regulation (EU) 2022/2065, intermediating the placing on the market or the supplying of dogs and/or cats;	
Article 3, first paragraph, point (8)				
96	8. ‘listing’ means the publication, on an online platform, of an advertisement for the supply of a dog or a cat;	<i>deleted</i>	8. ‘listing’ means the publication, on an online platform, of an advertisement for the supply of a dog or a cat;	
Article 3, first paragraph, point (9)				
97	9. ‘bitch’ means a female dog from the time she is first mated or inseminated until the weaning of the last litter she produces during her lifetime;	9. ‘bitch’ means a female dog from the time she is first mated or inseminated until the weaning of the last litter she produces during her lifetime;	9. ‘bitch’ means a female dog from the time she is first mated or inseminated until the weaning of the last litter she produces during her lifetime;	
Article 3, first paragraph, point (10)				
98	10. ‘queen’ means a female cat from the time she is first mated or inseminated until the weaning of the last litter she produces during her lifetime;	10. ‘queen’ means a female cat from the time she is first mated or inseminated until the weaning of the last litter she produces during her lifetime;	10. ‘queen’ means a female cat from the time she is first mated or inseminated until the weaning of the last litter she produces during her lifetime;	
Article 3, first paragraph, point (10a)				

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98a		<u>(10a) ‘livestock guardian dog’ means a dog primarily, kept or trained to manage, move, or control livestock in agricultural or pastoral settings, including farms, grazing areas, or during transport;</u>		
Article 3, first paragraph, point (11)				
99	11. ‘establishments’ means breeding establishments, animal shelters and pet shops;	11. ‘establishments’ means breeding establishments, animal <u>selling establishments</u> , shelters and pet shops <u>foster homes</u> ;	11. ‘establishments’ means breeding establishments, animal <u>selling establishments</u> , shelters and pet shops <u>foster homes</u> ;	
Article 3, first paragraph, point (12)				
100	12. ‘breeding establishments’ means any premises or structure, where dogs and cats are kept for reproduction purposes with a view to placing their offspring on the market, including households;	12. ‘breeding establishments’ means any premises or structure, where dogs and <u>or</u> cats are kept for reproduction purposes with a view to placing their offspring on the market, including households;	12. ‘breeding establishments’ means any premises or structure, including households , where dogs and <u>or</u> cats are kept for reproduction purposes with a view to placing their offspring on the market, including households ;	
Article 3, first paragraph, point (12a)				
100a		<u>(12a) ‘agricultural holding means an agricultural holding within the meaning of Regulation (EU) 2018/1091 that is not a breeding establishment as defined in this Regulation;</u>		
Article 3, first paragraph, point (13)				

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101	13. ‘pet shops’ means any premises or structure where dogs and cats are kept for sale as pet animals, without having been born there;	13. ‘pet shops <u>selling establishments</u> ’ means any premises or structure where dogs and/or cats are kept for sale as pet animals ; without having been born there;	13. ‘pet shops <u>selling establishments</u> ’ means any premises or structure where dogs and/or cats are kept for sale as pet animals , without having been born there, including pet shops or households, as well as any premises or structures of assembly operation where dogs or cats are assembled from more than one establishment ;	
Article 3, first paragraph, point (14)				
102	14. ‘animal shelters’ means any premises or structure, excluding households, operated by a natural or legal person, where unwanted, abandoned, formal stray, lost or confiscated dogs and cats are kept for the purpose of supply, whether for consideration or at no cost;	14. ‘animal <u>including</u> shelters’ means any premises or structure, excluding <u>including</u> households, operated by a natural or legal person, where unwanted, abandoned, formal stray, lost or confiscated dogs and/or cats are kept for the purpose of supply ; whether for consideration or at no cost <u>placing on the market</u> ;	14. ‘animal <u>including</u> shelters’ means any premises or structure, excluding <u>including</u> households; operated by a natural or legal person , where unwanted, abandoned, formal stray, lost or confiscated dogs and/or cats are kept for the purpose of supply ; whether for consideration or at no cost <u>placing on the market</u> ;	
Article 3, first paragraph, point (14a)				
102a			14a. ‘foster home’ means a household that keeps dogs or cats on behalf of an operator responsible for unwanted, abandoned, stray, lost or confiscated dogs or cats;	
Article 3, first paragraph, point (14a)				

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102b		<u>(14a) ‘foster home’ means a household that keeps dogs or cats on behalf of an operator responsible for unwanted, abandoned, stray, lost or confiscated dogs and cats;</u>		
Article 3, first paragraph, point (15)				
103	15. ‘operator’ means any natural or legal person, excluding those responsible for shelters, who breeds, keeps, trades or places on the market dogs and cats under his/her control, including for a limited period of time;	15. ‘operator’ means any natural or legal person, excluding those that places dogs and cats on the market and that is responsible for shelters, who breeds, keeps, trades or a breeding establishment, a selling establishment or a shelter or that is responsible for dogs or cats kept therein, or that is responsible for unwanted, abandoned, stray, lost or confiscated and places on the market dogs and cats under his/her control, including for a limited period of time <u>them in foster homes;</u>	15. ‘operator’ means any natural or legal person, excluding those that places dogs or cats on the market and that is responsible for shelters, who breeds, keeps, trades or a breeding establishment, a selling establishment or a shelter and for dogs or cats kept therein, or that is responsible for unwanted, abandoned, stray, lost or confiscated dogs or cats and places on the market dogs and cats under his/her control, including for a limited period of time <u>them in foster homes;</u>	
Article 3, first paragraph, point (16)				
104	16. ‘supplier’ means any natural or legal person supplying a dog or a cat, including natural or legal persons responsible for shelters;	<i>deleted</i>	16. ‘supplier’ means any natural or legal person supplying a dog or a cat, including natural or legal persons responsible for shelters;	
Article 3, first paragraph, point (17)				

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105	17. ‘competent authorities’ means competent authorities as defined in Article 3(3) of Regulation (EU) 2017/625;	17. ‘competent authorities’ means competent authorities as defined in Article 3(3) of Regulation (EU) 2017/625;	17. ‘competent authorities’ means competent authorities as defined in point (3) of Article 3(3) 3 of Regulation (EU) 2017/625;	
Article 3, first paragraph, point (18)				
106	18. ‘breeding strategy’ means a set of systematic actions, including recording, selection, breeding, and exchange of breeding dogs and cats and their germinal products, designed and implemented to preserve or enhance desired phenotypic and/or genotypic characteristics in the target breeding population;	18. ‘breeding strategy’ means a set of systematic actions, including recording, selection, breeding, and exchange of breeding dogs and cats and their germinal products, designed and implemented to preserve or enhance desired phenotypic and/or genotypic characteristics in the target breeding population;	18. ‘breeding strategy’ means a set of systematic actions, including recording, selection, breeding, and exchange of breeding dogs and/or cats and their germinal products, designed and implemented to preserve or enhance desired phenotypic and/or genotypic characteristics in the target breeding population;	
Article 3, first paragraph, point (18a)				
106a		<u>(18a) ‘euthanasia’ means the act of inducing death under anaesthesia and prolonged analgesia using medicinal products, using a method that causes a rapid and irreversible loss of consciousness with minimum pain and distress to an animal;</u>		
Article 3, first paragraph, point (19)				
107	19. ‘mutilation’ means an intervention, including a surgical intervention, carried out for reasons other than therapeutic or	19. ‘mutilation’ means an intervention, including a surgical intervention, carried out for reasons other than therapeutic or	19. ‘mutilation’ means an intervention, including a surgical intervention, carried out for reasons other than therapeutic or	

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	diagnostic purposes, which results in damage to or the loss of a sensitive part of the body or the alteration of bone structure;	diagnostic purposes, <u>and other than neutering or implantation of a transponder</u> , which results in damage to or the loss of a sensitive part of the body or the alteration of bone structure <u>of a dog or a cat</u> ;	diagnostic purposes neutering or implantation of a transponder , which results in damage to or the loss of a sensitive part of the body or the alteration of bone structure of a dog or a cat ;	
Article 3, first paragraph, point (19a)				
107a		<u>(19a) "Neutering" means the process whereby dogs or cats are surgically prevented from reproducing, including the surgical removal of gonads, namely the testicles in male cats and dogs and either the ovaries or the ovaries and the uterus in bitches and queens;</u>		
Article 3, first paragraph, point (19b)				
107b		<u>(19b) "Non-surgical sterilisation" means alternatives to surgical sterilisation or neutering that preserve the integrity of the body of dog or cat and do not result in the removal or permanent alteration of any part of the dog or cat body;</u>		
Article 3, first paragraph, point (20)				
108	20. 'suffering' means an unpleasant, undesired physical or mental state of being, which is the result of an animal being exposed	20. 'suffering' means an unpleasant, undesired physical or mental state of being, which is the result of an animal being exposed to noxious stimuli or the	20. 'suffering' means an unpleasant, undesired physical or mental state of being, which is the result of an animal being exposed to noxious stimuli or the absence	

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	to noxious stimuli or the absence of important positive stimuli;	<u>continuous</u> absence of important positive stimuli;	of important positive stimuli; of a dog or a cat;	
Article 3, first paragraph, point (21)				
109	21. 'housing' means buildings or delimited outdoor space in establishments where dogs and cats are kept;	21. 'housing' means buildings or delimited outdoor space in establishments where dogs and cats are kept <u>whether temporarily or permanently</u> ;	21. 'housing' means buildings or delimited outdoor space in establishments where dogs and cats are kept whether temporarily or permanently ;	
Article 3, first paragraph, point (22)				
110	22. 'kennel' means a physical structure containing one or more individual enclosures for housing dogs;	22. 'kennel' means a physical structure containing one or more individual enclosures for housing dogs;	22. 'kennel' means a physical structure containing one or more individual enclosures for housing dogs;	
Article 3, first paragraph, point (23)				
111	23. 'cattery' means a physical structure containing one or more individual enclosures for housing cats;	23. 'cattery' means a physical structure containing one or more individual enclosures for housing cats;	23. 'cattery' means a physical structure containing one or more individual enclosures for housing cats;	
Article 3, first paragraph, point (24)				
112	24. 'animal caretaker' means a person taking care of the dogs and cats bred or kept in an establishment;	24. 'animal caretaker' means a person taking care of the dogs and cats bred or kept in an establishment <u>including volunteers, interns and part-time workers</u> ;	24. 'animal caretaker' means a person taking care of the dogs and dogs or cats bred or kept in an establishment, including volunteers and interns ;	
Article 3, first paragraph, point (25)				
113	25. 'enrichment' means a material or structure in the animal's environment, with an	25. 'enrichment' means a material or structure in the animal's environment, with an	25. 'enrichment' means a material or structure in the animal's a dog's or cat's	

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	occupational or nutritional property which is capable of provoking and fulfilling curiosity and appetitive behaviour, or physical motivation;	occupational or nutritional property which is capable of provoking and fulfilling curiosity and appetitive behaviour, or physical motivation;	environment, with an occupational or nutritional property which is capable of provoking and fulfilling curiosity and appetitive behaviour, or physical motivation;	
Article 3, first paragraph, point (26)				
114	26. ‘tethering’ means the tying of an animal to an anchor point to keep it in a desired area;	26. ‘tethering’ means the tying of an animal to an anchor point <u>or object</u> to keep it in a desired area <u>or to restrict its movement</u> ;	26. ‘tethering’ means the tying of an animal a dog or cat to an anchor point object to keep it in a desired area or to restrict its movement ;	
Article 3, first paragraph, point (27)				
115	27. ‘container’ means any crate, box, receptacle or other rigid structure used to confine dogs and cats;	27. ‘container’ means any <u>cage</u> , crate, box, receptacle or other rigid <u>movable</u> structure used to confine dogs and <u>or</u> cats;	27. ‘container’ means any crate, box, cage , receptacle or other rigid movable structure used to confine dogs and or cats;	
Article 3, first paragraph, point (28)				
116	28. ‘pet animal’ means a dog or cat intended to be kept in a household for private enjoyment and companionship;	<i>deleted</i>	28. ‘pet animal’ means a dog or cat intended to be kept in a household for private enjoyment and companionship;	
Article 3, first paragraph, point (29)				
117	29. ‘responsible ownership’ means the commitment of a dog or cat owner or future dog or cat owner, to perform various duties focused on the satisfaction of the behavioural, environmental and physical needs of the dog or cat, and to prevent risks that the dog or	29. ‘responsible ownership’ means the commitment of a dog or cat owner or future dog or cat owner, to perform various duties focused on the satisfaction of the <u>health</u> , behavioural, environmental and physical needs of the dog or cat, and to	29. ‘responsible ownership’ means the commitment of a dog or cat owner or future dog or cat owner, to perform various duties focused on the satisfaction of the behavioural, environmental and physical needs of the dog or cat, and to prevent risks that the dog or	

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	cat may pose to the community, other animals or the environment.	prevent <u>minimize</u> risks that the dog or cat may pose to the community, other animals or the environment.	cat may pose to the community, other animals or the environment.	
CHAPTER II				
118	CHAPTER II OBLIGATIONS FOR OPERATORS OF ESTABLISHMENTS	CHAPTER II OBLIGATIONS FOR OPERATORS OF ESTABLISHMENTS	CHAPTER II OBLIGATIONS FOR OPERATORS OF ESTABLISHMENTS	
Article 4				
119	Article 4 Exemptions from the obligations set out in this Chapter	Article 4 Exemptions from the obligations set out in this Chapter	Article 4 Exemptions from the obligations set out in this Chapter	
Article 4, first paragraph				
120	This chapter shall not apply to:	<u>With the exception of the provisions laid down in Article 5</u> this chapter shall not apply to:	This chapter 1. A breeding establishment where at most two litters per calendar year is produced for placing on the market shall not apply to: only be subject to the obligations laid down in Article 5, Article 6(1) and (1a), Article 6a, Article 7, Article 8, Article 11(2), (3) and (3a), Article 12(3), (4) and (7), Article 13(2)(b), (ba) and (d), Article 14(2), (3), (4) and (5a), Article 15 and Article 15a(1).	
Article 4, second paragraph				
120a			2. A shelter, where up to a total of 15 dogs or cats are kept at any given time, or any foster	

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			home shall only be subject to the obligations laid down in Article 5, Article 6(1) and (1a), Article 7, Article 8(1), Article 11(2), (3) and (3a), Article 12(3), (4) and (7), Article 13(2)(b), (ba) and (d), Article 14(2), (3), (4) and (5a), and Article 15.	
Article 4, first paragraph, first indent				
121	- breeding establishments keeping up to three bitches or queens and producing in total two litters or less per establishment and calendar year;	- a breeding establishments keeping up to three bitches or queens and producing in total two litters or less per establishment <u>and where at most two litters per calendar year are produced for placing on the market shall only be subject to the obligations laid down in Article 5, Article 6(1), (1a) and (1b), Articles 6a, 7 and 8, Article 11(2), (3) and (4), Article 12(3), (4) and (7), Article 13(2), points (b), (c) and (d), Article 14(2), (3), (4) and (5a), Article 15 and Article 15a(1).</u>	- breeding establishments keeping up to three bitches or queens and producing in total two litters or less per establishment and calendar year;	
Article 4, first paragraph, second indent				
122	- pet shops keeping at any given time three dogs or less or six cats or less;	deleted	- pet shops keeping at any given time three dogs or less or six cats or less;	
Article 4, first paragraph, third indent				

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123	- shelters keeping at any given time ten dogs or less or twenty cats or less.	- shelters keeping at any given time ten dogs or less or twenty cats or less.	- shelters keeping at any given time ten dogs or less or twenty cats or less.	
Article 4, first paragraph, fourth indent				
123a		- <u>- foster homes keeping at any given time five dogs or less or ten cats or less.</u>		
Article 5				
124	Article 5 General principles of welfare	Article 5 General <u>welfare</u> principles of welfare	Article 5 General principles of welfare General welfare principles	
Article 5, first paragraph				
125	Operators and natural or legal persons responsible for shelters shall apply the following principles with respect to dogs and cats bred or kept in their establishment:	Operators and natural or legal persons responsible for shelters <u>animal caretakers</u> shall apply the following <u>welfare</u> principles with respect to dogs and/or cats bred or kept in their establishment:	Operators and natural or legal persons responsible for shelters shall apply the following general welfare principles with respect to dogs and/or cats bred or kept in their establishment:	
Article 5, first paragraph, point (a)				
126	(a) dogs and cats are provided with water and feed of a quality and of a quantity that enables them to have good nutrition and hydration.	(a) dogs and cats are provided with water and feed of a quality and of a quantity that enables them to have good <u>and appropriate</u> nutrition and hydration.	(a) dogs and cats are provided with water and feed of a quality and of a quantity that enables them to have good appropriate nutrition and hydration-;	
Article 5, first paragraph, point (b)				
127	(b) dogs and cats are kept in a good physical environment which	(b) dogs and cats are kept in a good <u>an appropriate and clean</u>	(b) dogs and cats are kept in a good physical an appropriate	

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	is comfortable, especially in terms of space, temperature, and ease of movement.	physical environment which is <u>secure and</u> comfortable, especially in terms of space, <u>air quality</u> , temperature, <u>light, protection against adverse climatic conditions</u> and ease of movement, <u>preventing overcrowding</u> .	environment which is secure and comfortable, especially in terms of space, air quality , temperature, light, protection against adverse climatic conditions, and freedom and ease of movement-;	
Article 5, first paragraph, point (c)				
128	(c) dogs and cats are kept safe, clean and in good health by preventing diseases, functional impairments, injuries, and pain, due in particular to management, handling practices, or mutilations.	(c) dogs and cats are kept safe, clean and in good health by preventing diseases, functional impairments, injuries, and pain, due in particular to management, handling practices, <u>breeding practices</u> or mutilations.	(c) dogs and cats are kept safe, clean and in good health by preventing diseases, functional impairments , injuries, and pain, due in particular to management, or handling practices, or mutilations ;	
Article 5, first paragraph, point (d)				
129	(d) dogs and cats are kept in an environment that enables them to express social non-harmful behaviour, species-specific behaviour, as well as positive relationship with human beings.	(d) dogs and cats are kept in an environment that enables them to express social non-harmful behaviour, species-specific behaviour, as well as positive relationship with human beings.	(d) dogs and cats are kept in an environment that enables them to express species-specific and social non-harmful behaviour, species-specific behaviour , as well as to establish a positive relationship with human beings-;	
Article 5, first paragraph, point (e)				
130	(e) dogs and cats are kept in such a way as to optimise their mental state by preventing or reducing their negative experiences in time and intensity, as well as by maximizing opportunities for positive	(e) dogs and cats are kept in such a way as to optimise their mental state by preventing or reducing their negative experiences in time <u>duration</u> and intensity, as well as by maximizing opportunities for	(e) dogs and cats are kept in such a way as to optimise their mental state by preventing or reducing their negative experiences in time stimuli in duration and intensity, as well as by maximizing maximising	

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	experiences in time and intensity in the different domains referred to in paragraphs (a) to (d).	positive experiences in time <u>duration</u> and intensity, <u>preventing the development of abnormal repetitive and other behaviours indicative of negative animal welfare, and taking into consideration the individual dog's or cat's needs</u> in the different domains referred to in paragraphs (a) to (d).	opportunities for positive experiences in time <u>stimuli in duration</u> and intensity, preventing the development of abnormal repetitive and other behaviours indicative of negative animal welfare, and taking into consideration the individual dog's or cat's needs in the different domains referred to in paragraphs points (a) to (d).	
Article 6				
131	Article 6 General welfare requirements for dogs and cats	Article 6 General welfare requirements for dogs and cats <u>obligations</u>	Article 6 General welfare requirements for dogs and cats General welfare obligations	
Article 6(1)				
132	1. Operators and natural or legal persons responsible for shelters shall be responsible for the welfare of dogs and cats kept under their control and for minimising any risks to their welfare.	1. Operators and natural or legal persons responsible for shelters <u>animal caretakers</u> shall be responsible for the welfare of dogs and <u>or</u> cats kept <u>in their establishments and</u> under their control and for minimising <u>to minimise</u> any risks to their welfare. <u>In the case of foster homes, the responsibility shall lie with the operator on whose behalf dogs or cats are kept. Such operators shall provide the foster family with adequate information on the</u>	1. Operators and natural or legal persons responsible for shelters shall be responsible for the welfare of dogs and <u>or</u> cats kept in their establishments and under their control and for minimising any risks to their welfare.	

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		<u><i>animal welfare requirements and obligations as well as the individual needs of the dogs or cats, and shall ensure and verify that the relevant obligations set out by this Regulation are complied with in foster homes.</i></u>		
Article 6(1a), first subparagraph				
132a			<p>1a. In the case of foster homes, the responsibility shall lie with the operator on whose behalf dogs or cats are kept. Such operators shall not place more than a total of five dogs or cats or one litter with or without mother in a foster home at any given time and shall provide the foster family with adequate information on the animal welfare obligations as well as the individual needs of the dogs or cats, and shall ensure that the relevant obligations set out by this Regulation are complied with in foster homes.</p>	
Article 6(1a), second subparagraph				
132b			<p>Member States where the foster home is located may provide for a greater number of dogs, cats or litters to be placed in the foster home, provided that there are sufficient safeguards for the</p>	

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			welfare of the dogs or cats in accordance with this Regulation.	
Article 6(1a)				
132c		<u>1a. Operators shall not subject any dog or cat to cruelty, abuse or mistreatment, nor shall they breed, train or medicate them to participate in activities resulting in cruelty, abuse or mistreatment to themselves or to other dogs and cats, including dog fighting.</u>		
Article 6(1b)				
132d			1a. Operators shall not abandon dogs or cats.	
Article 6(1b)				
132e		<u>1b. Operators and animal caretakers shall not abandon dogs or cats.</u>		
Article 6(2)				
133	2. Operators and natural or legal persons responsible for shelters shall ensure that dogs and cats are handled by a suitable number of animal caretakers who have the skills and competences required under Article 9.	2. Operators and natural or legal persons responsible for shelters shall ensure that dogs and cats are handled by a suitable number of animal caretakers who have the skills and competences required under Article 9.	2. Operators and natural or legal persons responsible for shelters shall ensure that dogs and cats are handled by a suitable number of animal caretakers who have the skills and competences required under Article 9 to meet the welfare needs of dogs or cats kept in their establishments.	

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Article 6(2a)				
133a			2a. Operators shall ensure the welfare of the dogs or cats under their responsibility by monitoring animal-based indicators referred to in paragraph 2b, and by taking actions based on the results of such monitoring.	
Article 6(2b)				
133b			2b. The Commission is empowered to adopt delegated acts in accordance with Article 23 supplementing this Regulation by laying down the animal-based indicators.	
Article 6(3), first subparagraph				
134	3. Operators of breeding establishments shall ensure that breeding strategies do not result in genotypes and phenotypes that have detrimental effects on the welfare of the dogs and cats, or of their descendants.	<i>deleted</i>	3. Operators of breeding establishments shall ensure that breeding strategies do not result in genotypes and phenotypes that have detrimental effects on the welfare of the dogs and cats, or of their descendants.	
Article 6(3), second subparagraph				
135	In the management of the reproduction of dogs and cats by operators, the mating between parents and offspring, or between grandparents and grandchildren, shall be prohibited.	<i>deleted</i>	In the management of the reproduction of dogs and cats by operators, the mating between parents and offspring, or between grandparents and grandchildren, shall be prohibited.	

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Article 6(3), third subparagraph				
136	This paragraph shall not preclude the selection and breeding of brachycephalic dogs and cats provided that the selection or breeding programmes minimise the negative welfare consequences of brachycephalic traits.	<i>deleted</i>	This paragraph shall not preclude the selection and breeding of brachycephalic dogs and cats provided that the selection or breeding programmes minimise the negative welfare consequences of brachycephalic traits.	
Article 6(4)				
137	4. The Commission is empowered to adopt delegated acts in accordance with Article 23 amending this article as regards the specific criteria that operators shall fulfil when designing breeding strategies to meet the requirements of paragraph 3, taking into account scientific opinions of the European Food Safety Authority as well as social, economic and environmental impacts.	<i>deleted</i>	4. The Commission is empowered to adopt delegated acts in accordance with Article 23 amending this article as regards the specific criteria that operators shall fulfil when designing breeding strategies to meet the requirements of paragraph 3, taking into account scientific opinions of the European Food Safety Authority as well as social, economic and environmental impacts.	
Article 6a				
137a			Article 6a Breeding requirements	
Article 6a(1)				
137b			1. Operators of breeding establishments shall ensure that their breeding strategies minimise the risk of producing dogs or cats with genotypes or	

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			phenotypes associated with detrimental effects on their welfare.	
Article 6a(2)				
137c			2. Operators of breeding establishments shall not use for reproduction dogs or cats that have excessive conformational traits leading to a high risk of detrimental effects on the welfare of these dogs or cats, or of their offspring.	
Article 6a(3)				
137d			3. The Commission is empowered to adopt delegated acts in accordance with Article 23 supplementing this Regulation by adding characteristics of the genotypes and phenotypes referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article, and the excessive conformational traits referred to in paragraph 2 of this Article, which shall be excluded from reproduction, taking into account scientific opinions of the European Food Safety Authority as well as social and economic impacts. The delegated acts concerning the excessive conformational traits shall be adopted by 1 July 2030.	

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Article 6a(4)				
137e			4. The following shall be prohibited in the management of the reproduction of dogs and cats:	
Article 6a(4), point (a)				
137f			(a) the breeding between parents and offspring, between siblings, between half-siblings or between grandparents and grandchildren, unless approved by the competent authority based on a specific need to preserve local breeds with a limited genetic pool;	
Article 6a(4), point (b)				
137g			(b) the breeding to produce hybrids.	
Article 6a				
137h		<u>Article 6a</u> <u>Breeding strategies obligations</u>		
Article 6a, first paragraph				
137i		<u>1. Operators of breeding establishments shall ensure that their breeding strategies prioritise the health and welfare of the animal, and minimise the risk of producing dogs or cats with genotypes or phenotypes</u>		

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		<u><i>associated with detrimental effects on their welfare</i></u>		
Article 6a, second paragraph				
137j		<u><i>2. Operators of breeding establishments shall not use for reproduction dogs or cats that have excessive conformational traits leading to a high risk of detrimental effects on the welfare of these dogs or cats, or of their offspring.</i></u>		
Article 6a, third paragraph				
137k		<u><i>3. The Commission is empowered to adopt delegated acts in accordance with Article 23 supplementing this Regulation by laying down the characteristics of the genotypes and phenotypes referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article, and the excessive conformational traits referred to in paragraph 2 of this Article, which shall be excluded from reproduction, taking into account scientific opinions of the European Food Safety Authority as well as social and economic impacts. The delegated acts concerning the excessive conformational traits shall be adopted by 1 July 2030.</i></u>		

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Article 6a, fourth paragraph				
1371		<u>4. Unless approved by the competent authority based on a specific need to preserve local breeds with a limited genetic pool, the breeding between parents and offspring, between siblings, between halfsiblings or between grandparents and grandchildren shall be prohibited in the management of the reproduction of dogs and cats.</u>		
Article 7				
138	Article 7 Obligation to notify the breeding or keeping of dogs and cats in establishments	Article 7 Obligation to notify the breeding or keeping of dogs and cats in <u>Notification and registration of</u> establishments	Article 7 Obligation to notify the breeding or keeping of dogs and cats in establishments Notification and registration of establishments	
Article 7, first paragraph				
139	Operators and natural or legal persons responsible for shelters shall notify to the competent authorities of their activity, providing the following information:	Operators and natural or legal persons responsible for shelters shall notify to the competent authorities of their activity, providing <u>at least</u> the following information:	1. Operators and natural or legal persons responsible for shelters shall notify to the competent authorities of their activity, providing at least the following information:	
Article 7, first paragraph, point (a)				
140	(a) the identity, name and address of the operator;	(a) the identity, name and address of the operator;	(a) the identity, name and address of the operator;	
Article 7, first paragraph, point (b)				

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141	(b) the location of the establishment;	(b) the location of the establishment;	(b) the location(s) of the establishment(s);	
Article 7, first paragraph, point (c)				
142	(c) the type of establishment: breeding establishment, pet shop or shelter;	(c) the type of establishment: breeding establishment, pet shop <u>or selling establishment</u> shelter <u>or foster home</u> ;	(c) the type(s) of establishment: breeding establishment, pet shop or selling establishment , shelter or foster home ;	
Article 7, first paragraph, point (d)				
143	(d) the species and breed, where relevant, of the animals kept in the establishment;	(d) the species and breed, where relevant, of the animals kept in the establishment;	(d) the species and breed , where relevant, for breeding establishments, breeds of the animals dogs or cats kept in the establishment(s);	
Article 7, first paragraph, point (e)				
144	(e) the maximum number of animals which can be kept in the establishment;	(e) <u>the capacity of the establishment expressed as</u> the maximum number of animals <u>dogs and cats</u> which can be kept in the establishment.	(e) the capacity of the establishment expressed as the maximum number of animals dogs and cats which can be kept in the establishment(s);	
Article 7, first paragraph, point (ea)				
144a			(ea) for breeding establishments, the estimated number of litters to be placed on the market per year.	
Article 7, first paragraph, point (ea), first subparagraph				
144b		<u>(ea) Operators shall notify the competent authority of:</u>		
Article 7, first paragraph, point (ea), second subparagraph				

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144c		<u><i>a) any changes concerning the information referred to in paragraph 1;</i></u>		
Article 7, first paragraph, point (ea), third subparagraph				
144d		<u><i>(b) any cessation of activity and also specifying a deadline by which the activity must be closed, which should be no later than one month after the cessation, and also providing information on the fate of the animals;</i></u> <u><i>Without prejudice to any additional information required under this Article, operators are not required to notify again the information already submitted in accordance with point (b) of Article 84(1) of Regulation (EU) 2016/429.</i></u> <u><i>The competent authority shall maintain a register of establishments and may use for this purpose the register provided for in point (a) of Article 101(1) of Regulation (EU) 2016/429.</i></u>		
Article 7, second paragraph				
144e			2. Operators shall notify the competent authority of:	
Article 7, second paragraph, point (a)				

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144f			(a) any changes concerning the information referred to in paragraph 1;	
Article 7, second paragraph, point (b)				
144g			(b) any cessation of activity.	
Article 7, third paragraph				
144h			3. Member States may use the information provided for in accordance with Article 84 of Regulation (EU) 2016/429. In such a case the operators are exempted from the obligation provided for in paragraph 1 of this Article.	
Article 7, fourth paragraph				
144i			4. The competent authority shall maintain a register of establishments and may use for this purpose the register provided for in point (a) of paragraph 1 of Article 101 of Regulation (EU) 2016/429.	
Article 7a				
144j			Article 7a Approval of breeding establishments	
Article 7a(1)				
144k			1. Operators of breeding establishments that either	

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			produce or intend to produce more than five litters per calendar year or that keep more than five bitches or queens at any given time shall only place dogs or cats on the market after the approval of their establishment by the competent authority.	
Article 7a(2)				
144l			2. The competent authority shall perform on-site inspection to verify that the establishment meets the requirements of this Regulation. Member States may allow such inspection to be carried out by means of distance communication provided that the means used provide sufficient evidence for the competent authority to perform reliable inspections. The competent authority shall only grant a certificate of approval to a breeding establishment that meets the requirements of this Regulation.	
Article 7a(3)				
144m			3. The competent authorities shall maintain a list of the approved breeding	

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			establishments and make it publicly available.	
Article 7a				
144n		<u>Article 7a</u> <u>Approval of breeding establishments</u>		
Article 7a, first paragraph				
144o		<u>1. Operators of breeding establishments shall only place dogs or cats on the market after approval of their establishment by the competent authority.</u>		
Article 7a, second paragraph				
144p		<u>2. The competent authority shall perform on-site inspections to verify that the establishment meets the requirements of this Regulation. Member States may allow such inspections to be carried out remotely provided that the means of distance communication used provide sufficient evidence for the competent authority to perform reliable inspections. The competent authority shall only grant a certificate of approval to a breeding establishment that meets the requirements of this Regulation.</u>		
Article 7a, third paragraph				

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144q		<u>3. The competent authorities shall maintain a list of the approved breeding establishments and make it publicly available.</u>		
Article 8				
145	Article 8 Obligation of informing on responsible ownership	Article 8 Obligation of informing on responsible ownership	Article 8 Obligation of informing on responsible ownership	
Article 8(1)				
146	1. When operators and natural or legal persons responsible for shelters place on the market or supply dogs or cats for purposes of keeping them as pet animals, they shall provide to the acquirer of pet the information necessary to enable him or her to ensure the welfare of the animal, including information on responsible ownership.	1. When Operators and natural or legal persons responsible for shelters place on the market or supply dogs or cats for purposes of keeping them as pet animals, they shall provide to the acquirer of pet the <u>a dog or cat</u> <u>written</u> information necessary to enable him or her to ensure the welfare of the animal, <u>dog or cat</u> including information on responsible ownership <u>and on the specific needs of the dog or cat in terms of feeding, caring, health, housing and behavioural needs, as well as information on its health, including vaccination status.</u>	1. When Operators and natural or legal persons responsible for shelters place on the market or supply dogs or cats for purposes of keeping them as pet animals, they shall provide to the acquirer of pet the <u>a dog or a cat</u> <u>written</u> information necessary to enable him or her <u>them</u> to ensure the welfare of the animal, <u>dog or cat</u> , including information on responsible ownership <u>and on the specific needs of the dog or cat in terms of feeding, caring, health, housing and behavioural needs, as well as information on its health, including vaccination status.</u>	
Article 8(2)				
147	2. When the supplying of dogs and cats is advertised via	2. When <u>operators and the natural or legal persons advertise</u>	2. When the supplying of dogs and cats is advertised via	

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	online means, the listing shall display, in clearly visible and bold characters, the following warning:	the placing on the market the supplying of dogs and cats is advertised , via online means, the listing <u>platforms at least the following warning</u> shall display <u>be displayed</u> , in clearly visible and bold characters, the following warning :	online means, the listing operators of breeding and selling establishments advertise the placing on the market of a dog or a cat at least the following warning shall display be displayed , in clearly visible and bold characters, the following warning :	
Article 8(2), amending provision, first paragraph				
148	“ An animal is not a toy. Buying or adopting an animal is a life-changing decision. As an animal owner, you are obliged to ensure that all the needs for its health and well-being are met at all times.”	“ <u>An animal is not a toy. Buying or adopting an animal is a life-changing decision. As an animal owner, you are obliged to ensure that all the needs for its health and well-being <u>needs</u> are met at all times. <u>Taking care of an animal requires financial resources. It is forbidden to abandon the animal once it is in your care.</u></u> ”	“ An animal is not a toy. Buying or adopting an animal is a life-changing decision. As an animal owner, you are obliged it is your responsibility to ensure that all the needs for its health and well-being are met welfare at all times.”	
Article 8(2), second subparagraph				
148a			2a. If advertising via online platforms, the providers of online platforms shall ensure that their online interface is designed and organised in such a way to facilitate the operators displaying the warning.	

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Article 8(2), third subparagraph				
148b			Nothing in this paragraph shall be construed as imposing a general monitoring obligation on the provider of the online platform within the meaning of Article 8 of Regulation (EU) 2022/2065.	
Article 9				
149	Article 9 Animal welfare competences of animal caretakers	Article 9 Animal welfare competences of animal caretakers	Article 9 Animal welfare competences of animal caretakers	
Article 9(1)				
150	1. Animal caretakers shall have the following competences as regards the dogs and cats they are handling:	1. Animal caretakers, <u>with the exception of supervised volunteers and interns</u> , shall have the following competences as regards the dogs and cats they are handling:	1. Animal caretakers, other than volunteers in shelters and interns who are supervised by a competent animal caretaker , shall have the following competences as regards the dogs and cats they are handling:	
Article 9(1), point (a)				
151	(a) understanding of their biological behaviour and their physiological and ethological needs;	(a) understanding of their biological behaviour and their physiological and ethological needs;	(a) understanding of their biological behaviour and their physiological and ethological needs;	
Article 9(1), point (b)				
152	(b) ability to recognise their expressions including any sign of suffering and to identify the	(b) ability to recognise their expressions including any sign of suffering and to identify <u>and take</u> the appropriate mitigating	(b) ability to recognise their expressions including any sign of suffering and to identify and take the appropriate mitigating	

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	appropriate mitigating measures to be taken in such cases;	measures to be taken in such cases;	measures to be taken in such cases;	
Article 9(1), point (c)				
153	(c) ability to apply good animal management practices, to use and maintain the equipment used for the species under their care and to minimize any risks to the welfare of the animals;	(c) ability to apply good animal management practices, to use and maintain the equipment used for the species under their care and to minimize any risks to the welfare of the animals. <u>preventing suffering;</u>	(c) ability to apply good animal management practices, to use and maintain the equipment used for the species dogs or cats under their care and to minimize minimise any risks to the welfare of the animals dogs or cats ;	
Article 9(1), point (d)				
154	(d) knowledge of their obligations under this Regulation.	(d) knowledge of their obligations under this Regulation.	(d) knowledge of their obligations under this Regulation.	
Article 9(2)				
155	2. The competences referred to in paragraph 1 may be acquired through education, training or professional experience. Education, training or professional experience shall be documented.	2. The competences referred to in paragraph 1 may be acquired through education, training or professional experience. Education, training or professional experience shall be documented.	2. The competences referred to in paragraph 1 may be acquired through formal education, training or professional experience. Such formal education, training or professional experience shall be documented.	
Article 9(2a), first subparagraph				
155a			2a. At least one animal caretaker, other than a volunteer or intern, at the establishment shall complete the training courses referred to in Article 18 and transfer the	

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			knowledge to the other animal caretakers of the establishment.	
Article 9(3)				
156	3. The Commission may, by means of implementing acts, lay down minimum requirements concerning the content of the education, training or professional experience referred to in paragraph 2. Those implementing acts shall be adopted in accordance with the examination procedure referred to in Article 24.	3. The Commission may, by means of implementing acts, lay down minimum requirements concerning the content of the education, training or professional experience referred to in paragraph 2. Those implementing acts shall be adopted in accordance with the examination procedure referred to in Article 24.	3. The Commission may shall , by means of implementing acts, lay down minimum requirements concerning the content of the formal education, training or professional experience in order to acquire the competences referred to in paragraph 2. Those implementing acts shall be adopted in accordance with the examination procedure referred to in Article 24.	
Article 10				
157	Article 10 Animal welfare visits	Article 10 Animal Advisory welfare visits	Article 10 Animal Advisory welfare visits	
Article 10(1)				
158	1. Operators and natural or legal persons responsible for shelters shall:	1. Operators and natural or legal persons responsible for shelters shall:	1. Operators and natural or legal persons responsible for shelters shall:	
Article 10(1), point (a)				
159	(a) ensure that the establishments under their responsibility receive, at least once a year, a visit by a veterinarian, for the purpose of advising the operator or the natural or legal person responsible for the shelter	(a) ensure that <u>by ... [1 year after the date of application of this Regulation] or within the first year from the date of the notification of a new establishment</u> , the establishments under their responsibility receive,	(a) ensure that the establishments under their responsibility receive, at least once a year , a visit by a veterinarian within the first year after the date of application of this Regulation or within the first	

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	on measures to address any risk factor for animal welfare;	at least once a year, an <u>unannounced</u> visit by an official <u>hired by the competent authority</u> , for the purpose of <u>identifying and assessing any risk factor for animal welfare</u> , advising the operator or the natural or legal person responsible for the shelter on measures to address any risk factor <u>risks</u> for animal welfare, <u>health and the environment and, if the findings indicate severe risk factors, a report to the competent authority in accordance with Regulation (EU) 2017/625 and a follow-up visit within two months</u> ;	year after having notified a new establishment , for the purpose of identifying and assessing any risk factor for the welfare of the dogs or cats and advising the operator or the natural or legal person responsible for the shelter on measures to address any risk factor for animal those risks ; thereafter the visits from a veterinarian shall take place when appropriate, based on a risk analysis by the competent authorities ; Member States may provide for that the advisory welfare visits are annual;	
Article 10(1), point (b)				
160	(b) record the findings of the visit of the veterinarian referred to in point (a) and their follow up actions and keep those records for at least 6 years, making them available to the competent authorities upon request.	(b) record <u>keep the records of</u> the findings of the visit of the veterinarian referred to in point (a) and <u>of</u> their follow up actions and keep those records for at least 6 <u>5</u> years, making <u>from the day of the visit, and shall make</u> them available to the competent authorities <u>and visiting veterinarian</u> upon request.	(b) record keep the records of the findings of the visit of the veterinarian referred to in point (a) and of their follow up actions and keep those records for at least 6 3 years, making from the day of the visit, and shall make them available to the competent authorities upon request.	
Article 10(2)				
161	2. The Commission is empowered to adopt delegated acts in accordance with Article 23	2. <u>By [24 months from the date of entry into force of this Regulation]</u> the Commission is	2. The Commission is empowered to shall adopt delegated acts in accordance with	

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	supplementing this Article to lay down minimum criteria to be assessed during animal welfare visits.	empowered to adopt delegated acts in accordance with Article 23 supplementing this Article to lay down minimum criteria to be assessed <u>identify and assess the risk factors by the veterinarian during animal the advisory welfare visits, including on follow-up actions.</u>	Article 23 supplementing this Article implementing acts to lay down minimum criteria to be assessed identify and assess the risk factors by the veterinarian during animal the advisory welfare visits. Those implementing acts shall be adopted in accordance with the examination procedure referred to in Article 24.	
Article 11				
162	Article 11 Feeding and watering	Article 11 Feeding and watering	Article 11 Feeding and watering	
Article 11(1)				
163	1. Operators and natural or legal persons responsible for shelters shall ensure that dogs and cats are fed in accordance with the requirements laid down in point 1 of Annex I and may, based on the written advice of a veterinarian or an animal nutrition expert, adjust the feeding frequencies provided for in point 1 of Annex I.	1. Operators and natural or legal persons responsible for shelters shall ensure that dogs and/or cats are fed in accordance with the requirements laid down in point 1 of Annex I and may, based on the written advice of a veterinarian or an animal nutrition expert, adjust the feeding frequencies provided for in point 1 of Annex I.	1. Operators and natural or legal persons responsible for shelters shall ensure that dogs and/or cats are fed in accordance with the requirements laid down in point 1 of Annex I and may, based on the written advice of a veterinarian or an animal nutrition expert, adjust the feeding frequencies provided for in point 1 of Annex I.	
Article 11(2)				
164	2. Operators and natural or legal persons responsible for shelters shall ensure that dogs and	2. Operators and natural or legal persons responsible for shelters shall ensure that dogs	2. Operators and natural or legal persons responsible for shelters shall ensure that dogs	

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	cats are adequately fed and hydrated by supplying:	and/or cats are adequately fed and hydrated by supplying:	and/or cats are adequately fed and hydrated by supplying:	
Article 11(2), point (a)				
165	(a) potable water, ad libitum;	(a) potable <u>clean and fresh</u> water, ad libitum;	(a) potable <u>clean and fresh</u> water, ad libitum <u>ad libitum</u> ;	
Article 11(2), point (b)				
166	(b) feed in sufficient quantity and quality to meet the physiological, nutritional and metabolic needs and satiety of the dogs and cats, as part of a diet adapted to the age, breed, category, activity level, and health status of the dogs and cats;	(b) feed in sufficient quantity and quality to meet the physiological, nutritional and metabolic needs and satiety of the dogs and cats, as part of a diet adapted to the age, breed, category, activity level, and health status of the dogs and cats <u>or cats, with the overall objective of achieving and maintaining good health</u> ;	(b) feed in sufficient quantity and quality to meet the physiological, nutritional and metabolic needs and satiety of the dogs and cats, as part of a diet adapted to the age, breed, category , activity level, and health status of the dogs and cats <u>or cats, with the overall objective of achieving and maintaining good body condition and general health</u> ;	
Article 11(2), point (c)				
167	(c) feed free of substances which may cause suffering;	(c) feed free of substances which may cause suffering;	(c) feed free of substances which may cause suffering <u>be detrimental to the welfare of the dogs or cats</u> ;	
Article 11(2), point (d)				
168	(d) feed in such a way as to avoid abrupt changes and ensure a well-functioning gastro-intestinal system, in particular during the weaning phase.	(d) feed in such a way as to avoid abrupt changes and ensure a well-functioning gastro-intestinal system, in particular during the weaning phase.	(d) feed in such a way as to avoid abrupt changes in diet and ensure a well-functioning gastro-intestinal system, in particular during the weaning phase.	
Article 11(3)				

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169	3. Operators and natural or legal persons responsible for shelters shall ensure that feeding and drinking facilities are constructed and installed in such a way as to:	3. Operators and natural or legal persons responsible for shelters <u>caretakers</u> shall ensure that feeding and drinking facilities are <u>kept clean and</u> constructed and installed in such a way as to:	3. Operators and natural or legal persons responsible for shelters shall ensure that feeding and drinking watering facilities are kept clean and are constructed and installed in such a way as to:	
Article 11(3), point (a)				
170	(a) provide equal access to all dogs and cats, thus minimizing competition between them, avoiding agonistic behaviour, in particular where dogs and cats do not have ad libitum access to feed;	(a) provide equal access to all dogs and cats, thus minimizing competition between them, avoiding agonistic behaviour, in particular where dogs and cats do not have ad libitum access to feed;	(a) provide equal access to adequate amounts of feed and water for all dogs and cats, thus minimizing or cats, thus minimising competition between them, and avoiding agonistic behaviour, in particular where dogs and cats do not have ad libitum access to feed;	
Article 11(3), point (b)				
171	(b) minimize spillage and prevent the contamination of feed and water with harmful substances;	(b) minimize spillage and prevent the contamination of feed and water with harmful substances;	(b) minimize minimise spillage and prevent the contamination of feed and water with harmful substances physical, chemical or biological contaminants;	
Article 11(3), point (c)				
172	(c) prevent injury, drowning or other harm to the dogs and cats;	(c) prevent injury, drowning or other harm to the dogs and cats;	(c) prevent injury, drowning or other harm to the dogs and or cats;	
Article 11(3), point (d)				

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173	(d) be easily cleaned and disinfected to prevent diseases.	(d) be easily cleaned and disinfected to prevent diseases.	(d) be easily cleaned and disinfected to prevent the spread of diseases.	
Article 11(3a)				
173a			3a. Based on written advice of a veterinarian, the operators may adjust the feeding and watering requirements. The operators shall keep a record of the advice for its entire duration as advised by the veterinarian.	
Article 11(3a)				
173b		<u>3a. Where advised in writing by a veterinarian to do so, the operators may adjust the feeding and watering frequencies. The operators shall keep a record of the advice for its entire duration as advised by the veterinarian.</u>		
Article 12				
174	Article 12 Housing	Article 12 Housing	Article 12 Housing	
Article 12(1)				
175	1. Operators shall ensure that dogs and cats are provided with housing in accordance with point 2 of Annex I.	1. <u>Except of natural or legal person responsible for shelters,</u> operators shall ensure that dogs and cats are provided with housing in accordance with point 2 of Annex I.	1. Operators shall ensure that dogs and cats are provided with housing in accordance with point 2 of Annex I, as applicable.	
Article 12(2)				

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176	2. Operators and natural or legal persons responsible for shelters shall ensure that:	2. Operators and natural or legal persons responsible for shelters shall ensure that:	2. Operators and natural or legal persons responsible for shelters shall ensure that:	
Article 12(2), point (a)				
177	(a) the establishments where animals are kept and the equipment used therein are suitable for the types and the number of dogs and cats kept in these establishments, and allow the necessary access and a thorough inspection of all dogs and cats;	(a) the establishments where animals are kept and the equipment used therein are suitable for the types and the number of dogs and cats kept in these establishments, and allow the necessary access and a thorough inspection of all dogs and cats;	(a) the establishments where animals dogs or cats are kept and the equipment used therein are suitable for the types and the number of dogs and cats kept in these establishments or cats , and allow the necessary access to and a thorough inspection of all dogs and or cats;	
Article 12(2), point (b)				
178	(b) all building components of the establishment, including the flooring, roof, and space divisions, as well as the equipment used for dogs and cats, are constructed and maintained properly, and easily cleaned and disinfected to ensure that they do not pose any risks to the welfare of the animals;	(b) all building components of the establishment, including the flooring, roof, and space divisions, as well as the equipment used for dogs and cats, are constructed and maintained properly, and easily cleaned and disinfected to ensure that they do not pose any risks to the welfare of the animals;	(b) all building components of the establishment, including the flooring, roof , and space divisions, as well as the equipment used for dogs and or cats, are constructed and maintained properly, and easily cleaned and disinfected are kept clean to ensure that they do not pose any risks to the welfare of the animals dogs or cats ;	
Article 12(2), point (c)				
179	(c) where animals are kept in breeding establishments or pet shops, air circulation, dust levels, temperature, relative air humidity and gas concentrations are kept within limits which are not	(c) where animals are kept in breeding establishments or pet shops, air circulation, dust levels and selling establishments where dogs and cats are kept indoors , temperature, relative air	(c) where animals are kept in breeding establishments or pet shops, air circulation, dust levels, temperature, relative air humidity and selling establishments where dogs or cats are kept indoors or pet shops, air circulation, dust levels, temperature, relative air humidity	

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	harmful to dogs and cats and that ventilation is sufficient to avoid overheating and, where necessary, in combination with heating systems, to remove excessive moisture;	humidity and gas concentrations are kept within limits which are not harmful to dogs and/or cats and that ventilation is sufficient to avoid overheating and, where necessary, in combination with heating systems, to remove excessive moisture;	and gas concentrations are kept within limits which are not harmful to dogs and/or cats and that ventilation is sufficient to avoid overheating and, where necessary, in combination with heating systems, to remove excessive moisture;	
Article 12(2), point (d)				
180	(d) dogs and cats have enough space to be able to move around freely and to express species-specific behaviour according to their needs, with sufficient space for enrichment material and structures, a possibility for animals to socialise and withdraw, and clean resting places;	(d) dogs and cats have enough space to be able to move around freely and to express species-specific behaviour according to their needs, with sufficient space for enrichment material and structures, a possibility for animals to socialise and withdraw, and clean resting places;	(d) dogs and/or cats have enough space to be able to move around freely and to express species-specific behaviour according to their needs, with sufficient space for enrichment material and structures, and a possibility for animals to socialise and withdraw, and clean resting places;	
Article 12(2), point (da)				
180a			(da) dogs or cats have clean, soft and dry resting places, sufficiently large and numerous to ensure that all of them can lie down and rest at the same time in a natural position;	
Article 12(2), point (e)				
181	(e) dogs and cats kept outdoors are protected from negative climatic conditions,	(e) dogs and cats kept outdoors are protected from negative climatic conditions,	(e) appropriate structures and measures are in place for dogs or dogs and cats kept outdoors are protected from	

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	including thermal stress, sunburn and frostbite.	including thermal stress, sunburn and frostbite.	negative to protect them from adverse climatic conditions; including thermal stress, sunburn and frostbite.	
Article 12(3), first subparagraph				
182	3. Keeping dogs or cats in containers shall be prohibited.	3. Keeping <u>Operators shall not keep</u> dogs or cats in containers shall be prohibited.	3. Keeping <u>Operators shall not keep</u> dogs or cats in containers shall be prohibited.	
Article 12(3), first subparagraph a				
182a		<u>Keeping or selling dogs or cats in pet shops shall be prohibited.</u>		
Article 12(3), second subparagraph				
183	Containers may only be used for the transport and temporary isolation of individual dogs and cats provided that stress due to extreme temperatures is avoided.	<u>By way of derogation,</u> containers may only be used for the transport and temporary, <u>short term</u> isolation of individual dogs and cats <u>or cats and during the participation in shows, exhibitions and competitions, for puppies or kittens with reduced thermoregulation capacity or puppies or kittens together with their mothers,</u> provided that stress due to extreme temperatures <u>is minimised and suffering</u> is avoided <u>and the dogs and cats are able to stand and lie down in a natural position.</u>	By way of derogation, containers may only be used for the transport and temporary, short-term isolation of individual dogs or cats, and during participation in shows, exhibitions and competitions of dogs and cats, provided that stress due to extreme temperatures is minimised and suffering is avoided, and the dogs or cats are able to stand and lie down in a natural position.	
Article 12(4)				

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184	4. Keeping dogs exclusively indoors shall be prohibited. Dogs kept indoors shall have daily access to an outdoor area that allows exercise and socialisation. In addition, when dogs are kept in kennels, operators shall design and construct individual enclosures to allow dogs to have free access to a confined outdoor space and an indoor space or an individual hut.	4. Keeping dogs exclusively indoors shall be prohibited. Dogs kept indoors shall have daily access to an outdoor area that allows exercise, <u>exploration</u> and socialisation. In addition, when dogs are kept in kennels, operators shall design and construct individual enclosures to allow dogs to have free access to a confined outdoor space and an indoor space or an individual hut.	4. Keeping dogs Operators shall not keep dogs older than 12 weeks exclusively indoors shall be prohibited. Dogs kept indoors. Such dogs shall have daily access to an outdoor area that allows, or be walked daily, to allow exercise, exploration and socialisation. In addition, when dogs are kept in kennels, operators shall design and construct individual enclosures to allow dogs to have free access to a confined outdoor space and an indoor space or an individual hut, as laid down in point 2.2.a of Annex I. The operator may only derogate from these requirements based on written medical advice of a veterinarian.	
Article 12(5)				
185	5. When cats are kept in catteries, operators shall design and construct individual enclosures to allow cats to move around freely and to express their natural behaviour.	5. When cats are kept in catteries, operators shall design and construct individual enclosures to allow cats to move around freely and to express their natural behaviour.	5. When cats are kept in catteries, operators shall design and construct individual enclosures to allow cats to move around freely and to express their natural behaviour.	
Article 12(6)				
186	6. Operators shall ensure that a thermoneutral zone appropriate for cats or dogs is maintained in indoor areas where they are kept.	6. Operators shall ensure that a thermoneutral zone appropriate for cats or dogs is maintained in indoor areas where they are kept.	6. Operators of breeding and selling establishments shall ensure that a thermoneutral zone appropriate for eats or dogs dogs	

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			or cats is maintained in indoor areas where they are kept.	
Article 12(6a)				
186a			6a. Operators of breeding and selling establishments shall use, where necessary, heating or cooling systems to maintain good air quality, an appropriate temperature in indoor enclosures at their establishments and remove excessive moisture.	
Article 12(6a)				
186b		<u>6a. Operators of breeding and selling establishments shall use, where necessary, heating or cooling systems to maintain good air quality, an appropriate temperature in indoor enclosures at their establishments, and remove excessive moisture.</u>		
Article 12(7)				
187	7. Operators shall ensure that dogs and cats have access to natural light at all times. Where needed, due to the climatic conditions and geographic position of a Member State, operators shall provide artificial lighting.	7. Operators shall ensure that dogs and cats have access to <u>cats are exposed to light, and are able to stay in the dark for sufficient and uninterrupted periods in order to maintain a normal circadian rhythm.</u> <u>For the purposes of the first subparagraph, 'light' means</u>	7. Operators shall ensure that dogs and cats have access to natural <u>or cats are exposed to</u> light at all times. Where needed, due to the climatic conditions and geographic position of a Member State, operators shall provide artificial lighting <u>and are able to stay in the dark for sufficient</u>	

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		natural light at all times. <u>complemented</u> , where needed, due to the climatic conditions and geographic position of a Member State, operators shall provide <u>by</u> artificial lighting <u>light</u> .	and uninterrupted periods in order to maintain a normal circadian rhythm.	
Article 12(7), second subparagraph				
187a			7a. For the purposes of the first subparagraph, 'light' means natural light, complemented, where needed, due to the climatic conditions and geographic position of a Member State, by artificial light.	
Article 12(7a)				
187b		<u>7a. Paragraph 4 shall not apply to breeding establishments where livestock guardian dogs are kept during the periods when such dogs are being trained for herding purposes.</u>		
Article 12(7a)				
187c			7a. Point (da) of paragraph 2 and paragraph 4 shall not apply to breeding establishments where livestock guardian dogs are kept during the periods when such dogs are used for herding or training purposes.	
Article 12(8)				

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188	8. This Article applies from [5 years from the date of entry into force of this Regulation].	<i>deleted</i>	8. This Article applies from [5 years from the date of entry into force of this Regulation].	
Article 13				
189	Article 13 Health	Article 13 Health	Article 13 Health	
Article 13(1)				
190	1. Operators shall ensure that measures are taken to safeguard the health of dogs and cats in accordance with point 3 of Annex 1.	<i>deleted</i>	1. Operators shall ensure that measures are taken to safeguard the health of dogs and cats in accordance with point 3 of Annex 1.	
Article 13(2)				
191	2. Operators and natural or legal persons responsible for shelters shall ensure that:	2. Operators and natural or legal persons responsible for shelters <u>caretakers</u> shall ensure that:	2. Operators and natural or legal persons responsible for shelters shall ensure that:	
Article 13(2), point (a)				
192	(a) dogs and cats under their responsibility are inspected by animal caretakers at least once a day;	(a) dogs and <u>and vulnerable dogs and cats, such as newborns, ill or injured dogs and cats, and peri-partum bitches and queens, are inspected more frequently;</u> cats under their responsibility are inspected by animal caretakers at least once a day	(a) dogs and cats under their responsibility <u>or cats</u> are inspected by animal caretakers at least once <u>twice</u> a day and vulnerable dogs and cats, such as newborns, ill or injured dogs and cats, and peri-partum bitches and queens, are inspected more frequently;	
Article 13(2), point (b)				
193	(b) dogs or cats with signs of disease, sickness, injury or	(b) dogs or cats with signs of disease, sickness, injury or	(b) dogs or cats with signs of disease, sickness, injury or	

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	otherwise compromised welfare are transferred, where required, without undue delay to a separate area, are treated by a veterinarian, where appropriate, and kept there until they are fully recovered, or alternatively euthanised without undue delay;	otherwise compromised welfare are transferred, where required, without undue delay to a separate area, are treated by a veterinarian, where appropriate, and kept there until they are fully recovered, or alternatively euthanised without undue delay;	otherwise compromised welfare are, where necessary, transferred, where required, without undue delay to a separate area, are treated by a veterinarian and, where needed, receive appropriate, and kept there until they are fully recovered, or alternatively euthanised without undue delay treatment;	
Article 13(2), point (ba)				
193a			(ba) where, in cases referred to in point (b), recovery is not achievable and the dogs or cats experience severe pain or suffering that cannot be alleviated, they are euthanised by a veterinarian without undue delay;	
Article 13(2), point (c)				
194	(c) the euthanasia of a dog or a cat is only performed by a veterinarian.	(c) <u>where, in cases referred to in point (b), recovery is not achievable and the dogs or cats experience severe pain or suffering that cannot be alleviated and keeping them alive is contrary to the rules of their well-being</u> the euthanasia of a dog or a cat is only performed <u>may be only carried out by a veterinarian and with the prior consent of the operator.</u>	(c) the euthanasia of a dog or a cat is only performed by a veterinarian.	

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Article 13(2), point (d)				
195	(d) measures including veterinary medication are in place to prevent and control external and internal parasites, including preventive veterinary treatments to prevent common diseases to which dogs or cats are likely to be exposed with due regard to the epidemiological situation;	(d) measures including veterinary medication are in place to prevent and control external and internal parasites, including preventive veterinary treatments <u>such as vaccination</u> , to prevent common diseases to which dogs or cats are likely to be exposed with due regard to the epidemiological situation;	(d) measures including veterinary medication are in place to prevent and control external and internal parasites, including preventive veterinary treatments and vaccinations to prevent common diseases to which dogs or cats are likely to be exposed with due regard to the epidemiological situation ; are implemented.	
Article 13(2), point (e)				
196	(e) enrichment materials do not present any risk of injury or biological or chemical contamination or any other health risk.	(e) enrichment materials do not present any risk of injury or biological or chemical contamination or any other health risk .	(e) enrichment materials do not present any risk of injury or biological or chemical contamination or any other health risk.	
Article 13(2), second subparagraph				
196a			Point (a) shall not apply to breeding establishments where livestock guardian dogs are kept during the periods when such dogs are used for herding or training purposes.	
Article 13(1a), first subparagraph, point (ea)				
196b		<u>(ea) if available, relevant health related information shall be provided to the acquirer of a dog or a cat, including information on vaccination,</u>		

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		<u>allergies, health conditions and on responsible ownership in accordance with Article 8(1). Point (a) shall not apply to breeding establishments where livestock guardian dogs are kept during the periods when such dogs are used for herding or training purposes.</u>		
Article 13(1a), first subparagraph, point (eb)				
196c		<u>(eb) health care for animals is aligned with a ‘One Health’ approach, such as the prudent use of antibiotics to avoid anti-microbial resistance (AMR).</u>		
Article 13(1a), second subparagraph				
196d		<u>The euthanasia of a dog or a cat in animal shelters as a population management solution is prohibited.</u>		
Article 13(3), first subparagraph				
197	3. Operators shall ensure that:	3. Operators <u>responsible for breeding establishments and their caretakers</u> shall ensure that:	3. Operators of breeding establishments shall ensure that:	
Article 13(3), first subparagraph, point (-a)				
197a			(-a) measures are taken to safeguard the health of dogs or cats in accordance with point 3 of Annex I;	
Article 13(3), first subparagraph, point (-a)				

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197b		<u>(-a) measures are taken to safeguard the health of dogs or cats in accordance with point 3 of Annex I;</u>		
Article 13(3), first subparagraph, point (a)				
198	(a) bitches and queens are only bred if they have a minimum age in accordance with Annex I points 3.1 and 3.2, their skeletal growth is completed, and they are free from disease or physical conditions which could negatively impact their pregnancy and welfare;	(a) bitches and/or queens are only bred if they have a minimum age in accordance with <u>point 3 of Annex I</u> points 3.1 and 3.2 , their skeletal growth is completed, and they are free from <u>have no diagnosed</u> disease, <u>clinical sign of diseases</u> or physical conditions which could negatively impact their pregnancy and welfare;	(a) bitches and/or queens are only bred if they have a minimum age in accordance with point 3 of Annex I points 3.1 and 3.2 , their skeletal growth is completed , and they are free from have no diagnosed disease, clinical sign of diseases , or physical conditions which could negatively impact their pregnancy and welfare;	
Article 13(3), first subparagraph, point (aa)				
198a				
Article 13(3), first subparagraph, point (b)				
199	(b) litter-giving pregnancies of bitches and queens follows a maximum frequency;	(b) litter-giving pregnancies of bitches and/or queens follows a maximum frequency <u>in accordance with point 3 of Annex I;</u>	(b) litter-giving pregnancies of bitches and/or queens follows a maximum frequency in accordance with point 3 of Annex I;	
Article 13(3), first subparagraph, point (c)				
200	(c) lactating queens are not mated or inseminated;	(c) lactating queens are not mated or inseminated;	(c) lactating queens are not mated or inseminated;	
Article 13(3), first subparagraph, point (d)				
201	(d) any bitch aged 8 years or more and any queen aged 6 years	(d) any bitch aged 8 years or more and any queen aged 6 years	(d) any bitch aged 8 years or more and any queen aged 6 years	

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	or more shall, before being used for breeding, undergo a physical examination by a veterinarian, to confirm in writing that her pregnancy will not pose any risk to her welfare, including her health.	or more shall, before being used for breeding, undergo a physical examination by a veterinarian, to confirm in writing that her pregnancy will not pose any risk to her welfare, including her health.	or more shall, before being used for breeding, undergo a physical examination by a veterinarian, to confirm in writing that her pregnancy will not pose any risk to her welfare, including her health.	
Article 13(3), first subparagraph, point (e)				
202	(e) adult female dogs and cats which are no longer used for reproduction, including as a result of the provisions of this Regulation, are not killed or abandoned. Operators shall continue to ensure the welfare of those animals in accordance with Regulation.	(e) adult female dogs and cats which are no longer used for reproduction, including as a result of the provisions of this Regulation, are <u>either kept or sold, donated or rehomed</u> , not killed or abandoned. Operators shall continue to ensure the welfare of those animals in accordance with Regulation.	(e) adult female dogs and cats which are no longer used for reproduction, including as a result of the provisions of this Regulation, are not killed or abandoned . Operators shall continue to ensure the welfare of those animals in accordance with Regulation either kept by the operator or sold, donated or rehomed.	
Article 13(3), first subparagraph, point (ea)				
202a				
Article 13(3), first subparagraph, point (eb)				
202b				
Article 13(3), second subparagraph				
203	The operator shall keep the written confirmation referred to in point (d) for a period of at least 3 years after the death of the bitch or the queen.	<i>deleted</i>	The operator shall keep the written confirmation referred to in point (d) for a period of at least 3 years after the death of the bitch or the queen.	
Article 13(3), second subparagraph a				

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203a		<u><i>When operators and natural or legal persons responsible for shelters possess results of health tests of a dog or a cat or genetic reports and diagnoses of sire or dam of the pet animal in question, they shall share this information with the animal's acquirer.</i></u>		
Article 13(4)				
204	4. This Article shall apply from [5 years from the date of entry into force of this Regulation].	<i>deleted</i>	4. This Article shall apply from [5 years from the date of entry into force of this Regulation].	
Article 14				
205	Article 14 Behavioural needs	Article 14 Behavioural needs	Article 14 Behavioural needs	
Article 14(1)				
206	1. Operators and natural or legal persons responsible for shelters shall ensure that measures are taken to meet the behavioural needs of cats and dogs in accordance with point 4 of Annex I.	1. Operators and natural or legal persons responsible for shelters shall ensure that measures are taken to meet the behavioural needs of cats and <u>or</u> dogs in accordance with point 4 of Annex I.	1. Operators and natural or legal persons responsible for shelters shall ensure that measures are taken to meet the behavioural needs of eats and dogs or cats in accordance with point 4 of Annex I.	
Article 14(2)				
207	2. Keeping dogs and cats in areas restraining their natural movements shall be prohibited, except for performing the	2. Keeping dogs and cats in areas restraining their natural movements shall be prohibited, except <u>in case of Article 12(3),</u>	2. Keeping dogs and Operators shall not keep dogs or cats in areas restraining their natural movements shall be	

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	following procedures or treatments:	<u>second subparagraph, and</u> for performing the following procedures or treatments:	prohibited , except in case of Article 12(3), second subparagraph, and for performing the following procedures or treatments:	
Article 14(2), point (a)				
208	(a) physical examinations, including identification of the animals;	(a) physical examinations; including identification of the animals;	(a) physical examinations; including identification of the animals;	
Article 14(2), point (b)				
209	(b) marking animals for identification purposes;	(b) marking animals for individual identification purposes of dogs and cats and <u>reading the identification information;</u>	(b) marking animals for individual identification purposes of dogs or cats and reading the identification information;	
Article 14(2), point (c)				
210	(c) collection of samples and vaccinations;	(c) collection of samples and vaccinations;	(c) collection of samples and vaccinations;	
Article 14(2), point (d)				
211	(d) procedures for hygienic, health or reproductive purposes;	(d) procedures for hygienic, health or reproductive purposes;	(d) procedures for grooming , hygienic, health or reproductive purposes other than mating;	
Article 14(2), point (e)				
212	(e) medical treatment.	(e) medical treatment.	(e) medical treatment, including surgical treatment or prescribed rehabilitation.	
Article 14(3)				

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213	3. Tethering within the premises of the establishment for more than 1 hour shall be prohibited, except for the duration of a medical treatment.	3. Tethering within the premises of the establishment for more than 1 hour shall be prohibited, except for the duration of a medical treatment.	3. Tethering within the premises of the establishment for more than 1 hour shall be prohibited, except for the duration of a medical treatment or participation in shows, exhibitions and competitions of dogs and cats.	
Article 14(4)				
214	4. Operators and natural or legal persons responsible for shelters shall ensure that conditions are in place to allow animals to express social non-harmful behaviours, species-specific behaviours and the possibility to experience positive emotions.	4. Operators and natural or legal persons responsible for shelters shall ensure that conditions are in place to allow animals to express social non-harmful behaviours, species-specific behaviours and the possibility to experience positive emotions.	4. Operators and natural or legal persons responsible for shelters shall ensure that conditions are in place to allow animals dogs or cats to express social non-harmful behaviours, species-specific behaviours and the possibility to experience positive emotions.	
Article 14(5)				
215	5. Operators of breeding establishments shall ensure that an appropriate strategy is in place to socialise animals with humans, and where possible, with other animals.	5. Operators of breeding establishments shall ensure that an appropriate strategy is in place to socialise animals with humans, and where possible, with other animals.	5. Operators shall ensure that dogs or cats can safely socialise in accordance with point 4 of Annex I. Operators of breeding establishments shall ensure that an appropriate document their strategy is in place to socialise animals with humans, and where possible, with other animals for such socialisation.	
Article 14(5a)				

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215a			5a. Operators shall ensure that enrichment is provided and accessible to all dogs or cats, creating a stimulating environment, enabling species-specific behaviour and reducing their frustration.	
Article 14(5a)				
215b		<u>5a. Operators shall ensure that enrichment is provided and accessible to all dogs or cats, creating a stimulating environment, enabling species-specific behaviour and reducing their frustration.</u>		
Article 14(5b)				
215c		<u>5b. Member States may grant derogations from paragraph 3 for dogs intended for use in military, police and customs services that are kept in breeding or selling establishments.</u>		
Article 15				
216	Article 15 Painful practices	Article 15 Painful practices	Article 15 Painful practices	
Article 15(1)				
217	1. Mutilations, including ear cropping, tail docking, partial or complete digit amputation, and resection of vocal cords or folds,	1. Mutilations, including ear cropping, tail docking, <u>claw removal or other</u> partial or complete digit amputation, and	1. Operators shall ensure that mutilations, including ear cropping, tail docking, claw removal or other partial or	

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	shall be prohibited unless they are performed due to a medical indication with the sole purpose of improving the health of dogs and cats. In such case, the procedure shall only be performed by a veterinarian under anaesthesia and prolonged analgesia.	resection of vocal cords or folds, shall be prohibited unless they are performed due to <u>upon</u> medical indication, <u>which may include prophylactic, diagnostic, and/or treatment reasons</u> , with the sole purpose of <u>, preserving,</u> improving the health of dogs and cats <u>or cats</u> <u>or preventing injury</u> . In such case, the procedure shall only be performed by a veterinarian under anaesthesia and prolonged analgesia.	complete digit amputation, and resection of vocal cords or folds, shall be prohibited unless they are not performed due unless to respond to a medical indication with the sole purpose of improving or preserving the health of dogs and cats the dog or the cat . In such case, the procedure shall only be performed by a veterinarian under anaesthesia and prolonged analgesia by a veterinarian .	
Article 15(1a), first subparagraph				
217a			1a. The medical indication for the mutilation and details of procedure carried out shall be documented by a veterinarian. This document shall be retained by the operator until the dog or cat, along with this document, are transferred to another establishment or owner. The operator of the establishment responsible for the dog or cat when the mutilation was performed by the veterinarian shall retain a copy of the document for three years.	
Article 15(1a), second subparagraph				
217b			By way of derogation, Member States may allow ear cropping	

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			by notching or tipping cat ears in the context of marking stray cats when neutered under a trap-neuter-return programme.	
Article 15(1a)				
217c		<i><u>1a. The medical indication for the mutilation and details of procedure to be carried out, shall be documented by a veterinarian. This document shall be retained by the operator until the dog or cat, along with this document, are transferred to another establishment or owner. The operator of the establishment responsible for the dog or cat when the mutilation was performed by the veterinarian shall retain a copy of the document for three years. By way of derogation, Member States may allow ear cropping by notching or tipping cat ears in the context of marking stray cats when neutered under trap-neuter programmes.</u></i>		
Article 15(2)				
218	2. Male and female neutering shall be permitted only if performed by a veterinarian under anaesthesia and prolonged analgesia.	2. Male and female <i><u>Operators shall ensure that neutering shall be permitted only ifis only performed under anesthesia and prolonged</u></i>	2. Male and female Operators shall ensure that neutering shall be permitted only ifis only performed by a veterinarian under anaesthesia and	

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
		analgesia by a veterinarian under anaesthesia and prolonged analgesia. <u>Veterinarians may consider non-surgical sterilisation to neutering, whenever appropriate</u>	prolonged analgesia by a veterinarian. By way of derogation, Member States may allow that the neutering of male cats is performed by a licensed veterinary nurse.	
Article 15(3)				
219	3. The following handling practices shall be prohibited:	3. The following handling practices <u>that cause pain or suffering</u> shall be prohibited:	3. The following Operators shall ensure that handling practices shall be prohibited that cause pain or suffering are not performed, including:	
Article 15(3a)				
219a				
Article 15(3), point (a)				
220	(a) tying up body parts continuously;	(a) tying up body parts continuously;	(a) tying up of body parts continuously ;	
Article 15(3), point (b)				
221	(b) kicking, hitting, dragging, throwing, squeezing animals;	(b) kicking, hitting, dragging, throwing, squeezing animals;	(b) kicking, hitting, dragging, throwing, squeezing animals dogs or cats;	
Article 15(3), point (c)				
222	(c) exposing dogs and cats to an electric current;	(c) exposing dogs and cats to an electric current;	(c) exposing dogs and cats to an applying electric current to dogs or cats;	
Article 15(3), point (d)				
223	(d) prolonged use of muzzles, unless required for health or	(d) prolonged use using of muzzles, unless required for health	(d) prolonged use of using muzzles, unless required for health	

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	welfare reasons, in which case the duration shall be limited to the minimum period necessary.	or welfare reasons, in which case the duration shall be limited to the minimum period necessary.	or welfare reasons, in which case the duration shall be limited to the minimum period necessary;	
Article 15(3), point (da)				
223a			(da) using prong collars;	
Article 15(3), point (db)				
223b			(db) using choke collars without safety stop;	
Article 15(3), point (e)				
224	(e) lifting dogs or cats by the limbs, the head, the tail and the hair.	(e) lifting dogs or cats by the limbs, the head, the tail, <u>ears, skin</u> or-and the hair.	(e) lifting dogs or cats by the limbs, the head, the tail and the ears, tail or hair.	
Article 15(3a), point (ea)				
224a		<u>(ea) using prong collars;</u>		
Article 15(3a), point (eb)				
224b		<u>(eb) using choke collars without safety top;</u>		
Article 15(3a), first subparagraph				
224c			3a. By way of derogation from paragraph 3:	
Article 15(3a), first subparagraph, point (a)				
224d			(a) the practices referred to in points (a), (c) and (d) of paragraph 3 may be performed for medical reasons;	
Article 15(3a), first subparagraph, point (b)				

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224e			(b) the practice referred to in point (d) of paragraph 3 may be performed for the reason to secure the welfare of dogs or cats when necessary, or for public health or animal safety reasons in which cases the duration shall be limited to the minimum time necessary and the dog or cat shall be supervised.	
Article 15(3a), second subparagraph				
224f			Member States may grant derogations from paragraph 3 to operators keeping in their breeding or selling establishments dogs intended for use in military, police and customs services.	
Article 15(3b)				
224g		<u>3b. Member States may grant derogations from paragraph 3 for dogs intended for use in military, police or customs services.</u>		
Article 15a				
224h			Article 15a Aesthetic shows, exhibitions and competitions	
Article 15a(1)				

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
224i			1. Operators of breeding and selling establishments shall not use in aesthetic shows, exhibitions and competitions of dogs and cats, dogs or cats with excessive conformational traits or dogs or cats which have been mutilated in such a way that results in an alteration of physical characteristics.	
Article 15a(2)				
224j			2. Organisers of aesthetic shows, exhibitions and competitions of dogs and cats shall exclude from such shows, exhibitions and competitions dogs and cats which have excessive conformational traits or dogs or cats which have been mutilated in such a way that results in an alteration of physical characteristics.	
Article 15a(3)				
224k			3. The Commission shall provide for appropriate transitional measures when adopting the delegated acts referred to in paragraph 3 of Article 6a.	
Article 15a				
224l		<u>Article 15a</u>		

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
		<p><u>Article 15a</u></p> <p><u>Aesthetic shows, exhibitions and competitions</u></p> <p><u>1. Operators of breeding or selling establishments shall not use in aesthetic shows, exhibitions and competitions of dogs and cats, dogs or cats with excessive conformational traits or dogs or cats which have been mutilated in such a way that results in an alteration of physical characteristics.</u></p> <p><u>2. Organisers of aesthetic shows, exhibitions and competitions of dogs and cats shall exclude from such shows, exhibitions and competitions dogs and cats which have excessive conformational traits or dogs or cats which have been mutilated in such a way that results in an alteration of physical characteristics.</u></p>		
Article 16				
225	Article 16 Approval of breeding establishments	Article 16 Approval of breeding establishments	Article 16 Approval of breeding establishments	
Article 16(1)				
226	1. From [5 years from the date of entry into force of this Regulation], operators shall obtain	1. From [5 years from the date of entry into force of this Regulation], operators shall obtain	1. From [5 years from the date of entry into force of this Regulation], operators shall obtain	

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	approval of their breeding establishment from the competent authority before selling dogs and cats born in their establishment.	approval of their breeding establishment from the competent authority before selling dogs and cats born in their establishment.	approval of their breeding establishment from the competent authority before selling dogs and cats born in their establishment.	
Article 16(2)				
227	2. The competent authority shall grant a certificate of approval for a breeding establishment, provided that, prior on-site inspection has confirmed that the establishment meets the requirements of this Regulation.	2. The competent authority shall grant a certificate of approval for a breeding establishment, provided that, prior on-site inspection has confirmed that the establishment meets the requirements of this Regulation.	2. The competent authority shall grant a certificate of approval for a breeding establishment, provided that, prior on-site inspection has confirmed that the establishment meets the requirements of this Regulation.	
Article 16(3)				
228	3. The competent authorities shall maintain a list of the approved breeding establishments and make it publicly available.	3. The competent authorities shall maintain a list of the approved breeding establishments and make it publicly available.	3. The competent authorities shall maintain a list of the approved breeding establishments and make it publicly available.	
CHAPTER III				
229	CHAPTER III IDENTIFICATION AND REGISTRATION OF DOGS AND CATS	CHAPTER III IDENTIFICATION AND REGISTRATION OF DOGS AND CATS	CHAPTER III IDENTIFICATION AND REGISTRATION OF DOGS AND CATS	
Article 17				
230	Article 17 Identification and registration of dogs and cats	Article 17 Identification and registration of dogs and cats	Article 17 Identification and registration of dogs and cats	
Article 17(1)				
231	1. From [3 years from the date of entry into force], all dogs	1. From [3 years from the date of entry into force] . All dogs	1. From [3 years from the date of entry into force] . All dogs	

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	<p>and cats kept in establishments for supply in the Union, including adult dogs and cats kept in breeding establishments, dogs and cats kept in shelters, and dogs and cats supplied by natural persons, shall be marked for identification by means of a subcutaneous transponder containing a microchip, in accordance with Annex II. Operators of establishments shall ensure that dogs and cats born in their establishments are marked for identification by the date of their supply in the Union or at the latest within 3 months after the birth of the animal. The implantation of the transponder shall be performed by a veterinarian or under the responsibility of a veterinarian.</p>	<p>and cats kept in establishments for supply in the Union, including adultand all dogs and cats kept in breeding establishments, dogs and cats kept in shelters, and dogs and cats supplied by natural persons,placed on the market shall be marked for identificationindividually identified by means of a subcutaneous transponder containing a microchip, in accordance with Annex II. Operators of establishments shall ensure that dogs and cats born in their establishments are marked for identification by the date of their supply in the Union or at the latest within 3 months after the birth of the animal. The implantation of the transponder shall be performed by a veterinarian or under the responsibility of a veterinarian. <u>Where a veterinarian considers that the implantation of a microchip could significantly compromise the dog's or cat's health, he/she may delay the microchip implantation temporarily until the animal's health concerns can be suitably addressed. In case a dog or a cat</u></p>	<p>and cats kept in establishments for supply in the Union, including adultand all dogs and cats kept in breeding establishments, dogs and cats kept in shelters, and dogs and cats supplied by natural personsplaced on the market, shall be marked for identificationindividually identified by means of a subcutaneousan injectable transponder containing a microchip, in accordancecompliant with Annex II. Operators of establishments shall ensure that dogs and cats born in their establishments are marked for identification by the date of their supply in the Union or at the latest within 3 months after the birth of the animal. The implantation of the transponder shall be performed by a veterinarian or under the responsibility of a veterinarian.</p>	

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		<i><u>is experiencing significant adverse reactions after the implantation of the microchip, the veterinary shall take all the necessary actions to ensure the dog's or cat's health, including removal of the microchip.</u></i>		
Article 17(1a), first subparagraph				
231a			1a. All operators shall ensure that dogs and cats born in their establishments are individually identified within 3 months after their birth and in any event before the date of their placing on the market.	
Article 17(1a), second subparagraph				
231b			Operators of selling establishments, shelters and those responsible for unwanted, abandoned, stray, lost or confiscated dogs or cats shall ensure that dogs and cats that enter their establishments or come under their responsibility are individually identified within 30 days after their arrival at the establishment and in any event before the date of their placing on the market.	
Article 17(1a), third subparagraph				

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231c			Natural or legal persons, other than operators, placing dogs or cats on the market shall ensure that they are individually identified before the date of their placing on the market.	
Article 17(1a), fourth subparagraph				
231d			The implantation of the transponder shall be performed by a veterinarian. Member States may allow the implantation of transponders by other persons than veterinarians provided that they have laid down rules on the minimum qualifications that such persons are required to have.	
Article 17(1a), fifth subparagraph				
231e			Dogs and cats which have been individually identified by means of an injectable transponder containing a microchip, in accordance with Union or national law before [the date of application of this Regulation], shall be considered compliant with the requirements in this paragraph, provided that the microchip is readable.	
Article 17(1a)				

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231f		<u><i>1a. Operators of establishments shall ensure that dogs and cats born in their establishments are individually identified within 3 months after their birth and in any event before the date of their placing on the market.</i></u>		
Article 17(1b)				
231g		<u><i>1b. Operators of selling establishments, shelters, and those responsible for unwanted, abandoned, stray, lost or confiscated dogs and cats that enter their establishments or come under their responsibility shall ensure that dogs and cats are individually identified within 30 days after their arrival at the establishment and in any event before the date of their placing on the market.</i></u>		
Article 17(1c)				
231h		<u><i>1c. Natural or legal persons, other than operators, placing dogs or cats on the market shall ensure that they are individually identified before the date of their placing on the market.</i></u>		
Article 17(1d)				

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
231i		<i><u>1d. Dogs and cats which have been individually identified by means of an injectable transponder containing a microchip, in accordance with Union or national law before [the date of application of this Regulation], shall be considered compliant with the requirements in this paragraph, provided that the microchip is readable.</u></i>		
Article 17(1e)				
231j		<i><u>1e. From ... [5 years from the date of entry into force of this Regulation], all dogs kept shall be individually identified in accordance with paragraph 1. From ... [10 years from the date of entry into force of this Regulation], all cats kept shall be individually identified in accordance with paragraph 1.</u></i>		
Article 17(2)				
232	2. From [3 years from the date of entry into force], dogs and cats identified in accordance with paragraph 1 shall be registered by the veterinarian, or an assistant under the responsibility of the veterinarian, in a national database referred to in Article 19. For dogs and cats kept in breeding	2. From [3 years from the date of entry into force] <u>Within two working days after their identification, dogs and cats identified</u> in accordance with paragraph 1, <u>the dogs and cats</u> shall be registered by the veterinarian, or an assistant under the responsibility of the	2. From [3 years from the date of entry into force], Within two working days after their identification, the dogs and cats identified in accordance with paragraph 1 shall be registered by the a veterinarian, or an assistant under the responsibility of the veterinarian, in a national database	

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	<p>establishments, the registration shall be made in the name of the owner of the breeding establishment responsible for the dog or the cat. For dogs and cats kept in shelters , the registration shall be made in the name of the person responsible of the shelter. For natural persons intending to supply a dog or a cat in the Union, the registration shall be made in the name of that person. Any subsequent owner of, or responsible for, the dog or the cat, shall ensure that the change of ownership or responsibility is recorded in the database referred to in Article 19.</p>	<p>veterinarian, in a national database referred to in Article 19. <u>Member States may allow the registration by other persons than veterinarians, provided that they have measures in place to ensure the accuracy of information inserted in the database.</u> For dogs and cats kept in breeding establishments, the registration shall be made in the name of the owner<u>operator</u> of the breeding establishment responsible for the dog or the cat. For dogs and cats kept in shelters , the registration shall be made in the name of the person responsible of the shelter. For natural persons intending to supply<u>placing</u> a dog or a cat in the Union<u>on the market</u>, the registration shall be made in the name of that person. Any subsequent owner of, or responsible for<u>In case of transfer of ownership or responsibility, the natural or legal person placing, the dog or the cat on the market,</u> shall ensure that the<u>any</u> change of ownership or responsibility is recorded in the database referred to in Article 19, <u>within two weeks from the date of change of ownership or responsibility, in</u></p>	<p>referred to in Article 19. Member States may allow the registration by other persons than veterinarians, provided that they have measures in place to ensure the accuracy of information inserted in the database. For dogs and cats kept in breeding establishments, the registration shall be made in the name of the owneroperator of the breeding establishment responsible for the dog or the cat. For dogs and cats kept in shelters , the registration shall be made in the name of the person responsible of the shelter. For natural persons intending to supplyplacing a dog or a cat in the Unionon the market, the registration shall be made in the name of that person. Any subsequent owner of, or responsible for, the dog or the cat, shall ensure that the change of ownership or responsibility is recorded in the database referred to in Article 19.</p>	

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		<u><i>accordance with the conditions laid down by the Member State responsible.</i></u>		
Article 17(2a), first subparagraph				
232a			2a. Member States may grant derogations from the first subparagraph of this paragraph to operators of establishments keeping military, police and customs dogs.	
Article 17(2a), second subparagraph				
232b			In case of transfer of ownership or responsibility, the natural or legal person placing the dog or cat on the market shall ensure that any change of ownership or responsibility is recorded in the database referred to in Article 19, within two weeks from the date of change of ownership or responsibility, in accordance with the conditions laid down by the Member State responsible for that database.	
Article 17(2a), third subparagraph				
232c			In the case of a death of a dog or a cat kept in an establishment, the operator shall ensure that the death is recorded in the database referred to in Article 19, in accordance with the	

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			conditions laid down by the Member State responsible for that database.	
Article 17(2a)				
232d		<u>2a. In the case of a death of a dog or a cat kept in an establishment, the operator shall ensure that the death is recorded in the database referred to in Article 19, in accordance with the conditions laid down by the Member State responsible for that database.</u>		
Article 17(2b)				
232e		<u>2b. Member States may grant derogations from paragraph 2 and 2a for military, police and customs dogs that are kept in establishments.</u>		
Article 17(3), first subparagraph				
233	3. From [3 years from the date of entry into force], before supplying a dog or a cat in the Union, the supplier shall provide to the acquirer of the animal:	3. From [3 years from the date of entry into force], Before supplying <u>placing</u> a dog or a cat in the Union, the supplier <u>on the market the operators or natural or legal persons placing the dog or cat on the market</u> shall provide to the acquirer of the animal:	3. From [3 years from the date of entry into force], Before supplying <u>placing</u> a dog or a cat on the market in the Union, the supplier natural or legal person placing the dog or cat on the market shall provide to the acquirer of the animal:	
DELETE				
233a				

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Article 17(3), first subparagraph, point (a)				
234	(a) proof of the identification and registration of the animal in compliance with paragraphs 1 and 2;	(a) proof of the identification and registration of the animal <u>dog or cat</u> in compliance with paragraphs 1 and 2 <u>and a weblink to the system referred to in paragraph 6</u> ;	(a) proof of the identification and registration of the animal <u>dog or cat</u> in compliance with paragraphs 1 and 2, and the weblink to the system referred to in paragraph 6 ;	
Article 17(3), first subparagraph, point (b)				
235	(b) the following information on the dog or cat:	(b) the following information on the dog or cat:	(b) the following information on the dog or cat:	
Article 17(3), first subparagraph, point (b)(i)				
236	(i) its species,	(i) its species,	(i) its species;	
Article 17(3), first subparagraph, point (b)(ii)				
237	(ii) its sex,	(ii) its sex,	(ii) its sex;	
Article 17(3), first subparagraph, point (b)(iii)				
238	(iii) its date and country of birth, and	(iii) its date and country of birth, and	(iii) its date and country of birth; and	
Article 17(3), first subparagraph, point (b)(iv)				
239	(iv) where relevant, its breed.	(iv) where relevant, its breed.	(iv) where relevant, its breed.	
Article 17(3), second subparagraph				
240	Acquirers shall be able to verify the authenticity of the identification and registration of animals supplied through the system referred to in paragraph 7.	Acquirers shall be able to verify the authenticity of the identification and registration of animals supplied <u>dogs or cats placed on the market</u> through the system referred to in paragraph 7.	Acquirers shall be able to verify the authenticity of the identification and registration of animals supplied dogs or cats through the system referred to in paragraph 7 6 .	
Article 17(4), first subparagraph				

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241	4. From [5 years from the date of entry into force], providers of online platforms shall ensure that their online interface is designed and organised in such a way that allows the suppliers of dogs and cats to comply with their obligations under paragraph 3, in line with Article 31 of Regulation (EU) 2022/2065, and shall inform acquirers, in a visible manner, of the possibility to verify the identification and registration of the animal through a weblink to the system referred to in paragraph 6.	4. From [5 years from the date of entry into force] , Providers of online platforms shall ensure that their online interface is designed and organised in such a way that allows the suppliers of dogs and cats <u>facilitates the operators or other natural or legal persons placing dogs or cats on the market</u> to comply with their obligations under paragraph 3, <u>and Article 8 paragraph 2</u> in line with Article 31 of Regulation (EU) 2022/2065, and shall inform acquirers, in a visible manner, of the possibility to verify the identification and registration of the animal <u>dog or cat</u> through a weblink to the system referred to in paragraph 6.	4. From [5 years from the date of entry into force], Providers of online platforms shall ensure that their online interface is designed and organised in such a way that allows the suppliers of dogs and cats <u>facilitates the natural or legal persons placing dogs or cats on the market</u> to comply with their obligations under paragraph 3 of this Article , in line with Article 31 of Regulation (EU) 2022/2065, and shall inform acquirers, in a visible manner, of the possibility to verify the identification and registration of the animal dog or cat through a weblink to the system referred to in paragraph 6 of this Article .	
Article 17(4), second subparagraph				
242	The supplier of dogs and cats shall be the sole responsible for the accuracy of the information provided through the interface of the online platform. Nothing in this paragraph shall be construed as imposing a general monitoring obligation on the provider of the online platform within the meaning of Article 8 of Regulation (EU) 2022/2065.	The supplier of dogs and cats <u>natural or legal person placing dogs or cats on the market</u> shall be the sole <u>solely</u> responsible for the accuracy of the information provided through the interface of the online platform. Nothing in this paragraph shall be construed as imposing a general monitoring obligation on the provider of the online platform	The supplier of dogs and cats <u>natural or legal person placing dogs or cats on the market</u> shall be the sole <u>solely</u> responsible for the accuracy of the information provided through the interface of the online platform. Nothing in this paragraph shall be construed as imposing a general monitoring obligation on the provider of the online platform	

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		within the meaning of Article 8 of Regulation (EU) 2022/2065.	within the meaning of Article 8 of Regulation (EU) 2022/2065.	
Article 17(5)				
243	5. The Commission shall adopt implementing acts specifying the information to be provided by suppliers as proof of identification and registration of the animal in accordance with paragraph 3(a), both in cases where the dogs and cats are offered through online platforms and by other means. Those implementing acts shall be adopted in accordance with the examination procedure referred to in Article 24.	<i>deleted</i>	5. The Commission shall adopt implementing acts specifying the information to be provided by suppliers as proof of identification and registration of the animal in accordance with paragraph 3(a), both in cases where the dogs and cats are offered through online platforms and by other means. Those implementing acts shall be adopted in accordance with the examination procedure referred to in Article 24.	
Article 17(6)				
244	6. From [3 years from the date of entry into force], the Commission shall ensure that a system performing automated checks of the authenticity of the identification and registration of dogs or cats supplied, using the database referred to in Article 19, is publicly available free of charge . The Commission may entrust the development, maintenance and operation of this system to an independent entity. The system shall meet the following criteria:	6. From [3 years from the date of entry into force]. The Commission shall ensure that a <u>an</u> <u>online</u> system performing automated checks of the authenticity of the identification and registration of dogs or cats supplied <u>placed on the market</u> , using the database referred to in Article 19, is publicly available free of charge . The Commission may entrust the development, maintenance and operation of this system to an independent entity	6. From [3 years from the date of entry into force]. The Commission shall ensure that a <u>an</u> online system performing automated checks of the authenticity of the identification and registration of dogs or cats supplied placed on the market , using the database referred to in Article 19, is publicly available free of charge-. The Commission may entrust the development, maintenance and operation of this system to an independent entity,	

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
		<u>following a public selection process, pursuant to the relevant provisions of Title VII of Regulation (EU, Euratom) 2018/1046.</u> The system shall meet the following criteria:	following a public selection process, pursuant to the relevant provisions of Title VII of Regulation (EU, Euratom) 2018/1046. The system shall meet the following criteria:	
Article 17(6), first indent				
245	- reliable verification of the authenticity of the identification and registration of the dog or cat using the national databases referred to in Article 19;	- reliable verification of the authenticity of the identification and registration of the dog or cat using the national databases referred to in Article 19;	-(a) reliable verification of the authenticity of the identification and registration of the dog or cat using the national databases referred to in Article 19;	
Article 17(6), second indent				
246	- compliance with data protection in accordance with Regulation (EU) 2018/1725 ¹ and Regulation (EU) 2016/679 ² 1. Regulation (EU) 2018/1725 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 23 October 2018 on the protection of natural persons with regard to the processing of personal data by the Union institutions, bodies, offices and agencies and on the free movement of such data, OJ L 295, 21.11.2018, p. 39. 2. Regulation (EU) 2016/679 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 27 April 2016 on the protection of natural persons with regard to the processing of personal data and on the free movement of such data, and repealing Directive 95/46/EC (General Data Protection Regulation); OJ L 119, 4.5.2016, p. 1.	- compliance with data protection in accordance with Regulation (EU) 2018/1725 ¹ and Regulation (EU) 2016/679 ² 1. Regulation (EU) 2018/1725 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 23 October 2018 on the protection of natural persons with regard to the processing of personal data by the Union institutions, bodies, offices and agencies and on the free movement of such data, OJ L 295, 21.11.2018, p. 39. 2. Regulation (EU) 2016/679 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 27 April 2016 on the protection of natural persons with regard to the processing of personal data and on the free movement of such data, and repealing Directive 95/46/EC (General Data Protection Regulation); OJ L 119, 4.5.2016, p. 1.	-(b) compliance with data protection in accordance with Regulation (EU) 2018/1725 ¹ and Regulation (EU) 2016/679 ² 1. Regulation (EU) 2018/1725 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 23 October 2018 on the protection of natural persons with regard to the processing of personal data by the Union institutions, bodies, offices and agencies and on the free movement of such data, OJ L 295, 21.11.2018, p. 39. 2. Regulation (EU) 2016/679 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 27 April 2016 on the protection of natural persons with regard to the processing of personal data and on the free movement of such data, and repealing Directive 95/46/EC (General Data Protection Regulation); OJ L 119, 4.5.2016, p. 1.	

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
Article 17(7), first subparagraph				
247	7. By the [3 years from the date of entry into force], the Commission shall adopt implementing acts specifying the following aspects of the system referred to in paragraph 6:	7. By the [3 years from the date of entry into force]. The Commission shall adopt implementing acts specifying the following aspects of the system referred to in paragraph 6 <u>laying down:</u>	7. By the [3 years from the date of entry into force]. The Commission shall adopt implementing acts specifying the following aspects of the system referred to in paragraph 6 <u>laying down:</u>	
Article 17(7), first subparagraph a				
247a		<u>based on the content of the databases referred to in Article 19(3), point a, the exact information to be provided by natural and legal persons placing dogs or cats on the market, as proof of identification and registration of the dogs and cats in accordance with point (a) of paragraph 3, both in cases where the dogs and cats are offered through online platforms and by other means;</u>		
Article 17(7), first subparagraph b				
247b		<u>the following aspects of the system referred to in paragraph 6:</u>		
Article 17(7), first subparagraph, first indent				
248	- the key functionalities of the system;	- the key functionalities of the system;	-(a) based on the content <u>the key functionalities of the system</u> databases referred to in Article 19(3), point a, the exact	

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
			information to be provided by natural and legal persons placing dogs or cats on the market, as proof of identification and registration of the dogs and cats in accordance with point (a) of paragraph 3, both in cases where the dogs and cats are offered through online platforms and by other means;	
Article 17(7), first subparagraph, second indent				
249	- the technical, electronic and cryptographic requirements for the system.	- the technical, electronic and cryptographic requirements for the system.	<p>-(b) the following aspects of the system referred to in paragraph 6:</p> <p>the key functionalities of the system;</p> <p>the technical, electronic and cryptographic requirements for the system.</p>	
Article 17(7), first subparagraph b, third indent				
249a		<u>= the categories of personal data that are made available to the verifying person during the verification of the identification and registration, that shall be limited to those strictly needed to enable such verification.</u>		
Article 17(7), second subparagraph				

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
249b			The implementing acts referred to in point (a) shall be adopted by [the date of application of this Regulation] and the implementing act referred to in point (b) shall be adopted by [3 years from date of entry into force of this Regulation].	
Article 17(7), second subparagraph				
250	Those implementing acts shall be adopted in accordance with the examination procedure referred to in Article 24.	Those implementing acts shall be adopted in accordance with the examination procedure referred to in Article 24.	Those implementing acts shall be adopted in accordance with the examination procedure referred to in Article 24.	
Article 17(7), second subparagraph a				
250a		<u>The implementing acts referred to in point (a) shall be adopted by [the date of application of this Regulation] and the implementing act referred to in point (b) shall be adopted by [3 years from date of entry into force of this Regulation]</u>		
CHAPTER IV				
251	CHAPTER IV COMPETENT AUTHORITIES	CHAPTER IV COMPETENT AUTHORITIES	CHAPTER IV COMPETENT AUTHORITIES	
Article 18				
252	Article 18 Training	Article 18 Training	Article 18 Training	
Article 18, first paragraph				

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
253	For the purposes of Article 9 Member States shall designate the competent authority responsible for:	For the purposes of Article 9 Member States shall designate the competent authority responsible for:	For the purposes of Article 9 Member States shall designate the competent authority responsible for:	
Article 18, first paragraph, point (a)				
254	(a) ensuring that training courses are available for animal caretakers;	(a) ensuring that training courses are available for animal caretakers;	(a) ensuring that training courses are available for animal caretakers;	
Article 18, first paragraph, point (aa)				
254a		<u>(aa) ensuring that veterinarians and other relevant professionals receive training on best practices in animal welfare, including on the detection and reporting of welfare violations including painful practices as set out in Article 15, in line with One Health principles.</u>		
Article 18, first paragraph, point (ab)				
254b		<u>(ab) ensuring that operators, natural or legal persons responsible for shelters, foster homes and pounds, animal caretakers and veterinarians receive adequate and regular training and certificates for the completion of the training courses referred to in point (a);</u>		
Article 18, first paragraph, point (ac)				

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
254c		<i><u>(ac) ensuring that shelter medicine courses, including those with a focus on herd health, are available for veterinarians;</u></i>		
Article 18, first paragraph, point (ad)				
254d		<i><u>(ad) ensuring that trainers and handlers of dogs intended for military, police and customs services receive regular training within and preferably across Member States in order to improve their skills especially on operant conditioning and positive reinforcement, on behavioural science and welfare principles, and on stress management for both dogs and handlers;</u></i>		
Article 18, first paragraph, point (b)				
255	(b) approving the content of the courses referred to in point (a).	(b) approving the content of the courses referred to in point (a).	(b) approving the content of the training courses referred to in point (a)- taking into account the minimum requirements laid down by the implementing acts referred to in Article 9(3);	
Article 18, first paragraph, point (ba)				
255a			(ba) certifying the animal caretakers who successfully completed the training courses referred to in point (a).	
Article 18, first paragraph, point (ba)				

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
255b		<u>(ba) facilitating collaboration between competent authorities, veterinary associations, and educational institutions to develop and promote high-quality, long term science-based training programmes for animal caretakers and veterinary professionals, increasing the cooperation between relevant agencies and the synergies between the information campaigns.</u>		
Article 18, second paragraph				
255c			The competent authorities may delegate the task referred to in point (ba).	
Article 18a				
255d		<u>Article 18a</u> <u>National information campaigns on the protection of stray animals and legislation concerning the protection of stray animals</u>		
Article 18a(1)				
255e		<u>1. Member States are encouraged to initiate and implement national information campaigns on current legislation concerning the protection and welfare of dogs and cats. These campaigns must be aimed both at</u>		

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
		<u>animal owners and at the general public, in order to raise awareness about the legal obligations and best practices in caring for animals.</u>		
Article 18a(2), first subparagraph				
255f		<u>2. Information campaigns may be conducted by the competent authorities in collaboration with animal protection organisations, veterinarians and other relevant entities. The information communicated shall include:</u>		
Article 18a(2), second subparagraph				
255g		<u>the legal obligations of keepers of pet animals;</u>		
Article 18a(2), third subparagraph				
255h		<u>the responsibilities and actions of local authorities in managing strays, as well as the actions that they are to take to prevent abandonment;</u>		
Article 18a(2), fourth subparagraph				
255i		<u>the steps to be taken if a person finds a lost or abandoned animal, including contacting veterinary services, animal shelters or the local police;</u>		
Article 18a(2), fifth subparagraph				

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
255j		<u><i>a statement of the importance of responsible adoption and neutering to reduce the stray animal population.</i></u>		
Article 18a(3)				
255k		<u><i>3. Member States may provide national or regional funding for these campaigns and may encourage the participation of mass media and educational establishments with a view to disseminating the information further.</i></u>		
Article 18a(4)				
255l		<u><i>4. The Commission shall encourage the exchange of best practices between Member States.</i></u>		
Article 18b				
255m		<u><i>Article 18b Measures to prevent abandonment and promote the neutering of dogs and cats</i></u>		
Article 18b(1)				
255n		<u><i>1. Member States shall be encouraged to adopt concrete measures to prevent the abandonment of dogs and cats, including through public education, by raising awareness about responsible ownership and</i></u>		

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
		<u>through the effective enforcement of existing legislation.</u>		
Article 18b(2), first subparagraph				
255o		<u>2. To reduce the number of strays, Member States shall be encouraged to identify and use national and private sources of funding for:</u>		
Article 18b(2), second subparagraph				
255p		<u>free or subsidised neutering campaigns for stray dogs and cats and for pet animals belonging to low-income people or animal protection organisations;</u>		
Article 18b(2), third subparagraph				
255q		<u>programmes for the registration and identification of pet animals, including by means of microchipping, to facilitate adoption and the return of lost animals to their owners and prevent abandonment;</u>		
Article 18b(2), fourth subparagraph				
255r		<u>actions to raise awareness among and educate the population about the responsibility of keeping a pet animal and the negative effects of abandonment on animal welfare and on communities.</u>		
Article 18b(3)				

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
255s		<u>3. Member States may work with non-governmental organisations, veterinary clinics and local authorities to implement the measures referred to in paragraphs 1 and 2 and for the purpose of facilitating access to neutering and identification programmes.</u>		
Article 19				
256	Article 19 Databases of dogs and cats	Article 19 Databases of dogs and cats	Article 19 Databases of dogs and cats	
Article 19(1)				
257	1. From [3 years from the date of entry into force of this Regulation], competent authorities shall establish and maintain a database for the registration of microchipped dogs and cats.	1. From [3 years from the date of entry into force of this Regulation], <u>The</u> competent authorities shall establish and maintain a database for the registration of microchipped <u>databases for</u> dogs and cats identified and registered in accordance with Article 17 and Article 21(4)	1. From [3 years from the date of entry into force of this Regulation], The competent authorities shall establish and maintain a database for the registration of microchipped <u>databases for</u> dogs and cats registered in accordance with Article 17(2) and Article 21(4).	
Article 19(1a), first subparagraph				
257a			1a. For that purpose, competent authorities may use databases maintained by the competent authorities of another Member State, based on appropriate arrangements	

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
			between those competent authorities.	
Article 19(2)				
258	2. From [5 years from date of entry into force of this Regulation], Member States shall ensure that their databases as referred to in paragraph 1 are interoperable with the same databases of other Member States so that the identification of a dog or a cat can be authenticated and traced across the Union.	2. From [5 years from date of entry into force of this Regulation], Member States shall ensure that their databases as referred to in paragraph 1 are interoperable <u>comply</u> with the same databases of other Member States <u>requirements laid down by the implementing act referred to in point (b) of paragraph 3 to ensure their interoperability</u> so that the identification of a dog or a cat can be authenticated and traced across the Union.	2. From [5 years from date of entry into force of this Regulation], The competent authorities of Member States shall ensure that their databases as referred to in paragraph 1 are interoperable comply with the same databases of other Member States requirements set up by the implementing act referred to in point (b) of paragraph 3 to ensure their interoperability so that the identification of a dog or a cat can be authenticated and traced across the Union.	
Article 19(2a)				
258a			2a. The Commission shall establish and maintain an index database containing the identification numbers of the microchips of the dogs and cats and the national databases where the identification details are stored, without accessing personal data. The Commission may entrust the development, maintenance and operation of this index database to an independent entity, following a	

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
			public selection process, pursuant to the relevant provisions of Title VII of the Regulation (EU, Euratom) 2018/1046.	
Article 19(2a)				
258b		<u>2a. The Commission shall establish and maintain an index database containing the identification numbers of the microchips of the dogs and cats and the national databases where the identification details are stored, without accessing personal data. The Commission may entrust the development, maintenance and operation of this index database to an independent entity, following a public selection process, pursuant to the relevant provisions of [Title VII of the Regulation (EU, Euratom) 2024/2509.</u>		
Article 19(2b)				
258c		<u>2b. The Commission and the competent authorities of Member States shall co-operate to establish and maintain a publicly accessible database of animal shelter establishments across the Union, ensuring transparency</u>		

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
		<u>and accountability in the adherence to animal welfare law.</u>		
Article 19(3), first subparagraph				
259	3. By [the date of application], the Commission shall, by means of implementing acts, lay down requirements on the databases as referred to in paragraph 1 concerning:	3. By [the date of application], the Commission shall, by means of implementing acts, lay down requirements on the databases as referred to in paragraph 1 concerning:	3. By [the date of application], The Commission shall, by means of implementing acts, lay down requirements on the databases as referred to in paragraph 1 provisions concerning:	
Article 19(3), first subparagraph, point (a)				
260	(a) their content;	(a) their content;	(a) their the content of the databases referred to in paragraph 1;	
Article 19(3), first subparagraph, point (b)				
261	(b) their interoperability between Member States;	(b) their the interoperability between Member States <u>databases and the index database;</u>	(b) their the interoperability between Member States databases and the index database;	
Article 19(3), first subparagraph, point (c)				
262	(c) their functionality for providing proof of the identification and registration of a dog or a cat, as referred to in article 17 (3) point (a).	(c) their functionality for providing proof of the identification and registration of a dog or a cat, as referred to in article 17 (3) point (a).	(c) their the functionality for providing proof of the identification and registration of a dog or a cat, as referred to in point (a) of Article 17 (3) point (a) of Article 17 (3) point (a);	
Article 19(3), first subparagraph, point (d)				
263	(d) the registry where Member States will declare their databases, and the necessary parameters for connecting those	(d) the registry where Member States will declare their databases, and the necessary parameters for connecting those	(d) the a registry where Member States will declare their databases, and the necessary parameters for connecting those	

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
	databases with one another according to the provisions established under point (b);	databases with one another according to the provisions established under point (b);	databases with one another according to in accordance with the provisions established under pursuant to point (b);	
Article 19(3), first subparagraph, point (e)				
264	(e) the access to be given to the system referred to in Article 17(6) for the purpose of confirming the authenticity of the identification and registration of the dogs and cats;	(e) the access to be given to the system referred to in Article 17(6) for the purpose of confirming the authenticity of the identification and registration of the dogs and cats;	(e) the access to be given to the system referred to in Article 17(6) for the purpose of confirming the authenticity of the identification and registration of the dogs and cats;	
Article 19(3), first subparagraph, point (f)				
265	(f) provisions on data protection pursuant to the requirements of Regulation (EU) 2018/1725 and Regulation (EU) 2016/679.	(f) provisions on data protection pursuant to the requirements of Regulation (EU) 2018/1725 and Regulation (EU) 2016/679.	(f) provisions on data protection pursuant to the requirements of Regulation (EU) 2018/1725 and Regulation (EU) 2016/679-;	
Article 19(3), first subparagraph, point (fa)				
265a			(fa) the interconnection between the Member States databases referred to in paragraph 1 and the Information Management System for Official Controls (IMSOC), where relevant.	
Article 19(3), first subparagraph, point (fa)				
265b		<i><u>(fa) The interconnection between the Member States databases referred to in paragraph 1 and any other</u></i>		

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
		<u>relevant database, including the Information Management System for Official Controls (IMSOC).</u>		
Article 19(3), first subparagraph a				
265c			The Commission shall adopt those implementing acts by [the date of application of this Regulation].	
Article 19(3), second subparagraph				
266	Those implementing acts shall be adopted in accordance with the examination procedure referred to in Article 24.	Those implementing acts shall be adopted in accordance with the examination procedure referred to in Article 24.	Those implementing acts shall be adopted in accordance with the examination procedure referred to in Article 24.	
Article 20				
267	Article 20 Collection of data on animal welfare and reporting	Article 20 Collection of data on animal welfare and reporting	Article 20 Collection of data on animal welfare and reporting	
Article 20a				
267a				
Article 20(1)				
268	1. The competent authorities shall collect, analyse and publish the data set out in Annex III:	1. The competent authorities shall collect, analyse and publish the data set out in Annex III:	1. The competent authorities shall collect, analyse and publish the data set out in Annex III.	
Article 20(2)				
269	2. The competent authorities shall draw up and transmit to the Commission a report, on machine readable form, on the data referred	2. The competent authorities shall draw up and transmit to the Commission a report, on machine readable form, on the data referred	2. The competent authorities shall draw up and transmit to the Commission a report, on machine readable in electronic form, on the	

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
	to in paragraph 1, by 31 August every 3 years from [6 years from the date of entry into force], summarising the data gathered the previous year.	to in paragraph 1, by 31 August every 3 years from [6 years from the date of entry into force], summarising the data gathered the previous year.	data referred to in paragraph 1 set out in Annex III , by 31 August every 3 years starting from [6 years from the date of entry into force] 6 years from the date of entry into force of this Regulation , summarising the data gathered for the previous year 3 years .	
Article 20(3)				
270	3. The Commission may, by means of implementing acts, establish a harmonised methodology for collecting the data referred to in paragraph 1 and establish the template for the report referred to in paragraph 2. Those implementing acts shall be adopted in accordance with the examination procedure referred to in Article 24.	3. The Commission may, by means of implementing acts, establish a harmonised methodology for collecting the data referred to in paragraph 1 and establish the template for the report referred to in paragraph 2. Those implementing acts shall be adopted in accordance with the examination procedure referred to in Article 24.	3. The Commission may, by means of implementing acts, establish a harmonised methodology for collecting the data referred to in paragraph 1 set out in Annex III and establish the template for the report referred to in paragraph 2 of this Article . Those implementing acts shall be adopted in accordance with the examination procedure referred to in Article 24.	
Article 20a(4)				
270a		<u>4. Article 20a</u> <u>National information campaigns concerning stray animal legislation and protection</u> <u>1. The Member States are encouraged, in collaboration with the competent authorities, to initiate and implement national information campaigns</u>		

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
		<p><u>concerning existing legislation on the protection and welfare of dogs and cats. These campaigns should be targeted at both animal owners and the general public in order to raise awareness of legal obligations and good practices in relation to animal care.</u></p> <p><u>2. Information campaigns can be run by the competent authorities in collaboration with animal protection organisations, veterinarians and other relevant entities. The information provided must include:</u></p> <p><u>(a) The legal obligations of pet owners;</u></p> <p><u>(b) The responsibilities and actions of local authorities in managing stray animals, and actions to prevent abandonment;</u></p> <p><u>(c) Recommended steps if a person finds a lost or abandoned animal, including contacting veterinary services, animal shelters or the local police;</u></p> <p><u>(d) The importance of responsible adoption and neutering to reduce the population of stray animals.</u></p> <p><u>3. The Member States can provide national or regional funding for these campaigns and</u></p>		

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
		<p><u>can encourage the mass media and educational institutions to participate with a view to better dissemination of information.</u></p> <p><u>4. The European Commission shall encourage the sharing of good practices between the Member States.</u></p>		
Article 20a(5)				
270b		<p><u>5. Article 20b</u></p> <p><u>Measures to prevent abandonment and promote the neutering of dogs and cats</u></p> <p><u>1. The Member States are encouraged, in collaboration with the competent authorities, to adopt concrete measures to prevent abandonment of dogs and cats, including by educating the public, making owners responsible and enforcing existing legislation effectively.</u></p> <p><u>2. To reduce the number of stray animals, the Member States are encouraged to identify and use national and private financing sources for:</u></p> <p><u>(a) Free or subsidised neutering campaigns for stray dogs and cats and pets of persons on low incomes or animal protection organisations;</u></p>		

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
		<p><u>(b) Programmes to register and identify pets, including by microchipping, to facilitate adoption and the return of lost animals to owners and to prevent abandonment;</u></p> <p><u>(c) Actions to raise awareness and educate the public with regard to the responsibility of owning a pet and the adverse effects of abandonment on animal welfare and the community.</u></p> <p><u>3. The Member States can work together with non-governmental organisations, veterinary clinics and local authorities to implement these measures and facilitate public access to neutering and identification programmes.</u></p>		
Article 20a(6)				
270c		<p><u>6. Article 20c</u></p> <p><u>Data protection</u></p> <p><u>1. The competent authorities of the Member States shall be controllers within the meaning of Regulation (EU) 2016/679 in relation to the processing of personal data collected under Article 7, Article 7a and Article 19(1) of this Regulation.</u></p>		

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
		<p><u>The Commission shall be a controller within the meaning of Regulation (EU) 2018/1725 in relation to the processing of personal data collected under Article 17(6) and the second subparagraph of Article 21(4) of this Regulation.</u></p> <p><u>It shall be prohibited for any person having access to the personal data referred to in the first and second sub-paragraphs to divulge any personal data, the knowledge of which was acquired in the exercise of their duties or otherwise incidentally to such exercise. Member States and the Commission shall take all appropriate measures to address infringements of that prohibition.</u></p> <p><u>The personal data collected under the first and second sub-paragraphs shall not be used for other purposes than official control of the compliance with the welfare and traceability requirements under this regulation and detection of fraudulent practices with a view to the adoption of control measures.</u></p> <p><u>2. That personal data referred to in paragraph 1 of this</u></p>		

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
		<p><u>Article shall be retained for the following periods:</u></p> <p><u>(a) in the case of Article 7 and Article 7a, 10 years after the date of cessation of the activity of the establishment;</u></p> <p><u>(b) in the case of Article 19(1), 20 years after the first registration of the dog or cat in the database referred to in that Article or 5 years after the recording of the death of the dog or cat in that database;</u></p> <p><u>(c) in the case of the second subparagraph of Article 21(4a), 5 years after the date of pre-notification.</u></p>		
Article 20a				
270d			Article 20a Data protection	
Article 20a(1), first subparagraph				
270e			<p>1. The competent authorities of the Member States shall be controllers within the meaning of Regulation (EU) 2016/679 in relation to the processing of personal data collected under Article 7, Article 7a and Article 19(1) of this Regulation.</p>	
Article 20a(1), second subparagraph				

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
270f			The Commission shall be controller within the meaning of Regulation (EU) 2018/1725 in relation to the processing of personal data collected under the second subparagraph of Article 21(4) of this Regulation.	
Article 20a(1), third subparagraph				
270g			It shall be prohibited for any person having access to the personal data referred to in the first and second sub-paragraphs to divulge any personal data, the knowledge of which was acquired in the exercise of their duties or otherwise incidentally to such exercise. Member States and the Commission shall take all appropriate measures to address infringements of that prohibition.	
Article 20a(1), fourth subparagraph				
270h			The personal data collected under the first and second sub-paragraphs shall not be used for other purposes than official control of the compliance with the welfare and traceability requirements under this regulation and detection of fraudulent practices with a view	

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
			to the adoption of control measures.	
Article 20a(2)				
270i			2. That personal data referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article shall be retained for the following periods:	
Article 20a(2), point (a)				
270j			(a) in case of Article 7 and Article 7a, 10 years after the date of cessation of the activity of the establishment;	
Article 20a(2), point (b)				
270k			(b) in case of Article 19(1), 30 years after the first registration of the dog or cat in the database referred to in that Article or 5 years after the recording of the death of the dog or cat in that database;	
Article 20a(2), point (c)				
270l			(c) in case of the second subparagraph of Article 21(4a), 5 years after the date of pre-notification.	
CHAPTER V				
271	CHAPTER V ENTRY OF DOGS AND CATS INTO THE UNION	CHAPTER V ENTRY OF DOGS AND CATS INTO THE UNION	CHAPTER V ENTRY OF DOGS AND CATS INTO THE UNION	

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
Article 21				
272	Article 21 Entry of dogs and cats into the Union	Article 21 Entry of dogs and cats into the Union	Article 21 Entry of dogs and cats into the Union	
Article 21(1)				
273	1. From [5 years from the date of entry into force of this Regulation], dogs and cats may only be entered into the Union for placing on the Union market if they have been kept in compliance with any of the following:	1. From [5 years from the date of entry into force of this Regulation], Dogs and cats may only be entered into the Union for placing on the Union market if they have been kept in compliance with any of <u>provided that</u> the following <u>conditions are met</u> :	1. From [5 years from the date of entry into force of this Regulation], Dogs and cats may only be entered into the Union for placing on the Union market if they have been kept in compliance with any of provided that the following conditions are met :	
Article 21(1), point (a)				
274	(a) Chapters II of this Regulation;	(a) Chapters II of this Regulation; <u>they have been bred and kept in compliance with any of the following</u>	(a) Chapters II of this Regulation; they have been bred and kept in compliance with any of the following:	
Article 21(1), point (a)(i)				
274a			(i) Chapter II of this Regulation;	
Article 21(1), point (a)(ii)				
274b			(ii) conditions recognised by the Union in accordance with Article 129 of Regulation (EU) 2017/625 to be equivalent to those set out by Chapter II of this Regulation; or	
Article 21(1), point (a)(iii)				

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274c			(iii) where applicable, requirements contained in a specific agreement between the Union and the exporting country.	
Article 21(1), point (aa)				
274d		<u>(i) Chapter II of this Regulation;</u>		
Article 21(1), point (b)				
275	(b) conditions recognised by the Union to be equivalent to those set out by this Regulation; or	(b) <u>(ii)</u> conditions recognised by the Union <u>in accordance with Article 129 of Regulation (EU) 2017/625</u> to be equivalent to those set out by <u>Chapter II of</u> this Regulation; or	(b) conditions recognised by the Union to be equivalent to those set out by this they come from a third country or territory and an establishment listed in accordance with Articles 126 and 127 of Regulation (EU) 2017/625.	
Article 21(1), point (c)				
276	(c) where applicable, requirements contained in a specific agreement between the Union and the exporting country.	(c) <u>(iii)</u> where applicable, requirements contained in a specific agreement between the Union and the exporting country.	(c) where applicable, requirements contained in a specific agreement between the Union and the exporting country.	
Article 21(2)				
277	2. From [5 years from date of entry into force of this Regulation], dogs and cats may only be entered into the Union for placing on the market or supply provided that they come from a third country or territory and an	2. From [5 years from date of entry into force of this Regulation], dogs and cats may only be entered into the Union for placing on the market or supply provided that <u>b)</u> they come from a third country or territory and an	2. From [5 years from date of entry into force of this Regulation], dogs and cats may only be entered into the Union for placing on the market or supply provided that they come from a third country or territory and an	

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
	establishment listed in accordance with Articles 126 and 127 of Regulation (EU) 2017/625.	establishment listed in accordance with Articles 126 and 127 of Regulation (EU) 2017/625.	establishment listed in accordance with Articles 126 and 127 of Regulation (EU) 2017/625.	
Article 21(3)				
278	3. From [date of entry into force of this Regulation + 5 years], the official certificate accompanying dogs and cats entering into the Union from third countries and territories shall contain an attestation certifying compliance with paragraphs 1 and confirming that the dogs and cats originate from an establishment listed in accordance with paragraph 2.	32. From [date of entry into force of this Regulation + 5 years], The official certificate <u>referred to in Article 126(2)(c) of Regulation (EU) 2017/625</u> accompanying dogs and cats entering into the Union from third countries and territories <u>to be placed on the Union market</u> , shall contain an attestation certifying compliance with paragraphs 1 and confirming that the dogs and cats originate from an establishment listed in accordance with paragraph <u>21 of this Article</u> .	3. From [date of entry into force of this Regulation + 5 years], The official certificate referred to in Article 126(2)(c) of Regulation (EU) 2017/625 , accompanying dogs and cats entering into the Union from third countries and territories to be placed on the Union market , shall contain an attestation certifying compliance with paragraphs 1 and confirming that the dogs and cats originate from an establishment listed in accordance with paragraph 21 of this Article .	
Article 21(4), first subparagraph				
279	4. Without prejudice to Article 10(1)(a) of Regulation (EU) No 576/2013 and Article 74(1) of Regulation (EU) 2020/692 ¹ , dogs and cats entering into the Union shall be identified with a microchip as referred to in Article 17(1) and allowing for traceability. ¹ . Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/692 of 30 January 2020	43. Without prejudice to Article 10(1)(a) of Regulation (EU) No 576/2013 and Article 74(1) of Regulation (EU) 2020/692 ¹ , dogs and cats entering into the Union <u>to be placed on the Union market</u> , shall be identified <u>before their entry by a veterinarian with a microchip, compliant with Annex II. The importer shall ensure the registration of dogs and cats by a</u>	4. Without prejudice to Article 10(1)(a) of Regulation (EU) No 576/2013 and Article 74(1) of Regulation (EU) 2020/692¹, Dogs and cats entering into the Union to be placed on the Union market , shall be identified before their entry by a veterinarian with a microchip as compliant with Annex II. The importer shall ensure the registration of dogs and cats by	

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	<p>supplementing Regulation (EU) 2016/429 of the European Parliament and of the Council as regards rules for entry into the Union, and the movement and handling after entry of consignments of certain animals, germinal products and products of animal origin, OJ L 174, 3.6.2020, p. 379.</p>	<p><u><i>veterinarian into a national database, as referred to in Article 17(1) and allowing for traceability</i></u><u><i>19 within two working days after their entry into the Union. Member States may allow the registration by other persons than veterinarians, provided that they have measures in place to ensure the accuracy of information inserted in the database.</i></u></p> <p>1. Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/692 of 30 January 2020 supplementing Regulation (EU) 2016/429 of the European Parliament and of the Council as regards rules for entry into the Union, and the movement and handling after entry of consignments of certain animals, germinal products and products of animal origin, OJ L 174, 3.6.2020, p. 379.</p>	<p>a veterinarian into a national database, referred to in Article 17(1) and allowing for traceability19, within 5 working days after their entry into the Union. Member States may allow the registration by other persons than veterinarians, provided that they have measures in place to ensure the accuracy of information inserted in the database.</p> <p>1. Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/692 of 30 January 2020 supplementing Regulation (EU) 2016/429 of the European Parliament and of the Council as regards rules for entry into the Union, and the movement and handling after entry of consignments of certain animals, germinal products and products of animal origin, OJ L 174, 3.6.2020, p. 379.</p>	
Article 21(4), first subparagraph a				
279a		<p><u><i>4a. The entry of dogs and cats into the Union under a non-commercial movement, as defined in point 14 of Article 4 of Regulation (EU) 2016/429, shall be pre-notified by their owners into an online Union pet travellers' database at least five working days before the crossing</i></u></p>		

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		<p><u>of the Union border, except in the following cases:</u></p> <p><u>(a) dogs or cats entering into the Union directly from third countries listed in accordance with Article 13(1) of Regulation (EU) No 576/2013;</u></p> <p><u>(b) dogs or cats registered in a Member State database referred to in Article 19(1). The owner shall pre-notify the identity of the dog or cat and where relevant the identity of the authorised person travelling with that dog or cat, the identification number of the microchip of the dog or cat, its main destination in the Union, and where relevant the planned date and place of exit from the Union. Where the dog or cat stays more than four months in the Union, the owner shall ensure its registration in the database of the Member State of residence within five working days after the expiry of that fourth month.</u></p> <p><u>The Commission shall establish and maintain the Union pet travellers' database referred to in the second subparagraph, and may entrust the development, maintenance and operation of this database to an independent</u></p>		

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
		<u>entity, following a public selection process, pursuant to the relevant provisions of Title VII of the Regulation (EU, Euratom) 2018/1046. Access to this database shall be restricted to Member States' competent authorities.</u>		
Article 21(4), second subparagraph				
280	In case the dogs or cats entering into the Union are not yet registered in a Member State database as referred to in Article 19(1), once they arrive at their place of destination, the owner or person responsible for the animal shall ensure their registration into one of the Member States databases within 48 hours of arrival.	In case the dogs or cats entering into the Union are not yet registered in a Member State database as referred to in Article 19(1), once they arrive at their place of destination, <u>they shall be registered in the database of the Member State of entry by a veterinarian at the Union border. The registration shall be made in the name of</u> the owner or person responsible for the animal <u>and it shall ensure their registration into one of the record the establishment of origin listed in accordance with paragraph 2.</u> Member States databases within 48 hours of arrival <u>may allow the registration by persons other than veterinarians, provided that they have measures in place to ensure the accuracy of information inserted in the database.</u>	In case the dogs or cats entering into the Union are not yet registered in a Member State database as referred to in Article 19(1), once they arrive at their place of destination, the owner or person responsible for the animal shall ensure their registration into one of the Member States databases within 48 hours of arrival.	

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Article 21(4a)				
280a			4a. The entry of dogs and cats into the Union under a non-commercial movement, as defined in point 14 of Article 4 of Regulation (EU) 2016/429, shall be pre-notified by their owners into an online Union pet travellers' database at least 5 working days before the crossing of the Union border, except in the following cases:	
Article 21(4a), first subparagraph, point (a)				
280b			(a) dogs or cats entering into the Union directly from third countries listed in accordance with Article 13(1) of Regulation (EU) No 576/2013;	
Article 21(4a), first subparagraph, point (b)				
280c			(b) dogs or cats registered in a Member State database referred to in Article 19(1).	
Article 21(4a), second subparagraph				
280d			The owner shall pre-notify their identity and where relevant the identity of the authorised person travelling with the dog or cat, the identification number of the microchip of the dog or cat, its main destination in the Union, and where relevant the planned	

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
			date and place of exit from the Union. Where the dog or cat stays more than four months in the Union, the owner shall ensure its registration in the database of the Member State of residence within 5 working days after the expiry of the fourth month.	
Article 21(4a), third subparagraph				
280e			The Commission shall establish and maintain the Union pet travellers' database referred to in the second subparagraph, and may entrust the development, maintenance and operation of this database to an independent entity, following a public selection process, pursuant to the relevant provisions of Title VII of the Regulation (EU, Euratom) 2018/1046. Access to this database shall be restricted to Member States' competent authorities.	
Article 21(5)				
281	5. The Commission is empowered, by means of implementing acts, to establish a procedure for the recognition by the Union of equivalent conditions under point paragraph 1 point (b).	<i>deleted</i>	5. The Commission is empowered, by means of implementing acts, to establish a procedure for the recognition by the Union of equivalent conditions under point paragraph 1 point (b).	

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	Those implementing acts shall be adopted in accordance with the examination procedure referred to in Article 24.		Those implementing acts shall be adopted in accordance with the examination procedure referred to in Article 24.	
CHAPTER VI				
282	CHAPTER VI PROCEDURAL PROVISIONS	CHAPTER VI PROCEDURAL PROVISIONS	CHAPTER VI PROCEDURAL PROVISIONS	
Article 22				
283	Article 22 Amendment to the Annexes	Article 22 Amendment to the Annexes	Article 22 Amendment to the Annexes	
Article 22, first paragraph				
284	The Commission is empowered to adopt delegated acts in accordance with Article 23 amending the Annexes to this Regulation to take into account of scientific and technical progress, including, when relevant, scientific opinions of EFSA, and of social, economic and environmental impacts, as regards:	The Commission is empowered to adopt delegated acts in accordance with Article 23 amending the Annexes to this Regulation to take into account of scientific and technical progress, including, when relevant, scientific opinions of EFSA <u>the European Food Safety Authority</u> , and of social, economic, and environmental impacts, as regards:	The Commission is empowered to adopt delegated acts in accordance with Article 23 amending the Annexes to this Regulation to take into account of scientific and technical progress, including, when relevant, scientific opinions of EFSA, and of social, economic and environmental impacts <u>the European Food Safety Authority</u> , as regards:	
Article 22, first paragraph, point (-a)				
284a			(-a) the sufficient number of animal caretakers in establishments;	
Article 22, first paragraph, point (a)				

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285	(a) feeding frequencies and weaning process;	(a) watering and feeding frequencies <u>requirements</u> and weaning process;	(a) watering and feeding frequencies requirements and weaning process;	
Article 22, first paragraph, point (b)				
286	(b) temperature ranges;	(b) temperature ranges;	(b) temperature ranges;	
Article 22, first paragraph, point (c)				
287	(c) lighting parameters;	(c) lighting parameters <u>requirements</u> ;	(c) lighting parameters requirements ;	
Article 22, first paragraph, point (ca)				
287a			(ca) air quality requirements;	
Article 22, first paragraph, point (d)				
288	(d) kennel and cattery design;	(d) kennel and cattery design;	(d) kennel and cattery design;	
Article 22, first paragraph, point (da)				
288a			(da) group housing;	
Article 22, first paragraph, point (e)				
289	(e) feeding and watering equipment design;	(e) feeding and watering equipment design;	(e) feeding and watering equipment design ;	
Article 22, first paragraph, point (f)				
290	(f) space allowances for different categories of dogs and cats;	(f) space allowances for different categories of dogs and cats;	(f) space allowances for different categories of dogs and cats;	
Article 22, first paragraph, point (g)				
291	(g) frequency of pregnancies;	(g) frequency of pregnancies;	(g) frequency of pregnancies;	
Article 22, first paragraph, point (h)				

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292	(h) minimum age of bitches and queens for onset of breeding;	(h) minimum <u>and maximum</u> age of bitches and queens for onset of breeding;	(h) minimum and maximum age of bitches and queens for onset of breeding;	
Article 22, first paragraph, point (i)				
293	(i) socialisation, enrichment and other measures for meeting behavioural needs of dogs and cats;	(i) socialisation, enrichment and other measures for meeting behavioural needs of dogs and cats;	(i) socialisation, enrichment and other measures for meeting behavioural needs of dogs and cats;	
Article 22, first paragraph, point (j)				
294	(j) requirements for transponders used to mark dogs and cats;	(j) requirements for transponders used to mark <u>individually identify</u> dogs and cats;	(j) requirements for transponders used to mark individually identify dogs and cats;	
Article 22, first paragraph, point (k)				
295	(k) data to be collected for policy monitoring and evaluation.	(k) data to be collected for policy monitoring and evaluation.	(k) data to be collected for policy monitoring and evaluation.	
Article 22, second paragraph				
296	Any additions of requirements in the Annexes shall be based on updated scientific or technical evidence, in particular regarding the specific conditions needed to ensure the welfare of the dogs and cats covered by the scope of this Regulation. Where relevant, those delegated acts shall provide for sufficient transition periods to allow for operators impacted to adapt to the new requirements.	Any additions of requirements in the Annexes shall be based on updated scientific or technical evidence, in particular regarding the specific conditions needed to ensure the welfare of the dogs and cats covered by the scope of this Regulation. Where relevant, those delegated acts shall provide for sufficient transition periods to allow for operators impacted to adapt to the new requirements.	Any additions of requirements in the Annexes shall be based on updated scientific or technical evidence, in particular regarding the specific conditions needed to ensure the welfare of the dogs and cats covered by the scope of this Regulation. Where relevant, those delegated acts shall take into account social and economic impacts and provide for sufficient transition periods to allow for	

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			operators impacted concerned to adapt to the new requirements.	
Article 23				
297	Article 23 Exercise of the delegation	Article 23 Exercise of the delegation	Article 23 Exercise of the delegation	
Article 23(1)				
298	1. The power to adopt delegated acts is conferred on the Commission subject to the conditions laid down in this Article.	1. The power to adopt delegated acts is conferred on the Commission subject to the conditions laid down in this Article.	1. The power to adopt delegated acts is conferred on the Commission subject to the conditions laid down in this Article.	
Article 23(2)				
299	2. The power to adopt delegated acts referred to in Article 6(4), Article 10(2) and Article 22 shall be conferred on the Commission for an indeterminate period of time from [the date of entry into force of this Regulation].	2. The power to adopt delegated acts referred to in Article 6(4) 6(2b) , Article 10(2) 6a(3) and Article 22 shall be conferred on the Commission for an indeterminate period of time from [the date of entry into force of this Regulation].	2. The power to adopt delegated acts referred to in Article 6(4) 6(2b) , Article 10(2) 6a(3) , and Article 22 shall be conferred on the Commission for an indeterminate period of time from [the date of entry into force of this Regulation the date of entry into force of this Regulation].	
Article 23(3)				
300	3. The delegation of power referred to in Article 6(4), Article 10(2) and Article 22 may be revoked at any time by the European Parliament or by the Council. A decision to revoke shall put an end to the delegation of the power specified in that	3. The delegation of power referred to in Article 6(4) 6(2b) , Article 10(2) 6a(3) and Article 22 may be revoked at any time by the European Parliament or by the Council. A decision to revoke shall put an end to the delegation of the power specified in that	3. The delegation of power referred to in Article 6(4) 6(2b) , Article 10(2) 6a(3) , and Article 22 may be revoked at any time by the European Parliament or by the Council. A decision to revoke shall put an end to the delegation of the power specified in that	

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	decision. It shall take effect the day following the publication of the decision in the Official Journal of the European Union or at a later date specified therein. It shall not affect the validity of any delegated acts already in force.	decision. It shall take effect the day following the publication of the decision in the Official Journal of the European Union or at a later date specified therein. It shall not affect the validity of any delegated acts already in force.	decision. It shall take effect the day following the publication of the decision in the Official Journal of the European Union the Official Journal of the European Union the Official Journal of the European Union or at a later date specified therein. It shall not affect the validity of any delegated acts already in force.	
Article 23(4)				
301	4. Before adopting a delegated act, the Commission shall consult experts designated by each Member State in accordance with the principles laid down in the Interinstitutional Agreement of 13 April 2016 on Better Law-Making.	4. Before adopting a delegated act, the Commission shall consult experts designated by each Member State in accordance with the principles laid down in the Interinstitutional Agreement of 13 April 2016 on Better Law-Making.	4. Before adopting a delegated act, the Commission shall consult experts designated by each Member State in accordance with the principles laid down in the Interinstitutional Agreement of 13 April 2016 on Better Law-Making.	
Article 23(5)				
302	5. As soon as it adopts a delegated act, the Commission shall notify it simultaneously to the European Parliament and to the Council.	5. As soon as it adopts a delegated act, the Commission shall notify it simultaneously to the European Parliament and to the Council.	5. As soon as it adopts a delegated act, the Commission shall notify it simultaneously to the European Parliament and to the Council.	
Article 23(6)				
303	6. A delegated act adopted pursuant to Article 6(4), Article 10(2) and Article 22 shall enter into force only if no objection has been expressed either by the European Parliament or by the	6. A delegated act adopted pursuant to Article 6(4) 6(2b) , Article 10(2) 6a(3) and Article 22 shall enter into force only if no objection has been expressed either by the European Parliament	6. A delegated act adopted pursuant to Article 6(4) 6(2b) , Article 10(2) 6a(3) , and Article 22 shall enter into force only if no objection has been expressed either by the European Parliament	

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	Council within a period of two months of notification of that act to the European Parliament and the Council or if, before the expiry of that period, the European Parliament and the Council have both informed the Commission that they will not object. That period shall be extended by two months at the initiative of the European Parliament or of the Council.	or by the Council within a period of two months of notification of that act to the European Parliament and the Council or if, before the expiry of that period, the European Parliament and the Council have both informed the Commission that they will not object. That period shall be extended by two months at the initiative of the European Parliament or of the Council.	or by the Council within a period of two months of notification of that act to the European Parliament and the Council or if, before the expiry of that period, the European Parliament and the Council have both informed the Commission that they will not object. That period shall be extended by two months at the initiative of the European Parliament or of the Council.	
Article 24				
304	Article 24 Committee procedure	Article 24 Committee procedure	Article 24 Committee procedure	
Article 24(1)				
305	1. The Commission shall be assisted by the Standing Committee on Plants, Animals, Food and Feed established by Article 58(1) of Regulation (EC) No 178/2002. That Committee shall be a committee within the meaning of Regulation (EU) No 182/2011.	1. The Commission shall be assisted by the Standing Committee on Plants, Animals, Food and Feed established by Article 58(1) of Regulation (EC) No 178/2002. That Committee shall be a committee within the meaning of Regulation (EU) No 182/2011.	1. The Commission shall be assisted by the Standing Committee on Plants, Animals, Food and Feed established by Article 58(1) of Regulation (EC) No 178/2002. That committee shall be a committee within the meaning of Regulation (EU) No 182/2011.	
Article 24(2), first subparagraph				
306	2. Where reference is made to this paragraph, Article 5 of Regulation (EU) No 182/2011 shall apply.	2. Where reference is made to this paragraph, Article 5 of Regulation (EU) No 182/2011 shall apply.	2. Where reference is made to this paragraph, Article 5 of Regulation (EU) No 182/2011 shall apply.	
Article 24(2), second subparagraph				

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307	Where the Committee delivers no opinion, the Commission shall not adopt the draft implementing act and Article 5(4), third subparagraph, of Regulation (EU) No 182/2011 shall apply.	Where the Committee delivers no opinion, the Commission shall not adopt the draft implementing act and Article 5(4), third subparagraph, of Regulation (EU) No 182/2011 shall apply.	Where the committee delivers no opinion, the Commission shall not adopt the draft implementing act and Article 5(4), third subparagraph, of Regulation (EU) No 182/2011 shall apply.	
CHAPTER VI				
308	CHAPTER VI STRICTER NATIONAL MEASURES AND FINAL PROVISIONS	CHAPTER VI STRICTER NATIONAL MEASURES AND FINAL PROVISIONS	CHAPTER VII STRICTER NATIONAL MEASURES AND FINAL PROVISIONS	
Article 25				
309	Article 25 Stricter national measures	Article 25 Stricter national measures	Article 25 Stricter national measures	
Article 25(1)				
310	1. This Regulation shall not prevent Member States from maintaining any stricter national rules aimed at a more extensive protection of the welfare of dogs and cats and in force at the time of entry into force of this Regulation, provided that those rules are not inconsistent with this Regulation and do not interfere with the proper functioning of the internal market. Before [the date of application of this Regulation], Member States shall inform the Commission about such national rules. The Commission shall bring	1. This Regulation shall not prevent Member States from maintaining <u>or adopting</u> any stricter national rules aimed at a more extensive protection of the welfare of dogs and cats, <u>and to their traceability</u> and in force at the time of entry into force of this Regulation , provided that those rules are not inconsistent with this Regulation and do not interfere with the proper functioning of the internal market. Before [the date of application of this Regulation], Member States shall inform the Commission about such national	1. This Regulation shall not prevent Member States from maintaining or adopting any stricter national rules aimed at a more extensive protection of the welfare of dogs and cats and in force at the time of entry into force of this Regulation kept in establishments and their traceability , provided that those rules are not inconsistent with this Regulation and do not interfere with the proper functioning of the internal market. Before [the date of application of this Regulation], Member States shall inform the	

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	them to the attention of the other Member States.	rules. The Commission shall bring them to the attention of the other Member States.	Commission about such national rules. The Commission shall bring them to the attention of the other Member States.	
Article 25(1a), first subparagraph				
310a			1a. Member States shall inform the Commission about such existing national rules by [the date of application of this Regulation] and shall inform the Commission about such new national rules before their adoption, unless Member States have notified the draft national rules in accordance with Directive (EU) 2015/1535. The Commission shall bring them to the attention of the other Member States.	
Article 25(2), first subparagraph				
311	2. This Regulation shall not prevent Member States from adopting stricter national measures aimed at ensuring more extensive protection of the welfare of dogs and cats kept in establishments within the territory of a Member State on the following animal welfare issues:	<i>deleted</i>	2. This Regulation shall not prevent Member States from adopting stricter national measures aimed at ensuring more extensive protection of the welfare of dogs and cats kept in establishments within the territory of a Member State on the following animal welfare issues:	
Article 25(2), first subparagraph, point (a)				
312	(a) housing conditions;		(a) housing conditions;	

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		<i>deleted</i>		
Article 25(2), first subparagraph, point (b)				
313	(b) mutilations;	<i>deleted</i>	(b) mutilations;	
Article 25(2), first subparagraph, point (c)				
314	(c) enrichment;	<i>deleted</i>	(c) enrichment;	
Article 25(2), first subparagraph, point (d)				
315	(d) selection and breeding programmes, including minimum and maximum age for breeding.	<i>deleted</i>	(d) selection and breeding programmes, including minimum and maximum age for breeding.	
Article 25(2), second subparagraph				
316	Member States shall inform the Commission about such national rules before their adoption. The Commission shall bring them to the attention of the other Member States.	<i>deleted</i>	Member States shall inform the Commission about such national rules before their adoption. The Commission shall bring them to the attention of the other Member States.	
Article 25(3)				
317	3. The measures referred to in paragraph 2 shall only be allowed provided that they are not inconsistent with this Regulation and do not interfere with the proper functioning of the internal market.	<i>deleted</i>	3. The measures referred to in paragraph 2 shall only be allowed provided that they are not inconsistent with this Regulation and do not interfere with the proper functioning of the internal market.	

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Article 25(4)				
318	4. Member States shall not prohibit or impede the placing on the market within their territory of dogs and cats kept in another Member State on the grounds that the dogs and cats concerned have not been kept in accordance with its stricter national rules on animal welfare.	4. Member States <i>that have stricter national rules referred to in paragraph 1</i> shall not prohibit or impede the placing on the market within their territory of dogs and cats kept in another Member State on the grounds that the dogs and cats concerned have not been kept in accordance with its stricter national rules on animal welfare.	4. Member States State that has stricter national rules referred to in paragraph 1 shall not prohibit or impede the placing on the market within their its territory of dogs and cats kept in another Member State on the grounds that the dogs and cats concerned have not been kept in accordance with its stricter national rules on animal welfare .	
Article 26				
319	Article 26 Reporting and evaluation	Article 26 Reporting and evaluation	Article 26 Reporting and evaluation	
Article 26(1)				
320	1. On the basis of the reports received in accordance with Article 20 and additional relevant information, the Commission shall publish, by [7 years after the date of entry into force of this Regulation] and thereafter every 5 years, a monitoring report on the welfare of dogs and cats placed on the market in the Union.	1. On the basis of the reports received in accordance with Article 20 and additional relevant information, the Commission shall publish, by [7 years after the date of entry into force of this Regulation] and thereafter every 5 years, a monitoring report on the welfare of dogs and cats placed on the market in the Union. <i>The monitoring report shall assess the effectiveness, efficiency, relevance, coherence, socio-economic impact and EU added value of this Regulation in</i>	1. On the basis of the reports received in accordance with Article 20 and any additional relevant information, the Commission shall publish, by [7 years after the date of entry into force of this Regulation 7 years from the date of entry into force of this Regulation] and thereafter every 5 3 years, a monitoring report on the welfare of dogs and cats placed on the market in the Union.	

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		<u>achieving its objectives. In particular, the Commission shall assess:</u>		
Article 26(-1), second subparagraph				
320a		<u>(a) the extent to which this Regulation has contributed to ensuring a high level of welfare for dogs and cats, improving traceability, reducing illegal trade, and addressing the problems associated with inhumane breeding practices, including so-called puppy and kitten mills;</u>		
Article 26(-1), third subparagraph				
320b		<u>(b) whether the scope of this Regulation remains fit for purpose, taking into account market developments, scientific and technological progress, and animal welfare considerations; and whether the current exceptions remain appropriate and sufficient in light of these developments;</u>		
Article 26(-1), fourth subparagraph				
320c		<u>(c) whether scientific and technological progress has occurred, including development of new means of identification, taking into account their</u>		

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		<u><i>technical reliability, cost-effectiveness and invasiveness for the animal;</i></u>		
Article 26(-1), fifth subparagraph				
320d		<u><i>(d) the impact of this Regulation on breeders, shelters, foster homes, and other operators, including the administrative burden and compliance costs;</i></u>		
Article 26(-1), sixth subparagraph				
320e		<u><i>(e) the level of enforcement and compliance achieved by Member States, and the effectiveness of the cooperation between competent authorities, including data exchange and traceability mechanisms,</i></u>		
Article 26(-1), seventh subparagraph				
320f		<u><i>(f) the feasibility, costs and benefits of introducing a digital passport for dogs and cats which could contain information on the identification, vaccination status and medical history of the animal.</i></u>		
Article 26(-1), eighth subparagraph				
320g		<u><i>(g) the feasibility, impact and proportionality of extending mandatory identification and</i></u>		

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		<u>registration to all dogs and cats, including those kept by private owners,</u>		
Article 26(-1a)				
320h		<u>-1a. By ... [2 years from the date of entry into force of this Regulation], the Commission shall assess the possibility of registering dogs and cats, in accordance with Article 21(3), upon their entry into the Union, and shall present a report on its main findings to the European Parliament, the Council, the European Economic and Social Committee and the Committee of the Regions.</u>		
Article 26(2)				
321	2. By [15 years from the date of entry into force of this Regulation], the Commission shall carry out an evaluation of this Regulation, including an assessment of a possible maximum age for breeding of dogs and cats, and present a report on the main findings to the European Parliament, the Council, the European Economic and Social Committee, and the Committee of the Regions.	2. By [15 <u>12</u> years from the date of entry into force of this Regulation], the Commission shall carry out an evaluation of this Regulation, including an assessment of a possible maximum age for breeding of dogs and cats, and present a report on the main findings to the European Parliament, the Council, the European Economic and Social Committee, and the Committee of the Regions.	2. By [15 years from the date of entry into force of this Regulation <u>15 years from the date of entry into force of this Regulation</u>], the Commission shall carry out an evaluation of this Regulation, including an assessment of a possible maximum age for breeding of dogs and cats, and present a report on the main findings to the European Parliament, the Council, the European Economic and Social	

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
			Committee, and the Committee of the Regions.	
Article 26(2a)				
321a		<p><u>2a. By ... [5 years after the date of entry into force of this Regulation], the Commission shall:</u></p> <p><u>(a) carry out an evaluation and a review of this Regulation, including an assessment of a possible maximum age for the breeding of dogs and cats;</u></p> <p><u>(b) carry out an assessment of the situation of stray animals;</u></p> <p><u>(c) establish a list of animal species allowed to be kept and placed on the market, where a prior impact assessment has shown its added value and feasibility;</u></p> <p><u>(d) assess the potential extension of the scope of this Regulation to include other animals by amending this Regulation;</u></p> <p><u>(e) assess the possibility of using alternative means of identification which are less invasive than the implantation of a transponder; and</u></p> <p><u>(f) present a report on the main findings of points (a) to (e) to the European Parliament, the</u></p>		

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
		<u><i>Council, the European Economic and Social Committee, and the Committee of the Regions.</i></u>		
Article 26(3)				
322	3. For the purposes of the reporting referred to in paragraphs 1 and 2, Member States shall provide the Commission with the information necessary for the preparation of those reports.	3. For the purposes of the reporting referred to in paragraphs 1 and 2, Member States shall provide the Commission with the information necessary for the preparation of those reports.	3. For the purposes of the reporting referred to in paragraphs 1 and paragraph 2, Member States shall provide the Commission with the information necessary for the preparation of those reports the report.	
Article 27				
323	Article 27 Penalties	Article 27 Penalties	Article 27 Penalties	
Article 27, first paragraph				
324	Member States shall lay down the rules on penalties applicable to infringements of this Regulation and shall take all measures necessary to ensure that they are implemented. The penalties provided for shall be effective, proportionate and dissuasive.	Member States shall lay down the rules on penalties applicable to infringements of this Regulation, <u><i>as well as those resulting from the abandonment of pets,</i></u> and shall take all measures necessary to ensure that they are implemented. The penalties provided for shall be effective, proportionate and dissuasive.	Member States shall lay down the rules on penalties applicable to infringements of this Regulation and shall take all measures necessary to ensure that they are implemented. The penalties provided for shall be effective, proportionate and dissuasive.	
Article 27, first paragraph a				
324a		<u><i>Member States shall ensure that the level of the financial penalties imposed for violations of this Regulation and of the rules</i></u>		

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
		<i><u>referred to in Article 2(1), involving fraud or deception, reflects, in accordance with national law, at least the economic advantage for the operator, or, where appropriate, a percentage of the operator's turnover and is high enough to have a deterrent effect. In cases where the infringements of the requirements of this Regulation are serious and repeated, Member States shall ensure that the penalties include a prohibition on working with and owning animals.</u></i>		
Article 27, second paragraph				
325	Member States shall notify the Commission of those rules and of those measures and shall notify it, without delay, of any subsequent amendment affecting them.	Member States shall notify the Commission of those rules and of those measures and shall notify it, without delay, of any subsequent amendment affecting them.	Member States shall notify the Commission of those rules and of those measures and shall notify it, without delay, of any subsequent amendment affecting them.	
Article 27, second paragraph a				
325a		<i><u>Considering the administrative burden of animal shelters and organisations responsible for the management of populations of stray dogs and cats in addition to the existing economic constraints, Member States may explore the capabilities of streamlining resources recovered from</u></i>		

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
		<u><i>infringements of this Regulation to support and cover the administrative and operational costs of shelters and organisations responsible for the management of stray populations of dogs or cats.</i></u>		
Article 28				
326	Article 28 Entry into force and application	Article 28 Entry into force and application	Article 28 Entry into force and application	
Article 28, first paragraph				
327	This Regulation shall enter into force on the twentieth day following that of its publication in the Official Journal of the European Union.	This Regulation shall enter into force on the twentieth day following that of its publication in the Official Journal of the European Union.	This Regulation shall enter into force on the twentieth day following that of its publication in the Official Journal of the European Union.	
Article 28, second paragraph				
328	It shall apply from [2 years from the date of entry into force of this Regulation], unless otherwise provided for in this Regulation.	<u>It shall apply from [2 years from the date of entry into force of this Regulation], unless otherwise provided for in except:</u> <u>(i) Article 13 from 5 years from the date of entry into force of this Regulation;</u> <u>(ii) Article 9(2) and Article 19(1) from 3 years from the date of entry into force of this Regulation;</u> <u>(iii) Article 12, Article 17(4) and (6), Article 19(2) and (2a), and Article 21(1) to (4a) from 5</u>	It shall apply from [2 years from the date of entry into force of this Regulation 2 years from the date of entry into force of this Regulation], unless otherwise provided for in this Regulation. except:	

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
		<u>years from the date of entry into force of this Regulation;</u> <u>(iv) Article 7a from 6 years from the date of entry into force of this Regulation; and</u> <u>(v) Article 17(1) to (3) - in relation to dogs from 3 years from the date of entry into force of this Regulation - in relation to cats 7 years from the date of entry into force of</u> this Regulation.		
Article 28, second paragraph, point (a)				
328a			(i) Article 13 that shall apply from [3 years from the date of entry into force of this Regulation];	
Article 28, second paragraph, point (b)				
328b			(ii) second subparagraph of Article 9(2), Article 17(1) to (3) and Article 19(1) that shall apply from [4 years from the date of entry into force of this Regulation];	
Article 28, second paragraph, point (c)				
328c			(iii) Article 12, Article 17(4) and (6), Article 19(2) and (2a), and Article 21(1) to (4a) that shall apply from [5 years from the date of entry into force of this Regulation] and;	
Article 28, second paragraph, point (d)				

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
328d			(iv) Article 7a that shall apply from [8 years from the date of entry into force of this Regulation].	
Article 28, third paragraph				
329	This Regulation shall be binding in its entirety and directly applicable in all Member States.	This Regulation shall be binding in its entirety and directly applicable in all Member States.		
Formula				
330	Done at Brussels,		Done at Brussels,	
Formula				
331	For the European Parliament		For the European Parliament	
Formula				
332	The President		The President	
Formula				
333	For the Council		For the Council	
Formula				
334	The President		The President	
Annex I				
335	Annex I	Annex I	Annex I	
Annex I, first paragraph				
336	Requirements applicable to establishments	Requirements applicable to establishments	Requirements applicable to establishments	
Annex I, second paragraph				
337	(pursuant to Articles 11 to 15)	(pursuant to Articles 11 to 15)	(pursuant to Articles 11 to 15 14)	

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
Annex I, point 1.				
338	1. Feeding	1. Feeding <u>and watering</u>	1. Feeding and watering	
Annex I, third paragraph				
339	1.1. The operator shall implement the following feeding frequencies:	1.1. The operator <u>1.1. Dogs and cats</u> shall implement the following feeding frequencies: <u>be fed at least twice per day. Puppies and kittens shall be fed more frequently.</u> <u>These requirements shall not apply to breeding establishments where livestock guardian dogs are kept during the periods when such dogs are used for herding purposes.</u>	1.1. The operator Dogs and cats shall implement the following feeding frequencies: be fed at least twice per day. Puppies and kittens shall be fed more frequently.	
Annex I, third paragraph a				
339a			These requirements shall not apply to breeding establishments where livestock guardian dogs are kept during the periods when such dogs are used for herding purposes.	
Annex I, third paragraph, point (a)				
340	(a) adult cats and dogs shall be fed twice a day;	<i>deleted</i>	(a) adult cats and dogs shall be fed twice a day;	
Annex I, third paragraph, point (b)				
341	(b) pregnant bitches and queens shall have ad libitum access to feed;	(b) pregnant bitches and queens shall have ad libitum access to feed;	(b) pregnant bitches and queens shall have ad libitum access to feed;	

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
Annex I, third paragraph, point (c)				
342	(c) puppies under 8 weeks of age shall be fed at least 5 times a day;	<i>deleted</i>	(c) puppies under 8 weeks of age shall be fed at least 5 times a day;	
Annex I, third paragraph, point (d)				
343	(d) kittens under 12 weeks of age shall be fed at least 4 times a day.	<i>deleted</i>	(d) kittens under 12 weeks of age shall be fed at least 4 times a day.	
Annex I, 2 paragraph				
344	1.2. Every new-born puppy or kitten shall be fed with colostrum from their bitch or queen in the first two days of their lives.	1.2. Every new born <u>Each</u> puppy or kitten shall be fed with colostrum from their bitch or queen in <u>during at least</u> the first two days of their lives <u>its life and thereafter with milk from its mother or a lactating bitch or queen. If this is not possible, because is ill or is otherwise unable to feed her offspring or not sufficient, the puppy or kitten shall be fed with a milk replacer designed for puppies and kittens with such feeding frequency as instructed by the producer of the replacer or by a veterinarian.</u>	1.2. Every new born <u>Each</u> puppy or kitten shall be fed with colostrum from their bitch or queen in <u>during at least</u> the first two days of their lives <u>its life, and thereafter with milk from its mother or a lactating bitch or queen. If this is not possible or not sufficient, the puppy or kitten shall be fed with a milk replacer designed for puppies and kittens with such feeding frequency as instructed by the producer of the replacer or by a veterinarian.</u>	
Annex I, 3 paragraph				
345	1.3. If the bitch or the queen is ill or is otherwise unable to feed her offspring, the operator shall provide milk from other bitches and queens at the same holding	<i>deleted</i>	1.3. If the bitch or the queen is ill or is otherwise unable to feed her offspring, the operator shall provide milk from other bitches and queens at the same holding	

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	and supplementary milk formulas designed for puppies and kittens with the feeding frequency as instructed by the formula producer or a veterinarian, until weaning is completed.		and supplementary milk formulas designed for puppies and kittens with the feeding frequency as instructed by the formula producer or a veterinarian, until weaning is completed.	
Annex I, 4 paragraph				
346	1.4. The operator shall ensure that all unweaned puppies and kittens are getting enough milk to steadily gain bodyweight.	1.4. The operator shall ensure that All unweaned puppies and kittens are getting <u>shall be fed enough milk, milk replacer or a combination thereof</u> to steadily gain bodyweight.	1.4. The operator shall ensure that All unweaned puppies and kittens are getting shall be fed enough milk, milk replacer or a combination thereof to steadily gain bodyweight.	
Annex I, 5 paragraph				
347	1.5. Weaning shall be performed with gradual introduction of firm feed, in a process not shorter than 7 days and shall not be completed before 6 weeks of age for puppies and kittens alike.	1.5. Weaning shall be performed with gradual introduction of firm feed, in a process not shorter than 7 days and shall not be completed before 6 weeks of age for puppies and kittens alike.	1.5. Weaning shall be performed with gradual introduction of firm feed, in a process not shorter than 7 days and shall not be completed before 6 weeks of age for puppies and kittens alike .	
Annex I, point 2.				
348	2. Housing	2. Housing	2. Housing	
Annex I, 6 paragraph				
349	2.1. Temperature:	2.1. Temperature:	2.1. Temperature:	
Annex I, 2 paragraph				
350	Operators shall ensure that temperature is maintained within a range of:	Operators shall ensure that temperature is maintained within a range of:	Operators shall ensure that In breeding establishments the	

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
			temperature is shall be maintained within a range of:	
Annex I, 2 paragraph, point (a)				
351	(a) 10 to 26°C in the indoor areas where adult dogs are kept;	<i>deleted</i>	(a) 10 to 26°C in the indoor areas where adult dogs are kept;	
Annex I, 2 paragraph, point (b)				
352	(b) 15 to 26°C in the indoor areas where adult cats are kept;	<i>deleted</i>	(b) 15 to 26°C in the indoor areas where adult cats are kept;	
Annex I, 2 paragraph, point (c)				
353	(c) 22 to 28°C in whelping areas for the first 10 days of puppies' lives;	(c) 22 to 28°C in whelping areas for the first 10 days of puppies' lives;	(c) 22 to 28°C in whelping areas for the first 10 days of puppies' lives;	
Annex I, 2 paragraph, point (d)				
354	(d) 18 to 27°C in kittening areas for the first 21 days of kittens' lives.	(d) 18 to 27°C in kittening areas for the first 21 days of kittens' lives.	(d) 18 to 27°C in kittening areas for the first 21 days of kittens' lives.	
Annex I, 3 paragraph				
355	Temperature ranges shall be adapted accordingly for animals of brachycephalic breed/type and for animals with extreme coat types (hairless or heavy-coated breeds).	Temperature ranges shall be adapted accordingly for animals of brachycephalic breed/type and for animals with extreme coat types (hairless or heavy-coated breeds).	Temperature ranges shall be adapted accordingly for animals of brachycephalic breed/type and for animals with extreme coat types (hairless or heavy-coated breeds).	
Annex I, 4 paragraph				
356	2.2. Lighting	2.2. Lighting	2.2. Lighting	
Annex I, 4 paragraph, point (2.2.1)				

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357	2.2.1. Where applicable, artificial lighting shall be provided for a period at least equivalent to the period of natural light normally available between 9 a.m. and 5 p.m.	2.2.1. Where applicable, artificial lighting <u>Dogs and cats</u> shall be provided for a period <u>exposed to light for</u> at least equivalent to the period of natural light normally available between 9 a.m. <u>7 hours per day.</u> and 5 p.m.	2.2.1. Where applicable, artificial lighting Dogs and cats shall be provided for a period exposed to light for at least equivalent to the period of natural light normally available between 9 a.m. 7 hours per day. and 5 p.m.	
Annex I, 4 paragraph, point (2.2.2)				
358	2.2.2. Artificial light shall be broad spectrum or full spectrum.	2.2.2. Artificial light shall be broad spectrum or full spectrum <u>with a frequency of at least 80 Hertz.</u>	2.2.2. Artificial light shall be broad spectrum or full spectrum with a frequency of at least 80 Hertz.	
Annex I, 4 paragraph, point (2.2.3)				
359	2.2.3. The illuminance shall be at least 50 lux at the height of an animal's head.	<i>deleted</i>	2.2.3. The illuminance shall be at least 50 lux at the height of an animal's head.	
Annex I, 4 paragraph, point (2.2.4)				
360	2.2.4. Animals shall have the possibility to stay in the dark for at least 8 hours per day.	2.2.4. Animals <u>Dogs and cats</u> shall have the possibility to stay in the dark <u>be without artificial lights</u> for at least 8 hours per day.	2.2.4. Animals Dogs and cats shall have the possibility to stay in the dark be without artificial lights for at least 8 hours per day.	
Annex I, 4 paragraph a				
360a			2.2a. Outdoor access for dogs	
Annex I, point 2a.				
360b		<u>2a. Dogs shall have access to an outdoor area or shall be walked daily for a minimum of 1 hour per day in total, to allow</u>		

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		<u>exercise, exploration and socialisation</u>		
Annex I, 4 paragraph b				
360c			Dogs shall have daily access to an outdoor area for a minimum of 1 hour per day in total, or shall be walked daily, to allow exercise, exploration and socialisation.	
Annex I, 3 paragraph				
361	2.3. Space allowances	2.3. Space allowances	2.3. Space allowances	
Annex I, 3 paragraph, point (2.3.1)				
362	2.3.1 Minimum space allowances for dogs and cats (total accessible area, including indoor and confined outdoor space referred to in Article 11(5) where relevant):	2.3.1 Minimum space allowances for dogs and cats (total accessible area, including indoor and confined outdoor space referred to in Article 11(5) where relevant):	2.3.1 Minimum space allowances for dogs and cats (total accessible area, including indoor and confined outdoor space referred to in Article 11(5) where relevant):	
Annex I, 3 paragraph, point (2.3.1), Table 1				
363	Table 1	Table 1	<i>deleted</i>	
Annex I, 3 paragraph, point (2.3.2)				
364	2.3.2. The whelping pen must be provided for and designed to permit the bitch to move away from her puppies.	2.3.2. The whelping pen must be provided for and designed to permit the bitch to move away from her puppies.	2.3.2. The Whelping pen must be provided for and and kittening areas, shall be designed to permit the bitch mother to move away from her puppies offspring .	
Annex I, 3 paragraph, point (2.3.3)				

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
365	2.3.3. If enclosures are occupied by more than one dog or cat, operators must ensure by taking specific measures (e.g., separation panels) that these animals do not pose threat to each other due to aggressive behaviour.	2.3.3. If enclosures are occupied by more than one dog or cat, operators must ensure by taking specific measures (e.g., separation panels) that these animals do not pose threat to each other due to aggressive behaviour. <u>Member States may grant derogations from the minimum space allowances requirements set out in paragraph 2.3.1 for hunting dogs used to living in packs.</u>	2.3.3. If enclosures are occupied by more than one dog or cat, operators must ensure by taking specific measures (e.g., separation panels) that these animals do not pose threat to each other due to aggressive behaviour.	
Annex I, 3 paragraph, point (2.3.3a)				
365a			2.3.3a In case of breeding and selling establishments, the following minimum space allowances for dogs and cats shall apply, which shall be calculated based on the total permanently accessible area for the dogs or cats:	
Annex I, 3 paragraph, point (3a3b), Table 1a				
365b			Table 1a	
Annex I, point 3.				
366	3. Health	3. Health	3. Health	
Annex I, 4 paragraph				
367	3.1. Queens shall only be bred if their age is at least 12 months;	3.1. Queens shall only be bred if their age is at least 12 months;	3.1. Queens shall only be bred if their age is at least 12 months;	
Annex I, 2 paragraph				

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368	3.2. Bitches shall only be bred if their age is at least 18 months;	3.2. Bitches shall only be bred if from their age is at least 18 months <u>second oestrus</u> ;	3.2. Bitches shall only be bred if as of their age is at least 18 months; second oestrus.	
Annex I, 2 paragraph a				
368a			3.2a. Queens shall be bred only if their age is at least 10 months or they have reached the breed specific age of skeletal maturity.	
Annex I, 3 paragraph				
369	3.3. Operators shall allow for up to 3 litters per bitch or queen within a period of 2 years.	3.3. Operators shall allow for up to 3 litters per 1 bitch or queen <u>shall not deliver more than 3 litters</u> within a period of 2 years.	3.3. Operators shall allow for up to 3 litters per A bitch or queen shall not deliver more than 3 litters within a period of 2 years.	
Annex I, 4 paragraph				
370	3.4. After 3 consecutive litter-giving pregnancies of a bitch or a queen within a period of 2 years, operators shall ensure a recuperation period by preventing pregnancies of the bitch or queen for a period of at least 1 year.	3.4. After 3 consecutive litter-giving pregnancies of a bitch or a queen <u>For bitches and queens that have delivered 3 litters, including stillborns</u> within a period of 2 years, operators <u>there</u> shall ensure <u>be</u> a recuperation period by preventing pregnancies of the bitch or queen for a period of at least 1 year.	3.4. After 3 consecutive litter-giving pregnancies of a bitch or a queen For bitches that have delivered 3 litters, including stillborns, within a period of 2 years, operators there shall ensure be a recuperation period by preventing pregnancies of the bitch or queen for a period of at least 1 year.	
Annex I, 4 paragraph a				
370a			3.4a. Any bitch or queen that underwent two cesarean sections shall not be used for breeding.	
Annex I, 4 paragraph a				

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370b		<u>Any bitch or queen that has undergone two cesarean sections shall no longer be used for breeding</u>		
Annex I, 4 paragraph b, first subparagraph				
370c			3.4b. Any bitch aged 8 years or more and any queen aged 6 years or more, before being used for breeding, shall undergo a physical examination by a veterinarian, who confirms in writing that at the moment of the assessment, the examination does not reveal any counter-indication to the pregnancy.	
Annex I, 4 paragraph b, second subparagraph				
370d			The operator shall keep the written confirmation referred to in point 3.4.b for a period of at least 3 years.	
Annex I, 4 paragraph b				
370e		<u>Before any bitch aged 8 years or more and any queen aged 6 years or more, is used for breeding, it must have been physically examined by a veterinarian who confirms in writing that, at the time of the examination, there are no counter-indications to pregnancy. The operator shall keep the written confirmation</u>		

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
		<u>referred for a period of at least 3 years</u>		
Annex I, point 4.				
371	4. Behavioural needs	4. Behavioural needs	4. Behavioural needs	
Annex I, 5 paragraph				
372	4.1. Operators shall ensure that:	4.1. Operators shall ensure that:	4.1. Operators shall ensure that: Socialisation	
Annex I, 5 paragraph a				
372a			4.1.1. From three weeks of age, dogs and cats shall be gradually provided with daily opportunities for social contact with their conspecifics and humans, and, where possible, with other animal species.	
Annex I, 5 paragraph b				
372b			4.1.2. Dogs and cats that pose a threat to each other due to aggressive behaviour or cause each other undue stress or discomfort shall be kept separate.	
Annex I, 5 paragraph, point (a)				
373	(a) in the first 15 weeks of age, puppies and kittens have regular opportunities for social contact with their conspecifics and humans, and, if possible, with other animals;	(a) in the first 15 weeks of age, puppies and kittens have regular opportunities for social contact with their conspecifics and humans, and, if possible, with other animals;	(a) in the first 15 weeks of age, puppies and kittens have regular opportunities for social contact with their conspecifics and humans, and, if possible, with other animals;	

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
Annex I, 5 paragraph, point (b)				
374	(b) where adult cats and dogs are placed in catteries or kennels, socialization with humans is provided, notably by regular visits and contact with the animals;	(b) where adult cats and dogs are placed in catteries or kennels, socialization with humans is provided, notably by regular visits and contact with the animals;	(b) where adult cats and dogs are placed in catteries or kennels, socialization with humans is provided, notably by regular visits and contact with the animals;	
Annex I, 5 paragraph, point (c)				
375	(c) areas where cats and dogs are kept are equipped with enrichment structures and items accessible to all animals, providing a stimulating environment, and reducing frustration of animals;	(c) areas where cats and dogs are kept are equipped with enrichment structures and items accessible to all animals, providing a stimulating environment, and <u>if possible, structures for climbing and hiding, and</u> reducing frustration of animals;	(c) areas where cats and dogs are kept are equipped with enrichment structures and items accessible to all animals, providing a stimulating environment, and reducing frustration of animals;	
Annex I, 5 paragraph, point (d)				
376	(d) puppies are not permanently separated from their mothers before the age of 8 weeks;	(d) puppies are not permanently separated from their mothers before the age of 8 weeks;	(d) puppies are not permanently separated from their mothers before the age of 8 weeks;	
Annex I, 5 paragraph, point (e)				
377	(e) kittens are not permanently separated from their mothers before the age of 12 weeks.	(e) kittens are not permanently separated from their mothers before the age of 12 weeks.	(e) kittens are not permanently separated from their mothers before the age of 12 weeks.	
Annex I, 5 paragraph c				
377a			4.2. Enrichment	
Annex I, point 4a.				

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
377b			4.2.1. Enrichment shall not present a risk of injury or biological or chemical contamination or any other health risk.	
Annex I, point 4b.				
377c			4.2.2. Where cats are kept, there shall be a sufficient number of scratching posts, hiding places and shelves on different levels to ensure that each cat can climb, rest, observe and withdraw.	
Annex I, 5 paragraph d				
377d			4.3. Separation	
Annex I, point 4c.				
377e			Puppies kept in establishments, other than selling establishments, shall not be permanently separated from their mothers before the age of 8 weeks.	
Annex I, point 4d.				
377f			Kittens kept in shelters and foster homes shall not be permanently separated from their mothers before the age of 8 weeks. Kittens kept in breeding establishments shall not be permanently separated from	

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
			their mothers before the age of 12 weeks.	
Annex I, point 4e.				
377g			By way of derogation, earlier separation shall be possible due to medical reasons based on written advice of a veterinarian. The operator shall keep a record of the advice until the last puppy or kitten of the litter concerned is placed on the market.	
Annex II				
378	Annex II	Annex II	Annex II	
Annex II, first paragraph				
379	Identification and registration of dogs and cats	Identification and registration of dogs and cats	Identification and registration of dogs and cats	
Annex II, second paragraph				
380	(pursuant to Article 17)	(pursuant to Article 17)	(pursuant to Article 17 and Article 21)	
Annex II, third paragraph				
381	Transponders used to mark cats and dogs as required in Article 16 shall meet the following requirements:	Transponders used to mark cats and dogs <u>individually identify dogs and cat</u> as required in Article 16 <u>17 and Article 21</u> shall meet the following requirements:	Transponders used to mark cats and dogs <u>individually identify dogs and cats</u> as required in Article 16 <u>17 and Article 21</u> shall meet the following requirements:	
Annex II, third paragraph, point (a)				

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
382	(a) the microchip shall contain an individual, non-repeatable and non-reprogrammable identification number;	(a) the microchip shall contain an individual, non-repeatable and non-reprogrammable identification number;	(a) the microchip shall contain an individual, non-repeatable and non-reprogrammable identification number;	
Annex II, third paragraph, point (b)				
383	(b) the identification number shall identify the country of origin of the animal;	(b) the identification number shall identify the country of origin of the animal;	(b) the identification number shall identify the country of origin identification of the animal dog or cat ;	
Annex II, third paragraph, point (c)				
384	(c) code structure and technical concept of radio frequency identification shall be in compliance with ISO standards 11784 and 11785;	(c) code structure and technical concept of radio frequency identification shall be in compliance with ISO standards 11784 and 11785;	(c) code structure and technical concept of radio frequency identification shall be in compliance with ISO standards 11784 and 11785;	
Annex II, third paragraph, point (d)				
385	(d) compliance with ISO standards 11784 and 11785 shall be evaluated according to ISO standard 24631.	(d) compliance with ISO standards 11784 and 11785 shall be evaluated according to ISO standard 24631.	(d) compliance with ISO standards 11784 and 11785 shall be evaluated according to ISO standard 24631.	
Annex III				
386	Annex III	Annex III	Annex III	
Annex III, first paragraph				
387	Collection of data	Collection of data	Collection of data	
Annex III, second paragraph				
388	(pursuant to Article 20)	(pursuant to Article 20)	(pursuant to Article 20)	
Annex III, point 1.				

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
389	1. Number of dogs and cats microchipped per year as referred to in Article 17;	1. Number of dogs and cats microchipped <u>registered</u> per year as referred to in Article 17 <u>and Article 21(4)</u> ;	1. Number of dogs and cats microchipped <u>registered</u> per year as referred to in Article 17; and Article 21(4).	
Annex III, point 1a.				
389a			1a. Number of breeding establishments, selling establishments, shelters and foster homes registered per year in accordance with Article 7.	
Annex III, point 1a.				
389b		<u>1a. Number of establishments registered per year in accordance with Article 7;</u>		
Annex III, point 2.				
390	2. Number of breeding establishment approved per year as referred to in Article 16.	2. Number of breeding establishment <u>establishments</u> approved per year as referred to in Article 16 <u>7a</u> .	2. Number of breeding establishment <u>establishments</u> approved per year as referred to in Article 16 <u>7a</u> .	
Annex III, point 2a.				
390a			2a. Number of breeding establishments whose approval has been suspended or withdrawn per year.	
Annex III, point 2a.				
390b		<u>2a. Number of breeding and selling establishments whose approval has been suspended or withdrawn per year.</u>		

Commission Proposal Table 1

Live weight	Area per animal	For each additional adult animal or for bitches and queens with litter	Minimum height (Where roofed)
Dogs of less or than 10kg and cats	4 m2	+ 2 m2	1,80 m
Dogs of more than 10 kg and less than 20 kg	6 m2	+ 3 m2	
Dogs of more than 20 kg and less than 30 kg	8 m2	+ 4 m2	
Dogs of more than 30 kg	10 m2	+5 m2	

EP Mandate Table 1

Live weight	Area per animal	For each additional adult animal or for bitches and queens with litter	Minimum height (Where roofed)
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Council Mandate Table 1a

Space allowance for dogs with or without litters						
	Minimum surface area*					Minimum height (m)
Wither height (cm)	<30	30-39	40-59	60-70	> 70	2
Area for one dog (m2)	4	4	5	8	10	
Area for each additional dog (m2)	3	3.5	4	5	6	
Space allowance for cats with or without litters						
	Minimum ground surface area**					Minimum height (m)
Area for one cat (m2)	3					2
Area for each additional cat (m2)	2					
*In case of purebred dogs, wither heights can be calculated on the basis of the standard wither height of the breed. When dogs of different wither heights are kept in one enclosure, only the column for the minimum surface area for the dog with the highest wither shall be used for the space allowance calculation for all dogs.						
**The surface of the enrichment for cats is not included in the minimum ground surface area.						