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COMMISSION IMPLEMENTING REGULATION (EU) No .../..

of **XXX**

**implementing Council Directives 90/427/EEC, 94/28/EC and 2009/156/EC as regards
methods for the identification of equidae (Equine Passport Regulation)
and repealing Regulation (EC) No 504/2008**

(Text with EEA relevance)

WORKING DOCUMENT

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COMMISSION IMPLEMENTING REGULATION (EU) No .../..

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implementing Council Directives 90/427/EEC, 94/28/EC and 2009/156/EC as regards methods for the identification of equidae (Equine Passport Regulation) and repealing Regulation (EC) No 504/2008

(Text with EEA relevance)

THE COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,

Having regard to the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union,

Having regard to Council Directive 90/427/EEC of 26 June 1990 on the zootechnical and genealogical conditions governing intra-Community trade in equidae¹, and in particular Article 4(2)(c) and (d), the second indent of Article 6(2) and the first subparagraph of Article 8(1) thereof,

Having regard to Council Directive 94/28/EC of 23 June 1994 laying down the principles relating to the zootechnical and genealogical conditions applicable to imports from third countries of animals, their semen, ova and embryos, and amending Directive 77/504/EEC on pure-bred breeding animals of the bovine species², and in particular Article 3(4) thereof,

Having regard to Council Directive 2009/156/EC of 30 November 2009 on animal health conditions governing the movement and import from third countries of equidae³, and in particular Article 4(4) thereof,

Whereas:

- (1) Commission Regulation (EC) No 504/2008 of 6 June 2008 implementing Council Directives 90/426/EEC and 90/427/EEC as regards methods for the identification of equidae⁴, lays down rules on the identification of equidae born in or imported into the Union and is applicable since 1 July 2009.
- (2) Member States have encountered problems with the implementation of the measures provided for in that Regulation and applied different solutions.
- (3) Council Directive 2008/73/EC of 15 July 2008 simplifying procedures of listing and publishing information in the veterinary and zootechnical fields⁵ provides that Member States are to draw up, keep up to date and make the lists of approved establishments in the veterinary and zootechnical fields available to the other Member States and to the public. In addition, Member States have the responsibility to provide to the other Member States and to the public up-to-date information concerning national reference laboratories and certain other laboratories that they have designated in accordance with the relevant provisions of Union law. In order to facilitate access by the other Member States and by the public to the lists of approved establishments

¹ OJ L 224, 18.8.1990, p. 55.

² OJ L 178, 12.7.1994, p. 66.

³ OJ L 192, 23.7.2010, p. 1.

⁴ OJ L 149, 7.6.2008, p. 3.

⁵ OJ L 219, 14.8.2008, p. 40.

and laboratories, the lists should be made electronically available by Member States by means of Internet-based information pages. The Commission should assist Member States in making those lists available to the other Member States and to the public by providing the Internet address of a website which shall display national links to Internet-based information pages of the Member States.

- (4) In order to facilitate the exchange of information by electronic means between Member States, and to ensure transparency and comprehensibility, it is important that lists are presented in a uniform way throughout the Community. Commission Decision 2009/712/EC of 18 September 2009 implementing Council Directive 2008/73/EC as regards Internet-based information pages containing lists of establishments and laboratories approved by Member States in accordance with Union veterinary and zootechnical legislation⁶ therefore set out models of the layout of the Internet-based information pages.
- (5) Article 11 of Council Directive 88/661/EEC of 19 December 1988 on the zootechnical standards applicable to breeding animals of the porcine species⁷ provides the procedures applicable to measures adopted by the Commission in the field of zootechnics.
- (6) Council Directive 92/35/EEC of 29 April 1992 laying down control rules and measures to combat African horse sickness⁸ extends the definition of a holding set up in Article 2(a) of Directive 2009/156/EC also to nature reserves in which equidae live in freedom.
- (7) Commission Decision 93/623/EEC of 20 October 1993 establishing the identification document (passport) accompanying registered equidae⁹ introduced a method to identify registered equidae during their movements for animal health control purposes.
- (8) Commission Decision 2000/68/EC of 22 December 1999 amending Commission Decision 93/623/EEC and establishing the identification of equidae for breeding and production¹⁰, laid down rules on the identification document to accompany equidae during movement.
- (9) Decisions 93/623/EEC and 2000/68/EC were repealed by Regulation (EC) No 504/2008, because they were implemented differently by the Member States. In addition, the identification of equidae in those Decisions was linked to movement, while in Union legislation concerning other livestock species, animals are identified, *inter alia* for disease control purposes, regardless of their movement status. In addition, that two-tier system of equidae for breeding and production on the one side and registered equidae on the other side may have lead to the issuing of more than one identification document for a single animal which could only be counteracted by applying to the animal an indelible, but not necessarily visible, mark on the occasion of the primary identification of the animal.
- (10) Imports of equidae continue to be subject to the conditions laid down in Directive 2009/156/EC, and in particular in Commission Decision 93/196/EEC of 5 February 1993 on animal health conditions and veterinary certification for imports of equidae

⁶ OJ L 247, 19.9.2009, p. 13.

⁷ OJ L 382, 31.12.1988, p. 36.

⁸ OJ L 157, 10.6.1992, p. 19.

⁹ OJ L 298, 3.12.1993, p. 45.

¹⁰ OJ L 23, 28.1.2000, p. 72.

for slaughter¹¹, and Commission Decision 93/197/EEC of 5 February 1993 on animal health conditions and veterinary certification for imports of registered equidae and equidae for breeding and production¹².

- (11) When the customs procedures laid down in Regulation (EC) No 450/2008 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 23 April 2008 laying down the Community Customs Code (Modernised Customs Code)¹³ are applied, it is necessary to refer in addition to Council Regulation (EEC) No 706/73 of 12 March 1973 concerning the Community arrangements applicable to the Channel Islands and the Isle of Man for trade in agricultural products¹⁴. Regulation (EEC) No 706/73 stipulates that as from 1 September 1973, the Community rules are applicable in the matter of veterinary legislation, but excludes Community zootechnical legislation. The present Regulation should apply without prejudice to that Regulation.
- (12) Regulation (EC) No 1760/2000 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 17 July 2000 establishing a system for the identification and registration of bovine animals and regarding the labelling of beef and beef products¹⁵ provides a definition of a keeper of animals. By contrast, Article 4(2) of Directive 2009/156/EC refers to the owner or breeder of the animal. Council Directive 92/35/EEC provides for a combined definition of owner and keeper. As under Union and national legislation, the owner of an equine animal is not necessarily the person responsible for the animal, it is appropriate to clarify that primarily the keeper of the equine animal, who may be the owner, should be responsible for the identification of equidae in accordance with the present Regulation.
- (13) In the interests of consistency of Union legislation, the methods for the identification of equidae provided for in this Regulation should apply without prejudice to Commission Decision 96/78/EC of 10 January 1996 laying down the criteria for entry and registration of equidae in stud-books for breeding purposes¹⁶.
- (14) Those methods should be in line with the principles established by breeding organisations approved in accordance with Commission Decision 92/353/EEC of 11 June 1992 laying down the criteria for the approval or recognition of organisations and associations which maintain or establish stud-books for registered equidae¹⁷. In accordance with that Decision, it is for the organisation or association which maintains the studbook of the origin of the breed to establish principles on a system for identifying equidae and on the division of the studbook into classes and on the lineages entered in the studbook.
- (15) In addition, the certificate of origin, referred to in Article 4(2)(d) of Directive 90/427/EEC, to be incorporated in the identification document should mention all necessary information to ensure that equidae which are moved between different studbooks are entered in the class of the studbook the criteria of which they meet.
- (16) In accordance with the third indent of Article 1 of Commission Decision 96/510/EC of 18 July 1996 laying down the pedigree and zootechnical certificates for the

¹¹ OJ L 86, 6.4.1993, p. 7.

¹² OJ L 86, 6.4.1993, p. 16.

¹³ OJ L 145, 4.6.2008, p. 1.

¹⁴ OJ L 68, 15.3.1973, p. 1.

¹⁵ OJ L 204, 11.8.2000, p. 1.

¹⁶ OJ L 19, 25.1.1996, p. 39.

¹⁷ OJ L 192, 11.7.1992, p. 63.

importation of breeding animals, their semen, ova and embryos¹⁸ the pedigree and zootechnical certificate for registered equidae must be conform to the identification document as laid down in Decision 93/623/EEC. It is therefore necessary to clarify that any reference to Decision 93/623/EEC, but also to Decision 2000/68/EC, should be construed as reference to the present Regulation.

- (17) As all equidae born in or imported into the Union in accordance with this Regulation should be identified by a single identification document, special provisions are necessary when the animals' status as equidae for breeding and production is changed into registered equidae as defined in Article 2(c) of Directive 2009/156/EC.
- (18) Member States should be able to establish specific regimes for the identification of equidae roaming under wild or semi-wild conditions in defined areas or territories, including nature reserves, for the sake of consistency with the second paragraph of Article 2 of Directive 92/35/EEC. However, any such derogation from the general obligation to identify equidae should be granted only, where those defined populations of equidae living under wild or semi-wild conditions are effectively separated from equidae in any form of domestic use and remain not only outside of human control for their survival, reproduction but in accordance with Article 1(2)(a) of Council Directive 98/58/EC of 20 July 1998 concerning the protection of animals kept for farming purposes¹⁹ also outside of the scope of that Directive.
- (19) Electronic identifiers ("transponders") for equidae are already in wide practical use at international level. That technology should be used to ensure a close link between the equidae and the means of identification. Equidae should be marked with a transponder, although provision should be made for alternative methods used for the verification of the identity of the animal provided that those alternative methods provide equivalent guarantees to prevent multiple issuing of identification documents.
- (20) Transponders used for the identification of equidae and the reading devices to display the code embedded in the transponder should comply with internationally agreed standards. Those standards provide for two different systems to ensure the uniqueness of the transponder code. The majority of Member States have implemented Regulation (EC) No 504/2008 in such a way as to use a three-digit alpha-numeric country code and to manage the distribution of the transponders through the competent authorities.
- (21) That system of ensuring the uniqueness of the transponder code must be integrated in the design of the databases maintained by issuing bodies and the central database without compromising trade in and imports into the Union of equidae also marked by a transponder displaying an alpha-numeric code of different design.
- (22) While equidae must always be accompanied by their identification document in accordance with current Union legislation, provision should be made to derogate from that requirement when it is impossible or even impractical with the view to the retention of the identification document throughout the lifetime of the equine animal, or where such document was not issued taking into account the slaughter of the animal before it reaches the required maximum age for identification.
- (23) Those derogations should be applied without prejudice to Article 14 of Council Directive 2003/85/EC of 29 September 2003 on Community measures for the control of foot-and-mouth disease²⁰, which allows derogations from certain disease control

¹⁸ OJ L 210, 20.8.1996, p. 53.

¹⁹ OJ L 221, 8.8.1998, p. 23.

²⁰ OJ L 306, 22.11.2003, p. 1.

measures for identified equidae on holdings where an outbreak of that disease has been confirmed.

- (24) Member States should also be permitted to allow a simplified identification document to be used for equidae being moved within their territory. Plastic cards with embedded computer chips ('smart cards') have been introduced as data storage devices in various areas. It should be possible to issue such smart cards as an option in addition to the identification document and to use them under certain conditions in place of the identification document accompanying equidae during movements within a Member State.
- (25) Provisions are necessary in case the original identification document issued in accordance with this Regulation for lifetime was lost. Those provisions should as much as possible exclude the unlawful possession of more than one identification document in order to describe correctly the animal's status as intended for slaughter for human consumption. Where sufficient and verifiable information is available, a duplicate document should be issued which is marked as such, and generally excludes the animal from the food chain; in other cases a replacement document should be issued, equally marked as such, that in addition will downgrade previously registered equidae to equidae for breeding and production.
- (26) Those procedures should also apply to equidae that are presented for identification after the established deadline for first identification.
- (27) In accordance with Articles 4 and 5 of Directive 2009/156/EC, the identification document is an instrument to immobilise equidae in case of an outbreak of a disease on the holding where they are kept or bred. It is therefore necessary to provide for the suspension of the validity of that document for movement purposes in the event of an outbreak of certain diseases by an appropriate entry in the identification document.
- (28) On the death of equidae other than by slaughter at a slaughterhouse, the identification document should be returned to the issuing body by the authority supervising the processing of the dead animal in accordance with Regulation (EC) No 1069/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 21 October 2009 laying down health rules as regards animal by-products and derived products not intended for human consumption and repealing Regulation (EC) No 1774/2002 (Animal by-products Regulation)²¹, and it should be ensured that the transponder, or any alternative methods, including marks, used to verify the identity of equidae, cannot be recycled.
- (29) To prevent transponders from entering the food chain, meat from animals from which it has not been possible to remove the transponder at the time of slaughter should be declared unfit for human consumption in accordance with Chapter V of Section II of Annex I to Regulation (EC) No 854/2004 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 29 April 2004 laying down specific rules for the organisation of official controls on products of animal origin intended for human consumption²².
- (30) The standardisation of the place of implantation of transponders and the recording of that place in the identification documents should make it easier to locate implanted transponders.
- (31) In accordance with Article 2 of Regulation (EC) No 178/2002 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 28 January 2002 laying down the general principles

²¹ OJ L 300, 14.11.2009, p. 1.

²² OJ L 139, 30.4.2004, p. 206;

and requirements of food law, establishing the European Food Safety Authority and laying down procedures in matters of food safety²³, live animals prepared for placing on the market for human consumption are defined as food. That Regulation provides for far-reaching responsibilities of food business operators throughout all stages of the production of food, including traceability of food-producing animals.

- (32) Equidae for breeding and production, as well as registered equidae, may become equidae for slaughter as defined in Article 2(d) of Directive 2009/156/EC at a certain stage of their lifetime. Meat of solipeds, synonymous for equidae, is defined in Annex I to Regulation (EC) No 853/2004 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 29 April 2004 laying down specific hygiene rules for food of animal origin²⁴.
- (33) In accordance with Article 8 of Commission Regulation (EC) No 2076/2005 of 5 December 2005 laying down transitional arrangements for the implementation of Regulations (EC) No 853/2004, (EC) No 854/2004 and (EC) No 882/2004 of the European Parliament and of the Council²⁵ food chain information requirements for equidae are implemented since 1 January 2010.
- (34) In accordance with paragraph 7 of Section III of Annex II to Regulation (EC) No 853/2004, the slaughterhouse operator is to receive, check and act upon food chain information providing details on the origin, history and management of animals intended for food production. The competent authority may allow food chain information on domestic solipeds to be sent to the slaughterhouse at the same time as the animals, rather than being sent in advance. The identification document accompanying equidae for slaughter should therefore form part of that food chain information.
- (35) In accordance with paragraph 1 of Chapter III of Section II of Annex I to Regulation (EC) No 854/2004 the official veterinarian is to verify compliance with the food business operator's duty to ensure that animals accepted for slaughter for human consumption are properly identified.
- (36) In accordance with paragraph 8 of Section III of Annex II to Regulation (EC) No 853/2004, the food business operators are to check passports accompanying domestic solipeds to ensure that the animal is intended for slaughter for human consumption and if they accept the animal for slaughter they are to give the passport to the official veterinarian.
- (37) Without prejudice to Regulation (EC) No 470/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 6 May 2009 laying down Community procedures for the establishment of residue limits of pharmacologically active substances in foodstuffs of animal origin, repealing Council Regulation (EEC) No 2377/90 and amending Directive 2001/82/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council and Regulation (EC) No 726/2004 of the European Parliament and of the Council²⁶ and Council Directive 96/22/EC of 29 April 1996 concerning the prohibition on the use in stockfarming of certain substances having a hormonal or thyrostatic action and of β -agonists²⁷, the administration of veterinary medicinal products to equidae is subject to Directive 2001/82/EC of the

²³ OJ L 31, 1.2.2002, p. 1.

²⁴ OJ L 139, 30.4.2004, p. 55.

²⁵ OJ L 338, 22.12.2005, p. 83.

²⁶ OJ L 152, 16.6.2009, p. 11.

²⁷ OJ L 125, 23.5.1996, p. 3.

European Parliament and of the Council of 6 November 2001 on the Community code relating to veterinary medicinal products²⁸.

- (38) Council Directive 96/23/EC of 29 April 1996 on measures to monitor certain substances and residues thereof in live animals and animal products and repealing Directives 85/358/EEC and 86/469/EEC and Decisions 89/187/EEC and 91/664/EEC²⁹ lays down measures to monitor the substances and groups of residues listed in Annex I thereto. That Directive requires that third countries from which Member States are authorised to import animals and animal products covered by that Directive submit a residue monitoring plan providing required guarantees. That plan should at least include the groups of residues and substances listed in that Annex I.
- (39) Article 10(2) and (3) of Directive 2001/82/EC provides for specific derogations for equidae from Article 11 of that Directive, relating to the treatment of food producing animals with medicinal products that have an established maximum residue limit for species other than the target species or are authorised for a different condition, provided that those equidae are identified in accordance with Union legislation and specifically marked in their identification document as not intended for slaughter for human consumption or as intended for slaughter for human consumption following a withdrawal period of at least six months after they have been treated with substances listed in Commission Regulation (EC) No 1950/2006 of 13 December 2006 establishing, in accordance with Directive 2001/82/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council on the Community code relating to veterinary medicinal products, a list of substances essential for the treatment of equidae and of substances bringing added clinical benefit³⁰.
- (40) In order to maintain control over the issuing of identification documents, a minimum set of relevant data relating to the issuing of such documents should be recorded in a databasemaintained by the issuing body. However experience has shown that numerous issuing bodies with their decentralised databases are difficult to control by the competent authorities and thus have occasionally facilitated fraud and humpered the offical investigations necessary to ensure food safety. In addition, issuing bodies may lose their approval or designation while the identification documents issued remain valid documents for animal and public health purposes and need to be backed up by computer records.
- (41) Therefore, with very few exceptions, Member States have resorted to the establishment of a central database that was optional in accordance with Article 23 of Regulation (EC) No 504/2008. It is necessary to require that Member States set up a central database. However it would be permissible that those Member States that have set up a single database for registered equidae and another for equidae for breeding and production continue to operate such system , provided the databses can coomunicate and the veterinary authorities have full access to each of them.
- (42) The central databases in different Member States should cooperate in accordance with Council Directive 89/608/EEC of 21 November 1989 on mutual assistance between the administrative authorities of the Member States and cooperation between the latter and the Commission to ensure the correct application of legislation on veterinary and zootechnical matters³¹ to facilitate the exchange of data.

²⁸ OJ L 311, 28.11.2001, p. 1.

²⁹ OJ L 125, 23.5.1996, p. 10

³⁰ OJ L 367, 22.12.2006, p. 33.

³¹ OJ L 351, 2.12.1989, p. 34.

- (43) The Universal Equine Life Number (UELN) system has been agreed world-wide between the major horse-breeding and competition organisations. It has been developed on the initiative of the World Breeding Federation for Sport Horses (WBFSH), the International Stud-Book Committee (ISBC), the World Arabian Horse Organization (WAHO), the European Conference of Arabian Horse Organisations (ECAHO), the Conférence Internationale de l'Anglo-Arabe (CIAA), the Fédération Equestre Internationale (FEI) and the Union Européenne du Trot (UET) and information on this system can be consulted on the UELN website³².
- (44) The UELN system is suitable for the registration of both registered equidae and equidae for breeding and production and allows computerised networks to be brought in gradually to ensure that the animals' identity can continue to be verified in accordance with Article 6 of Directive 90/427/EEC in the case of registered equidae.
- (45) When codes are assigned to databases, those codes and the format of the recorded identification numbers of individual animals should in no way conflict with the established UELN system. Therefore, the list of assigned UELN codes should be consulted before any new code is assigned to a database.
- (46) Article 7(3) of Directive 2009/156/EC requires the official veterinarian to record the identification number or identification document number of the slaughtered equidae, and to forward to the competent authority at the place of dispatch, at the latter's request, an attestation to the effect that the animal has been slaughtered. In accordance with Article 4(4)(a), second subparagraph, of that Directive, after registered equidae are slaughtered, their identification documents are to be returned to the body that issued them. These requirements should also apply to identification documents issued for equidae for breeding and production.
- (47) Recording a UELN-compatible life number and using it to identify the authorities or bodies which issued the identification document should facilitate compliance with those requirements. Where possible, Member States should use the liaison bodies they have designated in accordance with Article 35 of Regulation (EC) No 882/2004 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 29 April 2004 on official controls performed to ensure the verification of compliance with feed and food law, animal health and animal welfare rules³³.
- (48) Veterinary supervision necessary to provide the animal health guarantees in accordance with Articles 4 and 5 of Directive 2009/156/EC can only be ensured if the holding as defined in Article 2(a) of that Directive is known to the competent authority. Similar requirements result from the application of food law in relation to equidae as food-producing animals. However, due to the frequency of movements of equidae, in comparison with other livestock, it should not be attempted to establish a real-time habitual traceability of equidae.
- (49) By compulsory recording of the first owner of an equine animal for which an identification document is issued together with the obligation to notify to the issuing body the change of ownership, a chain of information can be built up to trace an animal where necessary. To this end, it is necessary to introduce procedures for managing of identification documents when the need arises to register the identification document with an issuing body different to the body that had issued the document in the first place.

³² <http://www.ueln.net>

³³ OJ L 165, 30.4.2004, p. 1.

- (50) With a view to the uniform application of Union legislation on the identification of equidae in the Member States and to ensure that it is clear and transparent, Regulation (EC) No 504/2008 should be repealed and replaced by this Regulation.
- (51) Transitional measures should be provided for in order to allow the Member States to adapt to the rules laid down in this Regulation.
- (52) The measures provided for in this Regulation are in accordance with the opinion of the Standing Committee on the Food Chain and Animal Health and the Standing Committee on Zootechnics,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Chapter I

Subject matter, scope and definitions

Article 1 *Subject matter and scope*

1. This Regulation lays down rules on the identification of equidae:
 - (a) born in the Union; or
 - (b) released for free circulation in the Union in accordance with the customs procedure defined in Article 4(12)(a) of Regulation (EC) No 450/2008 of the European Parliament and of the Council.
2. This Regulation shall be without prejudice to:
 - (a) Regulation (EEC) No 706/73 and Decision 96/78/EC;
 - (b) measures taken by Member States to register holdings keeping equidae.

Article 2 *Definitions*

For the purposes of this Regulation, the following definitions shall apply:

- (a) "equidae" or "equine animal" means wild or domesticated soliped mammals of all species within the genus *Equus* of the family Equidae, and their crosses;
- (b) "holding" means an agricultural or training establishment, a stable or, generally speaking, any premises or facilities in which equidae are habitually kept or bred, for whatever use;
- (c) "keeper" means any natural or legal person having possession of, or being charged with the keeping of, equidae, whether or not for financial reward, and whether or not on a permanent or on a temporary basis, including during transportation, at markets, or during competitions, races or cultural events;
- (d) "owner" means the natural or legal person having the ownership of the equine animal;
- (e) "registered equidae" means any equidae
 - (i) entered or registered and eligible for entry in a studbook, in accordance with the rules laid down pursuant to Article 4(2)(b) of Directive 90/427/EEC and identified by means of an identification document provided for in Article 8(1)

of that Directive issued by the breeding organisation or breeders association officially approved or recognised or by an official agency or competent authority of the Member State where the animal originated which manages the studbook or register for that breed of animal; or

- (ii) entered or registered in a studbook kept by a body in a third country included in the list as referred to in Article 3(1) of Directive 94/28/EC and accompanied by an identification document as laid down in this Regulation issued by that body; or
 - (iii) registered with an international association or organisation which manages horses for competition or racing and identified by means of an identification document issued by the national branch of that organisation;
- (f) "studbook" means any book, register, file or data medium which is maintained either by an organisation or an association officially approved or recognized by a Member State or by an official agency of the Member State concerned, and in which equidae are entered or registered with mention of all their known ascendants;
- (g) "equidae for breeding and production" means equidae other than those mentioned in points (e) and (h) and identified by an identification document issued by a passport issuing body designated by the competent authority in accordance with Article 4(1)(b).
- (h) "equidae for slaughter" means equidae intended to be transported either directly or after transit through an approved marshalling centre, referred to in Article 7 of Directive 2009/156/EC, to the slaughterhouse for slaughter;
- (i) "temporary admission" means the status of a registered horse originating in a third country and admitted into the Union for a period of less than 90 days;
- (j) "permanent entry" means the status of an equine animal originating in a third country and imported into the Union for a period exceeding 90 days;
- (k) "transponder" means a read-only passive radio-frequency identification device:
- (i) complying with standard ISO 11784 and applying HDX or FDX-B technology; and
 - (ii) capable of being read by a reading device compatible with standard ISO 11785, at a minimum distance of 12 cm;
- (l) "unique life number" means a unique 15-digit alphanumeric code compiling information on the individual equidae and the database and country where such information is first recorded in accordance with the coding system of the Universal Equine Life Number (UELN) and comprising:
- (i) a six-digit UELN-compatible identification code for the database referred to in Article 31(1); followed by
 - (ii) a nine-digit individual identification number assigned to the equine animal;
- (m) "Member State or third country free from African horse sickness" means any Member State or third country in which there has been no clinical, serological (in unvaccinated equidae) or epidemiological evidence of African horse sickness on the territory concerned in the previous two years and in which there have been no vaccinations against the disease during the previous 12 months;

- (n) "compulsorily notifiable diseases" means the diseases listed in Annex I to Directive 2009/156/EC;
- (o) "official veterinarian" means the veterinarian designated by the competent central authority of a Member State or of a third country;
- (p) "smart card" means a plastic device with an embedded computer chip capable of storing data and transmitting them electronically to compatible computer systems.

Chapter II

Identification document

Article 3

General principles and obligation to identify equidae

1. Equidae kept on a holding shall be identified in accordance with this Regulation.
2. Where the keeper has no ownership of the equine animal, he shall act within the framework of this Regulation on behalf of and in agreement with the owner.
3. For the purpose of this Regulation, the system for the identification of equidae shall be comprised of the following elements:
 - (a) a single lifetime identification document, which remains, unless otherwise provided, the property of the issuing body that had issued it;
 - (b) a method to ensure an unequivocal link between the identification document and the equine animal, which shall include for equidae born after the date of 1 July 2009 a mark on the animal providing proof that this animal has undergone the process of identification in accordance with this Regulation;
 - (c) a database recording under the unique life number the identification details relating to the animal for which an identification document was issued to a person recorded in that database;
 - (d) a central database set up in accordance with Article 32.

Article 4

Issuing bodies for identification documents for equidae born in Member States

1. Member States shall ensure that the identification document referred to in Article 6(1) is issued by one of the following bodies ("issuing bodies"):
 - (a) in the case of registered equidae
 - (i) by the organisation or association which manages the studbook for that breed and which is officially approved or recognised by the competent authority or by the official agency of the Member State concerned in accordance with Article 2(1) of Decision 92/353/EEC; or
 - (ii) a branch with its headquarters in a Member State of an international association or organisation which manages horses for competition or racing; or
 - (b) in case of equidae for breeding and production, the issuing body

- (i) designated by the competent veterinary authority for the area where the holding of the equine animal is situated at the moment of identification of the equine animal;
 - (ii) to which the task was delegated in accordance with points (a), (b), (e) and (f) of Article 5(2) of Regulation (EC) No 882/2004 and which is under the supervision of the of competent veterinary authority in accordance with Article 5(3) of that Regulation.
2. The issuing bodies referred to in paragraph 1 shall act in accordance with this Regulation.
 3. Member States shall draw up and keep up-to-date the list of issuing bodies and make this information available to the other Member States, the organisations referred to in Article 2(e) and the public on a website.

The information on the issuing bodies shall

- include at least the contact details necessary to comply with the requirements of Article 28, 29(1), 31(3) and 32(4);
- be provided in the format drawn up in point (f) of Section I in Chapter 2 of Annex II to Decision 2009/712/EC;
- comply with the requirements set out in Annex III to that Decision.

In order to assist the Member States in making those up-to-date lists available, the Commission shall provide a website to which each Member State shall provide a direct link to the required information on its national website.

Article 5

Issuing bodies for identification documents for equidae imported in the Union

1. Identification documents issued in third countries shall be deemed valid in accordance with this Regulation provided they
 - (a) were issued by
 - (i) a body in a third country included in the list provided for in Article 3(1) of Directive 94/28/EC issuing pedigree certificates in accordance with the third indent of Article 1 of Decision 96/510/EC; or
 - (ii) a branch with its headquarters in the third country of the international association or organisation referred to in Article 4(1)(a)(ii);
 - (b) include the information required in accordance with Article 6(1)(a).
2. The lists of issuing bodies in third countries referred to in paragraph 1 shall be prepared and updated in accordance with the following conditions:
 - (a) the competent authority of the third country in which the issuing body is situated guarantees that:
 - (i) the issuing body complies with paragraph 1(a);
 - (ii) complies with the information requirements referred to in Article 31(3);
 - (iii) the lists of issuing bodies are drawn up, kept up-to-date and communicated to the Commission;
 - (b) the Commission shall:

- (i) provide the Member States with regular notifications concerning new or updated lists that it has received from the competent authorities of the third countries concerned in accordance with point (a)(iii);
- (ii) arrange for up-to-date versions of those lists to be made available to the public;
- (iii) where necessary, include the matter related to the list of issuing bodies in third countries, without undue delay, on the agenda of the Standing Committee on Zootechnics for decision in accordance with the procedure referred to in Article 11(2) of Directive 88/661/EEC.

Article 6

Format and content of identification documents issued for equidae born in the Union

1. Equidae born in the Union shall be identified by means of a single identification document for equidae ("identification document") in accordance with the model identification document set out in Part 1 of Annex I and which shall comply with the additional requirements in Part II of that Annex.

The identification document shall be issued for the lifetime of the equine animal and contain a sufficient number of pages with entries for the insertion of the information required under the following Sections specified in Part I of Annex I:

- (a) in the case of registered equidae, Sections I to X;
 - (b) in the case of equidae for breeding and production, at least Sections I, III, IV and VI to IX.
2. The order of Sections and their numbering must remain unaltered in the identification document, except in the case of Section I that may be placed centrefold in the identification document.

Article 7

Issuing of identification documents for equidae born in the Union

1. Member States shall ensure that issuing bodies operate a secure management of preprinted blank identification documents, which requires at least a serial number printed on Section I and II and IX, which may be the same as the unique life number.
2. The issuing body shall ensure that no identification document is issued unless at least Section I thereof is duly completed.
3. Without prejudice to Article 1(1) of Decision 96/78/EC, and notwithstanding the provisions of paragraph 1 and 2 of this Article, registered equidae shall be identified in the identification document according to the rules of the issuing body referred to in Article 4(1)(a)(i).
4. For registered equidae referred to in Article 2(e)(i), the issuing body referred to in Article 4(1)(a)(i) shall complete in Section II of the identification document the information in the certificate of origin, as referred to in Article 4(2)(d) of Directive 90/427/EEC.

In accordance with the principles of the approved or recognised breeding organisation keeping the studbook of the origin of the breed of the registered equine animal concerned, the certificate of origin must contain full pedigree information, the

section of the studbook referred to in Article 2 or 3 of Decision 96/78/EC and, where established, the class of the main section in which the equine animal is entered.

5. The identification document shall not be duplicated or replaced, except as provided for in Articles 11, 24 or 26.

Article 8

Delay of identification of equidae born or raised in the Union

1. For the purpose of obtaining an identification document, the keeper or, where specifically required by law in the Member State where the animal is born or by the issuing body the owner, shall submit an application to the issuing body referred to in Article 4(1) within the time limits provided for in paragraph 2 of this Article and Article 10(1), and provide all information necessary to comply with this Regulation.
2. Equidae born in the Union shall be identified in accordance with this Regulation before 31 December of the year of birth of the equine animal or within six months following the date of birth, whatever date occurs later.
3. By way of derogation from paragraph 2, Member States may decide to limit that maximum permitted period for identifying equidae to six months.

Member States making use of the derogation provided for in the first subparagraph shall make this information available to the other Member States and the public according to Article 4(3), first subparagraph.

Article 9

Derogation from the completion of Section I of the identification document

1. By way of derogation from Article 7(2), where a transponder is implanted in accordance with Article 15, or an individual, indelible and visible alternative mark is applied in accordance with Article 18, the information in points 3(b) to (h) of Part A of Section I and in points 12 to 18 in the outline-diagram in Part B of Section I of the identification document:
 - either need not be completed, or
 - a photograph or print displaying details sufficient to identify the equine animal may be used instead of completing that outline-diagram.

The derogation provided for in the first paragraph shall be without prejudice to the rules on identifying equidae laid down by the issuing bodies.

2. Where an issuing body avails of the derogation provided for in the paragraph 1, it must inform the keeper that in case of failure of the transponder, the identification document can only be replaced in accordance with Article 26.

Article 10

Derogations concerning the identification of certain equidae living under wild or semi-wild conditions

1. By way of derogation from Article 8(2), the competent authority may decide that equidae constituting defined populations living under wild or semi-wild conditions in certain areas, including nature reserves as referred to in the second subparagraph of Article 2 of Directive 92/35/EEC, to be defined by that authority, shall be identified

in accordance with Article 6 only when they are removed from such areas or brought into domestic use.

2. Member States intending to make use of the derogation provided for in paragraph 1 shall notify the Commission of the population and the areas concerned which they have defined in accordance with paragraph 1 after 1 January 2010:
 - (a) within six months of the date of entry into force of this Regulation; or
 - (b) before making use of that derogation.

Article 11

Identification of equidae imported into the Union

1. The owner of an equine animal shall apply to the appropriate issuing body referred to in Article 4(1) for an identification document or for the registration of the existing identification document in the database set up by that issuing body in accordance with Article 31, within 30 days of the date of completion of the customs procedure, as defined in Article 4(12)(a) of Regulation (EC) No 450/2008, where:
 - (a) equidae are imported into the Union; or
 - (b) the competent authority has converted the temporary admission of a registered horse into permanent entry in accordance with Article 19(c) of Directive 2009/156/EC.
2. Where the equine animal, as referred to in paragraph 1, is accompanied by papers that do not comply with Article 6(1) or lack certain information required in accordance with this Regulation, the issuing body shall on request of the owner:
 - (a) complete those papers so that they meet the requirements of Article 6(1);
 - (b) record the identification details of that equine animal and the complementary information in the database in accordance with Article 31.
3. Where the papers accompanying the equine animal as referred to in paragraph 1 cannot be amended to meet the requirements of Article 6(1) they shall not be considered valid for identification purposes in accordance with this Regulation, and
 - (a) the papers shall be surrendered to the issuing body provided for in paragraph 1 that shall return them to the issuing body in the third country with reference to the unique life number under which the details of those documents and of the issuing of a new identification document are recorded in the database referred to in Article 31;
 - (b) the equine animal shall be identified in accordance with Article 7 by issuing a new identification document in accordance with Article 6 based on the information provided for in the surrendered documents.
4. Part III of Section IX of the identification document of equidae imported into the Union for purposes other than for slaughter from third countries not authorised for imports into the Union of equidae for slaughter or fresh meat of solipeds in accordance with the Decision adopted pursuant to Article 29 of Directive 96/23/EC shall be completed with an entry suspending their slaughter for at least six months from the date of registration of an existing compliant identification document referred to in paragraph 3(a) in the database referred to in Article 31 or the issuing of the identification document provided for in paragraph 3(b).

Article 12
Management of identification documents during life time of the animal
and continuity of identification

1. Where a registered equine animal is intended for entry in a studbook maintained by an issuing body referred to in Article 4(1)(a)(i) other than the one that issued the identification document in accordance with Article 7(4), the owner shall lodge the identification document with the latter for the transfer of the identification details provided for in Article 31(1) to the former.

Only after receipt of the identification details referred to in the first subparagraph, the issuing body maintaining the studbook referred to in the first subparagraph shall complete the entries in Section III of the identification document and record the transfer in its database with reference to the original unique life number.

2. Where an equine animal is intended for registration with an issuing body referred to in Article 4(1)(a)(ii) other than the one that issued the identification document in accordance with Article 7, the owner shall lodge the identification document with the latter for the transfer of identification details provided for in Article 31(1) to the former in accordance with the procedures established by the issuing body referred to in Article 4(1)(a)(ii) and with a reference to the original unique life number.

3. Where a registered equine animal is intended for registration with an issuing body referred to in Article 4(1)(b), the owner shall lodge the identification document with the issuing body referred to in Article 4(1)(a) for transfer of identification details provided for in Article 31(1) to the issuing body referred to in Article 4(1)(b) designated by the competent authority of the holding of the equine animal for registration in its database.

Only after receipt of the identification details referred to in the first subparagraph, the issuing body referred to in Article 4(1)(b) shall complete the entries in Section III of the identification document, add in the sixth column of Section III the words "Equine animal for breeding and production" and record the transfer in its database with reference to the original unique life number.

4. Where an equine animal for breeding and production is removed permanently from the area of competence of the issuing body referred to in Article 4(1)(b) that issued the identification document to a new holding, the keeper shall lodge the identification document with the latter for transfer of identification details provided for in Article 31(1) to the issuing body designated by the competent authority of the place of the new holding of the equine animal for registration in its database.

Only after receipt of the identification details referred to in the first subparagraph, the issuing body at the place of the new holding shall complete the entries in Section III of the identification document and record the transfer in its database with reference to the original unique life number.

5. The issuing bodies which register in their database an equine animal previously identified by another issuing body are to ensure the continuity of information on the equine animal and the update in the central database provided for in Article 32.

Chapter III

Checks required prior to issue of identification documents and transponders

Article 13

Verification of single identification documents issued for equidae

1. Before issuing an identification document, the issuing body, or the person acting on its behalf, shall take all appropriate measures to:
 - (a) verify that no such identification document has already been issued for the equine animal concerned;
 - (b) prevent the fraudulent issuing of multiple identification documents for an individual equine animal.
2. The measures provided for in paragraph 1 shall at least include consulting the appropriate papers and electronic records available, checking the animal for any signs or marks indicative of any previous identification, estimating its age and applying the measures provided for in Article 14.

Article 14

Measures to detect previous active marking of equidae

1. The measures to detect possible previous marking, as referred to in Article 13 shall include, at least, measures to detect:
 - (a) any transponder previously implanted, using a reading device complying with ISO standard 11785 and capable of reading at least HDX and FDX-B transponders at least when the reader is in direct contact with the body surface on the spot where under normal circumstances a transponder is implanted;
 - (b) any clinical signs indicating that a transponder previously implanted has been surgically removed;
 - (c) any other alternative mark on the animal applied in accordance with Article 18(1).
2. Where the measures provided for in paragraph 1 indicate the existence of a previously implanted transponder, or any other alternative mark applied in accordance with Article 18(1), the issuing body shall take the following measures:
 - (a) in the case of equidae born in a Member State, it shall issue a duplicate or replacement identification document in accordance with Articles 24 or 26;
 - (b) in the case of imported equidae, it shall act in accordance with Article 11.
3. Where the measures provided for in paragraph 1(b) indicate the existence of a transponder previously implanted, or the measures provided for in paragraph 1(c) indicate the existence of any other alternative mark, the issuing body shall enter this information in an appropriate way in Part A and in the outline-diagram in Part B of Section I of the identification document.
4. Where the undocumented removal of a transponder or alternative mark referred to in paragraph 3 of this Article is confirmed in an equine animal born in the Union, the

issuing body shall issue a replacement identification document in accordance with Article 26.

Article 15

Electronic methods of identity verification

1. The issuing body shall ensure that at the time it is first identified, the equine animal is actively marked by the implantation of a transponder.
2. The transponder shall be implanted parenterally under aseptic conditions between poll and withers in the middle of the neck in the area of the nuchal ligament.

However, the competent authority may authorise the implantation of the transponder at a different place on the neck of the equine animal, provided that such alternative implantation does not compromise the welfare of the animal and does not increase the risk of migration of the transponder compared to the method referred to in the first subparagraph.

3. Member States shall lay down the minimum qualification required for the intervention referred to in the first subparagraph or designate the person or profession entrusted with such operations.

Article 16

Management of the uniqueness of the code displayed by a transponder

1. Member States shall lay down rules, in accordance with the standards referred to in Article 2(j), to ensure the uniqueness of the numbers displayed by the transponders implanted by issuing bodies.
2. The rules laid down in accordance with paragraph 1 shall be applied without compromising the system of identification laid down by the issuing body in another Member State that carried out the identification of a registered equine animal in accordance with this Regulation on request of the owner.

Article 17

Recording of the transponder number in the identification document

1. When the transponder is implanted in accordance with Article 15(1), the issuing body shall enter the following information in the identification document:
 - (a) in point 5 of Part A of Section I, at least the last 15 digits of the code transmitted by the transponder and displayed by the reader following implantation, together with, where appropriate, a self-adhesive sticker with a bar-code or a print of that bar-code encoding at least those last 15 digits of the code transmitted by the transponder;
 - (b) in point 11 of Part A of Section I, the signature and stamp of the person referred to in paragraph 1 who carried out the identification and implanted the transponder;
 - (c) in points 12 or 13 of the outline-diagram in Part B of Section I, depending on the side where the transponder was implanted, the place where the transponder has been implanted into the equine animal.
2. By way of derogation from paragraph 1(a), where the measures provided for in Article 35(2) are implemented for an equine animal marked with a previously

implanted transponder which does not comply with the standards defined in Article 2(j), the name of the manufacturer or the reading system shall be inserted in point 5 of Part A of Section I in the identification document.

Article 18

Authorisation of alternative methods for identity verification

1. By way of derogation from Article 15(1), Member States may authorise the identification of equidae by suitable alternative methods, including marks or individual characteristics, that provide equivalent scientific guarantees that, alone or in combination, ensure in accordance with Article 3 that the identity of the equine animal can be verified and that effectively prevent the double issuing of identification documents ('alternative method').
2. Member States shall ensure that:
 - (a) alternative methods as the sole means of the identity verification of equidae are not used in the majority of equidae identified in accordance with this Regulation;
 - (b) visible marks applied to equidae for breeding and production cannot be confused with those reserved on their territory for registered equidae.
3. Member States intending to make use of the derogation provided for in paragraph 1 shall make this information available to the Commission, other Member States and the public on a website.

In order to assist the Member States in making that information available, the Commission shall provide a website to which each Member State shall provide a link to its national website.

Article 19

Obligations of issuing bodies and keepers using alternative methods for identity verification

1. The issuing body shall ensure that no identification document is issued for an equine animal, unless
 - (a) the correct application of the alternative method referred to in Article 18 has been verified,
 - (b) the mark or characteristic is entered in point 6 or 7 of Part A of Section I, or where applicable in Section XI of the identification document and recorded in the database in accordance with Article 31(1)(f).
2. Issuing bodies may require that animals which were identified by an alternative method are to be marked by implantation of a transponder for the purpose of entry of registered equidae in studbooks or the registration of registered horses for competition purposes by an issuing body referred to in Article 4(1)(ii).
3. Where an alternative method is used, the keeper shall provide the means of accessing that identification information or shall, if applicable, bear the costs or delays of verifying the identity of the animal.

Chapter IV

Movement and transport of equidae

Article 20

Movement and transport of registered equidae and equidae for breeding and production

1. The identification documents issued for registered equidae or for equidae for breeding and production in accordance with Article 6 shall accompany those equidae for which they were issued at all times.
2. By way of derogation from paragraph 1, the identification document need not accompany equidae referred to in that paragraph on the occasions when they are:
 - (a) stabled or on pasture, and the identification document can be produced without delay by the keeper;
 - (b) moved temporarily on foot either:
 - (i) in the vicinity of the holding within a Member State so that the identification document can be produced within a period of three hours; or
 - (ii) during transhumance of equidae to and from summer grazing grounds and the identification documents can be produced at the holding of departure;
 - (c) unweaned and accompany their dam or foster mare;
 - (d) participating in a training or test of an equestrian competition or event which requires them to leave the competition or event venue;
 - (e) moved or transported in an emergency situation relating to the equine animals themselves or, without prejudice to the second subparagraph of Article 14(1) of Directive 2003/85/EC, to the holding on which they are kept.

Article 21

Derogation for movement with a temporary document

1. The issuing body shall issue a temporary document comprising at least a reference to the unique life number and, where available, the transponder code, allowing the equidae to be moved or transported within the same Member State for a period not exceeding 45 days, during which the identification document is surrendered to the issuing body or the competent authority for the purpose of updating identification details.
2. By way of derogation from Article 20(1), where, during the period referred to in paragraph 1, an equine animal is to be transported to another Member State or through another Member State to a third country, it shall, irrespective of its registration status, be accompanied, in addition to the temporary document referred to in paragraph 1, by a health certificate in accordance with Annex III to Directive 2009/156/EC.

If the animal is not marked with a transponder or if the animal is not identified by an alternative method in accordance with Article 18, that health certificate must be completed with a description in accordance with Section I of the identification

document and a temporary mark, either based on a transponder or a mane seal must be applied during the journey and recorded in the certificate.

Article 22

Derogation for movements with a smart card

1. By way of derogation from Article 20(1), the competent authority may authorise the movement or transport within the same Member State of equidae referred to in that paragraph not accompanied by their identification document, provided they are accompanied by a smart card issued by the body that issued their identification document and containing the information set out in Annex II.
2. Member States, making use of the derogation provided for in paragraph 1 of this Article, may grant derogations to each other covering movements or transport of the equidae referred to in Article 20(1) within their own territories.

They shall notify the Commission of their intention to grant such derogations.

Article 23

Movements and transport of equidae for slaughter

1. The identification document issued in accordance with Articles 6(1) or 11 shall accompany equidae for slaughter while they are being moved or transported to the slaughterhouse.
2. By way of derogation from paragraph 1, the competent authority may authorise equidae for slaughter which have not been identified in accordance with Article 5, to be transported directly from the holding of birth to the slaughterhouse within the same Member State provided that:
 - (a) the equidae are less than 12 months old and have visible dental stars of the temporary lateral incisors;
 - (b) there is an uninterrupted traceability from the holding of birth to the slaughterhouse;
 - (c) during transport to the slaughterhouse the equidae are individually identifiable in accordance with Articles 15 or 18;
 - (d) the consignment is accompanied by the food chain information in accordance with Section III of Annex II to Regulation (EC) No 853/2004 that shall include a reference to the individual identification referred to in point (c) of this paragraph.
3. Article 28(1)(b) and (c) shall not apply in the case of the movement or transport of equidae for slaughter in accordance with paragraph 2 of this Article.

Chapter V

Duplication, replacement and suspension of identification documents

Article 24

Duplicate identification documents for equidae born in the Union

1. Provided the identity of the equine animal can be established, notably through the code transmitted by the transponder, the alternative method or the covering certificate in the case of a foal at foot of its identified biological dam, and an ownership declaration is available, a duplicate identification document clearly marked as such ('duplicate identification document') shall be issued with a reference to the unique life number by the issuing body referred to in Article 4(1)(a) which
 - (a) keeps the information from the first occasion of identification of the animal, where the original identification document is lost; or
 - (b) carries out the primary identification, where the application for an identification document is made after the deadline referred to in Article 8 or Article 35 has expired.
2. The equine animal shall be classified in Part II of Section IX of the duplicate identification document as not intended for slaughter for human consumption and where necessary marked by implantation of a transponder in accordance with Article 15 or by an alternative method in accordance with Article 18.
3. Details of the duplicate identification document issued, where necessary of the applied mark and of the equine animal's classification in Section IX of the identification document, shall be entered by reference to the unique life number in the database, as referred to in Article 31.
4. By way of derogation from the second subparagraph of paragraph 1, the competent authority may decide to suspend the equine animal's status as intended for slaughter for human consumption for a period of six months where
 - (a) the keeper can satisfactorily demonstrate within 30 days of the declared date of loss of the identification document that the equine animal's status as intended for slaughter for human consumption has not been compromised by any medicinal treatment;
 - (b) the application for the primary identification is made in accordance with the second indent of Article 1(1) of Decision 96/78/EC during the first year of life but after the deadline referred to in Article 8 has expired.

To that effect, the competent authority shall enter the date of commencement of the six-month suspension period in the first column of Part III of Section IX of the duplicate identification document, and complete the third column thereof.

5. Where the lost original identification document has been issued by an issuing body which is no longer in existence, the duplicate identification document shall be issued in accordance with paragraph 1 by an issuing body referred to in Article 4(1) in the Member State where the equine animal is located.

Article 25

Duplicate identification documents for equidae imported into the Union

1. Where the lost original identification document was issued by an issuing body in a third country, the duplicate identification document shall be issued in accordance with Article 24(1) by the issuing body referred to in Article 4(1)(a) which registered the existing identification document or issued an identification document in accordance with Article 11.
2. The equine animal shall be classified in Part II of Section IX of the duplicate identification document as not intended for slaughter for human consumption and where necessary marked by implantation of a transponder in accordance with Article 15 or by an alternative method in accordance with Article 18.
3. Details of the duplicate identification document issued, where necessary of the applied mark and of the equine animal's classification in Section IX of the identification document, shall be entered by reference to the unique life number in the database, as referred to in Article 31.
4. By way of derogation from paragraph 1, where the owner of the equine animal requests the duplicate document being issued by the issuing body in a third country that issued the lost identification document, the duplicate identification document shall be routed to the owner, via the issuing body referred to in paragraph 1 or the competent authority in that Member State.

Article 26

Replacement identification documents

1. A replacement document clearly marked as such ('replacement identification document') shall be issued with a reference to the unique life number by the issuing body as referred to in Article 4(3) which
 - (a) keeps the information from the first occasion of identification of the animal, where the original identification document is lost; or
 - (b) carries out the primary identification, where the application for an identification document is made after the deadline referred to in Article 8(2) or Article 26 has expired.
2. The equine animal shall be classified in Part II of Section IX of the duplicate identification document as not intended for slaughter for human consumption and where necessary marked by implantation of a transponder in accordance with Article 15 or by an alternative method in accordance with Article 18.
3. Details of the duplicate identification document issued, where necessary of the applied mark and of the equine animal's classification in Section IX of the identification document, shall be entered by reference to the unique life number in the database, as referred to in Article 31.

Article 27

Suspension of the validity for movement purposes of the identification document

The official veterinarian shall suspend the validity for movement purposes of the identification document by making an appropriate entry in Section VIII thereof where an equine animal is kept on or comes from a holding which is:

- (a) subject to a prohibition order as referred to in Article 4(5) of Directive 2009/156/EC; or
- (b) situated in a Member State or part thereof that is not free of African horse sickness.

Chapter VI

Death of equidae and equidae intended for slaughter for human consumption and medication record

Article 28 *Death of equidae*

1. On the slaughter or death of the equine animal, the following measures shall be taken:
 - (a) the transponder shall be protected from subsequent fraudulent use, notably by its recovery, destruction or disposal in situ;
 - (b) the identification document shall be rendered invalid at least by stamping it “invalid” on the first page;
 - (c) with reference to the equine animal’s unique life number:
 - (i) either an attestation shall be communicated to the issuing body in accordance with Article 7(3) of Directive 2009/156/EC, either directly or through the contact point referred to in Article 29(2), informing on the date of slaughter of the animal at a slaughterhouse and on the date of destruction of the identification document under official supervision; or
 - (ii) the invalidated identification document shall be returned to the issuing body indicated in Section I or updated in accordance with Article 12 in Section III, either directly or through the contact point referred to in Article 29(2), together with information on the date the animal was slaughtered or killed for disease control purposes.
2. The measures provided for in paragraph 1 shall be carried out by or under the supervision of:
 - (a) the official veterinarian:
 - (i) in case of slaughter or killing for disease control purposes, in accordance with Article 4(4)(a), second subparagraph, of Directive 2009/156/EC; or
 - (ii) following slaughter, in accordance with Article 7(3) of Directive 2009/156/EC; or
 - (b) the competent authority defined in Article 3(10) of Regulation (EC) No 1069/2009, in the case of disposal or processing of the carcass in accordance with Article 13 of that Regulation.
3. In all cases of death or loss of the equine animal not referred to in this Article, the keeper shall return the identification document to the appropriate issuing body indicated in Section I or updated in accordance with Article 12 in Section III of the identification document within 30 days of the death or loss of the animal.

4. Where, as required in paragraph 1(a), the transponder cannot be recovered from the body of an equine animal slaughtered for human consumption, the official veterinarian shall declare the meat or the part of the meat containing the transponder unfit for human consumption in accordance with Chapter V(1)(n) of Section II of Annex I to Regulation (EC) No 854/2004.

Article 29

Obligations of Member States to ensure information flow after the death of an equine animal

1. Member States shall implement procedures to return the invalidated identification documents to the issuing body as provide for in Article 28(1)(c)(ii).
2. Member States shall provide a contact point to receive the attestation referred to in Article 28(1)(c)(i) or the identification documents referred to in Article 28(1)(c)(ii) for further distribution to the respective issuing bodies on their territory.

That contact point may be a liaison body referred to in Article 35 of Regulation (EC) No 882/2004.
3. Details about the contact point, which may be incorporated in the central database provided for in Article 31, shall be made available to other Member States and the public on a website.

In order to assist the Member States in making such information available, the Commission shall provide a website to which each Member State shall provide a link to its national website.

Article 30

Equidae intended for slaughter for human consumption and medication record

1. An equine animal shall be deemed to be intended for slaughter for human consumption until it is identified in accordance with this Regulation or irreversibly declared as not so intended in Part II of Section IX of the identification document, by the signature of:
 - (a) the owner on his/her own discretion, or
 - (b) the keeper and the veterinarian responsible, acting in accordance with Article 10(2) of Directive 2001/82/EC.
2. Prior to any treatment in accordance with Article 10(2) of Directive 2001/82/EC or to any treatment by use of a medicinal product authorised in accordance with Article 6(3) of that Directive, the veterinarian responsible shall ascertain the equine animal's status as either intended for slaughter for human consumption, which is the default case, or not intended for slaughter for human consumption as set out in Part II of Section IX of the identification document.
3. Where the treatment referred to in paragraph 2 of this Article is not permitted for an equine animal intended for slaughter for human consumption, the veterinarian responsible shall ensure that in accordance with the derogation provided for in Article 10(2) of Directive 2001/82/EC the equine animal concerned is prior to the treatment irreversibly declared as not intended for slaughter for human consumption by:
 - (a) completing and signing Part II of Section IX of the identification document;
 - (b) invalidating Part III of Section IX of the identification document.

4. Where an equine animal is to be treated under the conditions referred to in Article 10(3) of Directive 2001/82/EC, the veterinarian responsible shall enter in Part III of Section IX of the identification document the requisite details of the medicinal product containing substances essential for the treatment of equidae listed in Regulation (EC) No 1950/2006.

The veterinarian responsible shall enter the date of last administration, as prescribed, of that medicinal product and shall, acting in accordance with Article 11(4) of Directive 2001/82/EC, inform the keeper of the date when the withdrawal period established in accordance with Article 10(3) of that Directive will lapse.

Chapter VII

Records and penalties

Article 31 *Database*

1. When issuing the identification document, or registering previously issued identification documents, the issuing body shall record at least the following information concerning the equine animal in its database:
 - (a) the unique life number;
 - (b) the species;
 - (c) the sex;
 - (d) the colour;
 - (e) the date (day, month and year) of birth;
 - (f) if applicable, at least the last 15 digits of the code transmitted by the transponder, or the code transmitted by a radio-frequency identification device not complying with the standard defined in Article 2(2)(b) together with information on the required reading system, or the alternative method;
 - (g) the country of birth;
 - (h) the date of issue and any amendment of the identification document;
 - (i) the name and address of the person to whom the identification document is issued;
 - (j) the status as registered equidae or equidae for breeding and production;
 - (k) the name of the animal (birth name and where applicable the commercial name);
 - (l) the known status of the animal as not intended for slaughter for human consumption;
 - (m) the serial number of the identification document as referred to in Article 7(1) and any information concerning duplicate and replacement identification documents issued in accordance with Articles 24, 25 or 26;
 - (n) the notified date of death of the animal.
2. The issuing body shall keep the information referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article on record in its database for at least 35 years or until at least two years from the date

of the communication of the equine animal's death in accordance with Article 28(1)(c).

3. Immediately after recording the information referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article, the issuing body shall communicate the information referred to in points (a) to (f) and (n) of that paragraph to the central database established in accordance with Article 31 in the Member State where the equine animal was born.

Article 32

Central databases and their cooperation

1. Member States shall set up a central database ("the central database") for the purpose of this Regulation.
2. By way of derogation from paragraph 1, a single central database is not required in those Member States that have a central database for registered equidae and a central database for equidae for breeding and production, provided
 - (a) those databases can effectively communicate with each other to update the identification details for equidae changing their status as either registered equidae or equidae for breeding and production;
 - (b) the competent veterinary authority has direct access to any of the databases.
3. The Member States shall make the name, address and contact details of their central databases available to the other Member States and the public on a website.

In order to assist the Member States in making such information available, the Commission shall provide a website to which each Member State shall provide a link to its national website.
4. Member States shall ensure that the issuing bodies incorporate the information referred to in Article 31(1) relating to equidae born or identified on its territory in the central database or that the issuing body's database is networked with that central database.
5. The Member States shall cooperate in the operation of their central databases in accordance with Directive 89/608/EEC.

Article 33

Penalties

The 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 laid down shall be effective, proportionate and dissuasive.

The Member States shall notify those provisions to the Commission by 30 June 2009 at the latest. Any subsequent amendments affecting them shall be notified to the Commission without delay.

Chapter VIII

Transitional and final provisions

Article 34

Repeal

Regulation (EC) No 504/2008 is repealed with effect from 1 January 2014.

References to the repealed Regulation shall be construed as references to this Regulation.

Article 35

Transitional provisions

1. Equidae which were born by 30 June 2009 at the latest, and identified by that date in accordance with Decisions 93/623/EEC or 2000/68/EC, shall be deemed to be identified in accordance with this Regulation.

The identification documents for those equidae shall be registered in accordance with Article 31(1) of Regulation (EC) No 504/2008 by 31 December 2009 at the latest.

2. Equidae which were born by 30 June 2009 at the latest, but not identified by that date in accordance with Decisions 93/623/EEC or 2000/68/EC, shall be identified in accordance with Regulation (EC) No 504/2008 by 31 December 2009 at the latest.
3. Equidae which were born by 30 June 2009 at the latest, but not identified by 31 December 2009 in accordance with Regulation (EC) No 504/2008 shall be identified in accordance with Article 24 and 26 of that Regulation depending on their registration status.
4. Equidae which were born after the 30 June 2009 and not identified within the delays established in Article 8(2) of Regulation (EC) No 504/2008 shall be identified in accordance with Article 24 or 26 of this Regulation, depending on their registration status.
5. By way of derogation from paragraph 4, equidae born after the 30 June 2009 and not identified within the delays established in Article 8 of this Regulation but identified within the first year of birth shall be identified in accordance with Article 6 of this Regulation and shall receive in Section IX of the identification document a compulsory entry suspending the slaughter for at least six months from date of issuing of that identification document.

Article 36

Entry into force

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

It shall apply from 1 January 2014.

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

Done at Brussels,

For the Commission
The President
Jose Manuel BARROSO

ANNEX I

Part 1

IDENTIFICATION DOCUMENT FOR EQUIDAE

PASSPORT

General — Instructions

These instructions are drawn up to assist the user and do not impede on the rules laid down in Regulation (EU) No *****/2013 [*Reference to present Regulation*]

I. The passport must contain all instructions needed for their use and the details of the issuing body in French, English and one of the official language(s) of the Member State or country where the issuing body has its headquarters.

II. Information shown on the passport

A. The passport must contain the following information:

1. **Sections I and II - Identification**

The equine animal shall be identified by the passport issuing body approved or designated by the competent authority. The identification number shall clearly identify the animal and the body which issued the identification document and shall be UELN compatible.

In point 5 of Section I space must be provided for at least 15 digits of the transponder code.

In case of registered equidae the passport shall contain the pedigree and the studbook class in which the animal is entered in accordance with the rules of the approved breeding organisation issuing the passport.

2. **Section III - Owner**

The name of the owner or his agent/representative must be stated where required by the issuing body.

3. **Section IV - Recording of identity checks**

Whenever laws and regulations so require, checks conducted on the identity of the equine animal must be recorded by the competent authority, on behalf of the issuing body or by the organisation which manages registered horses for competitions or races.

4. **Sections V and VI - Vaccination record**

All vaccinations must be recorded in Section V (equine influenza only) and in Section VI (all other vaccinations). The information may take the form of a sticker.

5. **Section VII - Laboratory health tests**

The results of all tests carried out to detect transmissible diseases must be recorded.

6. **Section VIII – Validity of document for movement purposes**

Invalidation/revalidation of the document in accordance with Article 4(4)(a), second subparagraph, of Directive 2009/156/EC and list of compulsorily notifiable diseases.

7. **Section IX - Administration of veterinary medicinal products**

Parts I and II or Part III of this Section must be duly completed in accordance with the instructions set out in this Section.

B. The passport may contain the following information:

Section X - Basic health requirements

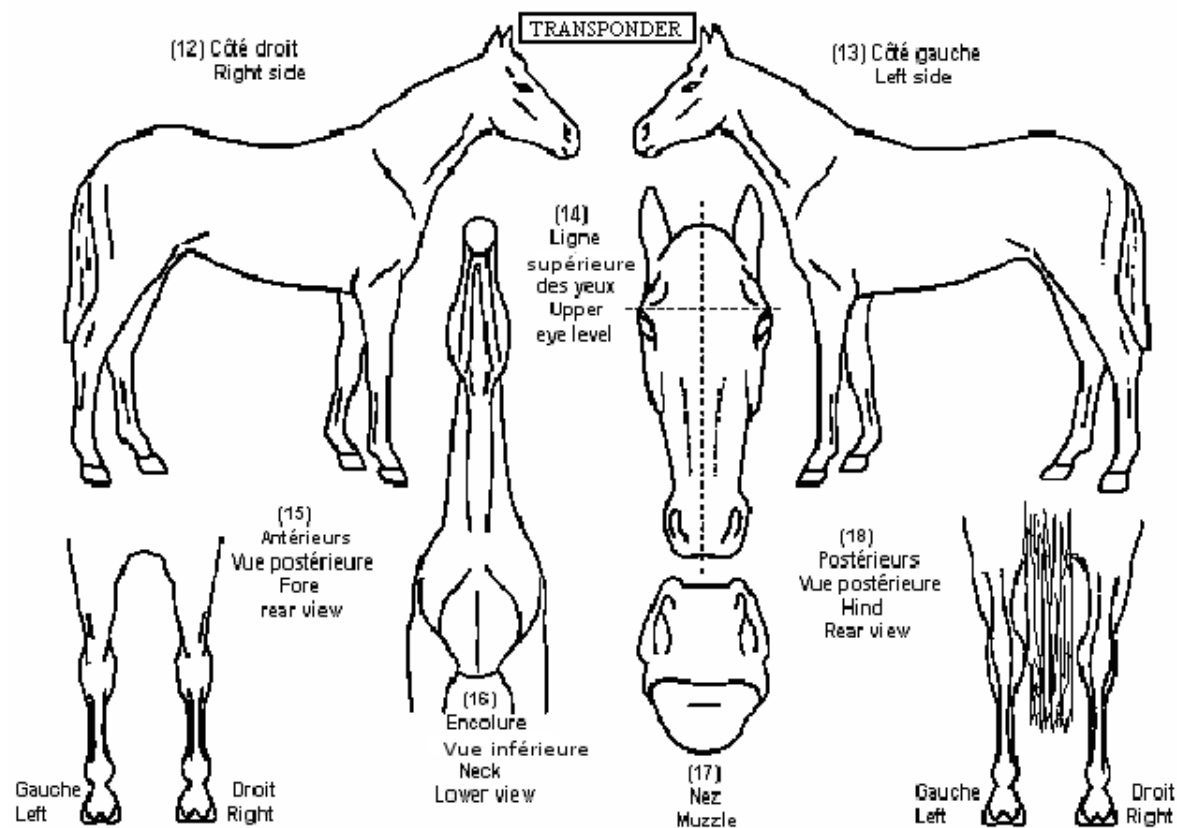
Section XI – Chestnuts

III The passport must be returned to the issuing body after the animal has died or had to be destroyed.

SECTION I
Part A – Identification details

<p>(1)(a) Espèce: Species:</p> <p>(1)(b) Sexe: Sex:</p> <p>(2) Date de naissance: Date of birth:</p>	<p>(4) Unique Life Number (15 digits): □□□-□□□-□□□□□□□□□□</p>
<p>(3) Signalement: Description:</p>	<p>(5) Code du transpondeur (si disponible) Transponder code (where available) □□□ □□□ □□□ □□□ □□□ Système de lecture (si différent de ISO 11784)... Reading system (if not ISO 11784)..... Code-barres (optionnel) Bar-Code (optional) </p>
<p>(3)(a) Robe: Colour:</p> <p>(3)(b) Tête: Head:</p> <p>(3)(c) Ant. G: Foreleg L:</p> <p>(3)(d) Ant. D: Foreleg R:</p> <p>(3)(e) Post G: Hind leg L:</p> <p>(3)(f) Post D: Hind leg R:</p>	<p>(6) Méthode de marquage alternative (si disponible): Alternative method of marking (if available):</p>
<p>(3)(g) Corps: Body:</p> <p>(3)(h) Marques: Markings:</p>	<p>(7) Information sur toute autre méthode appropriée donnant des garanties pour vérifier l'identité de l'animal (groupe sanguin / code ADN) (optionnel): Information on any other appropriate method providing guarantees to verify the identity of the animal (blood group/DNA code) (optional):</p>
<p>(9) Le: On:</p> <p>(10) Circonscription: District:</p>	<p>(8) Nom et adresse du destinataire du document: Name and address of person to whom document is issued:</p> <p>(11) Signature et cachet de la personne qualifiée (ou de l'autorité compétente) (en lettres capitales) Signature and stamp of qualified person (or competent authority) (in capital letters)</p>

SECTION I
Part B – Outline Diagram



Note for the issuing body [*not to be printed in identification document*]: Slight variations from this model outline diagram are permitted, provided they were in use before this Regulation entered into force.

SECTION II
Certificat d'origine
Certificate of Origin

(1) Nom: Name:	(2) Nom commercial: Commercial name:
(3) Race: Breed:	(4) Classe dans le livre généalogique: Studbook class:
(5) Père génétique: Genetic sire:	(5)(a) Grand-père: Grandsire:
(6) Mère génétique: Genetic dam:	(6)(a) Grand-père: Grandsire:
(7) Lieu de naissance: Place of birth:	Note: Pedigree (si indiqué sur page additionnelle) Pedigree (if appropriate on additional page)
(8) Naisseur(s): Breeder(s):	
(9) Certificat d'origine validé le: par: Certificate of origin validated on: by:	(10)(a) Nom de l'instance émetteur: Name of the issuing body: (10)(b) Adresse: Address:
(10)(c) N° de téléphone: Telephone number:	(10)(d) N° de télécopie /e-mail: Fax-number /e-mail:
(10)(e) Cachet: Stamp:	(10)(f) Signature: (nom en lettres capitales et qualité du signataire) Signature: (Name in capital letters and capacity of signatory)

Note for the issuing body [*not to be printed in identification document*]: Layout variations from this model are permitted, provided the required minimum information is ensured.

SECTION III

[To be completed in accordance with the rules of the organisation referred to in Article 2(c) of Directive 2009/156/EC]

Détails de droit de propriété

(official language of the Member State/Country)

Details of ownership

1. Pour les compétitions sous compétence de la Fédération équestre internationale, la nationalité du cheval est celle de son propriétaire.
2. En cas de changement de propriétaire, le passeport doit être immédiatement déposé auprès de l'organisation, l'association ou le service officiel l'ayant délivré avec le nom et l'adresse du nouveau propriétaire afin de le lui transmettre après réenregistrement.
3. S'il y a plus d'un propriétaire ou si le cheval appartient à une société, le nom de la personne responsable pour le cheval doit être inscrit dans le passeport ainsi que sa nationalité. Si les propriétaires sont de nationalités différentes, ils doivent préciser la nationalité du cheval.
4. Lorsque la Fédération équestre internationale approuve la location d'un cheval par une Fédération équestre nationale, les détails de ces transactions doivent être enregistrés par la Fédération équestre nationale intéressée.

1. For competition purposes under the auspices of the, World Equestrian Federation (FEI) the nationality of the horse is that of its owner.
2. On change of ownership the passport must immediately be lodged with the issuing organization, association or official agency, giving the name and address of the new owner, for re-registration and forwarding to the new owner.
3. If there is more than one owner or the horse is owned by a company, then the name of the individual responsible for the horse must be entered in the passport together with his nationality. If the owners are of different nationalities, they have to determine the nationality of the horse.
4. When the World Equestrian Federation (FEI) approves the leasing of a horse by a national equestrian federation, the details of these transactions must be recorded by the national equestrian federation concerned.

Date d'enregistrement par l'organisation, l'association ou le service officiel Date of registration, by the organisation, association, or official agency	Nom du propriétaire Name of owner	Adresse du propriétaire Address of owner	Nationalité du propriétaire Nationality of owner	Signature du propriétaire Signature of owner	Cachet de l'organisation, association ou service officiel et signature Organization, association or official agency stamp and signature

Note for the issuing body [*not to be printed in identification document*]: The text in points 1 to 4 of this Section, or parts thereof, only to be printed where in accordance with the rules of the organisations referred to in Article 2(c) of Directive 2009/156/EC.]

SECTION IV

Contrôles d'identité du cheval décrit dans ce passeport

L'identité de l'équidé doit être contrôlée chaque fois que les lois et règlements l'exigent: signer cette page signifie que le signalement du cheval/équidé présenté est conforme à celui de la section I du passeport.

Control of identification of the horse described in the passport

The identity of the equine animal must be checked each time this is required by rules and regulations and certified that it conforms to the description given in Section I of the passport.

Date Date	Ville et pays Town and country	Motif du contrôle (concours, certificat sanitaire, etc.) Reason for check (event, health certificate, etc.)	Signature, nom en capitales et qualité de la personne ayant vérifié l'identité Signature, name (in capital letters) and capacity of official verifying the identification

SECTION V

**Grippe équine seulement
or
Grippe équine utilisant des vaccins combinés**

**Equine influenza only
or
equine influenza using combined vaccines**

Enregistrement des vaccinations

Vaccination record

Toute vaccination subie par le équidé doit être portée dans le cadre ci-dessous de façon lisible et précise avec le nom et la signature du vétérinaire.

Details of every vaccination which the equine animal undergoes must be entered clearly and in detail, and certified with the name and signature of veterinarian.

Date Date	Lieu Place	Pays Country	Vaccin/Vaccine			Nom en capitales et signature du vétérinaire Name (in capital letters) and signature of veterinarian
			Nom Name	Numéro du lot Batch number	Maladie(s) Disease(s)	

SECTION VI

Maladies autres que la grippe équine

Enregistrement des vaccinations

Toute vaccination subie par le équidé doit être portée dans le cadre ci-dessous de façon lisible et précise avec le nom et la signature du vétérinaire.

Diseases other than equine influenza

Vaccination record

Details of every vaccination which the equine animal undergoes must be entered clearly and in detail, and certified with the name and signature of veterinarian.

Date Date	Lieu Place	Pays Country	Vaccin/Vaccine			Nom en capitales et signature du vétérinaire Name (in capital letters) and signature of veterinarian
			Nom Name	Numéro du lot Batch number	Maladie(s) Disease(s)	

SECTION VII

Contrôles sanitaires effectués par des laboratoires

Le résultat de tout contrôle effectué par un vétérinaire pour une maladie transmissible ou par un laboratoire agréé par le service vétérinaire gouvernemental du pays doit être noté clairement et en détails par le vétérinaire qui représente l'autorité demandant le contrôle.

Laboratory health test

The result of every test carried out for a transmissible disease by a veterinarian or a laboratory authorised by the official veterinary service of the country must be entered clearly and in detail by the veterinarian acting on behalf of the authority requesting the test.

Date de prélèvement Sampling date	Maladies transmissibles concernées Transmissible disease tested for	Nature de l'examen Type of test	Résultat de l'examen Result of test	Laboratoire officiel d'analyse du prélèvement Official laboratory to which sample is sent	Nom en capitales et signature du vétérinaire Name (in capital letters) and signature of veterinarian

SECTION VIII

INVALIDATION/REVALIDATION DU DOCUMENT DANS LE CADRE DES MOUVEMENTS
 Conformément à l'article 4, paragraphe 4(a), de la directive 2009/156/CE

INVALIDATION/REVALIDATION OF THE DOCUMENT FOR MOVEMENT PURPOSES
 in accordance with Article 4(4)(a) of Directive 2009/156/EC

Date Date	Lieu Place	Validité du document Validity of document		Maladie Disease [insérer chiffre comme indiqué ci-dessous] [insert figure as mentioned below]	Nom en capitales et signature du vétérinaire officiel Name in capitals and signature of official veterinarian
		Validité suspendue Validity suspended	Validité rétablie Validity re-established		

MALADIES À DÉCLARATION OBLIGATOIRE - COMPULSORILY NOTIFIABLE DISEASES

1. Peste équine — African horse sickness	5. Encéphalomyélites équines (sous toutes ses formes, y compris la VEE) — equine encephalomyelitis (all types including VEE)
2. Stomatite vésiculeuse — vesicular stomatitis	6. Anémie infectieuse — equine infectious anaemia
3. Dourine — dourine	7. Rage — rabies
4. Morve — glanders	8. Fièvre charbonneuse — anthrax

SECTION IX

Administration of veterinary medicinal products

Unique life number ¹ □□□-□□□-□□□□□□□□□□
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Part I

Date and place of issue of this Section¹:.....

Issuing body for this Section of the identification document¹:.....

Part II

Note: The equine animal is not intended for slaughter for human consumption.
The equine animal may therefore undergo the administration of veterinary medicinal products authorised in accordance with Article 6(3) or those administered in accordance with Article 10(2) of Directive 2001/82/EC.

I, the undersigned owner ² /representative of the owner ² / keeper ² declare that the equine animal described in this identification document is not intended for slaughter for human consumption.		
Date and place	Name in capitals and signature of the owner, representative of the owner or keeper of the animal	Name in capital letters and signature of the veterinarian responsible acting in accordance with Article 10(2) of Directive 2001/82/EC

Part III

Note: The equine animal is intended for slaughter for human consumption.
 Without prejudice to Regulation (EC) No 470/2009 and Directive 96/22/EC, the equine animal may be subject to medical treatment in accordance with Article 10(3) of Directive 2001/82/EC under the condition that animals so treated can only be slaughtered for human consumption after the end of the general withdrawal period of six months following the date of last administration of the substances listed in accordance with Article 10(3) of that Directive.

MEDICATION RECORD				
Date of last administration, as prescribed, in accordance with Article 10(3) of Directive 2001/82/EC or Date of suspension in accordance with Article 24(4) of Regulation (EU) ***/2013 ⁽⁷⁾⁽⁸⁾ [<i>reference to this Regulation</i>] [dd/mm/yyyy]	Place - Country code - Postal code - Place	Essential substance(s) incorporated in the veterinary medicinal product administered in accordance with Article 10(3) of Directive 2001/82/EC as mentioned in first column ^{3 4} or in accordance with Article 16(2) of Regulation (EU) No ***/2013 ⁽⁷⁾⁽⁸⁾ [<i>reference to this Regulation</i>]	Veterinarian responsible applying and/or prescribing administration of veterinary medicinal product	
			Name: ⁵	Signature
			Address: ⁵	
			Postal code: ⁵	
			Place: ⁵	
			Telephone: ⁶	

- 1 Information only required if this Section is issued at a different date than Section III.
- 2 Delete what is not applicable.
- 3 Specification of substances against list of substances established in accordance with Article 10(3) of Directive 2001/82/EC is compulsory.
- 4 Information on other veterinary medicinal products administered in accordance with Directive 2001/82/EC is optional.
- 5 Name, address, postal code and place in capital letters.
- 6 Telephone in format [+country code (regional code) number].
- 7 In the case of a suspension for six months of the status of the equine animal as intended for slaughter for human consumption in accordance with Article 24(4) of Regulation (EU) No .../2013- [*reference to this Regulation*], enter date of beginning of the suspension in first column and the words: "Article 24(4)" in the third column.
- 8 The print of this reference is only mandatory for duplicate identification documents issued in accordance with Article 24(4) of Regulation (EU) No ***/2013 [*reference to this Regulation*]

SECTION X

Exigences sanitaires de base

Ces exigences ne sont pas valables pour entrer dans l'Union européenne

Basic health requirements

These requirements are not valid to enter the European Union

Je soussigné¹ certifie que l'équide décrit dans ce passeport satisfait aux conditions suivantes :

I, the undersigned¹, hereby certify that the equine animal described in this passport satisfies the following conditions:

- (a) il a été examiné ce jour, ne présente aucun signe clinique de maladie et est apte au transport;
it has been examined this day, presents no clinical sign of disease and is fit for transport;
- (b) il n'est pas destiné à l'abattage dans le cadre d'un programme national d'éradication d'une maladie transmissible;
it is not intended for slaughter under a national eradication programme for a transmissible disease;
- (c) il ne provient pas d'une exploitation faisant l'objet de mesures de restriction pour des motifs de police sanitaire et n'a pas été en contact avec des équidés d'une telle exploitation;
it does not come from a holding subject to restrictions for animal health reasons and has not been in contact with equidae on such a holding;
- (d) à ma connaissance, il n'a pas été en contact avec des équidés atteints d'une maladie transmissible au cours des 15 jours précédant l'embarquement.
to the best of my knowledge, it has not been in contact with equidae affected by a transmissible disease during the 15 days prior to loading.

LA PRESENTE CERTIFICATION EST VALABLE 10 JOURS À COMPTER DE LA DATE DE SA SIGNATURE PAR LE VETERINAIRE OFFICIEL

THIS CERTIFICATION IS VALID FOR 10 DAYS FROM THE DATE OF SIGNATURE BY THE OFFICIAL VETERINARIAN

Date	Lieu	Pour des raisons épidémiologiques particulières, un certificat sanitaire séparé accompagne le présent passeport For particular epidemiological reasons, a separate health certificate accompanies this passport	Nom en capitales et signature du vétérinaire officiel Name in capital letters and signature of official veterinarian
Date	Place		
		Oui/non (barrer la mention inutile) Yes/no (delete as appropriate)	
		Oui/non (barrer la mention inutile) Yes/no (delete as appropriate)	
		Oui/non (barrer la mention inutile) Yes/no (delete as appropriate)	
		Oui/non (barrer la mention inutile) Yes/no (delete as appropriate)	
		Oui/non (barrer la mention inutile) Yes/no (delete as appropriate)	
		Oui/non (barrer la mention inutile) Yes/no (delete as appropriate)	

¹ Ce document doit être signé dans les 48 heures précédant le déplacement international de l'équidé.

¹ This document must be signed within 48 hours prior to international transport of equine animal.

¹

SECTION XI

Châtaignes

Chestnuts

.....

<p>Antérieur droit/Right Foreleg/....</p>	<p>Postérieur droit/Right Hindleg/....</p>
<p>Antérieur gauche/Left Foreleg/....</p>	<p>Postérieur gauche/Left Hindleg/....</p>

Part 2

Additional requirements for the identification documents for equidae

The identification document shall

- (a) be in the format of a printed passport with a paper size not smaller than A5 (210 x 148 mm);
- (b) have a distinct cover that provides sufficient protection and which may be embossed with the logo of the issuing body and bears a serial number;
- (c) have at least the entries in Section I and IX security printed;
- (d) be indivisible, at least stitched, better bound by rivets, to prevent pages being replaced;
- (e) have each page numbered in the format "page number / total number of pages"

ANNEX II

Information stored on the smart card

The smart card shall contain at least the following:

1. Visible information:

- issuing body
- unique life number
- name
- sex
- colour
- the last 15 digits of the code transmitted by the transponder (as appropriate)
- photo of the equine animal;

2. Electronic information accessible by use of standard software:

- at least all compulsory information in Part A of Section I of the identification document.