COMMISSION IMPLEMENTING REGULATION (EU) No …/..

of XXX


(Text with EEA relevance)
COMMISSION IMPLEMENTING REGULATION (EU) No …/..

of XXX

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 2009/156/EC of 30 November 2009 on animal health conditions governing the movement and import from third countries of equidae², and in particular Article 4(4) thereof,

Whereas:

(1) Commission Regulation (EC) No 504/2008³, lays down rules on the identification of equidae born in or imported into the Union and is applicable since 1 July 2009. It has developed the identification document for equidae to a multipurpose document serving animal and public health as well as zootechnical and equestrian sport's needs.

(2) Member States have encountered problems with the implementation of the measures provided for in that Regulation and applied different solutions. The situation has exacerbated by certain horsemeat events compromising, even if unjustified, consumers' confidence in Union food security.

(3) Council Directive 2008/73/EC⁴ 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 order to facilitate access by the other Member States and by the public to the lists of approved establishments, 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.

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 Union. Commission Decision 2009/712/EC\(^5\) therefore sets out models of the layout of the Internet-based information pages.

Article 11 of Council Directive 88/661/EEC\(^6\) provides the procedures applicable to measures adopted by the Commission in the field of zootechnics.

Council Directive 92/35/EEC\(^7\) 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.

Commission Decision 93/623/EEC\(^8\) introduced a method to identify registered equidae during their movements for animal health control purposes.


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 countered by applying to the animal an indelible, but not necessarily visible, mark on the occasion of the primary identification of the animal carried out within a certain delay after birth.


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When the customs procedures laid down in Regulation (EC) No 450/2008 of the European Parliament and of the Council are applied, it is necessary to refer in addition to Council Regulation (EEC) No 706/73. Regulation (EEC) No 706/73 stipulates that as from 1 September 1973, the Community rules are applicable on the Channel Islands and the Isle of Man in the matter of veterinary legislation, but excludes Community zootechnical legislation. The present Regulation should apply without prejudice to that Regulation.

In accordance with Article 5(2) of Council Directive 90/425/EEC, all the consignees appearing on the certificate or document provided for in Article 3(1)(d) of that Directive must, at the request of the competent authority of the Member State of destination and to the extent necessary to carry out the checks referred to in paragraph 1 of that Article, report in advance the arrival of animals and products from another Member State and, in particular, the nature of the consignment and the anticipated arrival date. This notification is not required for registered horses bearing an identification document provided for by Directive 90/427/EEC.

Regulation (EC) No 1760/2000 of the European Parliament and of the Council 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.

Article 8 of Directive 90/427/EEC requires Member States to ensure that in their movements, registered equidae are accompanied by an identification document drawn up by the Commission in accordance with the regulatory procedure and issued by the approved breeding organizations or breeders' associations referred to in Article 5 of that Directive and by international organisations handling horses for competition or racing.

Article 4(4)(b) of Directive 2009/156/EC requires the Commission to lay down the method of identification for equidae for breeding and production, thus allowing the competent authorities in Member States to carry out the identification of equidae or to delegate the task under certain conditions to issuing bodies. The conditions which for the designation of a passport issuing body for equidae for breeding and production

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should be similar to those principles laid down in Article 5 of Regulation (EC) No 882/2004 of the European Parliament and of the Council\(^{17}\) on official controls.

\[16\] Regulation (EC) No 504/2008 required that equidae should not be kept unless they were identified in accordance with that Regulation. The Commission had to respond to several complaints over domestic horse population living outside holdings under conditions that were not compatible with those described as semi-wild in Article 7 of that Regulation. It is therefore necessary to clarify, that equidae living in the Union are to be identified and in a second step to provide for derogation where this condition cannot be met.

\[17\] Equidae living in the Union should be identified by a life-time identification document that provides a narrative and a diagrammatical description of the animal and records the individual marks of that animal, whether inherited, acquired or applied, for the purpose of identity verification.

\[18\] The marks of an animal used for the purpose of identity verification should establish an unequivocal link between animal and identification document and should signal for a sufficiently long time that this animal has undergone the process of identification in accordance with this Regulation in order to prevent issuing of more than one identification document. The electronic transponder implanted in accordance with this Regulation should be considered the standard method for establishing this unequivocal link between the animal and its identification document and no alternative method should be approved unless it provides at least the same guarantees and is at least as practical practical.

\[19\] Identification documents should not be issued unless completed with the required identification details which are to be recorded in the database of the passport issuing body in accordance with this Regulation.

\[20\] 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\(^{18}\) which requires amongst others that in order to be entered in the main section of a studbook of its breed an equine animal must be identified as foal at foot according to the studbook rules, which should at least require a covering certificate.

\[21\] Those methods should be in line with the principles established by breeding organisations approved in accordance with Commission Decision 92/353/EEC\(^{19}\). 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.

\[22\] 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

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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.

In accordance with the third indent of Article 1 of Commission Decision 96/510/EC of 18 July 199620 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.

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.

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 of their survival and reproduction but also outside of the scope of Council Directive 98/58/EC in accordance with Article 1(2)(a) of that Directive.

To verify the identity of an equine animal, the identification document should contain first of all a high quality description of the animal consisting of a narrative describing the animal and its marks, and a thoroughly completed outline diagramme displaying the individual and distinguishing marks of the animal. Examples of best practices of how to describe an equine animal are available on the internet sites of the World Equestrian Federation21 and of the Weatherbys22.

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 equine animal and its identification document. 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 deliver equivalent guarantees to prevent multiple issuing of identification documents.

Transponders used for the marking 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.

22 http://www.weatherbys.co.uk/sites/default/files/Identification%20of%20Horses%20Booklet.pdf
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.

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.

Those derogations should be applied without prejudice to Article 14 of Council Directive 2003/85/EC, which allows derogations from certain foot-and-mouth disease control measures for identified equidae on holdings where an outbreak of that disease has been confirmed.

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.

Provisions are necessary in case the original identification document issued in accordance with this Regulation for lifetime was lost or has to be replaced. 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.

Those procedures should also apply to equidae that are presented for identification after the established deadline for the first identification because fraudulent practices and intentions cannot be excluded.

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.

In addition, Article 4(4)(a) of Directive 2009/156/EC requires that registered equidae are identified by means of an identification document, which must certify in particular that Article 4(5) and (6) and Article 5 of that Directive have been complied with. It is therefore necessary to make the dedicated Section in the model

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identification document compulsory for all registered equidae and to reword it accordingly.

In accordance with Article 7(3) of Directive 2009/156/EC, the official veterinarian must record the identification number or identification document number of the slaughtered animal and forward it to the competent authority of the place of dispatch, at the latter’s request, an attestation to the effect that the animal has been slaughtered. It should therefore be clarified that in such cases the identification document must be destroyed at the place of slaughter to prevent fraudulent use of identification documents from slaughtered equine animals.

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, and it should be ensured that the transponder, or any alternative methods, including marks, used to verify the identity of equidae, cannot be recycled.

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 on official controls on products of animal origin intended for human consumption.

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.

In accordance with Article 2 of Regulation (EC) No 178/2002 of the European Parliament and of the Council, 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.

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, which lays down specific hygiene rules for food of animal origin.


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and of the Council have elapsed in accordance with Article 8 of Commission Regulation (EC) No 2076/2005. Food chain information requirements for equidae are implemented since 1 January 2010.

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 a part of that food chain information.

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.

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.


Council Directive 96/23/EC 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.

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

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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 establishing a list of substances essential for the treatment of equidae and of substances bringing added clinical benefit.

In accordance with Article 69(1) of Directive 2001/82, Member States shall ensure that the owners or keepers of food-producing animals can provide proof of purchase, possession and administration of veterinary medicinal products to such animals for five years after their administration, including when the animal is slaughtered during the five-year period. In particular, Member States may require the maintenance of a record giving at least information on the date, name of the veterinary medicinal product, quantity, name and address of the supplier of the medicinal product and the identification of the animals treated. As a consequence of the application of Article 10(2) of that Directive, this five-year period of record keeping ends five years after the equine animal is excluded from slaughter for human consumption by virtue of the respective entry in the dedicated section of the identification document. It is therefore in the interest of the owner or keeper and the veterinarian responsible to ensure that the exclusion of the animal from slaughter is notified to the central database of the Member State in which the treatment is applied.

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 database maintained by the issuing body.

The Universal Equine Life Number (UELN) system has been agreed worldwide 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 website.

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.

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.

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34 [http://www.ueln.net](http://www.ueln.net)
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 document 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. In addition, since this requirement clearly indicates to a passport number, it is appropriate to lay down rules on the management of these passport numbers as part of the security features applied to identification documents.

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.

By compulsory recording of the applicant for an identification document, who is, within the delays of less than 9 months after birth, the breeder and usually the owner of the animal –for which an identification document is issued, together with the obligation to notify to the issuing body any 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.

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 point A of Chapter II of Section I of Annex I to Regulation (EC) No 854/2004 in relation to equidae as food-producing animals. However, due to the frequency of movements of equidae, it should not be attempted to establish a real-time traceability of equidae, but identification details should be available in the central database of a Member State of all equidae that are kept in that Member State on holdings as defined in Article 2(a) of Directive 2009/156/EC.

As a consequence of the definition of registered equidae in Directives 90/427/EEC and 2009/156/EC, and different administrative structures of competent authorities responsible for the identification of equidae for breeding and production, in most of the Member States it is at present legally not possible to have a single passport 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 official 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.

Because there is usually more than one passport issuing body in each Member State and equidae frequently move between Member States, it is necessary and appropriate to establish a central database in each Member State that contains records of...
identification details of all equidae kept on holdings located in the respective Member State. 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.

(62) Following the horse meat events it is considered necessary to set up a central database in each Member State. 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 databases can communicate and the veterinary authorities have full access to each of them.

(63) The central databases in different Member States should cooperate in accordance with Council Directive 89/608/EEC\(^{35}\) to facilitate the exchange of data.

(54)-(64) 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.

(55)-(65) Transitional measures should be provided for in order to allow the Member States to adapt to the rules laid down in this Regulation.

(56)-(66) 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, definitions, general principles

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 apply without prejudice to:
   (a) Regulation (EEC) No 706/73 and Decision 96/78/EC;
   (b) measures taken by Member States to register holdings on which equidae are kept.

Article 2
Definitions
For the purposes of this Regulation, the following definitions shall apply:

(a) “equidae” or “equine animal(s)” 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 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) 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 recognised by a Member State or by an official agency of the Member State concerned, and in which equidae are entered or registered and eligible for entry 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 bodies designated by the competent authority in accordance with Article 5(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 pursuant to the Decision adopted by the Commission in accordance with Article 19(b) of Directive 2009/156/EC;

(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) “mark” means any visible or visualisable and distinguishing characteristic of an individual equine animal, which is recorded for identification purposes and which is either:
   (i) inherant, including more than 3 whorls and the chestnuts, colour marks, rare eye pigment defects, specific muscle depressions, but also the biometric identification of the detail-rich structures of iris or retina; or
   (ii) acquired, including scars, saddle sore depigmentation and castration of stallions; or
   (iii) applied, including hot and freeze brands, tattoos, ear tags and implanted transponders.

(l) “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;

(m) “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 central database referred to in Article 3(1); followed by
   (ii) a nine-digit individual identification number assigned to the equine animal;

(n) “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;

(o) “compulsorily notifiable diseases” means the diseases listed in Annex I to Directive 2009/156/EC;

(p) “official veterinarian” means the veterinarian designated by the competent central authority of a Member State or of a third country;

(q) “smart card” means a plastic device with an embedded computer chip capable of storing data and transmitting them electronically to compatible computer systems;

Article 3
General principles and obligation to identify equidae

1. Equidae living in one of the territories listed in Annex I to Regulation (EC) No 882/2004 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 written agreement with the owner.

3. Member States may decide or issuing bodies referred to in Article 5(1)(a) may require that the application to an issuing body for obtaining an identification
document or for modifying identification details in an existing identification
documents is to be submitted by the owner of the equine animal.

4. **Member States shall ensure through official controls in accordance with Regulation (EC) No 882/2004 the application of this Regulation.**

**Article 4**

*The Union system for equine identification*

1. 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 by the issuing body, the property of the issuing body that had issued it and provides:
   
   (i) a narrative describing the animal and recording its distinguishing marks;
   
   (ii) a completed outline diagram which demonstrates graphically the distinguishing marks recorded in the narrative;

   (b) a method for the identity verification using marks as defined in Article 2(k) which:
   
   (i) ensures an unequivocal link between the identification document and the equine animal for which the identification document was issued;
   
   (ii) signals that this animal has already undergone a process of identification.

   (c) a database recording, in accordance with Article 30, under the unique life number the identification details relating to the animal for which an identification document was issued and to the keeper to whom the identification document was supplied;

   (d) a central database set up in accordance with Article 31.

2. Any method or combination of methods used for the verification of the identity referred to in paragraph 1(b) shall deliver at least the same scientific guarantees as the transponder implanted in accordance with Article 14.

3. An equine animal shall be deemed identified in accordance with this Regulation when it is accompanied by an identification document in accordance with Article 6 which was issued in accordance with Article 7, or by an identification document issued in accordance with Article 11 or by an identification document issued in accordance with Articles 24 or 25.

4. By way of derogation from paragraph 3, the following equidae shall also be deemed to be identified in accordance with this Regulation:

   (a) 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, provided the identification documents for those equidae had been registered in accordance with Article 21(1) of Regulation (EC) No 504/2008 by 31 December 2009 at the latest;

   (b) 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, provided...
they were identified in accordance with Regulation (EC) No 504/2008 by 31 December 2009 at the latest;

(c) equidae identified in accordance with Regulation (EC) No 504/2008.

Chapter II
Identification of equidae born in the Union

Article 5
Passport issuing bodies 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 passport issuing bodies ("issuing body"):  

(a) in the case of registered equidae:
   (i) an organisation or association officially approved or recognised by the competent authority or by the official agency of a Member State in accordance with Article 2(1) of Decision 92/353/EEC which manages the studbook in which the equine animal is entered or registered and eligible for entry in accordance with Decision 96/78/EC;
   (ii) a national branch with its headquarters in a Member State of an international organisation or association, which manages horses for competition or racing;

(b) in the case of equidae for breeding and production:
   (i) the competent authority for the holding where the equine animal is kept at the time of its identification; or
   (ii) an issuing body designated and supervised by the competent authority referred to in point (i) to which the task was delegated.

2. To qualify for the designation as an issuing body referred to in paragraph 1(b)(ii) the following conditions must be met:

(a) there is an accurate description of the tasks and responsibilities that the issuing body shall carry out and of the conditions under which it may carry them out;

(b) there is proof that the issuing body:
   (i) has the expertise, equipment and infrastructure required to carry out the tasks delegated to it;
   (ii) has a sufficient number of suitably qualified and experienced staff;
   (iii) is impartial and free from any conflict of interest as regards the exercise of the tasks delegated to it;
   (iv) where necessary, has a model identification document that meets all relevant requirements of this Regulation;

(c) the issuing body cooperates closely with the competent authority to prevent and, where necessary, to remedy any non-compliances with the provisions of this Regulation;
(d) there is efficient and effective coordination between the delegating competent authority and the issuing body.

3. For the purpose of this Regulation, the issuing bodies referred to in paragraph 1 shall act in accordance with this Regulation and on behalf of the competent authority.

Where the competent authority obtains information on activities of an issuing body which are not in compliance with the provisions of this Regulation, the case shall be investigated and the permission to issue identification documents shall be suspended until shortcomings are remedied, or withdrawn, subject to the appeal procedures under national law.

4. 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 issuing bodies referred to in paragraph 1 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 27, 28(1), 30(3) and 31(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 Decision 2009/712/EC;
- be directly accessible through the internet link referred to in paragraph 5 and be sufficiently intuitive for non-native speakers.

5. 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 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") issued for lifetime in accordance with the model identification document set out in Part I of Annex I and which shall comply with the additional requirements in Part II of that Annex.

2. Issuing bodies shall ensure that the identification document referred to in paragraph 1 contains 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, at least Sections I to IX;
   
   (b) in the case of equidae for breeding and production, at least Sections I to IV.

3. The order of Sections and their numbering must remain unaltered in the identification document.

4. Issuing bodies are responsible for the secure management of blank and completed identification documents on their premises.

5. Member States shall ensure that the identification documents issued by issuing bodies on their territory comply with the requirements in paragraphs 1 to 3.

6. Member States shall set up a system for the attribution to issuing bodies and recording in the database established in accordance with Article 31 of serial numbers.
("passport number") to be printed at least on those pages of the identification document containing Sections I to IV.

The uniqueness of the passport number shall be ensured by:

(a) the Member State, in which case the format of the serial number shall consist of an alpha-numeric code which identifies in accordance with Article 2(m)(i) the central database followed by a serial number of at least nine digits; or

(b) the issuing body, in which case the format of the serial number shall consist of an alpha-numeric code which identifies in accordance with Article 2(m)(i) the database of the issuing body followed by a serial number of at least nine digits.

Article 7
Issuing of identification documents for equidae born in the Union

1. For the purpose of obtaining an identification document referred to in Article 6, the keeper shall submit an application to the appropriate issuing body referred to in Article 5(1) which is approved, recognised or designated in accordance with this Regulation in the Member State where the holding of the animal is located, and shall provide all information necessary to comply with this Regulation.

2. Member States shall set the time limits for the submission of the application referred to in paragraph 1 necessary to meet the delay of identification provided for in Article 8 and Article 10(1).

3. The issuing body shall only issue identification documents which:

(a) comply with the requirements of Article 6;

(b) have at least Section I and II thereof duly completed;

(c) have Section II thereof completed, if required by national legislation;

(d) have Section V thereof completed, if issued by an issuing body referred to in Article 5(1)(a)(i);

(e) contain information as referred to in points (i) and (ii) of Article 4(a) which has been verified by or on behalf of the issuing body.

4. Without prejudice to the provisions of paragraph 1 and 3 of this Article and Article 1(1) of Decision 96/78/EC, the issuing body referred to in Article 5(1)(a)(i) shall identify registered equidae which are entered or registered and eligible for entry in the studbook it has established in accordance with the rules of that studbook and complete in Section V 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 24 or 25.

6. By way of derogation from paragraph 1 and in accordance with Article 1 of Decision 96/78/EC, the keeper of a registered equine animal as defined in Article 2(e)(i) may submit the application referred to in paragraph 1 to the appropriate issuing body
referred to in Article 5(1)(a)(i) in a Member State other than the Member State where the holding of the animal is located, provided the Member State in which the approved or recognised breeding organisation or breeders’ association has its headquarters has notified the extension of the geographical area of activity to the Member State where the holding of the equine animal is located.

7. Bay way of derogation from paragraph 3(b), the information on the owner may be provided in the format of an ownership certificate or immatriculation card recorded in the database established in accordance with Article 30 which refers to the unique life number of the equine animal, the number of the identification document and the transponder code or the alternative method in accordance with Article 17, and which is to be returned to the issuing body in case the animal is sold or lost.

Article 8
Delay of identification of equidae born in the Union

1. Equidae born in the Union shall be identified by an identification document issued in accordance with Article 7 not later than 12 nine months following the date of birth (both temporary lateral incisors fully erupted and first permanent molar not yet (fully) erupted) and in any event before leaving permanently the holding of birth unless such movement takes place in accordance with Article 19(2)(c) as foal at foot of the dam on which the foal depends or in accordance with Article 22(2).

2. By way of derogation from paragraph 1, Member States may decide to limit the maximum permitted period for identifying the equine animal to six months or to the calendar year of birth.

32. By way of derogation from paragraph 1, the competent authority may decide that an identification document as provided for in Article 6 is issued in accordance with Article 7 where the existing valid identification document does not comply with the requirements in Article 6 or certain identification details in Section I, II or V lack the required accuracy, provided the existing identification document is surrendered to the issuing body to be invalidated and the invalidation of the existing identification document and the issuing of the new identification document are recorded in the database established in accordance with Article 30.

Article 9
Derogation from the completion of Section I of the identification document

1. By way of derogation from Articles 4(1)(a)(ii) and 7(3), the competent authority may authorise that a issuing body does not complete the information in points 12 to 18 in the outline-diagram in Part B of Section I of the identification document may not be completed by drawing, provided a transponder is implanted in accordance with Article 14 or an equivalent alternative method is applied in accordance with Article 17 and a photograph or print displays sufficient details to describe the equine animal.

2. The derogation provided for in paragraph 1 shall be without prejudice to the rules on identifying equidae laid down by the issuing body referred to in Article 5(1)(a)(i).
Article 10

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

1. By way of derogation from Article 8, 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 7 only when they are removed from such populations, excluding the transfer under official supervision from one population to another, or brought into domestic use.

2. Member States intending to make use of the derogation provided for in paragraph 1 shall notify the Commission, with reference to this Article, of the populations and the areas concerned which they have defined in accordance with paragraph 1 before making use of that derogation.

3. Member States which have granted such derogations pursuant to Article 7 of Regulation (EC) No 504/2008 and notified the Commission accordingly, shall not re-notify the Commission.

Chapter III

Identification of equidae imported into the Union

Article 11

Identification of equidae imported into 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 organisation or association referred to in Article 5(a)(i);

(b) comply with all requirements of Article 6(2).

2. The keeper of an equine animal shall apply to the appropriate issuing body referred to in Article 5(1) for an identification document to be issued in accordance with Article 7, or for the registration of the existing identification document in the database set up by that issuing body in accordance with Article 30, 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 in accordance with the Decision adopted by the Commission pursuant to Article 19(b) of Directive 2009/156/EC into permanent entry in accordance with Article 19(c) of Directive 2009/156/EC.
3. Where the existing identification document referred to in paragraph 2 does not meet the requirements of Article 6(2), the issuing body shall on request of the keeper:
   (a) complete the identification document, so that it meets the requirements of Article 6(2);
   (b) record the identification details of that equine animal and the complementary information in the database established in accordance with Article 30.

4. Where the existing identification document as referred to in paragraph 2 cannot be amended to meet the requirements of Article 6(2) or the imported equine animal was accompanied by a description in accordance with the Annex to Directive 90/427/EEC ("identification paper"), they shall not be considered valid for identification purposes in accordance with this Regulation, and 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 submitted identification document or papers.
   (a) the existing identification document or papers shall be sent to the issuing body referred to in paragraph 2, shall inform the issuing body in the third country referred to in paragraph 1, about being in possession of this document or papers and about issuing of a new identification document, with reference to the unique life number under which the details of this identification document are recorded in the database referred to in Article 30 and of the issuing of a new identification document are recorded in the database referred to in Article 30; invalidate them as indicated in Article 27(1)(b) and, if so requested, return them to the issuing body in the third country referred to in paragraph 1 with reference to the unique life number under which the details of this identification document and of the issuing of a new identification document are recorded in the database referred to in Article 30;
   (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 identification document or papers.

5. Part III of Section IV of the identification document issued for an equine animal imported into the Union shall be completed with an entry suspending its slaughter for at least six months from the date of registration in the database referred to in Article 30 of an existing identification document referred to in paragraph 1 or 3 or the issuing of the identification document provided for in paragraph 4(b).

6. By way of derogation from paragraph 5, the suspension of slaughter for six months shall not apply to equidae imported from third countries from which Member States authorise imports of equidae for slaughter or fresh meat of solipeds in accordance with the Decision adopted pursuant to Article 29 of Directive 96/23/EC.
Chapter IV
Checks required prior to issue of identification documents
and methods of identity verification

Article 12
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 documentation and electronic records available, estimating the age of the
   animal, checking the animal for any signs or marks indicative of any previous
   identification as provided for in Article 13.

3. Member States shall gradually introduce in their central databases established in
   accordance with Article 31 secured interfaces allowing the competent authorities of
   other Member States to inquire in case of suspicion for a particular unique life
   number, transponder code or passport number recorded therein.

Article 13
Measures to detect previous active marking of equidae

1. The measures to detect possible previous marking, as referred to in Article 12 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
       or alternative mark has been surgically removed;
   (c) any alternative mark on the animal applied in accordance with Article 17(1).

2. Where, following the application by the keeper in accordance with Article 7(1), the
   measures provided for in paragraph 1 reveal the existence of a previously implanted
   transponder, or any alternative mark applied in accordance with Article 17(1)
   indicative for a completed identification in accordance with Article 7, the issuing
   body shall issue a replacement identification document in accordance with Article 25
   and enter this information in an appropriate way in the entries of the replacement
document corresponding to Part A and the outline-diagram in Part B of Section I of
the model identification document in Part 1 of Annex I.

3. Where the undocumented removal of a transponder or alternative mark referred to in
   paragraph 1(b) 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 25.
Article 14
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 paragraph 2 or designate the person or profession entrusted with such operations.

4. Issuing bodies referred to in Article 5(1)(a) may require that animals which were identified by use of an alternative method referred to in Article 17 are to be marked by implantation of a transponder for the purpose of entry or registration of equidae in studbooks or the registration of registered horses for competition purposes.

5. Issuing bodies referred to in Article 5(1) and competent authorities may require that equine animals deemed to be identified in accordance with Article 4(3) and (4) are to be marked by implantation of a transponder for the purpose of identity verification in cases where previously implanted and recorded transponders ceased to function or marks used as alternative methods referred to in Article 17 are no longer legible or accessible.

Article 15
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(1k), to ensure the uniqueness of the codes displayed by the transponders implanted by issuing bodies approved, recognised or designated on their territory.

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.

Article 16
Recording of the transponder code in the identification document

1. When the transponder is implanted in accordance with Article 14, 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, provided the page is sealed afterwards, 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 identifying the person referred to in paragraph 1 who carried out the identification and read the code displayed by the implanted transponder after implantation;

(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 and read after implantation.

2. By way of derogation from paragraph 1(a), where an equine animal is marked with a previously implanted transponder which does not comply with the standards defined in Article 2(lk), 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 17

Authorisation of alternative methods for identity verification

1. By way of derogation from Article 14(1), Member States may authorise suitable alternative methods for the verification of the identity of equidae born in the Union, including marks, which meet the requirements of Article 4(2) and ensure in accordance with Article 4(1)(b) that the identity of the equine animal recorded in the identification document can be verified (‘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 on their territory;

(b) visible marks applied to equidae for breeding and production cannot be confused with those reserved on their territory for use by issuing bodies referred to in Article 5(1)(a)(i) on 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 18

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 17 has been verified;

(b) the mark used as a method used for identity verification 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 30(1)(f).

2. 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 endure the delays of verifying the identity of the animal.
Chapter V
Movement and transport of equidae

Article 19
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 7(1) or Article 11 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 without delay; or
      (ii) during transhumance of equidae, including the way to and from, registered 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 temporarily the training, 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 20
Derogation for movement with a temporary document
1. On application by the keeper, 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.
   Member States may decide that in the cases referred to in Articles 7(7) and 21(1) the temporary document referred to in the first paragraph is not required for movement or transport on their own territory.
2. By way of derogation from Article 19(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 by an alternative method in accordance with Article 17, 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 21**

*Derogation for movements with a smart card*

1. By way of derogation from Article 19(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 19(1) within their own territories. They shall notify the Commission of their intention to grant such derogations.

**Article 22**

*Movements and transport of equidae for slaughter*

1. The identification document issued in accordance with Articles 7(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 4(3), 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 marked in accordance with Articles 14 or 17;

   (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).

3. Article 27(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 VI
Management, duplication, replacement and suspension of identification documents

Article 23
Management of identification documents to ensure the continuity of identity during lifetime of the animal

1. The keepers of equine animals shall ensure that at least the following identification details in the identification document are at all time current and authentic:
   (a) the status of the animal as regards its eligibility for slaughter for human consumption, whereas the status food-producing animal being the default;
   (b) the readable transponder code or mark used as alternative method for identity verification, whereas the transponder code being the default method of identity verification;
   (c) the status as either registered equine animal or equine animal for breeding and production, whereas the status of the equine animal for breeding and production being the default;
   (d) the information on the ownership, where required by legislation of the Member State where the equine animal is kept or by the issuing body referred to in Article 5(1).

2. Irrespective of the issuing body which issued the identification document in accordance with Article 7 or 11, the keeper of an equine animal shall ensure that the identification details described in Article 30(1), and any necessary update to them, are communicated to the appropriate issuing body approved, recognised or designated in accordance with this Regulation in the Member State where the holding of the equine animal is located.

3. For the purpose of paragraph 2 or where the need arises to update identification details in the identification document, the keeper shall lodge the identification document with:
   (a) the issuing body referred to in Article 5(1)(a)(i) which issued the identification document for the registered equine animal concerned; or
   (b) the issuing body referred to in Article 5(1)(a)(ii) in accordance with the rules of that issuing body which issued the identification document for the registered horse concerned, or
   (c) any of the issuing bodies approved, recognised or designated in accordance with this Regulation by the competent authority of the Member State where the holding of the equine animal is located.

43. The issuing body referred to in paragraph 3 shall:
   (a) carry out the necessary updates of identification details in the identification document;
   (b) complete the entries in Section II, even in case where there is no change of ownership, where it had not initially issued the identification document;
(c) **enter or** complete in the central database it has established in accordance with Article 304 the records of the identification details contained in the lodged identification document;

(d) submit the information to the central database in accordance with Article 31.

5. Central databases established in accordance with Article 31 shall act on the information referred to in paragraph 43(c) in accordance with the provisions of Article 31(5).

**Article 24**

**Duplicate identification documents**

1. A duplicate identification document shall be issued where:

   (a) the original identification document is lost, and:

      (i) the identity of the animal can be established, notably through the code transmitted by the transponder or the alternative method,

      (ii) an ownership declaration is available;

   (b) where the application for an identification document is submitted after the deadline referred to in Article 8 or Article 34 and the covering certificate is available in the case of a foal at foot of its identified biological or foster dam;

   (c) the competent authority has proof that certain identification details in the existing identification document do not match the corresponding equine animal and the provisions in Article 8(2) cannot be applied.

2. In the cases described in paragraph 1 the issuing body **referred to in Article 5(1)** shall on application by the keeper or on request of the competent authority:

   (a) apply, where necessary, a mark to the animal in accordance with Article 14 or Article 17;

   (b) issue a duplicate identification document clearly marked as such (‘duplicate identification document’) with a reference to the unique life number corresponding to the record in the database of the issuing body which:

      (i) keeps the information from the first occasion of identification of the animal, where the original identification document is lost, or

      (ii) issues the duplicate identification document to an animal referred to in paragraph 1(b);

   (c) classify the equine animal in Part II of Section IV of the duplicate identification document as not intended for slaughter for human consumption.

3. Details of the duplicate identification document issued in accordance with paragraph 2, shall be entered by reference to the unique life number in the database, as referred to in Article 30.

4. By way of derogation from paragraph 2(c), the competent authority may decide to suspend the status of an equine animal 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 IV of the duplicate identification document, and complete the third column thereof.

5. Where the lost original identification document was issued by an issuing body referred to in Article 5(1) 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 5(1) in the Member State where the holding of the equine animal is located.

6. By way of derogation from the introductory phrase of paragraph 2, where the lost original identification document was issued by an issuing body referred to in Article 11(1) in a third country, a new identification document may be issued by that issuing body in the third country, provided the new identification document is routed to the keeper or, where specifically required by law in the Member State where the equine animal is located, to the owner, via the issuing body or competent authority in the Member State where the holding of the equine animal is located, which shall act in accordance with this Article.

**Article 25**

Replacement identification documents

1. A replacement document shall be issued where:

(a) the original identification document is lost, and:

   (i) the identity of the animal cannot be ascertained;

   (ii) there is no indication or evidence that for this animal an identification document had been issued previously by an issuing body as referred to in Article 5(1)(a);

(b) the application for an identification document is submitted after the deadline referred to in Article 8, Article 11(2) or Article 34.

2. In the cases described in paragraph 1, an issuing body as referred to in Article 5(1)(b) responsible for the area of residence of the equine animal shall:

(a) apply a mark to the animal in accordance with Article 14 or Article 17;

(b) issue a replacement identification document clearly marked as such ('replacement identification document') with a reference to a newly assigned unique life number corresponding to the record in the database on the issuing of this replacement document;

(b) classify the equine animal in Part II of Section IV of the replacement identification document as not intended for slaughter for human consumption.

3. Details of the replacement identification document issued in accordance with paragraph 2, shall be entered by reference to the unique life number in the database as referred to in Article 30.
Article 26
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 III 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 27
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 tamper-proof stamping it “invalid” on all pages or pinching a hole of appropriate diameter through all pages;

(c) with reference to the equine animal’s unique life number:

(i) either the identification document shall be destroyed at the place of slaughter of the animal under official supervision and an attestation shall be communicated to the issuing body, either directly or through the contact point referred to in Article 28(2), informing on the date of slaughter of the animal at a slaughterhouse and on the date of destruction of the identification document; or

(ii) the invalidated identification document shall be returned to the issuing body indicated in Section I of the identification document or updated in accordance with Article 23(2) in Section II, either directly or through the contact point referred to in Article 28(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 23 in Section II 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 28**

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 27(1)(c)(ii).

2. Member States shall provide a contact point to receive the attestation referred to in Article 27(1)(c)(i) or the identification documents referred to in Article 27(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 one of the official languages of that Member State and in an official Union language widely spoken internationally.

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 29**

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 IV of the identification document, by the signature of:

(a) the owner on his/her own discretion, or

(b) the keeper together with 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 IV 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 IV of the identification document;  
(b) invalidating Part III of Section IV of the identification document.

4. The following measures shall apply after the measures provided for in paragraph 3:

(a) the keeper of the equine animal shall lodge the identification document with an issuing body in the Member State where the equine animal is located, or provide the information online if such access to the database is established, within a maximum of 14 days of the signature in Part II of Section IV;  
(b) the issuing body shall act in accordance with Article 23(3)(b) and (c) and inform the veterinarian responsible referred to in paragraph 3 of the update of the central database not later than 5 days after receipt of the information referred to in point (a);  
(c) the veterinarian responsible shall notify the measures carried out in accordance with paragraph 3 within 21 days of the signature in Part II of Section IV to the issuing body referred to in point (b) or an issuing body referred to in Article 5(1)(b) in the Member State where the holding of the equine animal is located, unless he/she has been informed by the issuing body in accordance with point (b).

5. 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 IV 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 30  
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 devise not complying with the standard defined in Article 2(k) 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 who submitted the application referred to in Article 7(1) or Article 11(2) and, where applicable, Article 23(2);
(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 Articles 7(1) and 11(3) and any information concerning duplicate and replacement identification documents issued in accordance with Articles 24 or 25;
(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 27.

3. Immediately, but not later than within 21 days, after recording the information referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article, the issuing body referred to in paragraph 1 shall communicate the information referred to in points (a) to (n) of that paragraph to the central database established in accordance with Article 31 in that Member State where it is approved, recognised or designated in accordance with Article 5(1).

**Article 31**

**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 single database for registered equidae and a single database for equidae for breeding and production, provided that:
   (a) both 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. Each Member State shall ensure that the issuing bodies incorporate the information referred to in Article 30(1) relating to equidae born or identified on its territory in the central database or that the databases of the issuing bodies referred to in Article 5(1) on its territory are 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 and shall ensure that:
   
   (a) in accordance with Article 23(3), the central database communicates, with reference to the unique life number, any amendments to the identification details referred to in Article 30(1) to the central database of the Member State where the identification document was issued;
   
   (b) competent authorities of other Member States are being granted free of charge access to a minimum of information contained in the central database to inquire whether a transponder code or a passport number has been recorded therein.

Article 32
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 33
Repeal

Regulation (EC) No 504/2008 is repealed with effect from 1 July 2014. References to the repealed Regulation shall be construed as references to this Regulation.

Article 34
Transitional provisions

Equidae which were born after the 30 June 2009 and not identified in accordance with Regulation (EC) No 504/2008 by 30 June 2014 shall be identified in accordance with Article 24 or 26 of this Regulation, depending on the information available.

Article 35
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 July 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

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 - 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 the narrative of Section I, in particular in point 3 thereof, abbreviations should be avoided.
   2. **Section II - Owner**
      The name of the owner or his agent/representative must be stated where required by the issuing body.
   3. **Section III – 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.
   4. **Section IV - 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.
   5. **Sections V – Certificate of origin**
      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.
   6. **Section VI - 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.
   7. **Sections VII and VIII - Vaccination record**
      All vaccinations must be recorded in Section VII (equine influenza only) and in Section VIII (all other vaccinations). The information may take the form of a sticker.
   8. **Section IX - Laboratory health tests**
      The results of all tests carried out to detect transmissible diseases must be recorded.

B. The passport may contain the following information:
   **Section X – Basic health conditions (mandatory for registered equidae)**
   These conditions apply only for movement of registered equidae on the territory of a Member State.
   **Section XI - Chestnuts**
   Required for compliance with the model passport of the World Equestrian Federation (FEI)

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**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>(1)(a)</th>
<th>Espèce: Species:</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(1)(b)</td>
<td>Sexe: Sex:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(2)</td>
<td>Date de naissance: Date of birth:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(3)</td>
<td>Signalement: Description:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(3)(a)</td>
<td>Robe: Colour:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(3)(b)</td>
<td>Tête: Head:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(3)(c)</td>
<td>Ant. G: Foreleg L:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(3)(d)</td>
<td>Ant. D: Foreleg R:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(3)(e)</td>
<td>Post G: Hind leg L:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(3)(f)</td>
<td>Post D: Hind leg R:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(3)(g)</td>
<td>Corps: Body:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(3)(h)</td>
<td>Marques: Markings:</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| (4) | Unique Life Number (15 digits): |
|     | 123-456-789-012-345 |

| (5) | Code du transpondeur (si disponible) Transponder code (where available) |
|     | 123-456-789-012-345 |
|     | Système de lecture (si différent de ISO 11784)… Reading system (if not ISO 11784)… |
|     | Code-barres (optionnel) Bar-Code (optional) |

| (6) | Méthode de marquage alternative (si disponible): |
|     | Alternative method of marking (if available): |

| (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): |

| (8) | Nom et adresse du destinataire du document: Name and address of person to whom document is issued: |
| (9) | Le: On: |
| (10) | Circonscription: District: |

| (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): |
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.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Castration</th>
<th>Identification</th>
<th></th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Signature and stamp of veterinarian</td>
<td>Vérification: mentionner 1) Rectifications, 2) Adjonctions</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Verification of the description. Include: 1) Amendments, 2) Additions</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Data and place of castration</td>
<td>Signature et cachet due Vétérinaire agréé</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Signature and stamp of the qualified veterinarian</td>
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</tbody>
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Note for the issuing body: Part C of Section I may be completed in hand writing
**SECTION II**

Détails de droit de propriété

(official language of the Member State/Country)

1. **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.

2. 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.

3. Pour les compétitions sous compétence de la Fédération équestre internationale, la nationalité du cheval est celle de son propriétaire.

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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date d’enregistrement par l’organisation, l’association ou le service officiel</th>
<th>Nom du propriétaire</th>
<th>Adresse du propriétaire</th>
<th>Nationalité du propriétaire</th>
<th>Signature du propriétaire</th>
<th>Cachet de l’organisation, association ou service officiel et signature</th>
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*Note for the issuing body [not to be printed in identification document]: The text in points 3 and 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 III
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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Lieu</th>
<th>Validité du document</th>
<th>Maladie</th>
<th>Nom en capitales et signature du vétérinaire officiel</th>
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<td>……</td>
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<td>………….</td>
<td>………….</td>
<td>…….:……...:</td>
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<tr>
<td>Validité suspendue</td>
<td>Validité rétablie</td>
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<tr>
<td>Validity suspended</td>
<td>Validity re-established</td>
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<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

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 - …….. 

En
SECTION IV
Administration of veterinary medicinal products

**Partie/Part I**

Date et lieu de délivrance de ce chapitre\(^1\)/Date and place of issue of this Section\(^1\):

Organisme émetteur délivrant ce chapitre du document d'identification\(^1\)/Issuing body for this Section of the identification document\(^1\):

\[\text{[insert text in official language for all the items presented in EN and FR]}\]

**Partie/Part II**

Remarque/Note: L'équidé n'est pas destiné à l'abattage pour la consommation humaine/The equine animal is not intended for slaughter for human consumption.

Par conséquent, l’équidé peut recevoir des médicaments vétérinaires autorisés conformément à l'article 6, paragraphe 3, ou des médicaments administrés conformément à l’article 10, paragraphe 2, de la directive 2001/82/CE/
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.

Je soussigné, propriétaire\(^2\)/représentant du propriétaire\(^2\)/détenteur\(^2\), déclare que l’animal décrit dans le présent document d’identification n’est pas destiné à l’abattage pour la consommation humaine

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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date et lieu</th>
<th>Nom en capitales et signature du propriétaire de l’animal, de son représentant ou du détenteur de l’animal</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Date and place</td>
<td>Name in capitals and signature of the owner, representative of the owner or keeper of the animal</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| Nom en capitales et signature du vétérinaire responsable procédant conformément à l’article 10, paragraphe 2, de la directive 2001/82/CE | Name in capital letters and signature of the veterinarian responsible acting in accordance with Article 10(2) of Directive 2001/82/EC |

**Numéro unique d'identification valable à vie**

Unique life number

[space for number]
Partie/Part III

Remarque/Note: L’équidé est destiné à l’abattage pour la consommation humaine/The equine animal is intended for slaughter for human consumption.

Sans préjudice du règlement (CE) no 470/2009 ni de la directive 96/22/CE, l’équidé peut faire l’objet d’un traitement médicamenteux conformément à l’article 10, paragraphe 3, de la directive 2001/82/CE à condition que l’équidé ainsi traité ne soit abattu en vue de la consommation humaine qu’au terme d’un temps d’attente général de six mois suivant la date de la dernière administration de substances listées conformément à l’article 10, paragraphe 3, de ladite directive.

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.

…………………………..
Information à ne fournir que si ce chapitre est délivré à une autre date que le chapitre III./Information only required if this Section is issued at a different date than Section III.

Biffer les mentions inutiles./Delete what is not applicable.

Il est indispensable de spécifier les substances en se fondant sur la liste de substances établie conformément à l’article 10, paragraphe 3, de la directive 2001/82/CE./Specification of substances against list of substances established in accordance with Article 10(3) of Directive 2001/82/EC is compulsory.

Les informations relatives à d’autres médicaments vétérinaires administrés conformément à la directive 2001/82/CE sont facultatives./Information on other veterinary medicinal products administered in accordance with Directive 2001/82/EC is optional.

Nom, adresse, code postal et lieu en capitales./Name, address, postal code and place in capital letters.

Numéro de téléphone selon le modèle [+ code pays (code régional) numéro]./Telephone in format [+country code (regional code) number].

En cas de suspension pour une période de six mois du statut de l’équidé comme animal destiné à l’abattage pour la consommation humaine conformément à l’article 24, paragraphe 4, du règlement (CE) no ***/2013 [reference to this Regulation], indiquer la date de commencement de la période de suspension dans la première colonne et la mention «Article 24, paragraphe 4» dans la troisième colonne./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.

L’impression de cette référence n’est obligatoire que pour les duplicata de document d’identification délivrés conformément à l’article 24, paragraphe 4, du règlement (CE) no ***/2013 [reference to this Regulation]./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 V
Certificate of Origin

<p>| | | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(1)</td>
<td><strong>Nom:</strong> Name:</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>(3)</td>
<td><strong>Race:</strong> Breed:</td>
<td>(4)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(5)</td>
<td><strong>Père génétique:</strong> Genetic sire:</td>
<td>(5)(a)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(6)</td>
<td><strong>Mère génétique:</strong> Genetic dam:</td>
<td>(6)(a)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(7)</td>
<td><strong>Lieu de naissance:</strong> Place of birth:</td>
<td>Note:</td>
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<tr>
<td>(8)</td>
<td><strong>Naisseur(s):</strong> Breeder(s):</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(9)</td>
<td><strong>Certificat d’origine validé le:</strong> Certificate of origin validated on:</td>
<td>(10)(a)</td>
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<td></td>
<td>par: by:</td>
<td>(10)(b)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(10)(c)</td>
<td><strong>N° de téléphone:</strong> Telephone number:</td>
<td>(10)(d)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(10)(e)</td>
<td><strong>Cachet:</strong> Stamp:</td>
<td>(10)(f)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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 V

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.

### Tableau de contrôle d'identité

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Ville et pays</th>
<th>Motif du contrôle (concours, certificat sanitaire, etc.)</th>
<th>Signature, nom en capitales et qualité de la personne ayant vérifié l’identité</th>
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## SECTION VI

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.
**SECTION VII**

**Grippe équine seulement**

or

**Grippe équine utilisant des vaccins combinés**

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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Lieu</th>
<th>Pays</th>
<th>Vaccin/Vaccine</th>
<th>Nom en capitales et signature du vétérinaire</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Name</td>
<td>Name (in capital letters) and signature of veterinarian</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Batch number</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td>Disease(s)</td>
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**Equine influenza only**

or

**equine influenza using combined vaccines**

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.
SECTION VIII

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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Lieu</th>
<th>Pays</th>
<th>Vaccin/Vaccine</th>
<th>Nom en capitales et signature du vétérinaire</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Nom</td>
<td>Numéro du lot</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Name</td>
<td>Batch number</td>
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</table>

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.
SECTION IX

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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date de prélèvement Sampling date</th>
<th>Maladies transmissibles concernées Transmissible disease tested for</th>
<th>Nature de l’examen Type of test</th>
<th>Résultat de l’examen Result of test</th>
<th>Laboratoire officiel d’analyse du prélèvement Official laboratory to which sample is sent</th>
<th>Nom en capitales et signature du vétérinaire Name (in capital letters) and signature of veterinarian</th>
</tr>
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</table>
SECTION X
Conditions sanitaires de base (article 4(4)(a) du Directive 2009/156/CE
Ces conditions ne sont pas valables pour entrer dans l’Union européenne
Basic health conditions (Article 4(4)(a) of Directive 2009/156/EC)
These conditions are not valid to enter the European Union

Unless the identification document is invalidated for movement purposes by virtue of a current entry in Section III or a separate health certificate is issued for particular epidemiological reasons as mentioned below, the equine animal identified in Section I is moved on the territory of a Member State of the European Union under the following conditions:

(a) 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;

(b) 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;

(c) il ne provient pas d'une zone faisant l'objet de mesures de restriction pour la peste équine.
   it does not come from an area subject to restrictions for African horse sickness.

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Antérieur droit/Right Foreleg/…</th>
<th>Postérieur droit/Right Hindleg/…</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Antérieur gauche/Left Foreleg/…</td>
<td>Postérieur gauche/Left Hindleg/…</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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, which may be embossed with the logo of the issuing body;
(c) be indivisibly machine rivetted, to prevent pages being illegally removed or replaced;
(d) have at least Section I, II, III and IV printed on pages bearing the serial number of the identification document;
(e) have each page numbered in the format: "page number / total number of pages";
(f) have Part A of Section I after completion sealed with a transparent adhesive laminate, unless at least Section I, II, III and IV of the identification document, after the introduction of the necessary information, are security printed by the issuing body.
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.