REGULATION 2015/262
EQUINE IDENTIFICATION

Miguel C. Llorca

FEEVA GA Lisbon, 15th May 2015
LEGISLATION

Dir 92/623. “registered” horses

Dec 2000/68. horses for breeding and production

Reg 504/2008. methods for identification of equidae

Reg 2015/262

- Dir 90/427 zootechnical and genealogical conditions
- Dir 2009/156 health conditions for movement/importation
- Dir 94/28 zootechnical genealogical conditions importation
- Dec 96/78 and Dec 92/353 stud books

FEEVA GA Lisbon, 15th May 2015
Zootechnics/Competition

Medical Treatments: Food Safety

Too many actors to satisfy
EVOLUTION

Rev 2: Sept 2013 first Feeva actions.
Rev 3: Dic 2013 getting worst
Rev 6: Feb 2014 not improved
Rev 8: April 2014 not improved

15 June FEEVA, BEVA, WHW, FVE common paper. Later AVEF.

25 June meeting DS Sanco

11 Sept 2014 Scofcah meeting: approval

FEEVA GA Lisbon, 15th May 2015
DIFFERENCES WITH REG 504/2008

➢ Definition of “keeper” and “owner”
➢ Deadline for identification: 12 months after birth. BUT M.S. may limit to 6 months or end of year as before
➢ Chapter Imported horses:

  Where the existing identification document cannot be amended to comply with the requirements of this Regulation it shall not be considered valid, and the equine animal shall be identified by issuing a new identification document based on the submitted identification document.

  Keep condition of “suitable for human consumption”.

FEEVA GA Lisbon, 15th May 2015
DIFFERENCES WITH REG 504/2008

➢ Obligation of keepers

   Within 30 days of completion of the customs procedure for imported and permanent entry converted animals.

   Shall return the passport to the PIO within 30 days of death or loss of the animal.

   Ensure passports are up to date info about status (registered, and eligibility for slaughtert for human consumption ), transponder code or mark, and ownership.

   Provide information to the PIO after signature part II of Section II (change of status to unsuitable for human consumption) in 14 days.

➢ Obligation of PIOs
DIFFERENCES WITH REG 504/2008

- Obligations of Official vets in abattoirs and cases of compulsory sanitary deaths.
- Obligations MS in guarantee information flow: between different central eq databases

- M.S. MUST create a central data base.

By 30 June 2016 the latest

- M.S. shall lay down the rules on penalties
DIFFERENCES WITH REG 504/2008

➢ Part C in Section I: castration, verification (amendments/additions) of the description and recording in database.

➢ Change in number of sections: a nightmare for PIOs

➢ New section: Chestnuts

➢ Art.37 Equine intended for slaughter for human consumption and medication records:

FEEVA GA Lisbon, 15th May 2015
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 as referred to in Article 10(1) of Directive 2001/82/EC 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 II of the identification document; and
(b) invalidating Part III of Section II of the identification document in accordance with the instructions provided for in Part III of Section II.
4. After the measures provided for in paragraph 3 have been taken, the keeper of the equine animal shall lodge the identification document with an issuing body in the Member State where the holding of the equine animal is located, or provide the information online where such access to the database is established, within a maximum period of 14 days from the date of signature in Part II of Section II of the identification document.

5. By way of derogation from paragraph 4, a Member State may adopt measures to ensure that the veterinarian responsible notifies the measures carried out in accordance with paragraph 3 within 14 days from the date of the signature in Part II of Section II of the identification document:
   (a) either directly to the issuing body referred to in paragraph 4 and provides the information necessary for the issuing body to update the database setup in accordance with Article 39; or
   (b) directly to the central database set up in accordance with Article 39, where it is ensured that the information is incorporated in the database set up in accordance with Article 38 by the issuing body referred to in paragraph 4.

FEEVA GA Lisbon, 15th May 2015
LESSONS TO LEARN

Some member Associations should improve way of influence its competent authority.

Improve way to transmit issues to Commission

Start working for next modification!!
UELN CODES

http://www.ueln.net/ueln-code-database/
UELN CODES

http://ec.europa.eu/food/animal/identification/equine/ms_information_en.htm

### Member States Information

In accordance with Articles 4 (5), 12 (4), 23 (3) and (4) of Commission Regulation (EC) No 504/2008, each Member State shall make certain information available to the other Member States and the public on a website. In addition, this national website may also contain information in relation to Articles 5 (6), 7 (2) and 14 (2) of Commission Regulation (EC) No 504/2008.

In order to assist the Member States in making such information available, the Commission provides this website with the links to the relevant national websites.

The information concerns in particular: issuing bodies for equine passports, alternative methods for identity verification, central databases, contact points, time limits for the identification of equidae, derogations for equidae under wild or semi-wild conditions and smart cards.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Member State</th>
<th>Member State</th>
<th>Member State</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Austria</td>
<td>Belgium</td>
<td>Czech Republic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cyprus</td>
<td>Estonia</td>
<td>Denmark</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cyprus</td>
<td>Estonia</td>
<td>Denmark</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Estonia</td>
<td>Finland</td>
<td>Denmark</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Finland</td>
<td>France</td>
<td>Denmark</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>France</td>
<td>Germany</td>
<td>Denmark</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Germany</td>
<td>Hungary</td>
<td>Denmark</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hungary</td>
<td>Ireland</td>
<td>England</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ireland</td>
<td>Italy</td>
<td>England</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Italy</td>
<td>Latvia</td>
<td>England</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Latvia</td>
<td>Lithuania</td>
<td>England</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lithuania</td>
<td>Luxembourg</td>
<td>England</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Luxembourg</td>
<td>Mongolia</td>
<td>England</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mongolia</td>
<td>Norway</td>
<td>Scotland</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Norway</td>
<td>Poland</td>
<td>Scotland</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poland</td>
<td>Portugal</td>
<td>Scotland</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Portugal</td>
<td>Russian</td>
<td>Scotland</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Russian</td>
<td>Slovakia</td>
<td>Scotland</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Slovakia</td>
<td>Sweden</td>
<td>Scotland</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sweden</td>
<td>Switzerland</td>
<td>Scotland</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The six-digit codes assigned by the UELN system (Universal Equine Life Number) to databases of the bodies issuing identification documents for equidae may be consulted here. Where necessary, follow instructions here.

Last Update: 02-06-2015

---

FEEVA GA Lisbon, 15th May 2015
SUGGESTION

PIOs TO USE TRANSPONDERS WITH

3 first digits for code of country, according with UNE-EN-ISO 3166.

3 second digits for code of Passport Issuing Organization “PIO”.

It helps a lot for identifying a “lost” horse, particularly in other country it was chipped.

FEEVA GA Lisbon, 15th May 2015