

FEEVA

REGULATION 2015/262

EQUINE IDENTIFICATION

Miguel C. Llorca



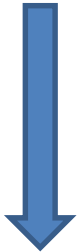
FEEVA GA Lisbon, 15th May 2015

LEGISLATION

Dir 92/623. “registered” horses

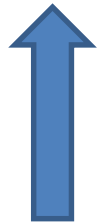
 status & medicines record

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

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

11Sept 2014 Scofcah meeting: approval

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”.

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 slaughter 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:

DIFFERENCES WITH REG 2015/262

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.

DIFFERENCES WITH REG 2015/262

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.

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/>

The screenshot shows a web browser window displaying the UELN Code Database website. The browser's address bar shows the URL www.ueln.net/ueln-code-database/. The website features a blue header with the text "ueln website / universal equine life number" and a background image of a horse. Below the header, there is a section titled "are you looking for an organization ? a breed ?" which provides information on how to use the database and lists several search options:

- Find organization with UELN code
- Find UELN code of an organization
- Find breeds for an organization in a country
- Find organizations for one breed
- Find addresses of organizations
- ISO 3166 country codes

To the right, there is a blue sidebar with a "welcome" section containing links for "Welcome", "UELN Presentation", "International organizations", and "UELN Code Database". Below these are several bullet points: "Find organization with UELN code", "Find UELN code of an organization", "Find breeds for an organization in a country", "Find organizations for one breed", "Find addresses of organizations", and "ISO 3166 country codes". Further down, there are links for "Data exchanges", "UELN presentation at Causton", "Sitemap", and "Contact Us". At the bottom of the page, there is a globe graphic and a silhouette of a horse, with the text "UELN - Universal Equine Life Number" and "The World's Register of Breeds". The Windows taskbar at the bottom shows several open applications, including Internet Explorer, Firefox, and various utility programs, with the system clock showing 18:55 on 12/05/2015.

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UELN CODES

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

The screenshot shows a web browser window displaying the European Commission's website. The page is titled "Member States Information" and provides details about the UELN (Universal Equine Life Number) system. The main content includes:

- Member States Information:** A section explaining that Member States must provide information on their websites regarding UELN codes, as per Commission Regulation (EC) No 504/2008. It also mentions that the Commission provides links to national websites to assist in this process.
- Information Concerns:** A list of specific areas covered by the information, such as issuing bodies for equine passports, alternative identification methods, central databases, contact points, time limits for identification, and derogations for wild or semi-wild conditions.
- Member States List:** A grid of links for various EU member states: Austria, Belgium, Czech Republic, Cyprus, Bulgaria, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, and Norway.
- Additional Information:** A note stating that six-digit UELN codes can be consulted via a provided link, with instructions on how to use them.

The page also features a sidebar with navigation options like "Print", "Resources", and "International Affairs". The bottom of the browser window shows the Windows taskbar with various application icons and the system clock.

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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.

