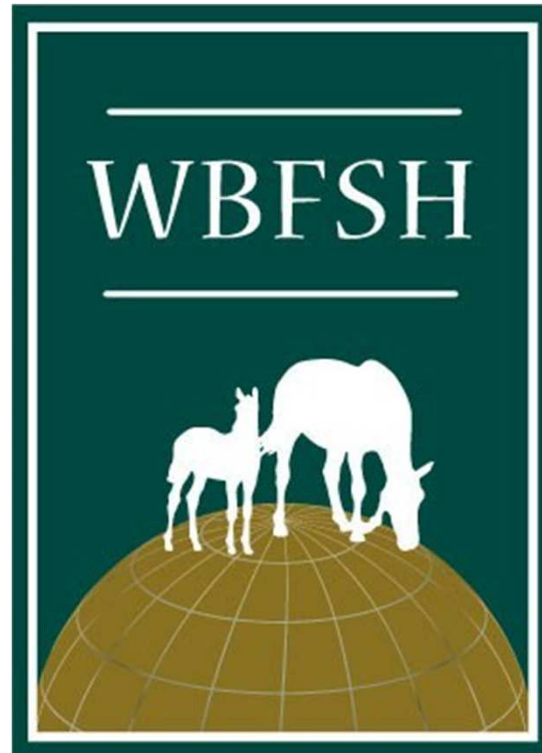


WHIRDEC Billund November 2017



Fédération Equestre Internationale



Participants

Name	Organisation	Country	email
Pedro J.Azor	ANCCE	Spain	pedroazor@lgancce.com
Maiken Holm	SEGES	Denmark	mkh@seges.dk
Max Becherer	Delta Horse	Holland	max.becherer@hetnet.nl
Henrique Fonseca de Moraes	ABCC Hipismo	Brazil	hfonsecajr@terra.com.br
Carine Luys	Paardenpunt Vlaanderen	Belgium	carine@paarden.vlaanderen
Liuba Faraone	MIPAAF	Italy	lm.faraone@politicheagricole.it
Svena Davanzo	MIPAAF	Italy	s.davanzo@politicheagricole.it
Eva Natmessnig	Ministry of Agriculture	Austria	Eva.Natmessnig@bmgf.gv.at
Ronald Funke Küpper	NRPS	Holland	rfk@nrps.nl
Joan Van Gorkum	HorseManager – Olland.biz	Holland	joan@olland.biz
Colette Schmid	OFAG	Switzerland	colette.schmid@blw.admin.ch
Jolanta Dzikaite	Lithuanian Horse Breed. Asso.	Lithuania	laaa.reastai@gmail.com
Altumis Raila	Lithuanian Horse Breed. Asso.	Lithuania	laaa.valdyba@gmail.com
Aija Galeja	Latvian Horse Breed. Asso.	Latvia	aija.luse@lszaa.lv
Evija Skujina	Agriculture Data Center	Latvia	Evija.skujina@ldc.gov.lv
Inguna Slice	Agriculture Data Center	Latvia	Inguna.slice@ldc.gov.lv
Anu Korppoo	FWB	Finland	Anu.korppoo@hevasopisto.fi
Sanna Uotila	Finnish Horse Breed. Asso.	Finland	Sanna.uotila@hippos.fi
Emma T. Hellsten	Swedish Warmblood	Sweden	emma.t.hellsten@swb.org

Name	Organisation	Country	email
Chairman Bergman	Canadian Warmblood Asso.	Canada	chairman@canadianwarmblood.com
Chelsy Snead	Equicore	US	chelsy@equicore.com
Summer Stoffel	Equicore	US	summer@equicore.com
Gabriela Popescu	Ministry of Agriculture	Romania	anarz@anarz.eu
Ionel Ionascu	Ministry of Agriculture	Romania	anarz@anarz.eu
Hanne Hertzberg	Danish Warmblood Norway	Norway	hanne@hertzhorses.com
Dr. Ole Jørgen Jørgentvedt	Danish Warmblood Norway	Norway	ojj@jjhorses.no
Ken Ball	USEF	US	kball@usef.org
Raigo Kollom	Estonian Sport Horse (ESMBS)	Estonia	info@estsporthorse.ee
Charlotte Taylor	Breeders Elite / SEIS SB	UK	info@clementsequine.com
Sacha Shaw	Breeding British	UK	admin@breedingbritish.co.uk
Dr. Eva-Maria Broomer	AES	UK	eva@angloeuropeanstudbook.co.uk
Mark Ellisen	Equine Register	UK	mark.ellison@equineregister.co.uk
Stewart Everett	Equine Register	UK	stewart.everett@equineregister.co.uk
Christina Olsson	Swedish Trotting Association	Sweden	christina.olsson@travsport.se
Siri Furre	Norwegian Horse Center	Norway	Siri.furre@nhest.no
Julia Dudognon	IFCE	France	Julia.dudognon@ifce.fr
Bérengrère Lacroix	IFCE	France	berengere.lacroix@ifce.fr

Agenda

- 2015/262 Regulation
 - Definitions as a reminder
 - Clarification regarding issuing duplicate
 - Duplicate vs replacement
 - Specific questions
- Zootechnical Regulation
 - Zootechnical certificates
 - Expansion of activities of a stud book
 - Link between stud book and central databases when horse born abroad
- Central databases data exchanges
 - Horse Link
- Animal Health Law - Updates



Definitions 2015/262

- Chap I. Art 2.

- (e) **'registered equidae'** means any equidae which are:

- (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; or
 - (ii) horses, including ponies, 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 association or organisation;

Two different kinds of equidea → (ii) for horses not entered or registered and eligible in a stud book

- (g) **'equidae for breeding and production'** means equidae other than those referred to in points (e) and (h);

- (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;



Issuing bodies

- Chap II. Art 5.
 - 1.The identification document provided for in Article 7 shall be issued by one of the following issuing bodies:
 - (a) for registered equidae referred to in point (e)(i) of Article 2 of this Regulation, by an organisation or association officially approved or recognised in accordance with Article 2(1) of Decision 92/353/EEC, or by an official agency of a Member State, which manages the studbook in which the equine animal has been entered or has been registered and is eligible for entry in accordance with Decision 96/78/EC;
 - (b) for registered horses referred to in point (e)(ii) of Article 2, by a national branch of an international organisation or association, which manages horses for competition or racing, supervised by the competent authority of the Member State where it has its headquarters;
 - (c) for equidae for breeding and production referred to in point (g) of Article 2, by:
 - (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 that task was delegated.



List of issuing bodies

- Chap II. Art 6.
 - 1. Member States shall draw up and keep up-to-date the list of issuing bodies referred to in Article 5(1) and make that list available to the other Member States, the other issuing bodies and the public on a website established by the competent authority.

According to [Council Directives 77/504/EEC](#), [88/661/EEC](#), [89/361/EEC](#), [90/427/EEC](#) and [90/428/EEC](#), Member States have to draw up, keep up-to-date and make available certain information to the public in the zootechnical field, in particular in relation to approved breeding organisations and equine competitions.

- https://ec.europa.eu/food/animals/zootechnics/member_states_en

Member States Information – Equine – Identification

- https://ec.europa.eu/food/animals/identification/equine/ms_info_en

- Example : Belgium (see pdf [id_equine_msi_bel](#))
(attached at the end of the presentation)



Issuing bodies Third Countries

- How do you consider / check an issuing body in a third country ?
- Which kind of document do you issue if the imported horse is register in a third country with only a certificat of origins ?
 - Do you report the zootechnical information (breed/stud book) in the EU norms document ?
 - Do you report the pedigree ?
 - Or do you insert the certificat of origins issued by the stud book of origin ?
- *Depend of the organisation, if the passport from the third country complies with the regulation → it is kept and registered*
- *Some PIO issue a new passport and insert the Certificat of Origin inside*



Duplicate

- Chap VI. Art 29.
 - 4. Where the lost identification document was issued in accordance with Article 9(1) 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 2 of this Article by an issuing body referred to in Article 5(1) in the Member State where the holding of the equine animal is located.
 - In the case the original issuing body still exist, it shall be this issuing body which issues the duplicate ?
 - In the case of an introduced horse, correctly registered in the central database where the holding of the horse is located. Passport lost → who issue the duplicate ?
- Case of FEI or NF passports for a horse registered in a stud book
 - Duplicate ?
 - Delivered by ?
 - Example : Fei KWPN – SBS FEI – FEI/FISE/KWPN
 - *Advice : contact the original issuing body to check the validity and possibility to issue a duplicate*

(attached at the end of the presentation)



Duplicate

- Issuing a duplicate for the identification document :
 - Which process before issuing a duplicate ?
 - Introduced horse never registered in your database but identity found
 - Which issuing body to issue the duplicate ?
 - Introduced horse already known in your database
 - Which issuing body to issue the duplicate ?
 - Which information ?
 - When the duplicate is issued by another issuing body
 - Core data only ? Chap VIII Art.38
 - Zootechnical : Breed / Stud Book ?
 - Pedigree ? All issuing bodies are not allowed to issue document for all stud books
 - In the case of a duplicate without zootechnical information → horse downgraded to equidea for breeding and production ?



Duplicate – French application

Case		
<p>Identification form with a microchip starting by #country code or 9</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Search for the horse thanks to free access to databases 	<p>Identity not found = replacement document issued by SIRE (French Equine Database) – SIRE UELN</p>	<p>Identity found = SIRE asks to the original PIO to issue a Duplicate as equidea for breeding and production PIO refuses = keeper/owner has to contact the PIO to issue a duplicate</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - PIO agrees = Duplicate as equidea for breeding and production but keep the UELN and country of birth Horse excluded
<p>Request from a foreign PIO to issue a duplicate for a French horse (French passport at first)</p>	<p>If equidea for breeding and production at first → accepted / PIO keeps the French UELN / Horse excluded</p>	<p>If equidea registered =</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1/ SIRE proposes to issue a duplicate for an equidea registered (compulsory for TB and Arabian) 2/If keeper/owner refuses, SIRE authorises the PIO to issue a duplicate for equidea for breeding and production. UELN kept, horse excluded

<http://www.ueln.net>

Discussion

- *There is a different interpretation about which PIO is autorised or not to issue a duplicate : the original one or another one ;*
- *→ the majority of participants seems to have the same interpretation as the original issuing body should issue the duplicate, or at least be informed – specially in the case of an registered horse (with pedigree / breed / stud book).*
- *The problem is when the original PIO does not answer when the request is made.*
 - *Proposal : send the request with a time to answer, in case of no answer, the current PIO would issue the duplicate.*
 - *Most important : when the identity is found : keep the UELN of the horse in order to find the original PIO (and all information about the horse)*



Compliance

- In case of an introduced horse with an 'old' passport without medicinal treatment pages
 - Forbiden in Belgium to add those pages (since 2014)
 - Which issuing body issues a new document ? Duplicate ?
 - Allowed in France if others pages and identification elements available (microchip / description of the horse etc) / Update the passport with medicinal treatment pages if missing
 - **Exclusion of the horse**
 - Example : hippos passport + FEI medicinal treatment



Compliance

- In case of a 'old' document issued by an official/recognized Stud Book before 1st of January 2016
 - **Example : British passport** (attached at the end of the presentation)
 - Update ?
 - New document ? Duplicate ?
 - Which issuing body issues ?
- Passport issued after the 1st of January 2016
 - **Not compliant with the new regulation**
 - Which issuing body issues a new document ?
 - Duplicate ?
 - Example : Skyrian passport (attached at the end of the presentation)



2015/262 Regulation – Specific questions

- In the case of submitting incomplete documentation for issuing a passport-it must be received and registered or to be rejected?
If the vets are submitting the documents months after identification these documents should be rejected and updated?
Because of this, could make a difference between a new passport and a replacement passport.
 - Passport issued > 12 months
 - If equidea registered = duplicate
 - If equidea for breeding and production = replacement document
- The horses under 12 months of age could be send to slaughter plant without passport according with Regulation 262/2015(UE)?
 - Chap V Art.26



Zootechnical regulation 2016/1012

- Apply the 1st of November 2018
 - Breeding societies
 - Zootechnical certificates
 - Extension of activities (link also with identification regulation)
 - Databases communication



Zootechnical certificates

- **Implementing acts:**

- models of zootechnical certificates for pure-bred breeding animals (as defined by EU ...) => referred to in Article 30 (10) of the EU-RZUE
- content and form of zootechnical certificates for purebred breeding animals of the equine species included in a single identification document => referred to in Article 32 (1) of the EUR

- **Article 30 (10)**

The Commission shall adopt implementing acts, laying down model forms for the zootechnical certificates for breeding animals and their germinal products. Those implementing acts shall be adopted in accordance with the examination procedure referred to in Article 62(2).

- **Article 32 (1)**

Derogations from requirements concerning the format of zootechnical certificates issued for purebred breeding animals of the equine species

1. By way of derogation from Article 30(6), in the case of purebred breeding animals of the equine species, the information set out in Chapter I of Part 2 of Annex V shall be contained in a single lifetime identification document for equidae. The Commission shall adopt delegated acts in accordance with Article 61 concerning the content and format of such identification documents.



Zootechnical certificates

- Zootechnical certificate model for seed / oocytes / embryos

The expectations of France: use the breeding certificate which contains the zootechnical information + health certificate which contains information on the collection and the doses

As soon as all the required information appears in the documents, this should be possible in the light of Article 31

= use current forms or have a new document which could be the same for every countries



Zootechnical certificates

- **Uniqueness of the CZ document / content for equines:**

depends both on the implementing rules of the zootechnical regulation and those of the EU Animal Health Regulation

France agrees with the possibility of detaching only the part II of the zootechnical certificate which is the one that needs updates: this seems acceptable but to be monitored.

In this part II:

- results of the performance tests and genetic analyzes: wish for France to replace by the address of a website. (provided in the RZUE (art 31));
- proprietary information: in France, the information of the property is on the registration card, separate document with the desire to keep this system. For germinal products, this should be possible under the EU RZUE (Art. 31 / other documents than CZ).
- Date of insemination and number of breeding certificate:wish to use the certificate of registration and the certificate of breeding

To promote its regular updating and secure sanitary traceability, it must be detached from the identification document to prevent the equine being separated from its identification document. This part II must in fact contain the UELN allowing it to be attached to the corresponding equine.



Zootechnical certificates

As the zootechnical regulation provides that equidae must be accompanied by a zootechnical certificate, it was proposed that by 21 April 2021:

- Part 1 (pedigree) of the Annex of the zootechnical certificate in the draft delegated act is optional if the equine identification document includes the current section V (under the Regulation current on identification 2015 / 262);
- as regards Part 2 (results of the performance check, genetic evaluation, etc.), it must be "attached" to the identification document and linked to the certificate of origin (Section V above) via the number unique identification as defined in Regulation 2015 / 262- art. 2

Dematerialisation of the part of the passports which do not contain informations about the identity of the horse // focus on database exchanges

Importance of UELN



Zootechnical Regulation 2016/1012

- Expansion of activities of a stud book

- Chap II. Section 2 Art 12

- Notification and approval of breeding programmes carried out in Member States other than the Member State in which the breed society or breeding operation is recognised

2.The competent authority which has recognised that breed society or breeding operation in accordance with Article 4(3) shall:

- (a) notify the competent authority of that other Member State at least 90 days before the intended commencement date of the breeding programme in that other Member State, and, at the request of the notified authority, provide a translation of that notification in one of the official languages of that other Member State;
 - (b) at the request of the notified authority, provide, at least 60 days before the intended commencement date of the breeding programme in that other Member State, a copy of the breeding programme as approved in accordance with Article 8(3) accompanied, if requested by that authority, by a translation into one of the official languages of that other Member State which shall be provided by the applying breed society or breeding operation.



– Chap II. Section 2 Art 12

3. The competent authority of that other Member State may, within 90 days from the date of receipt of the notification referred to in point (a) of paragraph 2, refuse to approve the carrying out on its territory of the breeding programme, where:

(a) an approved breeding programme is already being carried out in that other Member State on purebred breeding animals of the same breed; **and**

(b) the approval of a further breeding programme would compromise the breeding programme carried out by another breed society for the same breed which has already been approved in that other Member State as regards at least one of the following:

(i) the essential traits of the breed characteristics or the main objectives of that breeding programme;

(ii) the preservation of that breed or of the genetic diversity within that breed;

(iii) where the aim of that breeding programme is the preservation of that breed, the effective implementation of that breeding programme:

– in the case of an endangered breed, or

– in the case of an autochthonous breed which is not commonly found in one or more of the territories of the Union.



2015/262 Regulation

- Extension of activity for an issuing body
- Chap II. Art 11.
 - By way of derogation from paragraph 1 of this Article and in accordance with Article 1 of Decision 96/78/EC, the keeper may submit the application provided for in paragraph 1 of this Article to the appropriate issuing body as referred to in points (a) and (b) of Article 5(1) which has its headquarters in a Member State other than the Member State where the holding of the equine animal is located
- Chap VI. Art 27.
 - Irrespective of the issuing body which issued the identification document in accordance with Article 9(1), 14, 29 or 32, **the keeper of an equine animal** shall ensure that the identification document is lodged with the issuing body referred to in Article 5(1) appropriate for the category of equine animal in the Member State where the holding of the equine animal is located in order to provide the identification details referred to in Article 38(1) within 30 days of:
 - (a) issuing of the identification document in accordance with Article 9(1) by an issuing body outside the Member State where the holding is located;



Application of extension

- Which breeding societies already send a request ?
- Which competent authorities already refuses ?
 - Which notification to refuse ?
- Specific requests from the competent authority of the other Member State ?
 - Microchip with country code
 - Enter data in central database
 - ...?



Communication to central database

- Chap VIII. Art 38.
 - 3. Not later than 15 days from the date of recording the information referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article, **the issuing body** referred to in that paragraph shall communicate the information referred to in points (a) to (j) and (l) to (o) thereof to the central database established in accordance with Article 39 in the Member State:
 - (a) where the issuing body is approved, recognised or designated or has its headquarters in accordance with Article 5(1);
 - (b) where the equine animal was born.
 - How do you send information to the central database where the horse was born in the case of an extension ?
 - Which data / which frequency do you send information ?



Central databases Data Exchanges

- Presentation by Delta Horse (Max Becherer)
 - *Delta Horse is the service provider of several stud books databases in Netherlands and abroad.*
 - *A pilot project is proposed by Delta Horse to provide a tool which could be able to search in several databases and display online identification data of horses thanks to UELN or microchip and would also give the information about :*
 - *Original PIO*
 - *Status regarding the food chain*
 - *In which databases the horse is registered.*
 - *Presentation attached.*



Animal Health Law – 2016/429

- The European Parliament and the Council adopted the Regulation on transmissible animal diseases (“Animal Health Law”) in March 2016. The Regulation was published in the Official Journal on 31 March 2016
- The Regulation enters into force on the twentieth day following that of its publication in the Official Journal of the European Union and will be applicable in 5 years.
- Equine sector – Expert group with Commission representatives, MS representatives and experts : FEI / ISBC / WBFSH
 - Discussion about futur delegated acts on the identification, movement and certification of equine animals
 - 1st meeting : 4th of April
 - 2nd meeting : 27th of October
 - Main points :
 - Categories of equidae
 - Registration of establishments where equine animals are kept and of their movements between those establishments
 - Requirement for entry into the Union of equine animals
 - Single lifetime document



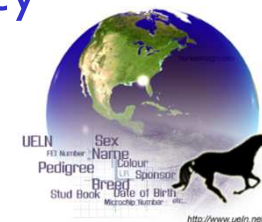
Categories of equidae

- Current legal basis (Directive 2009/156/EC)
 - Registered equidae
 - Equidae for slaughter
 - Equidae for breeding and production
- Several MS would reduce the number of categories to
 - Equidae for slaughter
 - Others equidae
 - Needs to preserve a category for horses with Higher Health Status – specific controls
- Commission would like to keep the categorie of registered equidae, but the sanitary status of those equidae is not necessarily warranty by the stud book rules



Registration of establishments where equine animals are kept and of their movements between those establishments

- Minimum mandatory of residence period on the establishment where the equidae is habitually kept in the MS of origin to define
 - 15 ou 30 days
 - 0 day for HHP equidae
- Sanitary certificates – Health requirements
 - Time 10 days for equidae
 - 30 days for HHP horses
 - Necessity to specify the different stages into the EU and notification to competent authority
 - TRACES would need to progress to register movements
- Registration of establishments to the competent authority



Requirement for entry into the Union of equine animals

- Conclusions on entry into the Union / Expert group 4th of April
 - With the current residence of 3 months in the third country of origin, required for imports, the minimum requirement of 6 months for glanders and dourine, as established by OIE, are not met.
 - If we continue with 3 months residence then we need a temporary admission to facilitate the sport.
 - If we lay down only a single type of entry, i.e. only permanent imports, but allow during the 3 months residence to travel in listed third countries, this would provide some more flexibility for the sport, but the listing of third countries or the withdrawal of a suspension of a third country are not always based on animal health reasons alone.
 - If we apply only the 40 days residence as currently for temporary admission we need stricter evaluation of the countries to prevent uncontrolled triangulation.
 - Residence must be considered also for equidae for slaughter.
 - A possibility could be to have only permanent imports with 3 months residence for equidae for slaughter and what is today breeding and production and 40 days residence for registered horses; this would avoid all the hustle with following up these horses during temporary admission
- The expert group of the 27th of October suggests to have only one process for import = permanent import, with possibility of exemption for HHP equidea



Single lifetime document

- UELN / ULN
 - UELN = Universal Equine Life Number
 - ULN = Unique Life Number
- We need to be attentive about the description in the future delegated act about UELN → has to be the current definition or it could be replaced by another identification number
- UELN is the unique number to link the passport and the issuing body
- UELN is used for data exchange with :
 - Central databases
 - FEI
- Microchip does not give information about database
- Microchip can be illegible and identity/original information are lost



Single lifetime document

- If possible, keep the document identical to the current one
 - Limited cost if no changes
- Communication between central database essential to ensure the traceability of information about horse identity



Discussion

- *Several representatives asked what was supposed to mean the article 108. 5. c of the AHL*
 - *5. Member States may when appropriate:*
 - *c. designate **another** authority or authorise **another** body or **a** natural person to ensure the practical application of the identification and registration system provided for in paragraph 1 of this Article, including the issuing of identification documents and the drawing-up of models as provided for in points (a), (b) and (c) of Article 110(1).*
- *Does another / a should be considerer as a single organisation ?*
- *If yes, how should be considered the fact that it exists in many MS several PIO which ensure the pratical application of the identification and registration system including the issuing of identification documents ?*
- *An answer from the Commission on that particular point would be appreciated.*

