

LEGAL RESPONSIBILITIES OF OWNERS IN RELATION TO EQUINE PASSPORTS

Please keep this information with the passport for reference.

New European passport legislation came into force on 1 January 2016, and in the UK in October 2018.

Passports

It is a legal requirement for all horses and ponies to be issued with a passport. Horse Passport law is governed by the Commission Regulation EC 2015/262, and in England by The Equine Identification Regulations 2018, and where applicable, any subsequent amendments or successors to these regulations. Passports are required throughout the EU for identification, effective disease control and in order to protect the human food chain.

Owners and keepers with primary responsibility must ensure their horses are correctly identified and be able to produce the passport without delay when required. All horses, ponies, donkeys and other equidae are required to have a passport from 6 months of age, or by 31st December in the year of their birth, whichever is the later.

A horse's passport must be kept with him at all times. This includes any time the horse leaves the yard, such as to go to a show, on loan or away for schooling. It is illegal to travel a horse without their passport, unless they are being transported for emergency veterinary treatment. The passport must be produced within three hours of it being requested by enforcement agencies. The passport may be requested at any time but the most common situations where a horse's passport will be requested include:

- When the animal is moved into or out of Great Britain
- When the animal is used at a competition
- When the animal is moved to new premises
- When the animal is presented at a slaughterhouse for slaughter
- When the animal is sold
- When the animal is used for breeding purposes.

The passport must accompany the horse at all times, except:

- when stabled or on pasture and the passport can be produced without delay
- when it is moved temporarily on foot in the vicinity of the holding and the passport can be produced within 3 hours
- when it is moved on foot between summer and winter grazing
- when it is unweaned, and accompanied by its dam or foster mare
- when it is participating in training or competition which requires them to leave the event venue
- when moved or transported under emergency conditions relating to the equine animals themselves.

Vets will require the passport when prescribing many common veterinary medicines, (for example "bute") and will ensure the horse in question is then permanently excluded from the human food chain by signing part II of Section IX of pre-2015 passports or Section II of passports issued from 2016 onwards.

The Meat Hygiene Service (MHS) is responsible for enforcing the checks carried out at slaughterhouses, and Local Authorities (Trading Standards Departments) are responsible

for enforcing the law elsewhere. As with all government legislation, there are penalties that may be applied, both criminal and civic, including compliance notices, non-compliance penalty notices and fixed monetary penalty notices.

Applications for equine passports can only be accepted for microchipped animals, and the owner or keeper must ensure that the equine does not already have an existing passport. When the passport is received, it should be carefully checked to ensure all the details are correct, and then signed where required on the owner's page.

No animal may have more than one passport. Passports are the property of the Passport Issuing Organisation (PIO) and the passport must be returned to the issuing PIO:

- If the animal changes ownership (within 30 days)
- If any alterations are required (for eg. update of adult colour, castration etc)
- If extra pages are required for vaccination records etc
- If the document is damaged
- When the animal dies (within 30 days)

Late Passports

Passports may still be acquired for horses older than the passport deadline, provided there is no existing passport for the animal. Applications should be made to the appropriate PIO for the breed of the horse, and should include appropriate checks and fees. Before the passport is issued to the owner, the issuing PIO will sign part II of Section II to permanently exclude the horse from the human food chain.

Duplicate Passports

If the passport is lost, a duplicate may be requested from the original PIO. Duplicates can only be issued to a pony with a microchip and the identity of all ponies must be verified by a vet before a duplicate passport may be issued. Part II of Section II will be signed by the PIO, to permanently exclude the animal from the human food chain. The duplicate passport will be stamped as a duplicate, and should the original passport ever be found, it must be returned to the Issuing PIO immediately.

Transfers of Ownership

The horse passport does not constitute proof of ownership of the horse. However, it is a requirement under The Equine Identification (England) Regulations 2018 to register a change of ownership with the relevant Passport Issuing Organisation (PIO) within 30 days of acquiring a horse. The issuing PIO may require a completed transfer form and fees.

It is an offence to sell a horse without a passport. Sale of any horse should not be completed if the passport has not been provided. The passport must match the horse in question. If the purchaser does not receive the horse's passport, they will also be committing an offence when transporting the horse to its new home.

Return of the passport for deceased horses

In the event of the death of the horse, the passport must be returned to the issuing PIO for cancellation within 30 days of the death. Owners may request the return of a passport following cancellation. Any such returned passport will be clearly stamped 'invalid' to prevent any fraudulent use. Slaughterhouses return passports to the PIO concerned directly.