
SCOTTISH STATUTORY INSTRUMENTS

2005 No. 223

ANIMALS

The Horse Passports (Scotland) Regulations 2005

<i>Made</i>	- - - -	<i>21st April 2005</i>
<i>Laid before the Scottish Parliament</i>	- - - -	<i>22nd April 2005</i>
<i>Coming into force</i>	- -	<i>16th May 2005</i>

The Scottish Ministers, in exercise of the powers conferred by section 2(2) of the European Communities Act 1972⁽¹⁾, and of all other powers enabling them in that behalf, hereby make the following Regulations:

Citation, application and commencement

1.—(1) These Regulations may be cited as the Horse Passports (Scotland) Regulations 2005 and shall come into force on 16th May 2005.

(2) These Regulations extend to Scotland only.

Interpretation

2. In these Regulations—

“horse” means a domestic animal of the equine or asinine species or a crossbreed of those species;

“keeper” means a person appointed by the owner to have day to day charge of the horse;

“local authority” means a council constituted under section 2 of the Local Government etc. (Scotland) Act 1994⁽²⁾;

“passport” means—

(a) an identification document for a horse issued by a passport-issuing organisation containing all the information required by regulation 9(3) or 1(3); or

(b) in the case of such an identification document issued before the coming into force of these Regulations but which does not contain the pages in Section IX of the passport, that document with the Section IX pages attached in accordance with regulation 10,

and “Section IX pages” means those pages;

(1) 1972 c. 68. Section 2(2) was amended by the Scotland Act 1998 (c. 46), Schedule 8, paragraph 15(3). The functions conferred upon the Minister of the Crown under section 2(2) of the European Communities Act 1972, insofar as within devolved competence, were transferred to the Scottish Ministers by virtue of section 53 of the Scotland Act 1998.

(2) 1994 c. 39.

“passport-issuing organisation” has the meaning given to that term in regulation 3; and
“sell” includes any transfer of ownership, and “sale” shall be construed accordingly.

Organisations authorised to issue passports

3. The following organisations are authorised to issue passports (and any such organisation is referred to in these Regulations as a “passport issuing organisation”)–

- (a) organisations which maintain or establish stud-books for registered horses and which are recognised by the Scottish Ministers or by any other authority in the United Kingdom competent to recognise such organisations under regulation 3 of the Horses (Zootechnical Standards) Regulations 1992⁽³⁾;
- (b) organisations recognised in another part of the United Kingdom or another Member State under legislation which implements either–
 - (i) Commission Decision [92/353/EC](#) (laying down the criteria for approval or recognition of organisations and associations which maintain or establish stud-books for registered equidae⁽⁴⁾); or
 - (ii) Commission Decision [2000/68/EC](#) (amending Commission Decision [93/623/EEC](#) and establishing the identification of equidae for breeding and production⁽⁵⁾); and
- (c) international associations or organisations which manage or regulate horses for competition or racing and which are registered with the Scottish Ministers under regulation 4.

International associations or organisations

4.—(1) Any international association or organisation which intends to manage or regulate horses for competition or racing in Scotland shall register with the Scottish Ministers under these Regulations before it does so.

(2) Any international association or organisation which manages or regulates horses for competition or racing in Scotland and which immediately prior to the date of these Regulations coming into force was registered under article 4 of the Horse Passports Order 1997⁽⁶⁾ shall be deemed to be registered for the purposes of paragraph (1).

(3) Any international association or organisation registered under an equivalent statutory provision in force in any part of the United Kingdom other than Scotland immediately prior to the date of these Regulations shall be deemed to be registered with the Scottish Ministers in terms of paragraph (1).

(4) The Scottish Ministers may refuse to register any international association or organisation which seeks registration under paragraph (1), or may withdraw registration from an international association or organisation registered or deemed to be registered under paragraph (2) or (3), and if the Scottish Ministers so refuse or withdraw registration the refusal or withdrawal, and the reasons for it, shall be given in writing.

Powers and duties of passport-issuing organisation

5.—(1) The passport-issuing organisation is “the competent authority” for the purposes of the passport.

(3) S.I.1992/3045.

(4) O.J. No. L 192, 11.7.92, p. 63.

(5) O.J. No. L 23, 28.1.00, p.72.

(6) S.I. 1997/2789.

(2) A passport-issuing organisation may cancel a passport issued by it if it is satisfied on reasonable grounds that—

- (a) the provisions of these Regulations have not been or are not being complied with; or
- (b) the owner has left the passport incomplete or it has been falsified in any way.

(3) When a passport is returned because a horse has died, the passport issuing organisation shall mark the passport accordingly but may then return it to the owner if permitted by its rules.

Records

6.—(1) A passport-issuing organisation shall maintain records of—

- (a) information contained in applications for passports and for Section IX pages;
- (b) any change of ownership of a horse; and
- (c) the death of a horse.

(2) It shall keep these records until three years after the death of the horse.

(3) A passport-issuing organisation shall supply to the Scottish Ministers information from its records in such form and at such intervals as they may require by notice in writing.

Application for a passport

7.—(1) An application for a passport shall—

- (a) be made by the owner of the horse;
- (b) be made in writing to a passport-issuing organisation; and
- (c) be in the format specified by that organisation.

(2) No person shall apply for more than one passport for a horse except—

- (a) for a replacement passport in terms of regulation 16; or
- (b) for another passport in terms of regulation 22.

Time limits for obtaining a passport

8.—(1) The owner of a horse which was born before 16th May 2005 who does not already have a passport for that horse shall apply for a passport for it before 16th June 2005.

(2) The owner of a horse born on or after 16th May 2005 shall obtain a passport for it on or before 31st December of the year of its birth, or by six months after its birth, whichever is the later.

Issue of a passport

9.—(1) On an application for a passport, and provided all its requirements are complied with, the passport-issuing organisation shall issue a passport.

(2) A passport issued in terms of paragraph (1) shall be completed, to such extent as may be required by these Regulations, in the format set out in Schedule 2.

(3) In the case of a horse either registered or eligible for entry in a stud-book of a registered organisation in accordance with Article 2(c) of Council Directive [90/426/EEC](#) (on animal health conditions governing the movement and import from third countries of equidae⁽⁷⁾), the passport shall contain all the Sections specified in Part II of Schedule 1.

(4) In any other case the passport shall contain at least Sections I to IV and IX but may contain more Sections or all the Sections specified in Part II of Schedule 1.

(7) O.J. No. L 224, 18.9.90, p.42.

Section IX pages for existing passports

10.—(1) In the case of a horse born before 16th May 2005 which already has an identification document issued by a passport-issuing organisation containing all the information required by regulation 9(3) or 9(4) except for the Section IX pages, a passport may consist of that identification document together with the Section IX pages obtained by the owner from a passport-issuing organisation, provided that the owner—

- (a) applies for those Section IX pages before 16th June 2005; and
- (b) attaches them to the identification document.

(2) Regulation 7 applies to an application for Section IX pages as it applies to an application for a passport.

(3) The Section IX pages issued by a passport-issuing organisation shall contain the same number or alphanumeric code as in Section II of the original identification document.

Identification

11.—(1) The passport-issuing organisation when issuing a passport shall identify the horse with a number or alphanumeric code not previously used by that organisation.

- (2) It shall record the number or alphanumeric code in Section II of the passport.

Language of passports

12.—(1) All passports issued in Scotland shall be in English and French, except that Section IX may be in English only.

(2) A passport or any part of it may notwithstanding the requirements of paragraph (1) incorporate a translation into such other language or languages as the organisation or association thinks fit.

Horses entering Scotland

13.—(1) The owner (or, in the case of an owner living outside Scotland, the keeper) of a horse brought into Scotland without a passport (or with a document which would be a passport but for the fact that it does not contain Section IX pages) shall apply for a passport or Section IX pages within 30 days of the horse being brought into Scotland.

(2) A horse brought into Scotland in terms of paragraph (1) must remain on the premises within Scotland onto which it has been brought until a passport has been issued for it.

(3) This regulation shall not apply in relation to a horse which remains in Scotland for less than 30 days.

Declaration concerning slaughter

14. Where a passport has been issued for a horse, the owner of the horse shall sign the declaration in Section IX of the passport concerning whether or not a horse is intended for slaughter for human consumption—

- (a) if the horse was located in Scotland on the date when the passport was issued, before the first movement of the horse from the premises on which it was located as at that date;
- (b) if the horse has been brought into Scotland on or after 16th May 2005 in terms of regulation 13, before the first movement of the horse from the premises within Scotland on which it is located on the date when the passport was issued (in which case the declaration must state that the horse is not intended for human consumption);

- (c) before the horse is consigned for human consumption (in which case the declaration must state that the horse is intended for slaughter for human consumption); and
- (d) before any veterinary medicinal product containing a substance specified in Annex IV to Council Regulation (EEC) No. 2377/90 (laying down a Community procedure for the establishment of maximum residue limits of veterinary medicinal products in foodstuffs of animal origin⁽⁸⁾) is administered to a horse (in which case the declaration must state that the horse is not intended for human consumption).

Prohibitions

15.—(1) No person other than a passport issuing organisation acting in the course of its duties shall without lawful authority—

- (a) destroy or deface a passport;
- (b) alter any entry made in Section I of the passport;
- (c) alter any of the details in Sections II or III of the passport unless authorised in writing to do so by a passport-issuing organisation;
- (d) make an entry in Section IV of the passport except in accordance with the rules and regulations of a passport-issuing organisation, and no person shall alter any entry; or
- (e) alter any details in Sections V, VI, VII, VIII or IX of the passport.

(2) No person shall without lawful authority possess a passport which that person knows to be false.

Replacement of a lost or damaged passport

16.—(1) Where a passport has been lost or damaged the owner of the horse shall apply for a replacement passport for that horse—

- (a) where the passport-issuing organisation of issue is known to the owner, to that organisation; or
- (b) where the passport-issuing organisation of issue is not known, to any passport-issuing organisation.

(2) Where the passport-issuing organisation applied to in accordance with paragraph (1) issues a replacement passport, it shall be marked with the word “Duplicate”.

(3) Where a passport is damaged the owner shall send it with the application for a replacement to the appropriate passport-issuing organisation in terms of paragraph (1) and—

- (a) if all the original information in the Section IX of the passport is legible the replacement passport shall repeat that information;
- (b) if any information in Section IX of the passport is illegible the owner shall indicate in the replacement passport that the horse is not intended for slaughter for human consumption by completing Part II of that Section.

Restrictions on the movement of horses without passports

17. On or after 16th August 2005, no person shall move a horse—

- (a) for the purposes of competition or breeding;
- (b) out of Scotland;
- (c) on to the premises of a new keeper; or

(8) O.J. No. L 224, 18.8.1990, p.1 as last amended by Commission Regulation (EC) No. 324/2004, O.J. No. L 58, 26.2.2004, p.16.

(d) for the purpose of receiving veterinary treatment,
unless the horse is accompanied by its passport.

Requirements on persons administering veterinary medicinal products

18.—(1) Where a veterinary medicinal product is to be administered to a horse, the owner or keeper shall show the passport to the person administering it.

(2) The person administering the veterinary medicinal product shall—

- (a) ensure that the horse is the one described in the passport;
- (b) if the passport contains Sections V and VI, record in the appropriate section any vaccine given, and if it contains Section VII, record the results of any laboratory health tests requested and the treatments administered; and
- (c) if the passport shows that the horse is intended for slaughter for human consumption, or if the declaration relating to slaughter for human consumption has not yet been completed, and if the product administered contains a substance not included in Annexes I, II, III or IV of Council Regulation (EEC) No. 2377/90⁽⁹⁾ for administration to horses, complete Part IIIB of Section IX of the passport.

(3) In the case where a veterinary medicinal product is administered to a horse in relation to which a passport has not yet been obtained or is not available, the person administering the product shall give to the owner or keeper a written record of treatment administered and the owner or keeper shall upon receipt of the passport—

- (a) enter this information in the passport in accordance with paragraph (2)(b) and (c) above; and
- (b) if a veterinary medicinal product containing a substance specified in Annex IV to Council Regulation (EEC) No. 2377/90 has been administered to the horse, sign the declaration in the passport that the horse is not intended for slaughter for human consumption.

(4) In the case where the person administering the veterinary medicinal product is not satisfied that the horse is the one described in the passport, that person shall give to the owner or keeper a written record of treatment administered and the owner or keeper shall—

- (a) keep the written record of treatment administered with the passport; and
- (b) if a veterinary medicinal medicinal product containing a substance specified in Annex IV to Council Regulation (EEC) No. 2377/90 has been administered to the horse, sign the declaration in the passport that the horse is not intended for slaughter for human consumption.

Duties on owners

19. On or after 16th August 2005—

- (a) no person shall sell a horse without a passport;
- (b) on the sale of a horse, the seller shall give the passport to the buyer or, at auction sales, the auctioneer shall give the passport to the buyer;
- (c) the new owner of a horse shall, within 30 days of purchasing it, return the passport to the passport-issuing organisation which issued it, together with details of the name and address of the new owner, and the passport-issuing organisation shall complete Section I of the passport in accordance with its rules for issuing passports;

(9) A list of veterinary medicinal products authorised for administration to horses and listing the active substances under the product name is available on the website of the Veterinary Medicines Directorate, www.vmd.gov.uk.

- (d) a person in possession of a passport shall produce it on reasonable demand to the passport-issuing organisation that issued it, and shall surrender it on reasonable demand to that organisation; and
- (e) an owner of a horse that dies other than at a slaughterhouse shall send the passport to the passport-issuing organisation which issued it within 30 days of the death.

Duties on the occupiers of slaughterhouses

20. If a horse is slaughtered in a slaughterhouse on or after 16th August 2005, the occupier of the slaughterhouse shall make copies of Sections II and IX of the passport, retain those copies for one year, and send the passport to the passport-issuing organisation which issued it within 30 days of slaughter.

Slaughter for human consumption

21. On or after 16th August 2005 no person shall slaughter a horse for human consumption unless it is accompanied by its passport and the declaration in Section IX of the passport shows that the animal is intended for slaughter for human consumption.

Withdrawal of recognition

22.—(1) Where a recognised organisation has its recognition withdrawn in terms of regulation 3 of the Horses (Zootechnical Standards) Regulations 1992(**10**), or an international organisation or association has its registration withdrawn in terms of regulation 4(4) of these Regulations, any passport issued by it shall no longer be of any force and effect, except in so far as provided in paragraph (3).

(2) The holder of a passport issued by such an organisation or association prior to the date recognition was withdrawn shall, within three months of the date recognition is withdrawn, apply to another passport issuing organisation for another passport for that horse.

(3) Until the application made in terms of paragraph (2) has been determined, the passport issued for that horse shall, if it complies with the provisions of these Regulations, continue to be of full force and effect.

Powers of inspectors

23.—(1) An inspector shall, on producing a duly authenticated document showing that inspector's authority, have a right at all reasonable hours, to enter any premises (excluding any premises not containing any horse and used only as a dwelling) for the purpose of administering and enforcing these Regulations; and in this regulation "premises" includes any vehicle or container.

(2) An inspector so appointed may—

- (a) carry out any inquiries;
- (b) have access to, and inspect and copy any records (in whatever form they are held) kept under these Regulations;
- (c) remove such records to enable them to be copied;
- (d) have access to, inspect and check the operation of any computer and any associated apparatus or material which is or has been in use in connection with the records; and for this purpose may require any person having charge of, or otherwise concerned with the operation of, the computer, apparatus or material to afford that inspector with such assistance as may reasonably be required and, where a record is kept by means of a

computer, may require the records to be produced in a form in which they may be taken away;

- (e) mark any animal or other thing for identification purposes; and
- (f) be accompanied by—
 - (i) such other persons as may be necessary; and
 - (ii) any representative of the European Commission properly interested in the administration of these Regulations.

(3) No person shall deface, obliterate or remove any mark applied under paragraph (2) except under the written authority of an inspector.

(4) An inspector entering any unoccupied premises shall leave them as effectively secured against unauthorised entry as that inspector found them.

(5) In this regulation “inspector” means a person appointed as such by a local authority or the Scottish Ministers for the purposes of enforcement of these Regulations.

Obstruction

24. No person shall—

- (a) intentionally obstruct any person acting in the execution of these Regulations;
- (b) without reasonable cause, fail to give to any person acting in the execution of these Regulations any assistance or information which that person may reasonably require of him for the performance of that person’s functions under these Regulations;
- (c) knowingly furnish to any person acting in the execution of these Regulations any information which is false or misleading; or
- (d) fail to produce a record when required to do so to any person acting in the execution of these Regulations.

Offences

25.—(1) It shall be an offence for any person or organisation to fail to comply with the provisions of these Regulations.

(2) Where a body corporate is guilty of an offence under these Regulations, and that offence is proved to have been committed with the consent or connivance of, or to have been attributable to any neglect on the part of—

- (a) any director, manager, secretary or other officer of the body corporate, or
- (b) any person who was purporting to act in any such capacity,

that director, manager, secretary or officer, as well as the body corporate, shall be guilty of the offence and shall be liable to be proceeded against and punished accordingly.

(3) For the purposes of paragraph (2)—

- (a) “director”, in relation to a body corporate whose affairs are managed by its members, means a member of the body corporate; and
- (b) “body corporate” includes a partnership in Scotland, and in relationship to such a partnership, a reference to a director, manager, secretary or other officer of a body corporate is a reference to a partner.

(4) Where an organisation which is not a body corporate is guilty of an offence under these Regulations, and that offence is proved to have been committed with the consent or connivance of, or to have been attributable to any neglect on the part of any officer of that organisation, that officer,

as well as the organisation, shall be guilty of the offence and shall be liable to be proceeded against and punished accordingly.

Penalties

- 26.** A person guilty of an offence under these Regulations shall be liable—
- (a) on summary conviction, to a fine not exceeding the statutory maximum or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding three months or both; or
 - (b) on conviction on indictment, to a fine or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding two years or both.

Enforcement

- 27.**—(1) These Regulations shall be enforced by the local authority.
- (2) The Scottish Ministers may direct, in relation to cases of a particular description or any particular case, that an enforcement duty imposed on a local authority by this regulation shall be discharged by the Scottish Ministers and not by the local authority.

Revocations and transitionals

- 28.**—(1) Subject to paragraph (2), the Horse Passports Order 1997(**11**) and the Horse Passports (Amendment) Order 1998(**12**) are hereby revoked.
- (2) The Horse Passports Order 1997 as amended shall continue to apply, until 16th August 2005, with respect to the movement or sale of a horse where a passport for that horse is required in terms of that Order.

St Andrew's House, Edinburgh
21st April 2005

ROSS FINNIE
A member of the Scottish Executive

(11) S.I. 1997/2789.
(12) S.I. 1998/2367.

SCHEDULE 1

Regulation 9

PART I

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

A passport must contain all instructions needed for its use and details of the competent authority which issued it.

PART II

INFORMATION TO BE CONTAINED IN PASSPORTS

A passport must consist of the following numbered sections containing, where appropriate, the information specified.

1. Section I:

Owner.

The name of the owner must be stated.

2. Sections II and III:

Identification.

The equid must be identified by the competent authority.

3. Section IV:

Recording of identity checks.

Whenever laws and regulations so require, checks conducted on the identity of the equid must be recorded by the competent authority.

4. Sections V and VI:

Vaccination record.

All vaccinations must be recorded in Section V (equine influenza only) and in Section VI (all other vaccinations).

5. Section VII:

Laboratory health tests.

The results of all tests carried out to detect transmissible diseases must be recorded.

6. Section IX:

Medicinal treatment.

Part I and either Part II or Part IIIA of Section IX must be duly completed specifying whether the equid is intended for human consumption.

A passport may contain a further section, numbered Section VIII, containing the information specified.

7. Section VIII:

Basic health requirements.

Section VIII should state the basic health requirements, and list the diseases for which an endorsement must be made on the health certificate attached to the passport, as follows—

- (i) African horse sickness.

- (ii) Vesicular stomatitis.
- (iii) Dourine.
- (iv) Morve glanders.
- (v) Equine encephalomyelitis (all types).
- (vi) Infectious anaemia.
- (vii) Rabies.
- (viii) Anthrax.

SCHEDULE 2

Regulation 9(2)

FORMAT OF PASSPORTS

A passport shall, to such extent as may be appropriate, be in the format set out in this Schedule.

SECTION I

Détails de droit de propriété	Details of ownership
1. Pour les compétitions, la nationalité du cheval est celle de son propriétaire.	2. For competitive purposes, the nationality of the horse is that of its owner.
2. 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. On change of ownership the passport must immediately be lodged with the issuing organisation, association or official agency, giving the name and address of the new owner, for re-registration and forwarding to the new owner.
3. 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. If there is more than one owner or the horse is owned by a company, then the name of the individual responsible for the horse must be entered in the passport together with his nationality. If the owners are of different nationalities, they have to determine the nationality of the horse.
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.	4. When the Fédération équestre internationale approves the leasing of a horse by a national equestrian federation, the details of these transactions must be recorded by the national equestrian federation concerned.

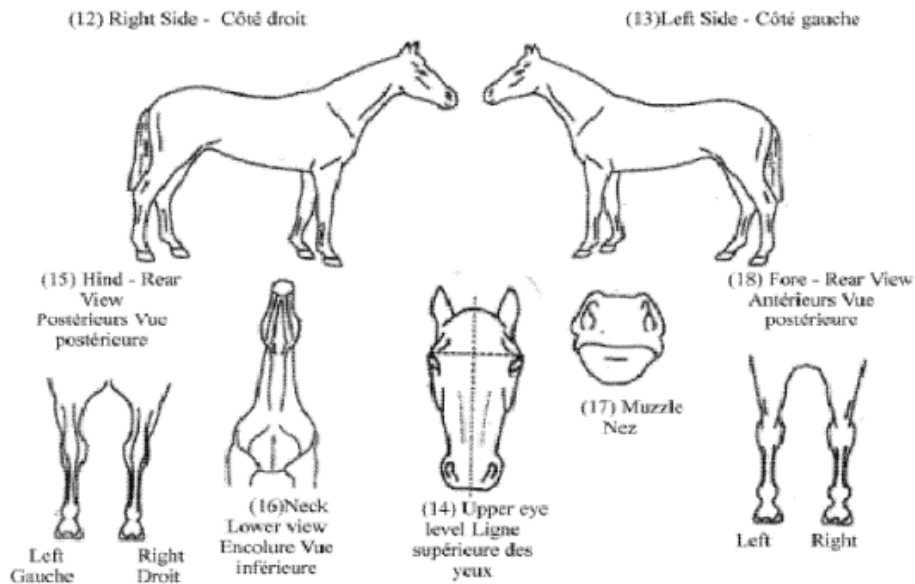
Date d'enregistrement par l'organisation, l'association ou le service officiel Date of registration by the organisation, association, or official agency	Nom du propriétaire Name of owner	Adresse du propriétaire Address of owner	Nationalité du propriétaire Nationality of owner	Signature du propriétaire Signature of owner	Cachet de l'organisation, association ou service officiel et signature Organisation, association or official agency stamp and signature

SECTION II

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(1) N° d'identification: Identification No:			
(2) Nom: Name:	(3) Sexe: Sex:		(4) Robe: Colour:
(5) Race: Breed:			
(6) par: by:	(7a) et: and:		
	(7b) par: by:		
(8) Date de naissance: Date of foaling:	(11) Certificat d'origine validé le : par : Origin certificate validated on : by:		
(9) Lieu d'élevage : Place where bred :	- Nom de l'autorité compétente : Name of the competent authority		
	- Adresse: Address		
	- N° de téléphone : Telephone No :		
	- N° de télécopie : Fax number :		
(10) Naisseur(s): Breeder(s)	- Signature : (nom en lettres capitales et qualité du signataire) (Name in capital letters and capacity of signatory)		
	- Cachet Stamp		

SECTION III



(2) Nom - Name:	(5) Race - Breed:	(3) Sexe - Sex:	(4) Robe - Colour
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(19) Signalement relevé sous la mère par: Description taken with dam by :	(20) Circonscription : District
Tête : Head :	
Ant. G: Foreleg L:	
Ant. D: Foreleg R:	
Post G: Hindleg L:	
Post D: Hindleg R :	
Corps: Body: Marques: Markings: Le: On:	(21) Signature et cachet du vétérinaire agréé (ou de l'autorité compétente) Signature and stamp of qualified veterinary surgeon (or competent authority) (en lettres capitales) (in capital letters)

SECTION IV

Status: This is the original version (as it was originally made). Scottish Statutory Instruments are not carried in their revised form on this site.

Je soussigné(a) certifie que l'équidé décrit dans le passeport n° délivré par satisfait aux conditions suivantes :

I, the undersigned(b), hereby certify that the equid described in passport No issued by satisfies the following conditions :

- (a) il a été examiné ce jour, ne présente aucun signe clinique de maladie et est apte au transport;
it has been examined this day, presents no clinical sign of disease and is fit for transport;
- (b) 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;
- (c) 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 ;
- (d) à ma connaissance, il n'a pas été en contact avec des équidés atteints d'une maladie transmissible au cours des 15 jours précédant l'embarquement.
to the best of my knowledge, it has not been in contact with equidae affected by a transmissible disease during the 15 days prior to loading.

LA PRÉSENTE CERTIFICATION EST VALABLE 10 HOURS À COMPTER DE LA DATE DE SA SIGNATURE PAR LE VÉTÉRINAIRE OFFICIEL.

THIS CERTIFICATION IS VALID FOR 10 DAYS FROM THE DATE OF SIGNATURE BY THE OFFICIAL VETERINARIAN.

Date	Lieu	Pour des raisons épidémiologiques particulières, un certificat sanitaire séparé accompagne le présent passeport For particular epidemiological reasons, a separate health certificate accompanies this passport	Nom en lettres capitales et signature du vétérinaire officiel Name in capital letters and signature of official veterinarian
Date	Place		
		Qui/non (barrer la mention inutile) Yes/no (delete as appropriate)	
		Qui/non (barrer la mention inutile) Yes/no (delete as appropriate)	
		Qui/non (barrer la mention inutile) Yes/no (delete as appropriate)	
		Qui/non (barrer la mention inutile) Yes/no (delete as appropriate)	
		Qui/non (barrer la mention inutile) Yes/no (delete as appropriate)	
		Qui/non (barrer la mention inutile) Yes/no (delete as appropriate)	

(a) Ce document doit être signé dans les 48 heures précédant le déplacement international de l'équidé.
(b) This document must be signed within 48 hours prior to international transport of the equid.

SECTION IX Medicinal Treatment

Status: This is the original version (as it was originally made). Scottish Statutory Instruments are not carried in their revised form on this site.

IDENTIFICATION NUMBER OF ANIMAL⁽¹⁾:

Part I

Date and Place of issue of this section:

Competent authority issuing this section of the passport

Part II (excludes the animal definitively from slaughter for human consumption, must be reconfirmed when the animal changes ownership)

I, the undersigned owner ⁽²⁾ /representative of the owner ⁽²⁾ declare that the animal described in this passport is not intended for slaughter for human consumption ⁽³⁾		
Date and Place	Name in capitals and signature of the owner of the animal or his/her representative	Name in capitals and signature of representative of competent authorities

Part III-A (ONLY VALID IN CONNECTION WITH INFORMATION IN PART III-B)

I, the undersigned owner ⁽²⁾ /representative of the owner ⁽²⁾ declare that the animal described in this passport is intended for slaughter for human consumption ⁽³⁾		
Date and Place	Name in capitals and signature of the owner of the animal or his/her representative	Name in capitals and signature of representative of competent authorities

PART III-B (information compulsory for equidae)

Date of last treatment with a medicinal product containing substances not included in Annex I, II, III or IV of Regulation (EEC) No. 2377/90
[dd/mm/yyyy]

⁽¹⁾ Identification number as indicated in Section 1.1.1.1 of Regulation (EEC) No. 609/86.

⁽²⁾ Delete what is not applicable.

⁽³⁾ The animal may be treated with medicinal products containing substances not included in Annex I, II, III or IV of Regulation (EEC) No. 2377/90, provided that the animal is never be slaughtered for human consumption.

⁽⁴⁾ The animal may be treated with medicinal products containing substances not included in Annex I, II or III to Regulation (EEC) No. 2377/90, provided that the animal is never be slaughtered for human consumption after the date of entry into force of the Regulation.

⁽⁵⁾ Verify through published Annexes to Regulation (EEC) No. 2377/90.

⁽⁶⁾ This information is optional. However, this information is required where the withdrawal times would then be those established in the Annexes to Regulation (EEC) No. 2377/90.

⁽⁷⁾ Name, address, postcode and place in printed characters.

⁽⁸⁾ Telephone number including country code and area code.

⁽⁹⁾ Not required where this Section is issued together with a passport for a horse.

EXPLANATORY NOTE

(This note is not part of the Regulations)

These Regulations, which apply in Scotland, implement Council Directive [90/426/EEC](#) (O.J. No. L 224, 18/8/1990, p.42), Council Directive [90/427/EEC](#) (O.J. No. L 224, 18/8/1990, p.55) and Commission Decisions [92/353/EEC](#) (O.J. No. L 192, 11/07/1992, p.63), [93/623/EEC](#) (O.J. No. L 298, 3/12/93, p.45) and [2000/68/EC](#) (O.J. No. L 23, 28.1.00, p.72). They revoke and replace the Horse Passports Order 1997 and the Horse Passports (Amendment) Order 1998, with transitional provisions.

The Regulations specify which organisations are authorised to issue passports and give them powers and duties (regulations 3 to 6), make provision for applications for and issue of passports (regulations 7 to 11 and Schedule 1), specify the languages of passports (regulation 12) and make provision for horses entering Scotland (regulation 1).

The Regulations make requirements concerning the declaration to be made on the passport relating to slaughter for human consumption (regulation 14).

The Regulations prohibit defacement of passports and make provision for the replacement of lost passports (regulations 15 and 1).

The Regulations provide that, on or after 16th August 2005, horses must be accompanied by their passports when moved for certain purposes (regulation 17).

A duty is imposed on a veterinary surgeon to mark a passport when veterinary medicines are administered (regulation 1).

The Regulations make provision, to take effect on or after 16th August 2005, relating to the sale of a horse (regulation 19) and relating to the slaughter of a horse (regulations 20 and 21).

Provision is made relating to the powers of inspectors, and to obstruction (regulations 1 and 24).

Under regulations 1 and 26 breach of the Regulations is an offence punishable—

- (a) on summary conviction, to a fine not exceeding the statutory maximum or to three months imprisonment, or to both, and
- (b) on conviction on indictment, to imprisonment for two years or a fine, or both.

The Regulations are enforced by the local authority (regulation 1).

A Regulatory Impact Assessment has been prepared and placed in the Scottish Parliament Information Centre. Copies can be obtained from the Scottish Executive Environment and Rural Affairs Department, Animal Health and Welfare Branch, Pentland House, 47 Robb's Loan, Edinburgh, EH14 1TY.