



Horse Passport Regulations 2009

General information from the Horse Passport Regulations 2009:

- All equines must have a passport, which is to be with the animal at all times. This requires registration with a recognised Passport Issuing Organisation (PIO).
- Equines to be registered must be identified and microchipped by a veterinary surgeon. DNA must be taken by the vet at the same time and submitted with the application.
- DNA kits are available from the Administration Office.
- All equines must be in possession of a passport before they are six months old, or by 31 December in the year they are born, whichever is later. We are now obliged to report late registrations to Trading Standards. Late registrations have to be signed out of the food chain.
- You must be the owner of a horse to register it. It is the owner's responsibility to ensure that a passport is obtained within the time scale prescribed by the legislation.
- If you need a replacement passport for an equine that is already registered, please see the guidance notes on Duplicate Passports.
- If you buy or have bred an unregistered equine that is over the age or date deadline, you must register the animal immediately. Owners of unregistered equines run the risk of prosecution.
It is an offence to sell an equine without a passport. Transfers of ownership must be notified within 28 days.
- The passport remains the property of the Society at all times and must be returned to the Society for amendment on request, and when the horse dies. In the latter case, it may be returned to the owner on request after it has been invalidated.