



I. COMMUNITY OF CASTILLA Y LEÓN

A. GENERAL PROVISIONS

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND LIVESTOCK

ORDER AYG/610/2016, of May 31, which regulates the operation and management of the Database of the Company Animal Identification System of Castilla y León, establishes the conditions for mandatory identification of animals of the canine species and of cats and ferrets, and campaigns to fight rabies and echinococcal deworming in Castilla y León are regulated.

Law 8/2003, of April 24, on Animal Health, in its article 8.1.g), authorizes the Autonomous Communities to establish as a safeguard, the compulsory nature of vaccination in order to prevent the introduction or spread in the territory National Animal Diseases.

Regulation (EU) no. ° 998/2003, establishes the obligatory nature of an identification document for each animal that accompanies them when they are subject to movement. This document, the format and content of which is established in article 21 of the aforementioned Regulation, has been developed by Commission Execution Regulation No. 577/2013, of June 28, 2013, relating to identification document models for non-commercial movements of dogs, cats and ferrets, and by Implementing Regulation (EU) No. 2016/561, of the Commission, of April 11, 2016, which modifies Annex IV of the Regulation No. 577/2013, of the Commission, of June 28, 2013, making it necessary to adapt the regional regulations referring to the identification of companion animals.

With the publication of Order AYG/601/2005, of May 5, the operation and management of the canine census database and the registry of potentially dangerous animals in Castilla y León were regulated, the identification conditions were established. mandatory for canine animals, and anti-rabies campaigns in Castilla y León were regulated.

Subsequently, by Order AYG/861/2005, of June 24, Order AYG/601/2005, of May 5, was modified, considering it necessary to extend the authorization for the identification of canine animals to veterinarians. responsible for select breed dog breeders associations.

It is considered convenient to unify the regulations that regulate the operation and management of the Database of the Company Animal Identification System of Castilla y León.

On the other hand, hydatidosis is a zoonotic parasitic disease caused by the tapeworm *Echinococcus granulosus*, in which the canine population acts as the definitive host and man, like other livestock species such as sheep, behaves



as an intermediate host producing the hydatid cyst. Since it is a zoonosis, intervention is necessary to fight and control the disease in the canine population in order to prevent its transmission to the human population.

For all of the above, in accordance with the aforementioned regulations, the most representative Agricultural Professional Organizations, the Council of Veterinary Colleges of Castilla y León and other affected participatory entities were consulted.

I HAVE:

CHAPTER I

General disposition

Article 1. Object.

The purpose of this order is:

- a) Regulate the operation and management of the Castilla y León Companion Animal Identification System (SIACYL) Database.
- b) Establish the conditions for mandatory identification of animals of the canine species, and of felids and ferrets where appropriate.
- c) Regulate campaigns to fight rabies and echinococcal deworming in Castilla y León.
- d) Regulate rabies control and surveillance measures for animals susceptible to rabies in order to prevent its transmission to the human population, domestic and wild animals, paying special attention to the surveillance of animals that have attacked people, as well as establishing other complementary measures to combat this zoonosis.

Article 2. Definitions.

1. For the purposes of this order, means:

- a) Canine census: List of domestic animals of the canine species prepared by the Town Halls with the data established in section 2 of article 24 of Decree 134/1999, of June 24, which approves the Regulation of Law 5 /1997, of April 24, Protection of Companion Animals.
- b) Potentially dangerous animal: Those defined as such in article 2 of Law 50/1999, of December 23, on the legal regime for the possession of potentially dangerous animals, as well as in article 2 of Royal Decree 287/2002, of March 22, which develops it.
- c) Stray dog: Any dog that is not under the direct control of a person or that is not prevented from roaming freely.

The following will be considered stray dogs:

- Roaming dogs with an owner but free from surveillance or direct restriction at any given time.



- Wandering dogs without an owner, understood as such, those that lack any type of identification of the origin or the owner and are not accompanied by any person.
- Feral dogs, considering as such domestic dogs that have returned to the wild and no longer depend directly on humans for reproduction and food.

d) Wild fauna: The one defined in article 3.5 of Law 8/2003, of April 24, Animal health.

2. For the purposes provided in this order, animals that are susceptible to suffering from and transmitting rabies will be considered those belonging to the following species: dog, cat, ferret, wild animals (fox, wolf, mongoose, bats, rat and field mouse) , crossing domestic animals with wild and exotic pets.

Article 3. Obligations of veterinarians for the identification and anti-rabies vaccination.

1. Collegiate veterinarians interested in participating in anti-rabies identification and vaccination must inform any of the Castilla y León Official Veterinary Associations to proceed with their registration as veterinary physicians for anti-rabies identification and vaccination, providing the following documentation:

- a) College certificate.
- b) Declaration of not incurring in a regime of professional incompatibilities.
- c) Responsible declaration of availability of the approved reader compatible with the ISO 11785 Standard.
- d) Declaration of responsibility for having an Internet access connection.

2. All veterinarians who carry out activities in the field of identification and vaccination will have the obligation to record said information in the database developed for this purpose, within a period not exceeding 72 hours from the completion of the clinical act.

3. The veterinarians who carry out the vaccination and/or identification are responsible for the veracity and concordance of the data that they declare to the SIACYL database on the animals that they identify or vaccinate. Any change with respect to the declared data must be modified in the aforementioned database, particularly with regard to its breed and/or dangerousness of which it is aware.

CHAPTER II

*Regulation of the operation and management of the Castilla y León
Companion Animal Identification System Database*

Article 4. Castilla y León Companion Animal Identification System Database.

1. The Castilla y León Companion Animal Identification System Database (hereinafter, SIACYL Database), is configured as the instrument that allows the monitoring and supervision of canine animals, being the only one official register of control of companion animals of the Community of Castilla y León.



2. The SIACYL Database will be generated by updating the censuses and records that, as required, are carried out by the Town Halls in the aforementioned computer application.

3. The SIACYL Database will contain two sections:

a) Database of companion animals of Castilla y León.

It will contain the following information:

1. Identification code.
2. Race. In case of crossbreeding, the breeds of origin will be specified.
3. Sex.
4. Review or half review: cape, hair and particular signs.
5. Fitness.
6. Month and year of birth.
7. Habitual residence of the animal.
8. Name, address, NIF/NIE of the owner, country and telephone number.

b) Database of potentially dangerous animals of Castilla y León, which will include the following data:

1. All data included in point 3 section a) of this article.
2. The data of the breeding establishment of origin, if applicable.
3. Veterinary checks, in accordance with article 23.4 of the Regulation of Protection of Companion Animals of Castilla y León.
4. Complaints for aggression, as well as any incident produced by the animal throughout its life known by the administrative or judicial authorities.
5. Communications of sale, transfer, donation, theft, death or loss of the animal.
6. If the animal is destined to live with human beings or, on the contrary, if it has different purposes such as guardianship, protection or another that is indicated.
7. The data related to the license of the owner, manager or holder of the animal.

4. The SIACYL Database will depend on the General Directorate of Agricultural Production and Agricultural Infrastructures and its updating will be carried out with the data included in the censuses prepared annually by the Town Halls.



5. The access and treatment of the data contained in the SIACYL Database will comply with the provisions of Organic Law 15/1999, of December 13, on the Protection of Personal Data.

Article 5. Obligations of the Town Halls.

1. It is up to the Town Halls to carry out a census of the existing dogs in their territory. Said census will include the data listed in letter a) of article 4.3 of this order.

Likewise, the Town Halls must maintain the database of potentially dangerous animals in which the data mentioned in letter b) of article 4.3 of this order will appear.

2. The data to which reference has been made in the previous section, as well as its modifications, will be communicated by the Town Halls to the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock of the Junta de Castilla y León through the computer application of the Data Base. SIACYL data.

To this end, the General Directorate of Agricultural Production and Agrarian Infrastructures will provide each City Council with an access account to the computer application of the SIACYL Database and will make available the updated data that already appears in said application.

3. This communication will have a minimum annual periodicity and will be carried out in any case before March 31 of each year. In the case of potentially dangerous animals, the communication will be made within 15 days from the date of presentation of the application for the registration of the animal made by the owner in the municipal registry.

4. The Town Halls will ensure compliance with Law 50/1999, of December 23, on the Legal Regime of the Possession of Potentially Dangerous Animals, especially as established in its third article, referring to the administrative license. Likewise, they must verify that in the operations of sale, transfer, donation or any other that involves a change of owner of potentially dangerous animals, the requirements established in the fourth article of the aforementioned law are met.

CHAPTER III

*Mandatory identification conditions for animals of the
canine, felid and ferret species*

*Article 6. Mandatory identification for non-commercial movements between
Member States of the European Union.*

1. Every dog must be identified by electronic procedure within a maximum period of 3 months from its birth or before its first acquisition. In cats and ferrets, identification by electronic procedure will only be mandatory in the case in which they have been vaccinated against rabies.

2. The person responsible for the identification will be the owner, person in charge or holder of said animals.



3. The elements that constitute the mandatory identification are the following:

- a) The transponder or microchip in accordance with the ISO 11784 standard that must be read by a transceiver in accordance with the ISO 11785 standard.
- b) The identification card issued by the SIACYL Database.

Article 7. Identification procedure.

1. The transponder (microchip) will be implanted under aseptic conditions, subcutaneously on the left side of the animal's neck or in the area of the withers, between the shoulders, when the previous option is not possible.

2. The veterinarians who carry out the identification will be obliged to enter the data referred to in article 4 section 3 within 72 hours in the SIACYL computer application and the identification card will be issued.

3. Likewise, veterinarians who proceed to identify a potentially dangerous dog must inform its owner of the need to request a mandatory license for its possession. In those cases in which the owner, person in charge or keeper of the dog does not have it, the identifying veterinarians must inform the Official College of Veterinarians to which they belong, who will notify the corresponding City Council.

Article 8. Identification document.

The identification document will have the format of a passport in accordance with article 3 of the Implementing Regulation (EU) No. 577/2013 of the Commission, of June 28, 2013, regarding the models of identification documents for movements without commercial spirit of dogs, cats and ferrets, the preparation of lists of third countries and territories and the linguistic, format and configuration requirements of the statements certifying compliance with certain conditions established in Regulation (EU) no. 576/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council, regulating in Article 21 of Regulation (EU) No. 576/2013, the format and content that the identification document must adopt.

Article 9. Obligations of the owner.

1. The owner of a dog will be obliged to:

- a) Identify the animal in accordance with the provisions of this order.
- b) Census it at the Town Hall of the place where the animal habitually lives, within within three months of the date of birth.

2. In the case of owners of potentially dangerous dogs, they must obtain, prior to their possession, the administrative license referred to in article 3 of Royal Decree 287/2002, of March 22, on the legal regime for the possession of potentially dangerous animals. dangerous.

3. Communicate the following information to the Town Hall where the animal is registered:

- a) The transfer, sale, death or loss of the animal within a period of 5 days, indicating its ID.



- b) Permanent transfers or for a period of more than three months outside the Town Hall where the animal is registered, within a period of 5 days, indicating its identification.
- c) The change of ownership of the animal within a maximum period of one month from its acquisition if, at the time of its acquisition, the animal was already registered by its previous owner. During this period, the administrative responsibilities that could be generated will fall on the purchaser.
- d) In the case of potentially dangerous animals, notification of the theft or loss of these animals must be made immediately, and in any case, within a period not exceeding 48 hours from the knowledge of these facts.

CHAPTER IV

Campaign to fight rabies and echinococcal deworming in Castilla y León

Article 10. Animal species object of the campaigns and vaccination schedule.

1. All dogs over three months of age will be vaccinated against rabies.
2. The obligatory revaccination of dogs is established on an annual basis.
3. Vaccination of other species involved in the epidemiological cycle of the disease, particularly cats and ferrets, is recommended. In the event that they were vaccinated, their identification will be mandatory through the same system and procedure described in points 1 and 2 of article 7.
4. Deworming against *Echinococcus granulosus* will be mandatory in dogs over three months of age, and especially in those dedicated to grazing. Deworming will be carried out by administering an officially authorized pharmacologically active anthelmintic.
5. The treatment will have a minimum periodicity of six months, being recommended quarterly deworming, by veterinary prescription, by the owners.
6. The deworming must be reflected in the section corresponding to the animal's passport.

Article 11. Rules for the implementation of the anti-rabies campaign by veterinarians.

1. All animals to be vaccinated must be identified in accordance with the provisions of Chapter III of this order.
2. The owners of the animals that are vaccinated for the first time will be given the corresponding passport for companion animals duly completed in all its sections.



3. The veterinarians who carry out the anti-rabies vaccination will be obliged to enter the following information in the SIACYL Database, within 72 hours from the application of the vaccine:

- Date of vaccination.
- Commercial product used.
- Lot No.
- Date of Expiry.
- Any other information that the SIACYL database may contain in relation to vaccination.

4. In the event that the vaccination of an animal that is previously identified by electronic procedure and does not appear in the SIACYL Database is carried out, the data reflected in section 3 of article 4 must be entered in the aforementioned computer application.

5. In the event that any discrepancy is detected between the data reflected in the SIACYL Database and those observed at the time of the action, they must proceed to modify them in the SIACYL Database within the same term as that established in point 3 of this article.

CHAPTER V

Control of rabies in case of suspicion or aggression against people or animals

Article 12. Notification of the aggression.

In the cases in which the notification of an aggression is received, the Official Veterinary Services will act in accordance with the provisions of this Chapter.

Only attacks produced by mammals susceptible to transmitting rabies, which cause injuries, as well as pre-existing injuries that could be contaminated with their saliva, will be subject to control and therefore be subject to the provisions of this chapter.

Article 13. Location of the aggressor animal.

1. In the event that the aggressor animal is a dog, and it is identified, its owner will be located in the SIACYL Database, and it will be consulted if the dog is registered, identified and vaccinated in the period established in the present order.

In the event that the aggressor animal is an unidentified dog, or belongs to the rest of the species subject to control, an attempt will be made to identify the owner, person in charge or holder of the aggressor animal.

2. The Official Veterinary Services of the Veterinary Unit in which the aggression occurred will contact the owner, person in charge or keeper of the aggressor animal, to inform him about the report of aggression received and determine the location



of the animal. Likewise, the precautionary or precautionary measures that are pertinent will be adopted in order to avoid the transmission of the disease to other animals or to human beings.

3. In the event of not locating the aggressor animal, or the owner, holder or person in charge of it, the Official Veterinary Services of the Veterinary Unit in which the aggression occurred, will notify the Town Hall where the aggression took place, providing all available data, in order to locate the offending animal or its owner or both.

Article 14. Health actions.

1. As a general rule, all aggressor animals will have to comply with a surveillance period, in order to rule out the presence of the rabies virus, ordering the isolation of the animal for the duration of the surveillance period.

2. The periods of surveillance will have the following duration, counting from the time of the aggression:

- a) 14 days, in the case of vaccinated dogs, cats and ferrets.
- b) 20 days, in the case of non-vaccinated dogs, cats and ferrets or in the case in which, even when vaccinated, they are classified as suspicious.
- c) 20 or 30 days, in general, in the case of animals of other species.

3. Likewise, another specific period may be adopted, depending on the conditions epidemiological, sanitary and zootechnical, appreciated by the competent authority.

4. Once the period of surveillance of the aggressor animal has elapsed without incident of any kind, it will be considered concluded, the isolation of the animal will be lifted and the proceedings will be terminated.

Article 15. Sampling and diagnosis.

1. In cases where the aggressor animal is suspected of being infected with rabies, the Official Veterinary Services will take samples from the dead or slaughtered animal, and they will be sent to the National Reference Laboratory for diagnosis.

2. All animals that are in any of the following situations are considered suspected cases:

- All cases of attacks by bats.
- The cases of dead animals after the aggression, including euthanasia.
- Animals that have been in contact with a confirmed case of rabies (by positive laboratory analysis for rabies) or have compatible symptoms.
- Animals that have been in contact with those described in the script former.



3. Once the analytical results have been obtained, if they are negative, they will be notified to the owner, person in charge or holder of the aggressor animal, concluding the proceedings. In the event that the results are positive, they will be brought to the attention of the owner, person in charge or holder and the Public Health Services will be informed so that they can take the appropriate sanitary measures. Likewise, the "*Contingency Plan for the Control of Rabies in Domestic Animals in Spain*" will be activated .
which includes the guidelines to combat the possible entry of the disease into Spain and its spread.

Article 16. Obligations of the owner, person in charge or holder of the aggressor animal.

Any owner, person in charge or holder of an aggressor animal will have the following obligations:

- a) You must isolate the animal in its habitual residence from the moment of the aggression and during the surveillance period established by the competent authority. The animal should not be slaughtered during this period except when so determined by the Official Veterinary Services.

If the place of confinement does not meet the conditions of welfare, isolation, or the surveillance of the animal cannot be ensured or when it has not been possible to locate the owner, person in charge or keeper of the animal (stray dogs), the City Council will provide adequate accommodation for that the monitoring period expires.

- b) You must prevent the animal from being in contact with other animals during this period. animals of the same or different species.
- c) The animal must not be vaccinated against rabies while it is undergoing the period of vigilance.
- d) You must communicate, during the surveillance period, if the animal behaves strangely. In the event that the animal dies, flees or disappears, such circumstances must be reported to the Official Veterinary Services as soon as there is evidence of them.
- e) If the aggressor animal has been a dog that has not been vaccinated at least once in the last year and is over three months old, once the surveillance period has elapsed without incidents, it should immediately go to a veterinarian who will vaccinate the dog. dog against rabies in the terms established in this order.

In such cases, you must submit to the Official Veterinary Services, within a maximum period of seven calendar days from the vaccination, the passport with the vaccination record and certificate issued by the veterinarian who vaccinated the dog with the express mention: if applicable, "*absence of clinical signs compatible with rabies*".

Article 17. Offenses and sanctions.

Violations of the provisions of this order will be penalized accordingly. in accordance with the provisions of Law 8/2003, of April 24, on Animal Health.



REPEALING PROVISION

Order AYG/601/2005, of May 5, which regulates the operation and management of the canine census database and the registry of potentially dangerous animals in Castilla y León, establishes the identification conditions is hereby repealed. mandatory for canine animals, and anti-rabies campaigns in Castilla y León are regulated, as well as any other norm of equal or lower rank that is contrary to the content of this order.

FINAL PROVISIONS

First.- Resolutions and instructions.

The General Director of Agricultural Production and Agricultural Infrastructures is empowered to issue the resolutions and instructions that are necessary for the application of this order.

Second.- Entry into force.

This order will enter into force the day after its publication in the "Official Gazette of Castilla y León".

Valladolid, May 31, 2016.

The Minister of Agriculture and Livestock,
Signed: MILAGROS MARCOS ORTEGA