

## Animal Identification

### Chapter Overview

**In this  
chapter**

The tables below list the sections and annexes in this chapter.

<b>Section</b>	<b>Page</b>
Section 1 - Legislation	1-1
Section 2 - Animal Identification	2-1
Section 3 - FBO Responsibility	3-1
Section 4 - FSS Role	4-1
Section 5 - Enforcement	5-1

<b>Annex</b>
Annex 1 - Sample Horse Passport
Annex 2 - Sample Horse Passport Section III
Annex 3 - Sample Horse Passport Section IX
Annex 4 - Recognising horse passport fraud
Annex 5- Example horse rump sticker

## Section 1 - Legislation

### Section Overview

**In this section**

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The tables below list the topics in this section

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<b>Topic</b>	<b>Page</b>
European Regulations	1-2
Domestic Regulations	1-3

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## European Regulations

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**(EC)  
178/2002**

Article 18 of (EC) 178/2002 requires that Food Business Operators (FBOs) must have systems and procedures in place to ensure that the traceability of food and food-producing animals can be established at all stages of production, processing and distribution.

The FBO must be able to:

- identify any person from whom they have been supplied with a food-producing animal
  - identify the other businesses to which their products have been supplied, and
  - make this information available to the Competent Authorities on demand
- 

**Regulation  
(EC)  
853/2004**

The EU Regulations require the FBO to ensure that all animals or, where appropriate, each batch of animals sent for slaughter is identified so that their origin can be traced.

Regulations: (EC) 853/2004, Annex III, Section I, Chapter IV, 3. Annex II, Section I, Paragraph A4 and Section II, Paragraph 2a – HACCP procedures.

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**Regulation  
(EC) No  
854/2004**

During the exercise of official controls, the OV is to verify compliance with the FBOs duty pursuant to (EC) 853/2004 to ensure that animals accepted for slaughter for human consumption are properly identified.

The OV is to ensure that animals whose identity is not reasonably ascertainable are killed separately and declared unfit for human consumption.

Whenever the OV considers it necessary, official controls are to be carried out on the holding of provenance.

Regulation: (EC) 854/2004, Annex I, Section II, Chapter III (1).

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## Domestic Regulations

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### **Domestic legislation**

Staff should note that not all of the relevant legislation has been included in Volume 2 of the MOC.

Additional domestic legislation, detailing requirements for animal identification and movement is available on the Defra website, the Scottish Government website or via the National Archives website as detailed below. This may be of use for reference or to determine if an offence has been committed requiring referral to a LA for enforcement.

Reference: <https://www.gov.uk/defra>, <http://www.gov.scot>, [www.legislation.gov.uk](http://www.legislation.gov.uk).

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## Section 2 – Animal Identification

### Section Overview

**In this section**

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The table below lists the topics in this section

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<b>Topic</b>	<b>Page</b>
Introduction	2-2
Cattle Ear Tag Requirements	2-3
Ear Tags in Imported Cattle	2-9
List of Country Codes	2-10
Cattle Passport Requirements	2-14
Passports of Imported Cattle	2-18
Examples of Cattle Identification Documents	2-19
Cattle Age Requirements	2-32
Sheep and Goats	2-33
Pigs	2-46
Deer	2-50
Horses	2-51

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## Introduction

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### **Cattle Identification Regulations 2007 (CIR)**

- The Cattle Identification (Scotland) Regulations 2007 (as amended)

Enforce the requirements of European legislation for identification and registration of bovine animals. Predominantly, this is Regulation (EC) 1760/2000.

CIR 2007 provide powers to the competent authorities and detail requirements on keepers with respect to:

- notification of holdings
  - eartags
  - registration of cattle
  - cattle passports
  - notification of movements or death, and
  - record keeping
- 

### **Definition: Keeper**

The keeper is the person responsible for the animals whether on a permanent or temporary basis – it includes slaughterhouse operators, market operators and transporters in some contexts.

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### **Enforcement**

The Local Authority Trading Standards staff are the primary enforcement officers for CIR, with a role to advise, educate and enforce the requirements of the Regulations.

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## Cattle Ear Tag Requirements

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**Ear tags - GB cattle** All cattle born and imported into GB must be tagged in at least one ear. Cattle born on or after 1 January 1998 should have a tag in each ear. There are requirements in CIR 2007 that detail the time periods within which keepers must apply ear tags to cattle, and replace lost tags.

Cattle must be tagged properly to be moved.

Regulation: CIR 2007, Schedule 1.

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**Single tagging** Cattle born between 1 April 1995 and 31 December 1997 must be identified with at least one ear tag.

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**Double tagging** Cattle born on or after 1 January 1998 must be identified with an approved ear tag in each ear, which show the same official identity.

One of these ear tags is considered the primary ear tag and the other, the secondary ear tag.

If the ear tag is made from two pieces, both sides must be printed and bear the Crown logo.

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**Primary ear tag** The main ear tag, known in GB as the primary ear tag, is a distance readable yellow plastic two piece ear tag which requires specific information.

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**Information required on primary tag** Crown logo, followed by the letters 'UK' and the animal's unique number which will consist of a six digit all numeric herd mark followed by a six digit unique animal code, the first digit of the animal code is a check digit to allow officials to check the code is correct, e.g. UK 230011 200123.

Note: This information will always be printed not hand written.

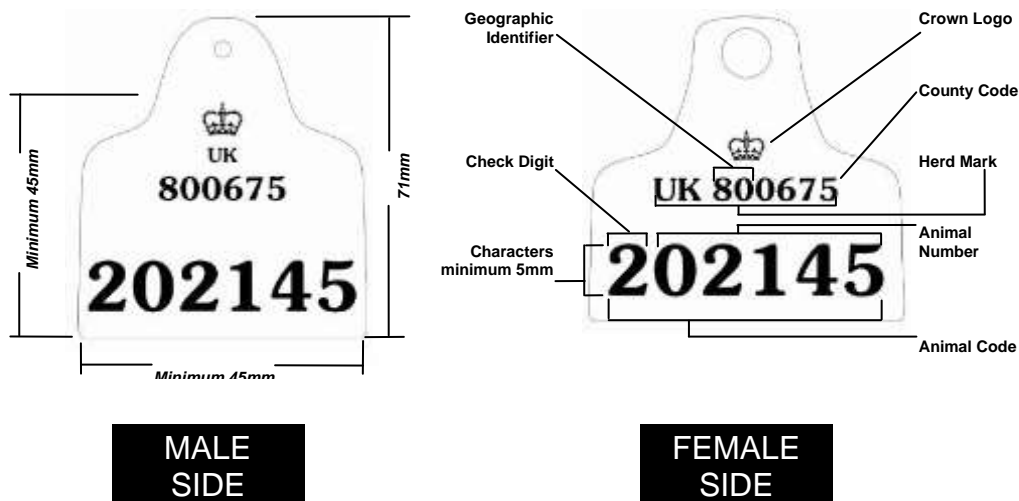
Note: Crown logo on ear tags became a requirement on 1<sup>st</sup> January 1998.

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## Cattle Ear Tag Requirements, continued

**Primary Tag - Option 1** There are two options for the primary ear tag.



**Option 2** Option 2 is recommended for small-eared breeds (e.g. Channel Island Breeds, Dexter Breeds) and meets the minimum size requirements for the primary ear tag.



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## Cattle Ear Tag Requirements, continued

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**Secondary ear tag**

This ear tag can be the same design as the main ear tag or an approved alternative in a different colour. It should be placed in the other ear to the primary tag, unless an ear is damaged, when they can be fitted to the same ear.

Management information concerning the animal may be added to the lower part of the ear tag.

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**Information required on secondary tag**

Crown logo, followed by the letters 'UK' and the animal's unique number which will consist of a six digit all numeric herd mark followed by a six digit unique animal code; the first digit of the animal code is a check digit to allow officials to check the code is correct UK 230011 200123.

Note: This information will always be printed not hand written.

Note: The secondary tag can also contain management information which can be printed or hand written.

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## Cattle Ear Tag Requirements, continued

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### Secondary ear tag – Option 1

Examples of second ear tags are as follows:

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**MALE  
SIDE**



**FEMALE  
SIDE**

### Secondary ear tag – option 2

Small plastic two-piece ear tag, which may be any colour.

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**MALE  
SIDE**



**FEMALE  
SIDE**

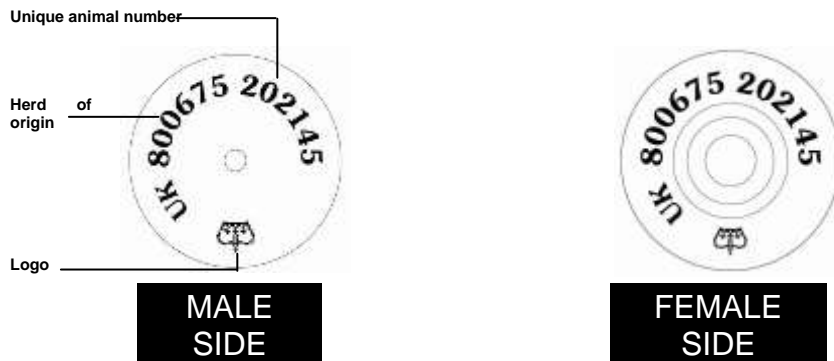
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## Cattle Ear Tag Requirements, continued

### Secondary ear tag – Option 3 button ear tag

A round two-piece, plastic, button design, which may be any colour.



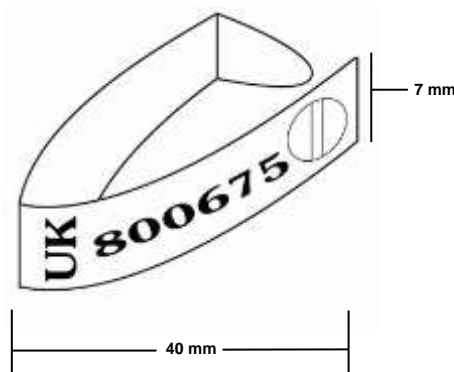
### Secondary ear tag – Option 4 (metal ear tag)

A one-piece metal design.

Flat view



Three Dimensional View



*Continued on next page*

## Cattle Ear Tag Requirements, continued

**Ear tag requirements** The following table shows the cattle identification requirements in force at various dates of birth.

<b>Date of birth</b>	<b>Tagging requirements</b>	<b>Example of format</b>
15 October 1990 to 1 April 1995	Single ear tag or tattoo.	A1234 123 B654 3210 D123 123C
1 April 1995 to 31 December 1997	One ear tag in right ear with unique alpha-numeric identity including UK prefix.	UKAB 1234 56789 UK A 1234 56789
<b>Presentation for Slaughter / Slaughter of cattle born in, or imported into, the UK before 1 August 1996 for human consumption is prohibited</b>		
1 January 1998 to 31 December 1999	Double tagging with same alpha-numeric identity including UK prefix in each ear, for lifetime of the animal.	UKAB 1234 56789 UK A 1234 56789
1 January 2000 to 30 June 2000	Double tagging with same alpha-numeric or numeric identity including UK prefix in each ear, for lifetime of the animal.	UKAB 1234 56789 UK A 1234 56789 UK 666666500046
1 July 2000 to present	Double tagging, with same numeric identity including UK prefix in each ear, for lifetime of the animal.	UK 666666500046

**Unacceptable official identification (ear tags, etc.)**

The following other forms of identification cannot be accepted as official identification:

- hand written tags
- tattoos
- printed tags without a country code
- tags where the code appears to have been amended or tampered with (except the addition of management information to secondary ear tags)
- tags with missing information e.g. one missing one number
- unreadable ear tags

## Ear Tags in Imported Cattle

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### Ear tags - EU cattle

Cattle imported from EU member states and presented for slaughter for human consumption must be identified with a printed ear tag in each ear which shows the same official identity (double tagged) bearing:

- the country logo
- the country code, and
- an official identity of not more than 12 digits (which identifies the holding of origin and the animal)

This will also apply if cattle have been imported to an EU member state from a third country for onward trade with the UK. They should have been tagged with the importing member state's tags.

Note: if there is any doubt regarding the validity of tags, further advice should be sought from your Field Veterinary Co-ordinator (FVC).

Reference: See the topic "List of Country Codes" in this section for additional information.

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### Ear tags - Third country cattle

Cattle imported from third countries which go direct to slaughter (within 15 days of arriving in the UK) are identified in accordance with third country rules. They must be accompanied by a veterinary certificate. They will have ear tags and national administrative documents of the country of origin.

Otherwise cattle must be re-tagged within 20 days of passing the veterinary checks and the farmer must apply for a passport within 15 days of arriving.

Regulation: CIR 2007, Schedule 1, Paragraph 2

**Note: Cattle imported from third countries will have UK or other EU Member State's tags, and the date of import will be shown on the passport. This is the only place where the origin of the animal can be identified, so it is important to examine every passport that is checked, as the origin of the animal may have important consequences for BSE controls.**

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## List of Country Codes

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### Europe

The table below lists the codes for each European Union member state.

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Code	Country
AT	AUSTRIA
BE	BELGIUM
BG	BULGARIA
CY	CYPRUS
CZ	CZECH REPUBLIC
DK	DENMARK
EE	ESTONIA
FI	FINLAND
FR	FRANCE
DE	GERMANY
EL	GREECE
HU	HUNGARY
IE	IRELAND
IT	ITALY
LV	LATVIA
LT	LITHUANIA
LU	LUXEMBOURG
MT	MALTA
NL	NETHERLANDS
PL	POLAND
PT	PORTUGAL
RO	ROMANIA
ES	SPAIN
SE	SWEDEN
SK	SLOVAKIA
SI	SLOVENIA
UK	UNITED KINGDOM (England, Scotland, Wales, Northern Ireland)

**Note:** Cattle imported from the Channel Islands and Isle of Man have "UK" ear tags but different logos

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## List of Country Codes, continued

**Third Country** The table below lists the codes of third countries.

Code	Country
AF	AFGHANISTAN
AL	ALBANIA
DZ	ALGERIA
AD	ANDORRA
AO	ANGOLA
AI	ANGUILLA
AG	ANTIGUA AND BARBUDA
AR	ARGENTINA
AW	ARUBA
AC	ASCENSION ISLAND
AU	AUSTRALIA
AZ	AZORES
BS	BAHAMAS
BH	BAHRAIN
BD	BANGLADESH
BB	BARBADOS
BZ	BELIZE
BJ	BENIN
BM	BERMUDA
BT	BHUTAN
BO	BOLIVIA
BP	BOPHUTHATSWANA
RN	BORNEO
BX	BOSNIA
BW	BOTSWANA
BR	BRAZIL
VG	BRITISH VIRGIN ISLANDS
BN	BRUNEI
BU	BURMA
BI	BURUNDI
KH	CAMBODIA
CM	CAMEROON
CA	CANADA
IC	CANARY ISLANDS
CV	CAPE VERDE
KY	CAYMAN & GRAND CAYMAN
SP	CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC
TD	CHAD

Code	Country
CN	CHINA
CL	CHILE
CO	COLUMBIA
UE	COMMONWEALTH OF IND STATE
KM	COMOROS
CG	CONGO
CK	COOK ISLAND
CR	COSTA RICA
CI	COTE D'IVOIRE
HR	CROATIA
CU	CUBA
RA	CURACO
DJ	DJIBOUTI
DM	DOMINICA
DO	DOMINICAN REPUBLIC
AN	DUTCH ANTILLES
EC	ECUADOR
EG	EGYPT
SV	EL SALVADOR
ET	ETHIOPIA
FK	FALKLAND ISLANDS
FO	FAROE ISLANDS
FJ	FIJI
YU	FORMER YUGOSLAVIA
GA	GABON
GM	GAMBIA
GH	GHANA
GI	GIBRALTAR
GD	GRENADA
GP	GUADELOUPE
GU	GUAM
GT	GUATEMALA
GN	GUINEA
GW	GUINEA-BISSAU
GY	GUYANA
HT	HAITI
HW	HAWAII
HN	HONDURAS
HK	HONG KONG

*Continued on next page*

## List of Country Codes, continued

Code	Country
IS	ICELAND
IN	INDIA
ID	INDONESIA
IR	IRAN
IQ	IRAQ
IL	ISRAEL
JM	JAMAICA
JP	JAPAN
JU	JETHOU
JO	JORDAN
KE	KENYA
KW	KUWAIT
LA	LAOS
LB	LEBANON
LS	LESOTHO
LR	LIBERIA
LY	LIBYA
LI	LIECHTENSTEIN
MI	MACAU
MG	MADAGASCAR
MD	MADEIRA
MB	MALAGASY REPUBLIC
MW	MALAWI
MY	MALAYSIA
MV	MALDIVES
ML	MALI
MR	MAURITANIA
MU	MAURITIUS
MX	MEXICO
MC	MONACO
MN	MONGOLIA
MS	MONTserrat
MA	MOROCCO
MZ	MOZAMBIQUE
NA	NAMIBIA
NR	NAURU
NP	NEPAL
NC	NEW CALEDONIA
NZ	NEW ZEALAND
NU	NICARAGUA
NE	NIGER
NG	NIGERIA
KP	NORTH KOREA

Code	Country
NO	NORWAY
PK	PAKISTAN
PA	PANAMA
PG	PAPUA NEW GUINEA
PY	PARAGUAY
PE	PERU
PH	PHILIPPINES
PN	PITCAIRN ISLAND
PR	PUERTO RICO
QA	QATAR
RE	REUNION
RW	RWANDA
ST	SAO TOME
SA	SAUDI ARABIA
SN	SENEGAL
SC	SEYCHELLES
SL	SIERRA LEONE
SG	SINGAPORE
SB	SOLOMON ISLANDS
SO	SOMALIA
ZA	SOUTH AFRICA
KR	SOUTH KOREA
LK	SRI LANKA
SH	ST HELENA
KN	ST KITTS & NEVIS
LC	ST LUCIA
VC	ST VINCENT & GRENADINES
SW	STH GEORGIA/STH SANDWICH
SD	SUDAN
OM	SULTANATE OF OMAN
SR	SURINAM
SZ	SWAZILAND
CH	SWITZERLAND
SY	SYRIA
TA	TAHITI
TW	TAIWAN
TZ	TANZANIA
TE	TENERIFE
TH	THAILAND
SU	THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION
TG	TOGO
TO	TONGA

*Continued on next page*



## List of Country Codes, continued

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Code	Country
TT	TRINIDAD & TOBAGO
TI	TRISTAN DA CUNHA
TN	TUNISIA
KC	TURK REP OF NTH CYPRUS
TR	TURKEY
TC	TURKS & CAICOS ISLANDS
TV	TUVALA
UG	UGANDA
UA	UKRAINE
AE	UNITED ARAB EMIRATES
UR	UNITED ARAN REPUBLIC
US	UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
UY	URUGUAY
VU	VANUATU
VT	VATICAN CITY STATE
VE	VENEZUELA
VN	VIETNAM
WF	WALLIS ET FUTUNA ISLANDS
WI	WEST INDIES
WM	WEST MALAYSIA
EH	WESTERN SAHARA
WS	WESTERN SAMOA
YE	YEMEN
ZR	ZAIRE
ZM	ZAMBIA
ZW	ZIMBABWE

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## Cattle Passport Requirements

**Overview** All cattle born or imported into GB from an EU or third country since 1 July 1996 must be registered with BCMS (unless slaughtered within 15 days of arrival into the UK.) They must only be moved to an approved slaughterhouse if accompanied by a cattle passport issued by BCMS.

**Passport types** There are five types of official cattle identification documents for cattle in Great Britain. The table below shows the type of passport or other identification document issued, dependant on the date of birth or import:  
Note: Imported cattle must be accompanied by official documentation. Reference: See topic "Passports in Imported Cattle" in this section for additional information.

Date of birth /import	Document
Before 1 July 1996	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Certificate of CTS registration with movement cards (COR or form CHR3), or</li> <li>• CPP13 if the original identification document was replaced between 9 October 2000 and 31 July 2011, or</li> <li>• CPP52 if the original identification document is replaced after 1 August 2011</li> </ul>
<b><u>Note:</u> Presentation for Slaughter/Slaughter of cattle born, or imported into, the UK before 1 August 1996 for human consumption is prohibited</b>	
1 July 1996 to 28 September 1998	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• old-style (blue and green A4) cattle passport (CPP1), and</li> <li>• certificate of CTS registration with movement cards (COR or form CHR3), or</li> <li>• CPP13 if the original passport was replaced between 9 October 2000 and 31 July 2011, or</li> <li>• CPP52 if the original passport is replaced after 1 August 2011</li> </ul>
28 September 1998 to 31 July 2011	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• chequebook-style passport with movement cards (CPP13)</li> </ul> <p><u>Note:</u> Unless imported less than 15 days previously, cattle (including calves) can only be accepted for slaughter if they have a full passport</p>

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## Cattle Passport Requirements, continued

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Passport types, (continued)

<b>Date of birth /import</b>	<b>Document</b>
From 1 August 2011	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• single A4 sheet (CPP52)</li></ul> <p><u>Note</u>: Movement cards will not be supplied with this type of passport. Keepers must notify cattle movements using CTS Online or via a self-service telephone line.</p> <p><u>Note</u>: Unless imported less than 15 days previously, cattle (including calves) can only be accepted for slaughter if they have a full passport.</p>
For cattle refused a cattle passport	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• notice of registration (CPP35).</li></ul> <p><u>Note</u>: such cattle are not eligible for slaughter for human consumption.</p>

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## Cattle Passport Requirements, continued

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### Passport details

From 1 August 2011, the GB passport is the CPP52 single A4 sheet, which shows the following information:

- animal details: date of birth, sex, breed or colour of coat.
- official identification number as printed on the ear tag
- identity of genetic or surrogate dam
- holding of birth
- date the passport was issued and reissued
- movement summary: identity of locations and dates of change since the passport was issued

Regulation: (EC) 1760/2000 Article 6 (1).

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### Valid passport

A valid passport has:

- all registration details complete
- an ear tag number matching the ear tags on the animal
- address details of the most recent holdings the animal has moved through, up to a maximum of 6 holdings (the full history will be available via CTS)
- entries which have been signed and dated by each keeper of the animal
- no sign of having been tampered with or amended in any way
- A heat-sensitive diamond shape which will fade when held between finger and thumb (security feature in the bottom right-hand corner)

In all cases the original documents must be presented with the animal. Photocopies or faxes of documents are not acceptable.

Exception: It is acceptable to slaughter an animal on welfare grounds without valid documentation. However, the carcass must not be health marked until receipt of the correct original valid passport.

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## Cattle Passport Requirements, continued

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### Valid passport, (continued)

Cattle born in Northern Ireland before September 2008 may have eartags mismatching against passports. This is due to zeros being added to passport to ensure that the passport has 14 characters.

This means that ear tags and passport numbers may not match as the ear tags will still show the "old number" of less than 14 characters while the passport shows the 14 characters with zeros included on the herd number and individual number.

Further information can be found at:

<http://www.northernireland.gov.uk/news/news-dard/news-dard-september-2007/news-dard-130907-new-cattle-ear.htm>

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### Passport – stamped not for human consumption

There may be circumstances, e.g. when cattle have been fed mammalian protein, when a decision is made to prevent certain cattle from entering the food chain.

The passports of any such animals of all ages will be stamped clearly in blue ink "Not for Human Consumption" and the information retained by BCMS in their central records.

If any such animal is presented in a slaughterhouse the OV must notify:

- Regional Veterinary Manager, APHA, Worcester (01905 763355)
- the local APHA office
- Local Authority (LA) (Trading Standards Department)
- BCMS

**Under no circumstances may these animals be slaughtered for human consumption and their carcasses must not enter the food chain.**

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## Passports of Imported Cattle

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### **Cattle from EU Member States**

All cattle imported from another EU Member State or Northern Ireland and sent direct for slaughter must be accompanied by:

- a passport issued by the Member State (an EU passport)
- an export health certificate, and
- a Permit Authorising Movement Of Cattle (MC2L) issued by DARD (animals from Northern Ireland only)

Passports issued by EU Member States vary in style.

Example: They can be a computer printout. They may be titled 'Movement Licence' or an equivalent description.

Reference: See "Example of a Dutch Cattle Passport" subsequently presented in this topic for additional information.

Important: Keepers of imported cattle not slaughtered within 15 days of arrival into GB must obtain a passport from BCMS. The country of origin, date of import and import health certificate number is shown on the front of the CPP52 single sheet passport, or on the inside back cover of the CPP13 cheque book style passport.

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### **Cattle from third countries**

A GB passport will accompany animals imported since 1 July 1996 from third countries, unless they are presented for slaughter within 15 days of import.

Animals imported direct for slaughter within 15 days of arrival must be accompanied by an export certificate and must be clearly identified.

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## Examples of Cattle Identification Documents

**CPP-1** This is an old style passport or CPP-1. It was issued from 01/07/96 until BCMS started issuing cheque book style passports in September 1998.

**PART II : Movements**

SELLER'S DETAILS		DETAILS OF MARKET		BUYER'S DETAILS																													
1	Date of movement	Lot number	Name or official stamp	Date arrived on holding	Full postal address where animal kept																												
	Signature of seller	CC number		Received by (signature)																													
		Date animal traded		Country: <table border="1"><tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr></table> Holding: <table border="1"><tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr></table> Trade No: <table border="1"><tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr></table>																													
Signature of Market Official		Name of keeper																															

SELLER'S DETAILS		DETAILS OF MARKET		BUYER'S DETAILS																													
2	Date of movement	Lot number	Name or official stamp	Date arrived on holding	Full postal address where animal kept																												
	Signature of seller	CC number		Received by (signature)																													
		Date animal traded		Country: <table border="1"><tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr></table> Holding: <table border="1"><tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr></table> Trade No: <table border="1"><tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr></table>																													
Signature of Market Official		Name of keeper																															

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MAFF/WOAD  
THE CATTLE PASSPORTS ORDER 1996

### Cattle Passport

**Ear-tag**

**PART I**

**A : Holding details**

CPP-1 Number: \_\_\_\_\_

Name and address: \_\_\_\_\_

**B : Animal details**

Breed: \_\_\_\_\_


Sex: \_\_\_\_\_ Date of Birth: \_\_\_\_\_

Ear ID: \_\_\_\_\_

**Other information**

Herd book No: \_\_\_\_\_ Calf: \_\_\_\_\_  
Dam: \_\_\_\_\_  
Sire: \_\_\_\_\_

**For official use only**



CPP 1 (1996)

Continued on next page

# Examples of Cattle Identification Documents, continued

## Certificate of CTS Registration (COR)

This is a Certificate of CTS Registration or COR. They were issued to cattle that were born before 01/07/96 (when passports were introduced) and animals which also have an old style passport (CPP-1). These animals are not eligible to be slaughtered for human consumption.

**Certificate of CTS Registration**  
**Tystysgrif Gofrestredig SOG**

This certificate should accompany the animal when it moves on and off holdings.  
 Rhai'r y dystysgrif hon fydd gyda'r anifail pan fydd yr anifail yn yrru'n ôl neu'n cyrraedd uch ddaled.

British Cattle  
 Bwydwr Cymru

**Official Animal Identity / Rhif Adnabod Swyddogol yr Anifail**  
 EXAMPLE

**Death notification / Hysbysiad Marwolaeth**

**Breed / Brifd**  
 WELSH BLACK

**Date of birth / Dyddiad ganw**  
 11 11 1111

**Sex / Rhyw**  
 FEMALE

**Kill number (where applicable) / Rhif Nadd (os yw'n gymwys)**

**Date of death / Dyddiad Marw**  
 DD MM YY

**Signature / Llofnod**

BCMS: CURWEN ROAD  
 WORKINGTON  
 CUMBRIA  
 CA14 2DD

**Important notes**

- Movements of all cattle should now be notified to BCMS. Use the pre-printed cards attached to notify the movements of this animal. If you need more cards, please send the Certificate to BCMS with a note requesting a new replacement Certificate.
- If the animal has a blue-green passport keep it with this certificate and make sure both documents go with the animal if you sell it.
- When the animal dies tear off any unused movement cards and destroy them. Report its death by returning the completed Certificate of CTS Registration to BCMS, along with its passport if it has one.

**Nodiadau pwysig**

- Bellach, dydd rhai gwybod i'r GSGP am unrhyw symudiadau y bydd y gwartheg yn eu gwneud. Defnyddiwch y cerbydau sydd wedi eu hargraffu yn barod i'w gwybod i ni am symudiadau'r anifail hwn. Os bydd angen ardan mwy o gardiau, gwnech y dystysgrif hon gan eichau bwrdd y cdey ddogfen yn mynol gyda'r anifail os byddwch yn ei werthu.
- Os oes gan yr anifail basport gwyrddlas, cadwch ef gyda'r dystysgrif hon gan eichau bwrdd y cdey ddogfen yn mynol gyda'r anifail os byddwch yn ei werthu.
- Pan fydd yr anifail yn marw, rheywch i fwrdd unrhyw gardiau sydd sydd heb eu defnyddio a'u dileu. Rhwng hynod i ni bod yr anifail wedi marw ddechwech i'rystysgrif CTS Registration i'r GSGP ynghyd â'i basport os oes un ganddo.

**Official Animal Identity / Rhif Adnabod Swyddogol yr Anifail**  
 EXAMPLE

**Movement (TICK ONLY ONE box in this section and use BLACK ink):**  
 Symudiad (TICWCH UN BOCS YN UNIG yn yr adran hon gan ddefnyddio linc DU)

ON movement / Symudiad CYRRAEDD

OFF movement / Symudiad YMADDEL

through a market (MARKET STAFF ONLY) / Symudiad drwy'r farchnad (STAFF Y FARCHNAD YN UNIG)

**Date of movement(s) / Dyddiad y Symudiad**  
 DD MM YY

**Signature / Llofnod**


Continued on next page



## Examples of Cattle Identification Documents, continued

### Notice of Registration (CPP35)

This is a Notice of Registration (CPP35) and is issued for animals that have been refused a passport. These animals are not eligible to be slaughtered for human consumption.



British Cattle Movement Service  
 Curwen Road, Workington, Cumbria CA14 2DD

### Notice of Registration

If you would like a Welsh version of this form please ask us.

- This animal has been refused a passport.
- This animal cannot enter the human food chain.
- It is not eligible for any bovine subsidies, but will count towards the Extensification Payment Scheme (EPS) stocking density.
- It cannot move alive from your holding, except under a licence we have issued.
- You will be committing an offence if the animal is moved without a licence, which may result in prosecution.
- Movements of animals under licence are normally only allowed to a knacker's yard or hunt kennel. To get a licence, please call us five working days before you want to move the animal and provide full details of the animal, the movement date and the destination. The BCMS helpline number is: 0845 050 1234 (or 0845 050 3456 if you speak Welsh).

The following animal has been registered on the Cattle Tracing System Database.

**UK999999100001**

■ **Animal details**

Date of birth

Sex

Breed

Genetic dam

■ **Holding details**

Holding number

Keeper's name

Holding address

If the animal is moved to a knacker's yard or hunt kennel under licence, or if it dies on farm, you must fill in the boxes below and return this document to us at the address at the top of this document, within seven days. You must provide the following details.

Date of death

Your signature

Place of death (holding number)

Date

CPP 35 (9/03)

Printed on recycled paper containing 100% post consumer waste



*Continued on next page*

## Examples of Cattle Identification Documents, continued

### CPP13

This is a chequebook-style passport (CPP13). BCMS issued these for animals born or imported between 28 September 1998 and 31 July 2011. These were also issued when keepers sent their old style passports (CPP-1) and certificates of registration (COR) for amendment. This means that some cattle born in or imported into the UK before 1 August 1996 may have a cheque-book style passport because the original identification document has been replaced. These cattle with replacement identification documents are not eligible to be slaughtered for human consumption.

The image shows a sample of a Cattle Passport (CPP13) document. The document is yellow and contains the following information:

Ear tag Tag clust	<b>SAMPLE</b>			 British Cattle Gwasanaeth Symud Brycheiniog
Electronic Id Id electronig				
Breed / Brid:	HOLSTEIN	Genetic Dam / Mam Enetig:	AN EARTAG	
Sex / Rhyw:	FEMALE	Issue / Version:	01 01 1900 / 01	
Born / Ganwyd:	01 01 1990	Cyhoeddiad / Fersiwn:	01 01 1900 / 01	
		Re-issue / Version:	01 01 1900 / 02	
		Ailgyhoeddiad / Fersiwn:	01 01 1900 / 02	

On the left side, there is a vertical label: **SAMPLE** Animal Details / Manylion yr Anifail. At the bottom, it says 'Page 1', 'CPP 13 (2010)', and 'SAMPLE'.

Continued on next page

## **Examples of Cattle Identification Documents,** continued

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### **CPP52**

This is a single page passport, A4 size, which has been issued by BCMS since 1 August 2011. All passports issued or re-issued since then will be this new style document. BCMS do not intend to recall any previously issued passports, but if a passport is returned for any reason, for example for correction or for extra pages to be added, then a single page passport will be issued as a replacement.



Cattle movement cards are no longer provided with these passports. Keepers of cattle with this single-sheet type of passport will be required to notify cattle movements using the CTS Online website or via a self-service telephone helpline.

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*Continued on next page*

# Examples of Cattle Identification Documents, continued

## Sample copy CPP 52- non-imported bovine- front page

<b>Cattle Passport</b> <b>Pasport Gwartheg</b>			<b>Ear tag / Tag clust:</b> <b>UK123456 100001</b> 
<b>Breed / Brid:</b>	<b>Aberdeen Angus</b>		
<b>Sex / Rhyw:</b>	<b>Male</b>		
<b>Born / Ganwyd:</b>	<b>01/08/2011</b>		
<b>Genetic Dam / Mam Enetig:</b>	<b>UK123456 700001</b>		
<b>Sire / Tad:</b>	<b>UK987654 200003</b>		
		<b>Issue date</b> <i>Dyddiad cyhoeddi:</i> <b>09/08/2011</b>	<b>Version</b> <i>Fersiwn:</i> <b>1</b>
<small>Please check the details are correct, if not amend and return to BCMS. Gwiriwch ffordd y manylion yn gywir, ac os naa ydynt gairbach eu baddaru a'u dychwelyd at GSGP.</small>			
<b>Movement history / Hanes Symud</b>			
<b>Location</b> <i>Lleoliad</i>	<b>Address</b> <i>Cyfeiriad</i>	<b>Date on</b> <i>Dyddiad cyrhaedd</i>	<b>Date off</b> <i>Dyddiad ymadael</i>
01/234/0005	BCMS, Curwen Road, Workington	01/08/2011	
<b>To be completed by keeper on receipt of passport / I'w gwblhau gan goidwad ar dderbyn pasport</b>			
<small>Space for other information</small>	<b>Place your holding address label here</b> <i>Rhowch label cyfeiriad eich daliad yma</i>	<b>Signature</b> <i>Llofnod</i>	<input type="text"/>
<small>Gotod ar gyfer unrhyw wybodaeth arall</small>		<b>Date of movement OFF holding / Dyddiad YMADAEL â'r daliad</b>	<input type="text"/>
		<b>Signature</b> <i>Llofnod</i>	<input type="text"/>
<b>Death details / Manylion y farwolaeth</b>	<b>Place your holding address label here</b> <i>Rhowch label cyfeiriad eich daliad yma</i>	<b>Date of DEATH / Dyddiad y FARWOLAETH</b>	<input type="text"/>
<b>Reported electronically tick this box</b>		<b>Signature</b> <i>Llofnod</i>	<input type="text"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>		<b>Please remember to return the animal's passport to BCMS within seven days of the animal's death</b> <i>Cofiwch ddychwelyd pasport yr anifail i GSGP o fewn saith niwrnod o farwolaeth yr anifail</i>	
<b>British Cattle Movement Service</b> <i>Gwasanaeth Symud Gwartheg Prydain</i> <b>Curwen Road, Workington, Cumbria, CA14 2DD</b> <b>General helpline / Cyffwrddinol: 0845 050 1234</b> <i>Cymraeg: 0845 050 3456</i> <b>Email / Cyfeiriad e-bost: bcms-enquiries@bcms.rps.gsi.gov.uk</b>		<b>Report births, movements and deaths electronically using:</b> <i>Aroddi ar enedigaethau, symudiadau ac marwolaethau yn electronig gan ddefnyddio:</i> • <b>CTS Online / SOG Ar-lein: www.bcms.gov.uk</b> • <b>CTS self service line: 0845 011 1212</b> <i>Llinell Hunan Wasanaeth SOG: 0845 011 1213</i> • <b>Or using a farm software package / Neu'n defnyddio pecyn meddalwedd ffarm</b>	

**For TSE use only / At ddefnydd TSE yn unig**



**Born /Ganwyd**

**01/08/2011**

**UK123456 100001**

*Continued on next page*

# Examples of Cattle Identification Documents, continued

## Sample copy CPP 52- imported bovine- front page

Cattle Passport Pasport Gwartheg		British Cattle Movement Service Gwasanaeth Symud	Ear tag / Tag clust: <b>UK1234567100007</b>
Breed / Briad:	<b>Holstein</b>	Country of origin / Mewnforiwyd o:	<b>Switzerland</b>
Sex / Rhyw:	<b>Female</b>	Date of import / Dyddiad mewnforio:	<b>06/06/2010</b>
Born / Ganwyd:	<b>04/10/2008</b>	Import health certificate No / Rhif lystysgrif iechyd mewnforio:	<b>CH2010.0001001</b>
Genetic Dam / Mam Enetig:	<b>CH122112020101</b>	Previous ear tag / Tag clust blaenorol:	<b>CH122112011001</b>
Surrogate Dam / Mam Fenthyg:	<b>CH222011001002</b>	Issue date Dyddiad cyhoeddi:	<b>15/08/2011</b>
Sire / Tad:	<b>CH111202003001</b>	Version Fersiwn:	<b>2</b>

Please check the details are correct, if not amend and return to BCMS. Gwirwch fod y manylion yn gywir, ac os nae ydych chi eu haddasu a'u dychwelyd at GSGP.

Movement history / Hanes Symud			
** Full movement history held on Cattle Tracing System ** Hanes symudiadau llawn a ddeir ar y System Olrhain Gwartheg			
Location Lleoliad	Address Cyfeiriad	Date on Dyddiad cyraedd	Date off Dyddiad ymadael
01/234/0001	Farm One, Sample Street, Sample Town	06/06/2010	15/07/2010
04/234/0004	Farm Four, Sample Street, Sample Town	01/08/2010	14/10/2010
05/234/0005	Farm Five, Sample Street, Sample Town	14/10/2010	29/11/2010
06/234/0006	Farm Six, Sample Street, Sample Town	29/11/2010	02/01/2011
07/234/0007	Farm Seven, Sample Street, Sample Town	02/01/2011	07/04/2011
08/234/0008	Farm Eight, Sample Street, Sample Town	07/04/2011	01/08/2011
09/234/0009	Farm Nine, Sample Street, Sample Town	01/08/2011	

To be completed by keeper on receipt of passport / I'w gwblhau gan geidwad ar dderbyn pasport	
<p>Space for other information</p> <p>Place your holding address label here Rhowch label cyfeiriad eich daliad yma</p> <p>Gofod ar gyfer unigryw wybodaeth arall</p>	<p>Signature Llofnod</p> <p>Date of movement OFF holding / Dyddiad YMADAEL a'r daliad</p> <p>Signature Llofnod</p>
<p>Reported electronically tick this box</p> <p>Wedi'i adrodd yn electronig ticiwch y blwch hwn</p> <p>Place your holding address label here Rhowch label cyfeiriad eich daliad yma</p>	<p>Date of DEATH / Dyddiad y FARWOLAETH</p> <p>Signature Llofnod</p> <p>Please remember to return the animal's passport to BCMS within seven days of the animal's death Cofiwch ddychwelyd pasport yr anifail i GSGP o fewn saith niwrnod o farwolaeth yr anifail</p>

British Cattle Movement Service  
Gwasanaeth Symud Gwartheg Prydain  
Curwen Road, Workington, Cumbria, CA14 2DD  
General helpline / Cyffwrddinol: 0845 050 1234  
Cymraeg: 0845 050 3456  
Email / Cyfeiriad e-bost: bcms-enquiries@bcms.rpa.gsi.gov.uk

Report births, movements and deaths electronically using:  
Adrodd ar enedigpethau, symudiadau ac marwolaethau yn electronig gan ddefnyddio:  
• CTS Online / SOG Ar-lein: [www.bcms.gov.uk](http://www.bcms.gov.uk)  
• CTS self service line: 0845 011 1212  
Llinell Hunan Wasanaeth SOG: 0845 011 1213  
• Or using a farm software package / Neu'n defnyddio pecyn meddalwedd fferm

For TSE use only / At ddefnydd TSE yn unig



Born /Ganwyd  
04/10/2008

UK1234567100007

Continued on next page

# Examples of Cattle Identification Documents, continued

## Sample copy CPP52- reverse of page

**Do not send this passport to BCMS to report movements / Peidiwch anfon y pasbort hwn i GSGP i adrodd ar symudiadau**  
**You must complete the movement summary boxes below and report your movement using one of the electronic methods.**  
*Mae rhaid ichi ferwi'r blychau crynhoi symudiadau isod ac adrodd ar eich symudiad gan ddefnyddio un o'r dulliau electronig.*

Space for other information	Place your holding address label here <i>Rhowch label cyfeiriad eich daliad yma</i>	Date of movement <b>ON</b> holding / Dyddiad <b>CYRRAEDD</b> y daliad <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
		Signature Llofnod
Gofod ar gyfer unrhyw wybodaeth arall	Movements must be reported within three days <i>Rhaid adrodd symudiadau o fewn tridiau</i>	Date of movement <b>OFF</b> holding <b>OR</b> through market Dyddiad <b>YMADAEL</b> â'r daliad <b>NEU</b> fynd drwy'r farchnad <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
		Signature Llofnod
Space for other information	Place your holding address label here <i>Rhowch label cyfeiriad eich daliad yma</i>	Date of movement <b>ON</b> holding / Dyddiad <b>CYRRAEDD</b> y daliad <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
		Signature Llofnod
Gofod ar gyfer unrhyw wybodaeth arall	Movements must be reported within three days <i>Rhaid adrodd symudiadau o fewn tridiau</i>	Date of movement <b>OFF</b> holding <b>OR</b> through market Dyddiad <b>YMADAEL</b> â'r daliad <b>NEU</b> fynd drwy'r farchnad <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
		Signature Llofnod
Space for other information	Place your holding address label here <i>Rhowch label cyfeiriad eich daliad yma</i>	Date of movement <b>ON</b> holding / Dyddiad <b>CYRRAEDD</b> y daliad <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
		Signature Llofnod
Gofod ar gyfer unrhyw wybodaeth arall	Movements must be reported within three days <i>Rhaid adrodd symudiadau o fewn tridiau</i>	Date of movement <b>OFF</b> holding <b>OR</b> through market Dyddiad <b>YMADAEL</b> â'r daliad <b>NEU</b> fynd drwy'r farchnad <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
		Signature Llofnod
Space for other information	Place your holding address label here <i>Rhowch label cyfeiriad eich daliad yma</i>	Date of movement <b>ON</b> holding / Dyddiad <b>CYRRAEDD</b> y daliad <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
		Signature Llofnod
Gofod ar gyfer unrhyw wybodaeth arall	Movements must be reported within three days <i>Rhaid adrodd symudiadau o fewn tridiau</i>	Date of movement <b>OFF</b> holding <b>OR</b> through market Dyddiad <b>YMADAEL</b> â'r daliad <b>NEU</b> fynd drwy'r farchnad <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
		Signature Llofnod
Space for other information	Place your holding address label here <i>Rhowch label cyfeiriad eich daliad yma</i>	Date of movement <b>ON</b> holding / Dyddiad <b>CYRRAEDD</b> y daliad <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
		Signature Llofnod
Gofod ar gyfer unrhyw wybodaeth arall	Movements must be reported within three days <i>Rhaid adrodd symudiadau o fewn tridiau</i>	Date of movement <b>OFF</b> holding <b>OR</b> through market Dyddiad <b>YMADAEL</b> â'r daliad <b>NEU</b> fynd drwy'r farchnad <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
		Signature Llofnod

**When all the movement summary boxes are complete you can attach a continuation sheet (CPP52a), available on the RPA website or by contacting BCMS. Or you can return this passport for reissue to BCMS.**

*Pan yw pob blwch crynhoi symudiadau'n gyflawn gallwch atodi taflen barhad (CPP52a), ar gael ar wefan yr RPA neu drwy gysylltu â GSGP. Neu gallwch ddychwelyd y pasbort hwn i'w ailghoddi i GSGP.*

CPP52 08/2011

# Example "Not for Human Consumption" Stamped Passport

<b>SAMPLE</b> Animal Details Manylion yr Anifail	Ear tag / Tag clust <div style="text-align: center; font-size: 24px; font-weight: bold;">SAMPLE</div> 		
	Electronic id / Id electronig Breed / Brid: <b>HOLSTEIN</b> Sex / Rhyw: <b>FEMALE</b> Born / Ganwyd: <b>01 01 1990</b>	Genetic Dam / Mam Enetig: <b>AN EARTAG</b> Issue / Version: <b>01 01 1900 / 01</b> Cyhoeddiad / Fersiwn:	Re-issue / Version: <b>01 01 1900 / 02</b> Ailgyhoeddiad / Fersiwn:
	<div style="border: 2px solid blue; padding: 5px; font-weight: bold; color: blue;">           NOT FOR HUMAN CONSUMPTION            Animal exposed to mammalian protein         </div>		
	CALL: - - - - 1 1 1 1 1 1 1		
	<small>(Sale or Slaughter for food production is an offence under Regulation 20F, TSE (England) Regulations 2008 (as amended))</small>		
Page 1	SAMPLE		

<b>Back Cover</b> <b>Clawr Cefn</b> <small>GLYWRCH label cyfeirir i y deiliad, rhoerch eifl llwyth y Badd-dy (os yw'n gymys), rheoch y DYDDIAD a'ch LLOFNOD.</small>	Ear tag / Tag clust <div style="text-align: center; font-size: 24px; font-weight: bold;">SAMPLE</div>		
	Death details / Manylion y farwolaeth Holding at time of death / Dafad adeg y farwolaeth Slaughter Batch No. / Rhif Llwyth y Llad-dy Date of death / Dyddiad y farwolaeth Signature / Llofnod	Other animal details / Manylion eraill yr anifail Sire: Tad: Surrogate dam: Mam lenhyg: Date of re-tag: Dyddiad ailddagio: Country of import: Gwlad mewnfario: Date of import: Dyddiad mewnfario: Previous ear tag: Tag clust blaenorol: Import health certificate No. Rhif tystysgrif iechyd mewnfario:	<div style="border: 2px solid blue; padding: 5px; font-weight: bold; color: blue;">           NOT FOR HUMAN CONSUMPTION            Animal exposed to mammalian protein         </div>
	CALL: - - - - 1 1 1 1 1 1 1		
	<small>(Sale or Slaughter for food production is an offence under Regulation 20F, TSE (England) Regulations 2008 (as amended))</small>		
			
Page 31	SAMPLE		

## Example of a Dutch Cattle Passport

### Dutch passport

A specimen of a Dutch passport (used from 8 December 2006) is shown below.

Koninkrijk Der Nederlanden RUNDERPASPOORT conform Verordening (EG) 1760/2006			
1	Selectiedatum Datum Aanvraag Paspoortnummer	12.12.2006 11.12.2006 33279	Barcode 
2	<b>ID-CODE NL 431234567</b>		
3	<u>Rasgegevens</u> Datum Geboorte Geslacht Haarkleur ID-code Moeder Land van oorsprong Land van herkomst Premiestatus	: 12-03-2006 : V : Roodbruin : NL 331234567 : NEDERLAND :	
4	<u>Exportland UBS</u> MEUBN Hoeder Adres Postcode/Woonplaats Telefoonnummer Status Land	: 127433 : A. ViesHoeder : Kalfstraat 1 : 9875 AB KOEDORP : 0111-111111 : Oefvisef : NEDERLAND	
5	<u>Hoeders en periodes van verblijf</u> MEUBN NL 123456	Aanvoerdatum 03-05-2006	MEUBN Aanvoerdatum
6	Handtekening laatste houder	_____	
	Handtekening officieel dierenarts + stempel	_____	

#### Explanation of passport

- Selection criteria:**  
 selection date (Selectiedatum): the production date of the passport  
 application date (Datum Aanvraag)  
 passport number (Paspoortnummer): an unique passport number
- The 'P' stands for** partial evacuation in case of BSE. When a 'P' is printed before the ID-code the animal has had contact with an animal that is slaughtered in case of BSE.
- Animal details:**  
 ID-code: unique identification code of the animal  
 date of birth (Datum geboorte)

*Continued on next page*



## Example of a Dutch Cattle Passport, continued

sex (Geslacht)  
 hair colour (Haarkleur)  
 Dam's (mother) identification code (ID-code Moeder)  
 country of birth (Land van oorsprong)  
 country of origin (Land van herkomst): the country from which the animal is imported  
 animal premium (Premiestatus): if premium is granted in case of the legislation for bulls

4. **Herd code /address of export:**

herd code (ME/UBN)  
 name holder (Houder)  
 address (Adres)  
 postal code and town (Postcode/Woonplaats)  
 status of herd (Status)  
 Country code (Land)

5. **Holders and movement:**

herd code  
 date of arrival  
 The codes of the herd at which an animal spent time from its birth to the present are recorded here, along with the countries concerned and the dates on which the animal arrived at the herd concerned.

6. **Signatures; last keeper's signature (Handtekening laatste houder) and an official veterinarian's signature + stamp (Handtekening officiële dierenarts + stempel).**

The backside of the passport is empty. De passport is printed on white paper (A4).

**Explanation of sex**

V = female

M = male

**Explanation of hair colours**

zwartbont	black and white pied
roodbont	red and white pied
blaarkop zwart	white headed black
blaarkop rood	white headed red
eenkleurig bruin	brown (one coloured)
eenkleurig rood	red (one coloured)
eenkleurig zwart	black (one coloured)
eenkleurig wit	white (one coloured)
blauwbont	white-blue
eenkleurig grijs	grey (one coloured)
baggerbont	mud pied black
zwart-wit	black-white
rood-wit	red-white
vaalbont	rusty black
driekleur	tricolour (black-red/brown-white)

**Explanation herd code**

Country code: NL

Unique herd code: 2027414 (up to 7 digits)

code	2	0	2	7	4	1	4
weighing factor	1	7	3	1	7	3	1
total	2	0	6	7	28	3	4

Add 2+0+6+7+28+3+4 = 50, the result must be dividable by 10: 50/10 = 5 remainder 0

## Example of an Irish Cattle Passport

### Front of document

An Roinn Talmhaíochta agus Bia.  
 Department of Agriculture and Food, Ireland.

Passport/Cattle Identity Card

Tag No. INNER FACE

IE 88888888 7 0123

Date of Birth: 16 MAY 2000  
 16/05/2000

Breed: HE Sex: MALE

Date of Issue of Card: 28/09/2000

I.D. Code of Dam: IEMNSG0070M

Name & Address of Owner/Keeper of Herd of Birth/Origin: JOE FARMER, GLENROE FARM, CO WICKLOW

Herd No.: Z8888888

Signature: \_\_\_\_\_

Special Beef Premium Eligibility/Status (for Official use)

<b>FIRST AGE PREMIUM</b>	<b>BULL PREMIUM FROM</b>	<b>ONE FULL LIVESTOCK UNIT FROM</b>	<b>SECOND AGE PREMIUM</b>
FROM 16/12/2000	16/12/2000	17/05/2002	FROM 16/01/2002
TO 15/01/2002	NO UPPER AGE LIMIT		

Certificate of Tuberculosis Testing  
 I certify that this animal passed the test indicated below and that no animal failed the test.

**FOLD CARD INWARDS ON THIS LINE ONLY**

Date of Test	Herd No.	Signature of Veterinary Surgeon
1.		
2.		
3.		
4.		
5.		
6.		
7.		

Certificate of Brucellosis Testing  
 I certify that this animal passed the test indicated below and that no animal failed the test.

Date of Test	Herd No.	Signature of Certifier
1.		
2.		
3.		
4.		
5.		
6.		
7.		

This is an official document. It is the property of the Minister for Agriculture and Food. Any alteration/defacement/damage renders it invalid. Document must be signed by the owner/keeper and completed as RECORD OF OWNERS/KEEPERS, TRANSACTIONS AND MOVEMENTS following arrival of animal at each holding (see reverse of card). Document must be surrendered (a) on request to an Authorised Person (b) to the veterinary surgeon at the commencement of test (c) to the new owner/keeper at time of sale/transfer (d) to the factory/abattoir at time of slaughter (e) to the DVO within 7 days in the event of death of the animal.

Tag No. IE888888870123

Continued on next page

## Example of an Irish Cattle Passport, continued

### Reverse of document

RECORD OF OWNERS/KEEPERS, TRANSACTIONS AND MOVEMENTS			
Record of Transactions at Marts (to be completed by Mart Official)			
Date	Code No. of Mart	Lot No.	Signature of Mart Official
1.			
2.			
3.			
4.			
5.			
6.			
7.			

RECORD OF OWNERS/KEEPERS (TO BE COMPLETED BY EACH NEW OWNER/KEEPER ON ARRIVAL OF ANIMAL AT HOLDING)			
ARRIVAL DATE	HERD NUMBER OR KEEPER NO.	NAME & ADDRESS (BLOCK CAPITALS)	SIGNATURE
1.		Name Townland County	
2.		Name Townland County	
3.		Name Townland County	
4.		Name Townland County	
5.		Name Townland County	
6.		Name Townland County	
7.		Name Townland County	
8.		Name Townland County	

## Cattle Age Requirements

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### **Prohibition on older cattle**

The sale of meat derived from cattle born in, or imported into, the UK before 01 August 1996 is strictly prohibited. It is also an offence to consign such an animal to a slaughterhouse. Any meat from such animals is automatically deemed to be an animal by-product (ABP).

#### Legislation:

- Commission Decision 2007/411(EC), prohibiting the placing on the market of products derived from bovine animals born or reared within the UK before 1 August 1996
- The TSE (Scotland) Regulations 2010, Schedule 2, paragraph 7

---

### **Bovines which require BSE testing**

Requirements regarding BSE testing differ according to the age and origin of the bovine.

Reference: Full details of the requirements are located within Chapter 2.6 of the MOC, at Section 2.

---

### **FBO identification responsibilities**

FBOs must ensure that they can identify:

- cattle born in, or imported into, the UK before 1 August 1996 and other cattle ineligible for the food supply,
- cattle that require BSE testing and
- cattle aged over 30 months of age- OTM carcasses must be despatched to a cutting plant authorised to remove OTM bovine VC SRM

Reference: Guidance on SRM is contained within Chapter 2.7 of the MOC.

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## Sheep and Goats

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**Background** The identification of sheep and goats arriving at the slaughterhouse involves two separate areas of legislation, namely the EC Hygiene Regulations and the SAGRIMO Order enforcing the Council Regulation (EC) 21/2004.

The Hygiene Regulations are directly enforceable by the FSS, whereas breaches of SAGRIMO involve Defra and are reported to the Local Authority who will then take appropriate action and report findings to Defra.

New electronic tagging requirements for sheep and goats came into force on 1 January 2010. The guidance is available on the Scottish Government's website at:

<http://www.gov.scot/Topics/farmingrural/Agriculture/animal-welfare/IDtraceability/SheepandGoats>

Under the Hygiene Regulations, sheep and goats accepted for slaughter must be properly identified in such a way that their origin can be traced.

---

**Legislation** The following table contains the key pieces of legislation relating to sheep and goat identification:

<b>Regulation</b>	<b>Responsibilities</b>
Regulation (EC) 853/2004	Food Business Operator (FBO) <u>Reference:</u> See Section 1
Regulation (EC) 854/2004	Authorised Officers to verify FBO compliance <u>Reference:</u> See Section 1
Council Regulation (EC) 21/2004	The Regulation is directly applicable. However, there is also domestic enforcing legislation, i.e. The Sheep and Goats (Records, Identification and Movement) (Scotland) Order 2009 (SAGRIMO) -see page 2-44 in this section for ID requirements under SAGRIMO.

---

## Identification Requirements

---

**What is  
'properly  
identified'?**

Under Regulation (EC) 853/2004, the FBO may accept for slaughter only animals that are properly identified. For the purposes of the Hygiene Regulations, "properly identified" means identified in such a way that the farm or holding from which a sheep or goat was sent for slaughter can be traced.

This information should be shown on the movement document which accompanies the animals and it should identify the animals in such a way that it enables them to be related to the food chain information (FCI). FCI should either be provided on the movement document or be provided separately.

Additionally, sheep can be deemed to be properly identified within the requirements of SAGRIMO if the animal bears an ear tag showing the farm where the animal was born in accordance with those requirements.

A judgement as to whether an improperly identified animal's identity is still "reasonably ascertainable" has to be made by the OV (in accordance with (EC) 854/2004 (Annex I, Chapter III,1)

---

**What is  
'reasonably  
ascertain-  
able'?**

The identity of a sheep may be considered 'reasonably ascertainable' if it can be traced back to its last holding.

Difficulties may arise from loss of a tag or from lack of correlation with the information on the movement document or in the FCI.

---

**FBO controls  
for sheep  
and goats  
identification**

The table overleaf describes the FBO responsibilities and controls to ensure that sheep and goats are 'properly identified' before slaughter, depending on whether the animals come directly from a farm or a livestock market.

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*Continued on next page*

## Identification Requirements, continued

<b>Animals transported</b>	<b>FBO responsibilities and controls</b>
Directly from farm	<p>The FBO, under the requirements for HACCP based procedures, should have a system to check that all sheep accepted for slaughter are properly identified.</p> <p>The FBO should also check that the movement document is completed and shows the correct number of sheep in the batch and where required, records animals' individual identities and that Food Chain Information (FCI) details have been completed appropriately.</p> <p>Under the requirements of SAGRIMO, the FBO should check that all sheep are tagged and correspond to the movement document.</p> <p>This system should be agreed with the OV and include a system of notification of arrival of animals in the slaughterhouses to the OV, taking account of the operating practices of the plant.</p>

*Continued on next page*

## Identification Requirements, continued

**FBO controls for sheep and goats identification, (continued)**

<b>Animals transported</b>	<b>FBO responsibilities and controls</b>
<b>From livestock market</b>	<p>Sheep may be consigned to the slaughterhouse in a composite group comprising animals from many different farms.</p> <p>Slaughterhouse FBOs should have a system to check that all sheep accepted for slaughter are properly identified (as above). The FBO should check that the movement document is completed and shows the correct number of sheep, either individually recorded or batch recorded.</p> <p>Under the requirements of SAGRIMO, where a batch of "slaughter" animals (i.e. lambs intended for slaughter before the age of 12 months) is received, which originate from more than one holding, the slaughterhouse must record the mix of identities in the batch in their holding register, by recording each of the batch numbers together with the corresponding number of animals originating from each holding. This information is not needed on the movement document, but some slaughterhouses may ask for this information to be included so they do not have to compile it themselves.</p> <p>This system should be agreed with the OV and include a system of notification of arrival of animals in the slaughterhouses to the OV, taking account of the operating practices of the plant. Any discrepancies should be reported to the OV.</p> <p>Factors to be considered by the FBO in determining the size of the proportion of a consignment to be checked include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• the nature of any agreement between the slaughterhouse FBO and the market operator for checks at the market, and</li> <li>• the previous record of checks on sheep from the same market</li> </ul>

*Continued on next page*



## Identification Requirements, continued

**FBO controls for sheep and goats identification, (continued)**

<b>Animals transported</b>	<b>FBO responsibilities and controls</b>
<b>From livestock market, continued</b>	<p>Checks on tagging and proper identification may be carried out:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• at the slaughterhouse</li> <li>• at the market, or</li> <li>• by a combination of checks at both premises</li> </ul> <p>Note: division of responsibility between the operators of markets and slaughterhouses is a commercial matter between the parties. Slaughterhouse operators should have a written description of the system employed, and should have a procedure for checking the system.</p> <p>For guidance on Critical Control Point systems see: <a href="http://www.gov.scot/Topics/farmingrural/Agriculture/animal-welfare/IDtraceability/SheepandGoats">http://www.gov.scot/Topics/farmingrural/Agriculture/animal-welfare/IDtraceability/SheepandGoats</a></p>

*Continued on next page*

## Identification Requirements, continued

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### OV actions

It is the responsibility of the OV (Regulation (EC) No 854/2004) to verify that the FBO is compliant with the requirement that animals accepted for slaughter are properly identified and to ensure that animals whose identity is not reasonably ascertainable are killed separately and declared unfit and disposed of in accordance with ABP legislation. FCI must also be checked by the OV. (See Chapter 2.1 of the MOC for further guidance on FCI.)

All sheep should be identifiable by means of an official identifier. Loss of tags is a recognised problem in sheep, and tags may be lost between the farm or market and the slaughterhouse. When sheep without tags are delivered to the slaughterhouse, and the lack of identification cannot be considered to be the result of loss of tags since leaving the farm (e.g. significant numbers of sheep, or no physical evidence of having been tagged), they should not be accepted for slaughter for human consumption.

Details of animals presented for slaughter with a single slaughter tag after 30 June in the year following the lambing season, which you believe are older than 12 months of age and should therefore be identified with double tags, should be recorded and made available to the Local Authority on request.

Details of the consignor's non-compliance with SAGRIMO must be reported to the Local Authority.

The following table describes OV actions to be taken, depending where the animals come from:

---

*Continued on next page*

## Identification Requirements, continued

OV actions, (continued)

Animals from...	OV action
<b>Directly from farm</b>	<p>The identity of a sheep transported directly from the farm and which has lost its tag should be simple to ascertain, and should be accepted for slaughter for human consumption. Any minor discrepancies between ear tags and the information on the movement document and FCI should not prevent slaughter for human consumption, but must be reported to the Local Authority.</p> <p>Where a significant number of untagged sheep are present in the batch and there is no physical evidence that they had been tagged, their identity is not reasonably ascertainable. They should not be slaughtered for human consumption but killed separately, disposed of as unfit and the details reported to the Local Authority.</p> <p><u>Note:</u> The term "significant" is impossible to define prescriptively for every given situation. Professional judgement, pertinent to the circumstances presented, must be employed.</p>

*Continued on next page*

## Identification Requirements, continued

OV actions, (continued)

Animals from...	OV action
<p><b>Multiple pick-up transport directly from farms</b></p>	<p>The batch identity of sheep from more than one farm, transported directly to the slaughterhouse on one vehicle, will usually be maintained by separate penning and unloading. Alternatively, temporary marks (e.g. paint marks) may be used for batch identification to overcome problems arising from loss of tags.</p> <p>However, where a significant number of sheep are not tagged, and there is no physical evidence that they had been tagged, the identity of such sheep is not reasonably ascertainable. They should not be slaughtered for human consumption, should be killed separately, disposed of as unfit and the details reported to the Local Authority.</p> <p>Note: temporary marks are an adjunct to proper identification, and do not remove the requirement for compliance with the Hygiene Regulations.</p> <p>Provided the batch identity has been maintained during transport, any minor discrepancies between ear tags and the information on the movement document(s) may not prevent slaughter for human consumption, but must be reported to the LA.</p>

*Continued on next page*

## Identification Requirements, continued

OV actions, (continued)

Animals from...	OV action
<b>Transported from livestock market</b>	<p>In the case of a sheep in a composite consignment from a market which has a system for checking tags at the market, the incident of a missing tag can be reasonably interpreted as a genuine loss of a tag since leaving the market. In such circumstances, its identity can be considered to be reasonably ascertainable, and it can be accepted for slaughter for human consumption.</p> <p>If significant numbers of sheep were found to be unidentified at the slaughterhouse and there was no physical evidence that they had been tagged, this would be a clear indication of failure to carry out checks at the market and to comply with a formal, agreed procedure. Where identity of such sheep could not be 'reasonably ascertainable', they are not permitted to be slaughtered for human consumption, must be reported to the Local Authority and disposed of as unfit.</p>

*Continued on next page*

## Identification Requirements, continued

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**Movement of  
sheep-  
Animal  
Movement  
Licence**

Sheep moving to slaughter require a completed movement document - which specifies:

- the address of the keeper, including postcode and CPH number of the holdings from, and to which, the sheep is being moved (the address of the keeper will not necessarily relate to the CPH)
- the date the movement is taking place
- the number of sheep that the document covers
- from 1 January 2011, the numbers of individually identified sheep born after 31 December 2009.

Note: these animals will need to have their individual identification numbers recorded on the movement document (attached lists are acceptable). Information about mixed batches is not required, but may be supplied. Individual 'off movement' (i.e. farm to abattoir) information will not be included where the slaughterhouse is acting as a Critical Control Point<sup>1</sup>, on behalf of the keeper – this will be indicated by means of a tick box on the movement document

The form must be retained for at least 3 years by the FBO, who must also send a copy to the local authority within 3 days of the arrival of a sheep.

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*Continued on next page*

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<sup>1</sup>A Critical Control Point in Scotland (CCP), is an establishment approved by the CA to record individual animal information on behalf of keepers on arrival of the animals. Keepers sending animals to a CCP do not have to include individual information in the movement document which accompanies the animals to the CCP. However, the CCP has an obligation to send the individual animal data back to the keeper within [x] and to send the movement information to the CA within [x].

## Identification Requirements, continued

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**Recording  
movements:  
movement  
document**

Moves can be recorded and reported in the movement document in two ways – individual recording or batch recording as detailed below:

For animals individually identified *after* 31 December 2009, movement document must include individual ID numbers.

Exceptions where movements can continue to be batch recorded are:

- animals intended for slaughter within 12 months of age (i.e. identified with electronic or non-electronic slaughter tags)
  - EID animals (i.e. double tagged including one EID identifier) moving to an approved CCP.
-

## Identification Requirements under SAGRIMO

---

### **ID Requirements under SAGRIMO**

Sheep and goat identification and movement rules are based on the principle that each sheep should bear a tag or tags which correlates with the requirements of the Sheep and Goats (Records, Identification and Movement) (Scotland) Order 2009 (SAGRIMO).

A sheep officially identified after 31 December 2009 will comply with SAGRIMO if it has one single tag, which can be an electronic slaughter tag (slaughter animals) or two identifiers, one of which must be electronic (full EID identified animals) and is also accompanied by appropriate documentation in the form of a movement document made under the 2009 order, from the last holding from which it has moved (or the market from which it was consigned).

Goats will comply with SAGRIMO if they have one single tag (slaughter) or two conventional identifiers. Additionally, they may also be electronically identified, in which case one of the identifiers must be electronic. As for sheep, they need to be accompanied by the same appropriate documentation.

Sheep or goats bearing single tags must be under 12 months of age. It can be difficult to identify whether an animal is less than 12 months of age and therefore correctly identified. For example a lamb presented for slaughter in May 2011 may have been born any time between December 2009 and May 2010. Given the difficulties of ageing slaughter lambs, Defra recommends a pragmatic approach to enforcement and a single tagged lamb slaughtered before 30 June of the year following their birth cohort can be accepted as compliant with SAGRIMO. In the case of single tagged sheep presented for slaughter after 30 June which appear to have been born in the previous year's cohort the FBO should query their age and whether their identification complies with SAGRIMO (i.e. should they be double tagged) and report this to the OV.

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*Continued on next page*



## Identification Requirements under SAGRIMO, continued

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**ID  
Requirements  
under  
SAGRIMO,  
(continued)**

The FBO should keep details of consignments presented for slaughter which they suspect includes animals older than 12 months. This information should be made available to the Local Authority on request,

Sheep bearing tags applied under previous requirements (prior to 31 December 2009) will continue to be presented for slaughter for some considerable time in the future. Judgements as to whether they comply with SAGRIMO should be made having regard to the requirements of the legislation at the time. See the Scottish Government guidance on sheep tagging requirements at:

<http://www.gov.scot/Topics/farmingrural/Agriculture/animal-welfare/IDtraceability/SheepandGoats>

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**Breaches of  
SAGRIMO**

In cases where the OV considers that a breach of SAGRIMO has occurred, they should refer the matter to the Local Authority.

---

## Pigs

- 
- Regulations**
- The Pigs (Records, Identification and Movement) (Scotland) Order 2011
- 

**Requirements of the identification mark** All pigs arriving at the slaughterhouse should be identifiable by means of an identification mark.

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**Types of identification mark** Identification marks may be any of those listed in the table below:

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Type	Notes
Slapmark	Applied to one shoulder <sup>1</sup> , showing either the keeper's herdmark or an alpha numeric slapmark allocated to the keeper by one of the marketing or processing groups <sup>2</sup> .

- <sup>1</sup>. Some processors require a slapmark applied to each shoulder of the pig. The keeper should check with the processor in advance of sending pigs, to conform their requirements.
  - <sup>2</sup>. There are currently 3 groups, namely: Vion (processing group), Scottish Pig Producers and Scotlean (marketing groups)
-

## Pigs, continued

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### Types of identification mark, (continued)

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<b>Type</b>	<b>Notes</b>
<b>Ear tag</b>	Eartags may be made of metal or plastic, or a combination of both. However, they must be sufficiently heat resistant that neither the eartag nor the information printed or stamped on it can be damaged by the processing of the carcass following slaughter.
<b>Tattoo</b>	Tattoo of the herdmark on one ear. If desired, the other ear may have an individual number and/or management information. Size is not specified, but the tattoo must be legible before and after slaughter and throughout processing.

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**Imported pigs** Pigs imported from outside the European Union must be identified at the destination holding with an ear tag or tattoo containing the letters "UK" followed by the herdmark and the letter "F" unless the pigs are delivered directly to slaughter.

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**Movement of pigs** In Scotland, with effect from 1 December 2011, details of pigs moving to slaughter should be notified to the ScotEID movement reporting database electronically, by telephone or in writing. The notification must specify the following information:

- The address, including postcode and CPH number of the holdings from and to which the pigs are being moved.
- The date the movement.
- The number of pigs moved.
- The identification mark of each pig moved.
- In the case of pigs moved from a market, the lot number of the pigs being moved.

The FBO must check and confirm receipt of the pigs within 3 days of arrival to ScotEID\* by one of the movement notification methods mentioned above.

\*This also applies to pigs being moved from England and Wales for slaughter in Scotland.

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## Deer

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**The  
Tuberculosis  
(Deer) Order  
1989 as  
amended**

Farmed deer must be uniquely identified with an official ear tag, if they have been tested for tuberculosis or before they leave the farm of origin.

The tag must show either the Defra herd number, or British Deer Farmers Association (BDFA) herd registration number and the animal's own unique number.

The letters UK must go before the Defra herdmark, for example, UK AB1234 000001.

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**(EC)  
853/2004**

(EC) 853/2004, Annex II, Section III applies the same identification rules to farmed game as to other red meat animals.

It is required that a declaration by the FBO who reared the animals, stating their identity and indicating any veterinary products or other treatments administered, dates of administration and withdrawal periods, accompanies the slaughtered animals to the slaughterhouse.

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## Horses - Identification Requirements

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### Regulations

- Commission Regulation (EC) No 504/2008
  - The Horse Identification (Scotland) Regulations 2009 (SSI No 231/2009)
- 

### Horse Passports

Any horse slaughtered for human consumption or consigned for such slaughter must be accompanied by a valid passport which does **not** show that the animal is **not** intended for slaughter for human consumption- i.e. Section IX Part II is not signed (and there are no other stamps or markings within the passport which indicate that the horse is not intended for human consumption).

Regulation: (EC) 504/2008, Article 20.

All duplicate, replacement or new passports for older horses, issued after 1 July 2009, should be stamped by the passport issuing organisation that the horse is not intended for human consumption.

**Note: the rules for horses apply to all equidae (donkeys, asinine, mules, etc.). Instructions in this Chapter refer to horses for simplification purposes.**

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*Continued on next page*

## Horses - Identification Requirements, continued

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**Transponders** Foals born on or after 1 July 2009, and older horses not identified by means of a passport by this date, must be mandatorily implanted with a transponder in the area around the nuchal ligament. These link the horse to its passport and must be checked. Horses that are eligible for slaughter for human consumption must have the transponder safely removed before the carcass may be passed as fit for this purpose.

Semi-feral ponies less than 12 months of age referred to in the previous subtopic may be sold directly for slaughter from the derogated area without the need for a transponder.

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*Continued on next page*

## Horses - Identification Requirements, continued

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**Record of  
Veterinary  
Medicinal  
Products  
administered**

A private veterinary surgeon (PVS) or other person administering any veterinary medicinal product to a horse must first check the passport to ascertain whether the horse is intended for human consumption.

---

**Passport  
declares horse  
as "Not  
Intended for  
Human  
Consumption"**

The PVS must record on the passport details of all vaccines administered, and if applicable, record the results of any laboratory health tests carried out for transmissible diseases in Section VII.

---

**Passport  
declares horse  
as "Intended  
for Human  
Consumption",  
or no  
declaration  
made**

The PVS must record on the passport details of all vaccines administered, and if applicable, record the results of any laboratory health tests carried out for transmissible diseases in Section VII.

Additionally, the PVS must record details of any substance administered which appears in the list of medicines considered essential for horses, as required by Commission Regulation (EC) No. 1950/2006 (as amended by Commission Regulation (EU) No. 122/2013) . **These substances have a set minimum six month withdrawal period before horses can enter the food chain.**

Reference: (EC) No 1950/2006, Recital 5

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*Continued on next page*

## Horses - Identification Requirements, continued

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### Prohibited Substances for Food Producing Animals

The annex to Commission Regulation (EU) 37/2010 contains a list of pharmacologically active substances and their classification regarding maximum residue limits.

The annex is divided into two tables. Table 1 lists allowed substances, which may be administered to food-producing animals. Table 2 lists prohibited substances, which may not be administered to food-producing animals.

**In the event that a medicine containing any of the substances listed in Table 2 of (EU) 37/2010 is administered to a horse, the animal can never be slaughtered for human consumption.**

The owner or PVS must sign Part II of Section IX of the passport to declare the horse as "not intended for human consumption".

---

### Phenylbutazone (Bute)

Phenylbutazone is not listed in either Table 1 or Table 2 of Regulation (EU) 37/2010.

Veterinary Medicines Directorate has authorised the use of products containing phenylbutazone as an active ingredient, but the use is restricted to non-food horses only.

**Horses which have been treated with phenylbutazone must not enter the food chain and their passports must be signed by the owner or PVS at Part II of Section IX to indicate that the animal is not intended for human consumption.**

**Note:** It is possible that owners may administer phenylbutazone without signing the animal out of the human food chain. OVs must be alert for other evidence of phenylbutazone having been administered.

---

### Phenylbutazone (Bute) testing

Since January 2013, the kidneys of all horses slaughtered for human consumption are tested for the presence of residues of phenylbutazone. Carcasses are not released for entry into the food chain until such time that a negative test result has been received.

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## Section 3 - FBO Responsibility

### Section Overview

**In this section**

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The table below lists the topics in this section.

---

<b>Topic</b>	<b>Page</b>
Introduction	3-2
Cattle	3-3
Cattle Register	3-6
Restrictions on Slaughter of Cattle	3-7
Horses	3-9

---

## Introduction

---

### **Duty to ensure traceability**

The FBO has a duty to ensure that all livestock submitted for slaughter are correctly identified.

These checks should form part of the procedures that they have put in place in accordance with of Article 5 of (EC) 852/2004 to meet the requirements of HACCP.

Regulation: (EC) 853/2004 Annex II Section II (1&2).

Reference: See the Meat Industry Guide (MIG) for additional information.

---

### **Record keeping**

The FBO must ensure that records of all livestock delivered to the establishment are kept in accordance with the species requirements described previously in the legislation section of this chapter.

Reference: See the MIG for additional information.

---

## Cattle

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### **FBOs responsibility**

It is the responsibility of the FBO to ensure that cattle presented for slaughter for human consumption:

- comply with the age criteria
- are properly identified, and
- are accompanied by valid documentation

Regulation: (EC) 853/2004 Annex II Section II (1&2)  
The TSE (Scotland) Regulations 2010

When the FBO presents animals that do not comply with age criteria, the FSS may reject the carcass from those animals as unfit for human consumption and take enforcement action as appropriate.

When the FBO presents animals that are not properly identified, the FBO should present whatever further information that is available which allows the OV to make a judgement as to whether the animal's identity is reasonably ascertainable. The keeper, however, has 48 hours to arrange for the correct identification of the animal.

---

### **FBO to report movements and death to BCMS**

The FBO is required to notify BCMS of the movement of cattle on to the slaughterhouse.

The FBO is also required to notify BCMS of the death of cattle at the slaughterhouse.

It is possible, although not mandatory, for slaughterhouses to report cattle movements and deaths electronically, using CTS online, an approved software package or the Self Service telephone line.

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*Continued on next page*

## Cattle, continued

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### **FBO to return cattle passports to BCMS**

It is the responsibility of the FBO to return cattle passports to BCMS, to reach BCMS within 7 days of slaughter.

Note: The only exception to this is where FSS retain the passport (which will occur only in the event of a discrepancy arising).

BCMS will provide the FBO with the necessary orange pouches or pre-paid envelopes for the purposes of returning the cattle passports. Any requests for additional pouches or envelopes should be made to BCMS by telephoning 0845 050 1234.

---

### **Completion of death details on the passport**

If the FBO has reported the death to BCMS electronically, then that is the notification of death and the FBO should return the passport to BCMS, after any necessary FSS identity verification checks have been carried out.

If the FBO is not using an electronic method to notify deaths to BCMS, then the slaughter details must be entered onto the death details section of the cattle passport by a responsible member of the slaughterhouse staff. Again, the FBO is responsible for returning the passport to BCMS once any necessary FSS verification checks have been satisfactorily completed.

Completion of the kill number in non-BSE testing cattle is not a legal requirement, but a best practice that should be encouraged. In BSE testing the recording of a kill number is recommended. It is only a requirement if it is in the RMOP.

Note: Entry of slaughter details or kill number must not be performed by FSS staff.

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*Continued on next page*

## Cattle, continued

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### Completion of death details on the passport-on farm slaughter

In the case of cattle slaughtered on farm, and sent to a slaughterhouse for dressing (emergency slaughter), the keeper must complete the death details in the passport and send it with the animal and appropriate Food Chain Information declaration to the slaughterhouse.

The FBO must then return the passport to BCMS within 7 days of slaughter (unless the passport is retained by FSS for further investigation).

Note: Different BSE test age rules apply to emergency slaughter cattle – see Chapter 2.6- TSE Testing.

---

### Return of documents to BCMS- summary of FBO responsibilities

- All passports must be received at BCMS **within 7 days of the animal's death.**
  - All passports, with the exception of those retained by FSS for further investigation, should be returned by the FBO to BCMS in the pouches or pre-paid envelopes supplied for the purpose.
  - The FBO must include the kill sheet in the pouch or pre-paid envelope.
  - The kill sheet should be clearly marked to identify any animals which were slaughtered on-farm.
  - Passports for animals which were slaughtered on farm may also be included in the same pouch, but must be clearly marked and placed within a separate envelope within the pouch or pre-paid envelope.
  - The FBO should check that the total number of passports in the pouch or pre-paid envelope equals the total number of animals processed as detailed on the kill sheet.
-

## Cattle Register

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### Requirement to keep a register

FBOs are required to keep records of:

- cattle moving on and off the slaughterhouse, and
- cattle deaths

Other keepers are required to keep similar records.

Regulation: CIR 2007, Schedule 4  
(EC) 1760/2000, Articles 7(1) & 7(4)

Note: The LA is the enforcing authority for this and the FSS carry out inspections on their behalf. Any non-compliance will be reported to them.

---

### Contents of register

The register may be kept in computerised or paper form and must contain the following information:

- The unique official identification code for each animal from the ear tag.
  - The breed and sex of the animal.
  - Where the animal came from.
  - Date of arrival at the lairage or slaughterhouse. If the lairage is at a separate location and has a different CPH number, the date of arrival at both the lairage and the slaughterhouse must be recorded.
  - Date of return to keeper and address animal sent to (where movement restrictions permit such movements).
  - Date of death.
- 

### Availability for inspection

The register (or a copy of computer printouts) must be available for inspection to an AO of FSS, Defra or the LA.

---

### Use of the Cattle Register as a kill sheet

A copy of the cattle register, or an alternative kill sheet containing the same information, must be provided daily by the FBO to FSS operational staff. It will be checked to verify the accuracy of the data registered and to confirm throughput information.

The FBO must then send the original kill sheet, with the relevant cattle passports, to BCMS.

---

## Restrictions on Slaughter of Cattle

---

### **Compliance with age rules**

The FBO must ensure that no cattle born in, or imported into, the UK before 01 August 1996 are slaughtered for human consumption.

When cattle that require BSE testing are identified at premises that do not have an approved RMOP, they may be moved, under licence, to an abattoir with an approved RMOP. The FBO should apply to the Scottish Government for licence. See MOC Chapter 2.2, Section 4 for details of the process which must be followed if applying for a licence.

A list of establishments that can slaughter cattle that require a BSE test is available at the web link below.

<http://archive.defra.gov.uk/foodfarm/farmanimal/diseases/atoz/bse/otm/review/approved-abbatoirs.pdf>.

Regulation: The TSE (Scotland) Regulations 2010, Schedule 2, paragraph 12

Regulation: (EC) 854/2004, Annex I, Section II, Chapter III, 8.

Reference: See topic "Movements" in Chapter 2.2, Section 4 for additional information.

---

### **Stamped passports**

The FBO must inform the OV if an animal arrives at the slaughterhouse accompanied by a passport stamped "NOT FOR HUMAN CONSUMPTION: Animal exposed to mammalian protein".

Reference: See sub-topic "Passport – Stamped Not for Human Consumption" in the "Cattle Passport Requirements" topic in the "Cattle Identification" section of this chapter for additional information.

---

*Continued on next page*

## Restrictions on Slaughter of Cattle, continued

---

**FBO duty  
when errors  
are found at  
pre-  
slaughter  
checks**

If during the FBOs pre-slaughter checks, a bovine is found where:

- one or more ear tags are missing
- ear tags are mismatched or of an unapproved type (e.g. hand written)
- the passport details obviously do not match the bovine, is wrong, invalid or missing
- age rules have been breached

the FBO should:

- immediately notify the OV and present the passport to the OV
- detain the animal
- notify the keeper that the animal has been detained, and
- if appropriate, that the keeper has 48 hours to arrange for the animal to be correctly identified.

Note: The FBO must not return the passport presented with the animal to the keeper until the correct passport is presented to the OV. (Un-reconciled passports are returned to BCMS with a completed form AID 5-4 by the OV once investigations have been completed- see Section 4, page 4-20).

---



## Horses- FBO Responsibility

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### **FBO responsibilities**

The FBO is responsible for:

- ensuring that every horse accepted for slaughter is accompanied by its matching passport, which has been issued by an approved issuing body and complies with the required format
- ensuring that every horse or batch of horses accepted for slaughter is accompanied by FCI and that the information provided in the FCI is acted upon
- ensuring that the passport does not exclude the horse from the human food chain
- ensuring that any veterinary medicinal withdrawal periods recorded on the passport and FCI have elapsed (Reference: Regulation (EC) 853/2004, Annex II, Section III)
- scanning every horse prior to acceptance for slaughter for the presence of a transponder and if present, ensuring that the number matches that recorded in the passport

Note: Transponders inserted prior to 1 July 2009 may not be recorded in the passport. However if a transponder was inserted and was recorded in the passport it became part of the horse's official identification and must therefore be treated as such.

---

### **FBO action after deciding to accept the horse for slaughter**

Once the FBO has carried out the checks detailed above, and decided to accept the animal for slaughter, they must give the passport and FCI to the Official Veterinarian.

Reference: Regulation (EC) 853/2004 Annex II, Section III, Paragraph 8.

---

## Section 4 - FSS Role

### Section Overview

**In this section**

The table below lists the topics in this section

Topic	Page
Introduction	4-2
Verifying Cattle ID	4-3
Pre-slaughter - Cattle	4-7
Post slaughter - Cattle	4-11
Verification of Age - Cattle	4-13
Cattle Ear Tag Discrepancies	4-21
Cattle Passport Discrepancies	4-22
Guidance on Returning Cattle Passports	4-28
Verifying Eligibility of Horses	4-31
Verifying Eligibility of Horses- pre-slaughter	4-32
Verifying Eligibility of Horses- post-slaughter	4-39

## Introduction

---

### **Verification of FBO duties**

The OV is to verify that the FBO complies with (EC) 853/2004 to ensure that animals accepted for slaughter for human consumption are properly identified.

The OV must ensure that animals whose identity is not reasonably ascertainable by the FBO are killed separately and declared unfit for human consumption.

If the OV considers it necessary, they should contact APHA to arrange for official controls to be carried out on the holding of provenance.

Reference: See the section "Enforcement" in this chapter for additional information.

Regulation: (EC) 854/2004, Annex I, Section II, Chapter III, Paragraph 1 & 2.

---

### **Role of the OV/AO**

The role of the OV/AO will vary depending on the species of livestock presented for slaughter.

For sheep, goats, deer and pigs this will entail verification of animal identity by sampling and periodic checks to ensure that the FBO is checking animals are clearly tagged/marked and maintaining accurate records. These checks should be undertaken at the same frequency as the FBO audit frequency, and as part of the audit of FBO procedures. The OV or AO must make a record of the check and outcome in the daybook or as part of audit notes.

For cattle, verification must be undertaken for a minimum of 10% of animals presented, increasing the percentage if required as detailed in the following topics.

For horses, verification must be undertaken for 100% of all those presented, as detailed in the following topics.

Reference: See the relevant species topics in the section "Animal Identification" and the requirements listed in the section "European Legislation" in this chapter for additional information.

## Verifying Cattle ID

---

**FSS duties-  
minimum  
level of  
cattle  
identification  
checks**

FSS authorised officers (AO) must conduct identity checks on 10% of cattle as a minimum, dependant on the levels of compliance with cattle identification requirements. This is to verify that age related SRM controls and BSE testing requirements are complied with and to verify that the FBO is fulfilling their responsibilities as far as animal identification is concerned.

Regulation: (EC) 854/2004 Annex I, Section II, Chapter III, Paragraph 1.

---

**FSS duties-  
increased  
level of  
cattle  
identification  
checks**

Verification levels should be increased immediately following non-compliance, until the reason for the non-compliance has been established and rectified.

The OV should set an increased level of verification, sufficient to provide assurance that FBO controls are applied effectively. The OV should raise any concerns with the FVC in the first instance.

Once the OV is satisfied that the FBO has addressed and corrected the root cause of the non-compliance, the verification level should return to the 10% level.

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*Continued on next page*

## Verifying Cattle ID, continued

---

### Flexibilities on identification checks

Identity checks must be random and spread throughout the day, every day. There is flexibility on the number of animals to be checked each day, as long as the required percentage is achieved by the end of the week. Checks should be spread throughout the day and should not fall into a pattern e.g. concentrated in any particular day or part of a day.

To allow FSS to provide continued assurance to the consumer and customers that BSE testing is conducted on all relevant bovines, the identification of at least one animal should be verified every day to prevent any potential relaxation that may arise without daily checks.

The Cattle Non Compliance online form, (available in the "Applications" section of Foodweb) has columns for the number of cattle killed and the number of carcasses checked.

It is appreciated that, in smaller establishments, operationally it may be more practical to verify cattle identity of a higher percentage.

---

### Recording Non Compliances

Every week, the OV must record and submit all identified non-compliances using the Cattle Non-Compliance online form.

Note: The Cattle Non Compliance online form can be found in the Applications section of Foodweb.

A non-compliance should only be recorded when an identification problem **has not** been detected by the FBO and it is identified by FSS operational staff for the first time.

Any questions regarding the use and completion of the form should be directed to the relevant FVC in the first instance.

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*Continued on next page*

## Verifying Cattle ID, continued

---

**Non-compliances identified outside the relevant percentage checks**

If a problem is identified outside of the percentage in force, action should be taken by the OV / AO as necessary. Issues identified outside of the random checks should be recorded in the cattle ID Non Compliance online form and should be considered an additional check for that day.

---

**Non-compliances which must trigger an increase in supervision levels**

- Failure to classify and slaughter the animal in the correct age category (UTM, OTM and cattle that require BSE testing).
  - Unless authorised, slaughter of a bovine animal that requires BSE testing.
  - Slaughter of cattle born in, or imported into, the UK before 1 August 1996.
  - No ear tags.
  - Different ear tags.
  - No passport / wrong passport.
  - The sex and/or breed of the bovine obviously does not match details recorded on the passport.
  - Passport appears to have been tampered with or amended or any other obvious reason to suspect that it is not valid.
- 

*Continued on next page*

## Verifying Cattle ID, continued

---

**Establish identity to the satisfaction of the OV**

It is the responsibility of the keeper to correctly identify the animal.

It is the FBOs responsibility to ensure that animals that are slaughtered are properly identified.

When the animal has already been slaughtered and no valid official cattle identification document can be obtained, the carcass must not be health marked.

**Note: Notwithstanding cases referred to the LA for investigation, it is still the OV who must make the final decision regarding the acceptability of the animal for health marking.**

---

**Suspect forgery or fraud**

In cases of doubt or suspicion of forgery or fraud, when the animal has already been slaughtered, carcasses must not be health marked while enquiries are being made.

If the OV has reasonable grounds for suspecting that a cattle passport may be inaccurate, e.g. where there is a clear disparity between the age given on the passport and the dentition, the OV must initiate further checks to establish whether the documentation is correct.

---

**FSS check of cattle register**

The OV must inspect the FBO's cattle register each month to ensure that the records are being completed promptly and accurately (see page 3-6 of this Chapter). The OV should:

- check at least 1% of the entries made
- sign and date the register with details of the number of entries checked and found acceptable
- if the register is kept electronically, make an entry in the daybook to prove that checks have been made

If the register is found to be deficient, you must take action as detailed in the "Enforcement" section of this chapter.

---

## Pre-Slaughter Check - Cattle

---

**FSS  
verification  
duties**

The FSS is required to verify that FBOs have complied with their responsibilities as far as animal identification is concerned.

Regulation: (EC) 854/2004 Annex I, Section II, Chapter III, paragraph 1.

---

**AO action  
when a live  
animal  
discrepancy  
is reported**

The AO must take the following actions when the FBO reports a live animal discrepancy:

- confirm that the FBO has taken the actions as specified on page 3-8 of this Chapter
  - assess the identification or evidence provided by the FBO or
  - supervise the slaughter and disposal of the carcass if no identification or acceptable evidence of identification is provided by the FBO (see page 4-10 of this Chapter)
- 

*Continued on next page*



## Pre-Slaughter Check - Cattle, continued

---

**Opportunity to provide evidence**

If a live bovine is presented with:

- no ear tag, or
- one ear tag (when double tagging is required), or
- mismatched ear tags, or
- the wrong passport, or
- no passport

the OV must allow the keeper opportunity to establish the animal's identity and provide the reason as to why the animal was presented without correct identification.

Caution: A bovine animal without any ear tag cannot be reconciled against any documentation provided and it is unlikely that sufficient evidence can be presented to authenticate identity and permit re-tagging.

When several animals from the same holding have been submitted with ear tag discrepancies or passports with missing data, or repeated cases from the same origin occur over a short period of time, the OV is also to notify the LA using form AID 5/7 (Food Standards Agency Referrals to Local Authority). Isolated instances do not need to be reported.

Reference: See Section 1 "Legislation" in this chapter for additional information on where to locate relevant legislation.

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*Continued on next page*

## Pre-Slaughter Check - Cattle, continued

---

### **Genuine mistake suspected**

If the OV considers that a genuine mistake has been made, they should contact BCMS on 01900 702130 or online at <http://www.bcms.gov.uk> , and request a check on the Cattle Tracing System to ensure that the animal relating to the passport is recorded as being alive and on the holding. If such confirmation is given by BCMS the passport may be returned to the keeper.

---

### **Suspected fraud**

If fraud is suspected, the details must be referred to the LA Trading Standards Department and copied to the Deregistration Department at BCMS by emailing [FSAReferrals@bcms.rpa.gsi.gov.uk](mailto:FSAReferrals@bcms.rpa.gsi.gov.uk)

Reference: See the section "Enforcement" in this chapter for additional information.

---

### **Identity established**

If the identity of the live animal has been established to the satisfaction of the OV and:

- is re-tagged satisfactorily, or
- the animal is presented with at least one official tag which matches the passport,

the OV may allow the animal to be slaughtered for human consumption.

---

### **Correct passport supplied**

If the correct passport is provided within 48 hours the animal may be slaughtered for human consumption. If there is evidence that the passport exists (fax copy, for example), the animal may be slaughtered and detained pending arrival of the passport.

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*Continued on next page*

## Pre-Slaughter Check - Cattle , continued

---

### Identity not established- FBO action

If the identity of the animal is not established to the satisfaction of the OV and the animal:

- is not re-tagged, or
- is re-tagged with tags that do not reconcile with the passport, or
- no correct passport is provided

Then the FBO must:

- slaughter the animal separately, then stain and dispose of the appropriate category of animal by-product under supervision by FSS operational staff
- 

### Identity not established- AO action

If the identity of the animal is not established to the satisfaction of the OV, the AO must mark the passport 'not reconciled' and return to BCMS with a copy of the AID 5/4 (Cattle Identification Non-Compliance Report) detailing the non-compliance. **All non-reconciled passports must be returned to BCMS by FSS staff.**

Reference: See Chapter 9 "Forms" for a copy of AID 5/4.

Note: See the section "Enforcement" in this chapter for additional information

---

### Daybook entries

Details of all identification issues and their outcomes should be recorded in the daybook.

---

## Post Slaughter - Cattle

---

### Check of kill sheet

The FBO will provide FSS staff with copies of kill sheets. These should be checked to verify the accuracy of the data registered and to confirm throughput information.

Note: FBO kill sheets may no longer be used as an alternative to the AID 5-1, as this is now a compulsory form.

---

### FSS verification of identity

The FSS AO is responsible for verifying that the representative sample of bovine animals which have been slaughtered for human consumption are:

- correctly identified
- accompanied by a valid passport (checks include ear tag number, sex and breed)
- in compliance with age criteria applicable in the establishment, and
- imported animals have the required official documentation

Reference: See the sections "European Legislation" and "FBO Responsibilities" in this chapter for additional information.

Note: AOs should check that when two ear tags are fitted, these both bear the same identity.

---

### FSS post slaughter identity checks

The following checks must be carried out post-slaughter by an FSS AO for the appropriate percentage in force, and relevant action taken for any discrepancies.

---

Stage	Check...
1	The animal has official, valid ear tags.
2	The ear tag details match the passport.
3	The dentition is consistent with the date of birth on the passport and does not indicate any obvious signs of fraud.
4	The passport is valid and the sex and breed of the animal match the passport
5	The inside back page for import details (if any)

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*Continued on next page*

## Post Slaughter - Cattle, continued

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### **Requirement for proof of identity**

The OV is to notify the operator of any carcasses without the correct identification without delay. The FBO should be given the opportunity to present evidence to allow the OV to be confident that the identity of the carcass was reasonably ascertainable.

Caution: Clear and unambiguous proof will be required and more than one piece of evidence may be needed to substantiate the identity of the animal.

Reference: See the "Enforcement" section of this chapter for additional information.

---

### **Ongoing disputes**

Where there is an ongoing dispute regarding the identity of a carcass, and the FBO or primary producer is awaiting the results of DNA testing, the FBO should be offered the option of freezing the carcass.

Reference: See the sub topic "Disposal of Carcasses" in the topic "Storage & Disposal of Carcasses" in the "Enforcement" section of this chapter for additional information.

---

## Verification of Age - Cattle

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### **FSS responsibility**

The principal guide for age estimation of cattle is the date of birth on the passport. The OV may, however, take into account other factors, such as dentition, and carcass characteristics such as ossification, when establishing if the identity of the bovine is reasonably ascertainable.

An AO must carry out a dentition check on the relevant percentage of carcasses presented as less than 30 months old, and record the results on AID 5/1 (Cattle Identification Record) if 5 or more permanent incisors are erupted.

Reference: See Chapter 9 "Forms".

Reference: See topic "Cattle Age Requirements" in the "Cattle Identification" section of this chapter for additional information.

---

### **Who completes the AID 5/1**

The authorised officer who carried out the inspection must complete and initial each entry.

The OV who checks all the entries on the form must then sign the form.

Note: If the FSS authorised officer who completed the entries is the only FSS authorised officer present, they must also sign the OV confirmation section, having first carried out a secondary check of their original entries.

---

### **Frequency of completion**

The AID 5-1 must be completed daily; fill in as many AID 5-1s as necessary to cover the number of cattle ID checks being undertaken.

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*Continued on next page*

## Verification of Age - Cattle, continued

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### **Bovines requiring BSE testing**

From 1 March 2013, there is no requirement to test for BSE in healthy slaughter cattle born in one of the EU-25 countries.

However, there remains a requirement to test certain 'risk cattle', depending on their age and origin and AOs must remain vigilant when undertaking cattle ID checks that such cattle are identified.

Full details of BSE Testing requirements are located within Chapter 2.6 of the MOC and all AOs undertaking identity checks must be familiar with the testing requirements.

---

### **Earliest date of birth (DOB) for slaughter of cattle requiring BSE testing or SRM VC removal**

Determine the earliest date of birth for slaughter for O24M/OTM/O48M processing-as appropriate- that corresponds to the current date, using the relevant Bovine Eligibility Checklist.

Locate today's date on the chart, and enter the corresponding '**Earliest date of birth for slaughter**' from the right hand column. Enter this date in the relevant box on the AID 5/1.

Reference: Laminated copies of Bovine Eligibility Checklists for O24M, OTM and O48M are available. If you require a spare copy please contact the OpA Business Support Team (access contact details in Chapter 1, page 1-5).

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*Continued on next page*

## Verification of Age - Cattle, continued

---

### Completing AID 5/1

FBO kill sheets may no longer be used as an alternative to the AID 5-1, as this is now a compulsory form.

**The whole of the AID 5/1 must be completed, but only for the relevant percentage of carcasses checked.**

The following boxes must be completed on the AID 5/1:

- Approval Number
- Establishment Name
- Date
- Earliest date of birth for slaughter of cattle (BSE testing/SRM VC removal)- O24M, OTM and O48M
- Total number of cattle slaughtered
- Total number of cattle checked
- % of cattle checked

Check if the animal was born or imported into the UK before 01/08/96

If imported, check if this was on/after 01/08/1996 **and what the BSE testing age is for the country of origin**, then:

- enter the kill number,
- enter the eartag number,
- enter the date of birth,
- indicate 'yes' or 'no' for imported, BSE test needed and valid passport
- for animals presented as UTM if there are 5 or more permanent incisors enter the number
- in the case of an invalid passport, complete form AID 5/4

Once completed, sign the AID 5/1.

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*Continued on next page*



## Verification of Age - Cattle, continued

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**OV  
confirmation**

The OV must check the information provided on the AID 5-1, ensuring that each entry is initialled by the authorised officer who undertook the inspection, and confirm that:

- any cattle that require BSE testing have been identified and that appropriate action has been taken.
- any animal born before 1 August 1996 has been identified, appropriate action has been taken, OR
- any discrepancy relating to the animals age has been identified, the appropriate action has been taken

Reference: See Chapter 7 "Enforcement" for additional information.

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*Continued on next page*

## Verification of Age - Cattle, continued

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### **Discontinuous establishments**

Where, in smaller establishments, the OV is not present at the end of the processing day another FSS authorised officer must check and sign the OV confirmation section. Similarly, where there is only one FSS authorised officer at the end of the processing day, they must complete and initial each entry, and then sign the OV confirmation section, having carried out a secondary check of their original entries.

---

### **Retention of form**

When completed and signed, the AID 5/1s should be retained in the plant file for 2 years.

---

### **Principles of cattle dentition**

Expert advice and statistical evidence shows that:

- the majority of animals with 6 permanent incisors erupted will be over thirty months of age, and
- a bovine animal with 7 or 8 permanent incisors erupted must be considered over thirty months of age

---

### **Disparity in stated age and dentition**

If the OV has reasonable grounds for suspecting that the official cattle documentation may be incorrect e.g. where there is a clear disparity between the age given on the official cattle documentation and the dentition, the OV should initiate further checks to satisfy themselves that the documentation is genuine.

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## Verification of Age - Cattle, continued

### Guide to ageing cattle

The following table of dentition is based on research but may be helpful in estimating bovine ages.

Note: 24 months = 730 days  
 30 months = 912 days

<b>Permanent incisors</b>	<b>Minimum age days</b>	<b>Maximum age days</b>
1 erupted	541	806
2 erupted	536	825
2 in wear	584	1019
3 erupted	689	961
4 erupted	715	937
4 in wear	732	1275
5 erupted	902	1277
6 erupted	978	1304
6 in wear	980	1498
7 erupted	1038	1742
8 erupted	1098	1715
8 in wear	1103	-

### Water buffalo

The temporary incisors in water buffalo are significantly larger than those in other bovine species, and may give rise to confusion.

In case of doubt the gum may be dissected to examine the teeth roots.

### Actions when 5 or 6 permanent incisors are erupted

After the AO has carried out the dentition check, and the passport indicates the animal is under thirty months old, but 5 or 6 permanent incisors are identified:

- There is no need to submit a brainstem for BSE testing.
- If there is a significant discrepancy in the age compared to the dentition, the case may be referred to Local Authority Trading Standards for further investigation. They may wish to retain some evidence, such as the head, for their investigations.
- The carcase may enter the food chain if it has passed post mortem inspection, and VC is treated as SRM.

*Continued on next page*

## Verification of Age - Cattle, continued

---

**Actions  
when 7 or  
more  
permanent  
incisors are  
erupted**

Any animal with 7 or more permanent incisors erupted and a passport indicating that it is under thirty months old should be detained and investigated in the first instance. These cases should be referred to Local Authorities. Where no further information comes to light, the OV's final decision should be based on the fact that animals with 7 or more incisors erupted cannot be UTM.

Reference: See sub topic 'OV not satisfied' for further appropriate action.

---

**OV not  
satisfied**

Where the OV is unable to satisfy the identity of the carcass, the FBO should identify the carcass as an animal by-product, which should be stained and disposed of under FSS supervision. The passport presented with the carcass should be marked "not reconciled" and returned to the BCMS.

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*Continued on next page*

## Verification of Age - Cattle, continued

---

### Records

When an animal is slaughtered and during the verification of the relevant percentage of carcasses any of the following are identified:

- no tag
- illegible tags
- unofficial or unapproved tags, or
- evidence that a tag has been tampered with,
- 7 or 8 permanent incisors animal with an under thirty months passport

Do not allow the carcass to go for human consumption, and:

- mark the passport 'not reconciled' and return to BCMS with a completed AID 5/4 detailing the non-compliance  
**Note:** Do not send passports and AID 5/4 forms to BCMS until all enquiries are complete.
- refer the matter to the Local Authority and copy the referral to the BCMS Enforcement Referrals section (address: BCMS Enforcement Referrals Section, Curwen Road, Workington, CA14 2DD)
- record referrals to LAs/BCMS in the daybook
- record any enforcement action in the daybook and complete ENF 11/5 (Enforcement Programme)
- secure evidence, especially the heads of suspect animals with the ears and ear tags attached
- notify these cases to the FVC

Note: This ensures management are aware of issues which may be referred to them.

---

## Cattle Ear Tag Discrepancies

---

**OV duties:  
action to  
take**

When a carcass is presented without satisfactory ear tags, providing other eligibility checks have been completed satisfactorily, the OV should immediately notify the FBO of any carcasses without the correct identification and allow the FBO opportunity to present evidence to establish the identity of the carcass.

Note: These will be exceptional cases and the OV will probably need more than one piece of evidence to be convinced as to the identity of the animal.

The OV must be satisfied regarding the identity of the animal. If fraud is suspected the details must be referred to the Trading Standards Department and copied to BCMS by emailing [FSAReferrals@bcms.rpa.gsi.gov.uk](mailto:FSAReferrals@bcms.rpa.gsi.gov.uk).

---

**Damaged  
ears**

If the second ear is missing or badly damaged, both tags may be fitted to the same ear.

---

**Illegible tags**

If a tag is illegible you should treat the carcass as if its tag(s) were missing.

---

**Carcass with  
only one tag**

Where a carcass is found with only one tag, the following applies:

- if the animal was born before 15 September 1998, such carcasses should be accepted with no further action (providing other eligibility checks have been completed satisfactorily), or
  - if the animal was born after 15 September 1998, there is evidence that a second tag had been fitted and all other eligibility requirements have been met, the OV may accept the carcass for human consumption.
  - if the animal was born after 15 September 1998, but there is no evidence that a second tag had been fitted, the OV may still accept the carcass for human consumption, provided any necessary checks are made to allow him to reasonably ascertain the identity of the animal
-

## Cattle Passport Discrepancies

---

**Definition:  
wrong  
passport**

A “wrong passport” is where the passport presented with the animal relates to an entirely different animal.

The passport is considered to be the wrong one if:

- it does not match the animal’s ear tag, or
- the size/dentition of the animal indicates that the date of birth shown on the passport is incorrect
- the passport is not one of the three types of the UK passport

Note: Animals imported from EU: the passport is not the type issued by the relevant EC exporting country, when the animal is imported direct for slaughter and/or does not have an export health certificate, and/or does not have a Permit Authorising Movement of Cattle (MC2L) issued by DARD (animals from Northern Ireland only).

---

**Definition:  
invalid  
passport**

An “invalid passport” is where the passport presented with the animal does relate to that animal, but some of the details are incorrect or missing.

The AO should consider that the passport presented with a carcass is invalid if:

- it appears to have been tampered with or amended
- the sex or breed of the bovine obviously do not match the information on the passport
- details of the last holding where the animal has been kept are missing or do not match the Food Chain Information

Note: The OV may accept a passport as valid if minor information is missing (e.g. it has not been signed by the last keeper) provided traceability of the animal has been maintained. The carcass may be passed fit for human consumption if the keeper or his agent signs the passport within 7 days of slaughter.

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## Cattle Passport Discrepancies, continued

---

**OV action:** If a carcase has been presented for post-mortem eligibility checks with the wrong passport, an invalid passport or without a passport, the OV must follow the steps in the table below:

---

Step	Action
1	Detain the carcase.
2	Notify the FBO that the passport is wrong, invalid or missing.
3	Allow the keeper 48 hrs to present the correct passport or correct the deficiency. <u>Note:</u> The carcase may be held for a period longer than 48 hrs if the OV has evidence that the correct passport has been located (i.e. is in possession of a photocopy or fax). <u>Reference:</u> See sub-topic "Storage of Carcase Pending Investigation" in the topic "Storage & Disposal of Carcasses" in the "Enforcement" section of this chapter for additional information.
4	Retain control of the passport.
5	Take enforcement action if appropriate.

---

**Pending further investigation**

The carcase must not be passed as fit for human consumption until the original, valid passport is presented.

The OV should detain the carcase pending the outcome of investigations and follow the guidance in the table below.

The result of such investigation will determine health marking or disposal as animal by-product and possible enforcement action.

Reference: See the sub topic "Disposal of Carcasses" in the topic "Storage & Disposal of Carcasses" in the "Enforcement" section of this chapter for additional information.

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*Continued on next page*



## Cattle Passport Discrepancies, continued

<b>IF...</b>	<b>THEN...</b>	<b>PASSPORT TO BE RETURNED TO BCMS BY...</b>
The correct passport is submitted	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Telephone BCMS (0845 050 1234) and ask them to confirm the animal's last known location.</li> <li>• If this matches the information on the passport, the carcass can be passed fit for human consumption.</li> <li>• The retained passport may be returned to the keeper.</li> <li>• Do not complete an AID 5/4 form.</li> </ul>	<b>FBO</b>
The passport is invalid, but the discrepancy is rectified (e.g. by the movement section being completed or the keeper signing the passport)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The carcass can be passed fit for human consumption.</li> <li>• Do not complete an AID 5/4 form.</li> </ul>	<b>FBO</b>
The passport contains a minor breed discrepancy, but the animal's identity is not in doubt	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The carcass can be passed fit for human consumption.</li> <li>• Highlight the discrepancy on the passport with a red circle.</li> <li>• Give the passport back to the FBO for return to BCMS.</li> </ul>	<b>FBO</b>
The correct passport is not submitted	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Instruct the FBO to identify the carcass as a Category 1 animal by-product, which must be stained and disposed of under FSS supervision.</li> <li>• Do not return the retained passport to the keeper.</li> </ul> <p>The passport must be returned to BCMS as un-reconciled with a completed AID 5/4 form.</p>	<b>OV</b>

*Continued on next page*

## Cattle Passport Discrepancies, continued

<b>IF...</b>	<b>THEN...</b>	<b>PASSPORT TO BE RETURNED TO BCMS BY...</b>
The passport displays incorrect sex details	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Telephone BCMS and the relevant LA if necessary.</li> <li>• Undertake further investigation to establish whether there is possible fraud or whether a genuine mistake was made when the passport was applied for.</li> </ul> <p>If fraud is suspected, the passport must be returned to BCMS as un-reconciled with a completed AID 5/4 form.</p>	<p><b>FBO or OV,</b> depending on the outcome of the investigations</p>
The passport appears to have been amended or tampered with	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Telephone BCMS and the relevant LA if necessary.</li> <li>• Undertake further investigation to establish whether there is possible fraud.</li> </ul> <p>If any doubt remains as to the identity of the animal:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Instruct the FBO to identify the carcass as an animal by-product, stain and dispose of it under FSS supervision.</li> <li>• The passport must be returned to BCMS as un-reconciled with a completed AID 5/4 form.</li> </ul>	<p><b>OV</b></p>
The number on the ear tag has a "UK" prefix, but the passport does not <b>OR</b> the tag number on the passport has a "UK" prefix, but the number on the ear tag does not	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Instruct the FBO to identify the carcass as an animal by-product, stain and dispose of it under FSS supervision.</li> <li>• The passport must be returned to BCMS as un-reconciled with a completed AID 5/4 form.</li> </ul>	<p><b>OV</b></p>

*Continued on next page*

## Cattle Passport Discrepancies, continued

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**Action after investigation**

If the passport is considered invalid or any doubt remains as to the identity of the animal, the OV must:

- mark the passport 'not reconciled' and return to BCMS with a completed AID 5/4 form detailing the non-compliance
- instruct the FBO to identify the carcass as an animal by-product, stain and dispose of it under FSS supervision
- record details in the daybook, and
- take enforcement action as appropriate

Reference: See the section "Enforcement" in this chapter for additional information.

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*Continued on next page*

## Cattle Passport Discrepancies, continued

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### Right to request further documents

Pedigree certification that is pre-printed and can be confirmed with the breed society may be used to help establish the date of birth.

The OV may request additional information from the keeper (e.g. herd record books) in order to satisfy that the documentation is genuine.

The OV may also contact BCMS to request details of the animal's records on CTS. The number to use for such queries is 01900 702130, or website at <http://www.bcms.gov.uk/>

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### Reporting stamped passports

Where cattle are identified live or presented slaughtered with a passport stamped "NOT FOR HUMAN CONSUMPTION: Animal exposed to mammalian protein." the OV must inform, by telephone:

- Regional Veterinary Manager, APHA, Worcester (01905 763355)
- the local APHA office
- LA (Trading Standards Department)
- BCMS

Under no circumstances may carcasses from these animals be health marked for human consumption.

Note: Carcasses, offal and all other parts of the carcase (with the exception of the hide) must be disposed of as SRM Category 1 animal by-product.

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## Guidance on Returning Cattle Passports

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### Reconciled passports given back to FBO

Once the eligibility checks have been satisfactorily completed for the relevant percentage of carcasses and the carcass has been accepted (or rejected) as eligible for human consumption the OV should give the passport to the FBO, for them to return it to BCMS.

---

### Security of documents

All passports retained by FSS for further investigation must be kept under secure conditions by the FSS and must not be returned to the FBO or to previous keepers. The FBO may take photocopies of passports before slaughter or after slaughter, under FSS supervision.

---

### Return of documents to BCMS- OV

A copy of the completed AID 5/1 should be filed in plant by the OV; there is no longer a requirement to send to BCMS.

In addition to the AID 5/1, copies of any AID 5/4s issued should also be enclosed in the polybag, attached to the passport(s) to which they relate (see following table).

**Note:** Further supplies of polybags (for the purposes of returning forms and non-reconciled passports to BCMS) are available by contacting BCMS on 0845 050 1234.

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*Continued on next page*

## Guidance on Returning Cattle Passports, continued

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**Return of non-reconciled documents to BCMS**

Non-reconciled passports must be returned to BCMS, as detailed in the step-action table below.

Note: Do not send passports and AID 5/4 forms to BCMS until all enquiries are complete.

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<b>Step</b>	<b>Action</b>
1	Stamp the passport with the plant document stamp.
2	Write the words NOT RECONCILED in red across the passport.
3	Complete an AID 5/4, detailing the non-compliance.
4	Keep copies of documents on file at the plant.
5	Attach the AID 5/4 and copies of any notices issued, to the appropriate passport.
6	Place the passport and completed forms in the polybag.

---

**Animals rejected on pathological grounds**

It is not necessary to complete an AID 5/4 for animals which were not passed fit for human consumption on pathological grounds. Do not write "not-reconciled" on the passports relating to such animals.

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*Continued on next page*

## Guidance on Returning Cattle Passports, continued

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**Additional  
instructions:  
AID 5/4**

For all passports marked “not-reconciled”, the death details page of the passport must be completed, even if the number on the passport was not the same as the number on the ear tag.

Complete the AID 5/4 with the number that appeared on the ear tag of the animal that was actually slaughtered. This will enable BCMS to update both the record of the animal slaughtered, and the record relating to the number that appeared on the passport.

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## Verifying Eligibility of Horses

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### **FSS Duties**

FSS staff are responsible for verifying the FBO checks which must be carried out prior to acceptance for slaughter, ensuring that the tasks are carried out accurately and that the horse is eligible for entry into the human food chain. This includes undertaking checks to verify that the markings and description in the passport match the horse presented for slaughter, taking into account natural changes that may occur- for example, due to age and scarring.

Additionally, FSS staff are responsible for collecting kidney samples from all domestic solipeds accepted for slaughter for human consumption. These samples are sent to Fera for testing for the presence of phenylbutazone. Carcasses are detained until the test result is received. Only those carcasses which have tested negative for the presence of phenylbutazone may be health marked and released for human consumption. Full instructions regarding the sampling procedure and reporting process have been provided to FSS staff in those establishments approved for the slaughter of domestic solipeds. These instructions are reproduced in the Additional Guidance section of the MOC.

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## Verifying Eligibility of Horses, Pre-slaughter

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### OV Action- pre- slaughter passport and FCI checks

The OV must examine the passport and FCI of every horse presented for slaughter for human consumption.

Any sign of tampering in any section of the passport should be reported to the Local Authority, and the horse should not be accepted for slaughter.

Where the passport does not contain Section IX, it is not valid and the horse cannot be slaughtered for human consumption.

Where Section IX is present, it does not have to include a statement that the horse **is** intended for human consumption. Unless Part II of Section IX is signed, the horse can be considered eligible for slaughter for human consumption, **subject to** withdrawal periods for any authorised veterinary medicines having been met and no evidence of any prohibited substance, including phenylbutazone, having been administered.

The OV must check the latest position on withdrawal periods and authorisation status of any drugs recorded in the passport by referring to the VMD website:

[Horse medicines and horse passports \(VMGN 16\) - Publications - GOV.UK](#)

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## Verifying Eligibility of Horses, Pre-slaughter, continued

<b>Horse Passport issues</b>	<b>Problem identified</b>	<b>Action</b>
	No passport, even if accompanied by breed society documentation	Ineligible for slaughter for human consumption
	No Section IX	Ineligible for slaughter for human consumption
	Both Section A and Section B of Part II of Section IX are completed	Ineligible for slaughter for human consumption
	Section IX is over-stamped as not intended for human consumption	Ineligible for slaughter for human consumption.  Note: The OV should contact the issuing authority for clarification if Section IX bears any other stamp, where the purpose is not clear
	Neither Section A nor Section B of Part II of Section IX is completed	Eligible for slaughter for human consumption (EC) 504/2008, Art 20, para 1
	Transponder number on passport does not match that in the horse, or there is more than one transponder	Ineligible for slaughter for human consumption.
	Transponder recorded on passport but cannot be detected at all	Ineligible for slaughter for human consumption
	Transponder detected in horse, but not recorded on passport	Eligible for slaughter for human consumption, provided that the transponder is located and removed
	FCI absent	Full instructions available in Chapter 2.1, Section 4

*Continued on next page*

## Verifying Eligibility of Horses, Pre-slaughter, continued

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### **OV action- transponders**

If the passport indicates the presence of a transponder but it cannot be detected, the horse cannot be slaughtered for human consumption.

If the transponder number found when the horse is scanned does not match that recorded in the passport, or if there is more than one transponder, the horse may not be slaughtered for human consumption.

The OV must notify the Local Authority immediately, retain the passport and hand it to the Local Authority for investigation.

---

### **OV action- suspicion of horse passport fraud**

If there is suspicion of horse passport fraud, this should be reported to the LA Trading Standards Department and the SLA and Contract Team at York (access contact details in Chapter 1, page 1-5). The horse must not be slaughtered for human consumption.

---

### **OV action- ineligible or no passport**

If a horse is presented with an ineligible passport, or presented without a passport, refer to Chapter 2.1, Section 4 in relation to enforcement action where FCI is missing, misleading or incomplete.

Where the identity of the animal cannot be reasonably ascertained it must be killed and declared unfit for human consumption. If the welfare of the horse could be compromised by delaying the slaughter, the animal may be slaughtered even if the legally required information concerning its identity has not been supplied, but this information must be supplied before the meat is passed as fit for human consumption.

Reference: Regulation (EC) 854/2004, Annex I Section II, Chapter III, paragraph 2.

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*Continued on next page*

## Verifying Eligibility of Horses, Pre-slaughter, continued

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**Horses to be  
slaughtered at  
the  
slaughterhouse  
where they are  
presented**

Horses that are presented at a slaughterhouse for slaughter must be slaughtered there. In exceptional circumstances, such as a serious breakdown of the slaughter facilities, the OV may allow direct movement to another slaughterhouse.

Reference: Regulation (EC) 854/2004, Annex I, Section II, Chapter III, paragraph 8.

---

**Disposal as  
Category 2  
ABP**

Any horse presented with an ineligible passport or without a passport must be disposed of as Category 2 Animal By-Product. The Local Authority must be notified.

Note: Article 13 of Commission Regulation (EU) No 142/2011 permits the feeding of Category 2 material to certain animals, subject to the conditions as listed in that Regulation and in Regulation (EC) No 1069/2009.

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*Continued on next page*

## Verifying Eligibility of Horses, Pre-slaughter, continued

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### Validity of passports

Annex 4 to this Chapter provides detail on recognising authentic passports and detecting when they have been tampered with. Authorised passport issuing organisations use different models of the passport and therefore not all listed items will apply, however the principles should be considered when reviewing passports issued by any authorised passport issuing organisation.

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### Duplicate and Replacement Horse Passports

Duplicate and replacement Horse Passports have been issued under both The Horse Passports (Scotland) Regulations 2005 ("the 2005 Regs") and The Horse Identification (Scotland) Regulations 2009 ("the 2009 Regs")

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### Duplicate passports- 2005 Regs

Under the 2005 Regulations (which were replaced by the 2009 Regulations), all passports issued to replace lost or damaged originals were referred to as "duplicates".

In the case of such duplicates issued where the original passport was lost, or where the information in the original Section IX was illegible, the horse is ineligible for slaughter for human consumption. In such circumstances, the PIO should have ensured that the duplicate Section IX indicated that the horse was ineligible for human consumption.

In all other cases, horses issued with a duplicate passport under the provisions of the 2005 Regulations are, in principle, eligible for the human food chain, subject to all other requirements being met.

---

### Duplicate or replacement passports- 2009 Regs

Under the 2009 Regulations, "duplicate" passports are issued to replace lost passports where the animal's identity can be established (in practice, this is where a transponder has been implanted). The PIO should mark the duplicate passport as such upon issue.

A "replacement" passport is issued to replace a lost passport when the identity of the horse cannot be established.

In either case, horses issued with a "duplicate" or "replacement" passport under the 2009 Regs (duplicate or replacement documents issued after 1 July 2009) are **ineligible for human consumption and the issuing PIO is responsible for ensuring that the passport is marked accordingly.**

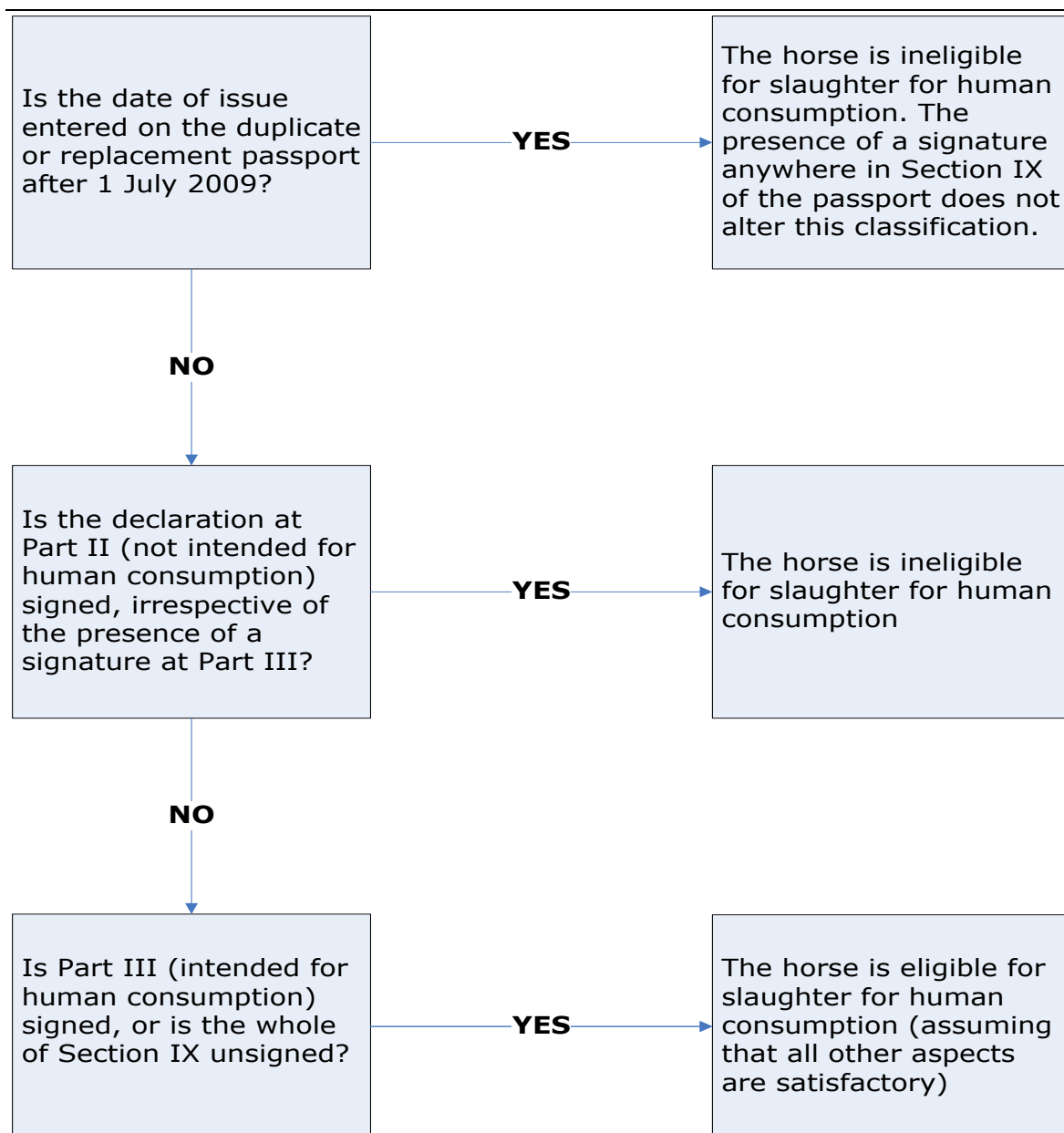
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## Verifying Eligibility of Horses, Pre-Slaughter, continued

### Duplicate or replacement passports- OV action

When presented with **duplicate or replacement passports**, the OV should follow the steps detailed in the chart below to ensure that only eligible horses are slaughtered for human consumption.



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## Verifying Eligibility of Horses, Pre-slaughter, continued

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### OV further checks

Once the owner has presented the passport and after the FBO has decided that it should be submitted for ante-mortem inspection, the OV should make checks to ensure that there is no visible evidence to indicate that substances with a pharmacological effect have been administered which may make the meat unfit for human consumption.

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### Medicinal products listed on passport- OV action

Where there are any drugs listed in a horse's passport, the OV must check the latest position on withdrawal periods and authorisation status by referring to the VMD website.

Further guidance on equine veterinary medicines and their withdrawal periods can be found by following the links at the address below:

[Horse medicines and horse passports \(VMGN 16\) - Publications - GOV.UK](#)

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### Medicinal products – prohibited substances

Any horse treated with a prohibited substance, as detailed in Table 2 of the Annex to Commission Regulation (EU) No 37/2010, **or any horse treated with phenylbutazone**, can never be used for human consumption and the OV must be alert for signs of these drugs having been administered to a horse.

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## Verifying Eligibility of Horses, Post-slaughter

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### Removal of transponders

Following slaughter, the AO is to:

- ensure that the FBO scans the carcase for the presence of a transponder
- ensure that the FBO identifies and locates any implanted transponders
- ensure that the FBO removes the transponder and hands it to the OV or FSS AO
- dispose of the transponder in the clinical waste container provided

Regulation: (EC) 504/2008, Article 19

Transponder...	Eligible/ineligible for food chain?
is located, matches that recorded on the passport and is removed	carcase is eligible for the food chain
is located, but cannot be removed	that part of the carcase containing the transponder is ineligible for the food chain
is located, but does not match that recorded on the passport	Carcase is ineligible for the food chain
cannot be located	The entire carcase is ineligible for the food chain

### Disposal of carcasses ineligible for the food chain

Horses which are rejected for human consumption must be disposed of as Category 2 Animal By-Product. The hide may be disposed of as Category 3 Animal By-Product.

Note: Article 13 of Commission Regulation (EU) No 142/2011 permits the feeding of Category 2 material to certain animals, subject to the conditions as listed in that Regulation and in Regulation (EC) No 1069/2009.

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## Verifying Eligibility of Horses, Post-slaughter, continued

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### **Kidney sampling**

Following slaughter, a portion of kidney of at least 100g (taken from one pole so as to exclude pelvic tissue) must be taken from each horse carcass. The sample will be tested for the presence of phenylbutazone.

Guidance on this sampling procedure and reporting process is located within the Additional Guidance section of the MOC.

Note: If a horse is subject to emergency slaughter following ante-mortem inspection and is processed in the slaughterhall, kidney samples should be taken and submitted for testing for phenylbutazone. This applies even if the horse was deemed unfit for human consumption post-slaughter.

Carcasses of horses not eligible for human consumption (where this is established before slaughter), which are not processed in the slaughterhall, do not require collection of samples. This may include, for example, animals whose identity has not been ascertained or carcasses derived from emergency slaughtered horses that did not have an ante mortem inspection.

---

### **Detain carcass**

Carcasses and offal of tested domestic soliped carcasses must be detained pending receipt of the test results, unless the FBO chooses to dispose of them as Category 2 animal by-products.

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### **Negative test result**

Carcasses and offal may be health marked and released upon receipt of a negative test result.

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*Continued on next page*

## Verifying Eligibility of Horses, Post-slaughter, continued

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**Positive test  
result**

If the result of the test is positive, indicating that the horse had been treated with phenylbutazone, then the OV must:

- present the test results to the owner or person in charge of the carcass
- declare the meat unfit for human consumption, and
- request voluntary surrender of the carcass and offal

Hides may be disposed of as Category 3 ABP. Carcasses and body parts must be disposed of as Category 2 ABP.

If the FBO refuses to surrender the carcass, the OV must put in writing the reason why the meat is being formally declared as unfit for human consumption in accordance with Regulation (EC) 854/2004, Annex I, Section II, Chapter V, Paragraph 1(i) or (j).

Note: Where the FBO continues to refuse to dispose of meat that has been declared unfit, follow the ABP provisions relating to the treatment of meat declared unfit for human consumption in Chapter 2.8 of the MOC.

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## Verifying Eligibility of Horses, Post-slaughter, continued

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### Return of Passports

Following slaughter the AO is to:

- cancel the passport by application of the plant stamp at, as a minimum, the silhouette page and Section IX of the passport
- retain the passport until receipt of the phenylbutazone test results

#### **In the event of a positive test result:**

- an SLA and Contract team member will contact the FSS team at the establishment and ask them to scan and email specified pages from the passport in question
- the AO must then send the passport in question to the Operational delivery in Aberdeen, by special delivery.

#### **In the event of a negative test result, the AO is to:**

- return UK-issued passports to the approved Passport Issuing Organisation within 7 days of the date of death
- Return non-UK passports to the competent authority of the country where the horse passport originates. EU competent authority addresses can be found at the following website  
[http://ec.europa.eu/food/animal/identification/equine/ms\\_information\\_en.htm](http://ec.europa.eu/food/animal/identification/equine/ms_information_en.htm)
- return Welsh rump stickers to the issuing PIO

Note: In the event that the AO has a query regarding the passport, in the first instance they should contact the relevant PIO for clarification. A list of approved PIOs can be found at the following web address:

<http://www.gov.scot/Topics/farmingrural/Agriculture/animal-welfare/IDtraceability/horses/passportissuingorganisations>

If the PIO is unable to satisfactorily resolve the query, the AO should email the caroline.thomson@fss.scot

## **Verifying Eligibility of Horses, Post-slaughter,** continued

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**Weekly kill  
record**

Following slaughter, the AO is to record details of all horses slaughtered on to the establishment's horse passport Excel spreadsheet, which should be emailed to the SLA and Contract team on a weekly basis. Blank copies of the spreadsheet are available on request from the SLA and Contract team (email contact details as above).

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## Section 5 – Enforcement

### Section Overview

**In this section**

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The table below lists the topics in this section

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<b>Topic</b>	<b>Page</b>
Introduction	5-2
Storage and Disposal of Carcasses	5-4

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## Introduction

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### **Failure of FBO duties**

In cases where there has been a clear breach of the domestic or EU requirements for the FBO to establish animal identity, action should be taken to refer the matter to the Local Authority Trading Standards Department and escalate the breaches of Regulation (EC) 853/2004 in accordance with the hierarchy of enforcement.

Serious or persistent breaches should be recommended for prosecution in the normal way.

Reference: See Chapter 7 "Enforcement" for additional information.

---

### **Inadequate cattle register**

If the inspection shows that the register has not been correctly maintained, the OV should:

- notify the LA immediately in writing
- copy the details to the BCMS Enforcement Referrals Section:

Cattle Enforcements and Referrals Section  
BCMS  
Curwen Road  
Workington  
CA14 2DD

Direct line fax:- 01900 707403

mail to: [bcms.enforcement-referrals@bcms.rpa.gsi.gov.uk](mailto:bcms.enforcement-referrals@bcms.rpa.gsi.gov.uk)

- record details in the plant daybook
  - inform the FBO that a report of discrepancies and/or breach of the law are being reported to the LA for consideration
- 

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## Introduction, continued

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### Reasons for suspicion

Several things may give the OV grounds for suspecting cattle identity fraud. Examples include:

- tampered ear tags
  - shiny new ear tags
  - different character fonts on the same ear tag
  - extra holes in the ear with no tag
  - short period of residence on any holding on the passport
  - passport alterations/omissions
  - wrong breed/sex/colour
  - absence of thymus in the carcase if presented as UTM
  - very little cartilage in the vertebral spinous processes if presented as UTM
  - dentition checks
- 

### Official controls on farm of provenance

LAs (Trading Standards Department) are responsible for enforcement of Animal Identification legislation and Trades Description legislation. The OV should inform the LA in which the slaughterhouse is situated of any suspect offence regarding:

- the identification of animals
- movement records, and
- suspect fraudulent documents

Reports should be made promptly and in writing, so that enforcement action is not prejudiced where there are time limits for action set down in the legislation.

You must keep detailed records in the daybook and retain any evidence and copies of documentation that could be used in an investigation.

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### Notifying BCMS

Details of all referrals to the LA regarding cattle identity should be sent to the BCMS for follow up action:  
BCMS Enforcement Referrals Section, Curwen Road,  
Workington, CA14 2DD,  
Tel : 01900 702130  
or mail to: [bcms.enforcement-referrals@bcms.rpa.gsi.gov.uk](mailto:bcms.enforcement-referrals@bcms.rpa.gsi.gov.uk)

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## Storage and Disposal of Carcasses

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### **Storage of carcasses pending investigation**

The OV should instruct the FBO to inform the keeper that the carcass will not be health marked pending the outcome of any investigation by the LA. This may include DNA testing of suspect animals.

Note: Investigation may take a period of time during which chilled carcasses could deteriorate. Formally detain the carcass under Regulation 9 (5) of the Food Hygiene (Scotland) Regulations 2006, (form ENF 11/26) for further examination / sampling.

The owners of carcasses that have not been health marked pending investigation must be kept fully informed of the position and given the opportunity to request that the carcass is frozen or boned and frozen under supervision at their own expense until the investigation has been completed. The frozen carcass should be marked in accordance with the instructions in Chapter 7, Section 3, page 3.

The OV must be satisfied that if the carcass is to be frozen away from the slaughterhouse that satisfactory control and detention remain in place.

Note: Ensure that the Local Authority is informed and that any further enforcement and disposal is done in conjunction with them as the enforcement body with responsibility outside the approved establishment.

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## Storage and Disposal of Carcasses, continued

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### Disposal of carcasses

When the OV is satisfied that a bovine animal's identity is not reasonably ascertainable, the carcass must not be health marked and must be declared unfit for human consumption by the OV. The FBO should dispose of the carcass as follows:


- Carcass containing SRM (including vertebral column in carcasses from animals suspected or confirmed as being OTM) should be slashed, stained with patent blue V E131 and disposed of as SRM (Category 1 Animal By-Product).
- Carcasses that have had all SRM removed (including vertebral column in bovine carcasses suspected of being OTM) should be slashed and stained with Black PN or Brilliant Black BN and disposed of as Category 2 Animal By-Product. The SRM should be stained and disposed of as (Category 1 Animal By-Product).

Reference: See Chapter 2.6 "TSE Testing" for additional information.

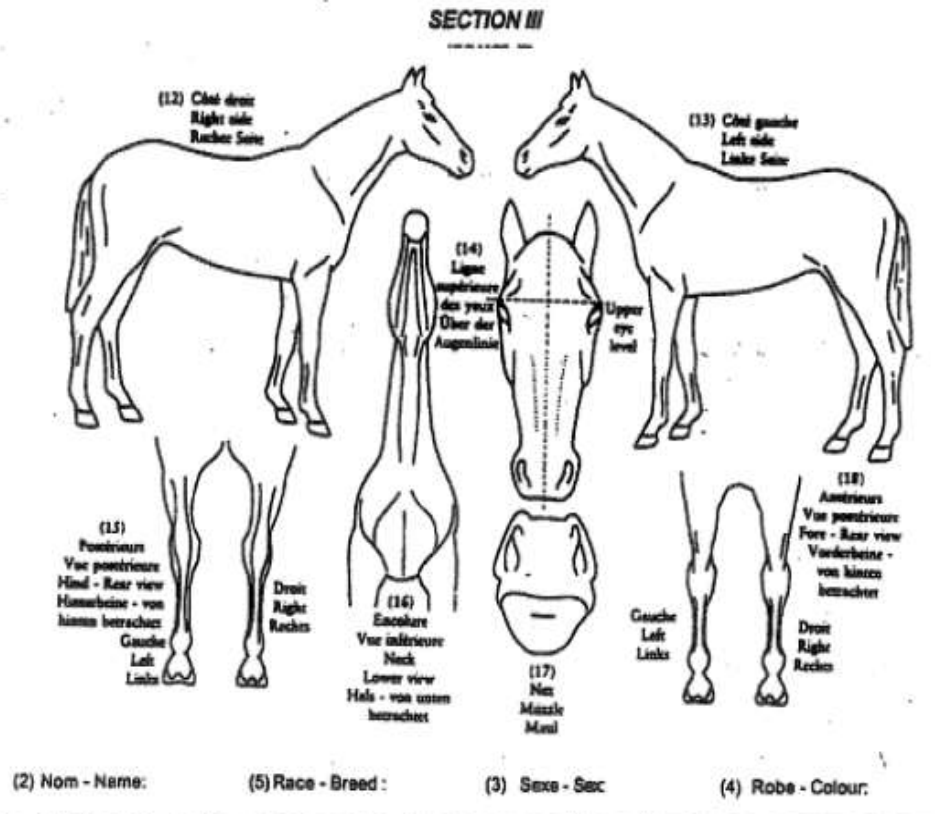
Where surrender is not forthcoming, the OV should put in writing the reasons why they are formally declaring the meat unfit for human consumption in accordance with Regulation (EC) 854/2004, Annex I, Section II, Chapter III, Paragraph 1.

Note: Where the FBO continues to refuse to dispose of meat that has been declared unfit, follow the ABP provisions relating to the treatment of meat declared unfit for human consumption in Chapter 2.8.

---

<b>DOCUMENT OF REGISTRATION</b>		
<b>Life Number</b> (No. d'identification)	<b>00000</b>	
<b>Name</b> (nom):		
<b>Colour and Sex</b> (Robe et Sexe)	<b>SKEWBALD, GELDING</b>	
<b>Date of Birth</b> (Date de naissance)	<b>UNKNOWN</b>	
<b>Species</b> (Espèce)	<b>HORSE/PONY</b>	
<b>Breed</b> (Race)	<b>UNRECORDED</b>	
<b>Sire</b> (Pere)	<b>UNRECORDED</b>	
<b>Dam</b> (Dame)	<b>UNRECORDED</b>	
<b>Damsire</b> (Dame-pere)	<b>UNRECORDED</b>	
<b>Breeder</b> (Eleveur)	<b>UNRECORDED</b>	
<b>Place Bred</b> (Lieu d'elevage)	<b>UNRECORDED</b>	<b>Date of issue</b> (Date D'emission) <b>05/02/2004</b>
<b>FIRST RECORDED OWNER</b> Date, Owner Address & Nationality (Date, Adresse et Nationalité du Propriétaire)	<b>Issuing Authority</b> (Autorité d'issue)	
05/02/2004 BRITISH	 <b>Horse Passport</b> Agency	
	<b>Horse Passport Agency Ltd</b> PO Box 6578 Derby, DE74 2ZW Tel: 0870 241 8263 <a href="http://www.horsepassportagency.org">www.horsepassportagency.org</a>	
<b>Signature of 1st Registered Owner</b> (Signature du propriétaire)		
<p>This document of registration (horse passport) is issued as an aid to the identification of the animal. It is not a certificate of legal ownership and should not be construed as such. It remains the property of Horse Passport Agency Ltd and can be recalled at any time. Whilst the issuers of this document believe the information contained within it to be correct they cannot guarantee its accuracy, in particular where it is dependent on information supplied to them, and cannot accept liability for any loss resulting from errors that may arise.</p>		
<p><a href="http://www.horsepassportagency.org">www.horsepassportagency.org</a> <span style="float: right;">© Horse Passport Agency Ltd 2003</span></p>		

## Section III of the Horse Passport



(19) Signalement relevé sous la mère par:

Description taken with dam by:

Tête:

Head:

Ant. G:

Foreleg L:

Ant. D:

Foreleg R:

Post G:

Hindleg L:

Post D:

Hindleg R:

Corps:

Body:

Marques:

Markings:

Le:

On:

(20) Circonscription:

District:

(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 IX of the Horse Passport

<b>MEDICINAL TREATMENT</b>			Section IX <small>Section IX</small>	
			IDENTIFICATION NUMBER OF ANIMAL (1):	
<b>Part I:</b> Not applicable as this section has been issued with the passport.				
<b>Part II:</b> (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 identification document is not intended for slaughter for human consumption (3).				
Date & Place	Name in capitals & signature of the owner of the animal or his / her representative	Name in capitals and signature of representative of competent authorities		
<b>Part III — A</b> (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 identification document is intended for slaughter for human consumption (3).				
Date & Place	Name in capitals & signature of the owner of the animal or his / her representative	Name in capitals and signature of representative of competent authorities		
<b>Part III – B</b> (informations compulsory for equidae identified in accordance with Part III A). This record is for substance(s) incorporated in the medicinal product which is/are not included in Annex I,II,III or IV of Regulation (EEC) No 2377/90 (5) (6)				
<b>MEDICATION RECORD</b>				
Date & Location Of Last Treatment		Name of substances incorporated in the medicinal product which is not/are not included in the above regulation.	Veterinary Surgeon applying and/or prescribing medicinal treatment	
Date (dd/mm/yyyy)	Location (incl place, postcode and country)		Name (7), Address (7), Postcode (7), Place(7) and Telephone number (8).	Signature
<p>(1) Identification life number as indicated in Section II (1) of the identification Document.</p> <p>(2) Delete what is not applicable</p> <p>(3) The animal may be treated with medicinal products containing substances listed in Annex I,II,III or IV of Regulation (EEC) No 2377/90 and other substances. Recording of medicinal treatment in Part III - B is optional. The animal shall never be slaughtered for human consumption.</p> <p>(4) The animal may be treated with medicinal products containing substances listed in Annex I,II, or III to regulation (EEC) No 2377/90 and other substances excluding those listed in Annex IV to that Regulation. The animal can only be slaughtered for human consumption after the completion of the withdrawal period of six months following the date of the last treatment, certified obligatory in Part III – B, with medicinal products containing substances other than those listed in Annex I,II, or III to Regulation (EEC) No 2377/90.</p> <p>(5) Verify through published Annexes to regulation (EEC) 2377/90</p> <p>(6) This information is optional. However, this information may allow the reduction of the withdrawal period, if the specified substance is included in Annex I, II or III to regulation (EEC) No 2377/90 after it was administered. The minimum withdrawal times would then be those established in Article 4 (4) of Directive 81/851/EEC.</p> <p>(7) Name, address, postcode and place in printed letters.</p> <p>(8) Telephone number including country code and regional code.</p>				

## Recognising horse passport fraud

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Whilst not covering every possible scenario, the following pointers should be considered when reviewing the authenticity of a horse passport. Authorised passport issuing organisations use different models of the passport and therefore not all listed items will apply, however the principles should be considered when reviewing passports issued by any authorised passport issuing organisation. In cases of doubt, the AO should check with the issuing PIO.

### **An authentic passport will have:**

- a full set of rivets, or be bound in a secure and consistent fashion
- a full set of pages of consistent size, age and quality.
- no missing pages or signs that some pages have been removed
- no additional pages glued/stapled in
- details of the horse in consistent script and ink/typeface with no correcting fluid or deletions
- no biro additions to the markings
- logical and consistent dates
- a Section IX page that contains full details of the horse in the passport, is of the same paper and print quality as the rest of the passport and is not scanned or photocopied
- no signs of scratching out or amendment to any entry, paying particular attention to the “not intended for human consumption” entry
- For older/foreign passports, where Section IX has been added, these should not be photocopied and should contain full details of the horse in question (not just the horse name and passport number).

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*Continued on next page*

## Recognising horse passport fraud, continued

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### A suspect passport may have:

- broken/missing rivets
  - inconsistent binding
  - pages of variable size/age/quality
  - missing pages or signs of page removal
  - additional pages glued/stapled in
  - horse details altered with correction fluid
  - deletion of horse details
  - biro additions to the markings to suggest the appearance of a different horse
  - a vaccination date pre-dating the horse's birth
  - a death date pre-dating the horse's birth
  - a Section IX page of inconsistent quality to the rest of the document
  - scratching out of the "not intended for human consumption" entry
  - additions to the "not intended for human consumption" entry
  - for older/foreign passports where Section IX has been added, incomplete details of the horse or photocopy used instead of original or hand written amendments
  - more than one Section IX
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## Example of rump sticker

