



Llywodraeth Cymru
Welsh Government

Sheep and Goat Keepers Guidance 2021



This booklet replaces earlier guidance issued and explains the rules that apply in Wales. Similar guidance has been issued in England, Scotland and Northern Ireland. **Please note that differences may exist between various regions.**

For more information

Website: www.gov.wales/electronic-id-sheep-requirements

E-mail: livestockid@gov.wales

Rural Payments Wales Customer Contact Centre

Victoria Docks
Caernarfon
Gwynedd
LL55 1EP

E-mail: rpwonline@gov.wales

Contact Centre: 0300 062 5004

Animal Plant Health Agency

Animal Health Divisional Office
Victoria Docks
Caernarfon
Gwynedd
LL55 1EP

Telephone: 0300 303 8268

E-mail: apha.cymruwales@apha.gsi.gov.uk

EIDCymru

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Sheep and Goat Keepers Guidance 2021

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Introduction

This booklet explains how keepers must identify sheep and goats, and report their movements, to comply with the Sheep and Goat (Records, Identification and Movement) (Wales) Order 2015.

Section One: Land

What is a holding?

A holding is a place where farmed livestock are kept or handled. Farms, livestock markets, collection centres and slaughterhouses are examples of holdings and are identified by the County/Parish/Holding (CPH) numbering system.

Some keepers may have more than one holding and some holdings will be used by more than one keeper.

How to obtain a County Parish Holding (CPH) number?

All land and buildings where sheep and goats are kept must be registered even if you only own a single pet animal.

To obtain a CPH number you will first need to obtain a Customer Reference Number (CRN) from RPW by contacting the Customer Contact Centre. On completion of your CPH application on Manage My CPH, you will be notified of your new CPH number via your RPW on-line account.

For existing customers, you should use the Manage My CPH (<https://beta.gov.wales/rpw-online-using-manage-my-cph>) service on RPW online.

When you take on or give up land where you keep sheep and goats, you must update the land details on Manage My CPH.

If you have any problems, call the customer contact centre on 0300 062 5004.

Obtaining a flock number

Once you have been allocated a CPH number you will need to contact the Animal and Plant Health Agency (APHA) who will allocate you a flock (sheep) or herd (goat) mark for your holding and register you as a keeper of stock. This flock or herd mark is required before you purchase officially numbered ear tags or electronic identifiers.

Purchasing your Identifiers/ Ear Tags

To order your identifiers/ear tags you need your CPH number and flock/herd mark. The ID numbers printed on them are allocated from the GB Ear Tag Allocation to suppliers of approved identifiers/ear tags. You can find a list of suppliers and their approved products on the following website <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/approved-sheep-and-goat-ear-tag-suppliers>

Electronic Identification (EID) readers

Should you wish to purchase an Electronic Identification reader they are available from your ear tag supplier or local farmers co-operative. Please ensure any equipment meets the necessary standards set out by the EU.

Section Two: Identification

All sheep must have a unique identifier. This section looks at what types of identification is permitted.

Lambs born on your holding **must be identified before they move off the holding of birth or before they reach:**

- **6 months** of age for sheep kept under intensive husbandry systems (i.e housed throughout the year rather than on grass)
- **9 months** of age for sheep kept under extensive husbandry systems.

What is Full EID?

Lambs intended for live export, kept beyond 12 months of age for breeding purposes or store/finished hoggets intended for slaughter but kept beyond 12 months of age must be identified with Full EID.

Full EID has two identifiers, one electronic and one visual.

1. The electronic identifier can be an ear tag, ruminal bolus or, for sheep remaining within the UK, a pastern mark.
2. The visual identifier can be an ear tag, pastern mark or, for sheep remaining within the UK, a tattoo.

The individual number on both identifiers will be identical and must be recorded in the flock record.

There are a variety of identifiers available for full EID. The following combinations are allowed for sheep not intended for export:

| EID Identifier | Conventional Identifier |
|------------------|--|
| EID ear tag | Conventional ear tag |
| EID ear tag | Tattoo |
| EID bolus | Conventional ear tag/ Pastern mark Must be Black |
| EID ear tag | Conventional pastern mark |
| EID pastern mark | Conventional ear tag |

EID identifiers must carry the same number. Tags can be read either manually or electronically as appropriate.

The following colours have been reserved for specific devices:

| | |
|---------------|--|
| Yellow | Used only for EID tags (including the electronic slaughter tag). |
| Red | Used only for replacement tags (both conventional and replacement EID tags). |
| Black | Used only for the conventional ear tag/pastern mark where an electronic ruminal bolus is present. |

The numbers and letters on all identification devices must be a different colour to the background of the device and must be clearly readable.

What is an Electronic slaughter tag?

Lambs that are intended for slaughter in a UK abattoir before reaching 12 months of age must be identified with **Full EID** or:

- A single electronic batch slaughter tag, which displays “UK” and a flock number **AND** has an official electronic chip with an individual number within the tag.

For ease of reference please refer to the table below for tagging options:

| Tagging options | Tagging requirements for which animals |
|--------------------------|--|
| Full EID | Lambs kept beyond 12 months of age for breeding purposes. Lambs intended for slaughter. Store/finished hoggets intended for slaughter but kept beyond 12 months of age. Lambs intended for live export. |
| Electronic slaughter tag | Lambs intended to be slaughtered in an UK abattoir prior to reaching 12 months of age. |

Upgrading and replacement tags options

Lambs identified with an electronic slaughter tag, where traceability cannot be proved must be slaughtered before they reach 12 months of age.

Lambs identified with an electronic slaughter tag, where traceability can be proved, these lambs can be upgraded to full EID by the time they reach 12 months of age.

The following table explains the options available for upgrading and replacing tags for lambs and sheep born or not born on the holding of birth.

Replacement rules for lost, damaged or illegible tags

| On The Holding Of Birth | | | | Off The Holding Of Birth | |
|--------------------------------------|---|---|---------------|---|------------|
| Age | Tag type | Replacement options | Tag colour | Replacement options | Tag colour |
| Over 12 months of age | Full EID | If lost/damaged/illegible: 1. Replace with identical number or 2. Cut out remaining identifier and replace with new set of Full EID identifiers | YELLOW | If lost/damaged/illegible: 1. Replace with identical number or 2. Cut out remaining identifier and replace with a set of Full EID RED replacement identifiers | RED |
| For Slaughter under 12 months of age | Electronic slaughter tag | If lost/damaged/illegible: Replace with another EID Slaughter tag with same flock number | | If lost/damaged/illegible: Replace with a RED EID Slaughter tag displaying your flock number | |
| Sheep tagged before 2010 | Double Tags/single tag with an UK flock number and 6 digit number | If lost/damaged/illegible: 1. Replace with identical number or 2. Cut out remaining identifier and replace with new set of UK HoB double tags or Full EID identifiers | | If lost/damaged/illegible: 1. Replace with identical number or 2. Cut out remaining identifier and replace with new set of RED replacement UK HoB double tags or Full EID RED replacement identifiers | |
| | | Flock book cross reference If cutting out remaining identifier, record in the flock book the previous ID number and new ID number (cross reference). | | Flock book cross reference If cutting out remaining identifier, record in the flock book the previous ID number and new ID number (cross reference). | |
| | | Flock book cross reference If same Flock number no record required. | | Flock book cross reference If cutting out remaining identifier, record in the flock book the previous ID number and new ID number (cross reference). | |
| | | | | Flock book cross reference Cross referencing means recording the old ID number against the new ID number, if both tags lost a cross reference is not possible, however a record of the replacement must be made in the flock book. | |

Metal tags

Metal tags can be used as the conventional tag in a Full EID set.

The removal of metal tags is allowed for replacement purposes providing the welfare of the animal is not compromised¹.

EID bolus

Sheep can be identified by a ruminal bolus EID and a black conventional ear tag.

If the black ear tag is lost sheep must be re-tagged with a “like-for-like” (same number) black tag, so that the number of the replacement black tag is the same as the number of the ruminal bolus.

If the bolus is presumed lost or can no longer be read, a “like-for-like” EID bolus is to be administered.

Presumed absence or non-functioning of a bolus should be established after multiple attempts to locate on several different days.

Welsh Ewe Genotyping Scheme (WEGS) bolus are not official EID identifiers for livestock identification purposes².

Tattoo

A tattoo can be used as a visual identifier where animals are not intended for export.

The full identification number can be divided between both ears (i.e. “UK” + a flock number in one ear and an individual animal number in the other ear).

¹ You are advised to consult your private veterinary surgeon.

² The use of more than one electronic identifier is not recommended.

Section Three: Records

Recording requirements in the Flock Book

The regulation requires keepers to keep a record of:

- The identification code (CPH) of the holding.
- The address of the holding and the geographical coordinates (OS 6 digit map reference) or equivalent indication of the geographical location of the holding.
- The type of production.
- The numbers recorded in the latest annual inventory and the date on which it was carried out.
- The name and address of the keeper.
- The full individual identification number of the animal.
- The holding of birth, year of birth and the date the animal was identified.
- The month and year of death.
- The breed and (if known) genotype.

In case of animal leaving the holding:

- The name of the transporter.
- The registration number of the transport/haulier carrying the animals.
 - The CPH number or name and address of the holding of destination or, in case of animals moved to slaughterhouse, the identification code or name of the slaughter house and the date of departure.
 - The AML1 Form document may be retained by keepers as an alternative to completing records of **OFF** movements in their holding registers. **These documents must be kept in chronological order.**
- The full individual identification number of the animal or if identified with a single electronic slaughter tag, the UK flock number.

- The AML1 Form document may be retained by keepers as an alternative to completing records of **OFF** movements in their holding registers.

Movements onto the holding only:

- The full individual identification number of the animal or if identified with a single electronic slaughter tag, the UK flock number.
- In case of animals **arriving** at the holding, the CPH or full address of the holding from which the animal was moved from and the date of arrival.
- Information on any replacement identification.

Annual Inventory Form

Keepers are legally required to complete an Annual Inventory under the Sheep and Goats (Records, Identification and Movements) (Wales) Order 2015.

The number of sheep recorded should include breeding sheep, rams, ram lambs, store and finished lambs, cull ewes/rams and other sheep. You must also record the number of sheep and goats on your holding on the designated date in your on-farm 'Flock Record'.

You must list all the CPHs where you are the owner of sheep and/or goats on the designated date. This includes common land and temporary land.

Failure to complete the inventory will increase the risk of being selected for an inspection.

You can complete the inventory online at www.eidcymru.org

Carcass disposal

The animal by-products legislation requires keepers to maintain records of carcasses sent for disposal and related commercial documents.

The commercial document must list:

- a detailed description of the contents, including category and quantity
- the date of transport
- an address of origin and destination, and contact names at both
- approval or registration numbers for the transporter or disposal site
- the signature of whoever is responsible for the contents
- ear-tag numbers and details of species.

You should keep a copy of the commercial document for at least 2 years.

Full records must be retained for each sheep, as far back as their birth, for at least 3 years from the date they move off or die.

A Flock record book has been prepared by the Welsh Government. Copies can be obtained from the RPW Customer Contact Centre, Animal Plant Health Divisional Offices or from EIDCymru.

Individual identification lists can be added to any of the sections in the flock book. i.e. list of individual identified animals presented at a Central Point Recording Centre (CPRC).

It is not compulsory to use the flock record book available. If other methods of record keeping are preferred i.e. computerised records, they must record the same required information as provided for by the Welsh Government flock book.

Section Four: Movements and Movement Reporting

All sheep movements need to be recorded within 3 days of the movement taking place.

Sheep keepers are required to record the individual tag numbers of sheep on the movement document (AML1 Form). The table below illustrates the recording requirements for different scenarios:

Blue text – Movement document

Red Text – Flock Record

| Sheep | Any type of Movements |
|--|---|
| Identified with Full EID | Full Individual UK number e.g. UK074123600001 (Movement document) |
| | Full Individual UK number UK074123600001 (Flock book) |
| Lambs identified with a single electronic slaughter tag | The total number of lambs moved (Movement document) |
| | The total number of lambs moved with each different flock number recorded e.g. UK741234 X 24; UK741235 X 26 |
| | Total lambs moved = 50 (Flock Book) |

Animal Movement Licence Form (AML1)

Farmers can either record movements of sheep and goats electronically or by paper. CPRC's will be mandated to report moves electronically via EIDCymru.

Please note from 1st September 2018 moving animals within your business/ ownership to a different holding number will require all Individual tag numbers to be recorded on the movement licence and flock book. If you are moving lambs with electronic slaughter tag, the number of lambs per flock number will be required to be recorded in the flock book

If you are reporting movements via www.eidcymru.org, you will be able to use the "return move" button when bringing the animals home.

If you would like a paper copies of the AML1 forms, please contact EIDCymru with your name, address and how many you require:

E-mail: contact@eidcymru.org

Phone: 01970 636959

EIDCymru – contact form

and they will post them out to you.

Alternatively, if you have bought sheep or goats from a market, you can confirm the movement on EIDCymru online. The market will have created the movement for you – all you need to do is log onto EIDCymru and accept it.

If you are unable to use EIDCymru online and need to send a copy of the licence to EIDCymru please make sure you:

- sign and date the licence
- ensure the tag list is attached
- be content the tag numbers correspond to the animals you have.

All sheep and goat movement records can be checked for accuracy on your Movement Records on EIDCymru online.



EIDCymru is an electronic reporting movement database which provides Wales with a modern, robust traceability system to enable a quick and effective response should there be a disease outbreak. EIDCymru also provides a bureau service to deal with queries in relation to the EIDCymru system. Contact details can be found at the front of this booklet with office opening times.

If you use a farm management software package, you can report your sheep and goats moves automatically to EIDCymru provided your package links into EIDCymru.

If you have access to the internet, and you're currently not using farm management software to report your moves, the EIDCymru website (www.eidcymru.org) is the easiest way for you to record your moves.

The EIDCymru website has user guides on how to use the service.

WATO (Welfare of Animals Transport Order) Regulations

The Welfare of Animals (Transport) (Wales) Order 2007 requires hauliers/transporters to carry documentation referred to as an Animal Transport Certificate.

This requires transporters/hauliers to record the origin and ownership of the animals, place of departure and destination, and the expected duration of the intended journey. This allows information on journey times and travel duration to be checked and assessed. Section 2 of the AML1 form covers the WATO regulations set within Wales.

Central Point Recording Centres (CPRC)

Where individual identities are required, keepers can batch record the movement off the holding and on a movement document and use the services of an approved Central Point Recording Centre. The CPRC will read and record the individual identities when the sheep arrive at those premises (i.e. markets & abattoirs).

It remains the responsibility of the keeper to provide the relevant identities (individual or flock mark) on the movement document and in the flock record.

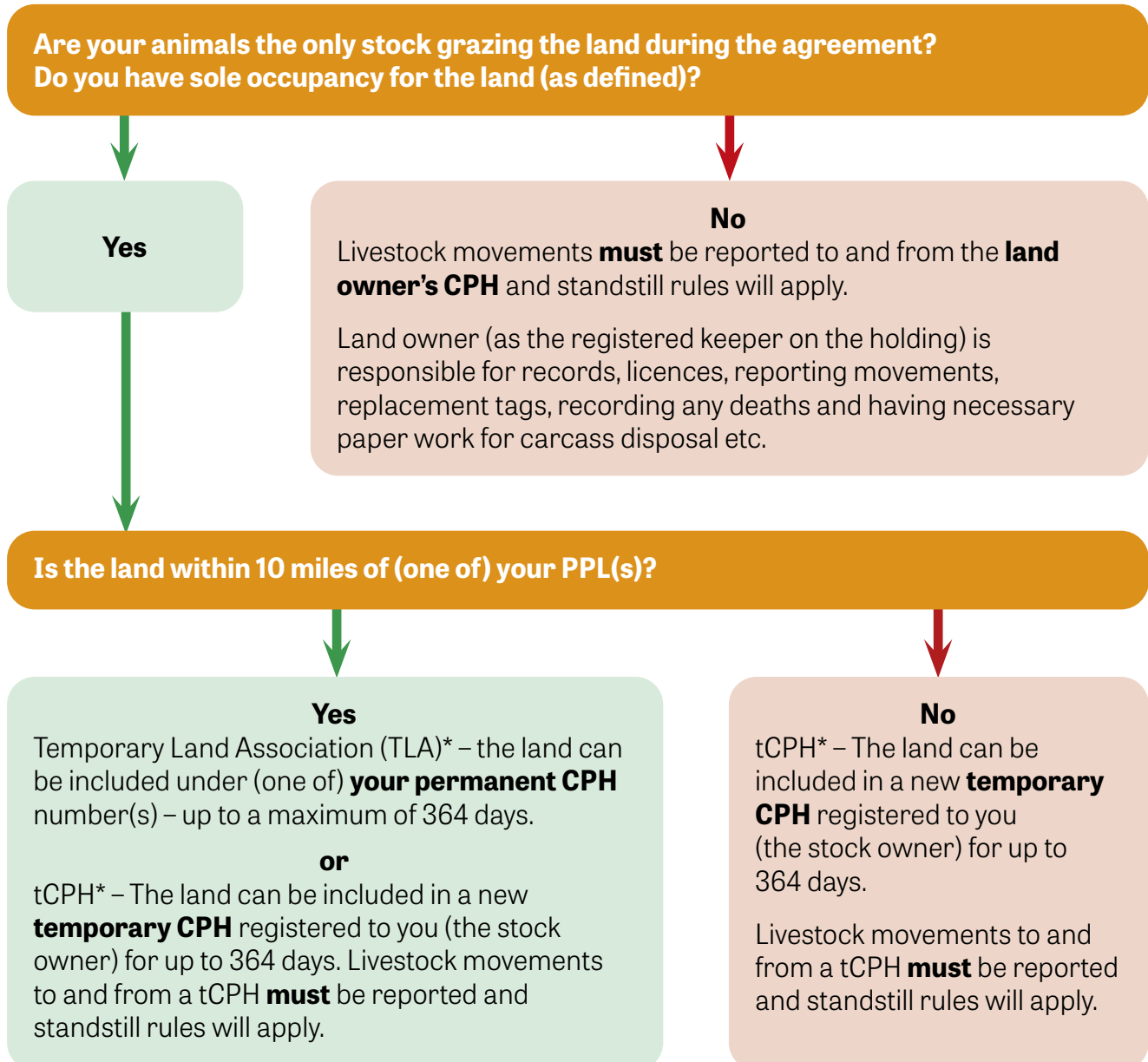
When the owner/keeper chooses to use a CPRC service, the following procedure applies:

- The keeper batch records in his/her flock record and on AML1.
- CPRC reads individual identities and counts the total number of sheep received.
- CPRC provides identities and count number to the keeper within 48 hours.
- Keeper inserts identities in his/her record or cross references with the document provided by the CPRC to his/her record.
- If you are purchasing animals out of a market, the CPRC will report the move to EIDCymru, you can log onto EIDCymru, check and accept the move or post the licence to EIDCymru (remember to send a copy of the tag numbers so the bureau staff can verify the move reported by the market).

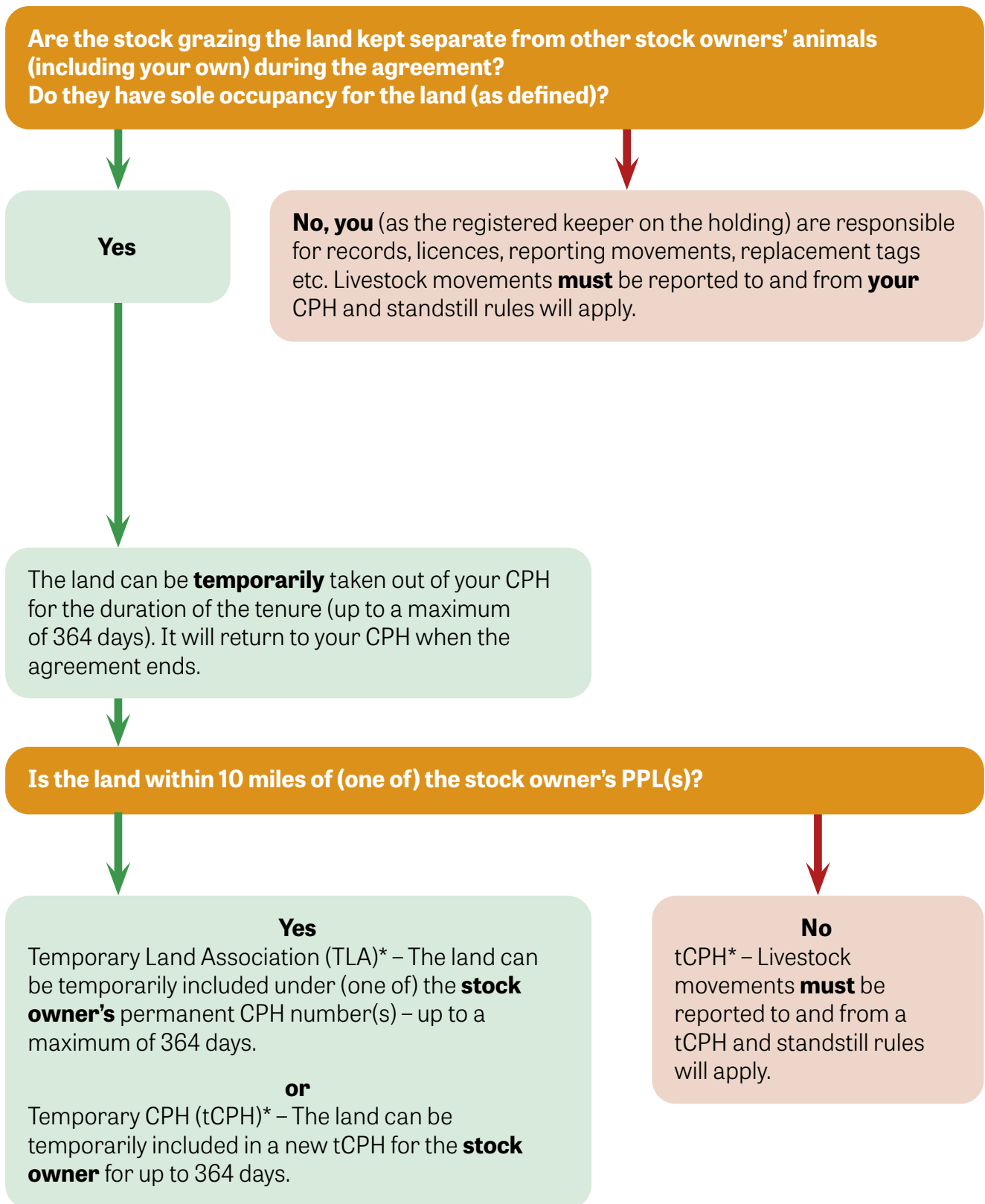
Temporary grazing/renting land

If you rent land or send your sheep for grazing this may have implications on who the keeper of the animal is for inspection and welfare purposes. The flow chart below provides advice.

Grazing **your stock** on someone else's land



Grazing someone else's stock on **your land**



*Guidance on the sole occupancy criteria, TLAs/tCPHs and the CPH project can be found in the glossary and at www.gov.wales/cphproject.

Below are some practical examples of temporary grazing arrangements.

Example 1

Mr Jones, a retired farmer, owns and lives at Y Fferm, he rents the land out to Mr Williams who keeps his sheep at Y Fferm.

Who the keeper?

Mr Williams is responsible for the sheep there, and should be registered as the keeper.

He can either obtain a TLA if inside 10 miles or tCPH if outside 10 miles.

Example 2

Mr Davies a dairy farmer in Pembrokeshire rents his land to Mr Thomas a sheep keeper in Powys for the winter.

Who the keeper? Who has day to day responsibility for the sheep?

If Mr Davies is the keeper, then Mr Thomas must licence the sheep to Mr Davies holding number and Mr Davies must keep a flock record, maintain tags, dispose of any carcasses and have welfare responsibility for the sheep.

If Mr Davies doesn't want this responsibility for the sheep, then Mr Thomas must obtain a tCPH for the land in Pembrokeshire, and maintain day to day welfare and Livestock ID responsibilities*.

*Mr Thomas can 'employ' Mr Davies or someone else in that area to look around his animals on a regular basis, but he maintains responsibility for the animals.

Common land

Keepers with commons grazing rights are able to move their sheep to the common.

The movement rules relating to common land are different depending on how the common is connected to the Primary Production Location (PPL).

Contiguous common land

Keepers with a PPL that is contiguous with common land can merge the common land with their CPH. Keepers must have registered right of common. Merged land is considered as one holding and will have one CPH number.

This means that:

- Livestock keepers will be able to move animals between land under the same CPH number without the need to report and record those movements and without observing a standstill period.
- As per the current rules, animals returning from common land to the contiguous PPL will trigger a standstill on the CPH for movements to anywhere else other than back to the common land. Movements to and from the common land must go via the contiguous CPH.

Keepers should access the Manage My CPH service on RPW Online if they wish to include contiguous common land in their CPH.

Non-contiguous common land

Where the common land is not contiguous with the PPL, it **cannot be merged** into a single CPH.

This means that:

- Movements to/from non-contiguous common land **must** be recorded in the flock record and reported via EIDCymru or a movement licence/document (AML1).
- Keepers should use the sheep specific CPH for the common land (starting with 00/000/XXXX). Customers should send RPW an online message containing the

details of the non-contiguous common in order for their use of the common to graze sheep to be registered by RPW.

- Observing the standstill period – as per the current rules, animals returning from common land to the PPL will trigger a standstill period on the CPH for movements to anywhere else other than back to the common land. Movements to and from the common land must go via the keeper's CPH.

Further details can be found at:
www.gov.wales/cphproject.

Food chain information

Since 1 January 2010 all abattoirs operators are required to “request, receive, check and act upon” Food Chain Information (FCI) for all sheep received at slaughterhouses. The rules apply to abattoirs across Great Britain.

Sheep producers have needed to provide FCI when supplying sheep directly or indirectly to slaughterhouses since 1 January 2010.

- The FCI required includes the identification of the animal or batch animals, whether or not the veterinary medicine withdrawal periods for the animals have been adhered to and the disease status of the animals going for slaughter.

The front of the AML1 form includes a tick box with a corresponding FCI statement on the reverse of the pink copy of the paper licence. If the sheep/lambs being taken for slaughter **satisfy** the FCI statement then keepers are only required to tick the box.

If the animals **do not satisfy** the FCI statement then keepers must tick the box and complete the additional information proforma included on the reverse of the pink copy of the AML1 Form. Please note FCI is only required for animals going for slaughter.

If keepers are moving store animals or sheep for breeding etc. they only need to complete the AML1 as normal.

For further details please visit the Food standards agency website
www.food.gov.uk/business-guidance/food-chain-information

Six day standstill rules

Once sheep and goats arrive on a holding, **all livestock** on it are under a standstill to help reduce the risk of spreading diseases. It means that all sheep, goats, cattle and pigs have to stay on that holding for the next six days. If sheep are moved onto a holding on a Monday, they would not be clear to move off that holding until the following Monday.

Quarantine Units

Quarantine Units (QU) were introduced by Welsh Government in 2017 to replace exemptions to the six day standstill (6DSS) provided by Isolation Facilities.

QUs provide livestock keepers with an exemption to the 6DSS arrangements for cattle, sheep and goats. Movements into a QU will not trigger a 6DSS on the main holding, allowing animals to be moved off the main holding while incoming animals observe the 6DSS requirements in a QU. Livestock keepers can choose between using approved QUs to manage the movements of cattle, sheep and goats or adhering to the 6DSS on their whole holding.

Now the QU system has been implemented, Approved Isolation Facilities can no longer be used as an exemption to the 6DSS for cattle, sheep and goats. Farmed holdings can have up to two QUs and each QU can comprise up to two sites.

QUs must be certified by a Certification Body accredited by the United Kingdom Accreditation Service (UKAS).

For further information please go to our QU FAQs at:

www.beta.gov.wales/livestock-quarantine-units-frequently-asked-questions

Export rules

If you are exporting sheep and goats, either to another EU country or to a country outside the EU, animals must be full Electronic Identification (EID).

From 1 January 2021, sheep and goats must be identified with full EID ear tags including both 'UK' and 'GB' country codes, the herd mark and the animal number

| Current Identification | Export Identification |
|--------------------------------------|--|
| Lambs not yet identified | Full EID tags with the 'UK' prefix, animal identification number along with the suffix 'GB' |
| Identified with full EID | Third (management) tag with the prefix 'GB' and the animals existing ID number. This tag must be printed and can be any colour except yellow or red. |
| Identified with slaughter tag | Replace with full EID tags with the 'UK' prefix, animal number and 'GB' suffix. If the lambs are still on the holding of birth, the full EID replacements must be yellow . If the lambs are re-identified off the holding of birth, the full EID replacement identifiers must be red . |

You **cannot** export lambs with slaughter tags, although they can be upgraded to full EID, **provided they are fully traceable**. The old and new identification numbers must be cross referenced in the flock book

If you intend to send animals to export, all animals must be on a **holding for at least 40 days before they are exported**. This is known as the residency requirement.

For further information on exporting sheep and goats please visit the www.gov.uk/government/collections/guidance-on-importing-and-exporting-live-animals-or-animal-products

Import rules

If you bring sheep or goats into Wales from England, Scotland or Northern Ireland they must be identified in line with the law in the countries they are moving from. When animals arrive at your holding, you must record the details of the move in your flock book, either individually or on a batch basis. When you receive the animals, you should record the movement on EIDCymru by:

- Accepting the movement on EIDCymru online, if it has been reported by departure keeper/CPRC.
- Recording the movement on EIDCymru online, if it has not been reported by departure keeper/CPRC.
- Send the AML1 or market form to EIDCymru.

This should be completed within 3 days of the move taking place.

Animals arriving from Northern Ireland will have a health certificate, which should be retained with your records.

When you move these animals off your holding you must follow rules for moves within Wales:

- Record the movement (either individually/ or on a batch basis) in your flock book.
- Report the movement on EIDCymru online or send the AML1 form to EIDCymru.

Section Five: Inspections

Inspections are carried out to ensure that keepers are complying with all sheep and goat identification registration requirements.

Commission Regulation (EC) No 1505/2006 sets out the detailed rules:

- Each EU Member State (MS) shall carry out checks annually that cover at least 3% of holdings which have at least 5% of all animals (sheep and goats) in the Member states.
- The holdings are selected by risk analysis, the criteria for which are set out in the Regulation. The inspections must be unannounced with a maximum 48 hours notice.
- An annual report on the inspection results must be sent by the Welsh Government to the European Commission by 31 August each year.

How are farms selected for inspection?

Inspections for Wales are undertaken by the Rural Inspectorate Wales (RIW). The inspection is selected on the basis of a number of factors such as the time since the last inspection, number of sheep (and or goats) on the holding and errors found in previous inspections etc. Keepers should be aware that they are more likely to be inspected if problems were found during a previous inspection.

How to prepare?

- Count all stock and record accurate figures for 1 January every year.
- Submit your Annual Inventory (this should match the stock figure in your records).
- Ensure records are complete and up-to-date. Records books are available from RPW, APHA and EIDCymru.
- Ensure Movement Licences are available and are retained in date order.

- Ensure deaths are recorded and accompanied with supporting documentation e.g. knackers yard/hunt kennels/National Fallen Stock Company (NFSCo) receipts.
- Sheep and goats should be correctly tagged and missing tags replaced within 28 days of the discovery of the loss.
- Check sheep numbers on your holding/s.
- Ensure handling facilities are safe and secure and that you have sufficient manpower.

What will the inspector do?

Physical check

- A head count of all sheep on all holdings where you're the keeper.
- Check the ear tags of a sample of the sheep on each of the holdings.
- A check of unused tags.

Record check

- Stocktake/Annual Inventory figure.
- Birth/Identification record.
- Confirm movement records and licences correspond to details held by EIDCymru.
- Deaths – recorded in flock records and checked against knackers' yard/hunt kennels/NFSCo receipts.
- Record of replacement tags used.
- Record of sheep upgraded from slaughter tags.

What information will the inspector have?

- A copy of the Annual Inventory.
- Details of licences submitted to EIDCymru.

How long will the inspection take?

This depends on the size of your holding, the number of sheep or goats involved and the quality of your record keeping. Records that are set out clearly and accurately will significantly reduce the inspection time. The aim will be to carry out the inspection quickly and efficiently without disruption.

Enforcement action

If discrepancies are found during the inspection, it may be necessary to impose a whole flock/herd movement restriction on the holding. The restriction prohibits the movement of animals from and onto the holding. In all cases the restriction will remain until corrective action has been carried out and which may require a follow-up inspection to take place.

Sheep and Goat Identification and recording is also covered by Cross Compliance (SMR8) and can therefore result in financial penalties on Basic Payment Scheme and Rural Development (RD) schemes such as Glastir.

When the Inspector Calls booklet

The Inspector Calls booklet has been created to help farmer prepare for an inspection, setting out what they need to do before an inspector calls as well as what happens during an inspection. If you have not picked up a copy of "When the Inspector Calls" please contact the RPW Customer Contact Centre or pick up a copy from your RPW Regional Office.

Inspections by other Enforcement Agencies

Local Authority Animal Health function (LAAHF) have responsibility for enforcing the sheep and goat identification requirements. In addition to farm visits they carry out checks on markets and roadside stops to check compliance with a variety of livestock regulated legislation.

Animal Plant Health Agency officers have the responsibility for Animal Welfare cross compliance checks.

Section Six: Goats

The rules for identifying goats are not changing but goat keepers are required to keep individual records for goats born after 31 December 2009. Records are to be kept in a herd record book unless identified with a slaughter tag (see table below), when a batch record is required.

Currently, there is no requirement to electronically identify goats as the UK goat population is currently below the regulatory threshold of 160,000.

When to identify

As with sheep, goats born on your holding **must be appropriately identified before they move off the holding or within the following deadlines:**

- **6 months** from the date of birth for goats kept under intensive husbandry systems.
- **9 months** from the date of birth for goats kept under extensive husbandry systems.

How to identify

| Goats | |
|---------------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| The animal is for: | Options: |
| Slaughter (before 12 months of age) | Single Ear tag, EID optional. |
| Breeding (kept past 12 months of age) | Two identifiers, EID optional. |

Keepers can choose to use electronic identification as detailed in Section Three of this guidance.

Goat Kids that are intended for slaughter in a UK abattoir can be identified with a single (conventional or electronic) batch slaughter tag, which will show a UK Herd number only.

Double tags (non electronic) will remain unchanged showing a “UK” Herd Number and a six digit individual number.

There are a range of identifiers available that includes ear tags, tattoos and pastern marks. The following combinations are allowed:

| Goat Combinations | | |
|-------------------|-----------------------|--|
| 1st identifier | 2nd Identifier | Able to export? |
| Ear tag | Ear tag | No. Export animals must have Full EID. |
| Ear tag | Tattoo | |
| Ear tag | Pastern mark | No |
| EID tag | corresponding ear tag | Yes |

Replacements – Section Two

the requirements for goats are the same as for sheep except electronic identification is voluntary.

Record Keeping – Section Three

the requirements for goats are the same for sheep.

Movement Reporting – Section Four

the requirements for goats are the same for sheep.

Inspections – Section Five of this guidance details what an inspector may do if you are selected for an inspection.

Glossary of Terms

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|---|--|
| Annual Inventory Form | This form provides the Welsh Government with the total number of sheep and/or goats on each owner's holding(s) on the 1 January each year. |
| AML1 Form | Animal Movement Licence document. See movement document. |
| Batch Recording | A group of sheep/goats that is recorded by the number of sheep moved. |
| Batch within Batch Recording (Slaughter Lambs) | A mixed batch is recorded by the total number of sheep identified by each flock number. |
| Bolus | A ceramic electronic identifier that is administered by mouth and lies in the stomach. |
| Central Point Recording Centres | See "Third Party Recording". |
| County Parish Holding (CPH) Number | A unique number issued by Rural Payments Wales that identifies the location and the land included in the holding(s). |
| Ear Tag Allocation System | A central computer system that allocates numbers for official livestock identification purposes. |
| Electronic Batch Slaughter Tag | A single electronic tag that has "UK" and a flock number only printed on the outside but which contains an individual number in the electronic chip inside the tag that can be read with an EID reader. Used to identify lambs intended for slaughter in a UK abattoir before they reach 12 months of age. |
| EID | Electronic Identification. |
| EIDCymru | EIDCymru, the electronic reporting movement database for Wales. |

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| Flock Book – Sheep/Goats | A record of births or first identification, deaths, replacement identifiers, upgrading, on and off animal movements and annual inventory figure(s), also referred to as a holding register. |
| Flock Number (Mark) – Sheep Herd Number – Goats | A six-digit number issued by your Animal Plant Health Agency Divisional office that uniquely identifies your flock or herd. |
| Full EID | Two identifiers, one electronic and one visual. |
| Holding – also see CPH | All land identified by a single CPH under your sole management and control where sheep and or goats may be kept. |
| Holding of birth (HOB) | The holding on which animals are born. |
| Identifier | An ear tag, ruminal bolus, tattoo or pastern mark providing the official livestock identification number. |
| Individual Identification Number | The five digit number that follows the flock or herd mark on “Full EID” or red “Full EID” replacement tags. For sheep identified before 31 December 2009 (double tagging) it is a six digit number. |
| Keeper | The Animal Welfare Act 2006 states: ‘a person who owns an animal shall always be regarded as being a person who is responsible for it.’ Whilst owners are usually the person responsible for their livestock, they may agree to another person being delegated responsibility and that person becomes responsible for movement reporting and record keeping purposes. |
| Main Holding/Main Site | The location of the main buildings and livestock facilities. All parcels of land within 10 miles from the boundary of the main site under your sole management and control can be considered part of the main CPH. |

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| 'Match-Up' or 'Like-For-Like' or 'Same Number Replacement' Identifier | An identifier that carries the identical number to the original identification number. |
| Movement Document – Animal Movement Licence (AML1) Form | <p>A legal document that must be completed each time you move animals between different holdings (CPH's).</p> <p>The keeper/owner's copy must be retained with your flock records.</p> |
| Owner/Keeper | <p>The owner is the person ultimately responsible for the animals and is usually the keeper.</p> <p>Owners may agree to another person assuming delegated responsibility and that person becomes the keeper for movement reporting and flock book purposes.</p> |
| Pastern Mark | An electronic or conventional identifier similar to an ankle strap. |
| Pets – Sheep Or Goats | Identification and record keeping rules apply to all sheep and goats, even those being kept in small numbers or as pets. |
| Primary Production Location (PPL) | The PPL is the main location of the CPH number and the surrounding contiguous (directly adjoining) land. The external boundary of the PPL is the location from where each holding and/or fragmented parcel is measured in relation to the 10 mile rule. The PPL is usually the location of the livestock buildings/milking parlour. |
| Sole occupancy | In order to be eligible for a TLA or tCPH, keepers must have sole occupancy and livestock cannot mix freely with other keepers' livestock. |

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|---|--|
| Tattoo | An identification method using ink to create a permanent mark in the skin. |
| Third Party Recording | Process where a destination premises (i.e. market/ abattoir) provide a service to read the individual identity of animals on arrival. This list of individual numbers are given to the owner/keeper to be retained with the movement documents or flock record. |
| Temporary Land Association (TLA) | <p>Keepers using land on a temporary basis which is located within 10 miles of the Primary Production Location (PPL) have the option of associating that land to their permanent CPH via a Temporary Land Association (TLA) for up to a maximum of 364 days (with an option to renew automatically each year).</p> <p>Keepers must have sole occupancy of the land and livestock cannot mix freely with other keepers' livestock.</p> <p>For the duration of the TLA, the land will be treated as part of the tenant's permanent CPH for livestock movement reporting purposes.</p> |
| Temporary CPH (tCPH) | <p>A tCPH is a temporary CPH allocated to land that is used for up to a maximum of 364 days, after which they will expire. tCPHs are allocated from the 6000 range (xx/xxx/6xxx)</p> <p>A tCPH can be allocated to land within or over 10 miles from the Primary Production Location.</p> <p>Keepers must have sole occupancy of the land and livestock cannot mix freely with other keepers' livestock.</p> <p>Movement reporting is required to/from a tCPH.</p> |

Upgrading to Full EID

A lamb originally identified with a single electronic slaughter tag can only be upgraded (re-identified with full EID), if complete traceability can be provided.

This requires every holding that each lamb has been on from birth to be recorded in the flock book of the holding where upgrading takes place.