



Llywodraeth Cymru  
Welsh Government

# Changes to Livestock Identification, Registration and Movement Reporting Consultation



**Date of issue: 30 September 2021**  
**Action required: Responses by 2 January 2022**

Mae'r ddogfen yma hefyd ar gael yn Gymraeg. This document is also available in Welsh.

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## Ministerial Foreword

### Minister for Rural Affairs and North Wales and Trefnydd



This consultation seeks your views on how we plan to introduce amendments to the current registration and movement reporting processes for sheep, goats, cattle and pigs together with the proposed implementation of Bovine Electronic Identification (Bovine EID). These changes will work alongside the forthcoming extension of EIDCymru to allow the recording of all Welsh livestock movements and registrations. I want to be clear how the introduction of these changes will make a positive difference to our industry, reducing regulatory burden where possible and making full use of digital technology to modernise our processes.

As we continue to transition from the EU, it is vitally important to ensure our industry is resilient and sustainable as we move forward. Electronic Identification of sheep has been in place since 2010 and implementing bovine EID for cattle alongside electronic movement reporting will enable greater traceability and business efficiency. Improved traceability is essential for the vitality of the Welsh farming industry, for example in the event of a disease outbreak and future trade requirements. It will also deliver significant opportunities for the Welsh red meat industry to use the improved data to benefit our farmers and the wider supply chain here in Wales.

When I made the decision in December 2018 to extend the successful EIDCymru and develop Wales' first multispecies traceability system and service, I was confident we were building on a system and service with an excellent track record and held in high regard. Building on our current sheep, goats and deer movements system, EIDCymru is the natural choice to accommodate cattle and pig registration and movements in Wales.

We are of course continuing to work closely with colleagues across all UK administrations to ensure the development of our respective systems and services moves forward together. Ensuring the transfer of reporting arrangements from the current UK systems is being managed effectively with a smooth transition for our industry on to EIDCymru remains a priority.

I welcome the regular participation of our Livestock Identification Advisory Group (LIDAG) who are a well-established group of industry and farming union representatives whose expertise and advice has, and continues to be, invaluable to us. I am aware from early engagement there is a great appetite within the industry for these changes and I want to ensure we work with you to deliver these ambitious changes to realise the many benefits these proposals could offer.

I welcome and encourage your views on the proposals set out in this consultation.

A handwritten signature in grey ink that reads "Lesley Griffiths". The signature is written in a cursive, flowing style.

Lesley Griffiths SM



<b>Overview</b>	This consultation seeks your views on proposed amendments to the current registration and movement reporting processes for sheep, goats, cattle and pigs, together with the proposed implementation of Bovine Electronic Identification.
<b>How to respond</b>	<p>The closing date for responses to this consultation is <b>02/01/2022</b>.</p> <p>Responses can be submitted via an online form on the Welsh Government website: <a href="https://gov.wales/consultations">https://gov.wales/consultations</a></p> <p>Alternatively please use the form at the end of this document to respond. These responses should be returned either electronically or by post:</p>
<b>By e-mail:</b>	<a href="mailto:AdnabodDaByw@llyw.cymru">AdnabodDaByw@llyw.cymru</a> or <a href="mailto:LivestockID@gov.wales">LivestockID@gov.wales</a>
<b>By post</b>	<p>Livestock ID Consultation  1<sup>st</sup> Floor, West Wing, CP2  Crown Buildings  Cathays Park  Cardiff  CF10 3NQ</p>
<b>Further information and related documents</b>	<b>Large print, Braille and alternative language versions of this document are available on request.</b>
<b>Contact details</b>	<p>For further information:</p> <p>Postal address:  Livestock ID Policy  1<sup>st</sup> Floor, West Wing, CP2  Crown Buildings  Cathays Park  Cardiff  CF10 3NQ</p> <p>Email address:  <a href="mailto:AdnabodDaByw@llyw.cymru">AdnabodDaByw@llyw.cymru</a> or <a href="mailto:LivestockID@gov.wales">LivestockID@gov.wales</a></p>
<b>This document is also available in Welsh</b>	We welcome responses to this consultation through the medium of Welsh, for the Welsh version of this document please see link <a href="https://llyw.cymru/ymgyngoriadau">https://llyw.cymru/ymgyngoriadau</a>

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In order to show the consultation was carried out properly, the Welsh Government intends to publish a summary of the responses to this document. We may also publish responses in full. Normally, the name and address (or part of the address) of the person or organisation who sent the response are published with the response. If you do not want your name or address published, please tell us this in writing when you send your response. We will then redact them before publishing.

You should also be aware of our responsibilities under Freedom of Information legislation

If your details are published as part of the consultation response then these published reports will be retained indefinitely. Any of your data held otherwise by Welsh Government will be kept for no more than three years.

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Welsh Government  
Cathays Park  
CARDIFF  
CF10 3NQ

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The contact details for the Information Commissioner's Office are:

Wycliffe House

Water Lane

Wilmslow

Cheshire

SK9 5AF

Tel: 01625 545 745 or 0303 123 1113

Website: <https://ico.org.uk/>

# Livestock identification, registration and movement reporting

## Introduction

We believe electronic movement reporting for livestock will aid the farming industry in Wales by improving farm management and facilitating electronic record keeping through the use of improved technology.

Sheep are currently electronically identified, predominantly with EID ear tags although bolus' and pastern marks are also permitted. Goats can have either EID or non-EID identification. Pigs can be identified by either a slapmark, tattoo or ear tags. Cattle currently have a pair of conventional, non-EID, ear tags.

The reporting requirements for sheep/goats and cattle are the same, keepers have up to three days to report the movement on the relevant central database and require a paper document (movement licence for sheep and passport for cattle) to accompany the animal during the move. Pig movements are already electronically pre-notified but they also require a paper movement document to accompany a move.

Currently, sheep, goat and deer movements are reported through EIDCymru, cattle registration and movement reporting is through the British Cattle Movement Service (BCMS), and Agriculture and Horticulture Development Board (AHDB Pork) provides pig movement reporting through the eAML2 service. In 2018, the Minister for Environment, Energy and Rural Affairs announced the Welsh Government's intention to develop a multispecies system in Wales which will see all livestock movement reporting incorporated into EIDCymru.

In addition to the UK's administrations moving toward developing multispecies systems and proposing their own policy amendments, EU regulations also require the introduction of bovine EID within a transition period of 5 years from adoption. Although we have now left the European Union, we must continue to adhere to certain EU regulations to enable trade with EU countries. Bovine EID will require cattle to be electronically identified with an ear tag containing an electronic chip. This will require a new reserved colour for a bovine EID tag and a new numbering system.

Powers under the (UK) Agriculture Act 2020 will also allow the Welsh government to make amendments to the EU regulations governing movement reporting. This provides Wales with powers to introduce pre movement reporting, where the keeper reports the move before the animal leaves the holding, and thus the potential for paperless movement reporting.

In recent years, we have been actively engaging with the industry gathering views from farmers, markets, abattoirs, collection centres, breed societies and others on the implementation of bovine EID and changes to movement reporting processes. The results of this engagement has informed the current policy direction as outlined in this consultation.

The proposed changes included in this consultation are:

- Mandatory whole movement reporting – departure and destination County Parish Holdings (CPH) to be reported on all movements for all livestock
- Mandatory completion of journey information of all movements for all species
- Mandatory same day movement reporting for Central Point Recording Centres (CPRCs)
- Voluntary pre-movement reporting – livestock movements can be reported before animals leave the departure holding (all species)
- Voluntary potential for paperless movements and registration when coupled with pre-movement reporting.
- Voluntary use of an online herd/flock register facility for all species
- Voluntary changes to show and event movements – development of a circular movement reporting process for all species moving to & from showgrounds
- Gathering of views on the long term vision for improved pig identification and traceability

In addition, we will be introducing bovine EID as a mandatory form of identification for new born bovine animals. The key change is one of the two required ear tags must be EID and thus contain an electronic microchip. This will mean all calves born after implementation date of bovine EID will need an EID tag and a conventional tag. We do not expect the implementation date to be until 2023.

To further strengthen traceability across livestock in Wales, we will be enforcing the use of the new County Parish Holding (CPH) rules introduced in 2017 and the use of Manage My CPH for all keepers. Over two thirds of Welsh keepers now use Manage My CPH and the new CPH rules. RPW will be contacting and assisting the remaining keepers who have not yet moved onto the new rules, on a phased basis from September 2021.

We have commissioned an external provider to prepare an Impact Assessment on the proposals included in this consultation. This provided information on the likely impact of the proposed legislative changes on the industry. It sets out the best estimates on the cost benefit analysis for the changes proposed. This assessment will help inform our Regulatory Impact Assessment which we will be publishing before legislative changes are introduced.

These proposed changes are explained further in this consultation.

## What is the current situation?

All livestock in Wales, are required to be uniquely identified with official ear tags (except pigs) and have their movements accurately recorded and traced throughout their lives. Within the EU, livestock ear tags are required to conform to international technical standards, including the International Organisation for Standardisation (ISO) standards for identification codes. This system is known as the Identification, Registration and Movement (IRM) requirements and it determines the animal identification code used by the country of origin. The current livestock identification

requirements in Wales are set out in the Cattle Identification (Wales) Regulations 2007, the Sheep and Goats (Records, Identification and Movement) (Wales) Order 2015 and the Pigs (Records, Identification and Movement) (Wales) Order 2011. Livestock identification must be complied with by law and is integral for disease prevention, control and eradication and the protection of public health.

Current official livestock identification methods are based on identification tags, bolus, pastern marks, tattoos or slapmarks. Only low frequency (LF) EID tags are currently permitted for official use in the EU, and to ensure effective trade we would follow this requirement in Wales. **Table 1** below shows the current tagging requirement for each species:

**Table 1 – Current tagging requirements for each species**

Cattle	Goats	Pigs	Sheep
Primary Tag - Yellow plastic, distance readable tag displaying the crown logo, country code (UK) and unique identification number. To be applied within 36 hours of birth for dairy calves or 20 days for beef calves.	Double Tags (for goats over 9 months from the date of birth, in the case of an animal kept in extensive or free-range farming conditions; or 6 months from the date of birth, in the case of any other animal. Two visual tags to display the country code (UK or GB) unique identification number.	All pigs over 12 months or those under 12 months if moved to slaughter - eartag applied to the ear or a tattoo to both shoulders. This must display the country code (UK) and Animal Health herdmark. It must include a GB suffix for export.	Full EID (for sheep over 12 months or kept for breeding or intended for export) – two tags, one yellow electronic (EID) and one visual (tattoo or pastern mark). Both tags display the country code (UK or GB) and unique identification number.
Secondary Tag - Plastic or metal, details as on primary tag and can include management information, be of a different size or style to the primary tag, display UK and GB (for export) and be electronic (EID). Applied to other ear to primary tag within 20 days of birth for all new born calves.	Slaughter Tag (for kids less than 12 months and intended for slaughter in UK) - single batch slaughter tag, which displays "UK" and a flock number.	Pigs less than 12 months moving to an agricultural holding- a temporary paint mark for movements between holdings.	Electronic Slaughter Tag (for lambs less than 12 months and intended for slaughter in UK) - single electronic (EID) batch slaughter tag, which displays "UK" and a flock number AND has an official electronic chip with an individual number within the tag.
No other official identifiers.	Electronic (EID) tags must be used for export. Tattoo or pastern marks can be used as a 2 <sup>nd</sup> identifier.	Tag must be applied for movements to export.	EID Bolus or EID Pastern Mark can also be used.

**Identification must be applied to all livestock, before they leave the holding of birth.**

Livestock tags are ordered from an official tag supplier. Each tag supplier has links to a single government-controlled IT system, which allocates a unique individual code for official livestock ear tags. This central database ensures tag manufacturers are given the next number available in a keeper's series when ordering new tags. This system is currently called Ear Tag Allocation System (ETAS) and will shortly be replaced by the Livestock Unique Identification Service (LUIS). The replacement system will continue to operate across England and Wales and keepers should see a minimal impact as a result of the change.

### Central Point Recording Centres (CPRCs)

Markets, abattoirs and collection centres in Wales currently provide the service of central point recording centres (CPRCs) for sheep and goat keepers. These premises must be approved by Animal and Plant Health Agency (APHA). CPRCs read the individual information of electronically identified (EID) sheep and goats on behalf of keepers who move their animals from holdings to these premises.



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 CPRC. The CPRC will read and record the individual identities when the sheep arrive at those premises.

## Why change?

### 1. EU Exit

The development of a Welsh multispecies system coupled with electronic identification and movement reporting provides an opportunity to define Wales' identity and enhance our reputation for high animal health and welfare and standards.

The World Organisation for Animal Health (OIE) provides international guidelines about the main elements of an identification and traceability system for live animals. The OIE Terrestrial Animal Health Code provides standards for the improvement of animal health and welfare and veterinary public health worldwide. Compliance with these international standards is a requirement for any trade agreements with the EU and non-EU countries.

We need to ensure the legislation in Wales, which implements and provides enforcement powers on the identification and registration of all farm livestock, continues to meet international standards now we have left the EU. The continuation of trade with EU and other third countries must not be disrupted.

The UK is now seen as a third country by the EU and trade rules require changes to the identification of UK livestock for EU trade. This requires GB administrations to amend the country code on the visual identifier for UK exports to the EU, from UK to GB. Transitional measures have been implemented to ensure livestock exports are continuing but all GB administrations have agreed to amend their visual country code on all livestock tags from UK to GB, when legislative and system amendments are concluded. These changes will be introduced to coincide with the implementation of Bovine EID.

Developing a Welsh multispecies system with proposed improvements to the current livestock reporting processes, together with implementing bovine EID, will aid Wales in both being well positioned to continue trading with the EU; and when seeking future international third-party trading arrangements outside the EU.

### 2. Changes in other parts of the UK

Each administration in England, Scotland and Northern Ireland is replacing existing livestock traceability services with their own new multispecies systems and services, and are also working on implementing bovine EID. All administrations recognise the importance of UK internal cross border trade and smooth data transition for all livestock movements. Welsh Government officials are working closely with all administrations to ensure the development of our respective systems move forward together and the transfer of reporting arrangements from the current cattle and pig systems is managed effectively to ensure high levels of traceability are maintained.

## Current legislation

### Reporting changes for all species

Three separate pieces of legislation cover the movement and registration rules for cattle, sheep, goats and pigs, in Wales. We intend to harmonise the changes discussed in this consultation for all species within a new Statutory Instrument. This is likely to coincide with the implementation of Bovine EID where possible.

### Bovine EID

We propose all new born calves are tagged with a bovine EID tag from a set implementation date. This date is not expected to be until 2023, when all GB cattle traceability systems have been fully embedded and legislation has been amended in Wales. We have been considering proposals to retag the existing herd with bovine EID tags, but this would potentially require changes to existing cattle numbers and currently some UK traceability systems are not able to accommodate this. With ongoing system improvements, this option maybe revisited and further consultations may be undertaken at a later date.

All calves born after the implementation date of bovine EID will be tagged with an EID tag. For these animals the number programmed on the chip of an EID tag will be the same number printed on the tag or pair of tags and would be an official form of identification. This is known as WYSIWYG (What You See Is What You Get). These timescales will be determined following this consultation and guidance will be publicised well in advance to ensure keepers have sufficient time to plan.

# What options are we consulting on?

## Section 1 – Mandatory whole movement reporting

Whole movement reporting is when both the departure and destination CPHs are recorded on all movement reports for all livestock.

The current sheep, goat and pig movement processes already require whole movement reporting as the destination and departure CPHs are recorded on every movement reported. However, currently cattle movements are only recorded moving off or onto a holding. Keepers are only responsible for reporting their part of the movement. This means each movement is reported as both an off move from the departure holding and as an on movement onto the destination holding. This can cause traceability gaps if a movement is reported late or not at all. It is also possible for two parts of one movement to be reported days apart, which can lead to confusion in terms of the entry in the database.

In order to improve traceability of cattle movements, we propose all keepers and CPRCs (markets, abattoirs and assembly/collection centres) must provide both the destination and departure CPHs when reporting movements of all livestock moving through their premises. It will replicate the current sheep and pig movement reporting process and will mean the whole movement is captured at the same time; the current method of allowing the keeper 3 days to report the animal onto or off a holding does leave a number of days where the movement cannot be traced on any movement database.

Whole movement reporting means the departure and destination premises are captured on all movement reports. The departure keeper will have to report all the information which relates to the movement (including animal/s identification number/s, departure and destination premises, and movement date). Once the animal arrives at the destination, the destination keeper/administrator will be able to confirm the information provided on the movement report is correct (and the move has taken place). This not only reduces administrative burden of recording the 'on move', but provides added assurance and full traceability as the animals' whole movement can be shown. This mirrors the current electronic reporting process for sheep, goats and pigs, and the proposed movement reporting process will closely resemble each other for all livestock on EIDCymru.

Consultation Questions	
1.1	What are your views on the introduction of whole movement reporting for cattle?
1.2	Are there any situations where it is not possible to record the destination CPH? If so, can any steps be taken so this information can be provided?
1.3	Do you have any additional views on this?

## Section 2 – Mandatory journey information for all livestock

### Mandatory recording of journey and transport information on all movement reporting for all species

The Welfare of Animals (Transport) (Wales) Order (WATO) requires specific information to accompany all livestock during transportation, this includes the animals' origin and ownership, place, date and time of departure, and the expected duration of the journey.

Currently this is collected on the AML1 form for sheep moves however haulier and transport details are not currently captured for cattle as part of movement reporting. Some CPRCs collect this data on the documents which accompany the animals on arrival, but this information does not get reported on the database.

In the event of a notifiable disease outbreak, having a record of haulier and transport details would provide valuable information which will allow a link to be made between animals on shared transportation. This means those animals and their connections can be located quicker, and can be more easily traced, helping to slow and potentially prevent the spread of disease. Disease control measures will, as a result, be better targeted. It's proposed the following information is provided when the movement is recorded electronically:

- Name of haulier
- Registration number of the vehicle transporting the animals
- Date of move
- Departure time
- Duration of journey
- Departure and destination CPH

The provision of this information will align the current data capture requirements for all livestock in EIDCymru:

EIDCymru will be able to store this information so if the vehicle or haulier is used frequently by the keeper, it will be possible to self-populate the fields to save time.

Consultation Questions	
2.1	Do you support the collection of the haulier and transport details for all livestock movements? Please provide reasons for your view.
2.2	Are there any situations when you would not be able to provide all the journey details? Please provide examples.
2.3	Do you have any additional views on this?



## Section 3 – Mandatory change to CPRC reporting timescales

CPRCs (markets, abattoirs and assembly/collection centres) currently have up to 3 days to report cattle movements, and sheep and goat movements must be reported within 48 hours to the central database, but pigs moving from a market must be reported on the day of movement.

We would like to replicate the same day reporting process in place for pig market movements, for all livestock movements through CPRCs.

This is not only a benefit to keepers using the online holding register facility and accepting their movements onto their holding using their EIDCymru account, but is a key requirement for real time traceability. With the majority of livestock movements being reported through CPRCs, this would enable enhanced traceability in the event of a disease outbreak.

Consultation Questions	
3.1	Do you agree with our aspiration to make CPRC same day reporting mandatory? Please provide your reasons for this?
3.2	Do you have any additional views on this?

## Section 4 – Voluntary pre-movement reporting for all livestock

Pre-movement reporting is when all movements are reported before animals leave the departure holding instead of up to 3 days following the move

Currently livestock movements in Wales are recorded differently for each species:

- Cattle keepers are not currently able to pre-report their cattle movements to BCMS however, an element of pre-movement reporting does happen as the departure keeper must sign, date and apply a barcode label to the passport, before the movement takes place. Following this the keeper is required to report the movement (both on and off the holding) within 3 days of the movement taking place.
- Sheep and goat movements already require pre-movement recording, where keepers have to record the movement before the animals leave the holding. This is currently done by a paper AML1 form or electronically on EIDCymru. However, under current WATO (Welfare of Animals Transport Order) Regulations, a paper or printed copy of the AML1 form must accompany the sheep or goats to their destination (if the movement is connected to an economic activity).
- Pig movements are currently pre-notified electronically in advance via the eAML2 system and a printed version of the haulier summary/movement document must accompany the pigs on their journey.

The planned improvements to EIDCymru will allow voluntary pre-movement reporting of **all** livestock movements before those animals have left the departure holding and arrive at the destination holding. These pre-movement reports will be fully editable and can be easily cancelled or changed up until the animals leave the holding. Put simply, the off move could be done in real time *instead of* after the event.

A pre-movement will allow the destination/receiver of the animals, whether it is a CPRC or keeper, to see what animals are being moved onto their holdings before they arrive. It also allows the destination to easily accept the animal movement via EIDCymru when they arrive, thus reporting the 'on move' easily, replicating the current 'Accept Movement' process for sheep on EIDCymru. It will also allow the transport details to be entered electronically and address the requirements of WATO.

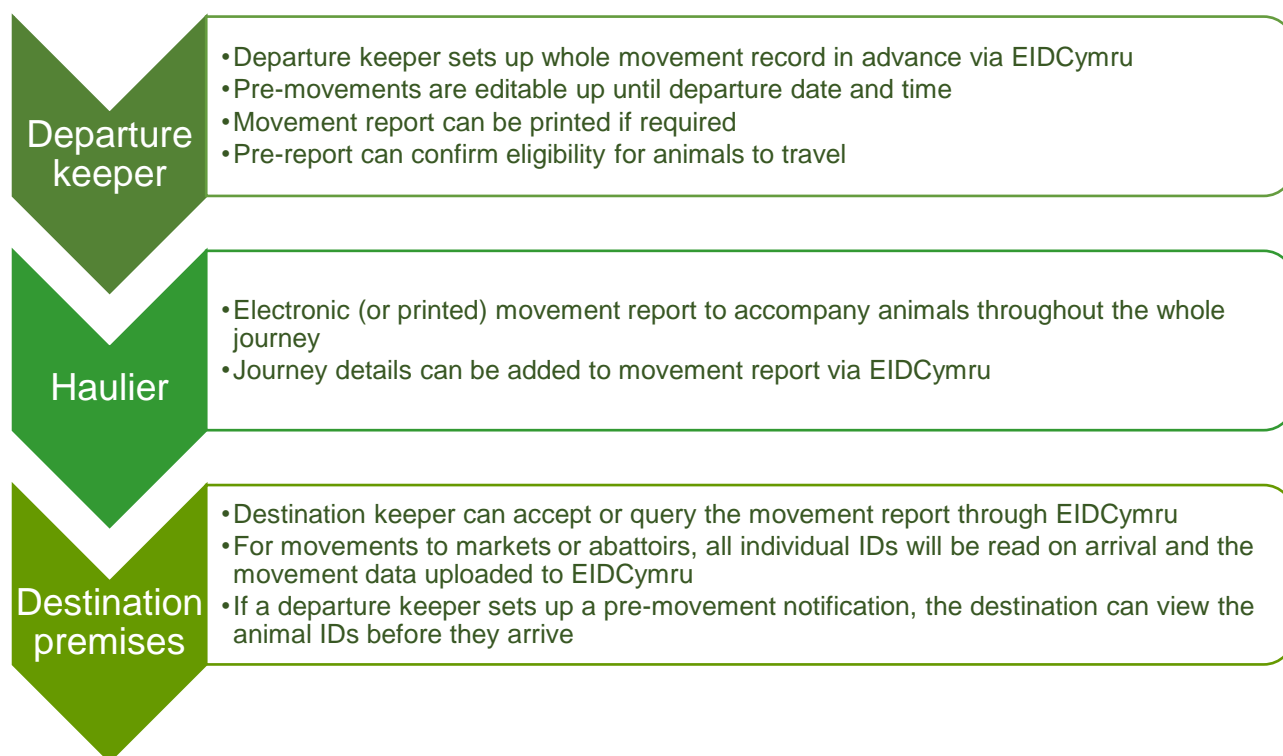
Pre-movement reporting, alongside legislative changes to the current livestock and WATO regulations, will potentially allow the removal of paper passports in cattle and the paper AML1 form in sheep at a point in the future. This can be facilitated as the animal's eligibility, health and assurance status can be checked before it leaves the holding.

Tables 2 and 3 below shows the proposed changes to movement reporting

**Table 2 – Paperless reporting for keepers vs current process**

	<b>Current Paper Based Process</b>	<b>Pre-movement on EIDCymru (following legislative changes)</b>
<b>Cattle</b>	Paper passport to travel with animal/s	No paper passport required – replaced by electronic animal record
<b>Sheep &amp; Goats</b>	AML1 form to travel with animal/s	No paper AML1 required – replaced by electronic movement report
<b>Pigs</b>	Paper movement document to travel with animal/s	No paper document required – replaced by electronic movement report

**Table 3 - Electronic pre-movement report flowchart**



The benefits to pre-movement notifications are:

- It will replace the current manual processes (paper AML1 form and passport completion)
- The receiving keeper/CPRC can see what animals are arriving on their holding and can accept the movement via EIDCymru
- It allows the potential removal of paper documents
- It will provide instant traceability as the whole journey will be recorded in real time

- Compliance with The Welfare of Animals (Transport) (Wales) Order 2007 and Food Chain Information (FCI) declarations could form part of the pre-movement notification which would reduce the amount of paperwork needed to travel with the animal.
- It will strengthen consumer protection and disease prevention as the system can detect when animals and/or holdings are restricted.
- The movement will be editable if an error has been made.
- A movement which has been notified electronically beforehand can support informed purchasing.

We consider pre-movement reporting to be a key component of enabling real time traceability. The intention is to introduce it on a voluntary basis initially, with the aspiration of making it mandatory at a point in the future.

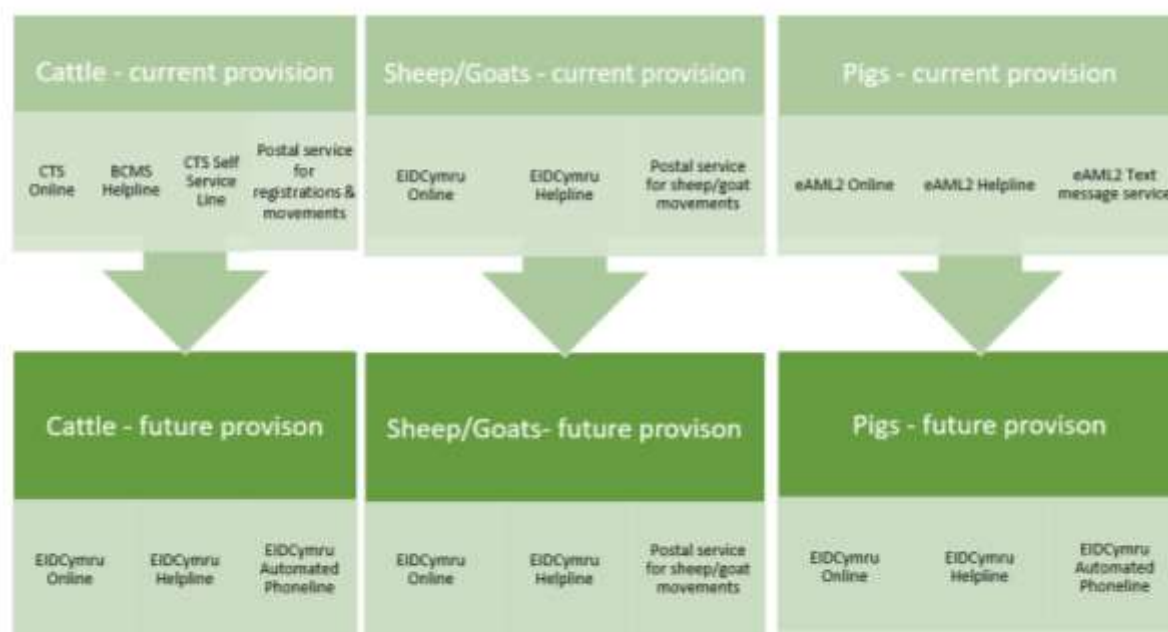
Consultation Questions			
4.1	Are there any situations where the current paper passport is still required?		
4.2	Are there any situations where the current paper AML1 is still required?		
4.3	Would you welcome the use of more digital services? What do you require in order to do this? E.g. training		
4.4.	How do you currently report movements and why?		
	Cattle	Online <input type="checkbox"/>	Paper <input type="checkbox"/> Telephone <input type="checkbox"/>
	Pigs	Online <input type="checkbox"/>	Text <input type="checkbox"/> Telephone <input type="checkbox"/>
	Sheep	Online <input type="checkbox"/>	Paper <input type="checkbox"/>
	Goats	Online <input type="checkbox"/>	Paper <input type="checkbox"/>
	Deer	Online <input type="checkbox"/>	Paper <input type="checkbox"/>
	Why?		
4.5	Do you have any additional views on this?		



## Section 5 -Voluntary electronic reporting for all livestock

There are currently three separate systems and services used to report movements, register births and deaths (cattle only), and these use the following reporting channels:

**Table 4 – Current methods of reporting livestock movements**



In future, the EIDCymru service will allow movement reporting for all livestock and births and deaths registration (cattle only) to be done online via a smart phone, tablet or PC. An automated phone line is also being developed but this is only recommended for smaller numbers of animals for accuracy reasons.

### Cattle movements

Data provided by BCMS shows approximately 97.7% of reporting transactions for cattle (**table 5**) are already reported electronically, therefore it seems reasonable to encourage further increases in electronic reporting for all livestock which would by default, enable quicker movement reporting.

**Table 5 – Current cattle electronic transactions**

Electronic Transactions	%
Births	96.9%
Deaths	93.6%
Movements	98.5%
<b>Total</b>	<b>97.7%</b>

Data: Welsh Transactions 2020

In light of the high numbers of current electronic users for cattle transaction and to improve accuracy we will be removing the current option of reporting cattle registrations (births) and movement reports in writing via the post.

The use of paper registration and movement reporting decreases traceability. It can create gaps in the movement history while the paper copy is working its way through the postal system. It also means the keeper does not benefit from the reduced administration requirements an electronic system can provide. Reporting births, movements and deaths online means the information is available in the database instantly, minimises mistakes when submitting information from a paper document and involves less cost to both individuals and the Welsh Government.

### **Sheep/goat movements**

We are confident the transition to electronic reporting will cause little impact for cattle and pig keepers, as the majority are already using electronic reporting methods but there will be a larger impact on the Welsh sheep and goat industry who mostly report using the pre-printed AML1 form.

The current sheep and goat movement process requires an AML1 sheep licence to accompany the sheep to their destination. This can be a completed copy of the pre-printed AML1 form, or a printed version of the movement reported electronically on EIDCymru. This is currently required by WATO Regulations (if the movement is connected to an economic activity), and we believe it is a barrier to increasing the uptake of more sheep farmers reporting their movements online.

We are proposing to amend legislation to allow movements to be reported electronically, before the animal leaves the holding. This will allow the removal of the requirement for a paper or printed AML1 movement document. This would replicate the current pig pre-movement process.

EIDCymru has the electronic reporting capability now but until legislation can be amended, the Welsh sheep industry is unable to utilise the full potential of EIDCymru services.

### **Electronic online registers**

All livestock keepers are currently required to keep an up-to-date register for each livestock species on their holding in either a manual or electronic form. Keepers are also required to report movements together with births and deaths (for cattle) into the relevant service. This means the reporting of registration and movement information is duplicated, placing an increased burden on keepers.

The development of EIDCymru will allow keepers to use their online account as an electronic flock, herd or holding register to record movements, births and deaths. If a keeper chooses to use their account as an electronic register, the data recorded for births, deaths and movements in EIDCymru, will automatically transfer into the keepers' online register thus eliminating the requirement for a separate paper register.

The benefits of this are:

- Reducing administrative burden for keeper recording requirements.
- Improved recording accuracy.
- Less use of paper.

Keeping an online register will remain voluntary and keepers can continue to maintain their existing register if they prefer. If the keeper uses a recognised farm software

package which automatically notifies information to EIDCymru, BCMS or eAML2 currently, they can continue to use this for their register. The responsibility for the accuracy of the online register will remain with the keeper, even if the information is uploaded by an employee, agent or CPRC. Reporting timescales for the register must continue to be adhered to if using an electronic version, this means the reporting of moves either electronically or by phone must be done within the existing timeframe of 36 hours.

**Table 6** below shows the reporting requirements which will remain unchanged alongside the current and proposed register requirements.

**Table 6 – Holding register requirements**

		Current Holding Register	Reporting Requirements	Proposed Holding Register
<b>Births</b>	<b>Cattle</b>	7 days – Dairy 30 days – Beef	27 days	7 days – Dairy <b>27 days – Beef</b>
	<b>Sheep &amp; Goats</b>	9 months		9 months
	<b>Pigs</b>			
<b>Movements</b>	<b>Cattle</b>	36 hours	3 days	36 hours
	<b>Sheep &amp; Goats</b>	36 hours (or 48 hours if moved via a CPRC)		
	<b>Pigs</b>	36 hours	Pre-movement by departure keeper Within 3 days by destination keeper	
<b>Deaths</b>	<b>Cattle</b>	7 days	7 days	7 days
	<b>Sheep &amp; Goats</b>	36 hours		36 hours
	<b>Pigs</b>			

There is currently a 3-day gap between the reporting requirement to register births of new born calves (within 27 days on BCMS) and the requirement to record the birth in a herd register within 30 days. We propose reducing the herd register timescales for reporting the birth of beef calves to 27 days. This change will be implemented for all registers whether electronic or paper.

## Consultation Questions

<b>5.1</b>	Would you consider using EIDCymru as an electronic register instead of your paper flock book/herd book? What are your reasons for this?
<b>5.2</b>	Do you agree with the introduction of paperless reporting for all livestock? What are the reasons for your views?
<b>5.3</b>	Are there any reasons why you would want to continue to register births, deaths or report movements using paper forms?
<b>5.4</b>	Do you agree with our proposal to reduce herd register timescales for reporting the birth of beef calves to 27 days? What are your reasons for this?
<b>5.5</b>	Do you have any additional views on this?



## Section 6 – Voluntary show and event movement changes for all livestock

Development of a circular movement reporting process for all species moving to and from showgrounds

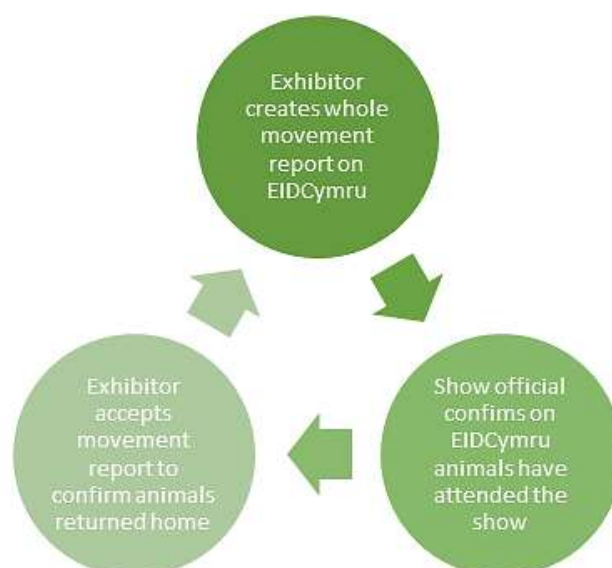
Currently show/event officials are required to report all sheep, goat and cattle movements onto and off showgrounds to EIDCymru and/or BCMS, within 3 days of each movement date. It is the responsibility of the exhibitors to report movements to eAML2 for pigs.

This process requires keepers to report the move off the holding to the show (an off-farm move) and then the return journey back to the holding (an on-farm move). Each movement needs to be reported within three days of the movement taking place. However, if a show lasts 3 days or longer, the movements need to be reported separately, because of the 3-day reporting requirement. The show must also keep records of all animals and livestock vehicles which have passed through their showground, so they can be traced in the event of a disease outbreak.

We would like to simplify this process by enabling electronic reporting for all show movements for sheep, goats, cattle and pigs as movements to shows are almost always circular (from a farm to the show and then back to the same farm). The show movement process proposed is shown in **Table 7** below:

**Table 7 – Show movement process**

- Keeper reports the whole show movement to EIDCymru before the animals leave the departure holding.
- Show officials to confirm on EIDCymru the animals have attended the show within 3 days of arrival.
- Keeper to 'Accept Movement' on EIDCymru of the animal/s back onto the holding within 3 days of the animal/s returning to their holding.



For animals sold at shows or not returning to the departure CPH, the CPH details can be amended during step 3 above (Accept Movement process).

Reporting deadlines will be reduced to 36 hours if the keeper and/or the show are using EIDCymru online holding registers.

Consultation Questions	
<b>6.1</b>	What are your views on our proposal to allow show exhibitors to create circular moves?
<b>6.2</b>	Do you have any additional views on this?

## Section 7 - Changes proposed for pig identification and traceability

Traceability of pigs, as with all livestock, is essential for the protection of public and animal health. Currently, pigs can be permanently identified with eartags or tattoos. Tattoos may be in the ear or applied on both shoulders using slap marking equipment. Pigs less than 12 months old and moving from farm to farm can be moved using a temporary mark, provided it lasts until they reach their destination. The departure holding can be identified using the temporary mark or the movement document accompanying the pigs.

Before leaving the holding, all pigs over 12 months old moving from farm to farm must be permanently identified with the official herd mark for the holding using an eartag or a tattoo/slapmark.

When moved to the following locations, pigs require identification with a herdmark which includes a unique identification number. This is also true for the identification of cattle and sheep over 12 months of age:

- a show/exhibition;
- for breeding purposes (and returned to the original holding);
- to a porcine semen centre; or
- for export.

Traceability of pigs is currently limited as the majority of pig movements are on a batch basis and very few have unique identification numbers from birth. Data on the number of holdings and number of pigs on those holdings is not accurate at present, as pig data held for traceability is based on registered pig holdings and reported pig movements. In the event of a disease outbreak, it is very difficult to accurately determine where, and how many pigs are located in Wales.

Within the development of EIDCymru for pig movements, we propose to include:

- Annual registration of all holdings keeping pigs
- Annual inventory of all pigs on those holdings at a point in time

An inventory of all sheep and goats in Wales is already taken annually, and this could be extended to also include pigs and pig holdings.

Further improvements to pig traceability under consideration are:

- EID tagging of pigs
- Permanent identification to include the official herd mark and unique identification number

## Consultation Questions

<b>7.1</b>	What are your views on our aspiration to make annual registration and an annual inventory for pigs mandatory?
<b>7.2</b>	What do you think about the introduction of electronic tagging for pigs from when they leave their holding of birth? Do you think it should be made mandatory for breeding stock (gilts, sows and boars)?
<b>7.3</b>	What are the benefits or potential obstacles to pig identification including the herd mark and unique ID number?
<b>7.4.</b>	Do you have any additional views on this?



## Other updates

The development of the extended EIDCymru service will include the ability to link with other Welsh Government systems. It also allows some necessary improvements for the proposed changes to movement reporting and the introduction of bovine EID. These changes are not being consulted on and are included for information.

## Mandatory use of RPWOnline's Manage My CPH system

An integral part of improving traceability is the ability to record where animals are at all times. All land used for livestock must have a County Parish Holding (CPH) number assigned by Rural Payments Wales (RPW). This number is a unique geographical reference for a farm or group of land parcels. The Manage My CPH project was launched in 2017 following a public consultation<sup>1</sup> and introduced new simplified rules for keepers who used Manage My CPH, RPWOnline's mapping system.

Up until now RPW has been contacting keepers to move them gradually onto the Manage My CPH system. For the improvements detailed in this consultation to work effectively, and in order to provide the full traceability benefits, the new CPH rules will apply to all keepers from the implementation of the livestock reporting changes detailed in this consultation. This will mean keepers will be required to map all the land they use for livestock onto Manage My CPH and follow the new rules in **table 8** overleaf.

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<sup>1</sup> <https://gov.wales/holding-identifiers-and-associated-livestock-movements>

**Table 8 – Manage My CPH rules**

	<b>Manage My CPH rule</b>	<b>Pre 2017 rule</b>
<b>1</b>	<p>10-mile distance rule for all livestock movements.</p> <p>This means keepers can merge their existing CPH's, into one CPH, in a 10-mile radius. Movements only need reporting if moving to a different CPH or land over 10 miles away.</p>	<p>Movements of sheep to a different CPH over 5 miles were to be reported.</p> <p>All cattle movements to a different CPH were to be reported regardless of distance.</p>
<b>1a</b>	Cross border fields/farms can be merged into 1 CPH	Fields or farms straddling the Welsh/English border had to have separate CPHs and report moves between them.
<b>2</b>	Introduction of Temporary Land Associations (TLAs) for short term rented land within 10 miles of the CPH which could be added to the CPH for less than 364 days (and can be recurring)	<p>Sole Occupancy Authorities (SOAs) and Interim Land Association Management Agreements (ILAM) allowed similar arrangements but did not provide enough information on where the land was located.</p> <p>These have all been closed in 2019.</p>
<b>3</b>	Introduction of a new process for tCPHs which allows the keeper to take on land of less than 364 days at any distance. Movements will be required to be reported from the main CPH to tCPHs.	N/A
<b>4</b>	Registration on Manage My CPH and the maintenance of the land parcels used for livestock	Historic mapping system without field level information

## Livestock Imports and Exports

Livestock currently imported into GB must complete a form on the Import of Products, Animals, Food and Feed System (IPAFFS) and livestock exported must be recorded on Export Health Certificate (EHC) Online. Both these systems are run and operated by the Animal Plant and Health Agency.

The livestock data collected for imports and exports is not currently transferred into our movement databases which therefore requires keepers to input the data in two separate places.

There are currently some significant gaps in information which we want to address and we will continue to work with APHA to ensure all data relating to the import and export of livestock in Wales is captured in EIDCymru.

## Changes required for bovine EID

The introduction of bovine EID can be achieved in a number of different ways. There are some aspects which have been agreed at a UK level to ensure a consistent approach is adopted which allows seamless movement between the countries of the UK. These have been shared with our Advisory Group, LIDAG, farmer focus groups and a selection of CPRCs (these are markets, abattoirs, assembly and collection centres).

These aspects are detailed in the section below, and whilst they are not included in the consultation questions, if you would like to comment on the points raised, please do so in your response.

### 1. Numbering

The UK's new status as a third country, following our exit from the EU, requires all exported animals from the United Kingdom to have a GB numbering prefix instead of the current UK prefix. Currently the legislation governing the identification of livestock states all tags must begin with UK. The legislative changes required following this consultation will include a change to the country code prefix used for **cattle, pigs, sheep** and **goats** from UK to GB to allow effective trade with the EU.

In addition to changing the numbering prefix to GB, a new numbering system is required for cattle to enable the introduction of Bovine EID in the UK. The new system will create a unique individual number for new born calves which complies with the latest ISO standard<sup>2</sup> and allows a sufficient number of years before the 30,000 numbers available, per holding, are used.

To illustrate this the identification number will be split into four parts. The first part is the country code, this will be GB or (826 on the EID chip) for all new born calves in line with EU trade rules changes. The second part of the number is the series number, this will be 0 (zero) as is currently used in sheep. The series number will follow the country code (GB or 826) in the numbering sequence. The third part of the numbering sequence is the herd number of the animal.

The final part is the number range. Currently, the number range for sheep is 00001 to 69999. Under Bovine EID, cattle numbers will range from 70000 to 99999. When a keeper reaches the maximum tag number for cattle, for example 99999, a new herd number will then be allocated, and the number will restart at 70000. There will be no check-digit as currently appears on cattle tags.

The numbering format for new-born calves shown on the tag will be:

C	C	S	H	H	H	H	H	H	A	A	A	A	A
G	B	0	7	6	5	4	2	1	7	0	0	0	0

The numbering format contained on the EID electronic chip will be:

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<sup>2</sup> <https://www.iso.org/standard/76488.html#>

C	C	C	S	H	H	H	H	H	H	A	A	A	A	A
8	2	6	0	7	6	5	4	2	1	7	0	0	0	0

(C = Country coder, S = Series number, H = Herd number and A = Animal number)

No changes are planned to the current cattle ear tag ordering process and all ear tags will still be ordered through the keeper's preferred ear tag supplier.

The benefits of introducing the cattle numbering system using the 0 (zero) prefix will be:

- It maintains the current system of having the same herd/flock numbers in mixed holdings.
- It is sustainable for at least 58 years for 99% of holdings so most keepers would not require a new herd number in their lifetime.
- Cattle breeders can retain their existing herd number which will reduce burden on administrative business for the keeper.

## 2. Tag specifications

Currently all cattle must be identified with a tag in each ear, one is known as a primary tag, the other is the secondary tag. This will continue under bovine EID. Each animal has an official unique identification number which is assigned to it at birth ('individual ID number'). This number is printed on both tags.

Bovine EID will require one ear tag to contain an EID electronic chip encoded with the animal's individual ID number. The animal's individual ID number will also be printed externally on the ear tag. The type of EID tag used can be either a flag, button, metal or a tissue testing tag.

The primary tag may be put in either ear and must be a distance-readable, large or medium sized tag. The secondary tag must have the same information as the primary tag but may also contain management information. The secondary tag must be in the other ear to the primary tag and can be a flag, a button or a metal tag. For calves born after the introduction of bovine EID, at least one ear tag applied must be EID. The keeper can choose if this is the primary or secondary tag. Feedback from industry stakeholders suggests allowing keepers this flexibility will be welcomed.

**Table 9** summarises the tag combinations under bovine EID

**Table 9 – Bovine EID tag combinations**

Tag Type	EID	Non-EID
<b>Primary</b>	Reserved colour, distance readable flag tag, containing an EID chip	Yellow, distance readable flag tag
<b>Secondary</b>	Reserved colour flag, button or metal tag, containing an EID chip	Flag, button or metal tag, of any colour (except black)

Whichever tag (primary or secondary) is EID, the opposite tag can be non-EID.

Having consulted with various sectors of the industry, we are considering reserving a colour for the EID tag. This colour will be mandatory and will be the only option available when purchasing Bovine EID tags from all tag manufacturers. We aim to ensure alignment with England and Scotland, but the reserved colour has not yet been agreed and this will be published when further tag testing has been completed.

**Fig 1.** Examples of new style Bovine EID flag and button tags



### 3. EID elements

The EID chip (transponder) can sit in either the primary or secondary ear tag. The EID chip must use low frequency (LF) technology as is currently used in sheep EID tags.

### 4. Cattle passports

The individual cattle number is printed on the two ear tags and on the passport. Currently each animal has a paper passport which is issued following its registration; within 27 days of its birth, or where a bovine animal enters the country. The passport is a duplication of the cattle data held on a database when the animal is registered.

The passport remains with the animal for its lifetime, and upon the death of the animal it must be returned to the competent authority (currently BCMS, until the launch of cattle services on EIDCymru). It must accompany the animal when it is moved to



another holding, such as another farm, a market or a slaughterhouse, and the keeper must complete the movement information on the passport before it leaves the holding (off movements) or within 36 hours of it arriving on a holding (on movements). Cattle without passports cannot leave their holding or enter the food chain.







In future, all services currently provided to Welsh keepers by BCMS will be provided by EIDCymru. This will include issuing cattle passports for Welsh keepers.

All newly registered cattle will receive a new style Welsh passport and any existing animals with lost/amended details will receive a new passport in the new format.

Keepers will still be required to return their passport to EIDCymru (currently BCMS) before an amended version is issued **OR** within 7 days of death of the animal. We have worked closely with UK and Scottish Governments who are also developing new versions of the passport for cattle keepers in England and Scotland.

**Table 10** shows how the Welsh passport will be introduced in Wales and how this will link to the identification methods used.

**Table 10 – Passport changes**

Introduction of a Welsh passport			
EIDCymru will produce its own version of the current cattle passport from launch.			
	Animal Record on EIDCymru	Paper passport	Conventional double tags *
New-born		 New Welsh passport	
Non-EID existing herd		 Existing GB passport (replacements/amendments issued as Welsh passport)	

\* EID tags will not be available until 2023

## Benefits to the industry

This section looks at how the changes proposed above can provide major benefits for the livestock industry.

### 1. Improved traceability and disease control

Electronic identification together with electronic reporting provides major benefits for disease control. The ability to scan EID tags for reporting movements electronically will reduce the errors which can occur when tags are read and recorded manually. The proposed changes to movement reporting processes, and the recording of both the departure and the destination CPH, will ensure all species can be traced more effectively in the event of a disease outbreak. There may also be a future ability to record animal medicines, health information and assurance data on EIDCymru. All these changes will provide improved disease prevention, control, eradication and the protection of public health.

### 2. Reduced paperwork

The provision of electronic infrastructure will provide opportunities to remove some of the current paper-based reporting processes and their associated costs. This could provide a platform for industry to improve efficiency through reducing the need for multiple paper reporting systems, allowing movement reporting to be done in real time and reducing the duplication of administrative processes for keepers and CPRCs.

### 3. Provenance

Electronic identification coupled with electronic reporting provisions on EIDCymru could yield significant benefits to the farming industry, including supporting enhanced provenance, increased quality assurance, the ability to support and build brand value, and support consumer confidence.

### 4. Animal handling

The use of EID tags, electronic reading and data transfer will not only reduce the administrative burden and recording errors but will be much safer in terms of livestock handling in future.

Animal welfare and the health and safety of people when handling cattle is of paramount importance. We want to ensure the safety of individuals handling livestock is not compromised and all the tagging is done with the correct infrastructure, equipment and safety measures in place.

### 5. Farm management

Immediate access to management data through the use of Electronic Identification alongside EID readers, the EIDCymru app and farm software packages, can help with management decisions. Together, they could reduce the time spent on animal husbandry tasks like monitoring weight gains which can influence decisions to sell, feed requirements or identifying and treating any animal health issues.

## Implementation considerations

### 1. Cross border movements

Ministers in all the UK administrations recognise the importance of cross-border trade and have committed to work collaboratively to make systems compatible. We are working to ensure full traceability, improved disease control and a smooth transition to an electronic system across the UK. Exchanging data seamlessly will be a core principle for multispecies systems in Wales, England, Scotland and Northern Ireland.

### 2. Stakeholder engagement

We will continue to work in partnership with the industry via LIDAG and both industry and farmer focus-groups to deliver the efficient implementation of the new multispecies system and movement reporting changes. LIDAG have fed into these consultation proposals, and we will continue to work closely with the group to discuss the outcomes of this consultation and implement any legislative changes.

Regular updates will feature in Gwlad and we will consult with representatives of LIDAG and other industry representatives prior to publishing guidance to support the transition of all livestock registration and movement reporting to EIDCymru and the implementation of Bovine EID.

### 3. Cost

We recognise there is likely to be a cost increase associated with EID tags compared with the cost of conventional non-electronic tags. Until all GB traceability systems can accommodate bovine EID numbering, tag manufacturers are not able to produce the official EID tags or accurately confirm any costs. Current EID management tags are around £1 more expensive than non-EID tags. The implementation of bovine EID will require all new born calves to have an EID tag applied, from an agreed date.

There may also be the requirement for the upgrade of management software and hardware, including IT training and infrastructure, such as handling equipment, for farms and CPRCs.

Our aim is to implement livestock and movement reporting amendments through EIDCymru by introducing minor changes which will hopefully simplify the current reporting processes for keepers. A training support package for keepers will be developed and delivered through the Farming Connect programme. Support for CPRCs will continue to be provided by EIDCymru.

### 4. Enforcement

Our intention is for Local Authorities to continue in their current enforcement role. The Rural Inspectorate for Wales (RIW) will continue to carry out statutory on farm inspections to ensure compliance with identification, movement reporting and recording rules.

## Long term vision for livestock identification and movement reporting

We believe electronic reporting will provide increased traceability for all livestock and the introduction of Bovine EID will enable a safer and more efficient method of identifying cattle.

This consultation seeks views on how best to achieve this with the least disruption to the industry.

The ongoing development of EIDCymru will be in line with outcomes from this consultation and will enable the capability of livestock identification and movement reporting changes. However some outcomes will remain voluntary and it will be keepers' choice if they wish to use full functionality available on EIDCymru. Our aspiration is to enable the following for livestock identification and movement reporting within the agreed timescales.

- ✓ Whole movement reporting to provide lifetime traceability for all cattle
- ✓ Pre-movement reporting to improve real-time animal traceability
- ✓ Pre-movement reporting to assist CPRCs with pre-entry of stock
- ✓ Electronic flock and herd registers to be available to all keepers via their online EIDCymru account
- ✓ Reduction in birth registration times for beef calves from 30 days to 27 days to make the dates consistent.
- ✓ Paper movement and registration to be removed
- ✓ Journey details to be recorded centrally for disease control purposes
- ✓ Dedicated show movement process to reduce multiple movement reporting
- ✓ All new born bovine calves to be identified with a pair of tags and at least one of these will be an EID tag
- ✓ A new electronic passport system to be introduced for bovines
- ✓ CPRCs to read sheep and cattle EID tags, reporting movements on day of sale, to enable a move towards real-time reporting for all livestock.
- ✓ Use of Manage My CPH for all livestock keepers.

## Next Steps



**This consultation is seeking views on the proposal to amend livestock identification, registration and movement reporting in Wales.**

## **Consultation Response Form**

<b>Name</b>	
<b>Organisation (if applicable)</b>	
<b>Email/telephone Number</b>	
<b>Address</b>	

### **Consultation Questions**

#### **Section One – Mandatory whole movement reporting**

<b>1.1</b>	What are your views on the introduction of whole movement reporting for cattle?
<b>1.2</b>	Are there any situations where it is not possible to record the destination CPH? If so, can any steps be taken so this information can be provided?

## Consultation Questions

**1.3** Do you have any additional views on this?

## Section Two – Mandatory journey information for all livestock

**2.1** Do you support the collection of the haulier and transport details for all livestock movements? Please provide reasons for your view.

**2.2** Are there any situations when you would not be able to provide all the journey details? Please provide examples.

**2.3** Do you have any additional views on this?



## Consultation Questions

### Section Three – Mandatory change to CPRC reporting timescales

**3.1** Do you agree with our aspiration to make CPRC same day reporting mandatory? Please provide your reasons for this?

**3.2** Do you have any additional views on this?

### Section Four – Voluntary pre-movement reporting for all livestock

**4.1** Are there any situations where the current paper passport is still required?

**4.2** Are there any situations where the current paper AML1 is still required?

## Consultation Questions

**4.3** Would you welcome the use of more online services? What do you require in order to do this? E.g. training

**4.4.** How do you currently report movements and why?

Cattle	Online <input type="checkbox"/>	Paper <input type="checkbox"/>	Telephone <input type="checkbox"/>
Pigs	Online <input type="checkbox"/>	Text <input type="checkbox"/>	Telephone <input type="checkbox"/>
Sheep	Online <input type="checkbox"/>	Paper <input type="checkbox"/>	
Goats	Online <input type="checkbox"/>	Paper <input type="checkbox"/>	
Deer	Online <input type="checkbox"/>	Paper <input type="checkbox"/>	

Why?

**4.5** Do you have any additional views on this?

## Consultation Questions

### Section Five – Voluntary electronic reporting for all livestock

5.1	Would you consider using EIDCymru as an electronic register instead of your paper flock book/herd book?
5.2	Do you agree with the introduction of paperless reporting for all livestock?
5.3	Are there any reasons why you would want to continue to register births, deaths or report movements using paper forms?

## Consultation Questions

**5.4** Do you agree with our proposal to reduce herd register timescales for reporting the birth of beef calves to 27 days? What are your reasons for this

**5.5** Do you have any additional views on this?

## Section Six – Voluntary show movements for all livestock

**6.1** What are your views on our proposal to allow show exhibitors to create circular moves?

**6.2** Do you have any additional views on this?

## Consultation Questions

### Section Seven – Changes proposed to pig identification and traceability

<b>7.1</b>	What are your views on our aspiration to make annual registration and an annual inventory for pigs mandatory?
<b>7.2</b>	What do you think about the introduction of electronic tagging for pigs from when they leave their holding of birth? Do you think it should be made mandatory for breeding stock (gilts, sows and boars)?
<b>7.3</b>	What are the benefits or potential obstacles to pig identification including the herd mark and unique ID number?
<b>7.4.</b>	Do you have any additional views on this?

## Other Questions

8	<p>EIDCymru will be a fully bilingual service. We would like to know your views on the affects you think the extension of EIDCymru and introduction of Bovine EID could have on the Welsh language, specifically on opportunities for people to use Welsh and on treating the Welsh language no less favourably than English. What effects do you think there would be? How positive effects could be increased, or negative effects be mitigated?</p>
9	<p>Please also explain how you believe the proposed policy options could be formulated or changed so as to have positive effects or increased positive effects on opportunities for people to use the Welsh language and on treating the Welsh language no less favourably than the English language, and no adverse effects on opportunities for people to use the Welsh language and on treating the Welsh language no less favourably than the English language.</p>
10	<p>We have asked a number of specific questions. If you have any related issues which we have not specifically addressed, please use this space to report them.</p>

Responses to consultations may be made public, on the internet or in a report.  
If you would prefer your response to be kept confidential, please tick here:

☐

## Annex 1

List of consultees	
Aberystwyth University	Hybu Cig Cymru (HCC)-Meat Promotion Wales
ADAS	IBERS
ALIDMA	International Meat Trade Association (IMTA)
Allflex Europe UK Ltd	Kepak Group
Anglo Beef Processors (ABP)	LANTRA
Animal and Plant Health Agency (APHA)	Livestock Auctioneers Association
Association of Independent Meat Suppliers (AIMS)	Meadow Quality Ltd
Association of Show & Agricultural Organisations (ASAO)	National Beef Association
Bridgend College	National Craft Butchers
British Grassland Society	National Fallen Stock Company (NFSCo)
British Meat Processors Association (BMPA)	National Farmers' Union (NFU)
British Cattle Veterinary Association (BCVA)	National Milk Records (NMR)
British Veterinary Association (BVA)	National Police Chiefs Council (NPCC)
Caisley Tags	National Sheep Association (NSA)
Cig Oen Caron	National Trust Farms
Coleg Cambria - Llysfasi	North Wales Police
Coleg Gwent	NPTC Group of Colleges
Coleg Llandrillo	Quality Welsh Food Certification (QWFC)
Coleg Meirion-Dwyfor	Randall Parker Foods Ltd
Coleg Sir Gar	Red Tractor Assurance
Companion Animal Welfare Council (CAWC)	Rhug Estate
Compassion in World Farming (CIWF)	Road Haulage Association (RHA)
Conwy Valley Meats	Royal Association of British Dairy Farmers
Country Land Association (CLA)	Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons
Dairy Development Wales	Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals (RSPCA)
Dairy UK	Royal Welsh Agricultural Society
Datamars UK	Shearwell Data Ltd
Dunbia Ltd	South Wales Police
Farm Assured Welsh Livestock (FAWL)	Tenant Farmers Association
Farmed Animal Welfare Committee (FAWC)	The Farmer
Farmers Guardian	Veterinary Public Health Association
Farmer's Union of Wales (FUW)	Wales Veterinary Science Centre
Farmers Weekly	Wales Animal Health & Welfare Framework Group
Food Standards Agency	Wales Heads of Trading Standards
Future Farmers of Wales	Wales YFC
Glynllifon Agricultural College	Welsh Lamb & Beef Producers Ltd



## Annex 2- Glossary of terms

Bovine EID/BEID	Bovine Electronic Identification
Bolus	A ceramic electronic identifier that is administered by mouth and lies in the stomach
Central Point Recording Centres (CPRCs)	Approved premises (e.g. market, abattoir, collection or assembly centre) that provide a service to read the individual identity of animals on arrival and supply a list of tag numbers to the owner/keeper.
County Parish Holding (CPH) Number	A unique number issued by the Rural Payments Wales that identifies the location of your holding/s.
e-Passport	An electronic passport replacement
EID	Electronic Identification
EID Tag	Tag containing a transponder (chip)
Herd register	A record of births or first identification, deaths, replacement identifiers, upgrading, on and off animal movements, also referred to as a holding register.
Holding – also see CPH	All land identified by a single CPH under your sole management and control where livestock may be kept.
Identifier	An ear tag providing the official animal identification number.
ISO Standard	Standard relating to EID transponder and EID reader protocols.
LF	Low frequency EID transponder.
Livestock Identification Advisory Group (LIDAG)	Group of farming industry representatives who advise us, the Welsh Government, on livestock identification, CPH, movement databases and 6DSS. Representatives include farming unions, sheep, dairy, abattoir and meat sector leads along with local authorities and the Animal and Plant Health Agency.
Livestock	Sheep, goats, cattle and pigs
LUIS	A central computer system that allocates numbers for official livestock identification purposes.
Non-EID Tag	Tag containing no transponder (chip).
Passport	All cattle registered on the Cattle Tracing System (CTS) are issued with this identification document.
Transponder	Electronic microchip contained within the tag.
Unique individual code	The Full EID number that includes 826 followed by the herd mark and the animal number.
UK Administrations	This collectively describes Welsh, English, Scottish and Northern Irish Governments.
WYSIWYG	What You See Is What You Get. Number on the transponder matches the printed tag.

**Consultation response form (continuation sheets)**

Section & Question number:	

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