



## PROCEDURE - REGISTRATION OF THE ANIMALS PRESENT ON THE HOLDING AND THEIR MOVEMENTS

This document describes the procedure and model for the registration of the animals present on the holding and movements in-out, including deaths and births (needed for determining plausibility of feed consumption, breeds, milk production in relation to the PDO status). In order to verify plausibility of the compliance of the PDO requirements, it is essential that a reliable auditable system is in place to ensure which animals are present on the holding at all times and that the recorded changes in present livestock are reliable and recorded in an auditable way. Traceability of the animals is achieved by ensuring correct identification and exchange of information as well as record keeping in holdings.

This document provides the proposal model for the register and the procedure for the record keeping.

Livestock registers can/should contain other species present on a given holding, however, for the purpose of this project, only bovine, ovine and caprine animals are considered.

### 1. Introduction and state of play

This protocol/procedure is drafted under the following assumptions:

- All bovine, ovine and caprine animals are individually identified with electronic identifier and/or visual ear tags, either applied from birth by the TCC local or delegated bodies<sup>1</sup>, or with a determined equivalent system for the imported animals.
- The identification system is mandatory, managed by the TCC local body/ies and procedures for replacement of ear tags are in place.
- All relevant information is introduced in central database which is kept up to date.
- Movements of animals are notified within determined limited time to the central database.
- Holdings are subject to regular official controls in relation to animal health, structural and operational requirements, registration of animals and their movements, mandatory registers to be held. The frequency for these controls is determined with a risk-based approach.
- Holdings have been given the PDO status after initial check of all PDO requirements (additional to the animal health, structural and operational requirements, registration of animals and their movements, mandatory registers ones)

### 2. EU Legal requirements for identification of animals

#### a. Bovine animals

Operators keeping bovine animals have to ensure (see Article 112 of the Animal Health Law, Regulation (EU) 2016/429) that the animals are individually identified by means of a conventional ear tag attached to each ear flap of the animal with a visible, legible and indelible display of the identification code

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<sup>1</sup> To be determined



(see Article 38 of Regulation (EU) 2019/2035 and Member States information below). Ear tags have to be applied on the establishment of birth. If approved by the competent authority, one or both ear tags may be replaced by an electronic identifier. Operators must transmit all births and deaths as well as all animal movements within 7 days to the computer database run by competent authorities (see Article 3 of Implementing Regulation (EU) 2021/520).

## b. Ovine and caprine animals

Operators keeping ovine and caprine animals have to ensure (see Article 113 of the Animal Health Law, Regulation (EU) 2016/429) that each animal is identified on the establishment of birth. Depending on the intended fate of the animal, there are two options (see Articles 45 to 48 of Regulation (EU) 2019/2035):

- Animals moved directly to a slaughterhouse before the age of 12 months have to be identified by at least an ear tag or a pastern band, showing the registration number of the establishment of birth or the identification code of the animal.
- Animals intended to be kept for more than 12 months have to be individually identified by an ear tag with the identification code of the animal and by an electronic identification (e.g. injectable, ruminant bolus) approved by the competent authority.

All identifications must show the codes in a visible, legible and indelible display. The identification has to be applied within 9 months from birth or when the animal leaves the establishment of birth (see Article 14 of Implementing Regulation (EU) 2021/520).

As far as movement of animals within EU, if moved to another establishment within the Member State concerned, the information on movements has to be transmitted by the operator to the computer database of that member state within 7 days (see Article 3 of Implementing Regulation (EU) 2021/520) or the animals have to be accompanied by a correctly completed movement document.

## 3. Registering of animals on holdings

The livestock register should contain at least the following information:

- **Date of census** on which the register started with the details of all animals present at that date.
- visual or electronic **identifiers** (e.g. ear tag number) for each individual animal
- in case that a replacement identifier or retagging took place: **number of new identifier and date** including the link with the previous identifier or ear tag
- **Breed, type and color**: in the case it is one of the breeds that are PDO eligible, it is advisable to have a mention '**PDO eligible**'.
- **Gender**: male, female, castrated. In the case that castration takes place after initial registration, the date of castration should be mentioned.
- **Date of birth**: day/month/year
- **For animals moved to the holding**:
  - **Date of arrival on holding**



- **Origin: Name and address of previous owner/holding** (registration number and PDO code, if applicable)
- **For animals moved from the holding:**
  - **Date of movement off the holding**
  - **Destination: Name and address of new owner/holding** (registration of the holding or slaughterhouse approval number or approval number of the animal-by-products (ABP) establishment or other, as appropriate)
  - **Date of death**
- Remarks for Herd keeper own use
- Remarks for official use.

#### 4. Recommendations and Good Practices

It is advisable that the data of the initial census are confirmed by the delegated body TCC local body during this exercise.

All the records and their update and reliability should be checked during the monitoring of PDO compliance checks.<sup>2</sup>

Attention should be paid to animal health status of the animals and the holding of origin when animals are brought to the holding. Accepting animals of a lower health status will influence the status of the receiving holding. The legislation and requirements as laid down by the TCC local body should be respected.

It is a good practice to keep PDO eligible animals separated from non-eligible ones. If this principle is not followed strictly, alternative systems should be described, evaluated and if found acceptable validated by the responsible local body, and applied to ensure that the PDO collected milk is solely from PDO eligible animals.

The model of this register should be determined by the TCC local body responsible for registration and control of holdings and could be used for all holdings.

The register could be used for the registration of all species, however an additional column should be included to mention the species. For clarity reasons, it is recommended to keep separate registers for different species.

In order to allow the evaluation of the consumption of feed of the PDO it is advisable to keep a summary of the amount of PDO eligible animals present in the holding over a given period (e.g. per month).

Changes of procedures should be presented in written form to the responsible body for evaluation and, and if found acceptable, validation.

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<sup>2</sup> Developed by TAIEX - PROTOCOL FOR MONITORING PDO COMPLIANT STATUS OF HOLDINGS



Annex 1

Example of a LIFESTOCK REGISTER, to be used in PDO COMPLIANT HOLDINGS

Identification number (ear tag)	Replacement tag: date Retagging: number+date	Breed	PDO eligible	Colour	Gender	Date of Birth	Movement IN holding		Movement OUT holding or death		Remarks keeper	Remarks official control
			YES/NO				date	Name and address previous keeper	date	Name and address next keeper/SH/ABP		