

12 Annex - Food safety, veterinary and phytosanitary policy

**46. RULEBOOK ON METHOD OF IDENTIFICATION AND
REGISTRATION OF BOVINE ANIMALS AND KEEPING OF
REGISTERS AND ELECTRONIC DATABASE**

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Pursuant to Article 6 paragraph 11, Article 7 paragraph 8, Article 8 paragraph 12, Article 9 paragraph 6, Article 15, paragraph 5, Article 16 paragraph 3, Article 18 paragraph 5, of the Law on Identification and Registration of Animals (Official Gazette of the Republic of Montenegro 48/07), the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Water Management has issued the

R U L E B O O K

ON METHOD OF IDENTIFICATION AND REGISTRATION OF BOVINE ANIMALS AND KEEPING OF REGISTERS AND ELECTRONIC DATABASE

Rulebook was published in the Official Gazette of the Republic of Montenegro

58/2007 of 2 October 2007

Article 1

This Rulebook governs the form, content and material for manufacturing ear-tags and the method of application of ear-tags for bovine animals, the form and the method for keeping the holding registers and movement notification document for bovine animals, the form and method of issuing passports and temporary passports, the method of keeping the records, more detailed content, method and procedure of keeping the Central Register of Holdings, more detailed contents of the electronic database, the form of the census form and the certificate on identification of bovine animals as well as the method of record keeping.

Form, content and material for manufacturing ear-tags and application method

Article 2

Ear-tag for identification of bovine animals consists of two parts, a male part and a female part (with the button and the indentation), of the height of minimum 45 mm and width of 55 mm, of the total weight of no more than 12 grams.

The lower part of the ear-tag is rectangular in form, with elongated upper part.

On the female part of the ear-tag is the coat of arms of the Republic of Montenegro (15 mm in diameter), animal number – alphanumerical code and barcode.

On the male part of the ear-tag is the coat of arms of the Republic of Montenegro (15 mm in diameter) and animal number – alphanumerical code.

Every bovine animal has its own number – alphanumerical code, which consists of the ISO code ME (8 mm in height) and an eight digit number (of which the first five digits are 8 mm in height and three digits are 18 mm in height), for bovine animals identified (born in Montenegro or imported from the third countries) in the Republic of Montenegro.

The animal number – alphanumerical code for bovine animals imported from the Member States of the European Union consists of the ISO code denoting the country of the holding where the animal was identified for the first time and a twelve digit number

The barcode consists of the fifteen digit ISO code for identification of bovine animals and a control digit. The barcode of the ear-tag is 48 mm in width and 8 mm in height of the 2 of 5 interleaved type.

The barcode is defined according to the example given in the Annex I, which is printed with this Rulebook that it is an integral part of.

The appearance of the ear-tag is given in the Annex II, which is printed with this Rulebook that it is an integral part of.

Article 3

The replacement ear-tag for bovine animals imported from the Member States of the European Union shall include the data identical to those indicated on the ear-tag replaced, the coat of arms of the Republic of Montenegro and the ordinal number of the replacement ear-tag.

Article 4

The ear-tags shall be made of plastic, flexible material, resistant to temperatures ranging from - 20°C do +50°C, resistant to wear and tear, hydrolysis, UV radiation, micro-organisms and ozone.

The ear-tags shall be of permanent yellow colour.

The ear-tags may be produced only from materials that do not harm the animal health, do not cause allergic and other reactions affecting healing of the wound, which is recyclable.

The pin on the male part of the ear-tag must be sharp, made of metal or some other material of equal hardness and non-corrosive.

Following the application, the male and the female part of the ear-tag must be rotatable at the junction point.

The ear-tag applied must not be re-used, i.e. re-applied, the minimum separation force must be 300 N (Newton)

The data referred to in Article 2 of this Rulebook, indicated on the ear-tag must be resistant to fading, scratching and to removal by solvents.

Article 5

During application, the ear-tag must penetrate the earlobe easily and must not tear the ear and cause inflammation or lasting irritation of the wound. The ear-tag must be applied so as not to cause a large wound or pull hair or skin into the wound.

The ear-tag must not have sharp angles on edges or rough surface.

The ear-tags must be made solely for single use and they must be tamper proof.

More detailed content, form and method of keeping the holding register and bovine animals movement notification document

Article 6

The holding register is kept in writing, on a form printed with this Rulebook that it is an integral part of.

The holding register contains the following data on:

- a) holding and the keeper
 - holding registration number (RBG) and the holding barcode;
 - first name, last name and address, or the name and the head office address of the keeper;
- b) bovine animals on the holding
 - animal number (single alphanumerical code);
 - date of birth;
 - sex (M for male, Ž for female bovine animals);
 - breed;

46. RULEBOOK ON METHOD OF IDENTIFICATION AND REGISTRATION OF BOVINE ANIMALS AND KEEPING OF REGISTERS AND ELECTRONIC DATABASE

- number – alphanumerical code of the dam.
- c) date and signature of the veterinary inspector that performed the inspection.

The following data may be written in the holding register:

- animal's name;
- number – alphanumerical code of the sire.

Article 7

Data on arrival of a bovine animal from another holding are entered in the holding register, as follows:

- holding registration number (RBG) of the previous keeper;
- first name, last name and address, or the name and the head office address of the previous keeper;
- the date of arrival of the bovine animal to the holding.

Article 8

The data on movement of a bovine animal to and movement from the holding are entered in the holding register as follows:

- registration number of the holding (RBG) of the new keeper.
- the date when the bovine animal moved from the holding.

Article 9

Where a bovine animal temporarily leaves the holding (fair, exhibition or a livestock market), the data on the holding where the bovine animal was temporarily kept shall be entered into the holding register (registration number – RBG and address) and the date when the bovine animal moved back to its holding.

Article 10

In slaughterhouses, the records on bovine animals brought are kept in writing, on a form Records on examination of animals before slaughter printed with the Rulebook on method of veterinary-sanitary checks and control of animals prior to slaughter and products of animal origin (Official Gazette of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia 68/89).

Records on movement of bovine animals to and from the livestock market are kept in writing, in the form of a Certificate on movement of animals on livestock market, which is printed with this Rulebook and that it is integral part of.

The movement of bovine animals for transhumance to mountain pastures – *katuni* in the period May 1 – October 15, is notified on a form Movement document (transhumance to *katuni*) which is printed with this Rulebook and that it is integral part of.

Form and method of issuing passports and temporary passports

Article 11

46. RULEBOOK ON METHOD OF IDENTIFICATION AND REGISTRATION OF BOVINE ANIMALS AND KEEPING OF REGISTERS AND ELECTRONIC DATABASE

Passport for an identified bovine animal is issued in the form that is printed with this Rulebook and that it is integral part of.

The bovine passport includes:

- serial number;
- data of issuance and signature of the person authorized;
- first name, last name and address or the name and the head office address of the keeper;
- holding registration number (RBG) and barcode;
- first name, last name and address or the name and the head office address of the new keeper;
- registration number (RBG) and barcode of the new holding;
- date of movement to the new holding;
- signature of the new keeper;
- animal number (alphanumerical code and the barcode);
- animal birth date;
- sex (M for male bovine animals, Ž for female bovine animals);
- breed;
- number of the dam (alphanumerical code for identification of the dam of the bovine animal);
- country of origin and the original alphanumerical code for an imported bovine animal;
- date of slaughter or death;
- clinical examinations, diagnostic and laboratory testing done;
- withdrawal period for milk;
- calving time and drying off period.

In the field 'breed' the following is written:

- code SM for Brown;
- code HF for Holstein/Friesian;
- code SI for Simmental;
- code ME crossbreeds;
- code BU for Buša;
- code ST for Tyrolean Gray;
- code OS for other breeds.

Article 12

Where a calf of less than four months is moving from one holding to another a temporary passport is issued in case a passport has not been issued before.

The temporary passport is issued in a form that is printed with this Rulebook and that it is an integral part of.

The temporary passport includes the following data:

- serial number, date of issuing, and the signature of the veterinarian that issued it;

46. RULEBOOK ON METHOD OF IDENTIFICATION AND REGISTRATION OF BOVINE ANIMALS AND KEEPING OF REGISTERS AND ELECTRONIC DATABASE

- animal number – alphanumerical code;
- date of birth;
- sex;
- breed;
- number of the dam – alphanumerical code of the animal's dam;
- date of slaughter or death;
- first name, last name and address, or the name and address of the head office of the holder of the holding of birth;
- registration number of the holding of birth (RBG);
- first name, last name and address or the name and address of the head office of the new holder;
- registration number of the new holding (RBG);
- date of arrival to the new holding;
- signature of the holder of the new holding.

Article 13

Data on movement of bovine animals from and to a holding (birth, death, slaughter, sale, buy), are given in the form of Movement document which is printed with this Rulebook and that it is integral part of.

Contents, method and procedure of keeping the Central Register of Holdings

Article 14

The Central Register of Holdings is kept in an electronic form and includes the following data:

- holding registration number (RBG);
- animal numbers – alphanumerical codes of animals kept on the holdings;
- on keepers (first name, last name and address, or the name and the head office address of the holders);
- production type.

The data are entered in the Central Register of Holdings (CRG) from the holding registration Census Form.

More detailed contents of the electronic database

Article 15

Electronic database includes the data on:

- holdings where bovine animals are placed, bred or kept, including livestock market, fair, exhibition, slaughterhouse, quarantine, pasture – *katun* and any group of animals moved ('*dogon*');
- identified and registered bovine animals;
- ear-tags ordered, taken over and applied;
- ear-tags issued, cancelled and replacement tags;
- bovine animal passports issued, cancelled and duplicate passports;

46. RULEBOOK ON METHOD OF IDENTIFICATION AND REGISTRATION OF BOVINE ANIMALS AND KEEPING OF REGISTERS AND ELECTRONIC DATABASE

- authorized veterinary surgeries and identifiers;
- bovine animals imported and exported;

The data entered in the electronic database are updated based on the following:

- birth/slaughter-death notifications for unidentified cattle, made on the form printed with this Rulebook that it is integral part of;
- movement notification document;
- movement notification document (transhumance in *katuni*);
- movement document for livestock market;
- electronically – using a PDA (Personal Digital Assistant) or by direct entering using the personal computer.

Records on ear-tags taken over and applied, temporary passports and stamped movement documents

Article 16

Following the holding registration and identification and registration of bovine animals, the veterinary surgery issues a holding registration Census Form and a certificate on identification in forms printed with this Rulebook and that they are integral part of.

The records on ear-tags taken over and applied and on temporary passports issued, as well as the records on movement notification documents (transhumance in *katuni*) stamped, is kept in writing or in electronic form and it contains the data on:

- the total number of ear-tags taken over and applied (together with the alphanumerical code);
- total number of temporary passports taken over and issued (together with serial numbers);
- movement notification documents stamped (transhumance in *katuni*).

Article 17

This Rulebook shall enter into force on the eighth day from the day of its publishing in the Official Gazette of the Republic of Montenegro.

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Podgorica, September 21, 2007

Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Water Management

Minister, Milutin Simovic, manu propria