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# The procedure for marking and registering an agricultural animal and issuing a cattle passport, the procedure for informing about the slaughter and death and disposal of an agricultural animal, and the requirements for removing and replacing the means of identification

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## Amended by the following acts

Reception	Publication	Enforcement
12.07.2022	RT I, 14.07.2022, 2	17.07.2022

The Regulation is established on the basis of Section 31 (3) of the Veterinary Act .

## § 1. Procedure for marking and registering agricultural animals

(1) Cattle, camels and deer shall be tagged within 20 days from the day of the animal's birth or before the expiration of the specified period in the event that the animal is moved from one company or from the place of business of the person specified in § 24 subsection 4 of the Veterinary Act (hereinafter referred to as the place of business) to another or to a *slaughterhouse* .

(2) Sheep and goats are marked within six months from the day of the animal's birth or before the expiration of the specified period in the case of moving the animal from one place of business to another or to a slaughterhouse.

(3) The pig is marked within nine months from the day the animal was born, or before the expiration of the specified period in the case of moving the animal from one place of business to another or to a slaughterhouse.

(4) The equine animal is marked by Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2021/963, which establishes rules for the application of Regulations (EU) 2016/429, (EU) 2016/1012 and (EU) 2019/6 of the European Parliament and of the Council in connection with the identification and registration of equine animals and establishes samples of identification documents for these animals (OJ L 213, 16.06.2021, p. 3–61), according to

(5) The livestock keeper submits data on the movement of cattle, sheep, goats, equines and pigs to the authorized processor of the register of agricultural animals (hereinafter the *register*) (*hereinafter the processor*) within five working days from the day the animals are brought to or taken out of the place of business.

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(5 ) The animal keeper shall provide information on the disappearance, death and slaughter of cattle, sheep and goats at the place of operation and the first calving of the animal, if it is not possible to mark the offspring. The above-mentioned data is submitted to the processor of the register within five working days from the date of the event.

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(6) For individually unidentified animals, deer, camelids and bee and bumble bee colonies, data on the change in the size of the animal group or the number of colonies as of the last day of the month to the 5th of the month following the event shall be provided.

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## § 2. Procedure for identification and registration of cattle, sheep, goats and pigs

(1) In the case of tagging of cattle, sheep and goats, the animal keeper submits a request to the processor for registration of the animal's data within five working days from the date of tagging of the animal.

(2) The animal keeper submits a notification to the processor once a year about the age groups of the pigs he keeps by place of business as of December 31, no later than the 15th of the following month.

(3) The notification referred to in paragraph 2 contains the following information:

- 1) the number of piglets;
- 2) number of middlemen;
- 3) number of unpaired juveniles;
- 4) number of unpaired sows;
- 5) number of sows mated for the first time;
- 6) number of repeatedly mated sows;
- 7) number of cults;
- 8) the number of fattening pigs with a live weight of 50-80 kilograms;
- 9) the number of fattening pigs with a live weight of more than 80 kilograms to 110 kilograms;
- 10) the number of fattening pigs with a live weight of over 110 kilograms.

## § 3. Procedure for identification and registration of an equine animal

(1) An equine animal shall be marked and registered within six months from the date of birth of an equine animal.

(2) *The animal keeper submits an application to the company (hereinafter referred to as the breeding association ) that has been licensed to keep a studbook of equines based on the Act on the Breeding of Agricultural Animals, in accordance with Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2019/2035, which supplements Regulation (EU) 2016/429 of the European Parliament and of the Council regarding terrestrial animal breeding companies and hatcheries, and with the regulations regarding the traceability of certain kept terrestrial animals and hatching eggs (OJ L 314, 05.12.2019, pp. 115–169), with the data specified in point b of Article 64 or with the data that has changed compared to the previously submitted data within five working days from the marking of the equine animal or the data change.*

(3) In order to obtain an equine identification document (hereinafter referred to as *an equine passport* ), the animal keeper submits an application to the breeding association in accordance with Article 58(3) of Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2019/2035 no later than 30 days before the equine reaches the age of six months or before the equine is taken out of the place of activity where the equine was born, as such in order to move, according to Article 66 of the same regulation, the horse must be accompanied by the horse's passport.

(4) The horse passport is issued to the animal keeper by the breeding association in accordance with Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2019/2035.

(5) An equine passport issued in accordance with Article 22 (2) of Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2021/963 for an equine permanently located in Estonia in another member state shall be submitted to a breeding association licensed in Estonia to enter the equine's data in the register.

(6) The veterinarian installs a transponder on the animal to identify the horse.

(7) Within five working days from the receipt of the data, the breeding association shall register at least the data specified in point b of Article 64 of Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2019/2035 in its database and transfer them to the register within five working days from the registration of the data on the equine or from the date of registration of a change in the data entered in the register .

(8) The animal keeper submits a request to the register to change the equine data in the case specified in point c of Article 64 of Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2019/2035 with the information required in the same point within five working days from the date the equine was brought to or taken out of the place of business.

#### **§ 4. Procedure for identification and registration of cattle, sheep, goats, pigs, deer and camels imported from a member state of the European Union or delivered to Estonia**

(1) In the case of the importation of cattle, sheep, goats and pigs from a member state of the European Union into Estonia, the animal keeper submits an application to the processor to register the animal's data within five working days from the day the animal was brought to Estonia.

(2) In the case of imports from a member state of the European Union to Estonia, the identification number of the country of origin shall be kept for cattle, sheep, goats, seals, deer and camels.

(3) The livestock keeper shall mark cattle, sheep, goats, pigs, deer and camels, which have not been brought from a member state of the European Union and have undergone prophylactic quarantine, within 20 days from the day of delivery to Estonia. The animal keeper submits an application to the processor for the registration of cattle, sheep and goat data within five working days after the animal has been tagged, which also includes the animal's previous identification number.

(4) The agricultural animal specified in paragraph 3 does not need to be marked again if the animal is taken to a slaughterhouse and killed there within five days from the day of delivery to Estonia.

(5) In the case of import from a member state of the European Union to Estonia, the animal keeper submits the cattle passport accompanying the cattle to the processor together with the application specified in paragraph 1, except in the case provided for in Article 110 paragraph 1 point b of Regulation (EU) 2016/429 of the European Parliament and of the Council.

#### **§ 5. Procedure for issuing a cattle passport**

(1) In the case of export of cattle from Estonia, the processor sends the livestock passport to the livestock keeper or the organizer of the export of the animal specified by the livestock keeper by simple letter to the postal address of the corresponding person, except in the case provided for in Article 110(1)(b) of Regulation (EU) 2016/429 of the European Parliament and of the Council.

(2) If the cattle passport is lost, becomes illegible or an error is discovered in it, the animal keeper or the organizer of the export of the animal from Estonia submits a request to the processor for a new cattle passport within five working days. If the cattle passport becomes illegible or an error is discovered in it, the cattle passport is also submitted to the processor with the application.

#### **§ 6. The procedure for reporting the killing and death of an agricultural animal at a person licensed to kill agricultural animals on the basis of the Food Act, and the procedure for reporting the disposal of an agricultural animal at an enterprise licensed to handle animal by-products and products derived from them**

(1) On the basis of the Food Act, a person who has received an activity permit for the slaughter of agricultural animals shall submit the slaughter data related to the agricultural animal to the register within five working days from the day of the slaughter of the agricultural animal.

(2) On the basis of the Food Act, a person who has received an activity permit for the slaughter of agricultural animals shall return the invalid equine passport of the killed equine to its issuer within five working days from the day of the slaughter of the equine.

(3) An entrepreneur who has received an activity permit for the handling of animal by-products and products derived from them shall submit to the register the following data regarding farm animals accepted into the enterprise within five working days from the day of acceptance of the farm animal into the enterprise: 1) date of acceptance of the farm animal into the enterprise ;  
2) type of farm animal;

- 3) farm animal identification number or, in the case of unmarked farm animals, their number;
- 4) register or personal identification number and name of the animal keeper.

(4) The animal keeper submits the following data to the registry within five working days from the day of transporting the farm animal to the company licensed to handle animal by-products and products derived from them: 1) the registration number of the place of business in the register where the farm animal was kept;

- 2) type of farm animal;
- 3) farm animal identification number or, in the case of unmarked farm animals, their number;
- 4) the name of the company to which the farm animal was taken, which received an activity permit for the handling of animal by-products and products derived from them.

#### **§ 7. Removal, loss and illegibility of the means of identification**

- (1) The ear tag may be removed or replaced only with the processor's permission.
  - (2) If the ear tag is lost or becomes illegible, the animal keeper submits a request to the processor for a new ear tag within two days of the ear tag being lost or becoming illegible.
  - (3) If the ear tag is lost or becomes unreadable, the person issuing the ear tags shall issue a new ear tag with the same identification number to the animal keeper within 20 days of receiving the request specified in subsection 2 (hereinafter, *a replacement identification device* ). The person issuing the ear tags informs the processor about the issued replacement means of identification within 24 hours from the date of issue of the replacement means of identification.
  - (4) The livestock keeper shall attach a replacement identification device to the agricultural animal within seven days from the day of issuing the replacement identification device.
  - (5) If the transponder becomes unreadable, the animal keeper informs the veterinarian within two days, who installs a new transponder on the animal within 20 days and informs the processor about the installed replacement transponder and the date of its installation within five working days from the installation of the replacement transponder.
- [ RT I, 14.07.2022, 2 - enters into force. 17.07.2022]

#### **§ 8. Implementation provisions**

- (1) The regulation enters into force on December 1, 2021.
- (2) For a cattle passport issued before December 1, 2021, the animal keeper or, in case of slaughter, the person who organized the slaughter in the slaughterhouse shall enter the relevant data in the event of the animal's death, disappearance, emergency killing, on-site slaughter for meat for own consumption, on-site control slaughter, on-site slaughter to prevent the spread of animal disease or export and shall return to the cattle passport processor within five working days from the occurrence of the relevant event.