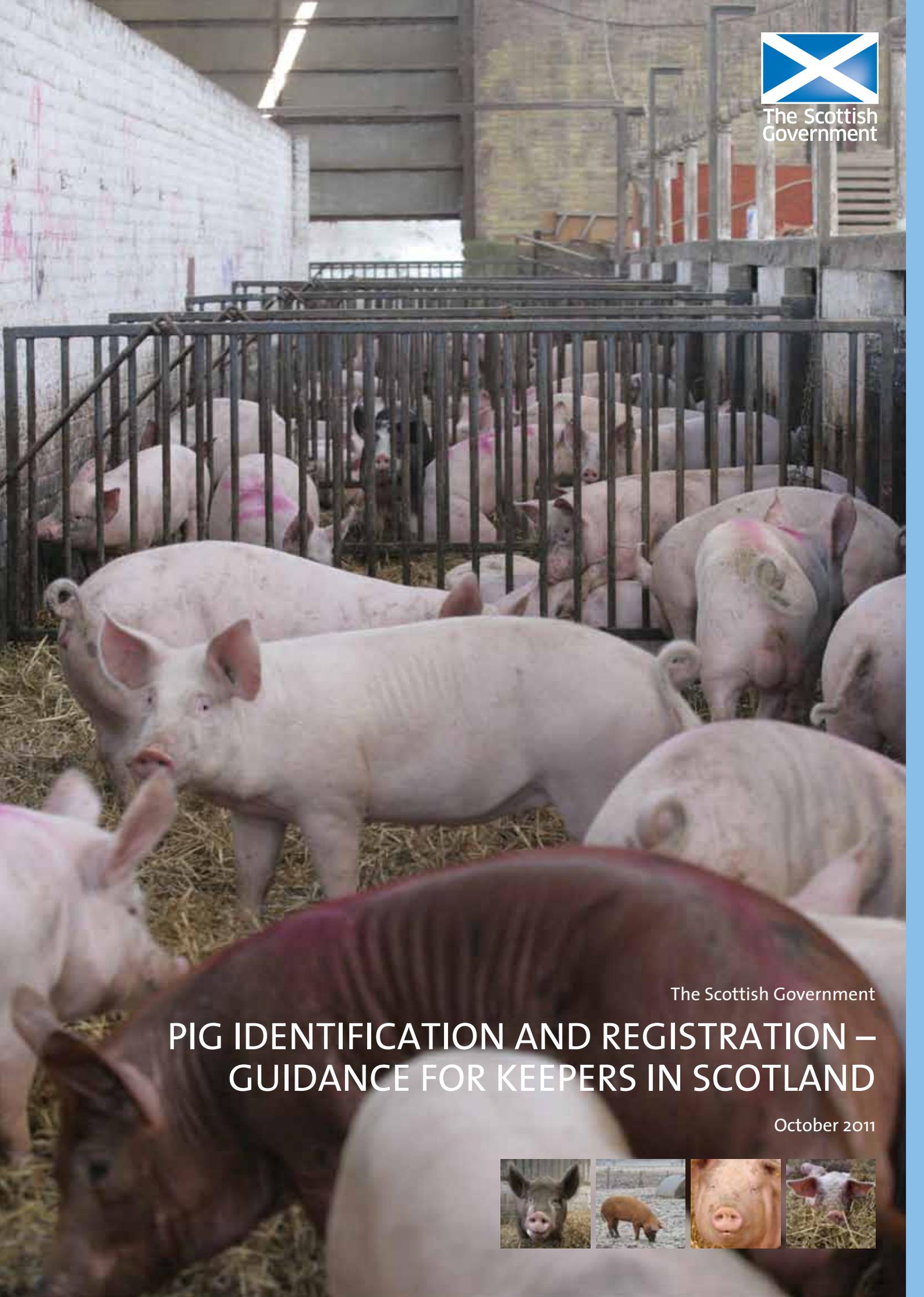




The Scottish
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PIG IDENTIFICATION AND REGISTRATION – GUIDANCE FOR KEEPERS IN SCOTLAND

October 2011





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This guidance explains the new rules for pig identification and registration from 1 October 2011.

The guidance is designed to be a general guide to help you meet the requirements of the law in relation to identification and registration. It does not cover the full range of legal requirements that apply if you keep pigs. You should make sure you keep and refer to any other publications sent by other government agencies relating to Common Agricultural Policy payment schemes and animal health and veterinary developments.

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Further copies of the guidance are available from:

Directorate for Rural and Environment
Animal Health and Welfare Division
Animal Health – Disease Prevention Team
Saughton House
Broomhouse Drive
Edinburgh
EH11 3XD

Tel No: 0131 556 8400

Fax No: 0131 244 6641

Email: livestock.id@scotland.gsi.gov.uk

Contents

	Page
Introduction	2
Getting started	2
What are the requirements?	2
Section 1: Identification	3
Section 2: Notification of movements	5
Section 3: The holding register	8
Section 4: Pig identification inspections	9
Section 5: Additional information	11
Annex A: Rural Payments and Inspections Directorate Offices	15
Annex B: Animal Health Divisional Offices	17
Annex C: Other useful organisations	18

Introduction

New rules for the identification and registration of pigs came into force on 1 October 2011. These changes are effected by European law (Council Directive 2008/71/EC) and are intended to improve traceability which will allow us to manage a disease outbreak more effectively. These new rules are implemented and enforced by the Pigs (Records, Identification and Movement) (Scotland) Order 2011. This Order is also linked to cross compliance and your single farm payment. It is important that you follow the rules covered in this guidance as failure to do so could affect your single farm payment.

This guidance explains the requirements of the Order. It provides details on the identification of pigs, what to record in the holding register and also explains the requirements for reporting movements.

Please be aware that all notices, notifications, walking licence, authorisations or approvals under the Order must be in writing.

Getting started

In order to keep pigs you are required to register where they are kept (known as the holding) with your local Rural Payments and Inspections Directorate (RPID) Office (contact details at Annex A) within 30 days from the date you first keep pigs.

RPID will provide you with a County Parish Holding (CPH) number which is a unique code allocated to the land where animals are kept. The CPH code is used when reporting and recording animal movements. It is important that you obtain your CPH number before you move pigs on or off your holding.

You must also inform your local Animal Health Veterinary Laboratory Agency (AHVLA) Divisional Office (contact details at Annex B) where you are going to keep pigs and they will give you a herdmark for your holding. The herdmark is allocated to the holding and must be used to identify all animals born on the holding.

If you cease to keep pigs on your holding you must inform your local AHVLA office within 30 days from the date you last kept pigs.

What are the requirements?

In practical terms the following are the key requirements to the legislation, you must:

- register as a keeper on every holding that you use
- identify each of your animals
- notify movements of animals on and off your holding to the Scottish Ministers
- keep your records up-to-date

Each requirement is explained in detail in the relevant sections of this guidance.

Section 1: Identification

All pigs born on your holding must be identified before leaving the holding of birth. You can identify your pigs by an eartag or a tattoo (either on the ear or a slapmark on the shoulder).

The identifiers

- **eartags**: must contain the letters 'UK' followed by your herdmark, for example UK AB1234. They can be made of metal or plastic or a combination of both. However, they must be sufficiently heat-resistant that neither the eartag nor the information printed or stamped on it can be damaged by the processing of the carcase following slaughter.
- **tattoos**: must show your herdmark, the letters 'UK' are optional. A tattoo must be applied by tattoo forceps to the ear of the pig.
- **slapmark**: must show your herdmark or an alpha numeric identifier allocated to you by one of the Scottish marketing or processing groups¹. A slapmark is an ink-based identifier and must be applied to the shoulder² of the pig by a slapper. Alternatively a slapmark can be applied by compressed air, which drives the tattooing pins into the skin of the pig, again this must be to the shoulder.
- **temporary mark**: paint mark on the pig for example a red line, black cross or a blue circle. The temporary mark must last until the pig reaches its destination. This only applies to pigs less than 12 months old and does not apply to pigs moving:
 - to a market;
 - to a slaughterhouse;
 - for intra-Community trade or export;
 - to a show or exhibition;
 - for breeding purposes;
 - to a semen collection centre; or
 - under a walking licence.

Categories of identification

Pigs must be identified with an eartag or a tattoo with a unique individual identification number if they are moving:

- to a show or exhibition;
- for breeding purposes;
- to a semen collection centre;
- for intra-Community trade or export; or
- under a walking licence.

1 There are currently three groups; namely Vion (processing group), Scottish Pig Producers and Scotlean (marketing groups).

2 Some processors require a slapmark applied to each shoulder of the pig, you should check with your processor in advance of sending pigs to them to confirm their requirements.

Pigs must be identified with an eartag, tattoo or a slapmark if they are moving:

- to a market; or
- to a slaughterhouse.

Pigs less than 12 months old moving between farms can be identified with a temporary mark. They must be accompanied by a movement document which identifies the holding from which they moved.

Replacement identifiers

If any pig loses its identifier, or it becomes impossible to read, or the identifier has been removed for welfare reasons, then you must replace the identifier. You can apply an identical identification mark or apply a new identification mark and cross-reference the new identification mark with the original identifier in your holding register.

Management information

You may mark your pig with any further information, or add further information to the eartag or tattoo provided that the extra information is shown separately to the official identification.

Pedigree pig keepers

In addition to the statutory identification and registration requirements keepers of pedigree pigs may also wish to register with the British Pig Association or relevant breed society.

Section 2: Notification of movements

When a pig moves, its movement must be recorded in your holding register and you must notify the movement to the Scottish Ministers, either prior to the movement taking place or on the day of the movement. The notification must specify the following information:

- the address, including postcode and CPH number of the holdings from and to which the pigs are being moved;
- the date of the movement;
- the number of pigs moved;
- the identification mark of each pig moved; and
- in the case of pigs moved from a market, the lot number of the pigs being moved.

Keepers can notify movements **electronically** to the ScotEID movement reporting database (operated on behalf of the Scottish Ministers) www.scoteid.com or alternatively **by telephone** to the ScotEID Information Centre, Tel No: 01466 794323.

Once the necessary information, listed above, has been recorded on the database, the system will allow the keeper to print off a movement document; and where movements are notified by telephone the keeper will be given the option of having a movement document sent to them. Keepers also have the option to add Food Chain Information (FCI) to the movement document for pigs going to slaughter.

In addition to electronic and telephone notification keepers can notify movements in writing, containing the information listed above, sending it to ScotEID at the following address:

ScotEID Information Centre
Unit 28
The Huntly Business Centre
83 Gordon Street
Huntly
AB54 8FG

Tel No: 01466 794323

Fax No: 01466 792801

Email: help@scoteid.com

Where a movement has been notified directly to the ScotEID database either electronically or by telephone then the movement does not require to be accompanied by a movement document. There are however, a number of movements which must be accompanied by a movement document:

- pigs less than 12 months old and identified with a temporary mark; or
- pigs moving to England, Wales or Northern Ireland.

The concession for movements not to be accompanied by a movement document does not exempt the keeper from complying with any other legislation which may require a movement to be accompanied by documentation. For example 'Transport documentation' (also known as an Animal Transport Certificate) which is a requirement under the Welfare of Animals (Transport) (Scotland) Regulations 2006.

The receiving keeper must check and confirm receipt of the pigs within 3 days of their arrival to ScotEID by one of the movement notification methods outlined above.

Movement document

By notifying movements electronically to ScotEID keepers have the option of printing off a movement document. When movements are notified by telephone to ScotEID keepers also have the option of the movement document being sent to them. However, when movements are notified in writing to ScotEID the keeper is responsible for completing their own movement document. The movement document must contain all the information outlined above, must be signed by the keeper and must be sent to ScotEID either prior to the movement taking place or on the day of the move. A copy of the movement document must also accompany the pigs during the move.

The movement document provided by the ScotEID movement reporting database also provides the necessary transporter information to be completed to meet the 'Transport documentation' requirements under the Welfare of Animals (Transport) (Scotland) Regulations 2006.

Moves within the UK

Moves to Scotland from England and Wales will have been entered onto BPEX (the electronic movement reporting system for England and Wales) in advance of the movement taking place and will be pre-notified to ScotEID. The movement will be accompanied by a movement document required by the legislation in those countries. The receiving keeper in Scotland must check and confirm receipt of the pigs within 3 days of their arrival to ScotEID by one of the movement notification methods outlined above.

Moves to Scotland from Northern Ireland will be accompanied by a health certificate/movement document required by the legislation in that country. The receiving keeper in Scotland must check and confirm receipt of the pigs within 3 days of their arrival to ScotEID by one of the movement notification methods outlined above.

Moves from Scotland to England, Wales and Northern Ireland must be notified to ScotEID using one of the movement notification methods outlined above. The movement must be accompanied by a movement document. Movements notified to ScotEID electronically or by telephone will be notified automatically to the BPEX movement system. Where movements are notified by paper to ScotEID the database will automatically notify the movement to the BPEX movement system.

Moves to show grounds

Movements to show grounds or exhibitions must be notified to ScotEID using one of the movement notification methods outlined above. Keepers can notify their animal's movement to the show or exhibition and their return at the same time if they choose to. If a keeper sells a pig at a show or exhibition then they must notify ScotEID within 3 days of the sale taking place. If the sale takes place at a show or exhibition outside Scotland you must use the movement notification system in the country the pig was sold.

Moves to a vet

Your pigs should normally be correctly identified before they move. However, for veterinary treatment they can be moved without being identified. However, you should record the movement in your holding register but you do not need to notify the move to ScotEID.

Walking licence for pet pigs

You should contact your local AHVLA office (see Annex B) for an application for a licence. You will need to inform them of the route you wish to use; however, if they perceive that the proposed route poses a risk to animal health then it will not be approved. Such risks could be proximity to livestock markets, high health status pig units or food processing premises. If your route is approved you will be issued with a licence which you must renew on an annual basis. In addition, your pet pig will require to be identified with an eartag or tattoo with a unique individual identification number.

Imports and exports of pigs

If you are exporting pigs to another EU country or a country outside the EU, they must be identified by either an eartag or tattoo showing the herdmark and a unique individual identification number. The movement must be notified to ScotEID using one of the movement notification methods outlined above.

If you import pigs from outside the EU you must identify them with an eartag or tattoo containing the following information:

- the letters 'UK';
- the herdmark of the holding the pig has been imported into; and
- the letter 'F' (and any other management information that you wish to add).

The eartag or tattoo must be applied within 30 days of the pig being imported or before it leaves the holding it was imported onto, whichever is sooner. However, where an imported pig is moved directly to slaughter and is slaughtered within 30 days you do not need to apply a new identification mark.

In addition, the receiving keeper in Scotland must check and confirm receipt of the pigs within 3 days of their arrival to ScotEID by one of the movement notification methods outlined above.

Section 3: The holding register

To protect the health of your livestock, and to improve pig traceability, you must keep a register of the pigs on your holding (you should keep a separate register for each holding you use). This register will hold information about your pigs, the holding and any movements of pigs on or off your holding.

You can keep your register, in any format you wish; however, it must contain at least the following information:

- the name and address of the keeper, including CPH number;
- the date the pigs were moved;
- the address and CPH number where the pig(s) were moved from;
- the address and CPH number where the pig(s) were moved to;
- the number of pigs moved; and
- the temporary mark or identification number, including the unique individual identification number, if applicable.

This information must be recorded in the holding register within 48 hours of a movement on or off your holding. You must keep your records for a minimum of 3 years (even if you stop keeping pigs) and you must make your records available for inspection if required. Every keeper, other than a transporter, must complete a holding register. Once a year you must record the number of pigs on your holding in your holding register.

The ScotEID database has an on-line holding register which you can elect to use as your records. You can choose to use this to keep all your holding register information or in part, with other information kept on your holding in paper or on your own farm software.

Section 4: Pig identification inspections

Why we have inspections

RPID carry out pig inspections each year. Other bodies such as AHVLA and local authorities may also carry out inspections. The aim of the inspection is to make sure that the requirements of identification and traceability for pigs are understood and being complied with.

What the inspector does

Inspectors will count all the animals kept by the business and verify the accuracy of the records by comparing the number of animals that should be present on the holding with the number actually found. A representative sample of animals will be checked on each holding to ensure compliance with identification requirements.

The inspector will compare the records to the information supplied to ScotEID, the movement documents and purchase and sales invoices.

The inspector will also confirm whether the key requirements of identification and traceability legislation have been complied with. The key requirements are:

- 1. Keeper registration (with AHVLA)**
- 2. Identification**
- 3. Notifying moves to ScotEID³**
- 4. Record keeping**

Full explanation of each of the requirements can be found in the earlier sections of this guidance.

What you have to do

We are required to carry out inspections unannounced. An inspector will normally start by checking the records and other farm documents. You will be given a reasonable amount of time to present your animals for inspection. You must present all your animals, your records and other documents relevant to the inspection. You must make sure that the inspector can safely inspect your animals. You must provide suitable handling facilities and, if necessary, people to gather the animals.

How long an inspection takes

The time an inspection takes will depend on the number of animals involved and the quality of your records. You can reduce the amount of time that an inspection is likely to take by making sure your records and documents are always up to date, logically laid out and close at hand. The aim is to carry out inspections as quickly and efficiently as possible.

How we choose farms for inspection

Holdings to be inspected are selected either at or selected on the basis of risk analysis. The risk factors considered include for example, the number of animals on the holding, the results of previous inspections, length of time since last inspection.

³ Inspectors will also check moves that have previously been reported to SAMU.

Action taken as a result of the inspection

At the conclusion of the inspection, the inspector will discuss the findings with you. You will be given opportunity to make comment and sign the inspection report. Within a month of the inspection being completed, you will receive an inspection results letter detailing the findings. You will be required to take action to rectify any problems found.

Where there has been failure to comply with identification and traceability regulations we will take enforcement action. The action can range from the issue of guidance to passing a report to the local authority, for consideration of prosecution. In some cases, a movement restriction may be served on the holding, until such time as any problems are rectified. A restriction would prevent any movements to or from the holding, except under licence.

Where the non-compliances found form part of the requirements of Cross Compliance, a penalty in the form of a percentage reduction in payments due to the business, will be applied. The reduction is applied to payments for direct support schemes, including the Single Farm Payment and certain schemes approved under the Scottish Rural Development Plan, including LFASS. Where this is the case, a Cross Compliance breach letter will be issued, informing you of the penalty that results from your pig inspection. The results of other checks and inspections may also affect your final penalty calculation.

Further information on the breaches that are subject to the requirements of Cross Compliance and the penalty matrix that dictates the penalty applied can be found at www.scotland.gov.uk/Topics/farmingrural/Agriculture/grants/Schemes/CComplianceupdates

Section 5: Additional information

20-day standstill

When pigs arrive on your holding, your holding will be under a standstill whereby other livestock may not be moved off the holding for a specific period of time. The standstill rules are there to protect against the rapid spread of any disease outbreak – the standstill acts as an incubation period and slows down the spread of disease. Pigs trigger a 20-day standstill on other pigs when they move onto a holding. Pigs trigger a 13-day standstill on any cattle, sheep or goats on that holding. Cattle, sheep and goats moving onto a holding will impose a 13-day standstill on any pig on that holding.

There are movements which are exempt from the 20-day standstill, moves between authorised premises (i.e. pig pyramids) or where keepers have a separation agreement in place. For further information on exemptions (authorised premises) you should contact your local AHVLA Divisional Office (Annex B) and for information on the separation agreement or the standstill period contact your local RPID office (Annex A) or go to: <http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Topics/farmingrural/Agriculture/animal-welfare/Diseases/MovementRestrictions>

Feed advice

Following the outbreak of Foot and Mouth Disease in 2001, the first case of which was found to be at a farm where unprocessed waste food was being fed to pigs, a review of the practice of swill feeding was carried out. The outbreak and subsequent review led to legislation banning the feeding of catering waste to any farmed animals or any other ruminant animal, pig or poultry. This is now reflected in EU-wide legislation.

It is illegal to feed any pig any catering waste (including used cooking oil) from restaurants, kitchens (both household and central), and other catering facilities even if those establishments cater solely for vegetarians.

Current legislation also imposes strict controls banning the feeding of other materials of animal origin or products containing them to farmed animals. There are however, a small number of exceptions to this, and the following materials may be fed to pigs:

- Liquid milk or colostrum may be fed to pigs kept on the same holding as that on which the milk or colostrum originated;
- Former foodstuffs other than catering waste food from kitchens etc (see above) containing rennet, melted fat, milk or eggs but where these materials are not the main ingredient;
- Fishmeal (animal derived), di- or tri-calcium phosphate, or blood products if suitably processed (see TSE Regulations internet link below); and
- Milk, milk products and white water when suitably treated.

Please note that anyone obtaining waste milk, milk products or white water to feed to their pigs would need to be registered for this purpose, although, in the case of milk products, this would only be necessary if they contained more than 80% milk. Details on how to register are available from your local AHVLA Divisional Office (Annex B).

It is permissible to source certain types of former foodstuffs (see above), as well as fruit and vegetables, from non-catering premises for feeding to pigs, but this must only be done from those premises that either do not handle materials banned from being fed to pigs, or that have (HACCP) procedures in place to ensure complete separation from prohibited materials, and these procedures have been agreed with the local authority.

If you are uncertain about what can and cannot be fed to your pigs please contact your local AHVLA Divisional Office (Annex B) for further advice. If in doubt don't feed it.

No matter how tempting it may be to feed catering waste food or other types of banned material to your pigs, this is illegal, and the above controls were introduced for a reason. Contaminated waste food can spread viruses and bacteria, and when infected with a disease like Foot and Mouth pigs can quickly infect other animals. Following these requirements will help keep your animals healthy and will reduce the risk of future outbreaks of disease.

Further information on the above controls is available on the internet at:

<http://animalhealth.defra.gov.uk/managing-disease/animalbyproducts/index.htm>

<http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Topics/farmingrural/Agriculture/animal-welfare/Diseases/disease/bse/Feed>

Notifiable diseases

A notifiable disease is a disease named in section 88 of the Animal Health Act 1981 or an Order made under that Act.

In practice, if you suspect signs of any of the notifiable diseases listed below, you must immediately notify your Divisional Veterinary Manager at your local AHVLA office (Annex B).

Notifiable diseases in pigs:

African Swine Fever (ASF)

ASF is similar to Classical Swine Fever (see below), but it is caused by a different virus. The ASF virus can be given to pigs by ticks and biting flies, as well as directly from infected pigs and pig meat. There are acute and chronic forms of ASF. In the acute disease, pigs firstly go off their food and are extremely dull with a high temperature (40-42 degrees C). They can then have diarrhoea, vomiting, coughing and a purple blotching of the skin. They might have a swaying gait, abort their litters and have a discharge from the eyes and nose.

Classical Swine Fever (CSF)

CSF also has acute and chronic forms and is spread to pigs by infected pigs, pig meat, or dirty vehicles, boots, etc. In the mild and chronic forms of the disease, the signs are less obvious – there may be a short-lived lack of appetite and fever and perhaps abortion. However, in the acute form, pigs are very dull and off their food with a high fever (40-41 degrees C). They may cough and initially show constipation then later, diarrhoea. There may be a discharge from the eyes and nose and the skin can be reddened and blotchy. Sows may abort or give birth to a weak litter. Some new born piglets have tremors.

Aujeszky's Disease

Aujeszky's Disease is also caused by a virus. Affected pigs have a variety of signs including sneezing, coughing, laboured breathing and fever. They may show nervous signs, too, such as trembling, circling and a swaying gait. Sows might abort or give birth to stillborn or mummified litters. Deaths are highest in younger pigs.

Foot and Mouth Disease (FMD)

The chief symptom in pigs is sudden lameness. Pigs prefer to lie down and when made to move squeal loudly and hobble painfully, though lameness may not be so obvious where the pigs are on deep bedding or soft ground. The blisters form on the upper edge of the hoof, where the skin and horn meet, and on the heels and in the cleft. They may extend right round the hoof head, with the result that the horn becomes detached.

At a later stage new horn starts to grow and the old hoof is carried down and finally shed. The process resembles the loss of a fingernail following some blow or other injury. Mouth symptoms are not usually visible, but blisters may develop on the snout or on the tongue and along the udder.

Swine Vesicular Disease (SVD)

The symptoms are clinically indistinguishable from foot-and-mouth disease but SVD only affects pigs. There is a fever of up to 41 degrees centigrade, then vesicles (blisters) develop on the coronary band, typically at the junction with the heel. The disease usually appears suddenly but does not spread with the same rapidity as foot-and-mouth disease. Mortality is low but in acute cases there can be some loss of production. Lameness develops due to the eruption of vesicles at the top of the hooves and between the toes. Vesicles may also develop on the snout, tongue and lips. The surface under the vesicles is red and this gradually changes colour as healing develops. The entire hoof may be shed. In less severe cases the healed lesion may grow down the hoof and this is seen by a black transverse mark. Recovery is usually complete within two to three weeks.

Teschen Disease (Porcine enterovirus encephalomyelitis)

Initially, infected pigs have a fever, loss of appetite, are dull and slightly uncoordinated. As the disease progresses there is irritability, stiffness, muscular tremors or rigidity, and convulsions. There may also be grinding of the teeth, smacking of the lips and squealing as if in pain. The voice may change or be lost entirely.

The course of the disease is usually acute and death, generally preceded by paralysis, normally occurs within three to four days of the appearance of symptoms. Mildly affected animals may recover. All age groups of pigs are susceptible to this disease.

Vesicular Stomatitis – this is a very rare disease of pigs which has never occurred in this country, but can also affect cattle, horses and people.

This disease, like SVD and FMD, causes blisters, but a different virus is involved. Areas of skin become blanched, followed by the formation of vesicles on the snout of pigs, on the lips, tongue, hard and soft palate and the coronary band. Lesions may also occur in other areas of the skin, especially where there is abrasion of tissue. The vesicles yield a serous fluid as they burst, usually 6 to 24 hours after formation. The hoof may become detached if vesicles have gathered there. Mortality rates are moderate to low.

Anthrax

This disease occurs rarely in pigs and can affect humans and other animals. It is caused by a bacteria and infected pigs can have fluid-filled swellings around the neck or have a bloody diarrhoea. Spores of the bacteria can live for some time in slurry and contaminated housing.

Annex A

Rural Payments and Inspections Directorate Offices

Office	Address	Email	Tel No: Fax No:
Ayr	Russell House King Street Ayr KA8 0BE	SGRPID.ayr@scotland.gsi.gov.uk	01292 291300 01292 291301
Dumfries	161 Brooms Road Dumfries DG1 3ES	SGRPID.dumfries@scotland.gsi.gov.uk	01387 274400 01387 274440
Galashiels	Cotgreen Road Tweedbank Galashiels TD1 3SG	SGRPID.galashiels@scotland.gsi.gov.uk	01896 892400 01896 892424
Hamilton	Cadzow Court 3 Wellhall Road Hamilton ML3 9BG	SGRPID.hamilton@scotland.gsi.gov.uk	01698 462400 01698 462401
Inverness	Longman House 28 Longman Road Inverness IV1 1SF	SGRPID.inverness@scotland.gsi.gov.uk	01463 234141 01463 714697
Portree	Estates Office Portree Isle of Skye IV51 9DH	SGRPID.portree@scotland.gsi.gov.uk	01478 612516 01478 613128
Inverurie	Thainstone Court By Inverurie Aberdeenshire AB51 5YA	SGRPID.inverurie@scotland.gsi.gov.uk	01467 626222 01467 626217 From March 2012 01467 670500 01467 670501
Elgin	32 Reidhaven Street Elgin IV30 1QH	SGRPID.elgin@scotland.gsi.gov.uk	01343 569500 01343 569501
Kirkwall	Tankerness Lane Kirkwall Orkney KW15 1AQ	SGRPID.kirkwall@scotland.gsi.gov.uk	0300 244 9626 0300 244 9625
Lerwick	Charlotte House Commercial Road Lerwick Shetland ZE1 0HZ	SGRPID.lerwick@scotland.gsi.gov.uk	0300 244 9599 0300 244 9598
Oban	Cameron House Albany Street Oban PA34 4AE	SGRPID.oban@scotland.gsi.gov.uk	0300 244 9340 0300 244 9331

Stornoway	10 Keith Street Stornoway Isle of Lewis HS1 2QG	SGRPID.stornoway@scotland.gsi.gov.uk	01851 702392 01851 705793
Benbecula	Balivanich Isle of Benbecula HS7 5LA	SGRPID.benbecula@scotland.gsi.gov.uk	0300 244 9600 0300 244 9601
Perth	Strathearn House Broxden Business Park Lamberkine Drive Perth PH1 1RX	SGRPID.perth@scotland.gsi.gov.uk	01738 602000 01738 602001
Thurso (part of Kirkwall jurisdiction)	Strathbeg House Clarence Street Thurso KW14 7JS	SGRPID.thurso@scotland.gsi.gov.uk	0300 020 1234 0300 020 1258
Golspie (part of Kirkwall jurisdiction)	The Links Golspie Business Park Golspie Sutherland KW10 6UB	SGRPID.golspie@scotland.gsi.gov.uk	01408 634 063 01408 634 014

Annex B

Animal Health Divisional Offices

Office	Address	Email	Tel No: Fax No:
Ayr	Russell House King Street Ayr KA8 0BE	a.ayr@ahvla.gsi.gov.uk	01292 291350 01292 291351
Galashiels	Cotgreen Road Tweedbank Galashiels TD1 3SG	a.galashiels@ahvla.gsi.gov.uk	01896 758806 01896 756803
Inverness	Longman House 28 Longman Road Inverness IV1 1SF	a.inverness@ahvla.gsi.gov.uk	01463 728800 01463 711495
Inverurie	Thainstone Court By Inverurie Aberdeenshire AB51 5YA	a.inverurie@ahvla.gsi.gov.uk	01467 626610 01467 626611
Perth	Strathearn House Broxden Business Park Lamberkine Drive Perth PH1 1RX	ah.perth@ahvla.gsi.gov.uk	01738 602211 01738 602240

Annex C

Other useful organisations

BPEX

MLCSL
Stoneleigh Park
Kenilworth
Warwickshire
CV8 2TL

Tel No: 0844 335 8400 (eAML helpline Mon-Fri 09:00-17:00)

Email: eaml2@bpex.org.uk

Website: www.eaml2.org.uk

Scotlean Pigs Ltd

Unit 3C
Wavell Drive
Rosehill Industrial Estate
Carlisle
Cumbria
CA1 2ST

Tel No: 01228 541566

Fax No: 01228 546500

Email: admin.office@scotlean.co.uk

Website: www.scotlean.co.uk

Scottish Pig Producers

28 King Street
Huntly
Aberdeenshire
AB54 8DG

Tel No: 01466 792284

Fax No: 01466 794028

Email: gordon.mcken@scottishpigproducers.co.uk

Quality Meat Scotland

The Rural Centre
Ingliston
Newbridge
EH28 8NZ

Tel No: 0131 472 4040

Fax No: 0131 472 4038

Email: info@qmScotland.co.uk

Website: www.qmScotland.co.uk

British Pig Association (BPA)

Trumpington Mews
40b High Street
Trumpington
Cambridge
CB2 9LS

Tel No: 01223 845100

Fax No: 01223 846235

Email: bpa@britishpigs.org

Website: www.britishpigs.org.uk

The Scottish Government - Livestock Identification and Traceability

Website: <http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Topics/farmingrural/Agriculture/animal-welfare/IDtraceability>

Animal Health and Veterinary Laboratories Agency (AHVLA)

Website: <http://animalhealth.defra.gov.uk/index.htm>

Pig Veterinary Society

Website: www.pigvetsoc.org.uk

