

Form ID

Status as of: **January 2005**
 (in use since the animals born January 2000)

DESCRIPTION OF NATIONAL IDENTIFICATION SYSTEMS

Country (or countries)	Northern part of Belgium (Flanders)
Breed(s) of animal	All breeds
Rules to define breed codes¹⁾	Same rules as the Netherlands

Distinct ID number ranges²⁾ for**breeds:**

Yes

No

If yes please state valid number ranges for each breed

sexes:

Yes

No

If yes please state valid number ranges for each sex

birth years:

Yes

No

If yes please state valid number ranges for each birth year

regions/herds:

Yes

A province code is found on the 5th position of the identification number. The following Flemish numbers can be registered

- 1: Antwerp
- 2 : Brabant
- 3 : West Flanders
- 4 : East Flanders
- 7 : Limburg

The codes 5,6,8 and 9 stands for regio's in the Walloon part of Belgium.

others :

No

Re-use of ID numbers

No

An identification number is unique for a unique animal

Information on semen straws

The Flanders has no longer an own production centrum for semen. So the information on the straw depends on the exporting organisation. All bulls used for artificial insemination should be registered first in Belgium. So the link between the AI number used and the international identification is known.

National vs international ID

At birth each animal is identified by an international identification. For internal purposes of the breeding organisation a sequential national number is created without any rules. The cross reference between these two identification numbers is known. Both identification numbers are mentioned on the official pedigree.

¹⁾ 3 character code

²⁾ 12 character code

Reference :

Responsible organization / Contact person :

VRVvzw

Vlaamse Rundveeteeltvereniging

Ir. Catherine Van Rumst

DESCRIPTION OF CHANGES IN ID SYSTEM

Date of modification of ID system.	Animals born before January 2000
Breed(s) of animal	All breeds
Changed rules to define breed codes¹⁾	No
Change of distinct ID number ranges²⁾ for	In the 12 positions of the ID number : 0JJRNNNNNSCC
breeds:	<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around;"> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> No </div> <p style="text-align: right; font-size: small;">If yes please state valid number ranges for each breed</p>
sexes:	<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around;"> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> </div> <p>The third last position of the ID number : (S) Odd for a male Even for a female</p>
birth years:	<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around;"> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> </div> <p>The second and third position of the ID number stands for the birthyear – 1900 (JJ)</p>
regions/herds:	<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around;"> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> </div> <p>The fourth position stand for the regio in Belgium : (R) The following Flemish codes can be registered 0JJ1NNNNNSCC : Antwerp 0JJ2NNNNNSCC : Brabant 0JJ3NNNNNSCC : West Flanders 0JJ4NNNNNSCC : East Flanders 0JJ7NNNNNSCC : Limburg</p> <p>The codes 5,6,8 and 9 stands for regio's in the Walloon part of Belgium.</p>
others :	The last two position stands for a check (= rest if the ID number is divided by 97)

¹⁾ 3 character code

²⁾ 12 character code

Reference :

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