

Animal Identification and Traceability

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Outline of this presentation

- Why do we need ID&T systems?
- Benefit of ID&T
- Benefit of Product traceability
- Background on OIE and Codex role
- OIE current standard



Why do we need animal identification and traceability?



OIE MANDATE

Historical: 'To prevent animal diseases from spreading around the world'

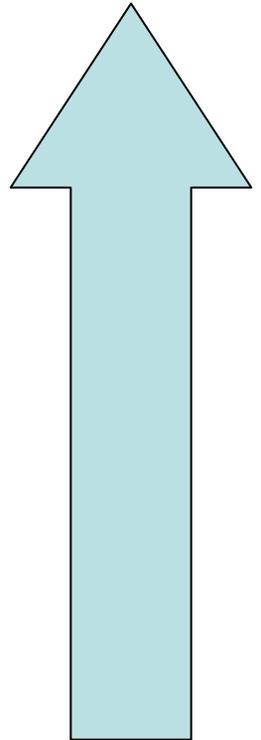
The 4th Strategic Plan 2006/2010 extends the OIE's global mandate to:

'The improvement of animal health all around the world'



Why do we need animal identification and traceability?

- Globalization
- Transport
- Trade – boat – plane – track
- Population – Human – Animal
- Diseases
- Demand of food – animal proteins
- Intensification of production



Benefits of Animal ID & T



Benefits of Animal ID &T

- Implemented since ancient times
- In modern times, to support national policies and activities relating to
 - disease prevention and control
 - including zoonotic diseases
 - certification of exports
 - food quality and organoleptic factors
 - consumer confidence
 - Fraud
- Increasing pressure to adopt responsible livestock production practices.

Benefits of Animal ID &T

- Help producers and associated institutions to manage herds/flocks more effectively, including:
 - herd/flock health programs
 - breeding or genetic improvement programs
 - Productivity intensification-differentiation
- Support measures to detect and control diseases including
 - surveillance
 - early detection and notification of outbreaks
 - rapid response
 - control of animal movements
 - zoning or compartmentalization
 - Sampling

Benefits of Animal ID &T

Control of animal diseases contributes to:

- ✓ **Food Security:** Increasing productivity and food production
- ✓ **Public Health:** zoonoses, food safety
- ✓ **Market Access:** local, regional and international
- ✓ **Poverty Alleviation**
 - Securing assets (animal capital)

Benefits of Product Traceability



Benefits of Product Traceability

Supports measures on farm and at processing, transport and retail, to facilitate management of food safety and to prevent food contamination incidents

- Crisis prevention and response
- Health certification
- Maintaining consumer confidence

.

Benefits of product traceability

- In international trade, traceability provides credibility in the provision of health certification and facilitates market access
 - prevent unjustified trade barriers.
- harmonization of national standards based on the OIE and Codex standards helps to avoid discrepancies and is particularly important for developing countries to avoid trade barriers.

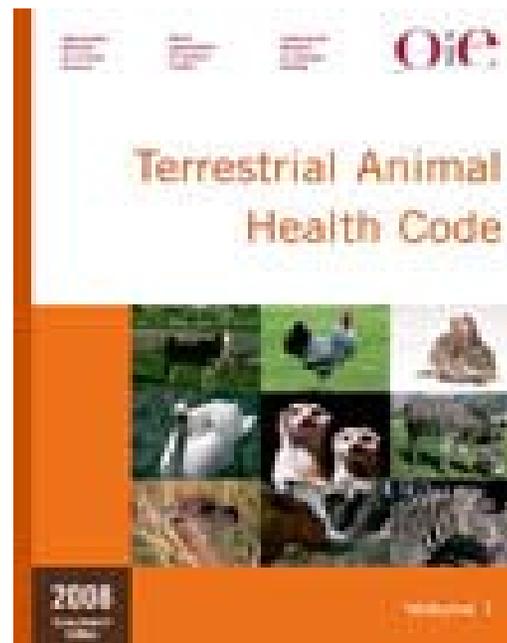
Benefits of product traceability

- In rich countries, consumer interests may include characteristics of food production that are not linked to food safety
 - animal welfare, ethics, environmental issues
- Accuracy in labeling and prevention of fraud depends upon ID&T
- In large parts of the world there is a basic need for protein and work animals
 - prevention of serious animal diseases, including zoonotic diseases, and food safety.

Animal identification and traceability: OIE current standards

<http://www.oie.int>

Volume 1 – Section 4 – Chapter 4.1 and 4.2



OIE standard setting work

- **1998**: International seminar "Permanent animal identification systems and traceability from farm to fork" in Buenos Aires
- **1999**: OIE Regional Conference for the Middle East: Animal identification systems; their importance for disease surveillance
- **2001**: OIE Scientific and Technical Review edition on traceability

OIE standard setting work(2)

- 2005: OIE *ad hoc* Group established
- 2006: 'General Principles on ID&T of Live Animals' adopted by the OIE
- 2008: 'Design and Implementation of Identification Systems to Achieve Animal Traceability ' adopted by the OIE.

Relevant Codex work

- Codex Committee on Food Inspection and Certification Systems (CCFICS).
- In **2006**, the CAC established 'Principles for Traceability/Product Tracing as a Tool within a Food Inspection and Certification System (CAC/GL 60-2006)'

OIE & Codex standards: general principles

- bridges between animal ID and product traceability
- Seamless system that prevents gaps and duplication between standards
- Outcome based, with flexibility in the approach to implementation
- Applicable equally in all situations
- Appropriate for implementation by all Members, according to their socioeconomic circumstances.

General principles – Definitions

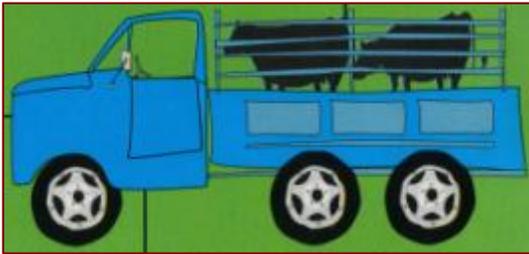
- *Animal identification*
 - *means the combination of the identification and registration of an animal individually, with a unique identifier, or collectively by its epidemiological unit or group, with a unique group identifier.*

General principles – Definitions

- *Animal identification system*
 - *means the inclusion and linking of components such as identification of establishments /owners, the person(s) responsible for the animal(s), movements and other records with animal identification.*

General principles – Definitions

- *Animal traceability*
 - means the ability to follow an animal or group of animals during all stages of its life.



General principles – Definitions

- *Registration*

- is the action by which information on animals (such as identification, animal health, movement, certification, epidemiology, establishments) is collected, recorded, securely stored and made appropriately accessible and able to be utilised by the Competent Authority.

General principles – Definitions

Note: Codex definition of traceability:



Traceability/Product Tracing:

the ability to follow the movement of a food through specified stage(s) of production, processing and distribution.

OIE General principles

2- Strong

relationship between animal identification and the traceability of animals and products of animal origin.

3- Linked

to achieve traceability throughout the animal production and food chain

OIE General principles

4- objectives ID&T clearly defined

- in consultation between the Veterinary Authority and relevant sectors /stakeholders and
- periodically reviewed.

OIE General principles

5- Factors that determine the system chosen include

- the outcomes of the risk assessment
- the animal and public health situation and related programmes,
- animal population parameters: species, breed, numbers, distribution, types of production
- animal movement patterns
- available technologies
- trade in animals and animal products
- cost/benefit analysis and other economic,
- geographical and environmental considerations and
- cultural aspects.

OIE General principles

6- Competent Authorities

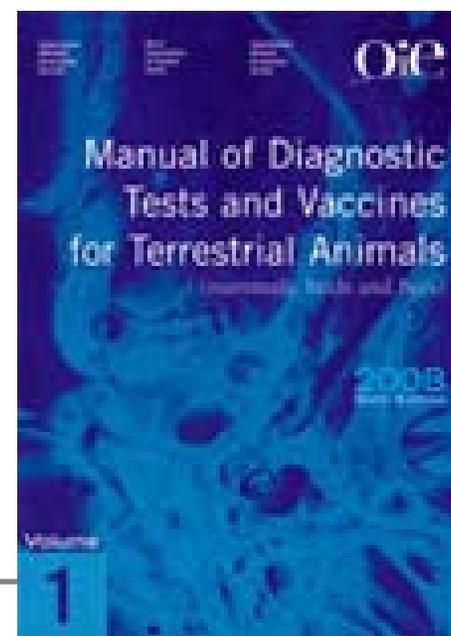
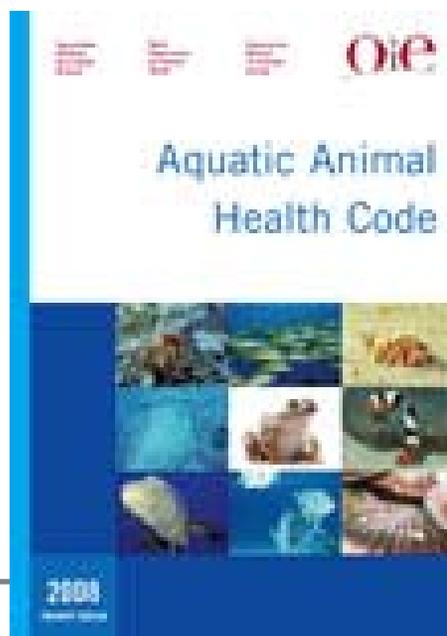
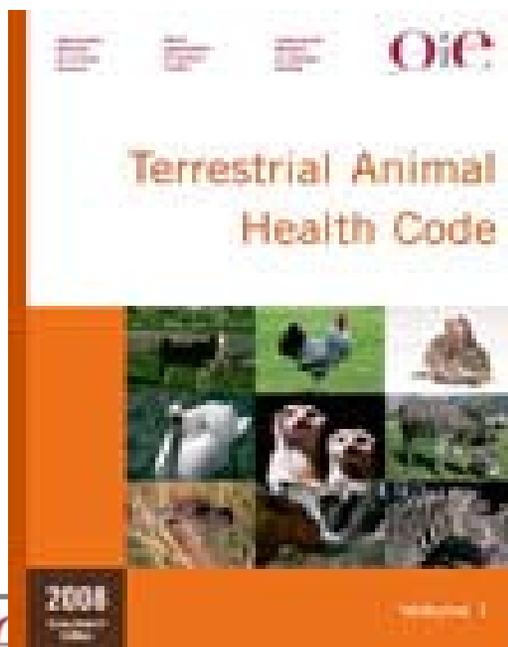
Animal identification and animal traceability should be under the authority and responsibility of the Veterinary Authority.

Other Authorities may have jurisdiction over other aspects of the food chain, including food traceability.

OIE General principles

7- Legal Framework

Veterinary Authority, with relevant governmental agencies and in consultation with the private sector



OIE General principles

7- Legal Framework

- International Standards
- competent authorities
- the objectives and scope of the system
- organizational arrangements
- choice of technologies
- registration,
- the obligations of the parties
- confidentiality of information
- accessibility and exchange of information

OIE General principles

8- common basic factors

- ➔ legal framework,
- ➔ procedures,
- ➔ Competent Authority,
- ➔ identification of establishments/owners,
- ➔ animal identification
- ➔ animal movements

OIE General principles

9- The Equivalency based on Result



Design and Implementation

Basic Elements

Link with International Certification

Each country should design a program in accordance to the scope and relevant performance criteria to ensure that the desire of Animal identification and traceability outcome can be archived

Design and Implem. cont'

Key Elements

1.- Desired outcome

- Consultation
- Qualitative terms

Design and Implem. cont'

2.- Performance criteria

quantitative terms, such as

“all the susceptible animals can be traced to the place to the establishment of bird and for all of the establishment that trough with in 48 hours of enquire for FMD

3.- Scope

- targeted species
- production trade sector
- Animal health program
- Farming and industry involve in export pig.

Design and Implem, cont'

4.- Preliminary Study

5.- Design of the programme

General provisions

- Consultation
- **Means of animal identification**
 - Individual or Group
 - Choice of a physical animal identifier
 - Competent Authorities
 - Time period
 - Imported animal
 - Loses its identification or unusable
 - Destruction

Design and Implem, cont'

- **Registration:**

- relevant event

- timely and accurate manner

- Establishment/owner

- Animals

- Movements

- Others

- **Documentation**

- **Reporting**

Design and Implem, cont'

- **Information system**

- Paper or electronic

- Potential for linkage to traceability
 - Minimize duplication
 - Relevant component, including databases, should be compatible
 - Confidentiality
 - Accessibility of Veterinary Authorities

- **Laboratories**

- **Abattoirs, rendering plants, dead stock collection points, markets, assembly centres**

- **Penalties**

Design and Implem,cont'

Legal framework

will vary from country to country

Implementation

steps should include

- **Action plan**
 - **Timetable and milestone**
 - **Human and financial resources**
 - **Communication**
 - **Trainings**
 - **Technical support**
 - **Checking and Verification**
- **Auditing**
- **Review**

2009: 1st OIE International Conference on Animal ID & T - Buenos Aires



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RECOMENTATION

- support the development of education and scientific research programmes relevant to animal identification and traceability. Education programmes should be directed to key players in the food production chain, particularly veterinarians, livestock owners and industry operators;

Thank you for your attention



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