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Existing OIE Standards and ongoing work

Topics for discussion

- **OIE – WTO mandate**
- **Background**
- **Ad hoc group**
- **Definitions**
- **General Principles**
- **Design and Implementation**

OIE International Standards

**The WTO SPS Agreement
recognises the OIE as a
reference organisation for
international standards
(one of the “ 3 sisters”)**

OIE mandate under the WTO

Standard-setting organizations

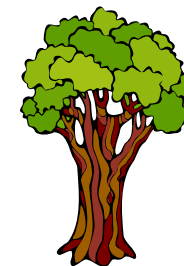
food safety
CODEX



animal health
OIE



plant health
IPPC



Background

- **The OIE was requested by Member Countries to develop standards**
 - **1998: Argentina**
 - **1999: Middle East**
 - **2001: OIE Rev. Sci. & Tech.**
 - **2004: Member Country questionnaire**
 - **2004: OIE International Committee – Technical issue**
 - **2005: Khartoum – Africa**
 - **2005: OIE ad hoc group**
 - **2006: Adoption Standard**

Ad Hoc Group Objectives



- **Key Definitions**
- **Enumerate of set of Principles**
 - **valid for relevant spices**
 - **differences among OIE Member Countries**
 - **compatibility among systems**
 - **ability to transfer information**
 - **cost benefit regarding all OIE Member Countries**

Ad Hoc Group Objectives



- **Main points that constitute a system for identification and traceability of live animals and the outcomes required**
- **Develop a set of recommendations for a practical implementation**
- **OIE – CODEX**

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:

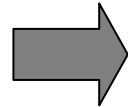


Traceability/Product Tracing:

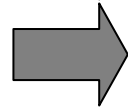
the ability to follow the movement of a food through specified stage(s) of production, processing and distribution.

OIE General principles

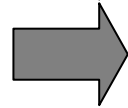
1- Tools



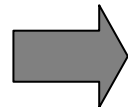
animal health



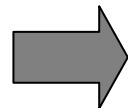
zoonose



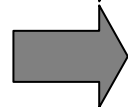
food safety issues



trade



quality



origin denomination

Relevant activities

the management of disease outbreaks and food safety incidents, vaccination programmes, surveillance systems, animal movement controls, surveillance, early response and notification systems, animal movement conditions inspection, certification, fair practices in trade utilisation of veterinary drugs, feed and pesticides, fair practices in trade utilisation of veterinary drugs, feed and pesticides.

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

4- objectives

of animal identification and animal traceability

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

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



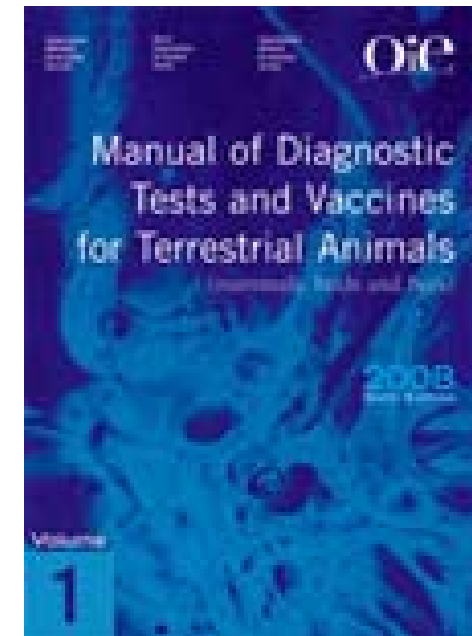
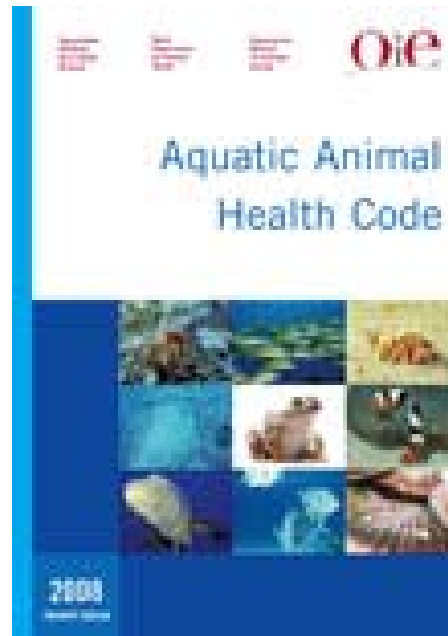
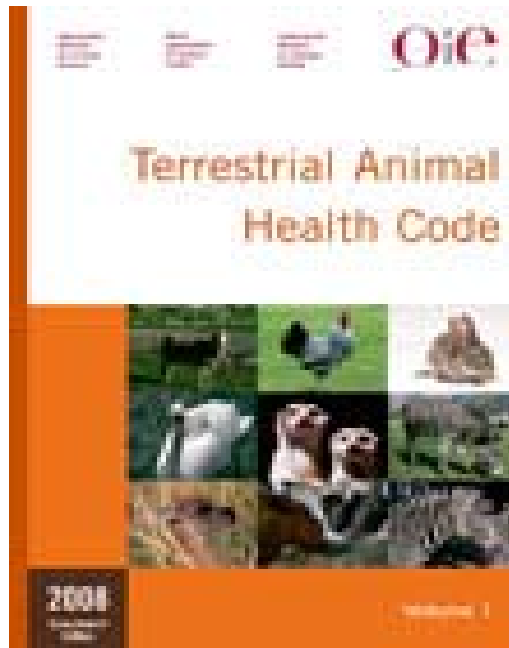
6-Animal identification and animal traceability should be under the authority and responsibility of the Veterinary Authority.

Other Authorities may have jurisdiction over other aspects including food



7- Legal Framework

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



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

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

Key Elements

1.- Desired outcome

➤ Consultation

➤ Qualitative terms

animal health (e.g. disease surveillance and notification; detection and control of disease; vaccination programmes)

➤ Public health, zoonosis and food safety

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.**
- **Cattle for Export to EU**

4.- Preliminary Study

- **Animal population, species, distribution, herd management**
- **Farming and industry structure, production and location**
- **Animal health**
- **Public health**
- **Trade issues**
- **Zoning and compartmentalization**
- **Animal movement patterns, including transhumance**
- **Information management and communication**²⁶

Design and Implem, cont'

Preliminary studies, cont'

- **resources, human and financial**
- **social and cultural aspect**
- **stakeholder knowledge and expectation**
- **Gap between current enabling legislation and what is needed in a long term**
- **International experience**
- **National experience**
- **Availability of technology options**
- **Pilot project**
- **Economic analysis**

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

- **Registration:**
 - relevant event
 - timely and accurate manner
 - Establishment/owner
 - Animals
 - Movements
 - Others
- **Documentation**
- **Reporting**

- **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

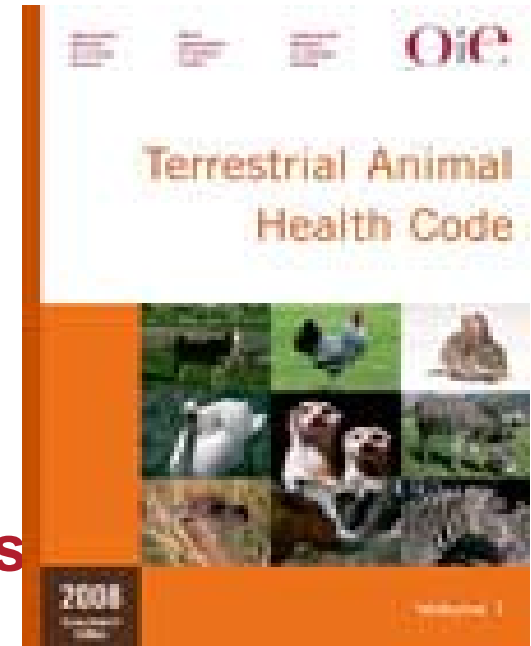
will vary from country to country

Implementation

steps should include

- Action plan
 - Timetable and milestone
 - Human and financial resources
 - Communication
 - Trainings
 - Technical support

- Checking and Verification
- Auditing
- Review



Muchas Gracias





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