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OiC	Formal Role of OIE Recognized by WTO
Develop in	ternational standards based on existing scientific information,
taking into	account problems of epidemiology and control of animal
diseases a	ind health risks associated with importing animals and animal products
in countrie	s or regions free of disease and public health risks for animal diseases
that can be	e transmitted to humans (zoonoses).
Develop st	andards up to the first processing stage of products, taking into
account the	e work under way at other international organizations, in particular
the Codex	Alimentarius Commission.
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International work on Traceability

> Regular debates since 2001 at meetings of the OIE Terrestrial

Animal Health Standards Commission and OIE Regional Commissions

- > Concept of traceability in the Terrestrial Animal Health Code:
 - Bovine spongiform encephalopathy
 - Organization and structure of Veterinary Services
 - Classical swine fever

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International work on Traceability

>Concept of traceability in the Terrestrial Animal Health Code:

- Evaluation criteria for the organizational structure of the Veterinary Services

"Organizational components of Veterinary Services which have responsibility for key functional capabilities should be identified. These capabilities include epidemiological surveillance, disease control, import controls, animal disease reporting systems, animal identification systems, traceability systems, animal movement control systems, communication of epidemiological information, training, inspection and certification."

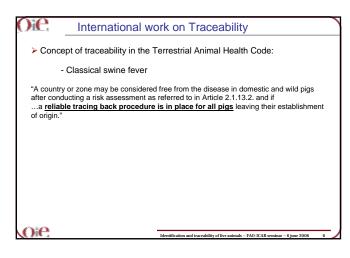
- Bovine spongiform encephalopathy

Veterinary Administrations should require, for fresh meat and meat products from cattle, the presentation of an international veterinary certificate attesting that <u>a traceability</u> <u>system</u> is in operation enabling the fresh meat and meat products destined for export to be traced back to the establishments from which they are derived.

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Oie International wo	ork on Tra	aceability	and Ide	ntification
OIE questionnair Respo		67 Membe 93 countrie		es:
Purpose o	of Animal I	dentificatio	n (%)	
	Cattle	Sheep	Swine	Poultry
Animal health	80	51	49	30
Ownership	75	52	47	32
Public health	67	38	39	24
Movement	67	47	48	19
Domestic trade	56	38	39	20
International trade	55	44	34	22
Genetics	48	30	31	15
Exhibitions/competitions	33	26	24	7
Quality	28	16	16	10
Fiscalization	10	3	5	2
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Dife International w	ork on Traceability and Identification
•	re sent to 167 Member Countries: Inses from 93 countries
Identification Regulations	
78% of countries have anir	mal identification regulations.
Competent national author	ities: 33 countries for cattle 22 countries for sheep/goats 20 countries for swine 11 countries for poultry
Traceability Regulations	
69% of countries have trac	eability regulations.
Competent national author	ities: 30 countries for cattle 19 countries for sheep/goats 18 countries for swine 13 countries for poultry
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Qie	International work on Traceability and Identification
	OIE questionnaire sent to 167 Member Countries: Responses from 93 countries
Mano	datory Identification
75	% of countries for cattle => 34% of countries identify herds
45	% of countries for sheep => 30% of countries identify herds
42	% of countries for swine => 35% of countries identify herds
26	% of countries for poultry
Note: F	or many countries, this does not apply to all livestock.
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Oile International work on Traceability and Identification

OIE questionnaire sent to 167 Member Countries: Responses from 93 countries

Identification Techniques Used

	Cattle	Swine	Sheep	Poultry
Hot-iron branding	41	1	1	0
Cold branding	9	3	1	0
Ear tags	77	42	59	1
Rings	17	10	11	11
Tattoos	20	39	26	2
Electronic chips	10	2	7	3
DNA	6	2	2	0
Drawings	8	2	0	0
Photos	10	3	1	1

International work on Trac	ceability an	d Identif	ication
OIE questionnaire sent to 167 Responses from 93 Identification Mode		intries:	
	Cattle	Sheep	Swine
Identification at birth	77	43	30
Identification upon entering the farm	40	23	20
Identification upon leaving the farm	22	26	32
Re-identification of imported animals	57	37	26
Identification using country code	55	26	23
Identification using herd number	13	15	25
Identification by the owner	49	36	32
Identification by a specialised technician	11	8	8
Identification by a veterinarian	11	7	7
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Oile International work on Traceability and Identification

OIE questionnaire sent to 167 Member Countries: Responses from 93 countries

	Cattle	Swine	Sheep	Poultry
Transportation between two farms	70	64	44	34
Transportation from farm to market	70	49	47	36
Transportation between farm and abattoir	75	49	51	52
Individual document (one per animal)	48	10	22	6
Document for a group of animals	52	43	45	44

Non-use of Registers

6 countries for cattle, 7 for sheep, 7 for swine, 11 for poultry

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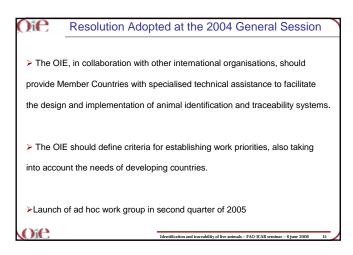
0:6	International work on Traceability and Identification
	ation and traceability are key tools in the sphere of animal health, blic health, and trade.
Differen	ces in identification and traceability systems
can b	e felt in the quality of information transmitted.
Guidelir	es and standards are required for the sake of animal health,
public	health, and trade.
> Technic	al assistance and audit engagements are requested from the OIE.
Standar	dization of exchange of "identification and traceability" data is requested.
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Resolution Adopted at the 2004 General Session

The OIE, in close collaboration with the Codex Alimentarius Commission, should determine a common definition for animal traceability and propose guidelines for the development of identification and traceability systems that are appropriate for the risk involved to attain the desired outcomes.

The OIE should disseminate updated information on animal identification and traceability, including the latest advances in the field.

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OieNew standards on identification & traceability adopted in 2006 GS

Definitions

- <u>Animal identification</u> means 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
- <u>Animal identification system</u> 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*
- <u>Animal traceability</u> means the ability to follow an animal or group of animals during all stage(s) of its(their) life(lives)
- <u>Registration</u> is the action by which information on animals (such as identification, animal health, movement, traceability, certification, epidemiology, establishments) is collected, recorded, securely stored and made appropriately accessible and able to be used by the Competent Authority

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)ieNew standards on identification & traceability adopted in 2006 GS

General principles

- 1. There is a critical relationship between *animal identification* and the traceability of animals and *products of animal origin*.
- Animal traceability and traceability of products of animal origin should have the capability to be linked to achieve traceability throughout the food chain taking into account relevant OIE and Codex Alimentarius standards.
- 3. Animal identification and animal traceability are important tools for addressing animal health (including zoonoses) and food safety. These and may significantly improve the effectiveness of: the management of disease outbreaks and food safety incidents, vaccination programmes, herd/flock husbandry, zoning / compartmentalisation, surveillance, early response and notification systems, animal movement controls, inspection, certification and assurances of safety , fair practices in trade and the utilisation of veterinary drugs, feed and pesticides at farm level.

Dic New standards on identification & traceability adopted in 2006 GS

General principles (cont'd)

4. The objective(s) and outcomes of animal identification and animal traceability for a particular country, zone or compartment, and the approach used, should be clearly defined, following an assessment of the risks to be addressed, and a consideration of the factors listed below. They should be defined through consultation between the Veterinary Administration and relevant sector(s) sectors/stakeholders prior to implementation, and periodically reviewed.

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Sevent standards on identification & traceability adopted in 2006 GS
 General principles (cont'd)
 There are various factors which may determine the chosen approach system for animal identification and animal traceability. Factors such as the outcomes of the risk assessment, the animal and public health situation (including zoonoses), animal population parameters (such as species and breeds, numbers and distribution), types of production, animal movement patterns, available technologies, trade in animals and animal products, cost/benefit analysis and other economic considerations, and cultural aspects, should be taken into account when designing the approach system. Whatever approach system is used, it should comply with relevant OIE standards to ensure that the defined objectives are able to be achieved.

Mew standards on identification & traceability adopted in 2006 GS

General principles (cont'd)

- 6. Animal identification and animal traceability should be under the responsibility of the Veterinary Administration.
- 7. The Veterinary Administration in consultation with relevant governmental agencies and in consultation with the private sector, should establish a legal framework for the implementation and enforcement of *animal identification* and *animal traceability* in the country. In order to facilitate compatibility and consistency, relevant international standards and obligations should be taken into account. This legal framework should include elements such as the objectives, scope, organisational arrangements including the choice of technologies used for identification and registration, obligation of the parties, confidentiality, accessibility issues and the efficient exchange of information.

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) Reversion on identification & traceability adopted in 2006 GS

General principles (cont'd)

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- 8. Whatever the specific objectives of the chosen *animal identification system* and *animal traceability*, there is a series of basic factors that are common to all systems, and these must be considered before their implementation, such as the legal framework, procedures, *Competent Authority*, identification of *establishments/*owners, *animal identification* and animal movements.
- The equivalent outcomes (performance criteria), rather than identical systems (design criteria), should be the basis for comparison of *animal identification* systems and *animal traceability*.

Work on identification and traceability Guidelines for animal identification and traceability The purpose of these guidelines for animal identification and traceability is to provide an instrument for OIE Member Countries to improve animal health and public health as well as to ensure better management of health crises at national and international levels. Animal traceability requires an efficient animal identification system in order to ensure a continuum in the food production chain. Several steps need to be taken before implementation can commence. This system can be used to assist in meeting other objectives such as: quality assurance programmes, certified products, organic farming, ownership. The development and implementation of the system should be done in consultation with representatives of the applicable animal and industry sectors. The scope of these guidelines is to present the main points that constitute a system for identification and traceability of live animals as well as the outcomes required. The WORK is in progress