Objectives

1. Ensure transparency in the global animal disease and zoonosis situation
2. Collect, analyze, and disseminate scientific veterinary information
3. Provide expertise and encourage international solidarity in the control of animal diseases
4. Within its mandate under the WTO SPS Agreement, to safeguard world trade by publishing health standards for international trade in animals and animal products
5. Improve the legal framework and resources of national Veterinary Services
6. Provide a better guarantee of the safety of food of animal origin and to promote animal welfare through a science-based approach

International work on traceability and identification

www.oie.int

Formal Role of OIE Recognized by WTO

Develop international standards based on existing scientific information, taking into account problems of epidemiology and control of animal diseases and health risks associated with importing animals and animal products in countries or regions free of disease and public health risks for animal diseases that can be transmitted to humans (zoonoses).

Develop standards up to the first processing stage of products, taking into account the work under way at other international organizations, in particular the Codex Alimentarius Commission.

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
    - Organization and structure of Veterinary Services
    - Classical swine fever

Veterinary Administrations should require, for fresh meat and meat products from cattle, the presentation of an international veterinary certificate attesting that a traceability system 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.

➢ Concept of traceability in the Terrestrial Animal Health Code:
  - Classical swine fever

"A country or zone may be considered free from the disease in domestic and wild pigs after conducting a risk assessment as referred to in Article 2.1.13.2. and if a reliable tracing back procedure is in place for all pigs leaving their establishment of origin."
### Purpose of Animal Identification (%)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Cattle</th>
<th>Sheep</th>
<th>Swine</th>
<th>Poultry</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Animal health</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>51</td>
<td>49</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ownership</td>
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<td>52</td>
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<td>Public health</td>
<td>67</td>
<td>38</td>
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<td>24</td>
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<tr>
<td>Movement</td>
<td>67</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>19</td>
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<tr>
<td>Domestic trade</td>
<td>56</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>20</td>
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<tr>
<td>International trade</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>22</td>
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<tr>
<td>Genetics</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Exhibitions/competitions</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>7</td>
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<tr>
<td>Quality</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>10</td>
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<td>Fiscalization</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>3</td>
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</table>

### Identification and Traceability of Live Animals

**Mandatory 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: For many countries, this does not apply to all livestock.*

### Identification Techniques Used

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Cattle</th>
<th>Swine</th>
<th>Sheep</th>
<th>Poultry</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Identification at birth</td>
<td>77</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>30</td>
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<tr>
<td>Identification upon leaving the farm</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>20</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Re-identification of imported animals</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>32</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Identification using country code</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>23</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Identification using herd number</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>25</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Identification by the owner</td>
<td>49</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>32</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Identification by a specialised technician</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>8</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Identification by a veterinarian</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>7</td>
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</table>

### Document Use

<table>
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<tr>
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<th>Swine</th>
<th>Sheep</th>
<th>Poultry</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Transportation between two farms</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>64</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transportation from farm to market</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>38</td>
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<tr>
<td>Transportation between farm and abattoir</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>49</td>
<td>51</td>
<td>52</td>
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<tr>
<td>Individual document (one per animal)</td>
<td>40</td>
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<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Document for a group of animals</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>44</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Non-use of Registers

- 6 countries for cattle, 7 for sheep, 7 for swine, 11 for poultry
Identification and traceability are key tools in the sphere of animal health, public health, and trade.

Differences in identification and traceability systems can be felt in the quality of information transmitted.

Guidelines and standards are required for the sake of animal health, public health, and trade.

Technical assistance and audit engagements are requested from the OIE.

Standardization of exchange of "identification and traceability" data is requested.

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.

New standards on identification & traceability adopted in 2006 GS

Definitions

Animal identification 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.

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.

Animal traceability means the ability to follow an animal or group of animals during all stage(s) of its/their life(lives).

Registration 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.

New 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.

2. 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.

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.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>New standards on identification &amp; traceability adopted in 2006 GS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>General principles (cont’d)</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

5. 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.

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.

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.

9. The equivalent outcomes (performance criteria), rather than identical systems (design criteria), should be the basis for comparison of animal identification systems and animal 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 .......

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