## Experiences with electronic identification in the companion animal market in Europe



ICAR Conference $28^{\text {th }}$ of May to the $1^{\text {st }}$ of J une in CORK, Ireland

## Terminology, avoiding misunderstandings

1. Microchip $=$
2. Antenna $=$
3. Surrounding material: here BI OGLASS (class 8625)


A transponder is a product, which is built by the 3 components microchip with antenna and surrounding material.

## Silicon or Microchip

1. Laser programed

At the time of the creating of the ISO standard and of the EC regulations there was only laser programed silicon. The ISO 11784 code was already unchangeably programed in the chip on wafer level.
2. OTP (one time programmable)

Today the majority of transponders are made of OTP silicon. The transponder is being built without programing the chip according to ISO 11784. The code shall be programed at any desired time of manufacturing.
3. An important point to watch are the silicon clones. (technically identical copies)

## Wafer



Mic rochip
Silic on
Intelligence

## Laser programmed IC for animal identification



## Bondering - Conjunction of microchip with antenna



## ISO 11784 Coding of the transponder

ISO 11784 - Since the 15. August 1996 - Second Edition

| Bit coding <br> (11784 type) | Mathematics <br> type | Destination | Quantity of unique <br> codes |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Bit 1 | Bit 63 | $\mathbf{0 \text { (non animal) }}$ | 0 or 1 (animal) |
| Bit 2-15 | Bit 62-47 | Reserved part <br> (not to be used) | $\mathbf{1 4}$ bit = 16384 |
| Bit 16 | Bit 48 | $\mathbf{0}$ (no additional <br> data will follow) | 0 or 1 |
| Bit 17-26 | Bit 47-38 | Manufacturer/ Country <br> Code (ISO 3166) * | 10 bit $=1024$ <br> codes |
| Bit 27-64 | Bit 37-0 | Unique identification <br> code | 38 bit $=$ <br> 274.877 .906 .944 |

[^0]
## Particularities for the use of ISO 11784

The first bit read, the bit 63 (according to ISO 11784 bit 1) has to be set (1), to program an animal transponder; in Germany the garbage industry uses as well the structure of the ISO 11784 for the identification of the trash container with the difference that bit 63 (resp. 1) is not set (0). This has consequences for displaying the code in the reader.

The amendment 1 regulates the use of the reserved bits 2-4 (retagging counter) and 5-9 (user information field) and is not of relevance for companion animals.

The amendment 2 regulates the use of bit 15; the bit has to be set for the communication of the reader with an advanced ISO 14223 transponder.

## Structure of the displayed ISO 11784 code

Structure of the codification for ISO 11784
15 digits world wide unique Code


987 to 934 are full manufacturer codes with 274.877.906.944 numbers 900 is a shared manufacturer code with 1.000 .000 numbers

| +3digitallocation code | 9 | 0 | 0 |  | $Z$ | $Z$ | $Z$ | 0 | 0 | 0 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 9 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |



120 Manufacturers:
54 with FULL manufacturer code 66 with shared manufacturer code

## Responsabilities for a manufacturer

$>$ ICAR certification of the manufacturer with the first product to be tested - MC code + product code
> Conformance test for each single tag - ISO 24631-1
> Signing the Code of Conduct - respecting all ISO rules
> Maintaining an internal database to guarantee each single production step (no Excel list) for the traceability of all manufactured transponder codes! There is no definition how this data base has to look like.
> Guaranteed uniqueness of the number
> If using OTP silicon (One Time Programmable) the 11784 code must be stored in a database inseparably together with the UID of the silicon. This is the only way to guarantee uniqueness.

## Wrong animal transponder codes

## All problems of wrong transponders are becoming major problems for the animal and the owner!!!

The experiences over the years have shown the following:

- Wrong animal bit (having been sold into the animal market)
- Missing product code (each product must be registered)
- Double codes (the same transponder number in 2 different animals)
- Misuse of the country code (intention to fraud)
- unauthorized use of the country code (marketing advantage)
- Senseless codes (no existing country code according to ISO 3166)
- Wrong allocation code in the shared manufacturer code 900 (no distinguishing between producers possible)


## THIS IS A LACK OF HARMONISED REGULATION AND COORDI NATION!

## Antiag

zur kostenlosen Registrierung meines Tieres
TASSO
Bitter


Tatowierungs-Ne (wena vorhanden)




HAntray
Kur kustenlusen Reyistrieruny meines Tieres
~iftte in Urückjüchistaben unil mit Junklem Stift äsfâllen.


## Double

## transponder

number and
uncontrolled use of the country code; identification of 2 different animals with the identical transponder code.
Responsibility:
The country!!!

## Guarantee of the uniqueness only with the UID

| 11784 Code | UID |
| :--- | :--- |
| 972 1000000000005 | 3A24DDC 4 |
| 233093400980111 | $160 A 9141$ |
| 233093400980111 | 3A24E124 |
| 233096500000011 | 200E7F5C |
| 900100000000345 | 160 B6A10 |
| 900000000000008 | $160 B 72 F 2$ |
| 999097200000000 | 3A24D93B |
| 276274877906943 | 3A24D8AF |
| 528219006006006 | 3A24D86F |

## Both transponder numbers <br> a c cording to ISO 11784 are identical and vary only with the UID

The UID varies according to the silicon manufacturer, here it is EM

## Wrong programing of the country code under uncontrolled conditions

The manufacturer has a „shared" manufacturer code, which means that with the manufacturer code 900 he has been allocated 1 mi . numbers. To distinguish to the other manufacturers with a shared code, a 3 digit code in the animal ID has to be used; here this code is 108! The million numbers for this manufacturer are in the range of: 900 108.000.000.000-900 108.000.999.999


This is an unauthorized use of the Ukrainian (804) country code, which ends in a wrong code.

The transponder has an ISO 11784 conform structure, but is not a valid animal transponder.

## In Tasso registered 900 codes

| shared code | identi- <br> fication | manufacturer allocated ID code to distinguish the 900 manufacturer | Pro- <br> duct | owner of the product code of the code in column B | $\begin{array}{\|l\|} \hline \text { Pro- } \\ \text { duct } \end{array}$ | Database registered |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 900 | 006 | HanMac ENG. Inc | 2,12 |  |  | 13 |
| 900 | 007 | not exisitng |  | ENSID Technologies Limited | ??? | 47 |
| 900 | 009 | not exisitng |  | Geissler Technologies Corporation | ET | 12 |
| 900 | 012 | Ornthana Intertrade | 2,12 | Beijing Protection Science \& Technology Co., Ltd | 2,12 | 67 |
| 900 | 023 | not exisitng |  | Asian Information Technology Co., Ltd. | 2,12 | 24 |
| 900 | 026 | Advanced ID Asia Engineering CO. Ltd | 2,12 | DT Japan Inc. | Disk | 76 |
| 900 | 032 | WUXI FOFIA Technology Co., Ltd | 2,12 | Dalton I.D. Systems | OM | 865 |
| 900 | 038 | Beijing Hi-Dragon Technology Co, Ltd | 2,12 | Tierchip Dasmann | 2,12 | 7 |
| 900 | 046 | Uno Roestvaststaal BV | 2,12 | ENSID Technologies Limited | 2,12 | 382 |
| 900 | 062 | Prionics Italia S.r.I. | 2,12 | Royal Tag | Bol | 2061 |
| 900 | 072 | Tierchip Dasmann | 2,12 | Maun Industries Limited | OM | 18450 |
| 900 | 074 | A1 ID SYSTEMS Ltd. | 2,12 | Bartronics India Ltd | OM | 8 |
| 900 | 088 | ENSID Technologies Limited | 2,12 | Insprovet S.L. | Bol | 99 |
| 900 | 108 | Soartech Electronics Inc. | 2,12 | not existing |  | 78 |
| 900 | 164 | Doowa Technology Co. Ltd. | 2,12 | not existing |  | 46 |
| 900 | 176 | Insprovet S.L. | 2,12 | not existing |  | 570 |
| 900 | 182 | Schippers Europe BV | 2,12 | not existing |  | 525 |
| 900 | 200 | Peddymark Licencing Ltd. | 2,12 | not existing |  | 131 |
| 900 | 720 | not exisitng |  | not existing |  | 7 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | 23468 |

## Registered codes in Tasso Germany

 (biggest pet and owner database)Senseless respectively wrong codes
049 is a senseless code not according to ISO 3166


Codes with 2760900 x xx xxx xxx -
xox - completely wrong, no traceability at all
Transponder codes according to WVO
Horses: 276 02x xxx xxx xxx


Cattle: $27600 x$ xxx xxx xxx


## EC 998/2003 (1)

The EC 998/2003 regulates the travelling with pets for non commercial reasons in the European community.

The animal has to be accompanied by a EU Animal Passport which is linked to the transponder. There is no common way of printing, issuing and monitoring in the member states. The best one comes from Switzerland.

There is no common use of a transponder code structure nor is the use of the country code specified in detail for a harmonised use across Europe at least.

How can effective control and disease prevention happen, if the system is not understandable for those who are using it daily? Border control, customs etc.

## National regulation of the country code use (UK, CH)

## England:

the use of the country code for pets is strictly forbidden by DEFRA, only transponders with manufacturer code (Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs)

## Switzerland:

in the national code the first position is 0 and on the following 3 positions the ICAR manufacturer code

```
CC = ISO 3166 
```


## National regulation of the country code use (DK, NL, FR)

## Denmark and Netherlands:

the first position in the national code is a $2^{*}$
the figures 2 and 3 are the result of the subtract of 991 the ICAR manufacturer code; for Planet ID i. E. 991 -
972 = 19, Planet ID Code für NL und DK = 219.

| $\mathrm{CC}=\mathrm{ISO} 3166$ | $\mathbf{5}$ | $\mathbf{2}$ | $\mathbf{8}$ |  | $\mathbf{2}$ | 1 | 9 | $\mathbf{0}$ | $\mathbf{0}$ | $\mathbf{0}$ | $\mathbf{0}$ | $\mathbf{0}$ | $\mathbf{1}$ | $\mathbf{2}$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| $\mathbf{3}$ | $\mathbf{3}$ | $\mathbf{4}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

$2^{*}=$ The responsibility for the uniqueness of the codes are given to the manufacturer

## France:

NOR: AGRG0101247A, regulates, that all dogs, cats and ferrets born in France have to be identified by a transponder with French country code.

## National regulation of the country code use (FR, DE)

Structure of the French country, species and homologation code

| POSITION | 1 | 2 | 3 |  | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Country code FRA | $\mathbf{2}$ | $\mathbf{5}$ | $\mathbf{0}$ | 2 | 6 | 8 | 6 | $\mathbf{1}$ | $\mathbf{2}$ | $\mathbf{3}$ | $\mathbf{4}$ | $\mathbf{5}$ | $\mathbf{6}$ | $\mathbf{7}$ | $\mathbf{8}$ |  |
| Country code FRA | $\mathbf{2}$ | $\mathbf{5}$ | $\mathbf{0}$ | 2 | 5 | 8 | 6 | $\mathbf{1}$ | $\mathbf{2}$ | $\mathbf{3}$ | $\mathbf{4}$ | $\mathbf{5}$ | $\mathbf{6}$ | $\mathbf{7}$ | $\mathbf{8}$ |  |
| Country code FRA | $\mathbf{2}$ | $\mathbf{5}$ | $\mathbf{0}$ | $\mathbf{2}$ | $\mathbf{2}$ | 8 | 6 | $\mathbf{1}$ | $\mathbf{2}$ | $\mathbf{3}$ | $\mathbf{4}$ | $\mathbf{5}$ | $\mathbf{6}$ | $\mathbf{7}$ | $\mathbf{8}$ |  |

France: 250 (FR, FRA)
The positions 4 and 5 of the total code, resp. 1 and 2 of the National Code represent the species, $26=$ dogs, cats, ferrets; 25 = horses; 22 = wild animals.

The positions 6 and 7, respective 3 and 4 stand for the French homologation code

## Use of the country code (DE)

Registered codes with country code in Germany

| Senseless Code | $\mathbf{0}$ | $\mathbf{4}$ | $\mathbf{9}$ |  | $\mathbf{0}$ | $\mathbf{4}$ | $\mathbf{3}$ | $\mathbf{2}$ | $\mathbf{1}$ | $\mathbf{2}$ | $\mathbf{5}$ | $\mathbf{0}$ | $\mathbf{5}$ | $\mathbf{6}$ | $\mathbf{6}$ | $\mathbf{6}$ |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Pets with | $\mathbf{2}$ | $\mathbf{7}$ | $\mathbf{6}$ |  | $\mathbf{0}$ | $\mathbf{9}$ | $\mathbf{8}$ | $\mathbf{1}$ | $\mathbf{1}$ | $\mathbf{2}$ | $\mathbf{3}$ | $\mathbf{4}$ | $\mathbf{5}$ | $\mathbf{6}$ | $\mathbf{7}$ | $\mathbf{8}$ |
| manufacturer code | $\mathbf{2}$ | $\mathbf{7}$ | $\mathbf{6}$ |  | $\mathbf{0}$ | $\mathbf{9}$ | $\mathbf{7}$ | $\mathbf{2}$ | $\mathbf{1}$ | $\mathbf{2}$ | $\mathbf{3}$ | $\mathbf{4}$ | $\mathbf{5}$ | $\mathbf{6}$ | $\mathbf{7}$ | $\mathbf{8}$ |
| in the animal code | $\mathbf{2}$ | $\mathbf{7}$ | $\mathbf{6}$ |  | $\mathbf{0}$ | $\mathbf{9}$ | $\mathbf{6}$ | $\mathbf{1}$ | $\mathbf{1}$ | $\mathbf{2}$ | $\mathbf{3}$ | $\mathbf{4}$ | $\mathbf{5}$ | $\mathbf{6}$ | $\mathbf{7}$ | $\mathbf{8}$ |
| Problem with cattle | $\mathbf{2}$ | $\mathbf{7}$ | $\mathbf{6}$ |  | $\mathbf{0}$ | $\mathbf{0}$ | $\mathbf{0}$ | $\mathbf{0}$ | $\mathbf{1}$ | $\mathbf{2}$ | $\mathbf{3}$ | $\mathbf{4}$ | $\mathbf{5}$ | $\mathbf{6}$ | $\mathbf{7}$ | $\mathbf{8}$ |
| wrong Code | $\mathbf{2}$ | $\mathbf{7}$ | $\mathbf{6}$ |  | $\mathbf{0}$ | $\mathbf{9}$ | $\mathbf{0}$ | $\mathbf{0}$ | $\mathbf{0}$ | $\mathbf{7}$ | $\mathbf{2}$ | $\mathbf{0}$ | $\mathbf{1}$ | $\mathbf{2}$ | $\mathbf{3}$ | $\mathbf{4}$ |
| PID with BMVEL | $\mathbf{2}$ | $\mathbf{7}$ | $\mathbf{6}$ | $\mathbf{1}$ | $\mathbf{0}$ | $\mathbf{0}$ | $\mathbf{0}$ | $\mathbf{1}$ | $\mathbf{2}$ | $\mathbf{3}$ | $\mathbf{4}$ | $\mathbf{5}$ | $\mathbf{6}$ | $\mathbf{7}$ | $\mathbf{8}$ |  |
| Cattle ID | $\mathbf{2}$ | $\mathbf{7}$ | $\mathbf{6}$ |  | 0 | 0 | $\mathbf{a}$ | $\mathbf{c}$ | $\mathbf{c}$ | $\mathbf{0}$ | $\mathbf{r}$ | $\mathbf{d}$ | $\mathbf{i}$ | $\mathbf{n}$ | $\mathbf{9}$ |  |
| Sheep ID | $\mathbf{2}$ | $\mathbf{7}$ | $\mathbf{6}$ |  | 0 | 1 |  | $\mathbf{t}$ | $\mathbf{0}$ |  | $\mathbf{V}$ | $\mathbf{V}$ | $\mathbf{V}$ | $\mathbf{0}$ |  |  |
| Horse ID | $\mathbf{2}$ | $\mathbf{7}$ | $\mathbf{6}$ | 0 | 2 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

In Germany there is no regulation and no monitoring of the country code use for companion animals.

## Conclusion

The market of the electronic identification is still relatively young and not yet sufficiently organised.

The technical developments are by far faster than the adjustment of the administrative responsibilities can be realised.

In case an effective disease eradication and prevention will lack on the most important basic part, the proper animal identification.

In countries where not all animal species are under the responsibility of one Ministry, National coordination for the code structure is of essential need.

A committee of experts, which coordinates all needed technical adjustments with the responsible Ministries for all animal species is the mean of choice.

## Thank you for your attention

## You are welcome to ask your questions



Planet ID GmbH<br>Dr. med vet. Sven Hüther<br>President CEO<br>Hauptstr. 5-9<br>D - 45219 Essen<br>Tel.- +49 (0) $205493965-0$<br>Fax.- +49 (0) $205493965-19$<br>www. planet-id.com


[^0]:    * Planet ID = 972

    Germany = DEU or 276

