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Identification and registration of animals and registration of their movements

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DG SANTE, G3 'Animal Health: crisis management'

These slides accompany the explanation of the acquis to Albania and North Macedonia and can only be used for that purpose. Their content is subject to further development of the acquis and interpretation by the Court of Justice of the European Union'

Food Safety

Main principles

- *A traceability system cannot be achieved without costs*
- *It is necessary that the Animal Identification & Traceability system are proportionate to the objective and goals to be achieved*
- *Depends on the objective*
- *Depends on the animal species*

Main principles

- *The animal species:*
  - *Production systems and business trends for each animal species may be different*
  - *Traceability in cattle more complex than in pigs*
  - *Mixture of cattle from different sources*
  - *Less expensive if there is a system of traceability based on "group of animals" (batch) than on an "individual“*

Main principles

- *Mandatory or Voluntary?*
  - *Most exporting countries: mandatory ID systems (some of them voluntary ID system)*
  - *Most importing countries: mandatory ID systems*
  - *Record movement of animals is common in countries with mandatory ID systems*

Main principles

- *ID & tracebility have become essential requirements for international trade not only meat but other products of animal (and vegetable)*
- *Tendency to generalise: many countries have developed systems of ID & tracebility*
- *Difficult to isolate the impact of traceability in international trade*
- *Its absence may limit market access*
- *Its tenure can quickly lift trade restrictions*

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Why Animal identification is useful ?

- *Fight against animal diseases/animal health crises*
- *Traceability from "Birth to slaughter"*
- *Traceability from "Farm to table"*
- *Food Crisis*
- *Fraud Prevention*
- *Ensuring the functioning of a single market (28 Member States)*

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Why Animal identification is useful ?

- ***Animal health****: Location and tracking of animals for veterinary purposes (fundamental for controlling infectious diseases)*
- ***Human health****: food can be traced quickly through the food chain and can be quickly recalled*
- ***Consumer protection information****: can restore confidence in beef and other bovine-derived products in the consumer through transparency and traceability*

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Why Animal identification is useful ?

- *The vision of the EU with regard to animal identification is not limited to animal health crises*
- *Other major reason is regionalisation:*
  - *facilitates trade despite the presence of highly transmissible diseases in a region or country*
  - *you must know the origin of the animal and the time spent in certain areas/regions*
  - *the export place (place of dispatch) does not seem to be sufficient in the EU ("one-step-back")*
  - *we require further information on the "previous" movements the animal*

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Traceability requirements for kept terrestrial animals in the EU

MS traceability system shall include the following elements:

- ✓ the means to identify animals individually or in groups;
- ✓ Identification or movement document when animals are moved with MS;
- ✓ up-to-date records in establishment;
- ✓ a computer database of kept terrestrial animals

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The means of identification

Animals	Means of identification	Type of animal ID
Bovine	**2 conventional ear tags*** ***MS may replace 1 tag with electronic mean- e-tag, bolus or injectable transponder**	**Individual ID**
Sheep and goats	**Slaughter animals <12 months:** **1 conventional ear tag** **Non-slaughter animals:** **1 conventional ear tag and** **1 electronic mean- e-tag, bolus, e-pastern band or injectable transponder**	**Batch ID** **Individual ID**
Porcine	**1 conventional ear tag or 1 electronic tag or a tattoo on animal**	**Batch ID**
Equine	**1 injectable transponder and a single lifetime document**	**Individual ID**

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Identification or movement document

- Identification document: bovines, equines, dogs, cats and ferrets
- Movement document: *sheep and goats, porcine*
- When animals are moved from a MS to another MS: animal health certificate

Up-to-date records in establishment

- The species, categories, number of animals and their ID
- Movements of kept animals into and out of their establishments, stating:
  - Their place of origin or destination
  - The date of such movement
- Copy of documents accompanying animals when they move
- Mortality of animals on the establishment
- Biosecurity measures, surveillance, treatments, test results
- The results of any animal health visits performed by veterinarians

A computer database

- Bovines, sheep and goats, porcine and equine
- Animal ID
- Establishment keeping them
- Animal movement into and from those establishments
- Records are provided by the operators of establishments

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Controls and audits of the animal ID and traceability system

- Member states shall take all the necessary measures to ensure compliance with the provisions of the EU legislation
- Sanctions should be applied where non-compliance on identification and registration leads to a presumption of infringement of the EU law which may endanger human or animal health
- EU law lays down the minimum administrative sanctions , leaving open the possibility for MS to go far beyond taking into account the seriousness of the infringements
- Any sanctions must be proportional to the gravity of the breach

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Controls and audits of the animal ID and traceability system

- Experts from the Commission (directorate F) shall verify that the MS is complying with the requirements of the EU legislation and shall make on-the-spot checks
- Regular audit missions are carried out in MS and in third countries
- MS must produce an annual report on bovine and sheep and goats controls on animal identification containing information on:
  - Number of holdings
  - Number of inspections
  - Number of animals inspected
  - Breaches found
  - Sanctions imposed
  - and sent to the Commission

Basic legislation:

BOV	OVI	POR	EQU	Dogs, cats and ferrets	Psittacidae	As from 21/04/2021
Basic Regulation: **Regulation (EC) 1760/2000**	Basic Regulation: **Regulation (EC) 21/2004**	Basic Directive: **Directive 2008/71/EC**	Basic Directives: **Directive 2009/156/EC Directive 90/427/EEC**	Basic Directive: **Regulation (EU) 576/2013**	Basic Directive: **Directive 92/65/EEC**	Basic Regulations: **Regulation (EU) 2016/429 (Animal Health Law) Regulation (EU) 2017/1940**
Computerised central database: **Directive 64/432/EEC**	Guidelines for the approval of electronic identifiers: **Decision 2006/968/EC**	Computerised central database: **Directive 64/432/EEC**	Identification methods of equidae: **Regulation (EU) 2015/262 Regulation (EU) 2017/1940**			Supplemented by: ***Delegated Regulation on establishment registration and animal identification*** ***Implementing Regulation on animal identification*** ***Implementing Regulation on equine identification***
Detailed rules on eartgas, holding registers, passports: **Regulation (EC) 911/2004**		Holding register: **Decision 2000/678/EC**				
Control measures: **Regulation (EC) 1082/2003**	Control measures: **Regulation (EC) 1505/2006**					
Sanctions: **Regulation (EC) 494/98**						

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Derogation and specific measures for bovines:

BOV					
Bulls intended for cultural and sporting events: **Regulation (EC) 2680/99**	Summer grazing in mountain areas: **Decision 2001/672/EC**	Extension of the tagging period of certain animals kept under extensive conditions: **Decision 2006/28/EC**	Special rules concerning extension of the tagging period of bisons: Regulation **(EC) 509/199**	Extension of the maximum period laid down for the application of eartags to certain bovine animals kept in nature reserves in the Netherlands: **Decision 2004/764/EC**	Identification of bovine animals kept for cultural and historical purposes on approved premises: **Regulation (EC) 644/2005**

https://ec.europa.eu/food/animals/identification_en

Thank you for your attention!

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