



Better Training for Safer Food *Initiative*

AFRICAN SWINE FEVER

BTSEF

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Belgrade, Serbia 6-8/11/2018



AFRICAN SWINE FEVER

Dr. Paulius Bušauskas

*EU legislation on
registration,
identification and
movements of pigs*

Belgrade, Serbia 6-8/11/2018

Animal identification and registration

Animal identification leads to traceability of livestock, which makes it possible for animal products to be traced all the way back to the place of production.

This not only improves disease prevention, but also protects consumers.



EU LEGISLATION

Identification and registration of porcine animals

- Basic directive: [Directive 2008/71/EC](#);
- Computerised central database: [Directive 64/432/EEC](#);
- Holding register: [Decision 2000/678/EC](#);
- Derogation for holdings with no more than one pig: [Decision 2006/80/EC](#).

EU LEGISLATION

Main principals

- Individual animal identification
- Determining animal's origin
- Registration of animal's movement during its life

Directive 2008/71/EC

Identification and registration of pigs

- identification marks must be applied before animals reach the age of birth;
- no mark may be removed or replaced without the permission of the competent authority;
- the keeper shall record any change of mark in the register in order to establish a link with the previous mark applied to the animal.

In order to permit movements of animals to be traced rapidly and accurately, animals should be able to be identified.

PORCINE ANIMALS IDENTIFICATION

Animal species	The EU legal regulation	Identification
Pigs	Directive 2008/71	Herd number, with an ear tag or tattoo before animals leave holdings of birth. Breeding pigs – individual and herd number.

DEFINITIONS

- **Animal** - means any animal of the Suidae family, excluding feral pigs;
- **Holding** - means any establishment, construction or, in the case of an open-air farm, any place in which animals are held, kept or handled;
- **Keeper** - means any natural or legal person responsible, even on a temporary basis, for animals;

ANIMALS

Any animal of the Suidae family

– domestic pigs

- including mini pigs (pot-belly-Vietnamese pigs)

– farmed Wild Boar

Excluding:

– wild population of Wild Boar (feral pigs)

HOLDINGS

MS must ensure that the competent authority has an up-to-date list of holdings including the mark or marks allocated for identification of the animals

KEEPER

Any natural or legal person responsible for animals

- permanent
 - farmers
 - hobby keepers
- temporary
 - slaughterhouses
 - dealers, markets

MS must ensure that the Competent Authority has an up-to-date list of keepers

MS can apply for derogation to allow a natural person to keep one pig for own use or consumption

Keepers of animals should maintain up-to-date records of the animals on their holdings

Derogations and specific measures

Derogation for holdings with no more than one pig: [Decision 2006/80/EC](#)

Member States authorised to apply the derogation provided for in Article 3(2) of Directive 2008/71/EC as regards holdings with one single pig:

Czech Republic

France

Italy

Portugal

Slovenia

Slovakia

FARM (HOLDING) REGISTRATION- OWNERS OBLIGATIONS

Inform competent authority about his activity;

Provide competent authority:

- name and address of the operator concerned;
- the location of the establishment and description of facilities;
- the categories, species and numbers of kept animals or germinal products to be kept and capacity of the establishment;
- owner is obliged to inform authority of any changes in above-mentioned data.

FARM (HOLDING) REGISTRATION- OWNERS OBLIGATIONS

- any keeper supplies the competent authority, upon request, with all information concerning the origin, identification and, where appropriate, the destination of animals which he has owned, kept, transported, marketed or slaughtered;
- the registers and information are available on the holding and to the competent authority, upon request, for a minimum period to be determined by the competent authority but **which may not be less than three years**

IDENTIFICATION OF THE ANIMALS

Means of identification:

- tattoo or ear tag



Time of identification:

- latest before animals leave the holding of birth

Replacement of the identification mark

- illegible or lost
- permission of the competent authority



IDENTIFICATION OF THE ANIMALS



In the case of animals in which the mark has become illegible or been lost, a new mark enabling a link with the previous mark to be established should be applied



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forceps and digits tattooing

9. Tattooing forceps, 7 digits, 7 mm

Body non-welded
8 holes placed
[109 150 001]

10. Tattooing forceps 7 mm

Wood plated
3 axes available:
13 digits (2x5) [109 150 010]
17 digits (2x4) [109 150 012]



Other sizes available,
please feel free to ask

11. Digits and letters 7 mm

Bullet point 2 mm,
set of numbers 00 to 99 [109 151]
single digit [109 152 00-]
complete alphabet [109 153]
single letter [109 154 00-]
blank 7 mm [109 154]



Bullet point

WARNING

Always precise the digit or the letter you need
in your orders

Example:
For digit 4 [109 152 04]
For letter M [109 154 06M]

tattooing hammer for pigs

12. Wooden handle for pig tattooing hammer [109 400 010]



13. Handle for pig tattooing hammer [109 400 012]



14. Support, 20 mm

20 mm [9 108 20 005]
4 mm [9 108 20 002]



15. Support, 30 mm

30 mm [9 108 30 005]
4 mm [9 108 30 006]



30 mm

20 mm



16. Rectangular ink pad

Noisy finished. Essential when using pig
tattooing hammer.
[108 428]

letters and digits

17. Single digit

20 mm [108 423 00-]
30 mm [108 425 00-]

18. Blank

40 mm [108 423 010]
30 mm [108 425 010]

19. FR letters, 20 mm

Not illustrated
[108 423 0FR]

20. Single letter

20 mm [108 423 00-]
30 mm [108 425 00-]





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Identification



English 

European Commission > Food, farming, fisheries > Food Safety > Animals >

Animals

IDENTIFICATION

Bovine animals

Equine animals

Porcine animals

Ovine & caprine animals

Pets

Identification

Basics

The basic objectives for EU rules on the identification of animals are:

- The localisation and tracing of animals for veterinary purposes, which is of crucial importance for the **control of infectious diseases**
- Where applicable, the traceability of meat for animal and public health reasons and the management and supervision of livestock premiums

There are a number of additional benefits to animal identification and traceability. To know more, **watch the video**.



0:00 / 6:34    

Food safety

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

DATABASE

(Decision 2000/678/EC)

Information of the holdings shall contain

- identification code (country code + max 12 figures)
- address of the holding
- name and address of the person responsible for the animals
- the geographic co-ordinates (or equivalent geographic indication)
- data field for sanitary information



DATABASE

Information of the holdings may contain

- type of production
- capacity
- name and address of the owner of the holding
- name and address of the person responsible for sanitary measures
- other information deemed necessary by the competent authority

DATABASE

Entry **separate porcine movement**

- sha**
- Member States contain certain mandatory information, and it is useful to fix a list of additional optional information
 - departure
 - dates of dep

It is important that all the databases of the

HOLDING REGISTER

All keepers shall have an up-to-date record of animal movements on and off the holding

Containing

- date of a movement
- number of animals moved
- origin of the arriving animals
- destination of the departing animals
- indication of the replacement of the identification mark and the link to the previous one

Identification system of porcine animals in Lithuania

Identification:

- eartags or tattoo (before movement)
- one eartag - one ear
- **Tattoo is used in case animals are moved directly to slaughterhouse**

Movement registration:

- based on filling in the special paper form and the data entry into the CDB from local units of the SFVS

Holding register:

- all movements





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ANIMAL MOVEMENTS REGISTRATION IN LITHUANIA

All animal movements are registered in special forms – Animal Movement Document.

Information from Document is entered to the database.

No possibility to enter animal movement data if animal or keeper are not registered in CDB.

Supplement No 4 for regulation according to registration and marking of farm animals
(Information form according to displacement and fluctuation of farm animals (GŽ-2 specimen))

(personal name, surname and title of enterprise)

(personal or enterprise code, municipality, department, locality, street, house number)

ANNOUNCEMENT OF FARM ANIMALS MOVEMENTS

(date of filling) No. _____

BEFORE EVENT

(personal name, surname and title of enterprise)

(personal or enterprise code, municipality, department, locality, street, house number)

(telephone number) (postal code) (postal electronic address)

(holding code) (bank code) (account No.)

The data of holding place and herd for animals (breed code, title) (herd number)

(type code, title) (holding place number)

Herd address (municipality, department, locality, street, house number)

Unique animal number (date of birth) (past No./father's No./electronic No.)

(sex code) (breed code) (colour code, title) (mother's special number)

(event code, title) (event date)

(number) (reason) (code vet. enter) (breed (sex) (unique No of offspring) (colour)

AFTER EVENT

(personal name, surname and title of enterprise)

(personal or enterprise code, municipality, department, locality, street, house number)

(telephone number) (postal code) (postal electronic address)

(holding code) (bank code) (account No.)

The data of holding place and herd for animals (breed code, title) (herd number)

(group code, title) (holding place number)

Herd address (municipality, department, locality, street, house number)

Animal keeper (signature) (name, surname)

Person performing eartagging service for animals

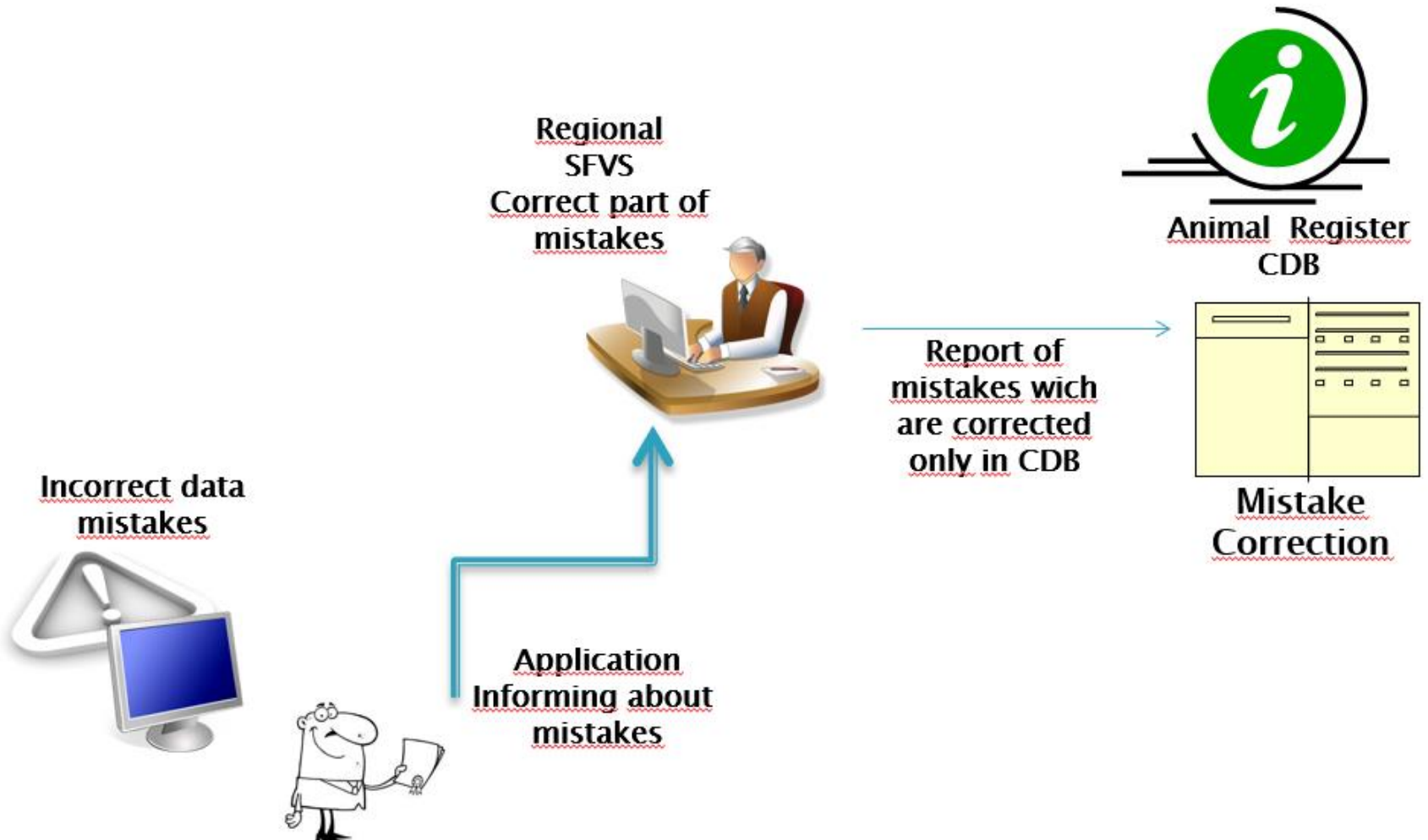
MOST OFTEN MADE MISTAKES

- Incorrect date of birth;
- Incorrect number of eartag;
- Incorrect data of sex and breed;
- Incorrect data of animal keeper;
- Late movements notification (more than 7 days);
- Late notifications about herd declaration;



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MISTAKES MANAGEMENT



Identification system of porcine animals in Lithuania

Ordering of ear tags:

- via local units of the SFVS
- usually paper form required
- also by phone, post, fax, e-mail.



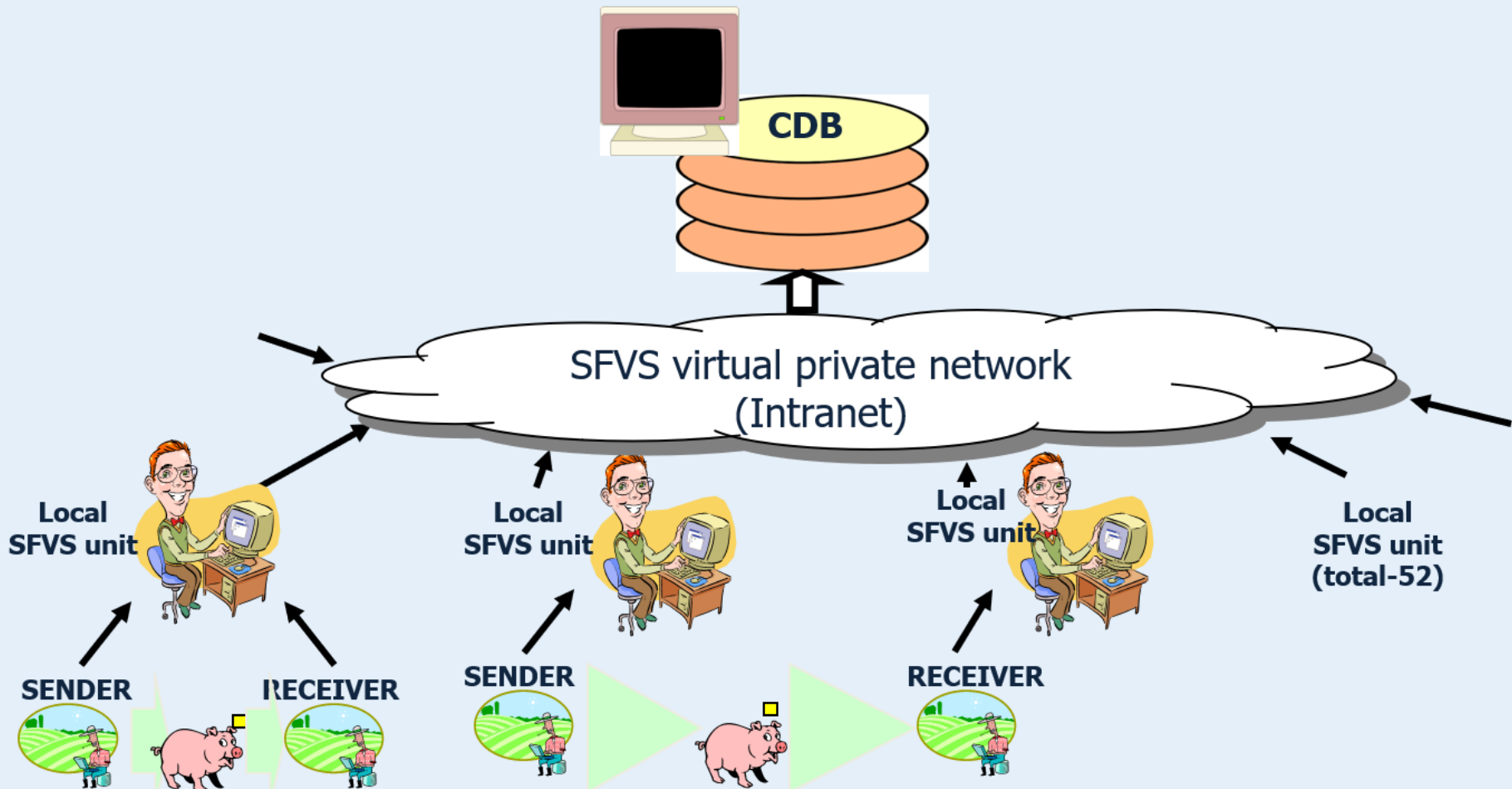
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Traceability and identification

An example



Establishment of Computer Database in Lithuania





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Establishment of Computer Database in Lithuania



Ūkinių gyvūnų registro ataskaitos

ZEMĖS ŪKIO INFORMACIJOS
IR KAIMO VERSLO CENTRAS



Galvijų, avių ir ožkų
duomenų ataskaitos



Kiaulių duomenų
ataskaitos



Gyvūnų
pasai



Veterinarijos
priežiūros sistema



Duomenų taisymo ir
kontrolės ataskaitos



Papildomos
ataskaitos

Gyvų gyvulių ir deklaruotų bandų sąrašas

Laikytojas 4.
Banda 4
Data 2018.10.19

1. Laikytojas **Name and Surname** . Asmens/įmonės kodas **ID code** Gyvenantis **Address**
Valda 1003357255 Tipas valdytojas Įregistravimo data 2004.02.28 Išregistravimo data
Banda **HERD NO** Bandos adresas **HERD Address**
Deklaravimo data 2018.10.05

Eil. Nr.	Rūšis	Bandos grupės pavadinimas	Skaičius	
1	Kiaulės	Iš viso	3	vnt
2	Kiaulės	Paršeliai iki 3 mėnesių	0	vnt
3	Kiaulės	Paršavedės	0	vnt
4	Kiaulės	Kiaulės virš 8 mėnesių	0	vnt
5	Kiaulės	Kuiliai	0	vnt
6	Kiaulės	Kiaulės nuo 3 iki 8 mėnesių	3	vnt

Iš viso laikytojas turi:
Kiaulės - 3



Spausdinimo versija



Pažyma



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Kiaulių laikytojų ir kiaulių skaičius pagal kiaulių ūkio dydį 2018-10-01

Savivaldybė	Kiaulių skaičius nuo 1 iki 10		Kiaulių skaičius nuo 11 iki 100		Kiaulių skaičius nuo 101 iki 500		Kiaulių skaičius nuo 501 iki 1000		Kiaulių skaičius virš 1000		Iš viso	
	Laikytojų skaičius	Kiaulių skaičius	Laikytojų skaičius	Kiaulių skaičius	Laikytojų skaičius	Kiaulių skaičius	Laikytojų skaičius	Kiaulių skaičius	Laikytojų skaičius	Kiaulių skaičius	Laikytojų skaičius	Kiaulių skaičius
Akmenės r. sav.	127	295	5	98	0	0	0	0	0	0	132	393
Alytaus m. sav.	8	17	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	17
Alytaus r. sav.	339	1115	1	17	0	0	0	0	1	1185	341	2317
Anykščių r. sav.	26	94	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	22133	29	22227
Birštono sav.	25	67	4	231	0	0	0	0	0	0	29	298
Biržų r. sav.	130	367	3	119	0	0	0	0	2	20234	135	20720
Druskininkų sav.	44	121	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	44	121
Elektrėnų sav.	54	137	2	29	0	0	0	0	0	0	56	166
Ignalinos r. sav.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Jonavos r. sav.	2	13	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	12162	4	12175
Joniškio r. sav.	368	1046	19	333	1	376	0	0	0	0	388	1755
Jurbarko r. sav.	586	1678	16	308	1	210	0	0	2	32369	605	34565
Kaišiadorių r. sav.	14	45	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	3097	15	3142
Kalvarijos sav.	273	933	8	144	0	0	0	0	0	0	281	1077
Kauno m. sav.	13	51	2	70	1	374	0	0	2	5232	18	5727
Kauno r. sav.	195	675	9	283	1	209	0	0	1	2991	206	4158
Kazlų Rūdos sav.	150	518	3	52	0	0	0	0	0	0	153	570
Kėdainių r. sav.	140	371	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	140	371
Kelmės r. sav.	846	2708	25	404	0	0	0	0	0	0	871	3112
Klaipėdos m. sav.	6	19	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	19
Klaipėdos r. sav.	286	813	12	169	2	438	0	0	1	3522	301	4942
Kretingos r. sav.	170	559	10	174	0	0	0	0	1	18243	181	18976
Kupiškio r. sav.	70	198	1	12	0	0	1	583	1	8940	73	9733
Lazdijų r. sav.	618	1936	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	618	1936



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2018-10-08

 VĮ Žemės ūkio informacijos ir kaimo verslo centras

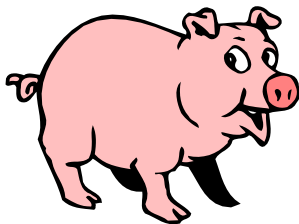
Psl.: 68

Savivaldybė	Kiaulių skaičius nuo 1 iki 10		Kiaulių skaičius nuo 11 iki 100		Kiaulių skaičius nuo 101 iki 500		Kiaulių skaičius nuo 501 iki 1000		Kiaulių skaičius virš 1000		Iš viso	
	Laikytojų skaičius	Kiaulių skaičius	Laikytojų skaičius	Kiaulių skaičius	Laikytojų skaičius	Kiaulių skaičius	Laikytojų skaičius	Kiaulių skaičius	Laikytojų skaičius	Kiaulių skaičius	Laikytojų skaičius	Kiaulių skaičius
Vilniaus m. sav.	3	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	6
Vilniaus r. sav.	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	20201	2	20202
Visagino sav.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Zarasų r. sav.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Respublikoje:	13206	40683	439	8890	17	4017	5	3341	35	493535	13702	550466

IDENTIFICATION SERVE DIFFERENT PURPOSES

Traceability of animals (ASF, CSF, FMD)

Traceability of products



Animal welfare
(transport)

Application of
certain
medicaments

WHY ITS IMPORTANT?

- *OIE (Code):*
- *ability to follow an animal or group of animals during all stages of its life;*

- *ISO (8402):*
- *ability to trace the history, application or location of an entity by means of recorded identifications.*

Identification+ traceability+ certification

Efficient traceability is key element of disease control policy and important prerequisite for International trade with **live animals and products of animal origin, maintaining disease-free zone or compartment.**

For certain animal species for which it is important to be able to trace individual animals or groups physical means of identification should be required.

Certification rules should be exact and concise and should clearly convey the wishes of importing country. Prior consultation between Veterinary Authorities of export and import is necessary.

Animal traceability in EU is supported by TRACES - Trade Control and Expert System.

TRACES-Trade Control and Expert System

Functionalities

- Certification (INTRA, IMPORT, CVED, EXPORT)
- Notification
- Help to decision
- Control registration

Availability to

- Member states (compulsory from 01/01/2005)
- Non-EU countries (Voluntary)



TRACES

TRACES is available in **35 languages** preventing errors in regards to data introduction. **24 hours** a day, **7 days** a week, **free** of charge.

TRACES is an efficient tool to ensure:

Traceability (monitoring movements, both within the EU and from non-EU countries);

Information exchange (enabling trade partners and competent authorities to easily obtain information on the movements of their consignments, and speeding up administrative procedures);

Risk management (reacting rapidly to health threats by tracing the movements of consignments and facilitating the risk management of rejected consignments).



TRACES

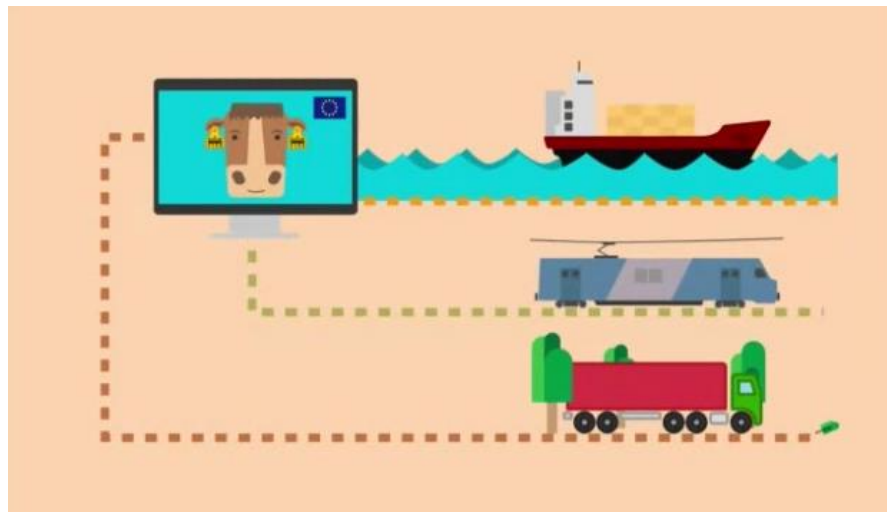
About **30 000 users** from **more than 80 countries worldwide** are interconnected through TRACES, centralizing all data, simplifying and accelerating the trading process.

TRACES **facilitates the exchange of information** between all involved trading parties and control authorities and speeds up the administrative procedures.

The possibility to **trace back and forth** all the movements of animals, semen and embryo, food, feed and plants contributes to the reduction of the impact of disease outbreaks and brings a quick response to any sanitary alert, for the better protection of consumers, livestock and plants.

TRACES

https://ec.europa.eu/food/sites/food/files/animals/docs/vid_animal-traceability_eng.mp4



Home message

- Keepers of animals should maintain up-to-date records of the animals on their holdings;
- In order to permit movements of animals to be traced rapidly and accurately, animals should be able to be identified;
- Identification marks must be applied before animals leave the holding of birth;
- No mark may be removed or replaced without the permission of the competent authority;
- Identification is the golden key for traceability in case of the ASF outbreak.



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