OIE Standards for:

- Animal identification and traceability
- Antimicrobials

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1. Terrestrial Code
2. Identification and Traceability
3. Antimicrobial Resistance
1. Terrestrial Code

Volume I: General Provisions (Horizontal issues)

- Section 1: Animal disease diagnosis, surveillance and notification
- Section 2: Risk analysis
- Section 3: Quality of VS
- Section 4: General recommendations: disease prevention and control
  - Animal traceability
- Section 5: Trade measures, import/export procedures and veterinary certification
- Section 6: Veterinary Public Health
  - Antimicrobial resistance
- Section 7: Animal welfare

Volume II: Recommendations applicable to OIE listed diseases
2. Identification and Traceability
• 1998: International seminar "Permanent animal identification systems and traceability from farm to fork", in Buenos Aires
• 1999: OIE Regional Conference for the Middle East: Animal identification systems; their importance for disease surveillance
• 2001: Scientific and Technical Review on traceability
BACKGROUND

• 2005: ad hoc Group of experts was established

• 2006: ‘General Principles on Identification and Traceability of Live Animals’ were adopted as official OIE standards

• 2008: ‘Design and Implementation of Identification Systems to Achieve Animal Traceability ’ was adopted

• 2009: OIE International Conference
Why do we need animal identification and traceability?

Improve effectiveness of:

- Animal health control
- Public health control
- Animal production

Providing guarantees in (international) trade

Consumer confidence
ID & T and animal health

- Surveillance
- Early detection and notification of outbreaks
- Rapid response
- Control of animal movements
- Zoning or compartmentalisation
ID & T and public health

- Tracing & control zoonotic diseases:
  - 60% of human pathogens are zoonotic
  - 75% of emerging diseases are zoonotic
  - 80% of agents having a potential bioterrorist use are zoonotic pathogens

- Tracing non biological contamination
OIE & Codex Standards

OIE Terrestrial Animal Health Code
Chapter 4.1 General principles
Chapter 4.2 Design and Implementation

CODEX CAC/GL 60 2006
Principles for Traceability / Product Tracing as a Tool Within a Food Inspection and Certification System

- Outcome based, with flexibility in the approach to implementation
- Seamless system that prevents gaps and duplication between standards
- Applicable equally in all situations
- Appropriate for implementation by all Members, according to their socioeconomic circumstances
- Need to strengthen bridges between animal ID and product traceability.
Animal identification and traceability: current standards

- Definitions
- General principles
- Program design
- Implementation
DEFINITION

• **Animal identification**
  means the combination of 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 traceability**
  means the ability to follow an animal or group of animals during all stages of its life.
DEFINITION

- **Registration**

  Is the action by which information on animals (such as identification, animal health, movement, certification, epidemiology, establishments) is collected, recorded, securely stored and made appropriately accessible and able to utilised by the Competent Authority

  Note: Codex definition of *Traceability/Product Tracing:*
  
  the ability to follow the movement of a food through specified stage(s) of production, processing and distribution
GENERAL PRINCIPLES

• Animal identification and traceability are important management tools in animal health and food safety (Article 1)
• Link between animal traceability and traceability of products: Important to ensure a continuum in the food chain (Article 2 & 3)
• Objectives should be clearly defined through consultation with relevant sectors/stakeholders (Article 4)
GENERAL PRINCIPLES

• Consider various factors (outcomes of RA animal population, type of production) (Art. 5)
• Under responsibility of Vet Authority (Art. 6)
• Legal framework & consideration of basic factors (Art. 7&8)
• Outcome based, rather than identical systems (Art. 9): flexibility in system to allow for gradual implementation, especially for needs of developing countries
KEY ELEMENTS

• Each Member should define:
  – Desired outcomes and scope
  – Performance criteria

• Consultation: VA and stakeholders
  – Producers
  – food processors
  – private sector veterinarians
  – research organizations
  – other government agencies
  – etc.
PROGRAMME DESIGN

• Registration/Documentation/Reporting:
  – Animals
  – Establishments/owners/keepers
  – Animal movements

• Legal framework
  – Obligations of the VS and other parties
  – Data confidentiality / accessibility
  – Data checking/verification
  – Inspections
  – Penalties
IMPLEMENTATION

• Steps should include
  – Action plan
  – Checking and verification
  – Auditing
  – Review

• The principles of traceability as defined in the Code are universal and apply in all situations, whether using high-tech or simple paper-based filing systems
March 2009: 1st OIE International Conference on Animal ID & T (1)

• In Buenos Aires
• About 500 participants, including from international organisations, governmental authorities, private sector, livestock producers and processors, consumer organisations, research and production groups.
• Speakers represent countries and industries that are leaders in the implementation of ID&T systems as well as representatives of developing countries
• Presentations on all livestock and food production sectors
  – - different technologies and tools available
  – - developing countries’ perspectives on needs and tools
  – - responses of international donors and capacity building organisations
Recommendations for OIE Members:

• Implementation of OIE standards
• Concerns on using ID&T primarily for tax
• Support relevant education and research programs
• Nomination of APFS national focal points
• Encourage private sector to respect OIE and Codex standards
Recommendations for OIE:

• Promote ID&T relevant to OIE & Codex standards
• Provide appropriate capacity building in collaboration with other organisations
• Continue developing arguments to convince donors and other IO to support VS in developing countries to implement OIE standards
• Promote research on ID&T
• Promote development of OIE collaborating centres on ID&T that could build and manage a global database
• Consult with the CAC in order to maintain permanent linkages and to ensure consistent standards throughout the food chain
• Strengthen OIE PVS tool with ID&T specific competencies
ID&T for poultry and aquatic animals and their products present some technical challenges (these sectors are key suppliers of high value protein)

Biotechnology, somatic cell cloning and DNA technology present both challenges and opportunities.

Need to strengthen bridges between animal (OIE) and product traceability (CAC).
3. Antimicrobial Resistance

Chapter 6.6: Introduction
Chapter 6.7: Harmonisation of national antimicrobial resistance surveillance and monitoring programmes
Chapter 6.8: Monitoring of the quantities of antimicrobials used in animal husbandry
Chapter 6.9: Responsible and prudent use of antimicrobial agents in veterinary medicine
Chapter 6.10: Risk assessment for antimicrobial resistance arising from the use of antimicrobials in animals

Manual of Diagnostic Tests and Vaccines for Terrestrial Animals
Chapter 1.6: Laboratory methodologies for bacterial antimicrobial susceptibility testing
CHAPTER 6.9: RESPONSIBLE AND PRUDENT USE

1. Objectives

- Maintain the **efficacy** of antimicrobial agents used in human medicine and in food-producing animals and prolong their usefulness

- Prevent or reduce the transfer of resistant bacteria from animals to humans and within animal populations

- Prevent the contamination of animal-derived food with antimicrobial residues that exceed the established maximum residues level (MRL) => Protect consumer health
CHAPTER 6.9: RESPONSIBLE AND PRUDENT USE

2. Responsibilities

➢ Of the regulatory authorities
  – Granting marketing authorisation => specify terms of authorisation (criteria for safety, quality, efficacy, etc.) and provide information to vets
  – Combat manufacture, advertisement, trade, distribution and use of unlicensed/counterfeit products
  – Quality control of products
  – Control over prescription, supply, administration
  – Organise training of all antimicrobial users

➢ Of distributors
  – For Veterinary Antimicrobial Products (VAP): only by prescription from a veterinarian or authorised trained person
  – Detailed records
CHAPTER 6.9: RESPONSIBLE AND PRUDENT USE

2. Responsibilities

- **Of veterinarians**
  - Promotion of good farming practices to minimise the need for VAP
  - Prescription only to animals under their care; when necessary; precise indications (including withdrawal period)
  - Appropriate choice (=> target pathogens) of VAP for efficacy of treatment
  - Detailed records

- **Of food-animal producers**
  - Implement health & welfare programmes with assistance of a vet.
  - Use Veterinary Antimicrobial Products only by prescription
  - Comply with withdrawal periods => residue levels do not present a risk to the consumer
How to implement and follow a programme of “Prudent use”
Reference in the Code: chapter 6.7 and 6.8

➢ By collecting information and implementing surveillance systems:
  - Origin and quantities of antimicrobials used
  - Antimicrobial use practices
  - Prevalence and trends of resistant bacteria in animal pathogens and in zoonotic species responsible for human infections

➢ By developing a comprehensive methodology
Objective:

Provide Member Countries and Territories with a transparent, objective and scientifically defensible method of assessing and managing the human and animal health risks associated with the development of resistance arising from the use of antimicrobials in animals.

Within the principles of risk analysis described in Section 2 of the OIE Terrestrial Code.
Divided in three parts:

1. Guidelines for analysing the risks to animal and public health from antimicrobial resistant microorganisms of animal origin

2. Analysis of risks to human health

3. Analysis of risks to animal health
CHAPTER 6.10: RISK ASSESSMENT FOR ANTIMICROBIAL RESISTANCE ARISING FROM THE USE OF ANTIMICROBIALS IN ANIMALS

Analysis of risks to human health and animal health: the methodology

1. Definition of the risk
2. Hazard identification
3. Release assessment
4. Exposure assessment
5. Consequence assessment
6. Risk estimation
7. Risk management options and risk communication
Expanded mandate on Aquatic Animals

- Aquatic Animals Commission mandate expanded to include: Aquatic animal production food safety
- Adopted at 2009 OIE General Session
- Commission priorities in this new area:
  - amending the Aquatic Code chapter on Control of aquatic animal health hazards in aquatic animal feeds to explicitly address animal production food safety (changes adopted in May 2010).
  - development of recommendations on the management of resistance to antibacterial products in aquatic animals
Ongoing work

- **Ad hoc Group on AMR (2-4 November 2010)**
  - Under the Scientific Commission
  - Revise chapters on Terrestrial Animal Health Code

- **Ad hoc Group on the responsible use of antimicrobials in aquatic animals (4-6 October 2010)**
  - New OIE mandates
  - Under Aquatic Animals Commission
  - Introduction adopted in May 2010
  - Development of a chapter on prudent use/monitoring/resistance
Thank you for your attention

Organisation mondiale
de la santé animale

World Organisation
for Animal Health

Organización Mundial
de Sanidad Animal