



Better Training for Safer Food *Initiative*

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BTSEF

Better Training for Safer Food is an initiative of the European Commission aimed at organising an EU training strategy in the areas of food law, feed law, animal health and animal welfare rules, as well as plant health rules.

2nd Quarter 2017

Information systems

Module 4.1

Basic outline of functionalities and components of an information system for animal identification, registration and traceability on basis of the current implementation of the central database (CDB) of animals in Germany

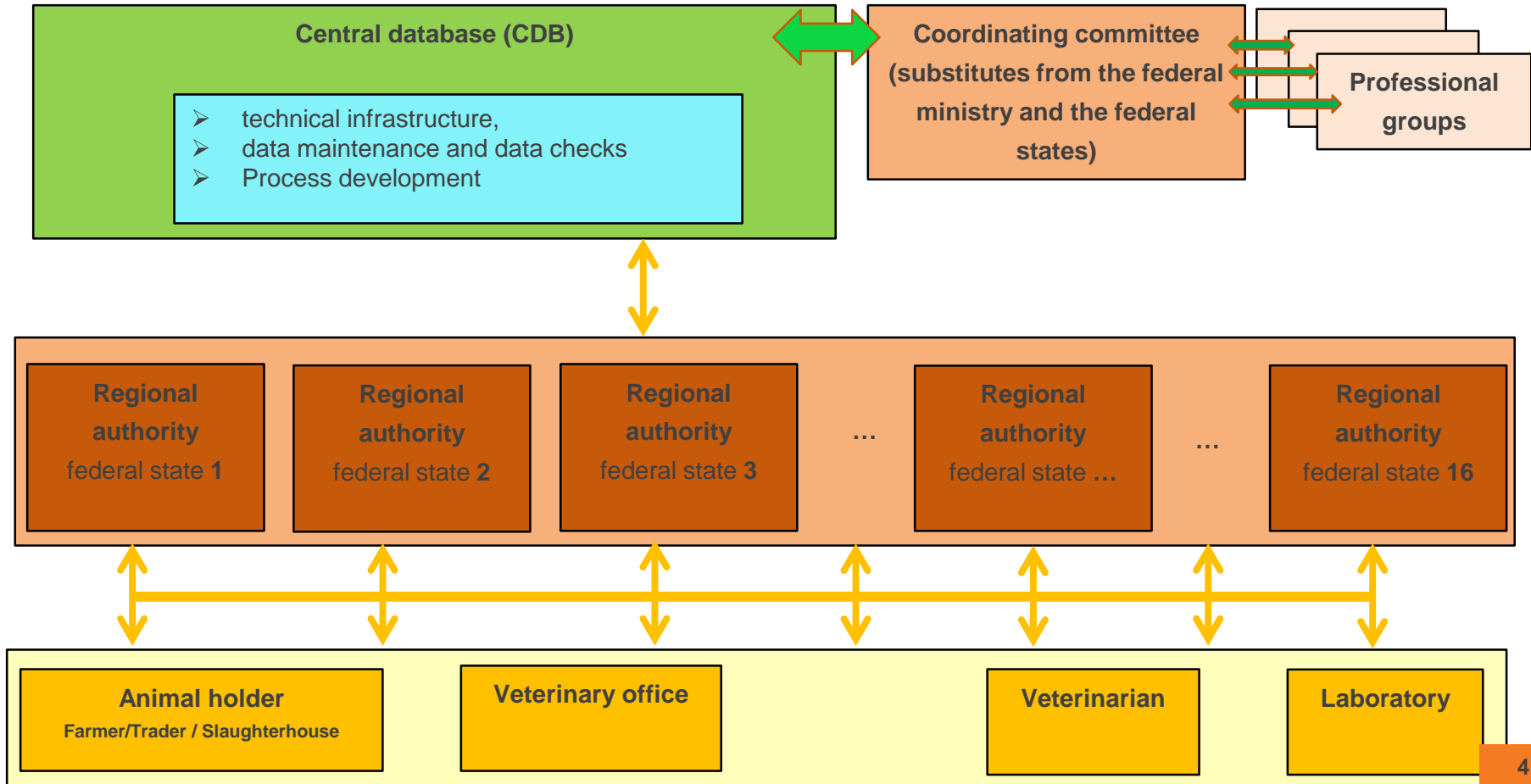
Q&A Session



Implementation of Regulation (EC) 1760/2000 and responsibilities in Germany

- Germany - a Federal Republic of 16 states called "Länder"
 - Separate responsibility for veterinary matters
 - Execution of identification and registration
 - Implementation of controls and sanctions
- Federal Ministry of Food and Agriculture
 - Legislation in consultation with the federal states
 - Coordination among the federal states
 - Representation towards the EU

Organisation Structure



Registration of holders and other users

- One authority (address office) per federal state
 - Registers with full name and address
 - All relevant animals holders – farmers, traders, slaughter houses ...
 - Users of the public administration like veterinary offices, control personel ...
 - Other users like private vets, laboratories ...
 - Registers the role (types with different competences) of operation
 - Holder of cattle, transporter, rendering plant ...
 - Authority for I & R purpose, animal health, animal welfare, on spot control
 - Issues the registration number
 - Issues the access identifier to the database (password / “PIN”)
- Transmits these data to the central database (CDB)

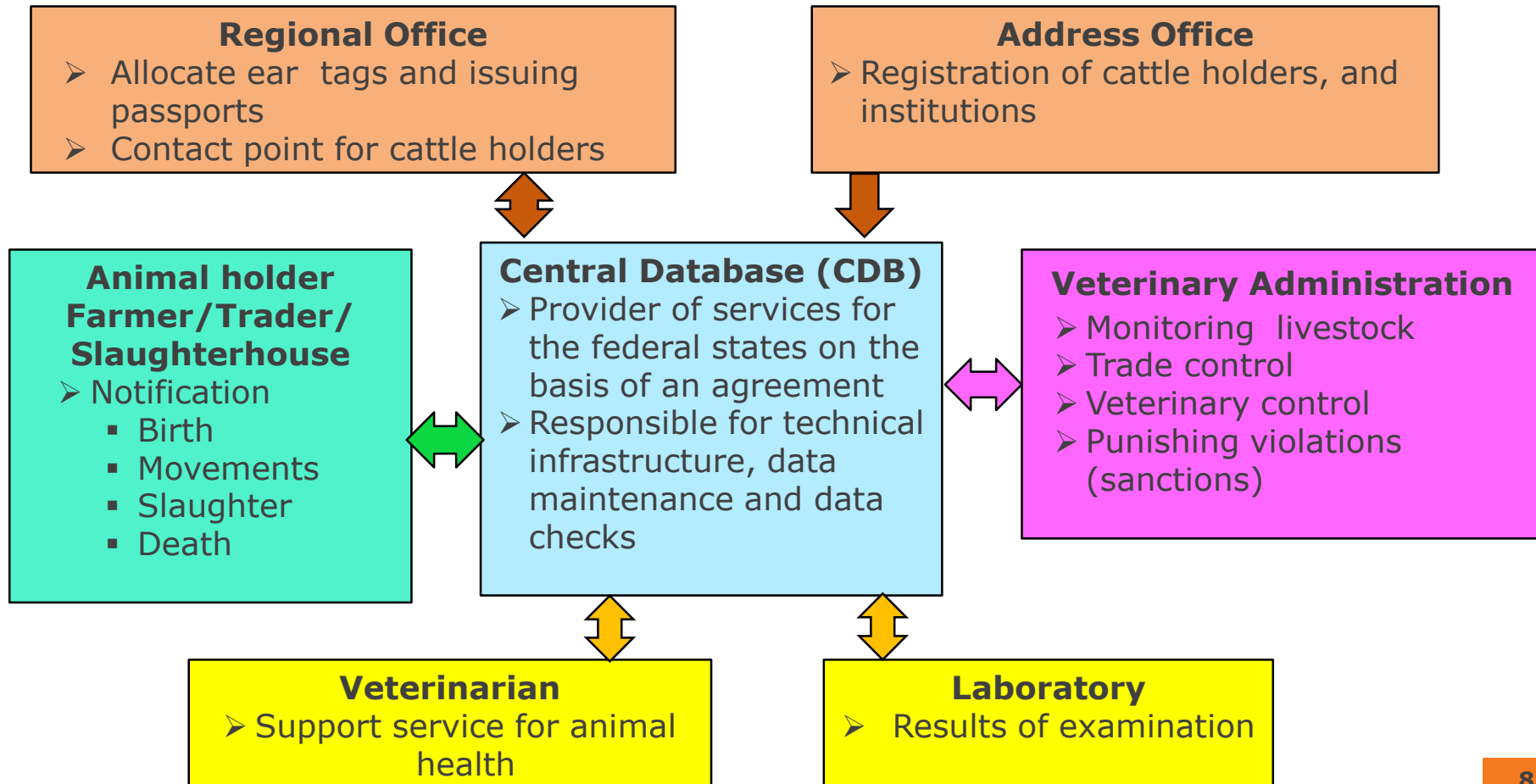
Registration of bovine animals

- One mandated body (regional office) per federal state
 - Assigns ear tags to registered cattle holders on demand
 - Drafts document of birth registration on the basis of a birth report
 - Drafts passport for export
 - Registers all reports concerning the cattle census in 1999
 - Registers all imports (EU and third country)
 - Registers animal movements
 - Registers slaughter and mortalities (fallen stock)
 - Notification error handling
- Transmits these data to the central database (CDB)

Animal related reports - notification

- Registration of animal in central database
 - full census for all animals – 26th September 1999
 - birth report since 26th September 1999
 - imports from EU member states and from third countries
- Movements
 - into the holding
 - out of the holding
 - transit
- End of animal
 - slaughtering, direct imports for slaughter
 - death (fallen stock or home slaughtering)
+ cross check notification from rendering plant
 - Export to EU member states and to third countries

Roles and Responsibilities





Obligations of cattle holder

➤ Registration of animals

- cattle must be marked according to EU regulation with two plastic ear tags with an identical number
- the tagging is done by the holder within 7 days after birth
- each birth has to be registered within 7 days

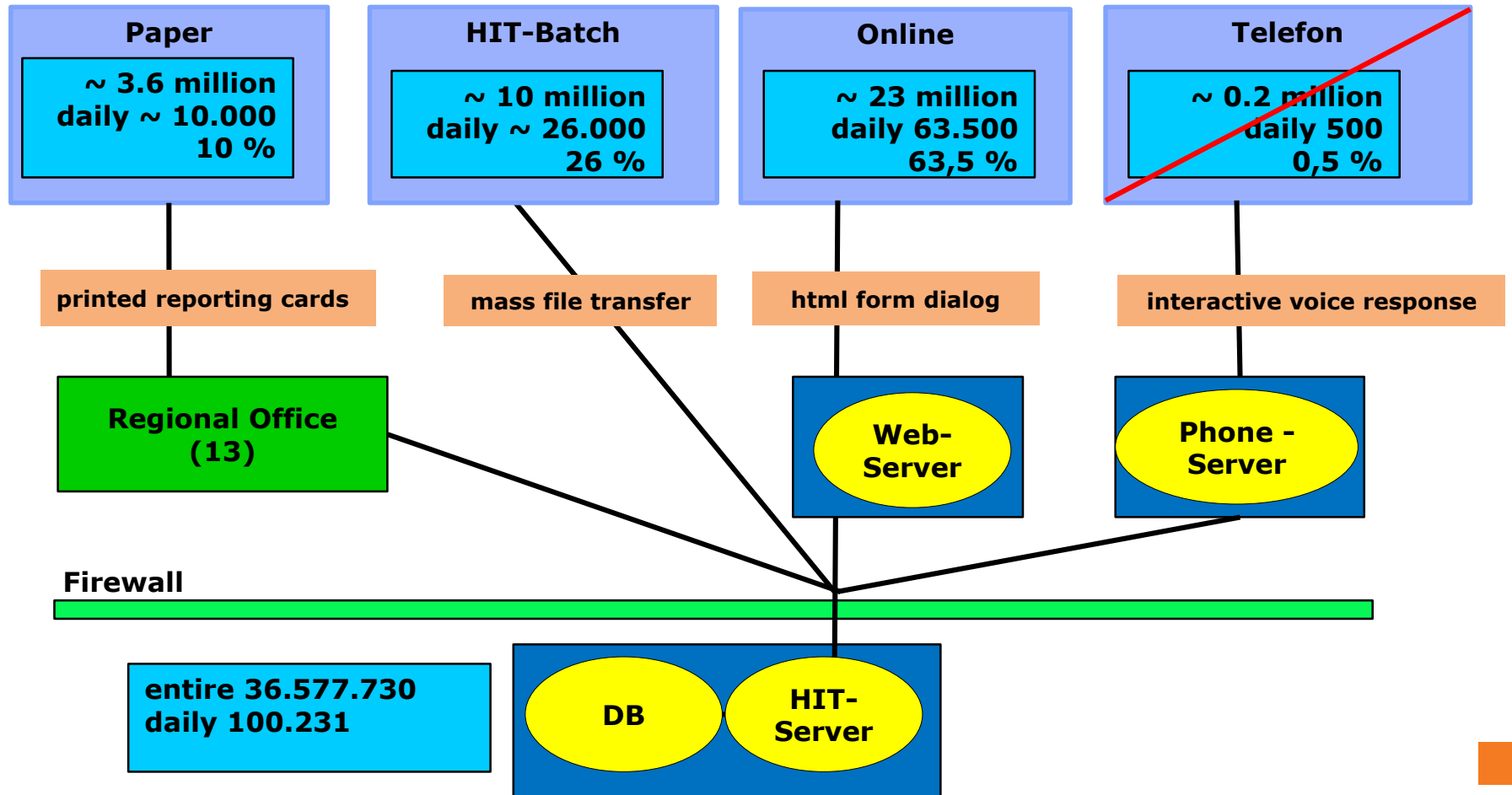
➤ Registration of movements

- cattle holders have to report all movements within 7 days
- each mortality (fallen stock) has to be reported within 7 days as well as slaughter on the farm
- a slaughterhouse has to report each slaughter

Reporting channels

- Paper
 - printed reporting cards for most kinds of reports
 - directly to the regional office for scanning and transmission to CDB
- Telephone with Interactive Voice Response
 - online dialog with CDB via tone dialling and language menu
- Online
 - html browser forms for internet dialog with CDB
 - upload and download of CSV-files, with online processing
- Batch
 - mass file transfer directly to CDB, with synchronous response

Notifications for cattle (2011)



Use of the information in the CDB – part 1

- Monitoring movements
 - Veterinary office can retrieve lists for all type of reports e.g. imports, exports or movement from a defined area
 - list of offspring from a cow
- Farm Management
 - calculation of livestock units, figures on breed, age and sex structure of the herd
 - list of birth, movement, list of offspring from a cow, animal health information

Bestandsregister mit Gesundheitsdaten für Betrieb 09 133 110 0001 von 12.06.2012 bis 12.06.2012 (Kuhanteil: 16,7%)

Anschrift: Name:276091331100001
Str:0
12345 Ort:0

Ohrmarke	Stammdaten			BVD-Daten				Zugang		Abgang		
	Geb.datum	Geschl.	Rasse	Status	Status-Dat	letzte Untersuchung	letzte Impfung	Impf. Ges.	Datum	Art	Datum	Art
DE 09 133 11000	31.05.2012	W	XMM					0	31.05.2012	GE		
DE 09 133 11001	02.03.1994	W	SBT	P10	21.04.2012	25.04.2012	24.01.2012	1	26.09.1999	ER		
DE 09 133 11002	01.01.2010	W	SBT	P10	13.04.2012	12.02.2012	24.01.2012	1	01.01.2010	GE		
DE 09 133 11003	01.01.2010	W	SBT	P35	21.04.2012		24.01.2012	1	01.01.2010	GE		
DE 09 133 11004	01.01.2010	W	SBT	P35	21.04.2012		24.01.2012	1	01.01.2010	GE		
DE 09 133 11005	01.01.2010	W	SBT	P35	21.04.2012		24.01.2012	1	01.01.2010	GE		
DE 09 133 11011	02.03.1994	W	SBT				24.01.2012	1	26.09.1999	ER		
DE 09 133 11012	01.01.2011	W	SBT				24.01.2012	1	01.01.2011	GE		
DE 09 133 11013	01.01.2011	W	SBT				24.01.2012	1	01.01.2011	GE		
DE 09 133 11014	01.01.2011	W	SBT				24.01.2012	1	01.01.2011	GE		
DE 09 133 11015	01.01.2011	W	SBT				24.01.2012	1	01.01.2011	GE		
DE 09 133 11020	01.06.2012	M	SBT	P35	01.06.2012			0	01.06.2012	GE		

Use of the information in the CDB – part 2

➤ Animal health information

- health information on individual animal basis for BHV1, BVD
- actual disease situation on individual animal and holding level
- health information is also available for the holder
- individual vaccination can be stored in CDB by the veterinarian
 - Vaccination status of individual animals and the holding
 - information is used by the lab to choose the correct test method
 - vaccinated animals can be excluded from testing

➤ Machine readable sample list with selected animals

- lab can automatically allocate the test result to an individual animal
- and store the result in the CDB for calculation of health status

Use of the information in the CDB – part 3

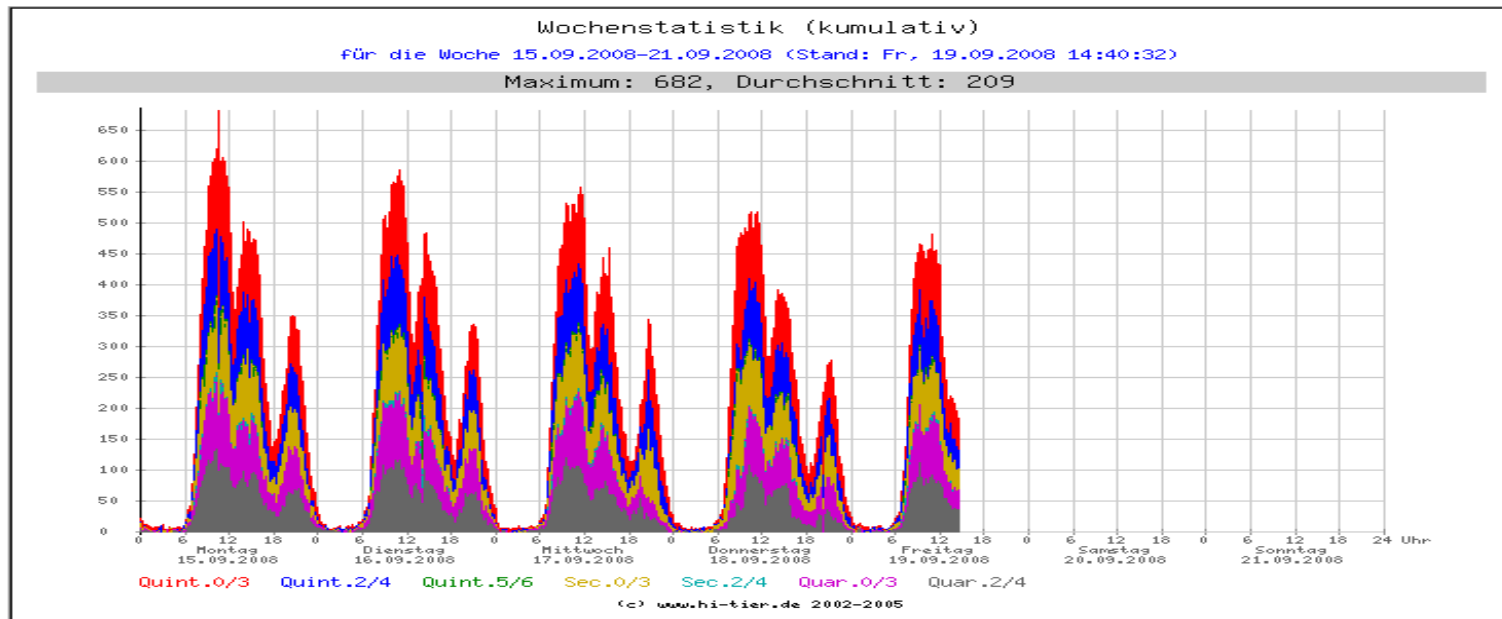
- Monitoring of BSE-Testing – until 2015
 - liability to test animals over a certain age is automatically checked
 - In case of a missing test result the vet. service is automatically informed
- Movement restriction
 - veterinary service enters movement restrictions for single animal or a holding
- Statistical purposes
 - information in the CDB is used for the official statistics
- Risk analysis
 - list of selected holdings for on the spot control



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Use of the information in the CDB – part 4

- Average number of concurrent users: 250 per day
- Maximum number of concurrent users: 800 to 900





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**Thank you
for your attention!**





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IMPLEMENTED BY



IN SUBCONTRACT WITH



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