

Conference 29 April 2011

I&R AND ITS DATABASE

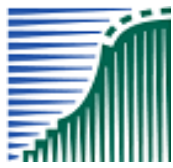
CHALLENGE & OPPORTUNITY FOR MARKETS

Wim Wismans

AMSO

The Netherlands





Characteristics the Netherlands

1. Cattle:

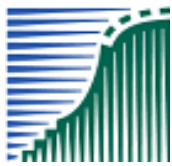
	animals	farms
total:	3.9 m.	33 k
cows:	1.4 m	18 k
fatt. calves:	0.9 m	1.2 k
SH: 8; CC 15		

1. Small ruminants (SR)

Sheep	1.1 m	26 k
Goats	.4 m	7 k
SH: 17; CC: 20		

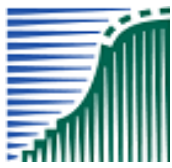
2. Pigs	12.2 m	4 k
SH: 15; CC: 17		





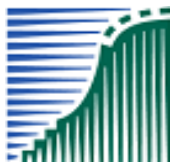
HISTORY I&R IN NLD

1. Implemented by Ministry and sector:
 - Cattle: 1985 dairy cattle; 1991 all
 - Pigs: 1996
 - S&G: 1995 holding ID; 2005 Individual ID and 2010 electronic ID all new borns
2. central database for cattle used since 1985 operated by Breed ass.; since 2007 by MoA.
3. In 2010 S&G integrated with cattle in central database
4. For pigs database of Animal Health is used.



CONDITIONS I&R SYSTEM

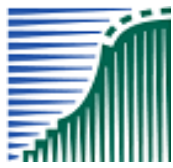
1. Simple and practical
2. Cheap
3. Accepted by the farmers
4. Based on international standards
5. Usable for all purposes
6. Quality control is possible at all levels
7. Accepted to EU and EU rules



DIFFERENCES CATTLE AND SR

	Cattle	SR
Animal	Individual	Flock
Size	Large	Small
Value	High	Low
Recognise	Easy	Difficult
Passport	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No
Controll results	Good	Weak
Eartag	Barcode	Electronic
Computer exp.	High	Small

not if central database accepted

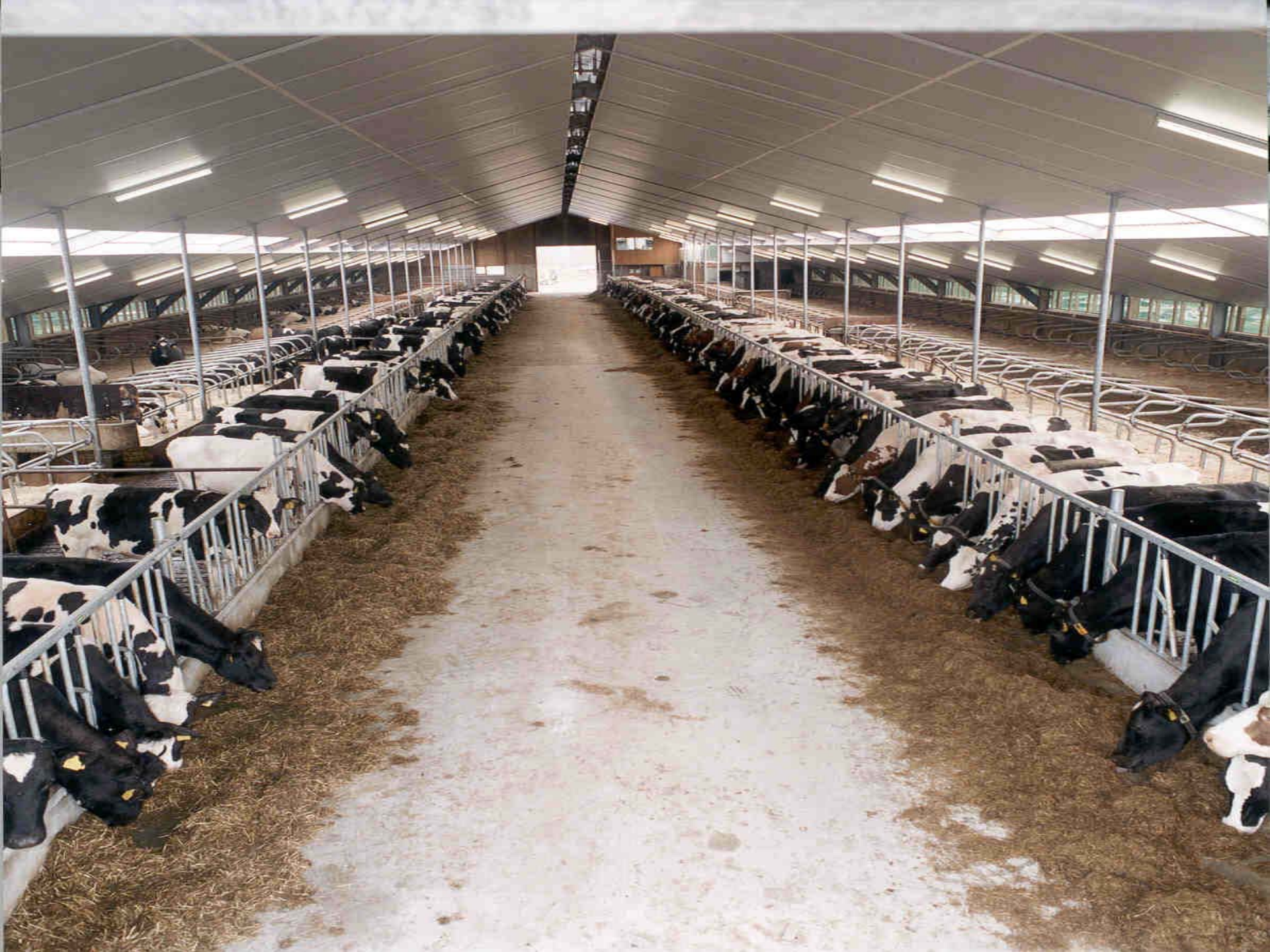


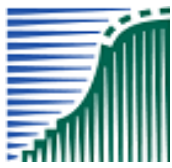
LARGE VARIATION IN KEEPING



Dairy goats versus hobby animals
Large sheep farms:
intensive versus extensive



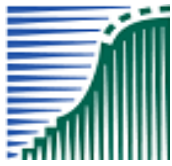




I&R is basic system for

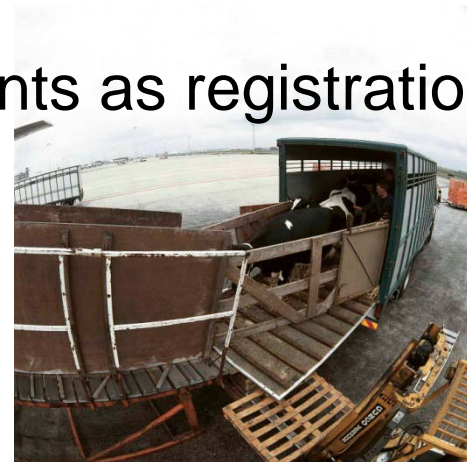
1. Animal Health (AH) and Food Safety (FS)
 - a. Tracing of animals (AH & FS)
 - b. Hormones, antibiotics and residue control
 - c. Veterinary checks
2. Breeding
 - a. Herdbook
 - b. Performance recording
 - c. Breeding values
 - d. Zoo-technical checks
3. Farm management

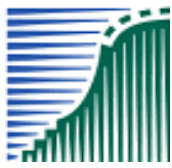




ADDITIONAL WISHES

1. Operates under local conditions (herd, involved bodies)
2. Minimal administrative duties and operation costs
 - a. 1 reporting to be used everywhere
 - b. Data exchange (PC, breeding, health, subsidy etc.)
3. Transparent for markets, collection centres, sl. houses
4. It supports Food Chain Information
5. It supports other user requirements as registration of vaccinations etc.

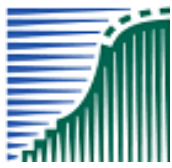




I&R CATTLE NLD

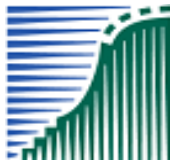
1. Fattening calves + dairy: high quality
2. Beef + fattening dairy cows: reality and database sometimes different
3. CC can do the job easy
4. Conclusion: no real problems
5. Future: e-I&R yes but
 - a. Consider well the impact in practice
 - b. Workout sophisticated rules
 - Certain freedom for practical solutions or approved quality systems
 - Strong at risk points





EU MAIN POINTS SR

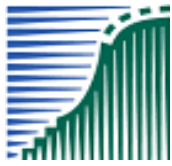
1. 2 identifiers from 9 July 2005; at least 1 visual
2. Same unique code on/in both identifiers
3. E-ID allowed and duty 1/1/2010 new borns
 - a. Second identifier must be electronically
 - b. ISO standards comply
4. Retagging with existing or new ID code
5. Movement document (paper or database)
6. Holding register (at holding or in database)







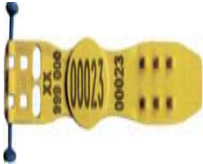



I&R-SETUP FOR S&G IN NLD

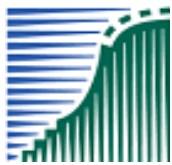
1. Request for identifiers directly to ID company
2. Identification by visual and electronic ID
3. No special rules for slaughter lambs
4. All animals and their movements in database
5. Less types of messages (birth, mov., death)
6. Yearly census by databank
7. Authorisation reporting to databank





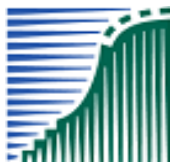
Electronic Identifiers NLD

Electronic Identifier	Colour visual mark
Earmark 	Green (or tattoo) 
Bolus 	Grey (or tattoo) 
Legband 	Orange 
Inject (chip) 	White 



MOVEMENT DOCUMENT (MD) NLD

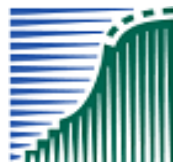
1. Duty MD joins the transport or:
 - a. Depart is reported to central I&R-database before transport
 - b. Information is elektronical available during transport (In reader or PDA)
2. Important to determine:
 - a. Functionality reader for traders
 - b. Functionality reader of inspectors to control transport etc.



FUNCTIONALITY READERS

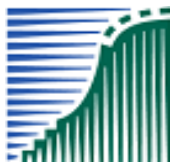
1. Conform EU rules (reading distance)
2. Conform ISO standards (HDX;FDX)
2. Handheld (today) or stationary
3. All data about **I&R, MD and FCI**
4. Transfer data by **USB port of webmail + XML**
5. Users friendly (input data, screen etc)





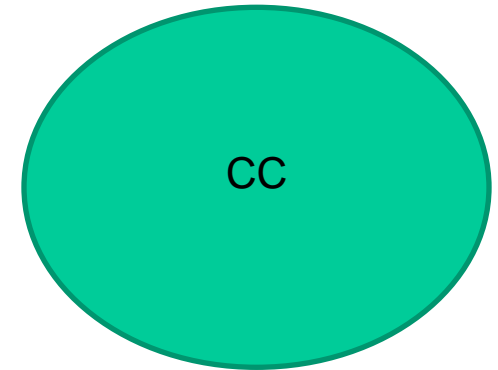
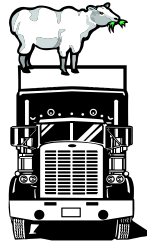
AUTHORISATION OF REPORTING

1. Keeper (automatically)
2. Authorised person (trader, keeper other holding/collection centre/slaughterhouse) or association
 - a. Authorised person must be registred in central database
 - b. Simple administration
 - c. It works directly
 - d. Keeper can always stop authorisation



AUTHORISATION

Without



Keeper reports

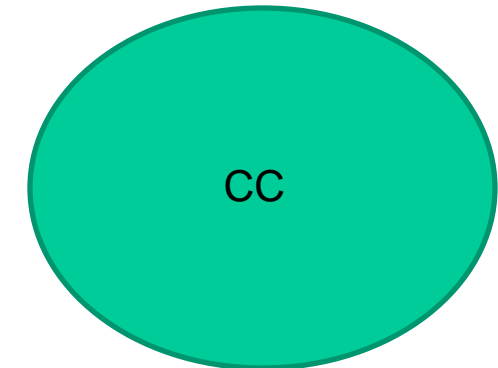
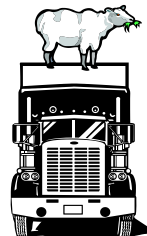
Trader: MD or reader

CC reports

Three persons have duties

With

Trader is authorised

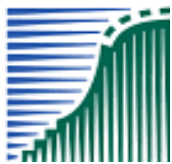


Automatic report
depart

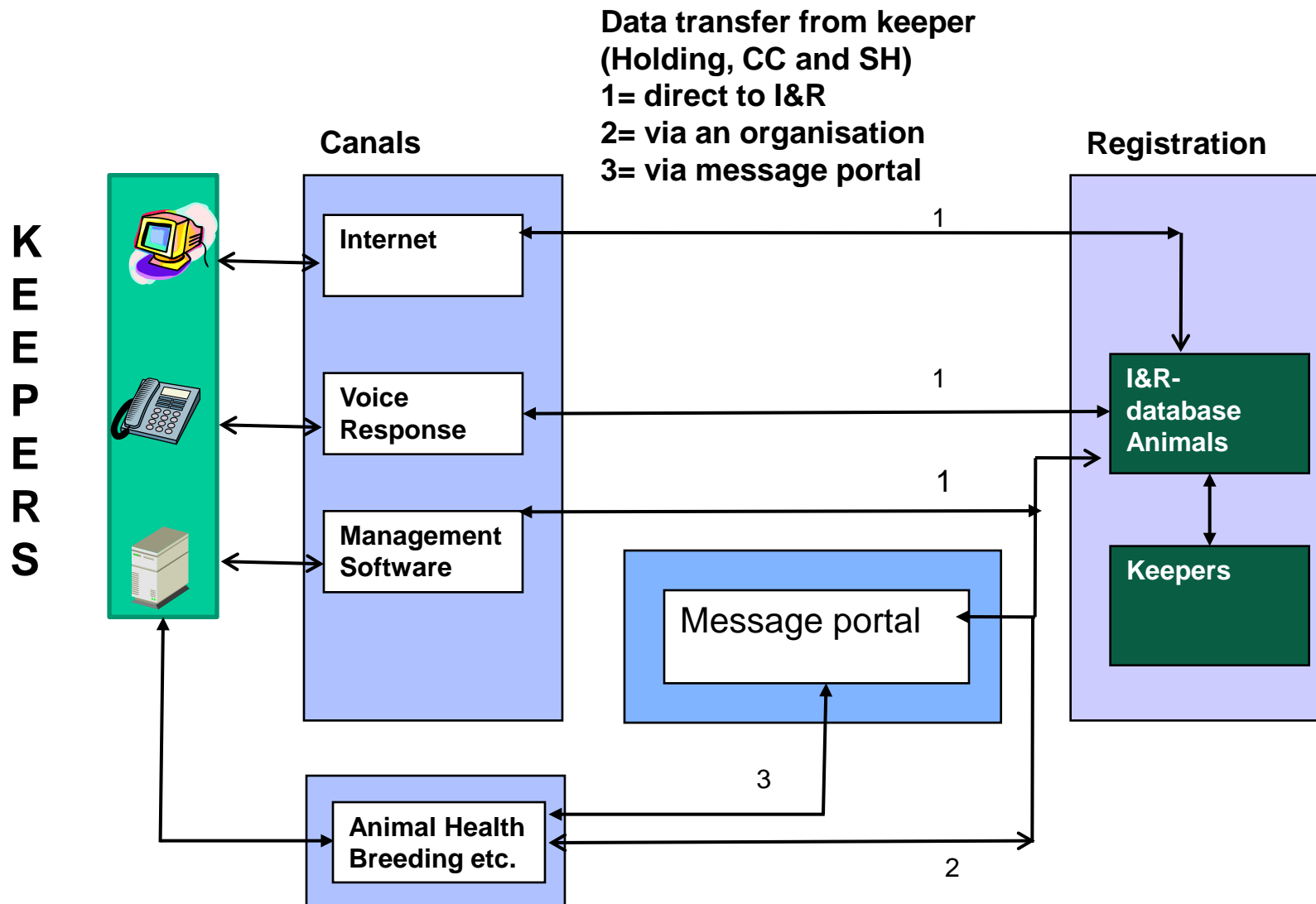
Trader: reader

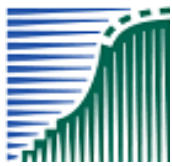
One person has duties

Automatic arrival
message



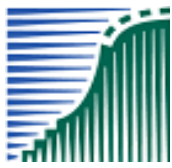
COMMUNICATION WITH I&R SYSTEM





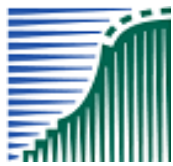
TRADER

1. Determine which animals to buy
2. Control the animals (91/68)
3. Read e-ID codes of the animals
4. Enter non e-ID codes
5. Enter FCI
6. Report OUT by keeper or (authorised) trader
7. The reader is the MD joining the transport



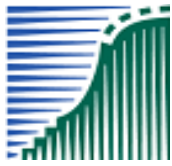
1st COLLECTION CENTRE NLD





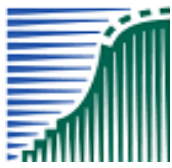
COLLECTION CENTRES (CC)

1. Before entrance
 - a. Control of animals (health, MD, FCI and number)
 - b. Data are digital present
2. During stay at CC
 - a. Scan animals at least once
 - b. Supervise trade
 - c. Receive all data about outgoing per transporter
 - d. Control IN and OUT of animals before leaving
3. Report IN and OUT to central database < 24h



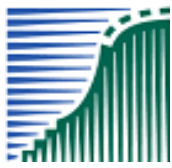
SLAUGHTER HOUSES (SH)

1. Control animals before entrance
2. Scan animals and control non e-ID before slaughter
3. Report IN and SLAUGHTER to central database



EXPERIECES IN PRACTICE

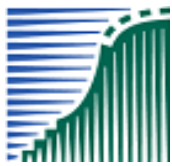
1. Better as expected
2. Database has to be more client friendly
3. On CC only animals to be slaughtered
4. To start e-I&R and FCI the same moment;
5. Still to much paperwork
6. 21 days still stand
7. Inspectors sometimes not enough trained
8. Not solvable problems (lost ID; 2% no signal)
9. At certain moment move to 100 % e-I&R



CONSIDERATIONS EU

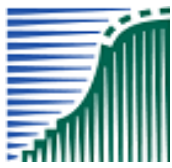
1. In case no central database
 - a. Control of 1 X 21 days mostly impossible
 - b. Control 2 X 21 days always impossible
 - c. FCI data is problem, verification impossible

2. Having a central database
 - a. 1 X 21 days can be controlled by software, in NLD today timespending
 - b. When reporting < 4 days no 21 days



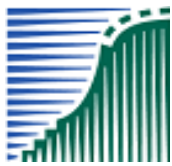
MARKETS / CC

1. Less/no paperwork (management program)
2. More speed to read and control animals
 - a. After reading all needed data of animal present
 - b. Less faults
3. 3-Way selection unit (accept=R; not acc=L; not readable=Middle)
4. More info to supplier and buyer



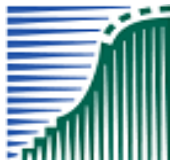
FUTURE MARKETS / CC

1. Know needs of clients
2. Receive animals needed by clients
3. All data about animals digital present
4. Divide animals automatic based on needs
 - a. Be transparent about not accepted animals
5. Deliver in time at right moment
6. Quality is as normal as breathing
7. Increase net profit



CONCLUSION

1. Nothing is better than practical rules
2. Threw rules away which are not controllable
3. Make rules sophisticated (production type, rural conditions etc.)
4. Exchange of experiences in practice
 - a. Between police makers and sector
 - b. Between countries
5. Food safety and client oriented will determine the market of animals
6. Central database = must



**QUESTIONS?
DISCUSSION**