



Identification and Traceability of Canadian hogs

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Animal health status

- ◆ Excellent situation in Canada
- ◆ Important investment in improving biosecurity
- ◆ However, the Canadian swine industry is vulnerable:
 - Increasing animal movements
 - Increasing livestock density
 - Dependency on exports

Stakes

- ◆ Foreign animal disease outbreak
 - Impact of an FMD outbreak: \$13-45 billion
- ◆ Food safety issue
 - E.g. BSE crisis
- ◆ Image of the industry
 - E.g. important depopulation

Needs

◆ National traceability system

- Mandate given by the CPC Board of Directors in July 2002 to the CPC in coordinating its development

Our goals

- ◆ Help minimize the impacts of a foreign animal disease outbreak or a food safety crisis
 - Reducing the response time
 - Compatible with other traceability systems (e.g., packers)
 - Helping to zone Canada and meeting our trading partners' expectations

Our goals

- ◆ To reinforce our export and domestic market access by:
 - Responding to the growing desire of consumers to know the origin of their food;
 - Eradicating domestic animal diseases;
 - Responding to the development of traceability systems developed by pork-exporting countries
 - Supporting our CQA

Our goals

- ◆ Improve the competitiveness of our industry
 - Improving the genetics of our swine herd

Zoning

- ◆ Administrative process undertaken on a national scale to demonstrate areas of disease containment and exclusion;
- ◆ Purpose: to limit the breadth and duration of trade embargos, which accompany serious disease incursions

Zoning

- ◆ On-going discussion to create a control point at the Ontario-Manitoba border
 - Would allow for the creation of 2 zones
 - Would reduce the economic impact of a foreign animal disease outbreak
 - Recognized as a viable first step

The means to achieve our goals

- ◆ Determine data collection and transfer requirements
- ◆ National swine slaughter database
- ◆ Geo-referencing all livestock premises and determine livestock identification number scheme

The means to achieve our goals

- ◆ Determine the guidelines of live animal tracking and identification methods for the national system
 - pilot studies for lot and individual identification and traceability methods

The means to achieve our goals

- ◆ Consultation with stakeholders
- ◆ Inform the Canadian pork producers and abattoirs about the national traceability System
- ◆ Development and implementation of a regulation
 - 18 months to enable a regulation
- ◆ Readjustments

National Swine Slaughter Database

- ◆ From 60-80% of Canadian hogs would remain under the same ownership throughout their lifetime
- ◆ Hence, the last farm or ownership is also the farm of origin in these cases
- ◆ Will invite packers and marketing boards to send information on swine slaughter to a national database in the event of a crisis

National Swine Slaughter Database

- ◆ Need to develop:
 - A legal confidentiality agreement
 - An agreement from farmers to release data
- ◆ Early action to improve our foreign animal disease preparedness
- ◆ Would not replace a full traceability system

Geo-referencing all livestock premises

- ◆ Need to know where the livestock buildings are, and their content
- ◆ The small farms are not captured under Statistics Canada definition
 - Unidentified farms can be vectors of diseases
 - Explore the need for a mandatory farm registry

Geo-referencing all livestock premises

- ◆ Angus GeoSolutions has been contracted to develop a national template for geo-referencing livestock premises (all species)
- ◆ Report to be discussed in December 2003

Tracking live animal movements

- ◆ Very few traceability systems for swine have been developed
 - Countries of the EU
 - Work plan developed in the US
- ◆ March 17 and 18 conference
 - Overview of systems developed

Tracking live animal movements

- ◆ Most of identification and traceability systems developed for the beef industry
- ◆ Important differences with the swine sector:
 - Cost of ID versus value of animal
 - Life duration
 - May need to tattoo piglets at weaning
 - Retention rate
 - Extent of live animal movements

Tracking live animal movements

- ◆ Difficult to transpose a system to Canadian conditions;
- ◆ Pilot studies will be conducted
 - Test the cost and effectiveness of identification and traceability means
- ◆ AAFC would support financially the conduct of the pilot study

Tracking live animal movements

- ◆ Input from packers
- ◆ Look at other benefits from traceability
 - Improve health management
 - Address recalls
 - Address country-of-origin labelling

Pilot studies - phases

- ◆ Preparatory phase (months 1 and 2)
- ◆ On-farm evaluation phase (months 3 to 15)
- ◆ Abattoir evaluation phase (months 9 to 15)
- ◆ Analysis, simulations and discussion (months 16 to 19)
- ◆ Reports (months 20 and 21)

Pilot studies scenarios

- ◆ Permanent non-automated identification means:
 - 4 scenarios with various combinations
- ◆ Permanent automated identification means:
 - 3 scenarios have been chosen:
 - ◆ Half-duplex
 - ◆ Full-duplex
 - ◆ Anti-collision

Pilot studies scenarios

- ◆ Allocation an identification number to a group of pigs
 - 1 scenario will test lot identification
 - Manual or electronic manifest
 - Test lot integrity

Participants

- ◆ 20 production units in Manitoba shipping hogs to Maple Leaf's plant in Brandon
- ◆ 20 production units in Quebec shipping hogs to Olymel's plant in Princeville
- ◆ 12 production units in PEI shipping hogs to Garden Province Meat plant in Charlottetown

Technicians

- ◆ Will train participating farmers on how to identify their pigs and monitor their movement
- ◆ 3 visits per farm
- ◆ Supervised by three centres
 - Centre de développement du porc du Québec Inc
 - Manitoba Pork Council in co-operation with the University of Manitoba
 - Atlantic Swine Research Partnership Inc.

Results

- ◆ Expected that the results of the pilot study will be communicated to the CPC Board of Directors in November 2004



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