IDENTIFICATION, REGISTRATION AND TRACEABILITY: FROM FARM TO FORK

AGR 42266
KIEV, 2 NOVEMBER 2010
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Jozef Zinsstag: “One Health: Added Value and Potential”

• 75% of emerging diseases in humans over the past 10 years originated from animals.
• There needs to be a multidisciplinary approach and close co-operation between veterinarians, physicians and other related professions.
• Animals act as a vector for human disease transmission and can be a source of food-borne infections and zoonoses.
European Community integrated approach to food safety

- Traceability
- Identification and registration of animals
- Meat inspection
- Food Chain Information
- The Consumer
Community feed and food law

Based on principle that all Food Business Operators (FBOs) at all stages of production, processing and distribution are responsible for ensuring that feed and food safety requirements of relevant legislation are met.
TRACEABILITY OF FOOD AND FEED

- Result of BSE and Dioxin food scares
- Need for coherent policy on food safety
- General food and feed law: Reg.EC 178/2002 applies to trade within EU, but Third Countries need to comply with import requirements
- Designed to be risk-based and proportionate
• TRACEABILITY of food necessary for withdrawal and recall (EC Reg 178/2002 Article 18)

• IDENTIFICATION and REGISTRATION of animals and premises an essential tool in traceability process
• FBO is responsible for ensuring food is safe
• Role of the State is to audit the process
• “Farm to Fork” approach: FBO has to be able to identify where a product has come from and where it has gone: one step behind, one step in front
European Food Safety Authority

• EFSA set up to be an independent authority responsible for food safety
• Rapid Alert System for Food and Feed (RASFF): rapid communication between member states if a problem is identified
• European Commission has that role in cases involving Third Country imports
BENEFITS AND IMPORTANCE OF GOOD TRACEABILITY

- Building trust and transparency along the whole food chain: all producers follow the same rules
- Quicker tracing of high-risk animals and products
- Quicker eradication of notifiable animal diseases
- Faster resumption of trade after a disease outbreak: REGIONALISATION, COMPARTMENTALISATION
Traceability
Traceability

OIE Terrestrial Animal Health Code:
• Guidelines for control of hazards of animal health and public health importance through ante- and post-mortem meat inspection
• Highlights importance of slaughterhouse inspection as tool for control and reduction of foodborne disease and zoonoses
• All FBOs must be registered and individually identified to allow full traceability
• Identification of individual batches of processed food so that each product can be traced back to origin
Food safety
VETERINARIANS AND FOOD SAFETY

• Animal Health: monitoring and surveillance, early diagnosis, reporting
• Animal Welfare
• Animal Transport
• “Farm to Fork”

Veterinary input contributes to ensuring the health of consumers and the health and welfare of animals
Stable to table approach to food safety:


• Emphasises need for all elements in food chain to play their part in ensuring food safety
• Two-way communication: information from farm to OV, inspection findings back to FBO and veterinarian
• Results of investigation of food safety incidents communicated back along production process, so that preventative measures can be taken
• Requires development of schemes enabling full traceability of food products from primary producer to consumer, backed up by effective communication of pertinent information throughout the food chain
Identification and registration
EEC Directive 92/102: general requirements for identification and registration of animals

- So that the original or transit holding can be identified
- Keepers of animals must maintain up-to-date records of animals on their premises
- Dealers must keep records of their transactions
- Bovines must be marked in accordance with a community-wide system
- Sheep, goats, pigs marked according to national rules. (Community system for sheep and goats after FMD in 2001)
- Any animal imported from a Third Country must be similarly identified, unless going direct for slaughter
EC Directive 97/12 on intra-Community trade

- Lists EU requirements for animal disease surveillance
- Accurate herd and flock registers
- Record of owner/person responsible for holding, and their veterinarian
- Effective local and national veterinary service
- Local and national veterinary diagnostic laboratories
- Official veterinarians in slaughterhouses
- Computer database
- Active and passive disease surveillance programmes
Bovines
Bovines

• Reg.EC 1760/2000: system for identification (EID in future) and registration of bovines
• Reg.EC 911/2004: detailed rules for eartags, registers of holdings and passports
• Reg.EC 1082/2003: detailed rules for minimum level of checks and controls
Sheep and goats
Reg. EC 21/2004: Sheep and goats

- Now: phased approach-
  EID of sheep from 31 December 2009
  Individual recording for newborn from 1 January 2011
- Animals born before 31 December 2009 individually recorded from 31 December 2011, but not required if moving to slaughter
COMMUNICATION

• To trace animals following a disease outbreak
• To trace batches of food or feed for recall or destruction
The consumer

• Consumer education in basic principles of food handling, storage and preparation
• Consumer information in order to allow informed decisions
• “Farm to fork” approach to food safety can only succeed if health and welfare of animals are also considered

“Food safety: the farm to the fork approach” Union of European Veterinary Hygienists
HORSES

- Identification document (passport) for movement into/within EU since 2000
- Microchip identification since 2009: Reg EC 504/2008, to control:
  - residues in meat
disease: AHS, EIA
- illegal movements
  - improve welfare during transport
- ?central database ?traceability
DOGS AND CATS

• EU pet passports: Reg, EC998/2003 for non-commercial movement into/within EU
• Identification/registration according to national rules
• Central database ?traceability
Дуже дякую