



COST ACTION 18105 (RIBMINS) RISK BASED MEAT INSPECTION AND INTEGRATED MEAT SAFETY ASSURANCE

WG5: YEAR 1 TECHNICAL REPORT meat safety assurance system training, communication and monitoring

MC Meeting

Copenhagen, 6-8 November 2019.

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YEAR 1: Goals

 Goal 1: Define the list of external stakeholders and provide their contribution to the COST RIBMINS activities

Goal 2: Define communication strategy

Goal 3: Define training needs for risk managers

WG5 group members...more to add...



















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Goal 1: External stakeholders

Established contacts with **16** stakeholders

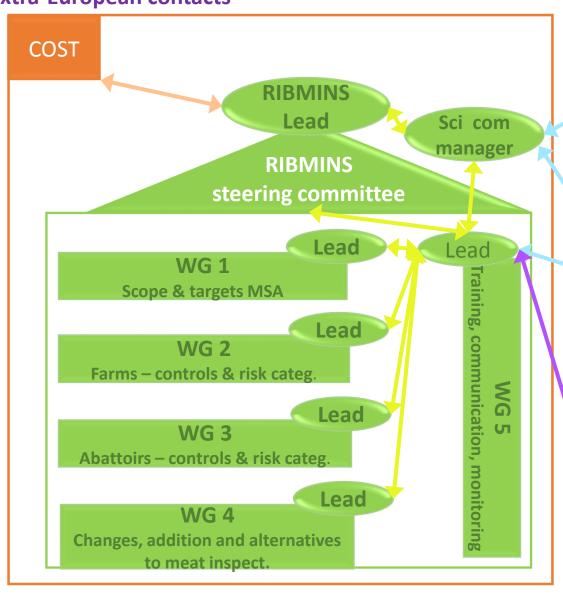
- Federation of Veterinarians of Europe (FVE) active
- Consumers, Health, Agriculture and Food Executive Agency n/a
- DG Health and Food Safety (DG SANTE), EU Commission n/a
- Committee on the Environment, Public Health and Food Safety (ENVI), EU Parliament n/a
- European Food Safety Authority (EFSA) active
- European Centre for Disease Control and Prevention (ECDC) follower
- World Health Organization (WHO), Food Safety Department) n/a
- Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), Animal Health and Food Safety n/a
- WHO/FAO Codex Alimentarius Commission (CAC) n/a
- World Organisation for Animal Health (OIE) follower
- European Livestock and Meat Trading Union (UECBV) active
- US Department for Agriculture Food Safety Inspection Service (USDA FSIS) active
- US Meat Animal Research Center "Roman L. Hruska" (USMARC), USDA Agriculture Research Service (ARS) active
- New Zealand Ministry for Primary Industries n/a
- Meat & Livestock Australia (MLA) active
- Eville & Jones (UK) (recruiter of meat inspectors and OVs) follower

COST RIBMINS

Goal 2: Communication Strategy

External stakeholders

Extra-European contacts



MEDIA

- ⇒ National contact points
- ⇒ Social media
- ⇒ Print media, TV, radio...

POLITICS/ SCIENCE

- ⇒ EFSA, ECDC, DG SANTE, CHAFEA, FVE, ENVI
- ⇒ Vet students association, educational system
- ⇒ OVs, National vet authorities/ associations
- ⇒ Abattoir associations
- ⇒ Public Health System
- \Rightarrow WHO/FAO/CAC, OIE

Extra-European contacts

Goal 3: Define training needs for risk managers

A. The current training requirements for official veterinarians and official auxiliaries

A.1. OFFICIAL VETERINARIAN

Regulation (EU) 624/2019 (Annex II, Chapter I)

1) Principles, concepts and methods of **risk analysis**

- Risk ranking and prioritization of food safety issues
- Practical exercises (case studies)

2) Risk-based meat safety assurance system (MSAS) and Harmonised epidemiological indicators (HEI)

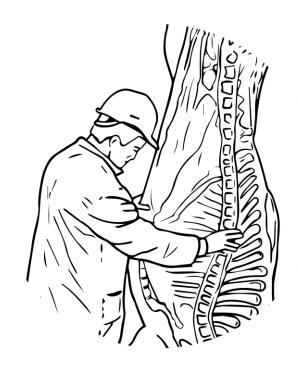
- Performance objectives (PO)
- Performance Criteria (PC)
- Food Safety Objectives (FSO)?
- Appropriate level of protection (ALOP) concepts and use

3) Animal welfare (AW) at the level of production, transport and slaughter

- animal based and non-animal based indicators
- AW aspects related to Public Health
- AW assessment protocols: production (farm), transport and stunning (lairage?)

4) Livestock production systems

- organic production
- precision livestock farming (PLF)
- 5) Animal behaviour related to animal production
- **6) Food Chain Information**
- interpretation
- record
- feedback
- 7) Official controls on reptile meat
- 8) Principles of training personnel working in the production chain and occupational health hazards



Example: Interface of PLF with MSAS

PLF – Precision Livestock Farming

- measuring variables on the animals (good health, welfare, behavioural changes, good productive performance, good reproductive performance)
- modelling these data to select information
- using these models in real time for monitoring and control purposes.

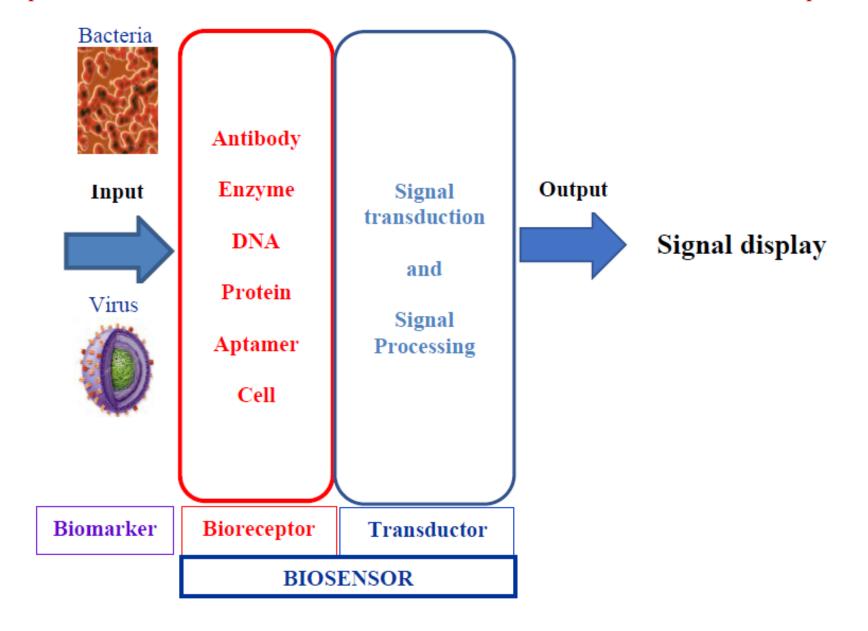
Monitoring:

- (i) by camera / real-time image analyses
- (ii) by microphone and real-time sound analyses
- (iii) by sensors around or on the animal

First signs of problems picked up by the PLF sensing technology

- image analysis
- sound analysis
- sensors on the body

Principle of biosensor - biochemical interaction between the biomarker and the bioreceptor

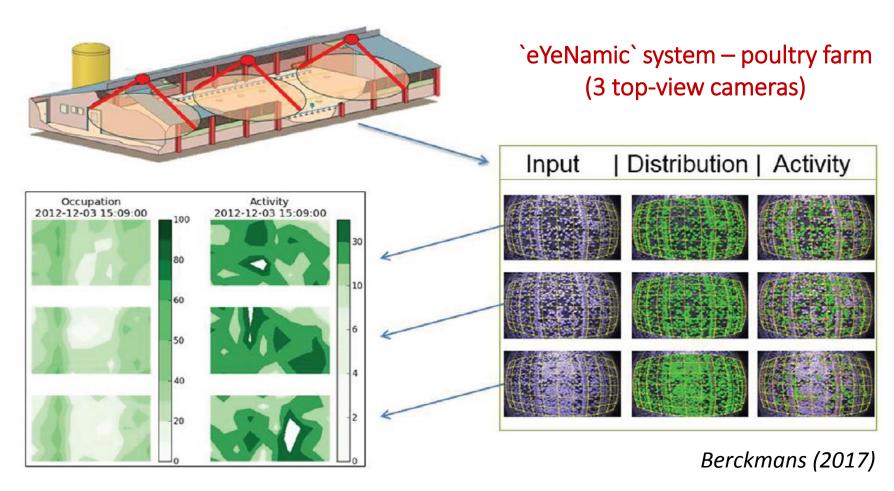


Example: Early Warning System for Broiler Houses

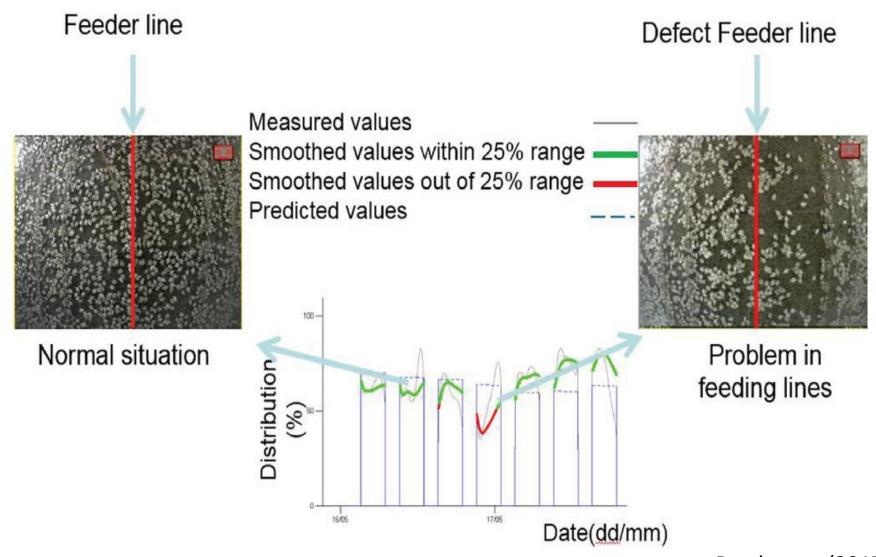
- broiler FARM (> 30,000 animals)
- very hard to observe such a high number of birds

'eYeNamic' system to monitor general problems in a broiler house:

- 3 or 4 cameras mounted at the ceiling distribution of the birds
- analyzing the broilers' behavior

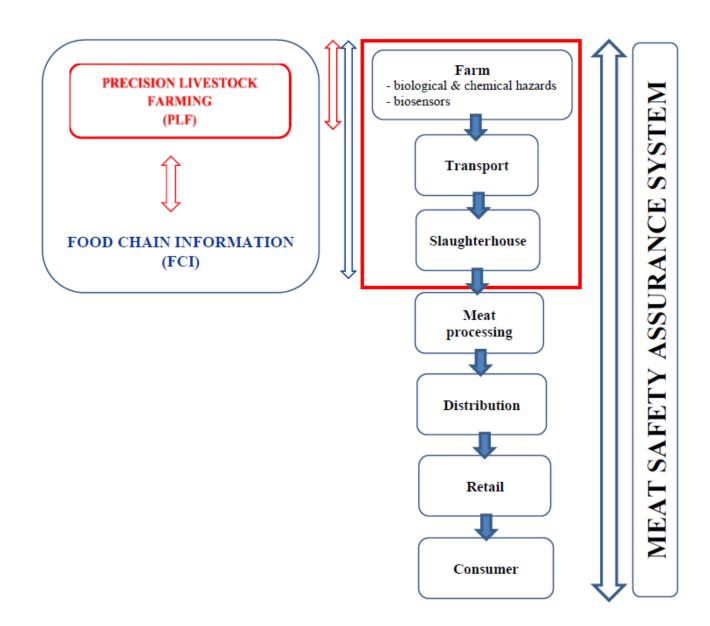


Event detection



Berckmans (2017)

Interface of Precision Livestock Farming (PLF) and Meat Safety Assurance System (MSAS)



A.2. OFFICIAL AUXILIARY

Regulation (EU) 624/2019 (Annex II, Chapter II)

- 1) Ante-mortem inspection in the slaughterhouse
- Animal identification and traceability
- FCI analysis and FBO compliance
- **Risk analysis** principles, concepts and methods
- Prioritization applied to the order of slaughter
- Animal welfare (AW)

Production

Transport

slaughter: animal based and non-animal based indicators, AW aspects

- 2) Post-mortem inspection in the slaughterhouse or game-handling establishment
- Risk-based meat safety assurance system (MSAS)
- Visual inspection changes in post-mortem inspection
- Game meat inspection particularities
- 3) Official controls on reptile meat
- 4) GHP, GMP and Occupational health hazards

A.3. STAFF DESIGNATED BY THE COMPETENT AUTHORITIES

Regulation (EU) 624/2019, Annex II, Chapter III

- 1) Post-mortem inspection in a slaughterhouse or game-handling establishment
- Risk-based meat safety assurance system (MSAS)
- Visual inspection
- Game meat inspection and reptile meat inspection
- 2) Auditing specific requirements for audits by CA
- 3) GHP, GMP and Occupational health hazards

A.4. SLAUGHTERHOUSE STAFF

- 1) Ante-mortem inspection at the slaughterhouse: Poultry and Lagomorphs (assistance of the OA)
- Animal identification and traceability
- FCI analysis and FBO compliance
- Introduction to the concept of risk analysis
- Prioritization applied to the order of slaughter
- Animal welfare (AW)

Production

Transport

Slaughter: animal based and non-animal based indicators, AW aspects related to Public Health

- 2) Post-mortem inspection in a slaughterhouse or game-handling establishment
- Poultry and Lagomorphs (assistance of the OA)
- Introduction to the concept of Risk-based meat safety assurance system (MSAS)
- Small Game meat inspection particularities¹
- 3) GHP, GMP and Occupational health hazards

B. Requirements:

Regulation 854/2004/EC Regulation (EU) 218/2014 Regulation (EU) 625/2017

Regulation (EU) 624/2019

and acknowledged differences

Regulation (EU) 624/2019, ANTE-MORTEM INSPECTION

Article 3 - new

`ante-mortem inspections may be performed by an official auxiliary (OA) under the **supervision** of the official veterinarian (OV) **on species other than poultry and lagomorphs**`

`ante-mortem inspections may be performed on **all species** by an OA in a slaughterhouse under the **responsibility** of the OV` at the **holding of provenance**

Ante-mortem carried out only by OV:

- I. Emergency slaughter
- II. Animals suspected of having a disease or condition that may adversely affect human health
- III. Bovines from herds not officially free of tuberculosis or the officially free status of which has been suspended
- IV. Bovines from herds and to ovines and caprines from holdings not officially free of brucellosis or the officially free status of which has been suspended
- V. Outbreak of animal diseases (animal health restrictions are applied)

Article 4 – new

• Criteria and conditions establishing when ante-mortem inspections may be performed outside the slaughterhouse in the case of emergency slaughter

• OV may perform ante-mortem inspections outside the slaughterhouse in the case of emergency slaughter, only in the case of domestic ungulates (derogation - Regulation (EU) 2017/625)

• Model health certificate with relevant observations for meat inspection shall accompany the animals to the slaughterhouse or be sent in advance



Article 5 – new

Criteria for all species and to be carried by the OV:



- Holding documentation check including FCI verification
- Individual physical examination:
 - disease/condition transmissible to animals or humans,
 - behavioural disturbance, signs of disease or abnormalities
 - chemical residues
 - animal welfare, excessive dirtiness;
 - fitness for transport

Health certificate

• Regulation (EU) 624/2019, POST-MORTEM INSPECTION

Article 7 - new

- Criteria and conditions for the performance of post-mortem inspections by the OA under the responsibility of the OV
- a) the slaughter or game-handling activities are carried out in a low-capacity slaughterhouse or game-handling establishment
 - (i) less than 1 000 livestock units / per year
 - (ii) less than 150 000 poultry, lagomorphs and small wild game / per year
- b) the competent authority may increase the thresholds in the smallest slaughterhouses and game handling establishments
- c) the establishment has **facilities to store meat with abnormalities separately from other meat** until the OV can inspect in person;

d) the OV is present in the establishment at least once a day, including regularly during slaughter activities

e) the competent authority (CA) has put in place a procedure to assess on a regular basis the performance of OA in these establishments

f) risk analysis has been carried out by the competent authority (e.g. National Veterinary Authority)



Regulation (EU) 624/2019, AUDITING ACTIVITIES

Article 9 - new

 Criteria and conditions for the performance of auditing activities in slaughterhouses and game-handling establishments by OA under the responsibility of the OV (collection of information on GHP/HACCP)

Article 10 - new

- Criteria and conditions for the performance of official controls including auditing activities in cutting plants
 - may also be performed by other staff designated by the competent authorities
 - OV regularly check the work of such staff

SPECIFIC CASE (SWEDEN & FINLAND)

- Specific derogations in respect of Rangifer tarandus tarandus, Lagopus lagopus, Lagopus mutus
- **Slaughterhouse staff** training (abdominal viscera examination)

• Regulation (EU) 624/2019, TRAININING

Article 13 - new

• Specific minimum requirements for the **OV**, the **OA** and the **staff designated** by the competent authorities:

a) OVs working on a part-time basis

(small businesses, controls in milk production holdings and ante-mortem inspections outside slaughterhouses)

- b) veterinary students (in the presence of an OV)
- c) continuing training activities

Article 14 – new

• Minimum training requirements for slaughterhouse staff (relevant for their assistance tasks)

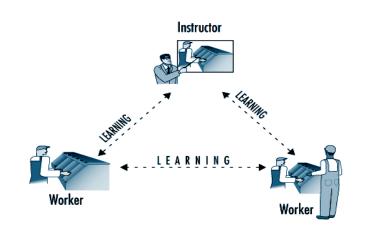
C. The major gaps and/or needs in training requirements related to the future role of risk managers:

Level 1 - Official Veterinarian (CA)

Level 2 - Official Auxiliary (OA)

Level 3 - Staff designated by the competent authorities (e.g. animal welfare officer, technologists/engineers)

Level 4 - Slaughterhouse staff (FBO)



D. The structure of the Food Chain Information flow - EXAMPLE

• D.1. Forward/bottom-up (farm-to-slaughterhouse) FCI flow

Pig herds risk assessment

- food borne pathogen of the highest public health importance
- levels of acute phase proteins (APP) in blood
- Meat borne pathogens Serological monitoring on farm (Salmonella spp., Yersinia spp. T. gondii)
- Metabolites Levels of acute phase proteins (APP) in blood (e.g. Haptoglobin, Pig Major Acute-Phase protein / Pig-MAP)
- Standardization of animal welfare audit protocols
- Standardization of biosecurity audit protocols
- Categorization of herds/farms (low risk, high risk)

- D.2. Backward/top-down (slaughterhouse-to-farm) FCI flow
- Standardization of post-mortem findings assessment
- Connection with FCI from farm: process hygiene criteria (PHC) and risk-reduction capacity of slaughterhouse.
- Clear case definition for post-mortem findings (unification of coding system)
- PHC thresholds, e.g. TVC, EC (risk-reduction capacity of slaughterhouse)
- Risk-based carcass meat safety assurance system (serological monitoring of Salmonella spp., Yersinia spp. Trichinella spp., T. gondii in meat juice)
- GHP/GMP for low risk animals versus high risk animals, decontamination step for high risk animals, slaughter logistics
- Categorization of slaughterhouses (low and high risk-reduction capacity)

Advanced OV Risk Assessment Training Needs

- Risk assessment/Epidemiology
- Harmonized epidemiological indicators (HEI)
- Food Chain Information (FCI) / Communication of inspection results (CCIR)
- Food safety management system FSMS (HACCP, TACCP, VACCP?)
- Management of meat chain safety emergency

WG5 working plan and timeframes: Year 2, Year 3, Year 4

Year 2:

- The final document of training needs for risk managers (24th month)
- Involved external stakeholders, actively supporting and contributing to the RIBMINS (e.g. FVE, EU Commission, EFSA, UECBV) (20th month)
- First paper published (24th month)

Year 3:

- Draft deliverables of working groups (WG1-WG4) submitted to WG5 (30th month)
- Draft Handbook (Manual) for training of risk managers in MSAS (36th month)
- Defined technical feasibility proposal for establishment of EU training centres in MSAS (academic and/or scientific institutions, public-private, private?) (36th month)
- Second paper published (36th month)

Year 4:

- Final deliverables of working groups (WG1-WG4) submitted to WG5 (42th month)
- Workshop / training of risk managers (46th month)
- Final Handbook (Manual) for training of risk managers in MSAS (48th month)
- Final technical report on scientific on establishment of EU training centres in (48th month)

Road to success

WG5 product – Handbook on MSAS training of risk managers

Evidence-based and timely input by WG1, WG2, WG3 and WG4!



Thanks for your attention!



Questions?

