



CA18105



RIBMINS

Risk-based meat inspection and
integrated meat safety assurance

Legislative needs, options, pros and cons

Ole Alvseike | 3. Feb 2021 | WG4 Virtual Training School

- Flexible, Risk-based, Functional demands, Objective targets
- Alternative approaches



Impossible demands to legislation

- Scientifically and legally right
- Cover everything and be short
- Good language for different professions and laymen
- Simple to read and orientate in
- Concrete, neither abstract nor technical
- Applicable and gather political support

VERTICAL

subcultures
many short
concrete
simpler, technical
detailed

VS

HORIZONTAL

consistent
few long
generalised
abstract
intentions

GENERAL

M	W	M	V	G
I	A	E	E	R
L	T	A	G	A
K	E	T	E	I
	R		T.	N

Risk-based – «be effective, do the right things»

- Risks = consequences x probabilities
- What are relevant risks depends on perspective?
 - Meat inspections
 - HACCP, Good Hygiene Practice, Good Production Practice
 - MSAS
 - Public Health
 - Animal Health
 - Animal Welfare
 - Wholesomeness – animal foods & health
 - Sustainability – healthy animals, reduced loss and waste

DID YOU KNOW THAT...?

Improving animal feed quality, manure management or fertility rates can help **reduce GHG emissions from livestock** while increasing production of meat, milk and eggs.



More about risks – a true multivariate issue

Animals

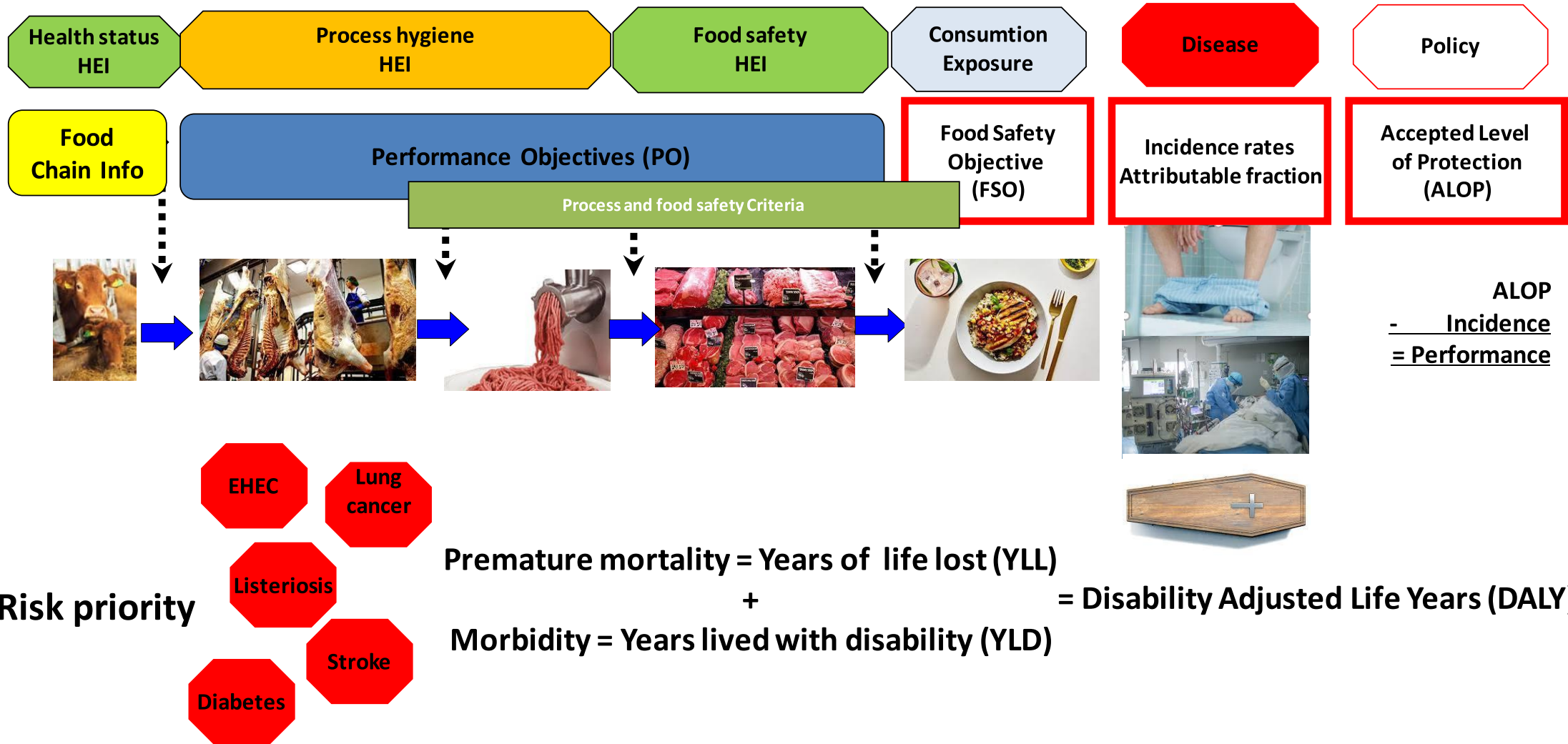
- Salmonella carrier
- Salmonella infection subclinical
- Salmonellosis – clinical infection
 - Productivity loss (deaths included)
 - Treatment costs
 - Reduced welfare



Humans

- Salmonella carrier
- Salmonella infection subclinical
- Salmonellosis – clinical infection
 - Diarrhea
 - Diarrhea needing medication
 - Absence from work
 - Hospitalisation
 - Guillain-Barré
 - Treatment costs
 - Reduced wellbeing
 - Death

How can these risks be linked?

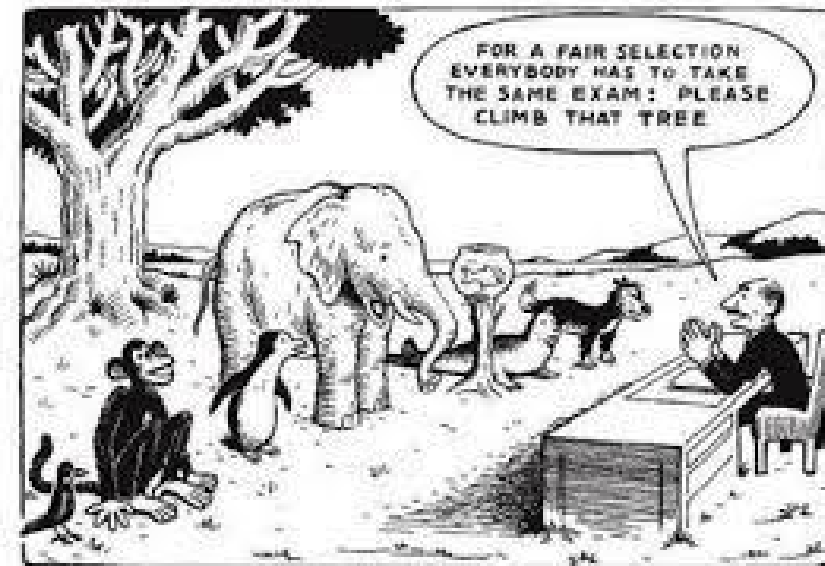


Murray, C. J. L., & Lopez, A. D. (1996). The global burden of disease: A comprehensive assessment of mortality and disability from diseases, injuries, and risk factors in 1990 and projected to 2020: Summary. Geneva: World Health Organization

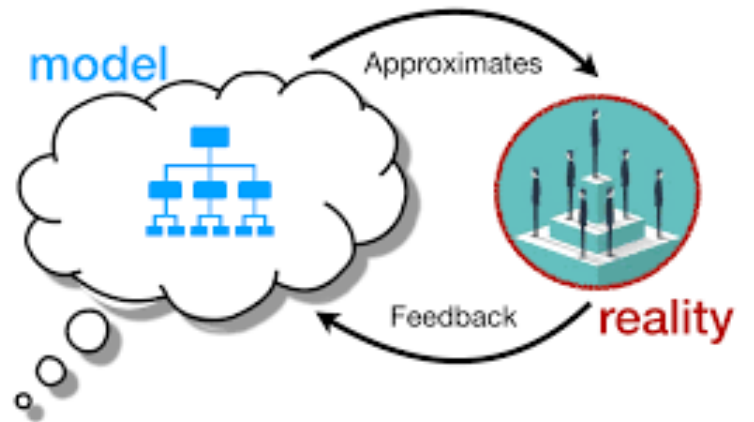
Slide adapted from Miguel Prieto⁷

Risk-based legislation requires regional FLEXIBILITY

- If incidence rates differ between regions there must be some regional flexibility
- If within a region different companies have different competence and standards
- On conditions:
 - Transparency
 - Standard optimal methodology – representative, sampling, analyses and statistics, rapid reports
 - Documentation
 - Audits
 - International baseline studies
 - Trust



A little brain exercise: what is a car?



Regulations: From «cars» to «vehicles»

«If the only tool you have is a hammer, every problem looks like a nail.»

Functional demands (not normative descriptions)

Regulators need to describe the reality somehow

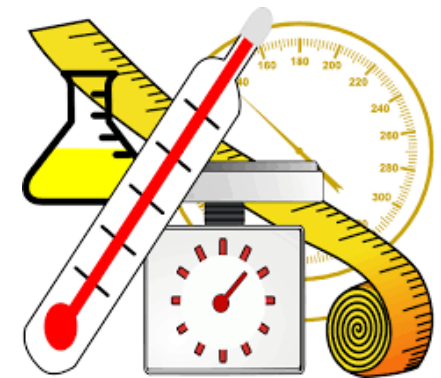
- Cover everything without specify more than necessary
- Functional demands describe what you want to obtain, not how you achieve it

Example: Stunning and sticking of sheep in abattoirs

1. Apply strong current that in < 1 second kill the animal★
2. Sticking within 20 seconds after application of electrical stunning tool
3. Instant stunning, no animal shall regain corneal reflexes before sticking★
4. Instant stunning with minimum xVolts and yAmperes for zSeconds★

Functional demands require OBJECTIVE CRITERIA

- When the legislation specify what you should obtain
 - There must be a way of controlling it
 - Objective minimum levels
 - Standardised methods (preferably)
 - Transparent



Example: Stunning and sticking of sheep in abattoirs

- Instant stunning, no animal shall regain corneal reflexes before sticking

This is a «functional demand» but is not relevant to combine with electrical stunning because corneal reflexes are not functional after an electrically induced grand mal unconsciousness.

Summary: Alternative approaches

- Need: Risk-based & regional flexibility, functional demands & objective criteria
- A way around: Where normative formulations cannot be avoided:
 - FBO shall do X, Y and Z, **or otherwise apply documented methods or processes that fulfill hygienic production and safe foods (e.g. operative HACCP and comply with microbiological criteria).**
- Condition: Flexibility depending on sound surveillance and verifications by objective measures, if not fall back on....
- To basic: Normative formulations kept as minimum standards.

This will

- Combine fair competition and innovation-friendly legislation
- Build trust from transparency

Symptoms from an old system?

- Pros:
 - Scientific
 - Transparent
 - Consensuated process building mutually accepted platforms
- Challenges
 - Lack of relevant science
 - Old fashion – trends and technologies develop faster
 - Very slow implementation
 - Political compromises make it not-accessible
- At the same time
 - Other 3rd party control regimes act faster (BRC, BBAFW, guidelines)
 - Industry has taken responsibility and builds competence
 - What will be the role for the CAs?



FOODSTA
Australia
To Mena Soumpa Kai - Alisteron



World Health Organization



Thank you for the attention.
Please join us at



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