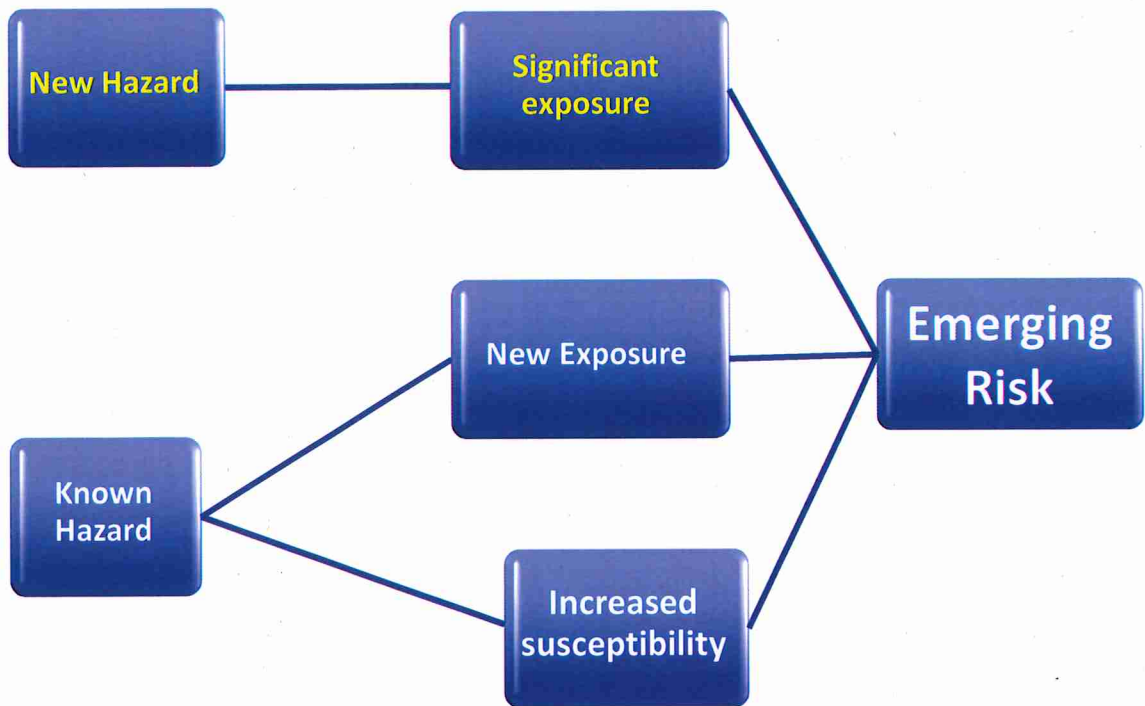




DEFINITION



ESFA, 2007. Definition and description of « emerging risks » within the EFSA's mandate. Statement of the Scientific Committee, 10 July 2007.



WHAT DO WE HOPE TO ACHIEVE ?

Emerging Risk !

Homeless
Cross-cutting
Elephants



New RA methods
Surveillance
Difficult problems



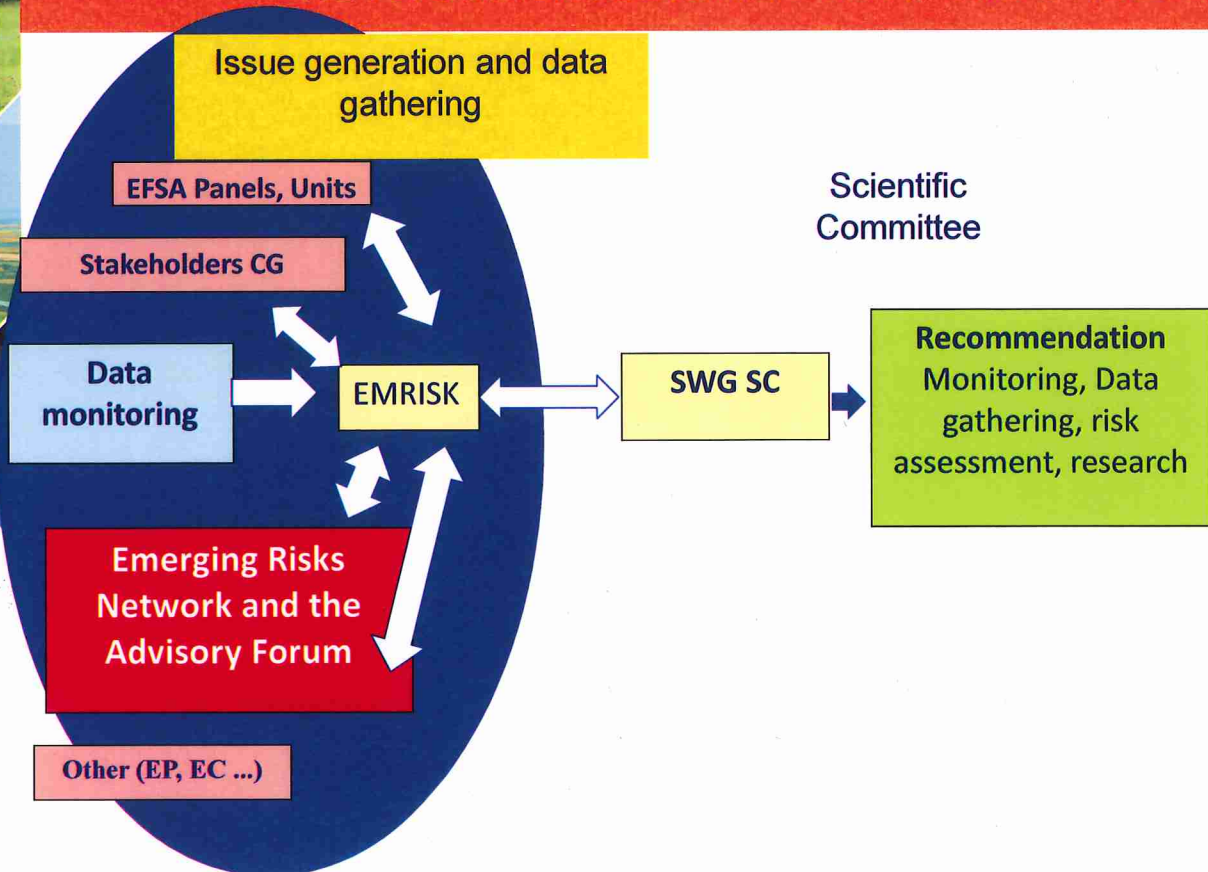
WHAT DO WE HOPE TO ACHIEVE ?

Early identification of new problems (not necessarily incidents or crises), to better anticipate risk assessment needs:

- Research
- Data generation (and methods for doing this)
- Risk assessment methodology development



NETWORK INTEGRATED INTO THE PROCESS





STRUCTURED INFORMATION : THE BRIEFING NOTE

- Description of the issue
- Additional supporting information
- Legal and Institutional aspects
- Evaluation
 - Novelty, soundness, imminence, scale, severity
- Conclusion
- Questions
- Comments
- Recommendations



EXAMPLES OF ISSUES DISCUSSED

Emerging viruses

Usutu virus;
Oncogenic viruses in food animals;
Foodborne norovirus and older adults;
Zoonotic viruses associated with illegally imported wildlife products;
Schmallenberg virus – could we have been more alert ?

Emerging parasites

Import of stray dogs

Emerging bacteria

Drivers and pathways of antimicrobial resistance:
Foodborne ESBL
Salmonella in paan leaves



EXAMPLES (CONT'D)

Fraud/illegal activities

Combined toxicity of melamine and cyanuric acid;
Gelatin from China / Indian milk adulteration;
Use of banned and counterfeit pesticides

Environmental contamination of the food chain

ECHA's candidate list of substances of very high concern;
Accumulation of personal care products and pharmaceuticals in
crops irrigated by reclaimed water



EXAMPLES (CONT'D)

Consumer/consumption habits/trends

Energy drinks: first results from a vigilance system in Hungary;
Insects for food and feed uses;
Red meat and colorectal cancer

Natural toxins

Indigenous ciguatera toxin from EU waters

Technology

Recycled paper (waste management)
Biofuels

Unknown

Animal illness linked to jerky pet treats



FOLLOW UP ACTIVITIES

Finished

Climate change on mycotoxin production in European cereal crops

Food prices, and trends in food trade

Energy drinks – consumption data

Omics Technologies

Ongoing

Chemical mixtures

Non-monotonic dose response

Human biomonitoring

Bee Health

<http://www.efsa.europa.eu/en/publications.htm>



Preparation for Urgent Requests



ACTIVITIES

EFSA in-house procedures:

Mobilising resources

Organising information

Coordination – within EFSA

- with other partners

Annual training exercise:

Member states, EC, EU and international agencies



EXAMPLES

Melamine in food and feed (2007)

Mineral oil in sunflower oil (2008)

Melamine in infant milk (2008)

Dioxins in pork meat (2008)

4-methylbenzophenone in breakfast cereals (2009)

Nicotine in wild mushrooms (2009)

Chlormequat in table grapes (2010)

Volcanic ash (2010)

Escherichia coli in sprouted seeds (2011)

Schmallenberg Virus (2012)

Phenylbutazone in Horse meat (2013)



Questions ?



EFSA's cooperation with FAO/WHO in the area of food consumption and contaminants

Visit of Taiwan Delegation to EFSA
22nd July 2015

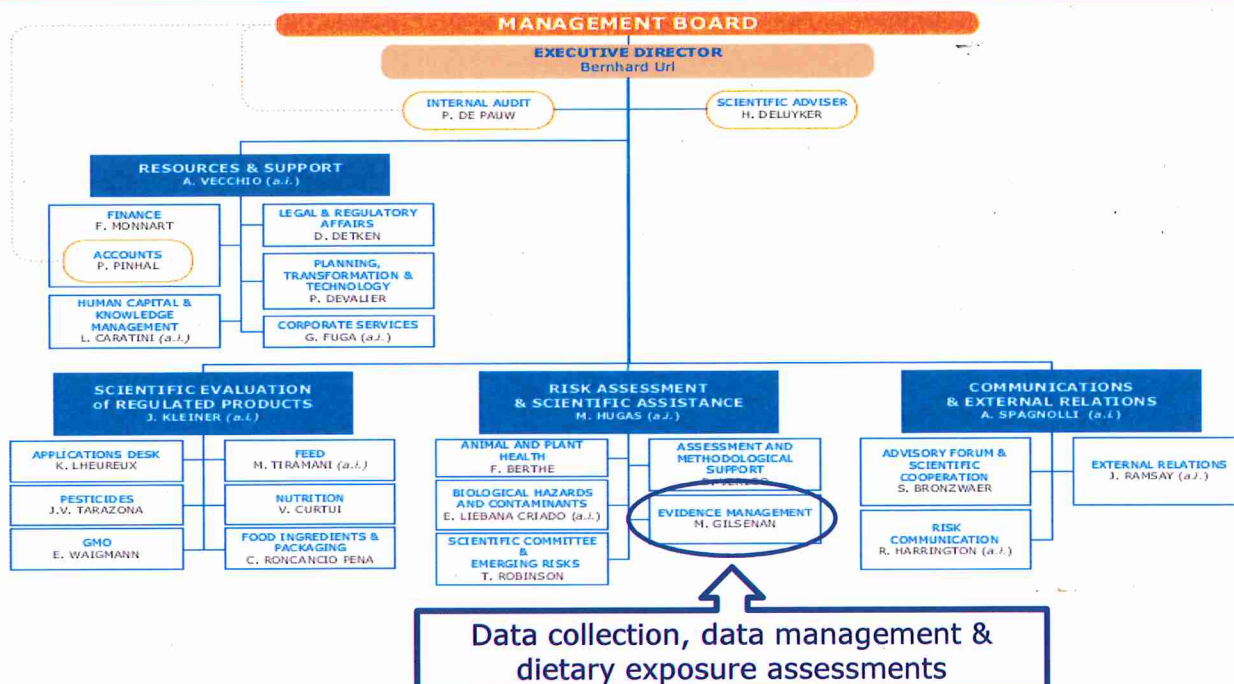


www.efsa.europa.eu



Visit of Taiwan Delegation to EFSA

EVIDENCE MANAGEMENT (DATA) UNIT

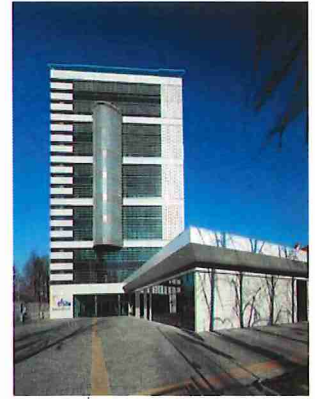


EUROPEAN DATA COLLECTIONS

- Contaminant occurrence in food & feed
- Food consumption
- Pesticide residues
- Food additives
- Zoonoses & anti-microbial resistance
- Veterinary drug residues



EFSA



3

EFSA COOPERATION WITH THE WHO

Contaminant occurrence: sharing of data



GEMS/food database



~1 million analytical records/ year

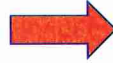
EFSA/WHO *exchange of data cooperation*

Data are used in JECFA risk assessments

4

EFSA COOPERATION WITH THE FAO/WHO (1)

Food consumption: sharing of data and best practice



- EFSA comprehensive food consumption database

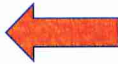
<http://www.efsa.europa.eu/en/datex/datexfoodcdb.htm>

- FAO/WHO CIFOCoSs (*Chronic Individual Food Consumption – Summary Statistics*)

- FAO/WHO GIFT (*Global Individual Food Consumption Tool*)

EFSA COOPERATION WITH THE FAO/WHO (2)

FoodEx food classification & description system



Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations

TECHNICAL REPORT APPROVED: 20 April 2015 PUBLISHED: 28 April 2015

The food classification and description system FoodEx2 (revision 2)
European Food Safety Authority

Abstract
FoodEx2 is a comprehensive food classification and description system aimed at covering the need to describe food in data collections across different food safety domains. After its first release in 2011, the system was broadly tested in various practical situations, allowing its evaluation and the identification of areas for improvement. As a consequence of this testing phase, FoodEx2 was reviewed and revised in order to match the needs expressed by the different users. In particular, the terminology was significantly improved in the sections on raw consumption and natural sources, new hierarchies were added and the relationship between the terms and the most important facets was abandoned. This technical report, mainly aimed at data providers to EFSA, describes the revision of the system and also provides guidance for the harmonised use of the system and the quality control of the codes. Revision 2 of FoodEx2 replaces the previous 1.
© European Food Safety Authority, 2015

EFSA developed system (with input from Member States)
FAO contributed to the latest update of the system
FAO will use FoodEx for food consumption activities
expanding its use globally

<http://www.efsa.europa.eu/en/datex/datexfoodclass.htm>

EFSA COOPERATION WITH FAO/WHO: AD HOC

- FOSCOLLAB: WHO global platform for food safety data (*EFSA participated in FOSCOLLAB working group*)

<http://www.who.int/foodsafety/foscollab/en/>

- FAO/WHO staff members can participate in EFSA data collection network meetings (annual/bi annual meetings with Member State data providers)

<http://www.efsa.europa.eu/en/datexegs/docs/dcmfoodconsumption.pdf>

- Joint FAO/WHO JECFA meetings (e.g. exposure assessment): (*EFSA staff participate in their personal capacity*)

7

Thank you

Mary Gilsenan, PhD

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8



Data Collection and Risk Assessment Activities in the Area of Biological Hazards

Beatriz Guerra Román
Senior Scientific Officer
BIOCONTAM UNIT, RASA
Parma, 22/07/2015

OUTLINE

- ❑ BIOCONTAM Unit
- ❑ BIOHAZ Panel and Networks
- ❑ Data Collection and Analysis:
 - i.e. EU-wide Monitoring of Zoonoses, FBO and AMR
- ❑ Development of methodologies and tools for Risk assessment (RA) and surveillance:
 - i.e. Molecular Typing, Whole Genome Sequencing

BIOCONTAM UNIT: BIOLOGICAL HAZARDS



Biological Hazards

➤ **BIOHAZ PANEL** (Scientific experts)

+
➤ **NETWORKS** (MS experts)

+
➤ **EFSA STAFF:**

- BIOHAZ Panel and Networks team
 - BIOHAZ Reports team



BIOHAZ PANEL: REMIT

- ❑ The BIOHAZ PANEL deals with questions on biological hazards relating to Food Safety and Food-borne Diseases
 - Food-borne Zoonoses
 - Food Hygiene
 - Microbiology
 - Transmissible Spongiform Encephalopathies-TSE
 - Associated Waste Management



BIOHAZ PANEL: WORK ACTIVITIES

□ Provision of Scientific Opinions

- General questions: guidance and advice
- Investing in food safety science: development, promotion, application new/harmonized scientific approaches/methodologies for Risk Assessment

□ Evaluation of Products (or Processes)

- Decontamination treatments
- Animal By-Products
- TSE Tests



5

BIOHAZ NETWORKS AND OTHER ACTIVITIES

□ Data Collection

- Networking: collaboration with national authorities/bodies
 - **MRA Network**
 - **BSE-TSE Network**
- Procurements
 - Literature review
 - Data collection or development of RA models



6

BIOHAZ PANEL: ON-GOING WORK

□ Food hygiene:

- Spoilage bacteria during storage and transport of meat
- Heat treatments of live bivalve molluscs
- Public health risks during storage and transport of meat
- Zoonotic potential of ovine scrapie prions (self-task)
- BSE monitoring programmes (self-task)

□ Foodborne zoonoses:

- Reduction of the need to use of antimicrobial agents
- Entero-aggregative *Escherichia coli*
- *Bacillus*

□ Microorganisms: Qualified Presumption of Safety (QPS)

□ Animal by-products: hatchery waste, animal fats



7

Data collection and analysis



8

EU-WIDE MONITORING OF ZONOSES AND AMR

- ❑ **Collection and Analyses of Monitoring Data**
 - Zoonoses and Food-borne outbreaks in the EU
 - AMR in Food-Producing Animals and Food in the EU
- ❑ **Harmonisation of the monitoring and reporting**
 - Recommendations on harmonised monitoring
 - Technical specifications on harmonised sampling for AMR
 - Guidance documents for harmonised reporting (DATA Unit)
- ❑ **Close collaboration with sister EU-Agencies**
 - ECDC, EMA



9

ZONOSES AND FOOD-BORNE DISEASES

Zoonoses
transmission *between*
animals and humans

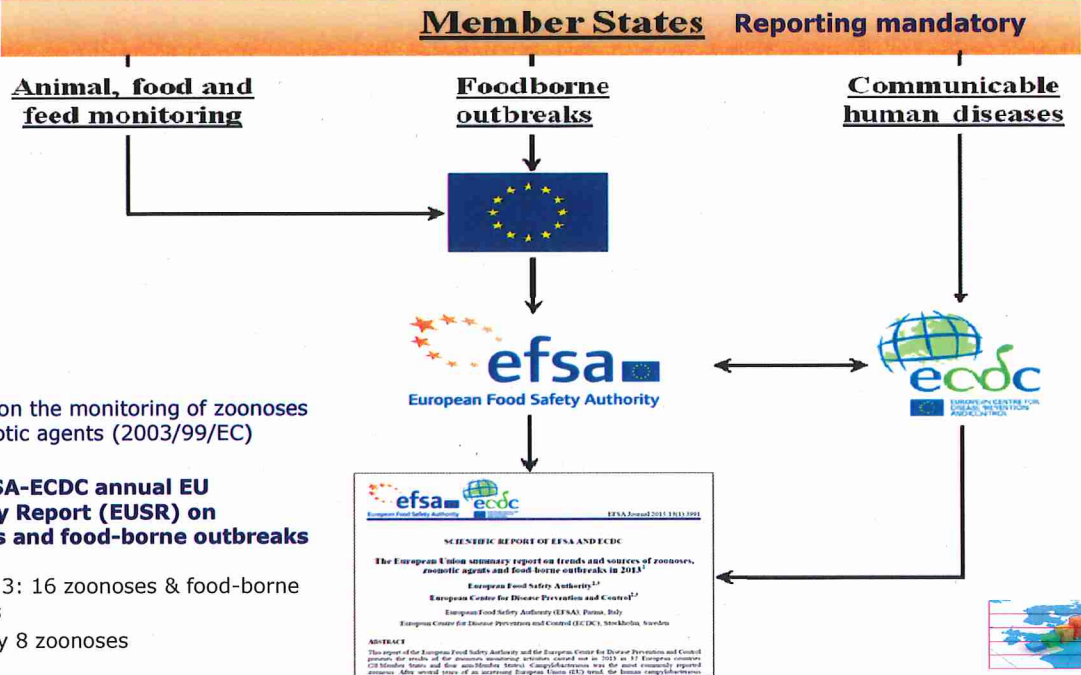
**Food-borne
zoonotic diseases**
contaminated food,
drinking water

- ❑ Widespread global public health threat: In EU over 320,000 human cases/year
- ❑ The risks: from farm to fork and require prevention and control throughout the food chain



10

EU SUMMARY REPORTS – ZOOZOSES



Antimicrobial Resistance

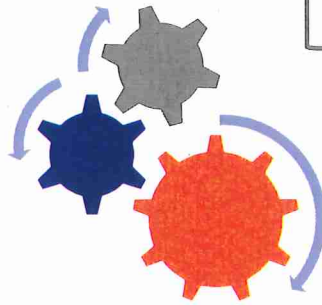
- Potential development of resistance in pathogens in animals
 - Potential diffusion of resistant bacteria or their genes from animals to humans
-
- A global threat
 - In relation to food safety:
 - Antimicrobial use in food production
 - Antimicrobial resistance as a food safety problem
 - Need to tackle



DATA: EUSR-AMR

Monitoring

- To identify emerging resistance patterns
- To monitor and assess temporal trends
- To contribute assessing the impact of antimicrobial use on resistance



- To support risk assessment

Risk Management

- To plan targeted interventions
- To measure the effects of such interventions

JIACRA: ANTIMICROBIAL USE AND RESISTANCE



Joint Scientific Report: JIACRA (January 2015)

Analysis of the relationship between consumption of antimicrobials and the occurrence of resistance in humans, animals in the EU

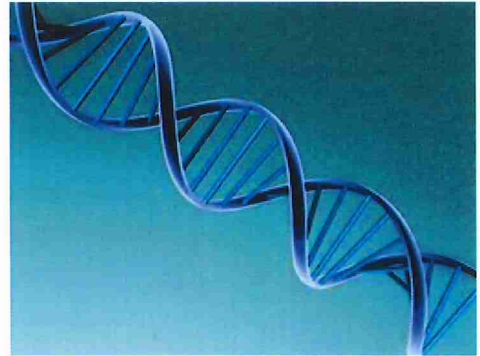
ECDC/EFSA/EMA first joint report on the integrated analysis of the consumption of antimicrobial agents and occurrence of antimicrobial resistance in bacteria from humans and food-producing animals. EFSA Journal 2015;13(1):4006





Development of methodologies and tools for Risk assessment (RA) and surveillance:

Molecular typing and Whole Genome Sequencing (WGS)



15



MOLECULAR TYPING: SCIENTIFIC OPINIONS

Evaluation of molecular typing methods for major food-borne microbiological hazards and their use for attribution modelling, outbreak investigation and scanning surveillance
(self-task mandate, BIOHAZ PANEL, 2013-2015)

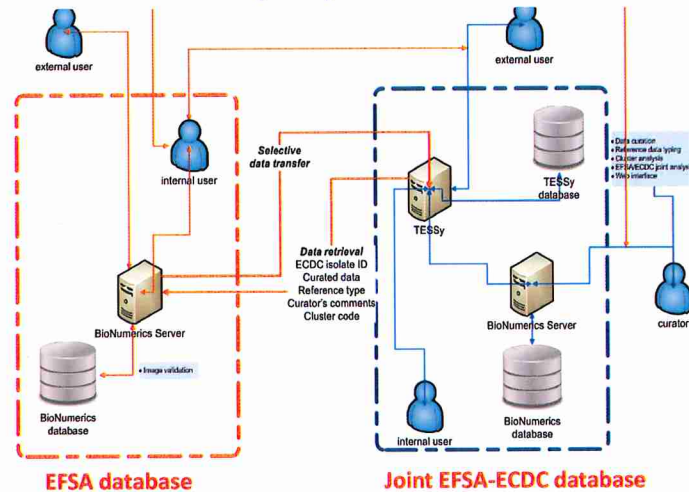
- ❑ EFSA-Q-2013-00032: Part 1: evaluation of methods and applications
- ❑ EFSA-Q-2013-00906: Part 2: surveillance and data management activities



16

MOLECULAR TYPING: DEVELOPING JOINT DATABASE

EC (2012): Vision paper on the development of databases for molecular testing of food-borne pathogens in view of outbreak preparedness



Structure of the system during the pilot phase

Salmonella, VTEC and *L. monocytogenes*

PFGE
MLVA (*S. Typhimurium*)



17

WGS: SCIENTIFIC COLLOQUIUM

EFSA's Scientific Colloquium on the Use of Whole Genome Sequencing (WGS) of food-borne pathogens for public health protection (Parma, June 2014)

- ❑ Discussion group 1: WGS of foodborne pathogens in action
- ❑ Discussion group 2: Curation and analysis of WGS data: bioinformatics solutions
- ❑ Discussion group 3: Cross-sectorial coordination and international cooperation



18

WGS: OTHER ACTIVITIES

Procurement: Closing data gaps for performing RA on *L. monocytogenes* in "Ready to Eat Foods" (RTE).

Act. 3: Molecular characterisation employing WGS of strains from different compartments along the food chain and from humans (2014–2016: SSI/ANSES/PHE/ UA)

- **Thematic Grants:** Molecular analyses *Lm* isolates: RTE foods, food chain compartments, humans. Molecular approaches for identifying and characterising microbial foodborne pathogens, specifically using Whole Genome Sequence (WGS) analysis relationships, markers for survival/multiplication/cause disease
(launched in April 2015, evaluation running)
- Retrospective analysis of outbreak strains: suitability of WGS as a tool in outbreak investigations?



19

INFORMATION



Scientific Reports available at www.efsa.europa.eu

EUSR-Zoonoses: <http://www.efsa.europa.eu/it/efsajournal/pub/3547.htm>
 EUSR-AMR: <http://www.efsa.europa.eu/it/efsajournal/pub/4036.htm>

WGS Scientific Colloquium:
<http://www.efsa.europa.eu/en/press/news/150216.htm>

Technical specifications on molecular typing data collection:
<http://www.efsa.europa.eu/it/supporting/pub/712e.htm>

Scientific Opinions Molecular Typing:
<http://www.efsa.europa.eu/it/efsajournal/pub/3502.htm>
<http://www.efsa.europa.eu/it/efsajournal/pub/3784.htm>

Scientific Opinions AMR:
<http://www.efsa.europa.eu/it/efsajournal/pub/2322.htm>
<http://www.efsa.europa.eu/it/efsajournal/pub/3501.htm>

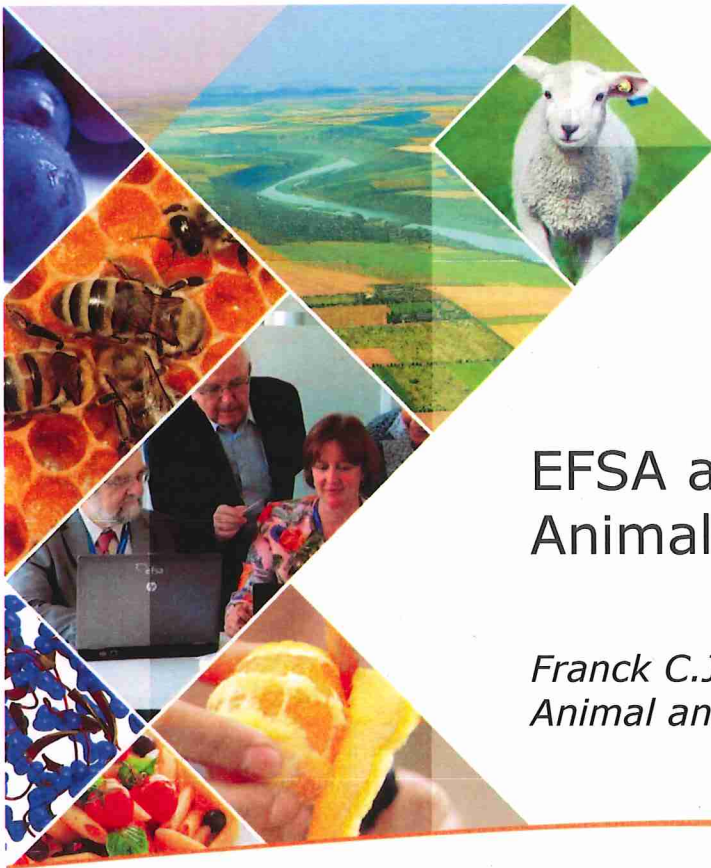
JIACRA report:
<http://www.efsa.europa.eu/en/efsajournal/doc/4006.pdf>

Technical specifications on randomised sampling for monitoring of AMR:
<http://www.efsa.europa.eu/en/efsajournal/pub/3686.htm>

20



Thank you for
your attention!



EFSA activities in the field of Animal Health and Welfare

*Franck C.J. Berthe
Animal and Plant Health Unit (Alpha)*



www.efsa.europa.eu



Outline of the presentation

- Animal health and welfare in a food safety agency
- Examples of risk assessment to support to policy making
- Risk assessment applied to animal welfare
- Concept of animal based measures
- Role of EFSA in emerging risk in animal health





Animal health is a public good that benefits all segments of the society. Animal welfare is another dimension of this public good

The Animal Health and Welfare Panel deals with questions on all aspects of animal health and animal welfare, primarily relating to food producing animals, at the human-animal ecosystems interfaces

Ethical, socio-economic, cultural and religious aspects are outside of the Panel's remit

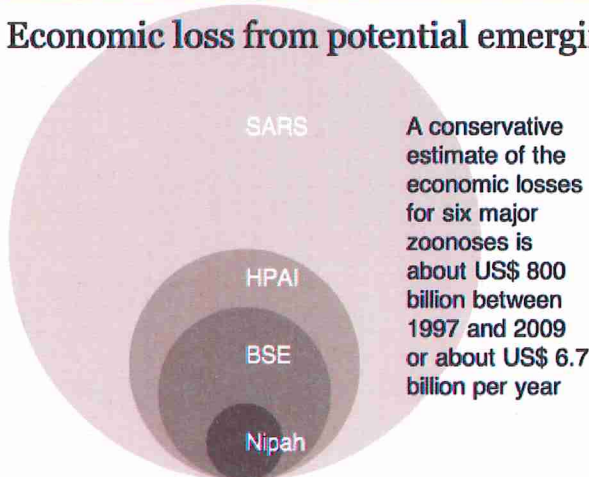
Humans seek medical care
Exposure in animals
Clinical signs in animals
Exposure in humans
Clinical signs in humans
Cost of control outbreak

HUMAN
ANIMAL
INTERFACE

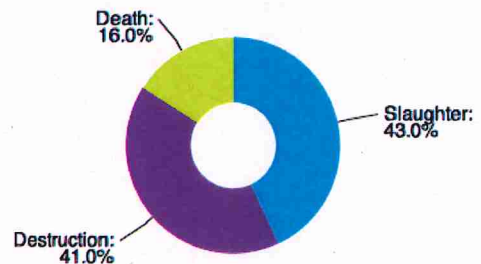
70%

Of infectious diseases in humans have their origin in animals

Economic loss from potential emerging zoonotics



Zoonotic Diseases



Livestock losses by type of disposal

For non-zoonotic diseases: 6% (Slaughter), 32% (Destruction), and 62% (Death)

The share of losses from zoonotic diseases is higher in high-income countries