



The role of OIE and Veterinary Services in food safety

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OIE's Objectives

- **Transparency** : ensure transparency in the global animal disease situation
- **Scientific information** : collect, analyse and disseminate veterinary scientific information
- **International solidarity** : encourage international solidarity in the control of animal diseases



OIE's Objectives

- **Sanitary safety** : safeguard world trade by publishing health standards for international trade in animals and animals products
- **Promotion of veterinary services** : improve the legal framework and ressources of national Veterinary Services
- **Food safety and animal welfare** : to provide a better gurantee of food of animal origin and to promote animal welfare through a science-based approach



OIE's Objectives

- WTO-SPS mandate : safeguarding world trade by protecting human, animal and plant health
- 3 sisters :
 - IPPC (FAO) → Plant health
 - OIE → Animal health
 - Codex alimentarius (FAO, WHO) → Food Safety
- OIE provides a better guarantee of the safety of food of animal origin and helps to ensure safe food in the entire « Farm to fork » continuum



OIE's Scope

- All matters concerning Animal health and zoonosis
- Terrestrial and aquatic animals
- Animal production food safety
- Animal welfare
- Diagnosis and Control of diseases, assessment of animal health status
- Sanitary safety in international trade



OIE's Animal Production Food Safety Working Group

- Established 2002 to coordinate OIE'S food safety activities with focus in primary production
- Members from Codex, FAO, WHO, EC and OIE representatives from different continents
- Provides advice to OIE
- Close cooperation with the Codex alimentarius Commission to avoid duplication and overlap and to address gaps in standards
- Links between the food production phase and the food processing phase



OIE's WG on Animal Production Food Safety results

- **Guide to good farming practices** (joint OIE / FAO document published by FAO in 2008)
- **Animal identification and traceability** (chap. 4.2 of the Terrestrial code adopted at the 76th session)
- **Feed** (chap. 6.3 of the Terrestrial code adopted at the 77th session)



OIE's WG on Animal Production Food Safety results

- **Antimicrobial resistance** (surveillance programmes, use of antimicrobial ...– chap. 6.7 to 6.11), participate to the Codex Task Force at Séoul
- **Food-borne risks** (Salmonellosis, E. Coli, Tuberculosis, Listeria... →different draft terrestrial Code chapter)
- **Biotechnology** (vaccines, nanotechnology in food...)



Role of Veterinarian in food safety

- « production to consumption » risk based approach to food control → integrated involvement throughout the food chain
- Overlap between public health and animal health objectives :

duality of veterinary functions

- Prevention and control of food-borne zoonosis at farm level, or of other food-borne disease and chemical contamination of foods



Role of Veterinary Services

- Most reported outbreaks of food-borne disease are due to contamination of foods with zoonotic agents, often during primary production
- Veterinary Services are the core of the system for the prevention and control of animal diseases



Role of Veterinary Services

- Surveillance at all stage of animal production
 - On farm controls : animal health, feed, use of antimicrobial, identification and traceability, animal welfare
 - Meat inspection :Ante-mortem and post mortem inspections at slaughterhouses
 - Animal welfare at slaughterhouses
- Certification of animal products for international trade



OIE and Veterinary Services (VS)

- OIE considers VS as a Global Public Good
- Improvement of legal framework for VS : chap. 3.1, 3.2 and 6.1 of terrestrial Code
- Support to provide the necessary infrastructure :
 - Memorandum of Understanding signed with the World Bank in 2001
 - PVS Tool for the evaluation of performance
 - Gap analysis



EU regulation : Hygiene package

- Implementation of Codex and OIE standards
- General objectives :
 - High level of protection of human life and health
 - Free movement of food and feed in the EU
 - Separation between risk assessment and risk management
 - Responsibilities of all the operators
 - Global approach from the primary production to the final consumer (“from the farm to the fork”)



EU regulation : Hygiene package

- 6 regulations :
 - The food law =basement of hygiene package
 - 3 regulations for operators : feed hygiene, general hygiene on foodstuffs from farm to fork, specifics requirements
 - 2 regulations for official control and certification



Food Law (Regulation 178/2002)

Feed

All foodstuff

*Food from animal
origin*

Operators

Regulation
183/2005
Feed hygiene

R 852/2004
Hygiene on
foodstuffs

Regulation
853/2004

*Competent
Authority*

Regulation
882/2004
« *official controls* »

Regulation
854/2004

Microbiological criteria on foodstuffs (R. 2073/2005)



Food Law (regulation 178/2002)

- General Principles :
 - Transparency, risk analysis and precautionary principles
- General requirements :
 - Traceability
 - Operators responsibility and official controls under the responsibility of the competent authority
 - Obligation of withdrawal or recall of a product liable to present a risk, and information of the competent authority



Agriculture



Feed production

Farm

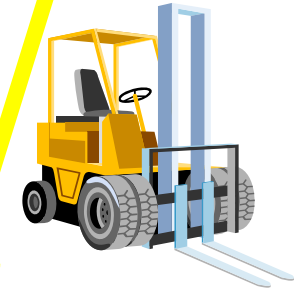
Processing

Food production



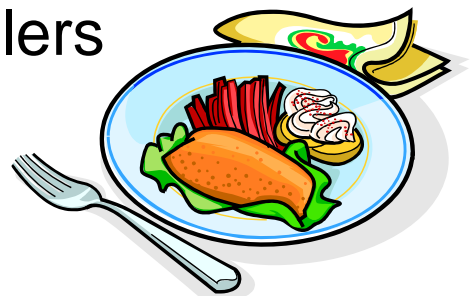
Transport

Storage



Retailers

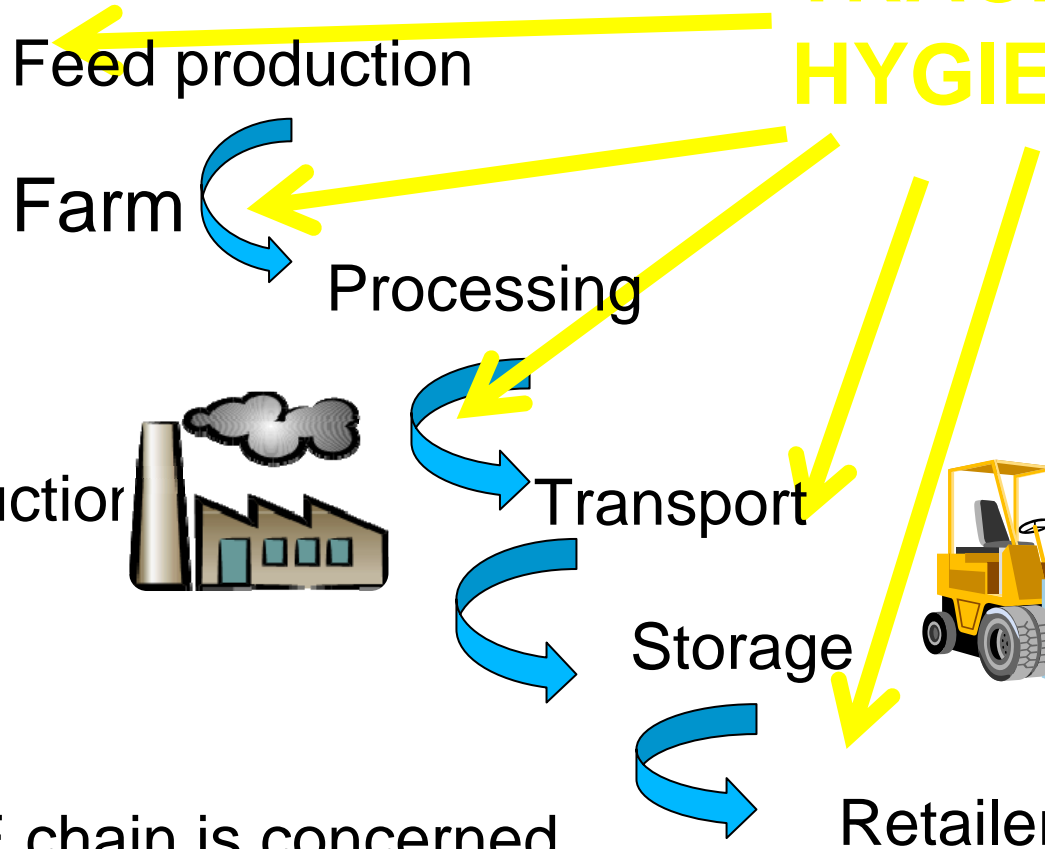
Catering



**TRACEABILITY
HYGIENE**

The **WHOLE** chain is concerned

From the farm to the fork

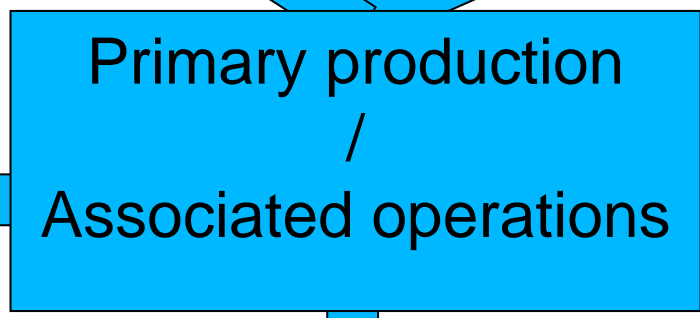
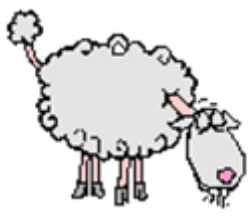




Regulation for the operators : R. 852/2004 on primary production

Traceability (178/2002)

Guides to good
practice of hygiene



Notification
and
registration


General hygiene
requirements

(Premises, vehicles,
equipments, foodwaste)




Record- keeping





R. 852/2004 Annex I: general hygiene provisions On Primary production

 To ensure the cleanliness of animals going to slaughter

 To prevent the introduction and spread of contagious diseases including when introducing new animals and reporting suspected outbreaks

 To use feed additives and veterinary medicinal products correctly





R. 852/2004 - Annex I: Record-keeping

- Nature and origin of feed fed to the animals
- Veterinary medicinal products or other treatments administered to the animals, dates of administration and withdrawal periods
- Occurrence of diseases
- Results of any analyses carried out on samples taken from animals
- Any relevant reports on checks carried out on animals or products of animal origin

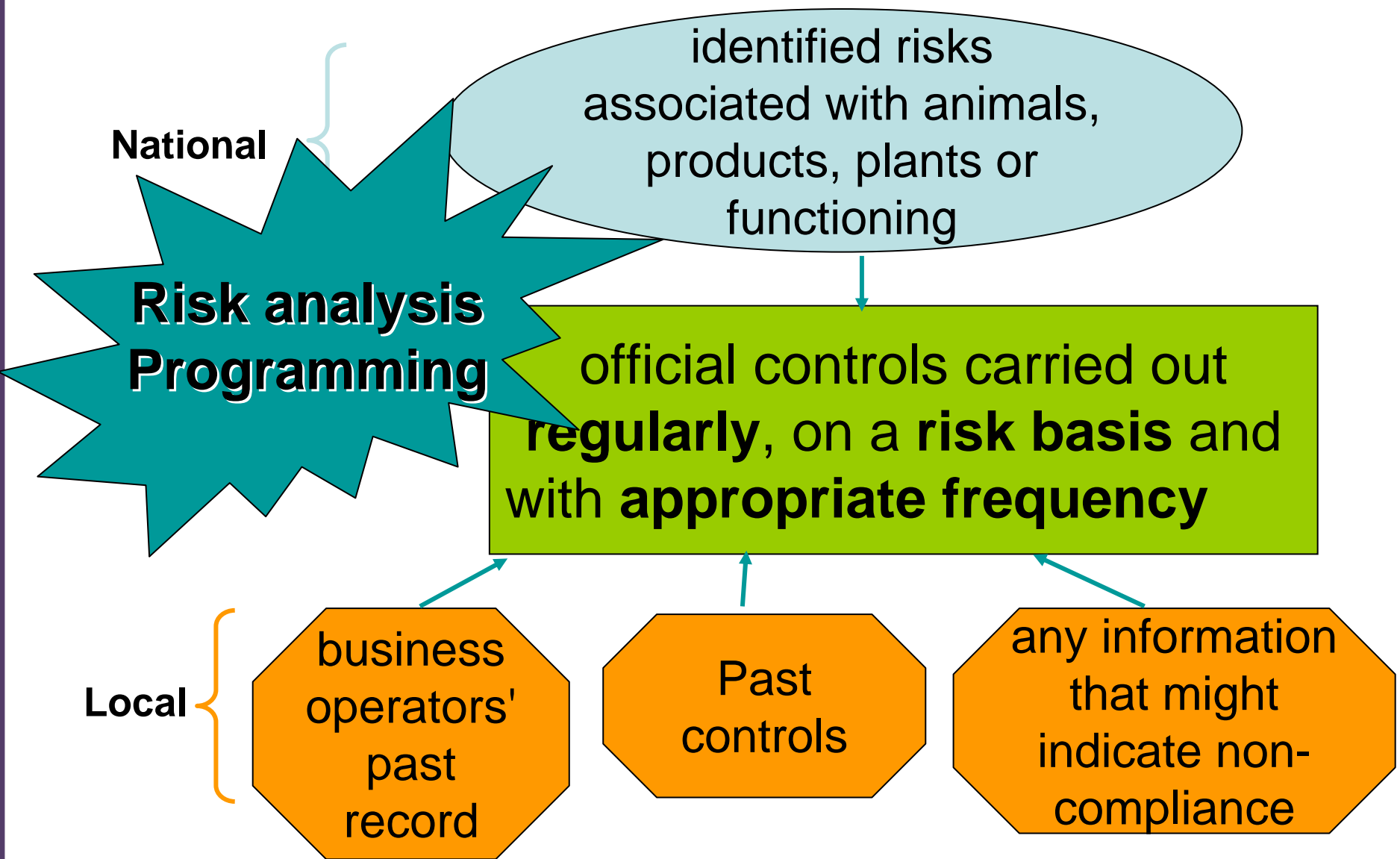




Regulation for Competent Authorities : R. 882/2004

- Regulation on official controls performed to ensure the verification of compliance with feed and food law, animal health and animal welfare rules
- Define general obligations with regard to the organization of official controls

Organisation of official controls





Broad scope of competences and missions

Policies
Inspection
surveillance
Audit



Approval of establishments and laboratories

Negotiation of sanitary requirements for export - Certification of exports



French organization



functional separation between risk assessment and risk management

Risk assessment

1999

French Food Safety Agency (AFSSA)

Risk management

Ministry of Alimentation, Agriculture & Fisheries (DGAL)

Ministry of Public Health (DGS)

Ministry of Trade and Consumers (DGCCRF)

Definition of national policy

Enforcement, surveillance and control



French organization of Veterinary services

- integrated approach through the Food (and Feed) Chain
- Functional separation between risk assessment and risk management
- Centralised Organisation : one chain of command
- Supported by a National and Local Network of Laboratories
- Quality management based on ISO 17020



Conclusion

- Importance of veterinary services in food safety control
- Key-role of veterinarian :
 - Duality of their functions : animal health and food safety
 - Importance of a complete training and education in both sectors