



State of play of the reintroduction of processed animal proteins in feed for farmed animals

CIVIL DIALOGUE GROUP ANIMAL PRODUCTS –
SECTOR PIG MEAT
17 October 2018

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INTRODUCTION

TSE Roadmap

strategy in the
short,
medium and
long-term

**Step-wise and
science based**

**ADAPT TO THE
EVOLUTION OF
THE
EPIDEMIOLOGICAL
SITUATION**

**RELAXATION OF
THE TOTAL FEED
BAN**

LABORATORY
METHODS

CROSS
CONTAMINATION

CANNIBALISM



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CURRENT SITUATION

	Farmed animals other than fur animals			Pet and fur animals
	Ruminants	Non-ruminants (except aquaculture animals)	Aquaculture animals	
Ruminant Processed Animal Proteins (PAP), except blood meal				
Non-ruminants PAP				
PAP from farmed insects (NEW as of 1 July 2017)				
Blood meal (PAP) from non-ruminants, excluding aquatic animals (= fishmeal)				
Fishmeal (PAP) (includes blood meal of aquatic animals)	In milk replacers for unweaned ruminants only		No fishmeal of farmed species X to same species X	
Blood products from non-ruminants				
Blood products from ruminants				
Hydrolysed proteins from non-ruminants and/or ruminants hides and skins				
Hydrolysed proteins other than those only derived from non-ruminants and/or ruminants hides and skins				
Gelatine and collagen from ruminants				
Gelatine and collagen from non-ruminants				
Di and tricalcium phosphate of animal origin				
Egg, egg products, milk, milk products & colostrum				
Animal proteins other than the above mentioned ones				



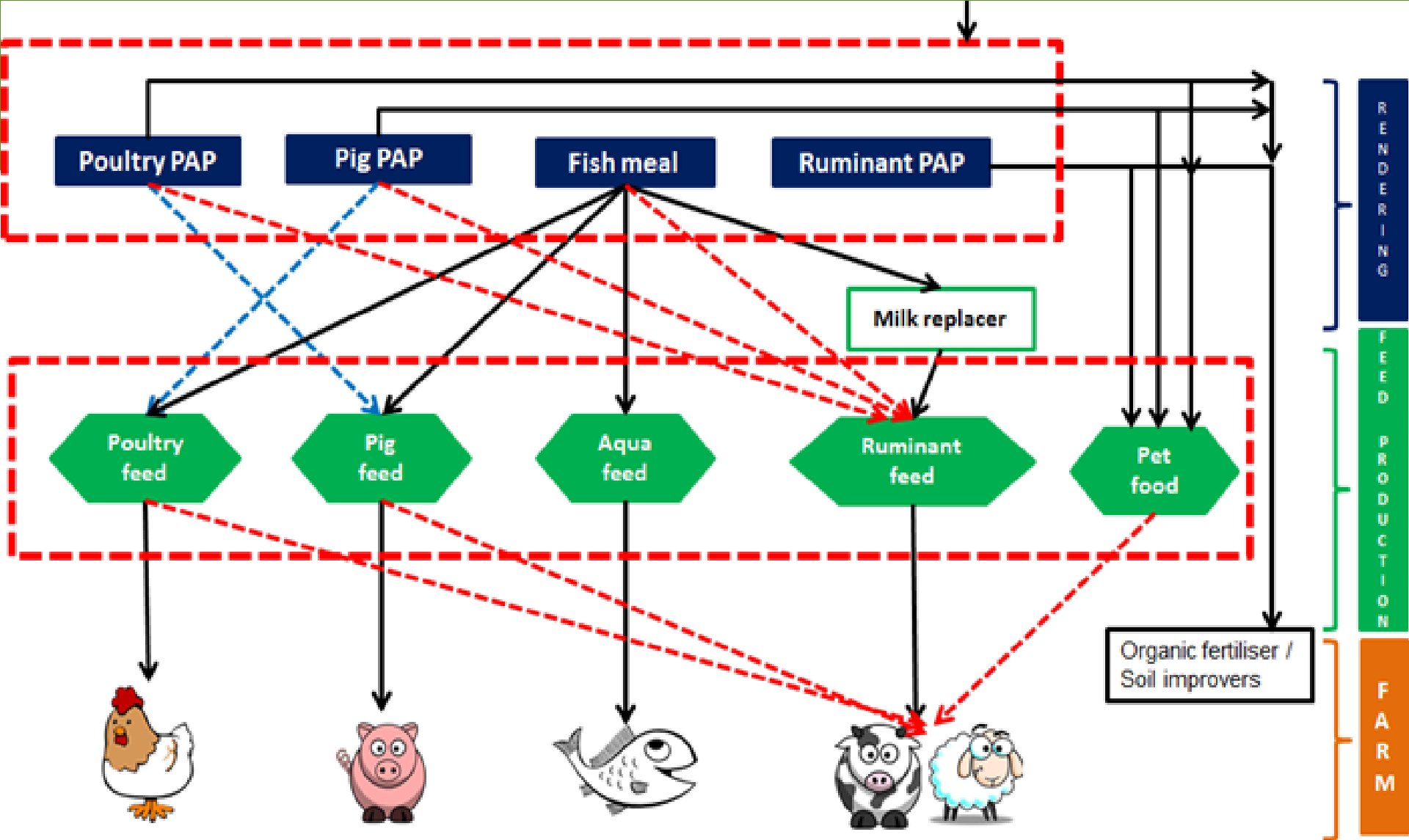
Not authorised



Authorised



Authorised for certain types of animals



Area of additional potential cross-contamination at production, storage or transport



Authorised production route

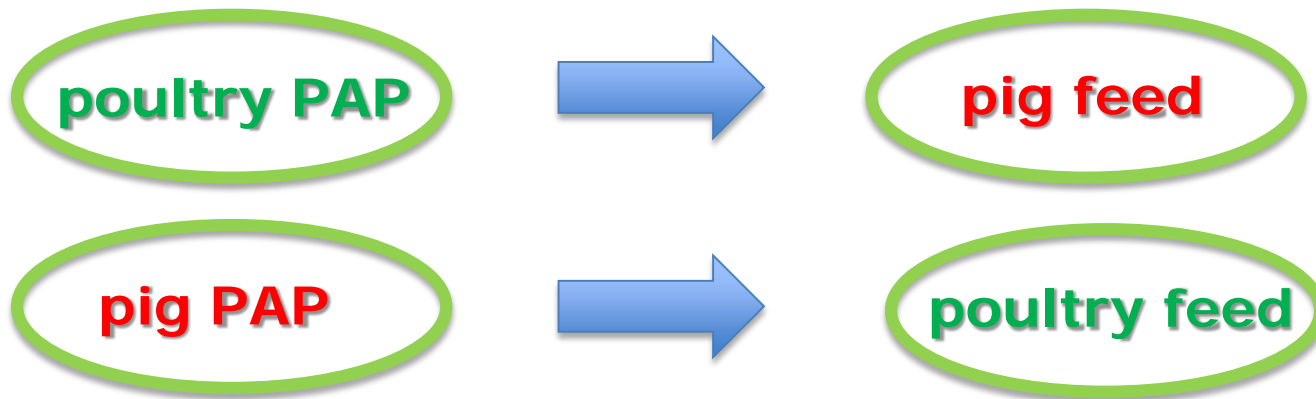


Possible reauthorization



Potential route of contamination of ruminant feed

Feed ban: looking ahead



MAIN LIMITATION: discrimination between authorised (dairy, non-ruminant blood...) and non-authorised products

FALSE POSITIVES



Feed ban: looking ahead

POSSIBLE OPTIONS TO ADDRESS THIS ISSUE:

- **Mass spectrometry** for identification of the type of tissue present;
- Compensation of the high sensitivity of the PCR with an **action limit**;



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Pig PAP in poultry feed

**Laboratory methods
for official control**



PCR for ruminant DNA 🖱️



PCR for poultry DNA 🖱️

**Avoid cross
contamination**

Separated lines

Improval of the
official controls

Directorate F audits

False positives

Action limit

EFSA OPINION

Insect PAP in poultry feed

**Laboratory methods
for official control**



Double sedimentation

**Avoid cross
contamination**



Substrates for the growing
of the insects



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Poultry PAP in pig feed

Laboratory methods
for official control

PCR for ruminant DNA 🐾

PCR for pig DNA 🐷

Mass spectrometry

Avoid cross
contamination

Dairy products or pig
blood are commonly used

false positives



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EFSA Scientific Opinion on the revision of the quantitative risk assessment (QRA) of the BSE risk posed by processed animal proteins (PAPs) *Adopted: 7 June 2018*

✎ *less than one additional BSE infected cattle could be expected in the EU cattle population per year with an upper 95% confidence*

✎ *BSE infectivity in cattle four times lower than that of the 2011 QRA model*

EFSA main recommendations:

- *Testing and speciation of PAP to detect contamination before its inclusion in animal feed*
- *Clear identification and/or systematic monitoring of GTH to Category 1 and 2 material*
- *Physical segregation of ingredients for ruminant feed and those for non-ruminant feed, at all stages, from the primary collection of ABP at slaughterhouses: separated lines*
- *Establish an EU-level reporting system from the monitoring of the feed ban*



Next steps?

- Authorisation of PAP in poultry feed?
 - Pig PAP?
 - Insect PAP?
- Action limit
 - Ruminant material?
 - Poultry material (Cannibalism)



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Thank you for your attention!

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