

The EU Community Reference Laboratories: role and perspectives

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From farm to fork

New legislation covering the whole food chain
Directive 2003/99/EC
Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003
Regulation (EC) 852/2004
Regulation (EC) 853/2004
Regulation (EC) 854/2004
Regulation (EC) 2073/2005
Regulation (EC) 882/2004

To ensure that all food – whether produced in Europe or imported – meets the same high safety standards



Regulation (EC) No 882/2004 on official controls

Community Reference Laboratories for feed and food (CRL)
National Reference Laboratories (NRL)



CRL functions and duties

- Analytical methods, including reference methods
- Comparative testing
- Training courses (NRLs, developing countries)
- Scientific and technical assistance to the Commission
- Collaboration with laboratories in third countries



Member States

- Shall designate <u>one or more NRLs</u> for each CRL
 - If more than one → NRLs must work closely together
- NRL may be situated in another MS or EFTA country
- A single NRL may be NRL for more than one MS



NRLs functions and duties

Collaborating with the CRL

- Coordinating the activities of official laboratories
- Organising comparative tests (where appropriate)
- Disseminating information from the CRL to competent authorities and official laboratories
- Providing scientific and technical assistance to the competent authority



Regulation (EC) No 776/2006

CRLs for food and feed (27)

CRLs in the microbiological field

- Salmonella: RIVM, NL
- Viral and bacteriological contamination of bivalve molluscs: CEFAS, UK
- Campylobacter: SVA, SE
- E. coli, including VTEC: ISS, IT
 - Listeria monocytogenes: AFSSA, FR
- Coagulase positive *Staphylococci*: AFSSA, FR
- Antimicrobial resistance: DFVF, DK
- Parasites (in particular *Trichinella, Echinococcus* and *Anisakis*): ISS, IT

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Directive 2003/99/EC on monitoring of zoonoses and zoonotic agents -1

Art 4.1: MS shall collect relevant and comparable data in order to identify and characterise hazards...

Art 4.2: Monitoring shall take place at the stage or stages of the food chain most appropriate to the zoonosis and zoonotic agent concerned



Directive 2003/99/EC on monitoring of zoonoses and zoonotic agents -2

Health & Consumer Protection

Art 4.3: Monitoring shall cover zoonoses and zoonotic agents listed in Annex I, Part A:

Brucellosis, campylobacter, echinococcus, listeriosis, salmonellosis, trichinellosis and agents of these zoonoses, tuberculosis due to *M. bovis* and verotoxigenic *E. coli*



Opinion of the SCVMPH on Verotoxigenic *E. coli* (VTEC) in foodstuffs in 2003 (1)

- The terminology used to describe human pathogenic VTEC is confusing and creates difficulties in the interpretation of reports
- Only a small fraction of all VTEC-types isolated from animals, food or the environment are associated with human illness
- There is currently insufficient information to idenfy the burden and main sources of non-0157 VTEC infections in humans



Opinion of the SCVMPH (2)

- Categories of foodstuffs where VTEC represents a hazard to public health
 - Raw or undercooked beef and possibly meat from other ruminats
 - Minced and/or fermentd beef and products thereof
 - Raw milk and raw milk products
 - Fresh produce, sprouted seeds
 - Unpasteurised fruit and vegetable juices



Opinion of the SCVMPH (3)

- No microbiological standards for VTEC in general and for VTEC 0157 in particular when low prevalence in food
- Microbiological guidelines e.g. for Enterobacteriaceae
- Methods to detect non-O157 VTEC should be developed



Zoonoses report 2004, EFSA

Variation in sampling and testing procedures between MSs (animals, food)
Information on pathogenicity factors of the isolated VTEC strains not provided

> Not comparable data in EU



Expectations

High quality and uniformity of analytical results

- Validated analytical methods
- Comparative testing
- Training of NRLs
- Scietific and technical assistance to the Commission
 - The expertise of the CRL when developing monitoring activities



Thank you for your attention

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