



# Global Aspects of Risk Assessment in Food Safety - Future Challenges and how we can meet them

## **Chapter 1:** Challenged by a rapidly changing world

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# Health Risk Assessment: Ongoing Challenges – Dynamic Reality

- New technologies and new products (novel foods)
- New substances, additives, technical aids (pesticides, veterinary drugs, flavour compounds etc.)
- Novel contaminants/process contaminants (acrylamide, 3-MCPD, furan, glycidol fatty esters etc.)
- Higher standards for animal experiments/alternative methods
- Product piracy and food fraud
- Packaging materials

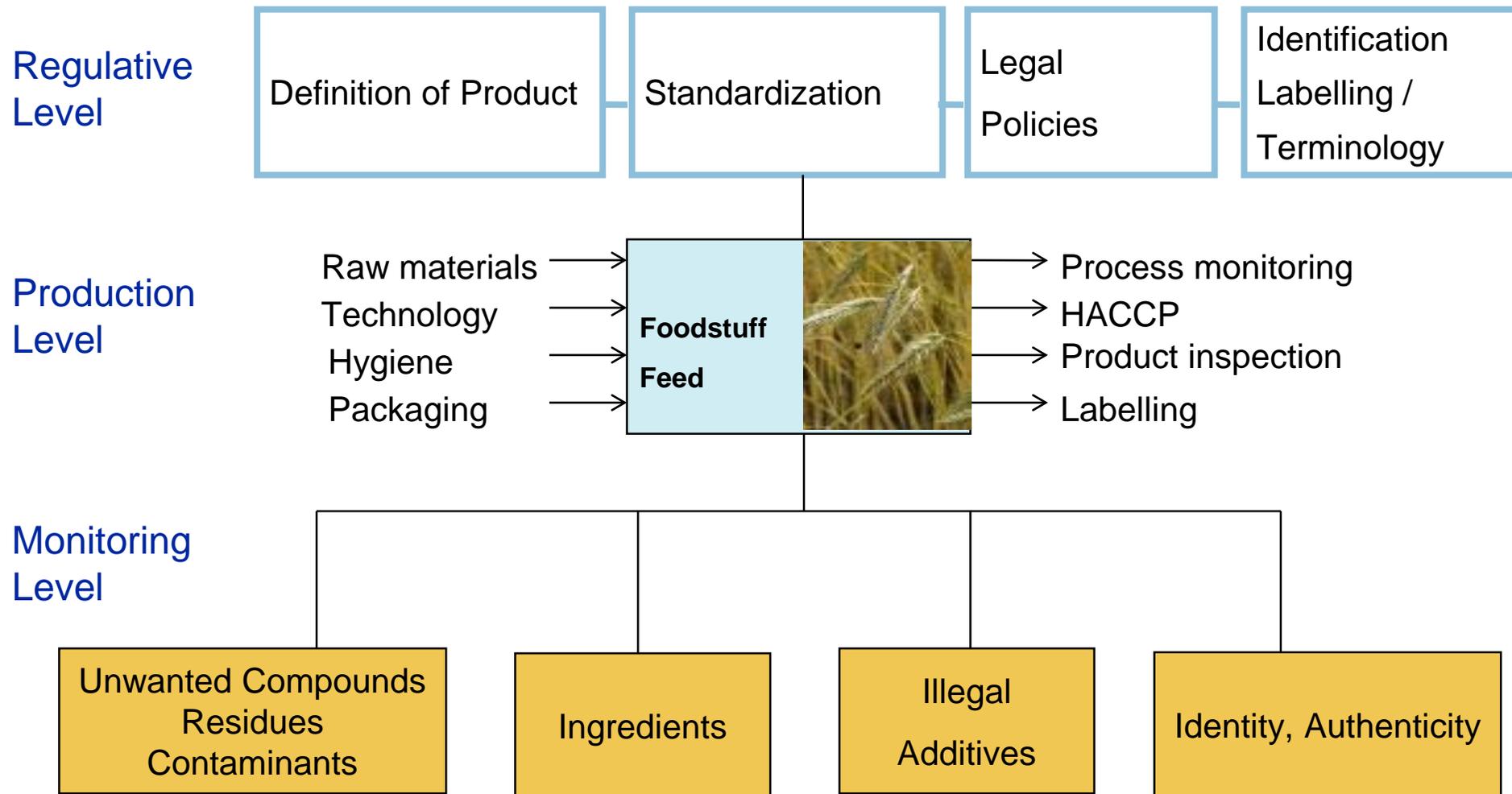
# Predictable Trends – Emerging Challenges

- Increasing world population, Demographic trends
- Changes in dietary habits
- Climatic change, global warming
- Globalization in production, trade and consumption
- New energy policies
- Land grabbing

# Consequences of Global Trends

- New strategies for agricultural and aquaculture production
- New technologies (nanotechnology, genetic engineering...)
- Problems from recycling processes
- Bioethanol production
- Active packaging
- Import controls
- New feed stuff
- Fighting food fraud and product piracy

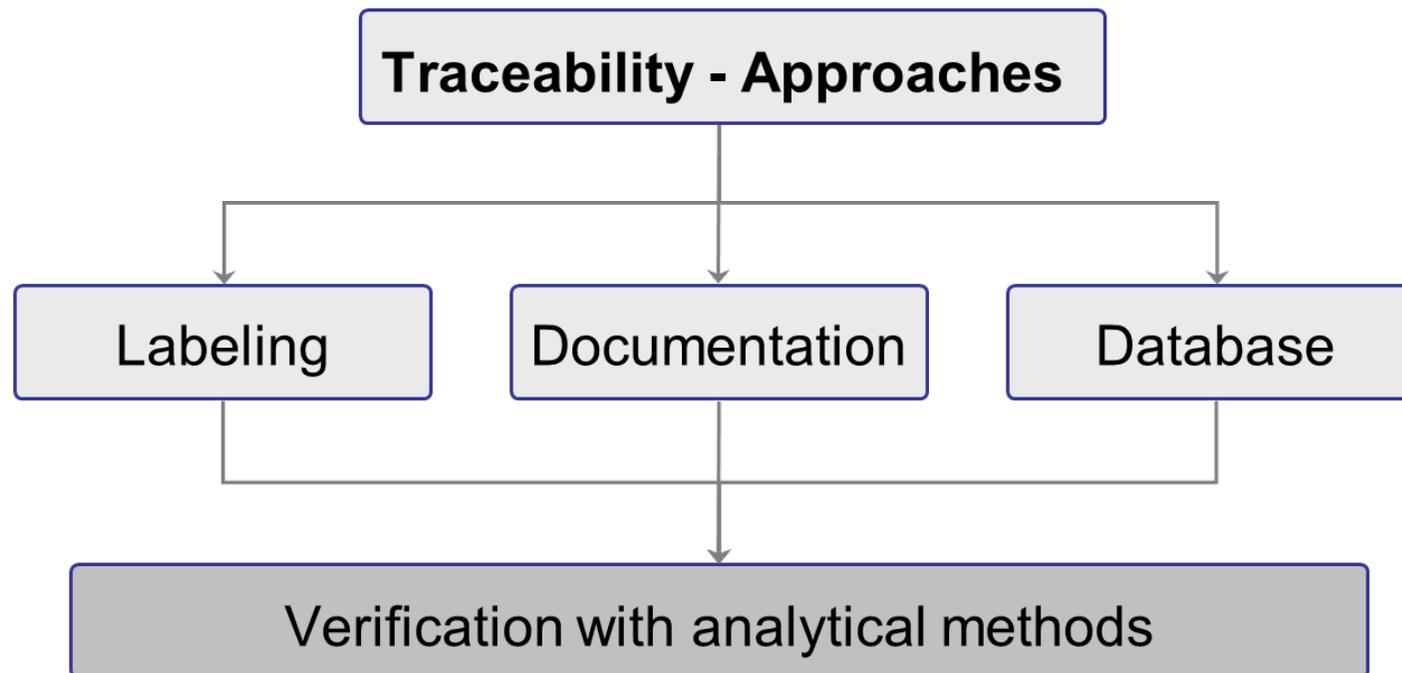
# Feed and Food: A Joint Food Chain



## Definition: Tracability

**Codex Alimentarius: Traceability / product tracing:**  
the **ability** to follow the movement of a food through specified stages of production, processing and distribution.

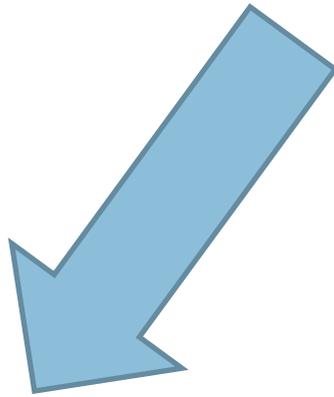
Regulation (EC) No 178/2002 §3 p 15



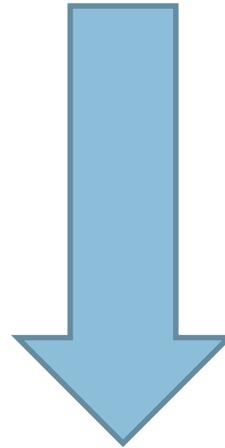
Traceability systems trace and track food packaging

# Standards

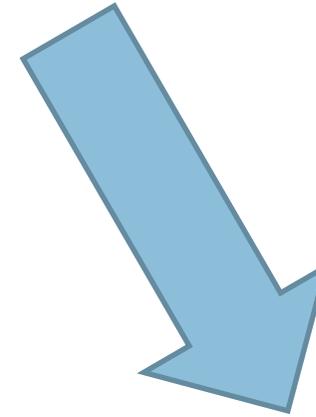
are influencing



Food Safety/Security



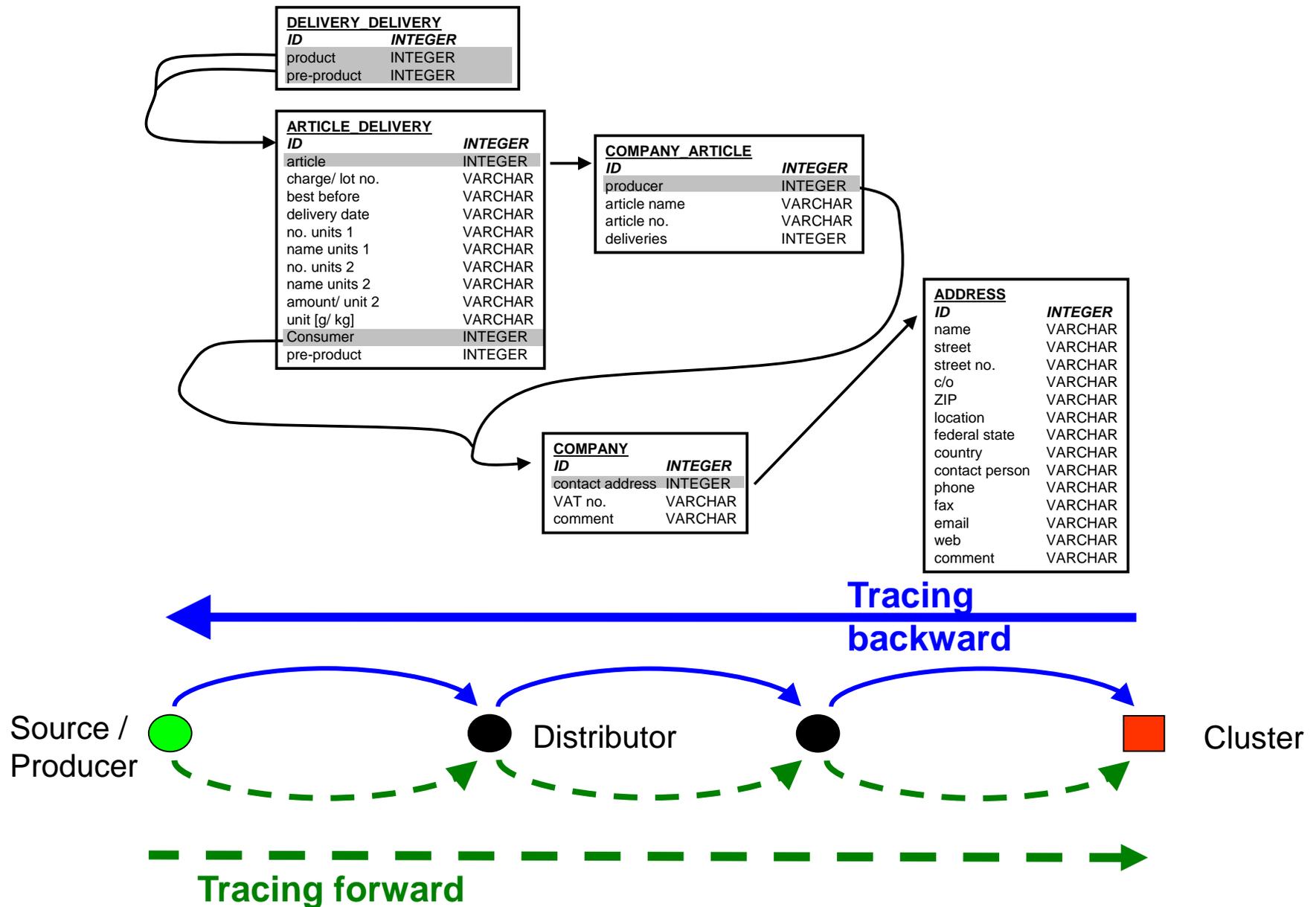
Food Fraud



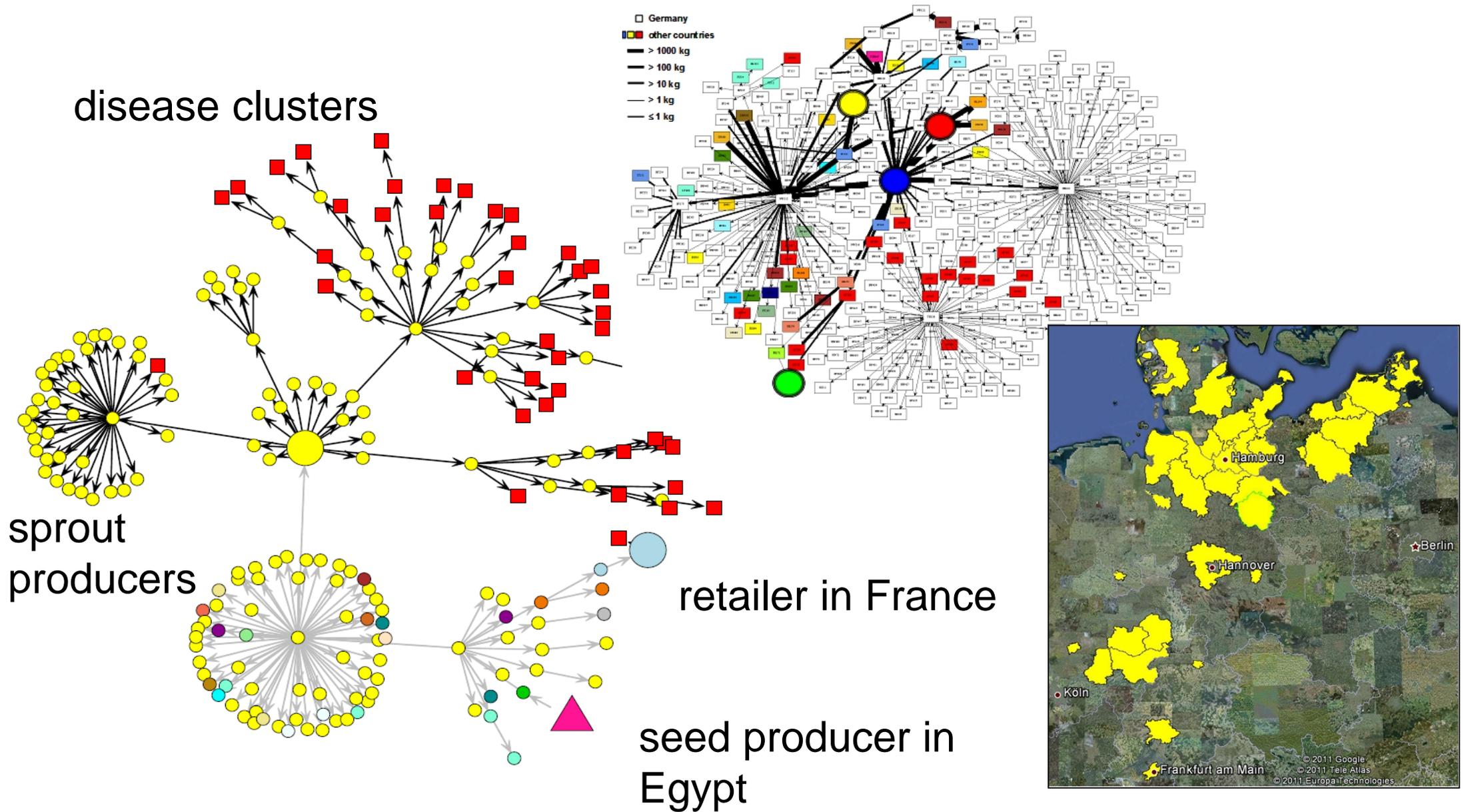
Freedom of Choice

# Data Management

## DB as a basis for tracing back and forward



# FoodChain-Lab – *ad hoc*



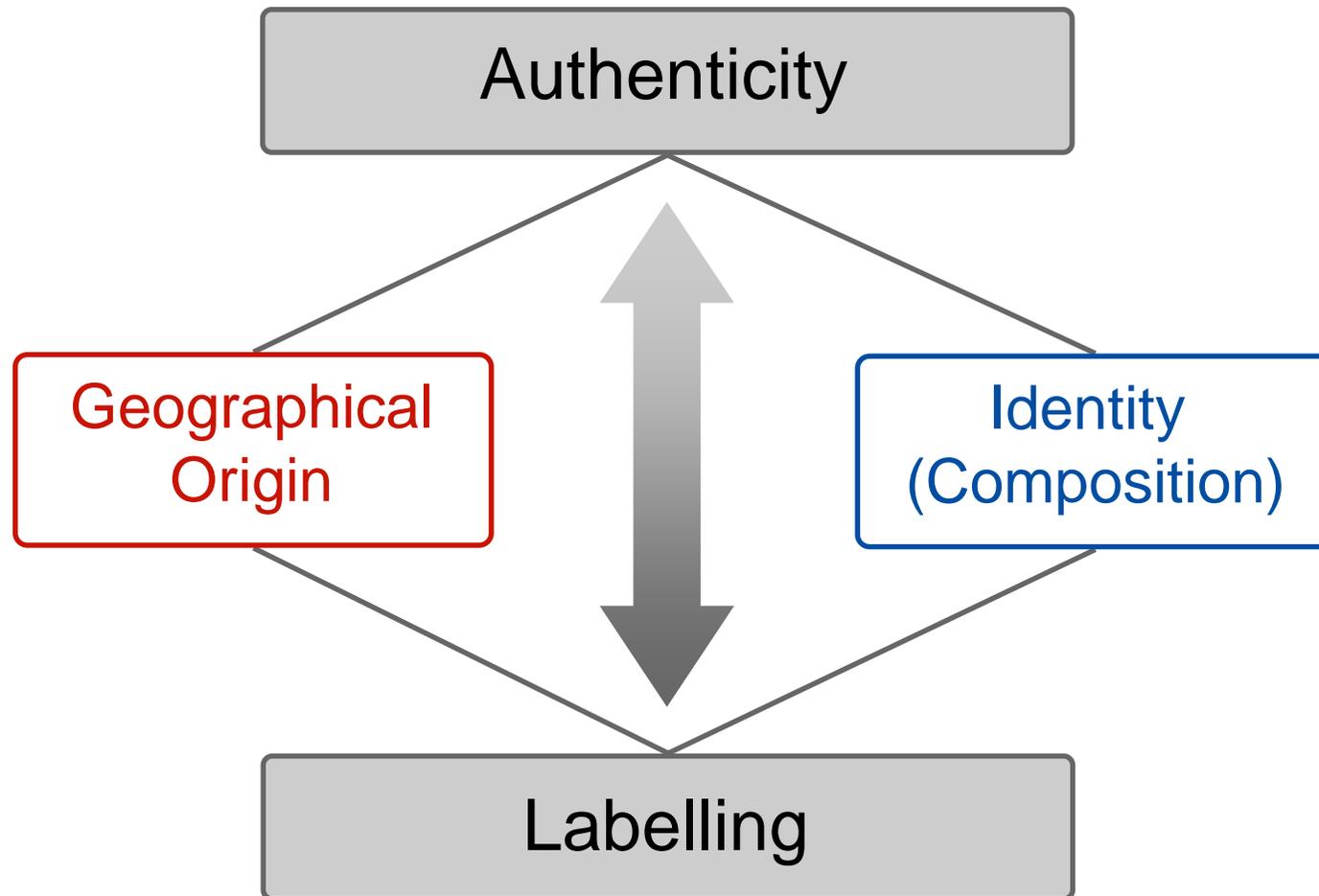
Weiser *et al.*, 2013: "Trace-Back and Trace-Forward Tools Developed Ad Hoc and Used During the STEC O104:H4 Outbreak 2011 in Germany and Generic Concepts for Future Outbreak Situations", Foodborne Pathog Dis. 2013.

# Why is traceability necessary?

- Avoidance of food crises
- Fast reactions in cases of food crises
- Protection of regional markets and producers
- Guarantee of fair trade
- Provide confidence in **authenticity** of food

## Protection of freedom of choice of the consumers

# Authenticity of food



## Fingerprinting

### Example: Determination of melamine

- Investigation of different **milk powders** (bought in 2008)
- Analysis using  **$^1\text{H-NMR}$**  (400 MHz)
- Identification of melamine via **exogenous signal** at 5.93 ppm ( $\text{NH}_2$  groups)

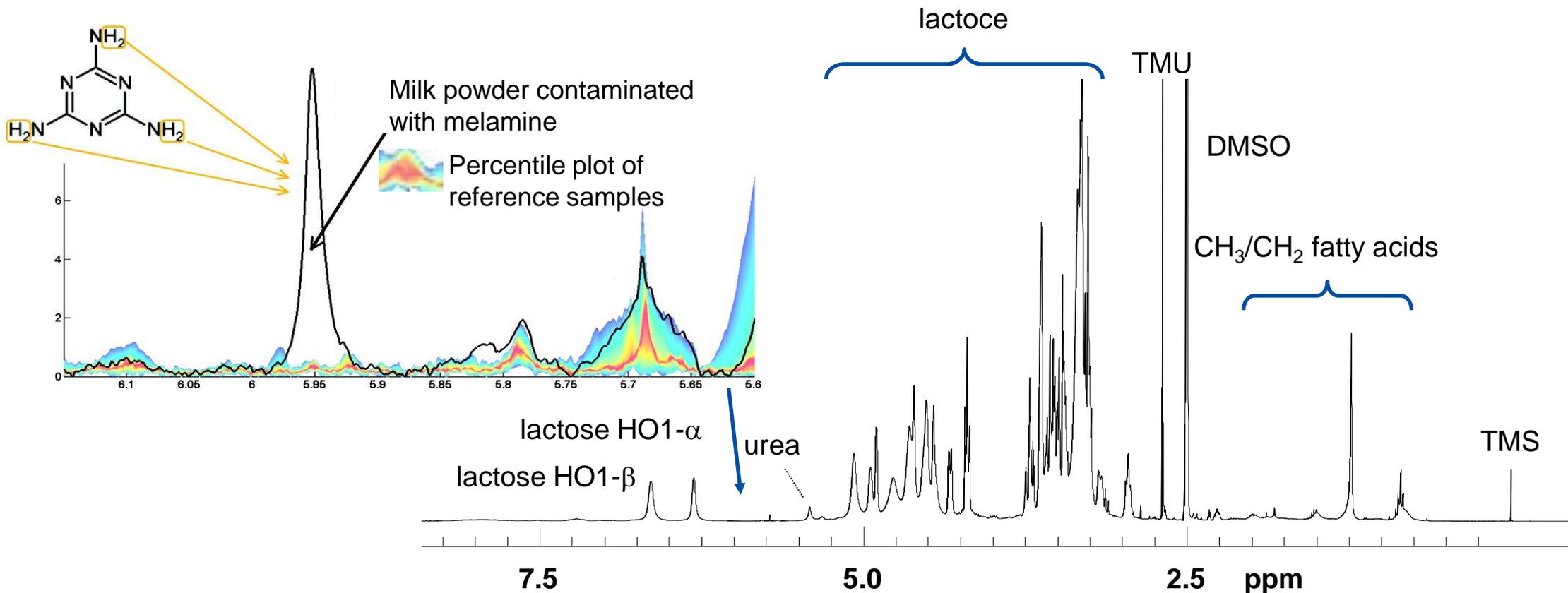
*J. Agric. Food Chem.* **2009**, *57*, 7194–7199  
DOI:10.1021/jf902038j

JOURNAL OF  
**AGRICULTURAL AND  
FOOD CHEMISTRY**  
ARTICLE

### NMR-Spectroscopy for Nontargeted Screening and Simultaneous Quantification of Health-Relevant Compounds in Foods: The Example of Melamine

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# Differentiation of species

Microarray technology, microsatellite analysis, real-time PCR, proteomics applications, next genome sequencing

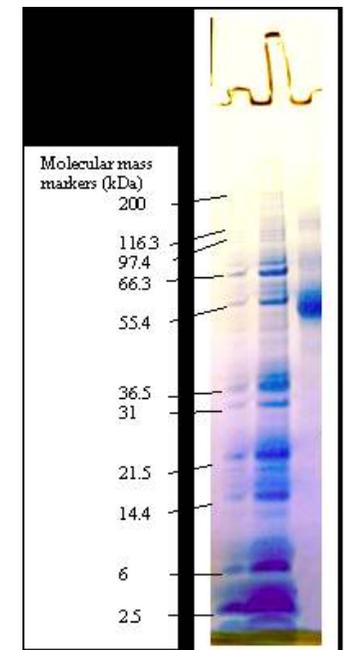
## Molecular-biological methods

### Product adulteration in meat products, *e. g.*

- horsemeat
- pork in halal products

### Challenges:

- highly processed products (oil, wine, meat-and-bone meal)
- targeted



## Benefits of traceability for the **food industry**

- Meet legislation and commercial requirements
- Labour and cost reduction, rationalization, better control
- Satisfy needs of buyers and consumers
- Competitive advantage

## Benefits of traceability for the **authorities**

- Effective control
- More targeted recalls

# Benefits of traceability for the **consumer**

- Food safety
- More informed choice when buying
- More targeted recalls
- Access to all food properties
- Trust

# Risk Assessment: What is needed for the future?

- New analytical strategies and science-based approach
- Global harmonization of standards, methods, data interpretation
- Harmonization of risk assessment procedures
  - assessment criteria, uniform terminology
- Joint international risk assessments
- International capacity building
- Risk communication



# Thank you for your attention

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