

monitoring the safety of animal feed



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Policy recommendations



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WP1 - Inventory of existing activities

- Needed to study GM feed impacts on animal health
 - Health-related parameters besides performance
 - Validated animal models besides rodents
 - Good design
 - Adequate ex-vivo/in-vitro systems as alternatives

 Existing monitoring initiatives are not focused on GM feed-related effects



WP2 - GM feed consumption measurement

- Detection of GM crops in feed:
 - For approved crops: current methods
 - For unapproved crops: new technologies
- Most suitable sampling points:
 - Raw material, primary ingredients, formulated feed
- Traceability data for consumption measurement
 - Possible, yet lack of details



WP3 - Four Case Studies on Potential Risk Scenarios and the Associated Health Indicators

Two scenarios envisaged for indicators:

- Mycotoxin reduction in Bt crops
 - Aflatoxin B1 in feed: animal weight gain.
 - Aflatoxin M1 in milk of dairy cattle: milk production
- Nutritionally enhanced crops
 - Phytase: P-deficiencies, locomotion
 - Amino acids: growth performance



WP4 - Feed and livestock production chains

- Tracking of livestock possible
 - Either as individual or group
- Controls and health data are in place
 - Focus on other than GM-feed-related impacts
- Feed materials traceability
 - Not possible to track all feed to specific farms
 - Only rough estimates for imported GM feed %



WP5 - Epidemiological tool development

- Discounted scenarios: GM feed tracing, contrasting organic versus non-organic, member states against each other
- Proposed approach without the possibility to estimate GM feed exposure
 - Focus on risk syndromes, combine variables linked to a syndrome
 - Use of expert elicitation besides data on incidence



WP6 - Database

 To maintain database and continue monitoring for data on livestock health impacts of GM feed consumption

 To foster collaboration between initiatives, e.g. with other EU projects (e.g. CADIMA)



WP7 - Feasibility study

- Questionnaires used for eliciting experts' information on background incidence of syndromes feasible
 - Explanations helpful and incentive
 - Time and attention needed (compensation for experts contributing)
- Application of model feasible in well-organized chain like the Catalonian dairy production chain



WP8 - Coordination

- Post-market monitoring brings together two welldeveloped fields of science, namely veterinary epidemiology and GMO biosafety
 - Foster further communication and exchange between these fields
 - Exploit existing initiatives for this purpose



Thanks! Any questions?

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