



Activity Title and Number: EU regulations to govern animal waste disposal A330-C3	Beneficiary: Ministry of Agriculture (MOA)
Location and Date: United Kingdom, September 20-28, 2015.	Stakeholders: Artificial insemination industry, Agro-food Industry, Academic institutions.

Brief Activity Report

Relevance and Impact

Since June 2011, China has implemented temporary trade restrictive measures associated to Schmallenberg disease (SBV) and is currently assessing the risk of this disease in relation to animal genetic imports, such as frozen semen from the EU. The Veterinary Bureau (MOA) has expressed interest in building its capacity on the surveillance of SBV and in understanding how SBV risk is assessed and managed in the EU member states. One of the key aspects for surveillance, control of animal disease and animal origin food safety is the programs in place to manage the waste associated with slaughterhouses, animal deaths due to disease, accidents and other causes as well as other animal by products. Animal by-products or waste, regardless of their origin, represent a potential risk for human, animal and environmental health.

Previously EUCTP II organised this study assignment to increase the capacity of the Chinese authorities in the area of risk analysis, diagnosis and surveillance of Schmallenberg disease in Denmark and France (A336C3) and Germany (A447C3). The activity reported herein complements previous activities in support of the harmonisation of trade related to genetic materials between China and the EU.

Activity Description

Four Chinese experts from the Ministry of Agriculture travelled to the UK to visit relevant public and private institutions to gain first-hand experience in the control and prevention policies dealing with, surveillance and standards development associated to SBV disease. The participants also acquired first-hand knowledge regarding the industrial implementation of the current policies and programs in place to manage the waste derived from slaughterhouses, animal deaths due to disease, accidents and other causes as well as other animal by-products

Key elements during the study assignment were:

- Governmental control, surveillance and risk assessment policies related to SBV,
- Current sanitary programs implemented by artificial insemination centres in the UK to ensure the safety of genetic material exported to third countries.
- EU and UK policies and management of animal origin waste disposal
- Implementation of policies to dispose animal origin waste in rendering plants



MOA experts assessing the sanitary management in an artificial insemination center in the UK

Results and Dissemination

The participants:

- ✓ gained first-hand knowledge about the key diagnostic procedures for Schmallenberg disease;
- ✓ understood the programs in place in the UK to implement the measures to control and prevent SBV;
- ✓ witnessed the sanitary and quality control management of rendering plants processing animal origin waste.