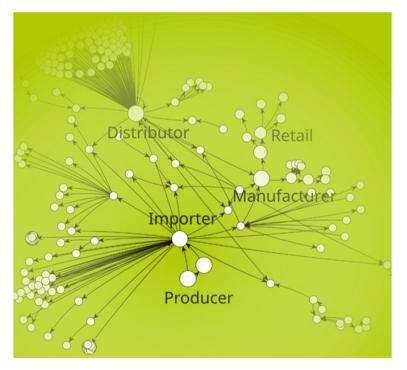




# What are the needs of tracing during an incident? Project perspective

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## **Decentralized data collection**

#### Problem:

- Huge amount of data,
   e.g. FBOs, products, etc
- Scattered information,
   e.g. FUPs, attachments
- Heterogeneous formats,
   e.g. iRASFF, pdf, xls
- Complex relations,
   e.g. ingredients, deliveries

- Distributed collection
- Exchange of information
- Standard format for collation of information
- Relational structure
- Possibility for data clearance



## A data structure for data extraction

## Data collection versus data extraction –

#### Problem:

- Lack of complete information, e.g. HoReCa, SMEs
- Missing obligation of structured data

- Data structure for data extraction
  - Surrogate information,
     e.g. expiry dates instead lot no.
  - Complete extraction (maximum format)



# Status quo of existing information

#### Problem:

- Information is collected subsequential
- Storage in separated files, e.g. FUPs
- No automatic analysis

- One file per incident
- Regular data clearance
- Lightweight:
  - Each item has a unique place,
     e.g. FBO description
  - Use of existing information
  - Full analysis of an incident



## Reliability

## Checking the evidence –

#### Problem:

- In case of inconsistencies the original evidence has to be checked
- Link from information to evidence is missing

- Each item has an information source
- History explains the gathering of information
- Third pillar of information:
   "Investigation table"
   Investigation, information source,
   measurements



# **Automatic reporting**

## Problem:

- Need for regular reporting
  - Daily during investigation
  - Summary after conclusion
  - Reports for the public
  - Specialized reports,
     e.g. findings, cases

- Specific analytical tool link directly to the status quo of the incident
- No diverging analysis
- Ecosystem of tools



# Beyond the single incidents

# Analysis of the food supply chain –

## Problem:

- Comparison of several incidents is limited
- Limited statistics on incidents

- Re-use of information from former (similar) outbreaks, e.g. specific Salmonella strain
- Additional classification of the items,
   e.g. product classification (FoodEx2)
- Data clearance of all incidents,
   e.g. common FBO register





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