

ACTIONS ARISING – BOARD MEETING

From the FSA Board Meeting on 18 September 2019

Index	Action	Due Date	Owner and progress to date
<p>Action 1 –</p> <p>FSA 19/09/04</p> <p>Update on FSA's Work on Food Hypersensitivity and the Implementation of the Allergen Labelling Review Outcomes</p>	<p>To include an update of near-miss reporting for food hypersensitivity incidents in a Board Circulation.</p>	<p>January 2020</p>	<p>Rebecca Sudworth</p> <p>Completed.</p> <p>We have not used the Board circulation for the update on 'near miss' but will include this in the paper for the Board in January 2020.</p>
<p>Action 2 -</p> <p>FSA 19/09/07</p> <p>The FSA's Approach to Uncertainty and Risk</p>	<p>To ensure clarity around the FSA's use of the precautionary principle when discussing risk assessment with colleagues across government.</p>	<p>Ongoing</p>	<p>Rebecca Sudworth</p> <p>In progress - Ensuring clarity about the use of the precautionary principle will be taken into account as we embed the risk analysis process.</p>
<p>Action 3 –</p> <p>FSA 19/09/09</p> <p>Antimicrobial Resistance (AMR) Progress</p>	<p>To check the EU harmonised survey to provide detail to the Board on the data relating dairy and beef.</p>	<p>December 2019</p>	<p>Rick Mumford</p> <p>Completed.</p> <p>As part of the EU monitoring survey, we have been sampling and testing raw retail meats (beef, pork and chicken) in the UK for AMR E. coli since 2015. The type of meat sampled in each year of the survey alternates between beef and pork in one year and chicken in the next year. This means that we can monitor AMR E. coli in these commodities every other year and beef is</p>

			<p>monitored in equal proportion to pork and chicken (300 samples of each type). In 2017 results showed that less than 1% of tested retail beef and pork samples in the UK were positive for AmpC or ESBL-producing E. coli, which was similar to the findings from beef and pork in 2015. Data for 2019 is still being collected and will be published in 2020.</p> <p>AMR data for milk and dairy products was identified as a gap in the literature in our systematic review of AMR data from retail foods which was published in 2016. The FSA has not undertaken surveillance of milk or other dairy products for AMR bacteria, although we do have a current research project (FS301050) looking at AMR bacteria in ready-to-eat foods which will provide some data in relation to milk.</p>
<p>Action 4 –</p> <p>FSA 19/09/09</p> <p>Antimicrobial Resistance (AMR) Progress</p>	<p>To consider how the FSA could contribute to a communications campaign to raise awareness of AMR bacteria in food for travellers.</p>	<p>December 2019</p>	<p>Rick Mumford</p> <p>Completed.</p> <p>Currently there is no specific advice or guidance to travellers on this issue. Given the nature of this, this is will not be an area where the FSA would lead alone and this would take cross-government co-operation. The opportunity to facilitate this will be</p>

			through the AMR National Action Plan, which has just started. This 5-year plan is designed to co-ordinate UK government activity to control the spread of AMR. By bringing together all the main departments, it provides a real opportunity for cross-government collaboration, including education campaigns.
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ACTIONS FROM PREVIOUS MEETINGS

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ACTION 3 – FSA 19-03-10 THE FSA'S APPROACH TO MANAGING INTERESTS OF ITS EXTERNAL SCIENTIFIC ADVISERS	To consider the development of this approach for managing the interests of scientific advisers, into a wider model applicable to all advisers.	Ongoing	In progress – Under consideration by Secretariats to non-scientific advisory committees.