




Ministry of Agriculture of the Russian Federation
Federal Service for Veterinary and Phytosanitary Surveillance
(ROSSELKHOZNADZOR)

**Developing State monitoring program
– a tool of risk assessment
food safety**

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Agenda

1. Introduction
2. Structure of Rosselkhoz nadzor
3. Monitoring Background
4. Measures for risk assessment
5. 2010 Results
6. Perspectives






Introduction

«Food safety of the Russian Federation is one of the main trends to keep national safety of country, a key factor of maintaining it's statehood and sovereignty, important component of demographic politic» *



* Food Safety Doctrine of the Russian Federation

Introduction

Food quality and safety is a crucial factor of national health, keeping the gene pool, quality and duration of life.
Food safety hazards are:

	Biological	Zoonotic agents Foodborne diseases
	Chemical	Vet. drugs residues Ecological xenobiotics
	Physical	Radioactive isotopes

It's critical to take all the aspects of food chain into account to maintain food safety. Each element can significantly influence the food safety.

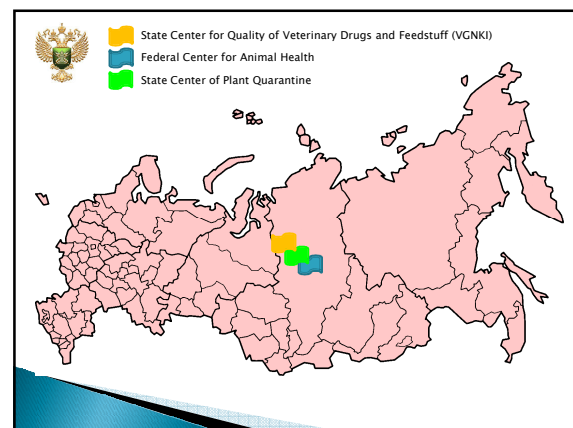
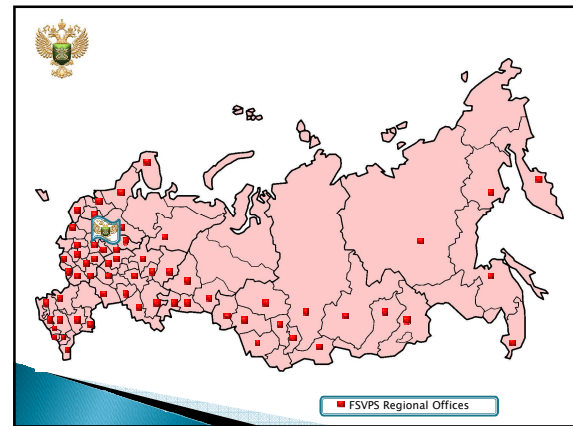
Rosselkhoz nadzor is responsible for surveillance in the area of veterinary and phytosanitary requirements for the safety of food of animal origin.
(The Government Resolution № 201, 08.04.2004)

Rosselkhoz nadzor is the federal body of executive power, carrying out functions on control and supervision in the area of veterinary. It establishes phytosanitary quarantine zones, and it also carries out the functions on protecting the population from zoonotic infectious diseases.



Main functions of Rosselkhoz nadzor are:

- **Veterinary and phytosanitary surveillance at the state border:** hazard identification at the state border
- **State laboratory control:** performing safety control of domestic and imported products
- **Surveillance on the safety of** drugs for animals, feeds and feed additives
- **State control** of safety and quality of grains, combined feedstuff
- **Advising for development of regulatory documents** concerning diagnostic investigations and vaccination programmes
- **International activity:** cooperation with foreign authorities and risk analysis within imported animals, food and feedstuff



Sources of information for risk assessment*


- Published scientific investigations.
- Specific research studies carried out (by the government agency or external contractors) in order to fill in data gaps.
- Unpublished studies and surveys carried out by industry such as data on the identity and purity of a chemical under consideration as well as toxicity and residue studies carried out by the chemical's manufacturer*.
- National food monitoring data.**
- National human health surveillance and laboratory diagnostic data.
- Disease outbreak investigations.
- National food consumption surveys and regional diets e.g. those constructed by FAO/WHO.
- Use of panels to elicit expert opinion where specific data sets are not available.
- Risk assessments carried out by other governments.
- International food safety databases.
- International risk assessments carried out by JECFA, JMPR and JEMRA.

*FAO Guide on food safety risk analysis

Monitoring: Background

- In the past the food safety control was mostly performed via analysis of processed products and inspection of processing plants. Currently such system is considered to be ineffective because the prevention aspect wasn't taken into account.
- Nowadays attention should be paid to preventive measures to avoid contamination of products by biological, chemical and physical agents during the all food chain.
- «To maintain food safety it is necessary to control the compliance... of agricultural, fishery products, at every stage of producing, storage, transporting, processing and retail» («RF Doctrine of Food Safety»)
- A special role should be carried out by monitoring – a system of planned observations in critical control points in order to identify problems promptly and achieve necessary information to generate preventive measures*

* GOST R 51705.1-2001 Quality system. Food quality management based on HACCP.




Monitoring: Background

To solve the tasks and make adequate decisions responsible for maintaining food safety state authority needs the information, which can be achieved only by monitoring programmes covering all stages of producing food products.



Import Impact

Regarding the level of imported products in total food consumption in the Russian Federation, expected joining WTO and differences of criteria and estimating the food safety parameters in the Russian Federation and other countries, monitoring of imported food becomes a special part of the monitoring program.



Safety Parameters

Toxicological

GROUP A - Substances having anabolic effect and unauthorized substances
 (1) Stilbenes, stilbene derivatives, and their salts and esters
 (2) Antithyroid agents
 (3) Steroids
 (4) Resorcylic acid lactones including zeranol
 (5) Beta-agonists
 (6) Compounds included in Annex IV to Council Regulation (EEC) No 2377/90 of 26 June 1990


GROUP B - Veterinary drugs (1) and contaminants
 (1) Antibacterial substances, including sulphonamides, quinolones
 (2) Other veterinary drugs
 (a) Anthelmintics
 (b) Anticoccidials, including nitroimidazoles
 (c) Carbamates and pyrethroids
 (d) Sedatives
 (e) Non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs (NSAIDs)
 (f) Other pharmacologically active substances
 (3) Other substances and environmental contaminants
 (a) Organochlorine compounds including PCBs
 (b) Organophosphorus compounds
 (c) Chemical elements
 (d) Mycotoxins
 (e) Dyes
 (f) Others

Biological

Salmonella
 E.coli
 L.Monocytogenes
 QMAROAMMO
 Staphylococcus

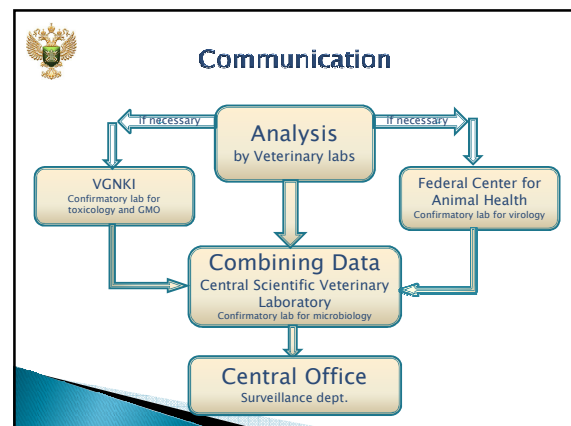
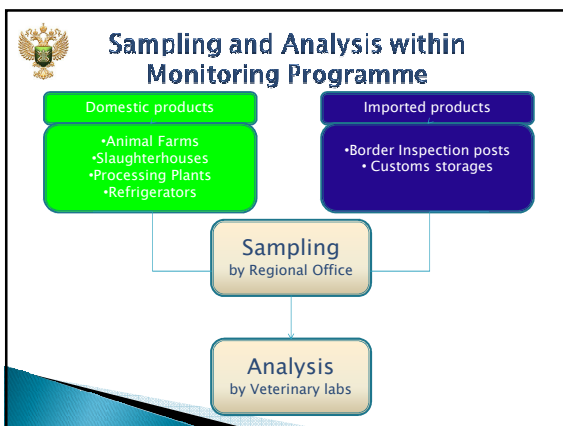
Physical

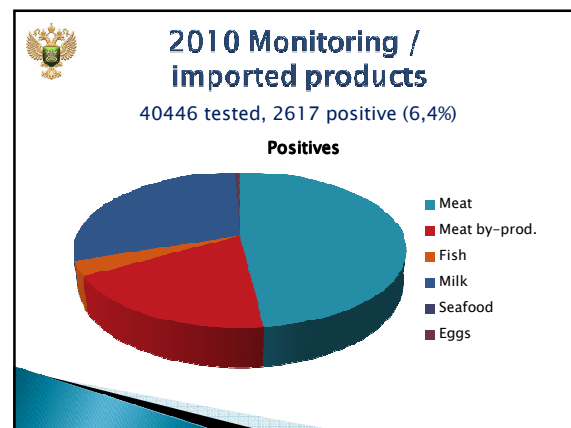
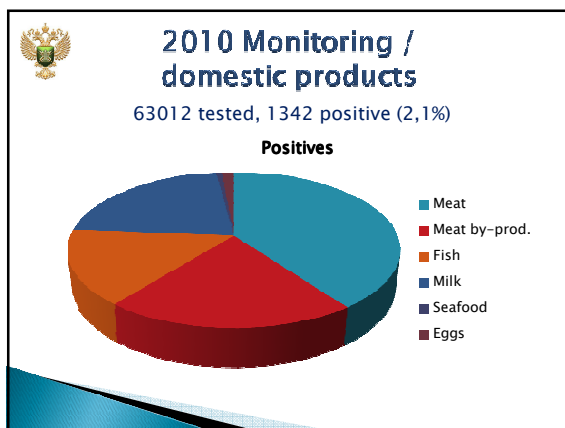
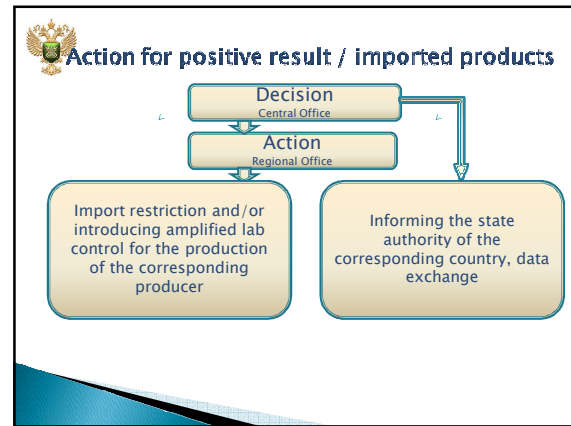
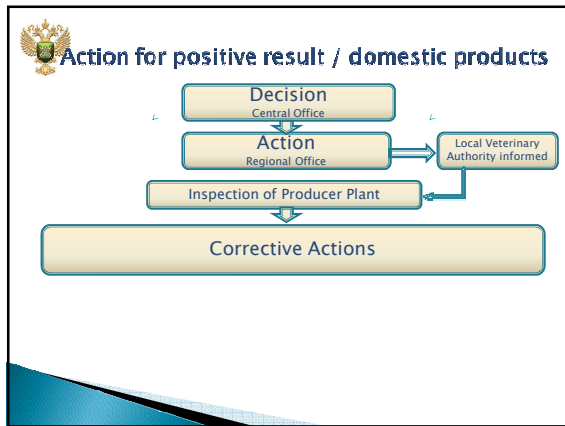
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Species and products tested

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Cattle •Sheep •Pigs •Poultry •Horses •Rabbits •Wild animals •Fish and aquatic animals 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Meat and meat products •Dairy •Eggs •Honey •Feedstuff
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Approach to increase effectiveness of Federal Food Safety Monitoring programme

Development of three-level monitoring program:

1. Federal level – special programs based on risk analysis and mostly covering imported and exported products;
2. Regional level – programs developed relying upon priorities in each separate region: regional veterinary authorities should maintain the control of domestic food producers.
3. Internal (self-) control by domestic producers.

Conditions for monitoring effectiveness

- ▶ Traceability, urgent response to incompliance; development and update of documents regulating the monitoring process and decisions for violation cases.
- ▶ Unification of methods, used within monitoring programs;
- ▶ Increasing the responsibility of producers



Lab. Capacity: complications

- Low flexibility of analytical methods.
- In-house developed methods are not allowed to be used.
- Chemical analysis – low availability of multi-methods.



Lab. Capacity: perspectives

On 1 of Nov 2011 was established Rosaccreditation – a new Russian accreditation body to audit testing and calibrating laboratories including Rosselkhoznadzor's laboratories. The perspective target of Rosaccreditation is joining ILAC.

The general target for Rosselkhoznadzor's laboratories is to achieve international accreditation according to ISO 17025 requirements, this should both increase lab. capacity and maintain international recognition of results.

Thank you for your attention