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

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

1. Introduction
2. Structure of Rosselkhoznadzor
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 policy”*

* Food Safety Doctrine of the Russian Federation

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

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

Agenda

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Introduction

Risk and its quality is a main factor of national health, keeping the peace and quality of life. Food safety now is:

- Biological
  - Zoonotic agents
  - Foodborne diseases
- Chemical
  - Vet. drugs residues
  - Endocrine disruptors
- Physical
  - Radioactive isotope

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.

Main functions of Rosselkhoznadzor are:

- Veterinary and phytophysanitary 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
**APPENDIX 18**

### Veterinary authorities system

- Ministry of Agriculture
- FSVP Regional Offices (63)
- FSVP Central Office
- Research Institutes (11)
- Border Inspection posts
- Regional Veterinary Authorities (83)
- Veterinary Laboratories (106)
- Market Veterinary Laboratories (787)
- State Center of Plant Quarantine
- Federal Center for Animal Health
- State Center for Quality of Veterinary Drugs and Feedstuff (NCQRD)
- Veterinarian laboratories

### 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 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 51906.1-2001 Quality system. Food quality management based on HACCP
Monitoring: Background

To solve the tasks and make adequate decisions, responsible for monitoring food safety some authority should have the information, which can be achieved only by monitoring programme 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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Toxicological</th>
<th>Biological</th>
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<tr>
<td>- Steroids, sex hormones, and anabolic substances</td>
<td>- Antibiotics, including antimicrobials, and their metabolites</td>
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<td>- Hormones and hormones including natural</td>
<td>- Cytostatics and antiviral drugs (HERVAK)</td>
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<tr>
<td>- Steroids and sex hormones, including natural</td>
<td>- Chitin and chitin compounds</td>
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<tr>
<td>- Botanical preparations</td>
<td>- Other biological active substances</td>
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<tr>
<td>- Synthetic and organic compounds</td>
<td>- Organic contamination by pesticides</td>
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<tr>
<td>- Other biological active substances</td>
<td>- Organophosphorus compounds</td>
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<tr>
<td>- Vaccines and sera</td>
<td>- Other biological active substances</td>
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<tr>
<td>- Heavy metal and nonmetallic</td>
<td>- Veterinary drugs</td>
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Species and products tested

- Cattle
- Sheep
- Pigs
- Poultry
- Horses
- Rabbits
- Wild animals
- Fish and aquatic animals
- Meat and meat products
- Dairy
- Eggs
- Honey
- Feedstuff

Sampling and Analysis within Monitoring Programme

Domestic products
- Animal Farms
- Slaughterhouses
- Processing Plants
- Refrigerators

Imported products
- Border Inspection posts
- Customs storages

Sampling by Regional Office

Analysis by Veterinary labs

Communication

Analysis by Veterinary labs

Combining Data

Central Scientific Veterinary Laboratory

Confirmatory lab for virology

Confirmatory lab for toxicology and GMO

VGNKI

Central Office

Surveillance dept.
**APPENDIX 18**

### Action for positive results / domestic products

1. **Decision Central Office**
2. **Action Regional Office**
   - Inspection of Producer Plant
3. **Corrective Actions**

### Action for positive results / imported products

1. **Decision Central Office**
2. **Action Regional Office**
   - Import restriction and/or introducing amplified lab control for the production of the corresponding producer
3. **Informing the state authority of the corresponding country, data exchange**

### 2010 Monitoring / domestic products

- 63012 tested, 1342 positive (2.1%)

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Positives</th>
<th>Count</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
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<tr>
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<td>Meat by-prod.</td>
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<td>Fish</td>
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<td>Milk</td>
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<td>Seafood</td>
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<td>Eggs</td>
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### 2010 Monitoring / imported products

- 40446 tested, 2617 positive (6.4%)

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### 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 incomppliance; 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**