FOOD SAFETY RISK ANALYSIS IN PERU

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PERUVIAN FOOD SAFETY SYSTEM

- Peru does have a food safety system under the law approved in 2008 and ruled in April 2011, this law aims to establish the legal regime to ensure the safety of food intended for human consumption for the purpose of protecting the lives and health of people, recognising and securing the rights and interests of consumers and promoting competition economic agents involved in the food chain, including feed, subject to constitutional and legal.

1. Overview about of food safety risk assessment

There have not been important advances in this matter, however Peruvian Ministries involved in food safety are working in overcome to identify major difficulties and to establish strategies to solve:

1.1 Strengthening of the System of Surveillance of illness caused by foods

1.2 To set up a system to collect food safety information from food industry, academy and other related sources.

1.3 Establish and Strengthening of the Food Quality Control Laboratories Network for the surveillance.

1.4 There is no resources for food safety research, epidemiology research based on strain identification of contaminants, and molecular test.

1.5 Cost benefit studies for mitigation measures.
2. Strategies used to address microbiological risk assessment and results

As part of the measures adopted for risk management, taking in account the harmonization of food legislation, food standards and a re-evaluation of food-control procedures. The following regulations have been given:

- Safety Food Law, DL No 1062
- Regulation of Safety Food Law, DS Nº 034-2008-AG
- Application of the HACCP System in the Production of Foods and Beverages - RM 449- 2006/MINSA
- Regulation about Surveillance and Sanitary Control Foods and Beverages – DS 007-98 SA
- Regulation about Primary Food Production and Processing, DS Nº 004-2011-AG


- The Multisectorial Commission of Food safety, MCFS (COMPITAL)
- In coordination with PAHO (OPS) has formed a technical group working around a joint for monitoring the Food-Borne Diseases (FBD)

4. Specific proposals to facilitate progress on these issues in the region and lessons learned during the process.

- Predictive microbiology models to study the case of microbial growth and survival to different treatments.
- Establish effective health practices for the control of cross contamination since this variable introduces uncertainty in risk assessments.
- Provide specific data from food consumption and information about food preparation practices, processing and treatment.
- Health practices is necessary to establish effective control of cross contamination since this variable introduces uncertainty in risk assessments.

APPENDIX 14

OVERVIEW ABOUT THE RISK COMMUNICATION

- One of the ways in risk communication about food safety is carried out through the MCFS (COMPITAL).
- The social civil is represented by the Peruvian Association of Consumers , PAC (ASPEC 1994) with the main purpose to defend human rights in several topics one of them related to food safety. This institution also is working in some barriers for an effectiveness risk communication.

Peru is a member of the WTO also, and therefore agrees with the SPS and TBT measures.

Barriers | ASPEC | Topics
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Access to the information | Review information including the labels and advertisement about foods. | Transgenic foods in markets, pesticides.
Participation | National committees of CODEX and other international committees. | ASPEC is member of Consumers International, a group of consumers.
Influence of the risk perception | Survey data for the perception in food safety. | Survey data for the perception in food safety.
Working with the government institution | Coordination between involved | More than the research body.