Ministry of Agriculture of the Russian Federation
Federal Service for Veterinary and Phyto-sanitary Surveillance (ROSSELKHOZNADZOR)

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

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1. Introduction

"Food safety of the Russian Federation is one of the main trends to keep national safety of country, a key factor of maintaining its statehood and sovereignty, important component of demographic politics" *

* Food Safety Doctrine of the Russian Federation

Rosselkhoznadzor is responsible for surveillance in the area of veterinary and phyto-sanitary 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 phyto-sanitary quarantine zones, and it also carries out the functions on protecting the population from zoonotic infectious diseases.

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

Introduction

Food and its quality is a social factor of national health, keeping the pace and quality level of life.

Food safety means:

- 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.

Main functions of Rosselkhoznadzor are:

- Veterinary and phyto-sanitary 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- Unpublished studies and surveys carried out by industry such as data on the identity and purity of a chemical under consideration as well as toxicity and residue studies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 EFSA.

*FAO Guide on food safety risk analysis

Monitoring: Background

- In the past, food safety control was mostly performed via analysis of processed food 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 food chain.
- To maintain food safety, it is necessary to control the compliance of agricultural, fishery products, at every stage of producing, storing, transporting, processing and retail. (*AIF 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 51905-2-2001 Quality system. Food quality management based on HACCP.
### Monitoring: Background

To solve the tasks and make adequate decisions, responsible for maintaining food safety, the authority needs this information, which can be obtained 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
- Substances having anabolic effect and unauthorized substances
- Antithyroid agents
- Resorcylic acid lactones including zeranol
- Steroids
- Beta-agonists
- Anticoccidials, including nitroimidazoles
- Anthelmintics
- Other veterinary drugs
- Antibacterial substances, including sulphonamides, quinolones

#### Biological
- Compounds included in Annex IV to Council Regulation (EEC) No 2377/90
- Carbamates and pyrethroids
- Organochlorine compounds including PCBs
- Non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs (NSAIDs)
- Sedatives
- Mycotoxins
- Chemical elements
- Others

#### Physical
- Sr
- Cs

### 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
- Federal Center for Animal Health
- Combining Data
- Central Office

#### Central Office
- Surveillance dept.
APPENDIX 18

**Action for positive result / domestic products**

- Decision Central Office
- Action Regional Office
- Inspection of Producer Plant
- Corrective Actions

**Action for positive result / imported products**

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

**2010 Monitoring / domestic products**

63012 tested, 1342 positive (2.1%)

- Positives
  - Meats
  - Meat by-prod.
  - Fish
  - Milk
  - Seafood
  - Eggs

**2010 Monitoring / imported products**

40446 tested, 2617 positive (6.4%)

- Positives
  - Meats
  - Meat by-prod.
  - Fish
  - Milk
  - Seafood
  - Eggs

**Approach to increase effectiveness of Federal Food Safety Monitoring programs**

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

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