



Control of food contamination in Republic of Lithuania

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Recent Food Scandals (EU)

1989: Bovine spongiforme encephalopathie (BSE)

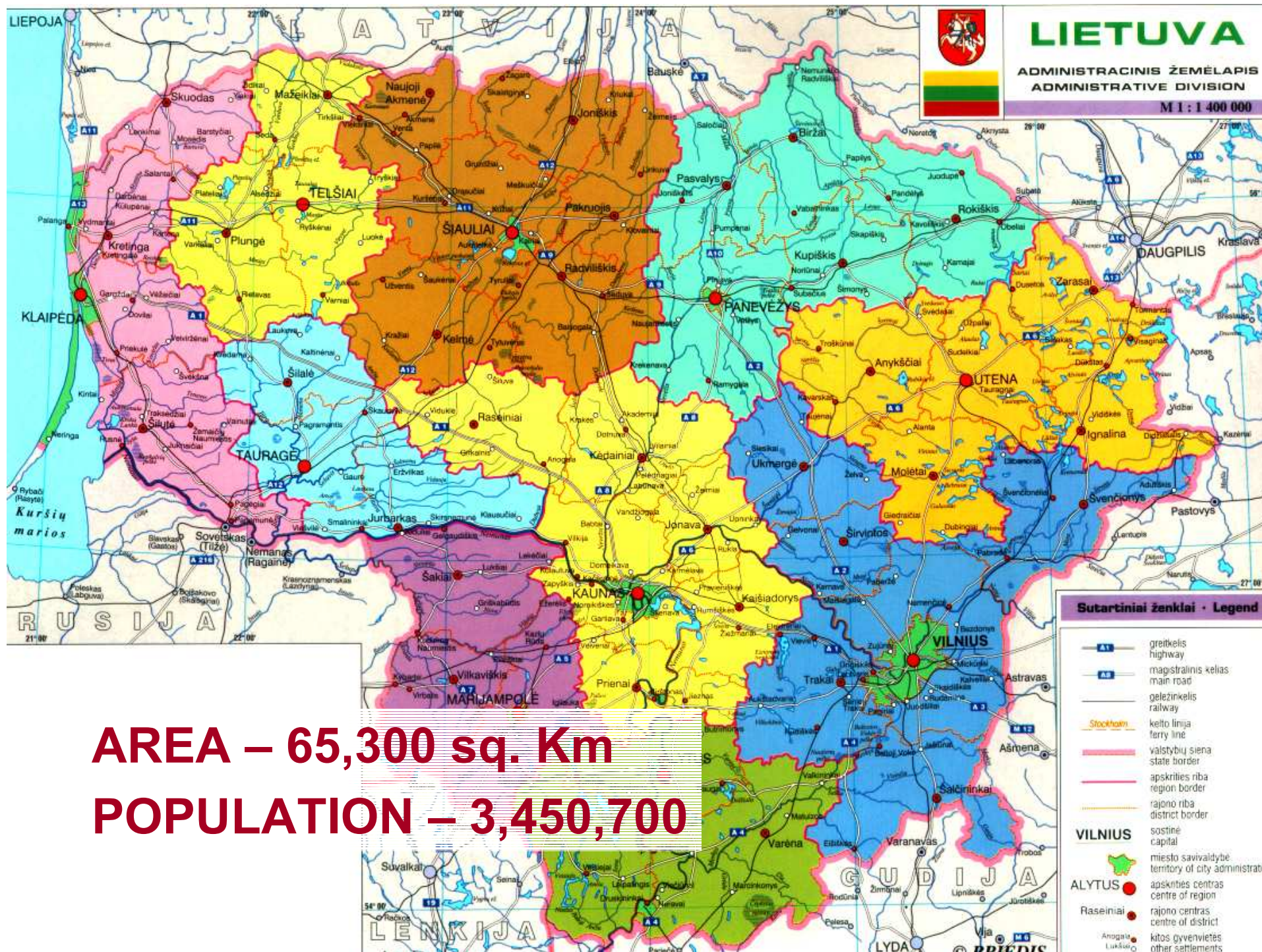
2000: Dioxines and PCBs – Feed & food contamination

2002: Hormones (MPA) – Feed & food contamination

2003: Pesticides (Nitrofen) – Feed & food contamination

Diseases

*Foot and mouth disease, Avian influenza, Classical swine fever,
African swine fever, Swine flu, Blue tongue ...*



Policy, Strategy

Secondary legislation

Quality system documents

Long-terms plans
MANCP, SP

Annual plans

◆ *SFVS (Headquarters)*



Coordination (downstream)
Control of implementation

The objectives of the SFVS (i)

- 1. to safeguard consumer interests, to protect infringed rights of consumers in supply of food and provision of food-related services*
- 2. to ensure that food placed on the market is **safe, adequately labeled** and meets the legal requirements on safety and **quality**, labelling and other mandatory requirements at all the stages of food handling are in accordance with legislation; to encourage trust of Lithuanian and foreign consumers in food obtained in Lithuania*

The objectives of the SFVS (ii)

- 3. to safeguard that contagious animal diseases are not introduced into the Lithuania and arrange measures for protection of animals from contagious diseases and in cases of occurrence of such diseases to eradicate them, to ensure that exported animals meet the requirements of Lithuania and importing country*
- 4. to implement the official policy in food and veterinary sectors*

ACTIVITY OF SFVS

1. *Official control on Lithuanian market in the fields :*
 1. *Animal health and welfare*
 2. *Feeding stuffs*
 3. *Veterinary preparations, biocides*
 4. *Food of animal and non-animal original*
2. *Import / export / transit control of all goods under SFVS control*
3. *Laboratory investigations*
4. *Risk assessment in the field of food/feed safety and animal health and welfare*
5. *Preparation of legislation*
6. *Registration of veterinary preparations, biocides*

Experienced personnel

- ◆ *Central SVFS: in 2000 – 69 persons; in 2009 – 110:*
- ◆ *Evaluate inspectors activity;*
- ◆ *“Calibrate” work load of inspector’s.*
- ◆ *Evaluate efficiency of every territorial SVFS*

- ◆ *Subordinated institutions (inspectors, laboratory staff etc. :
in 2000 – 1290 persons; in 2010 – 1600:*
- ◆ *High (university) education;*
- ◆ *Work experience;*
- ◆ *Regular training (at least once per year)*

MANAGEMENT – strictly centralized

◆ *General planning:*

◆ *Long-term documents:*

- *Multi-Annual National Control Plan;*
- *Strategic plan for SFVS activity*

◆ *Short-term documents:*

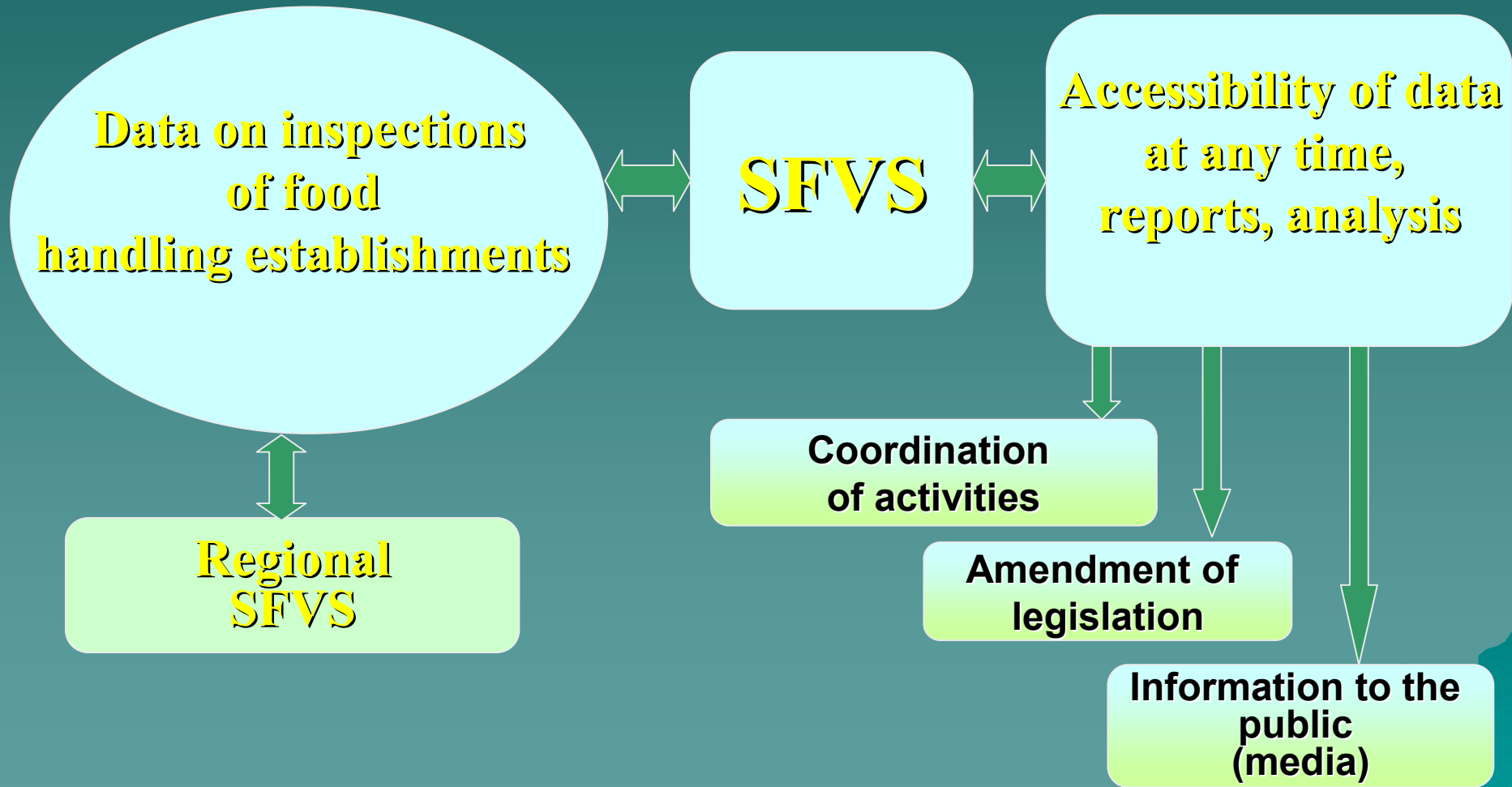
- *Monitoring programmes;*
- *Inspection programmes*

◆ *Uniform working documents (OS):*

- *Standart operating procedures;*
- *Work instructions;*
- *Reporting documents*

◆ *Centarlised information data bases*

Unified information system of official food control



OFFICIAL CONTROL

Regional SFVS
Official food control

Official inspector

Permanently

Everyday

monthly

Registration of shortcomings

Regular

Questionnaire checklist

HACCP

Questionnaire HACCP system

Registration of establishments

Checklists on compliance for design

FUNCTIONS OF NATIONAL FOOD AND VETERINARY RISK ASSESSMENT INSTITUTE

- ✓ Risk assessment in food / feed, as well as veterinary field and***
- ✓ Testing of animal and non-animal foodstuff, water contaminants and other unacceptable materials in feed, diagnosis of animal diseases, etc.***

Risk analysis is supported by:

- *Annual sampling and monitoring plan for the food chain*
- *Network of monitoring institutions & testing laboratories*
- *Modern electronic monitoring & communication network*

Food Safety Legislation of the EU:

- *Regulation (EC) 178/2002 - Food Law*
- *Regulation (EC) 852/2004 – Food Hygiene - Operators*
- *Regulation (EC) 853/2004 – Veterinary Food Hygiene*
- *Regulation (EC) 854/2004 – Veterinary Food Supervision*
- *Regulation (EC) 882/2004 – Official Controls*

Aspects of agri-environmental standards:

- *Pollutions from animal holdings in soil, water & air*
- *Pharmaceuticals from herd treatment*
- *Chemicals from industrial pollution, fertilizers, herbicides, pesticides*
- *Environmental microbiology & parasitology*

Aspects of pharmaceutical & biological standards:

- *Microbiological resistance*
- *Residues*
- *Development of new efficient pharmaceuticals*
- *Use of GMOs*
- *Identification & traceability systems*

Aspects of animal health & hygiene standards:

- *Disease prevention & control programmes*
- *EU non vaccination policy*
- *GMO vaccines*
- *Identification & traceability systems*

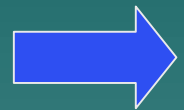
Aspects of animal welfare standards:

- *Keeping, housing & production systems, equipment*
- *Stunning of animals*
- *Transport of animals*
- *Breeding of certain animals*

Aspects of veterinary public health standards:

- *Food collection & processing technology*
- *Examination & sampling of food*
- *Additives & other substances*
- *Residues & contamination*
- *Production technology norms & hygiene standards*
- *Zoo – anthroponosis*
- *Traceability of the food chain*

Key dimensions of consumer trust in food



Quality



Safety



Nutrition



Value for money



Ethics

Division of responsibilities in EU (including Lithuania)

- *Consumer: central in the food safety policy*
- *Producer: prime responsibility for safety of food*
- *Government: responsible for*
 - *Legal framework*
 - *Control*



Central elements of food safety and veterinary policy

- ✓ *Chain approach from “farm to fork”*
- ✓ *Clear division of responsibilities*
- ✓ *More transparency*
- ✓ *Measures based on scientific result (risk-analysis)*
- ✓ *Consumer orientation*

Main principles for the production of food :

Based on a common legislative framework

- ✓ *Safe for the consumer & welfare of food producing animals*
- ✓ *Environmentally friendly and sustainable*
- ✓ *Traceable throughout the whole feed & food chain*
- ✓ *Self - supervised and self - control by the feed & food producers*
- ✓ *Monitored and controlled by the State Authorities*
- ✓ *Assessed, managed and communicated risks for feed & food safety*

Lithuanian SFVS carried out official controls has led to good results

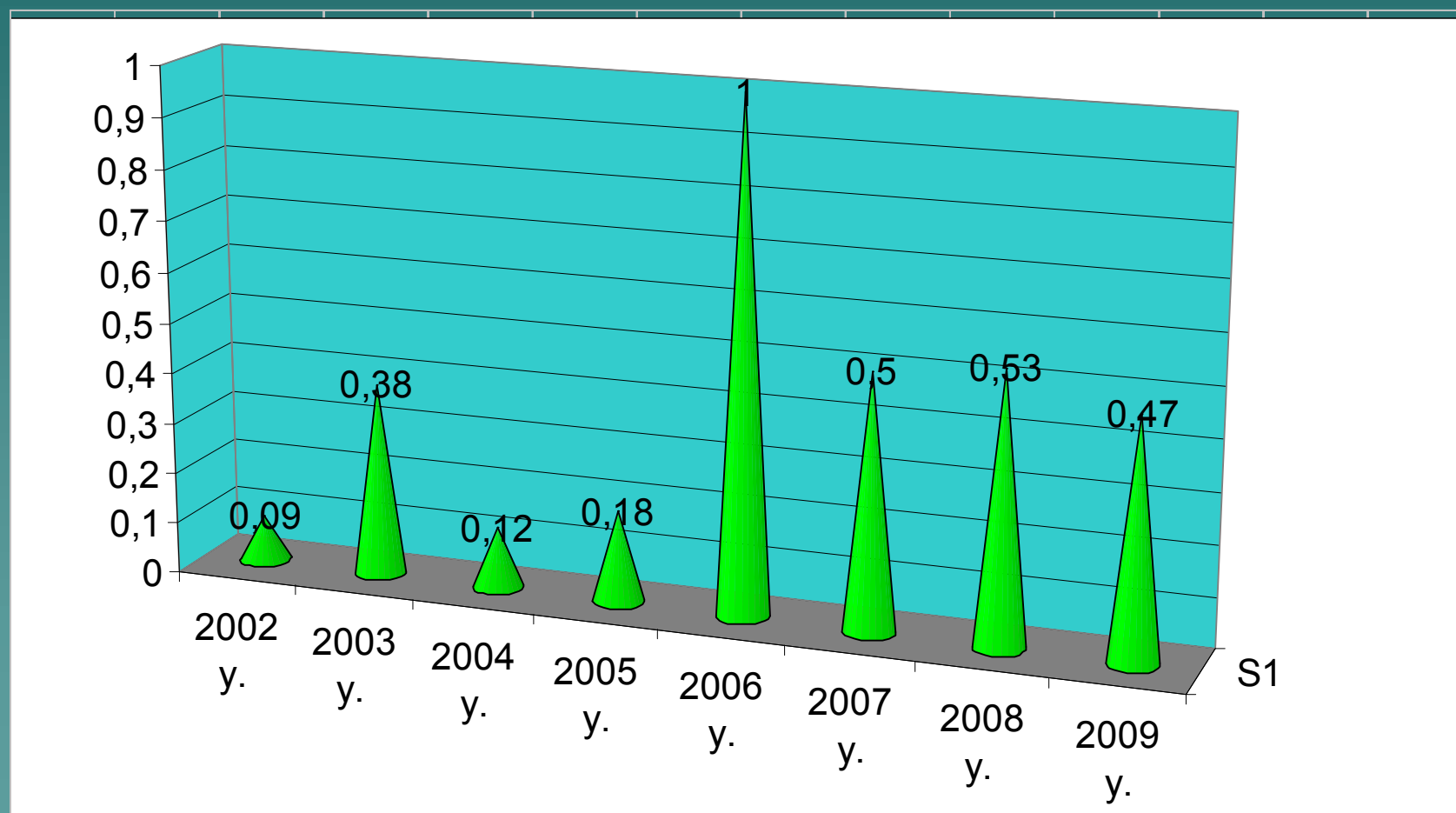
- ◆ *LT there was none of the food scandals*
- ◆ *LT avoiding communicable diseases access to the country's territory*
- ◆ *SFVS have good reputation*

*1. Food contamination is reflected in implementation
of residue monitoring plan*

and

2. In human infectious disease outbreaks statistics

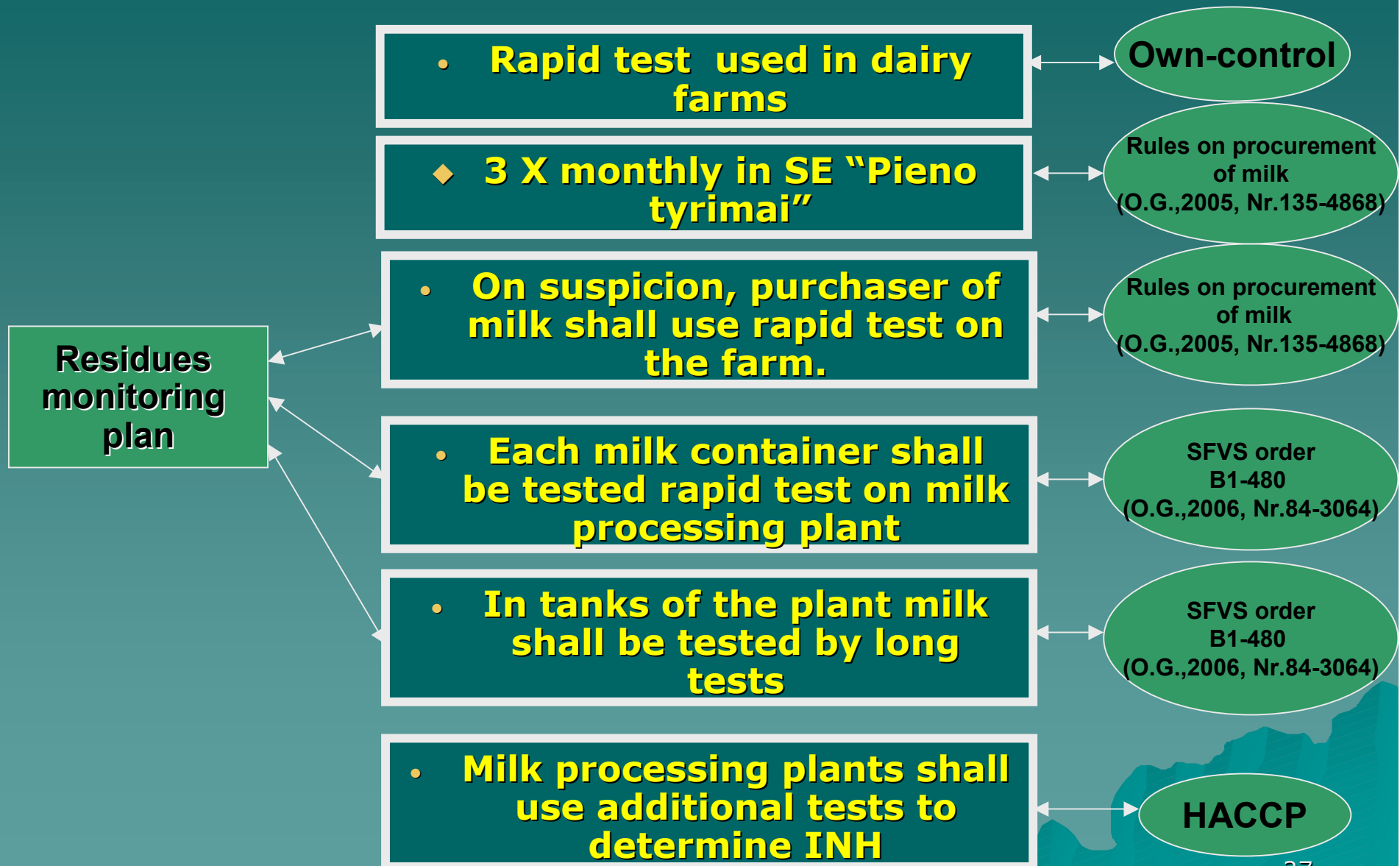
Dynamics of the positive results of the residue monitoring plan (in 2002-2009 in percentages)



Residue monitoring plan

- 1. Remains positive cases in 2009 decreased by 0.47% - 16 from 3 462 samples in 2008 was studied - 21 case (0.53%) in 4000 samples.*
- 1. The high risk of residual materials remain the raw milk. (6 positive cases in 2009)*
- 1. 2009 there is a problem of antibiotic use. Identified different types of antibiotics (4 cases), pigs, cattle muscle. And non-steroidal anti-inflammatory agents – salicylate in horse muscle.*

Strengthened control of INH substances in raw milk



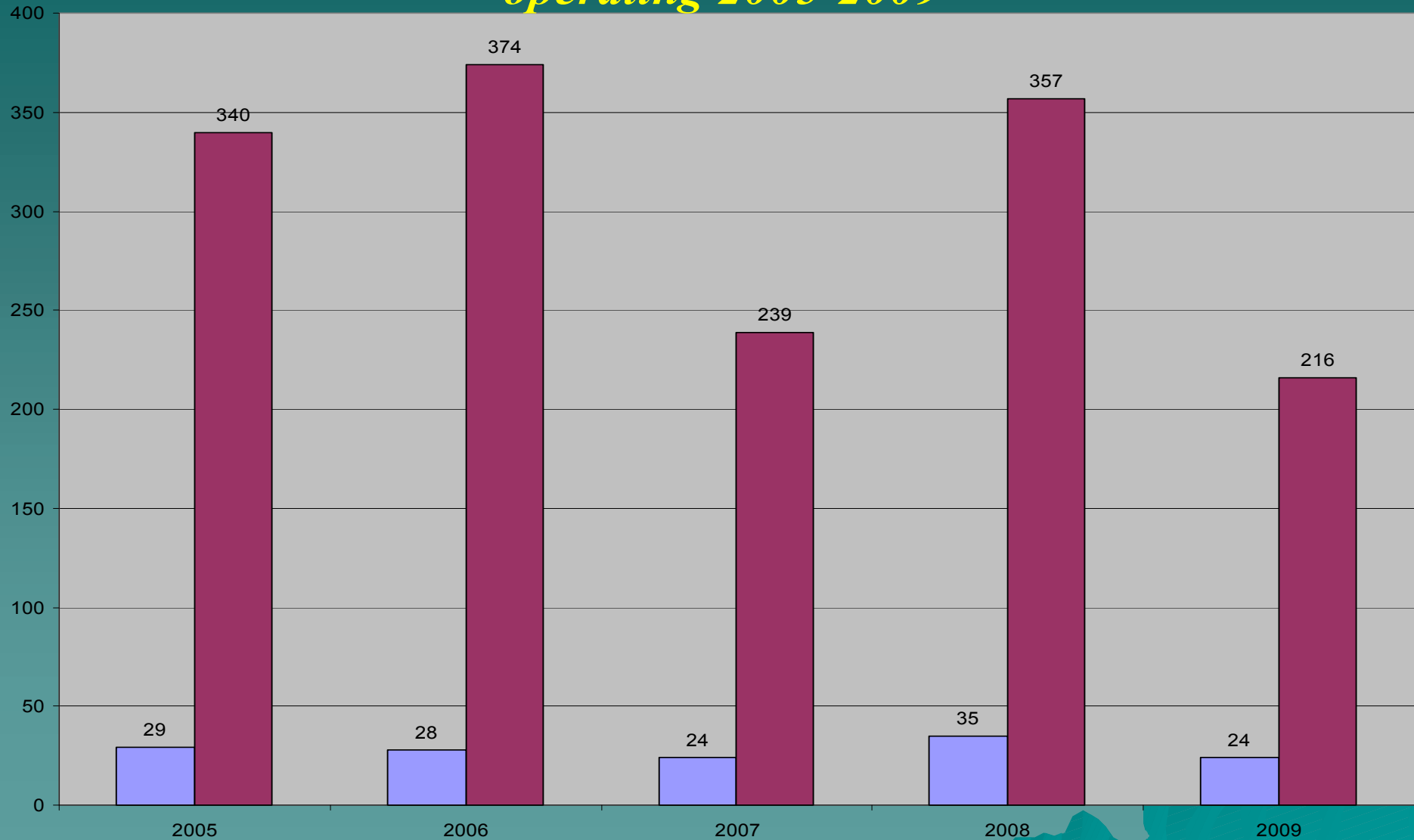
Use of rejected milk

- ◆ *Milk of sick cows, goats or sheep may be used with permission of territorial SFVS (e.g.: for feed...)*
- ◆ *INH contaminated and/or treated cow milk may not be used for food or for feeding food animals (European Parliament and Council Regulation (EC) No. 1774/2002), i.e. it must be destroyed or processed, composted in compost plant or manure reservoir of dairy farm, transformed in a biogas plant or processed in other ways established by law.*
- ◆ *Treated cows must be milked at the end of milking, or by separate machine or by hand. Treated cows, milk of which may contain veterinary medicines, must be registered and marked.*
- ◆ *Milk of first spurts and milk exceeding BBU or SLS parameters must be destroyed or may be fed to the fattening animals on the same farm following a heat treatment. (boiling, fermentation).*
- ◆ *On dairy farm a register must be kept, in which the quantity of produced, animal-fed (indicate species) and destroyed milk and the mode of destruction shall be registered.*

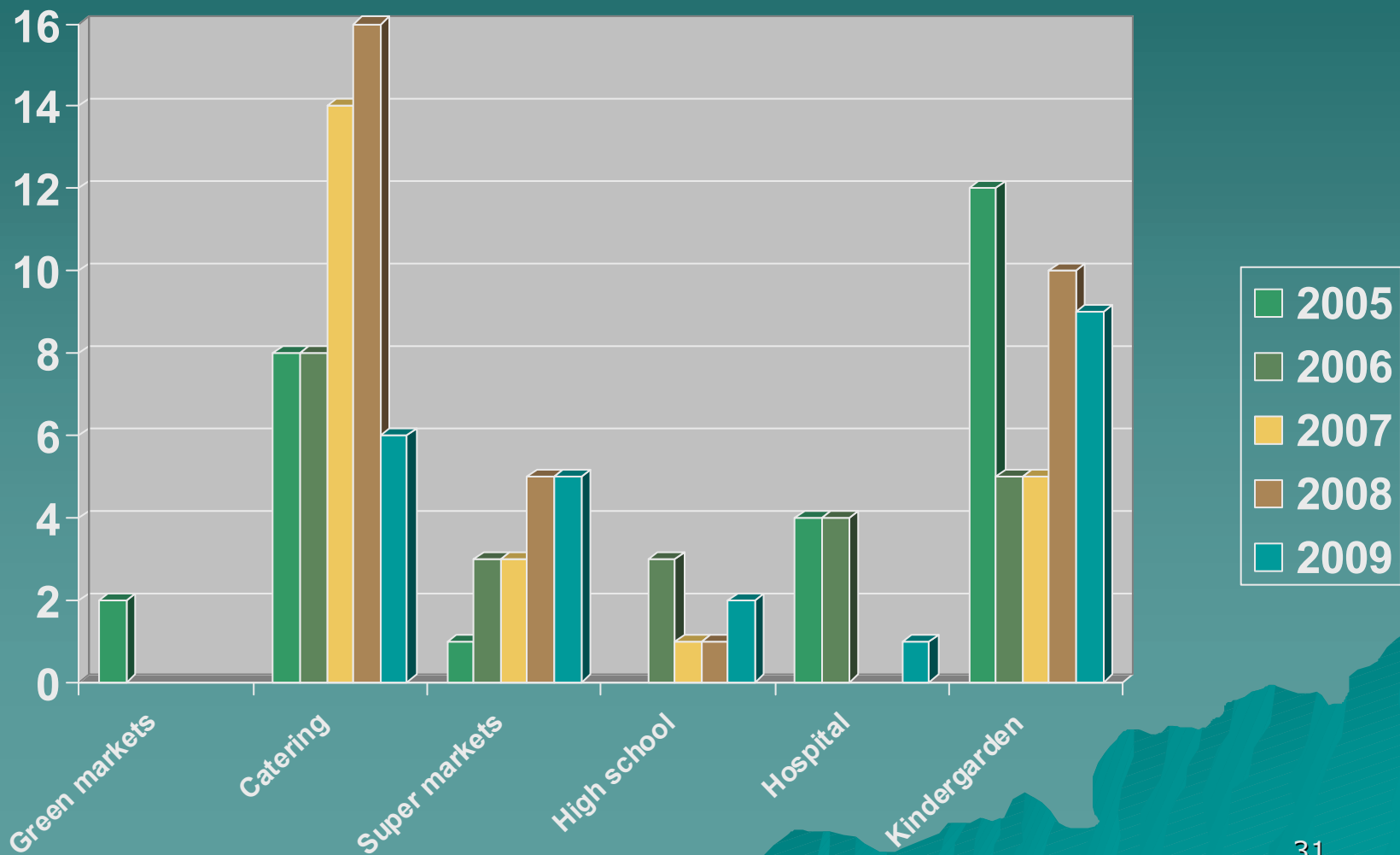
Residue monitoring plan – important:

- ◆ *To perform state veterinary control of high-risk sectors - setting remains raw milk and raw meat*
- ◆ *To detect of residues for aquatic animals*
- ◆ *To find out how to get residual materials*
- ◆ *To strengthen up the veterinary control of farm*
- ◆ *Reduction of pollution of The Baltic Sea*

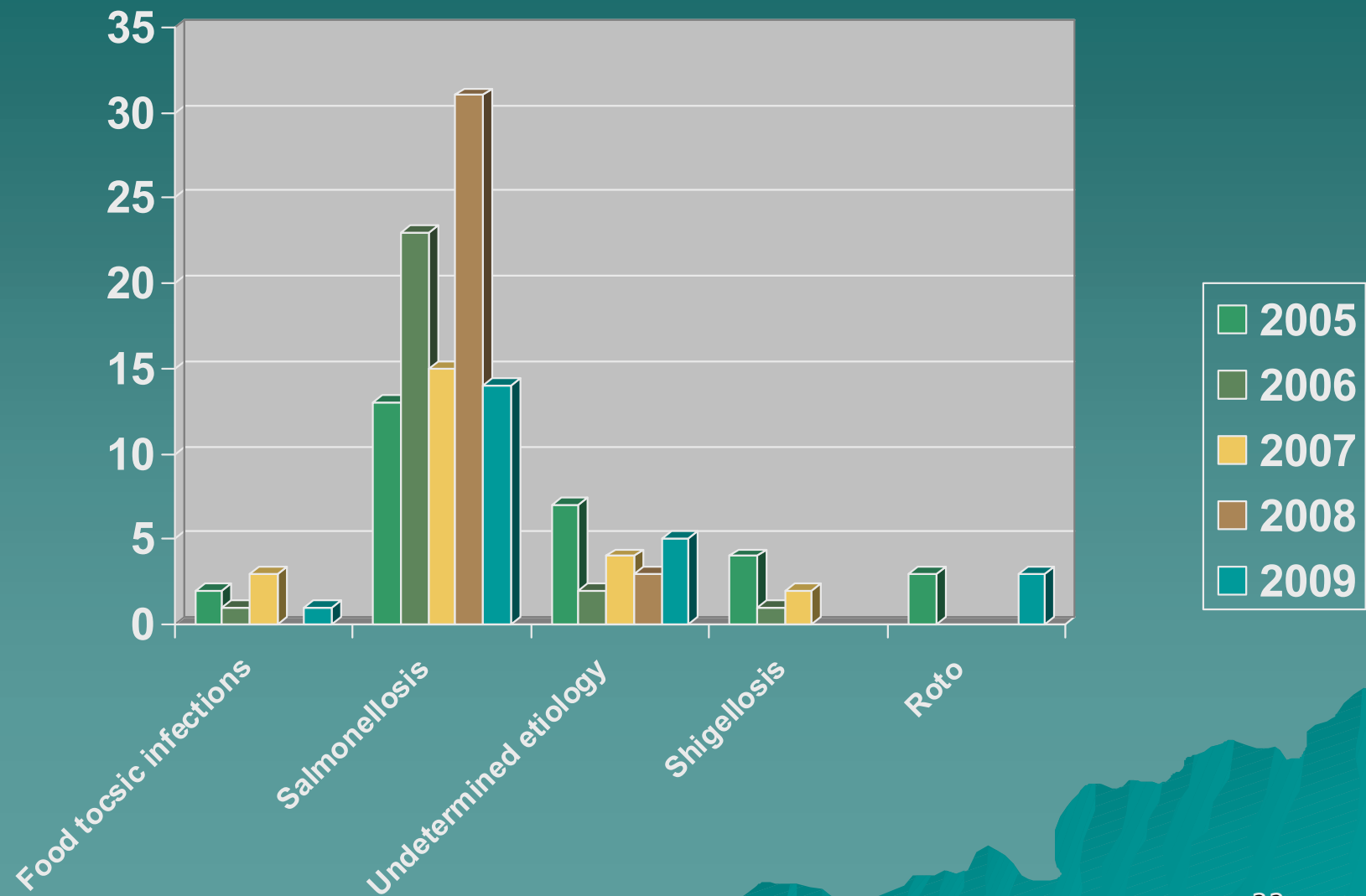
Number of foodborne outbreaks and number of sick people caused by any food business operators operating 2005-2009



Occurrence of outbreaks in accordance with food handling, 2005-2009



Outbreaks in the distribution of etiology, 2005-2009



VISION and AIM

- ◆ *Vision a world capable of preventing, detecting, responding to and controlling, eliminating public health risks attributable to zoonotic diseases*
- ◆ *Aim to minimize the impact on health and economy of diseases originating at the human-animal interface*

General purpose

- ◆ *Establishing disease surveillance in humans and animals in accordance with internationally agreed standards to identify diseases at source*
- ◆ *Strengthening international capacity to support countries to respond early and control/eliminate zoonotic disease related events*
- ◆ *Improving national disease control capacity at all levels compliant with International Health Regulations*

Demands and challenges to the veterinary profession

- Highest level of protection for Consumer, Animals & Environment (based on scientific advice & research)*
- Full functioning of the Internal Market (based on complete harmonization of technical norms & standards)*
- Assurance of export safe and quality raw materials and food products*
- Prevention of 'Food Scandals & risks'*

***THANK YOU FOR
YOUR ATTENTION***