MINISTERSTVO ZEMĚDĚLSTVÍ

Evropský úřad pro bezpečnost potravin

a systém bezpečnosti potravin v ČR (EU)

Petr Beneš

FROV JU, 12. 4. 2017

Obsah prezentace

- Systém bezpečnosti potravin
- Analýza rizik
- EFSA

MINISTERSTVO ZEMĚDĚLSTVÍ

Bílá kniha o zdravotní nezávadnosti potravin (White Book on Food Safety)

- dokument EK z roku 2000
- zásadní prvek politiky zdravotní nezávadnosti potravin – vědecké poradenství
- důraz na celý potravinový řetězec
- záměr zřídit nezávislý úřad pro bezpečnost potravin
- základní východiskem je analýza rizik:
  - Hodnocení rizik
  - Řízení rizik
  - Komunikace o riziku

MINISTERSTVO ZEMĚDĚLSTVÍ

Farm to fork: Od vidlí po vidličku

Potravní řetězec většinou začíná v agrárním sektoru – na farmě.

Produkty agrárního sektoru jsou zpracovány ve výrobních závodech.

Potraviny jsou distribuovány prostřednictvím dopravců.

Spotřebitelé si kupují potraviny a nápoje v obchodě.

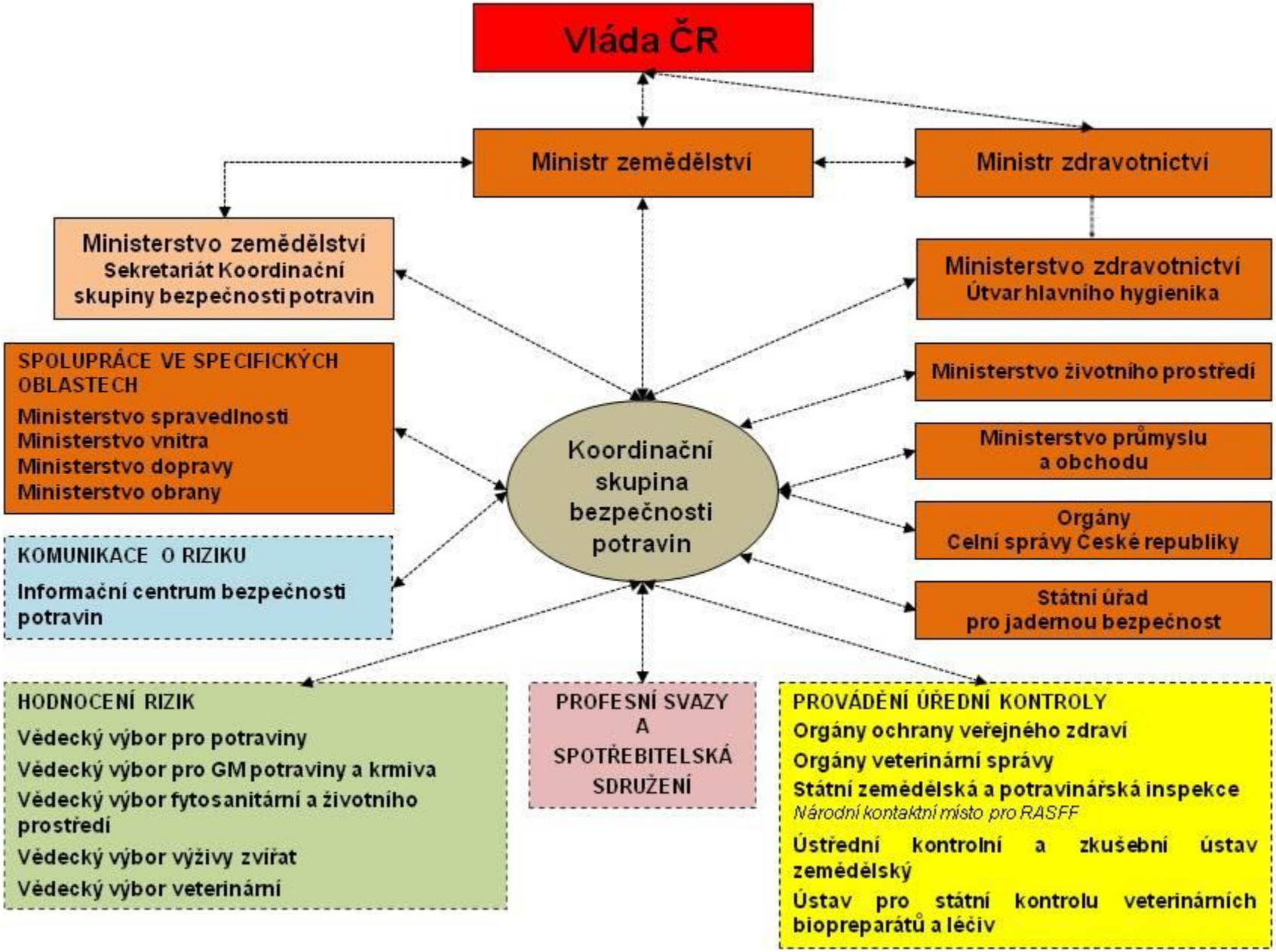
MINISTERSTVO ZEMĚDĚLSTVÍ

Strategie bezpečnosti potravin v ČR

- Strategické dokumenty ČR (2001, 2004, 2010, 2014)

- Strategie bezpečnosti (zdravotní nezávadnosti) potravin v ČR
  - schválená usnesením vlády č. 1320/2001
  - ustaveny vědecké výbory
  - zřízena Koordinační skupina bezpečnosti potravin
  - vytvořeno Informační centrum bezpečnosti potravin
- Dnes: Strategie bezpečnosti potravin a výživy 2014 -2020

MINISTERSTVO ZEMĚDĚLSTVÍ

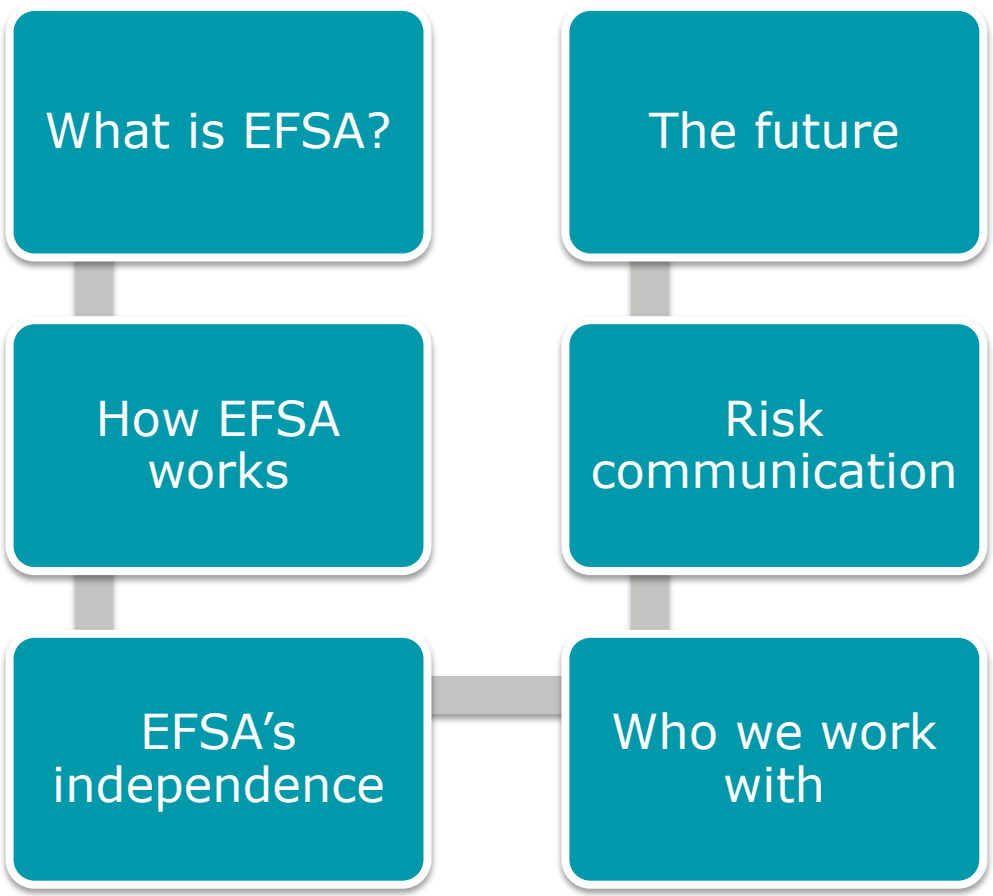

Vláda ČR
Ministr zemědělství
Ministr zdravotnictví
Ministerstvo zemědělství
Sekretariát Koordinační skupiny bezpečnosti potravin
Ministerstvo zdravotnictví
Útvar hlavního hygienika
SPOLUPRÁCE VE SPECIFICKÝCH OBLASTECH
Ministerstvo spravedlnosti
Ministerstvo vnitra
Ministerstvo dopravy
Ministerstvo obrany
Koordinační skupina bezpečnosti potravin
Ministerstvo životního prostředí
Ministerstvo průmyslu a obchodu
Orgány Celní správy České republiky
Státní úřad pro jadernou bezpečnost
KOMUNIKACE O RIZIKU
Informační centrum bezpečnosti potravin
HODNOCENÍ RIZIK
Vědecký výbor pro potraviny
Vědecký výbor pro GM potraviny a krmiva
Vědecký výbor fytosanitární a životního prostředí
Vědecký výbor výživy zvířat
Vědecký výbor veterinární
PROFESNÍ SVAZY A SPOTŘEBITELSKÁ SDRUŽENÍ
PROVÁDĚNÍ ÚŘEDNÍ KONTROLY
Orgány ochrany veřejného zdraví
Orgány veterinární správy
Státní zemědělská a potravinářská inspekce
Národní kontaktní místo pro RASFF
Ústřední kontrolní a zkušební ústav zemědělský
Ústav pro státní kontrolu veterinárních biopreparátů a léčiv

EFSA

Trusted science for safe food

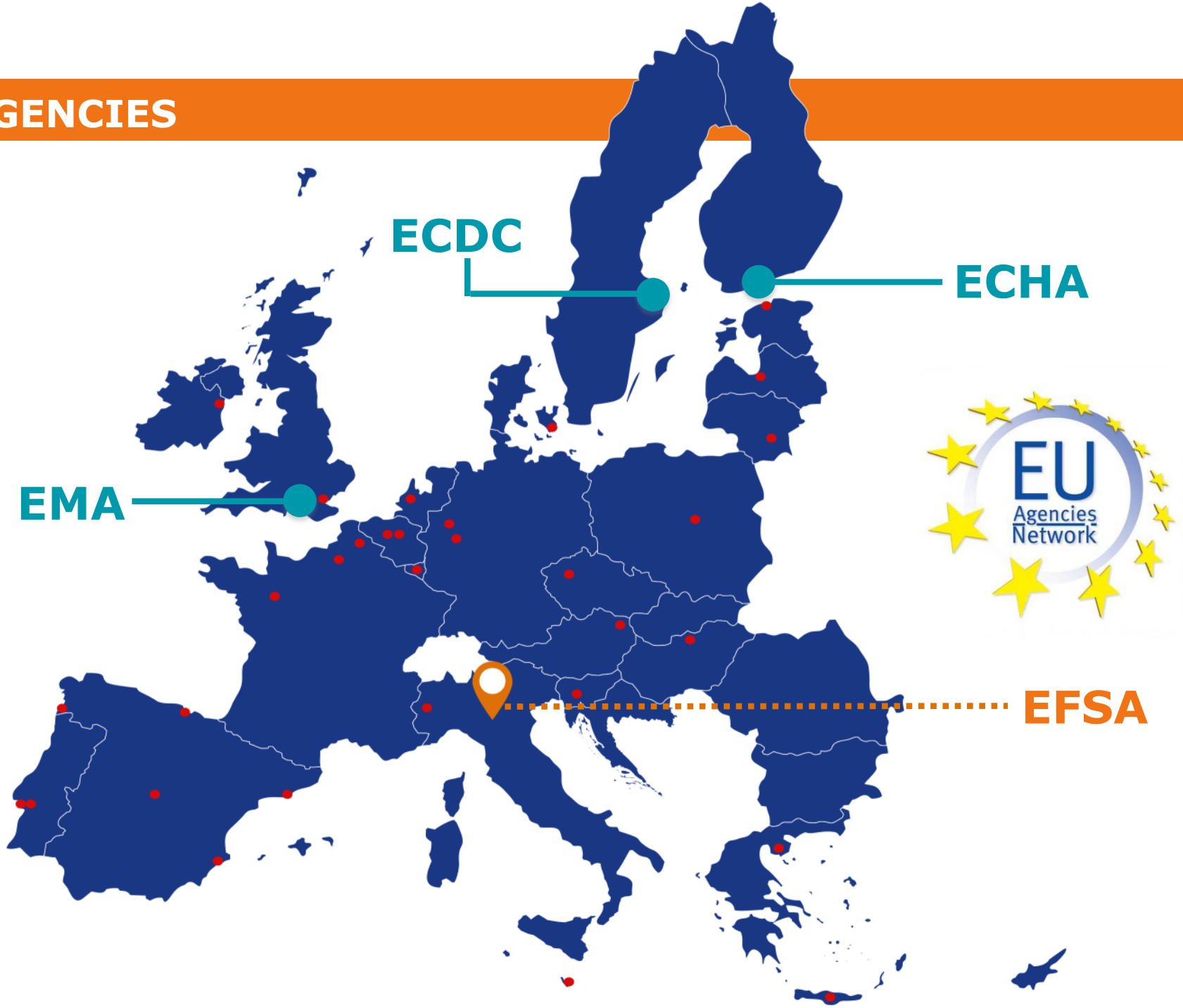
efsa
European Food Safety Authority

OUTLINE


What is EFSA?
How EFSA works
EFSA's independence
The future
Risk communication
Who we work with

What is EFSA?

EU AGENCIES



HEADQUARTERS
in the **heart of Parma**

EFSA IS

the reference body for risk assessment of food and feed in the European Union. Its work covers the entire food chain – from field to fork

One of the number of bodies that are responsible for food safety in Europe

WHAT EFSA DOES

KEEPING FOOD SAFE IN THE EU

WHAT EFSA DOES NOT DO

Develop food safety policies and legislation

Adopt regulations, authorise marketing of new products

Enforce food safety legislation

EFSA'S VALUES

A BRIEF HISTORY

EFSA was established under EU law in 2002 following a series of food crises as part of a programme to:

- improve the EU food safety system
- help ensure a high level of consumer protection
- restore and maintain confidence in the EU food supply
- clearly separate risk assessment and risk management functions

EFSA AT A GLANCE

ESTABLISHED

2002

> 450 staff

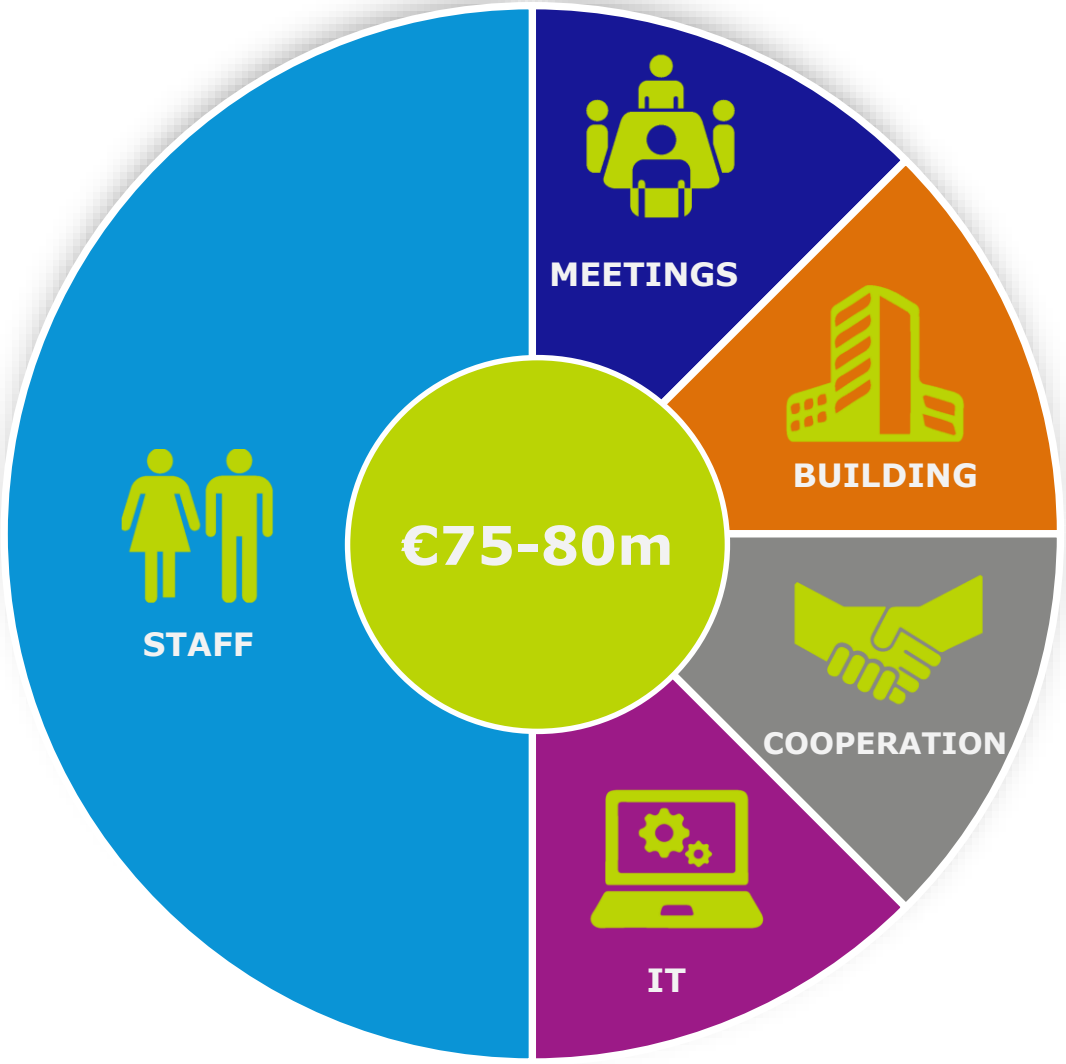
> 1,500 experts

1,000 meetings/year

20% tele-meetings

5,000 outputs /
500 a year

FUNDING



How EFSA works

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

ADVISE

EU Commission

EU Parliament

Member States

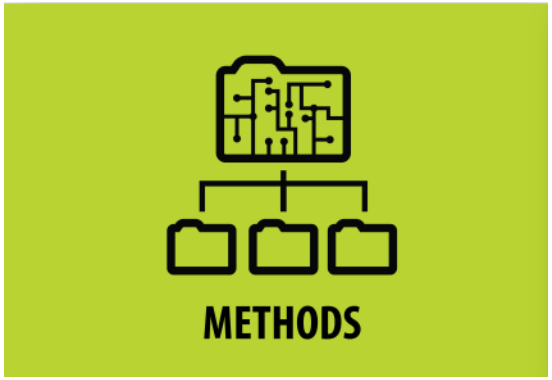
EFSA self mandate

EFSA receives a question

EFSA's scientists evaluate, assess, advise

Adoption and communication

TOOLS FOR THE JOB



DATA

METHODOLOGY

efsa
European Food Safety Authority

PEOPLE

SCIENTIFIC EXPERTISE

Scientific Committee

- Ensures consistency
- Issues guidance
- Assesses emerging risks

Scientific Panels

- Draft and adopt scientific outputs on general health issues and regulated products

Staff

- Support panel work e.g. data collection
- Produce scientific and technical advice
- Communication

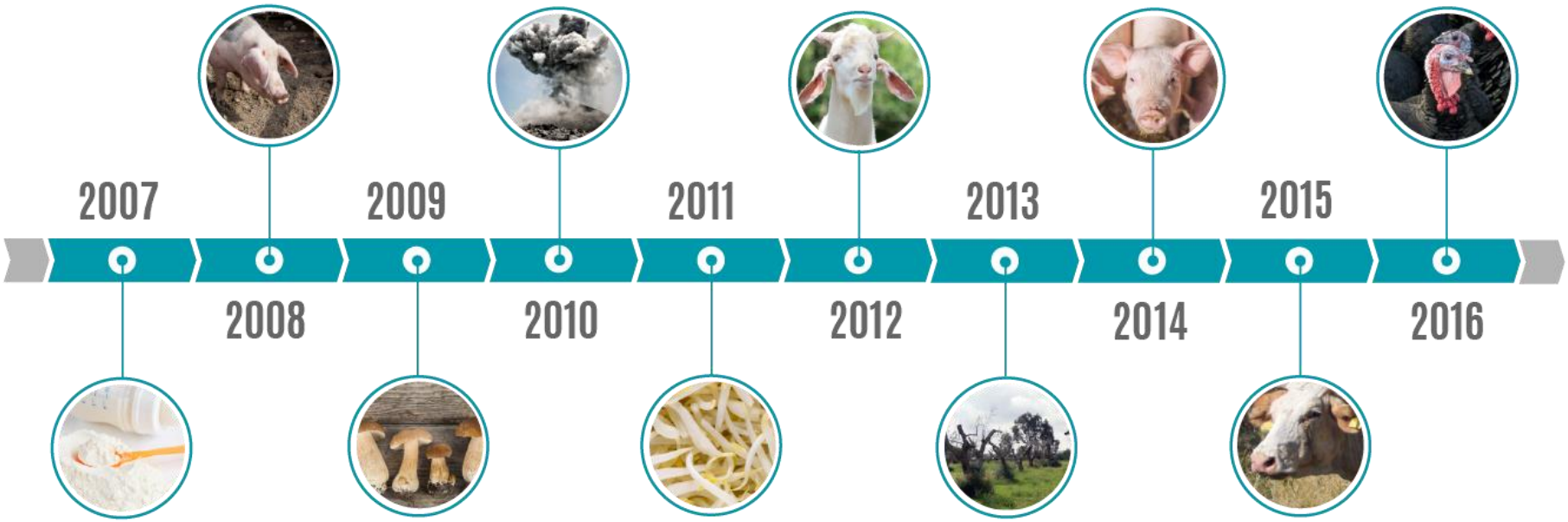
HOW EXPERTS ARE SELECTED

EFSA seeks out high-calibre experts to serve on its Scientific Committee and Scientific Panels

- Open call to scientists from EU Member States and beyond
- EFSA chooses candidates with proven excellence in one or more scientific fields within its remit
- Open, transparent selection procedure

THE SCIENTIFIC PANELS

URGENT REQUESTS FOR SCIENTIFIC ADVICE



EFSA’s independence

INDEPENDENCE…

- From risk managers
  (EU Commission, Member States)
- From private interests

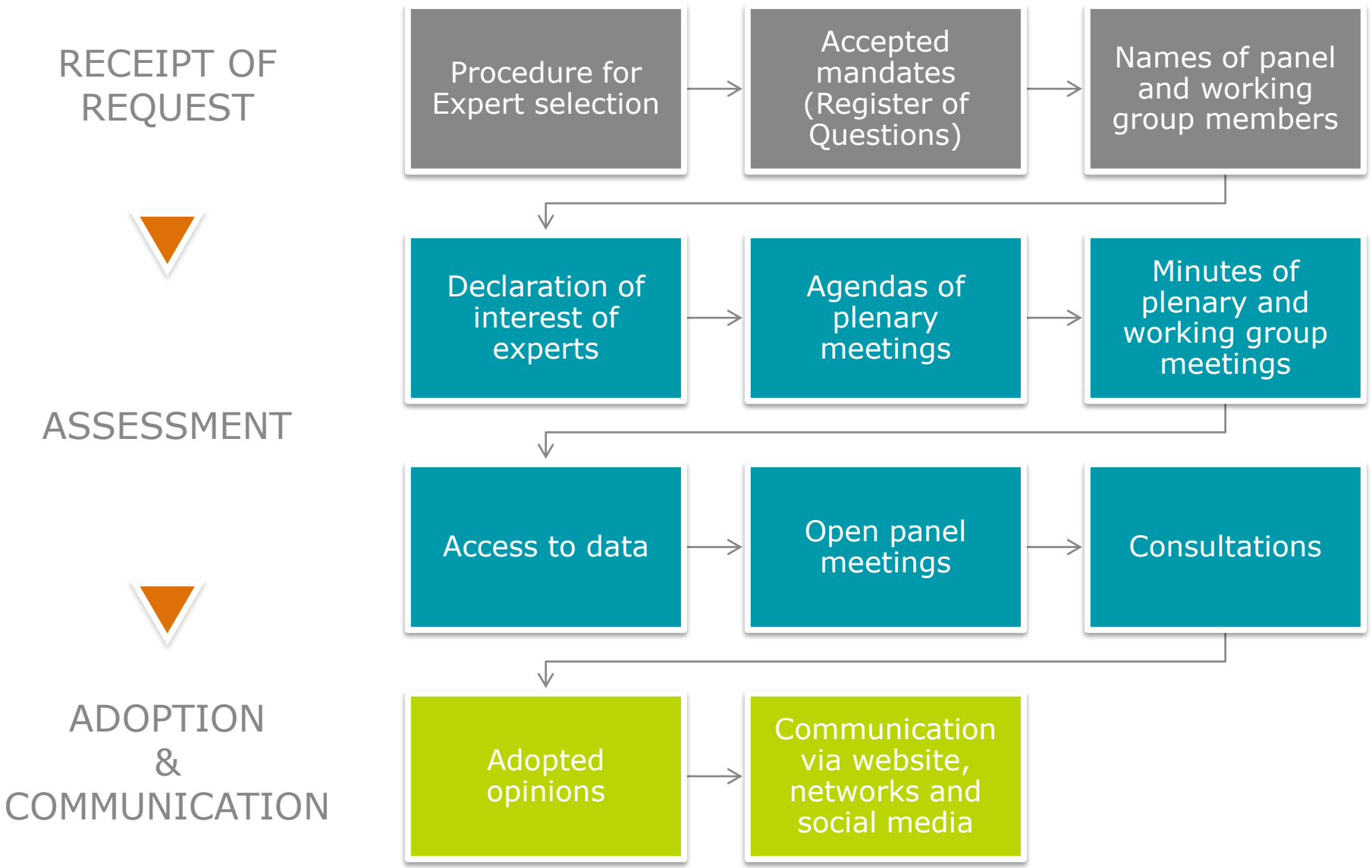
Guaranteed through a policy covering all actors and working processes:

- Organisational governance
  Management Board
- Governance of scientific processes
  Mandates, selection of experts, collegial decision making, transparency, declarations of interest

EFSA MANAGEMENT BOARD

- 14 members selected on basis of individual expertise and working in personal capacity
- Appointed by the Council of the EU based on suggestions from Parliament
- One member representing the European Commission
- Ensures that EFSA functions efficiently and stays within its remit

INDEPENDENT, TRANSPARENT SCIENCE



Who we work with

OUR PARTNERS

Individual experts

National food safety organisations

International organisations

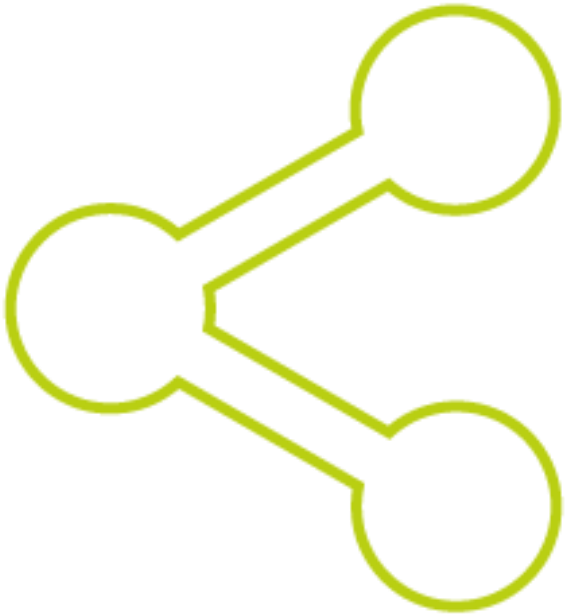
Research institutes & academia

WITHIN EUROPE…

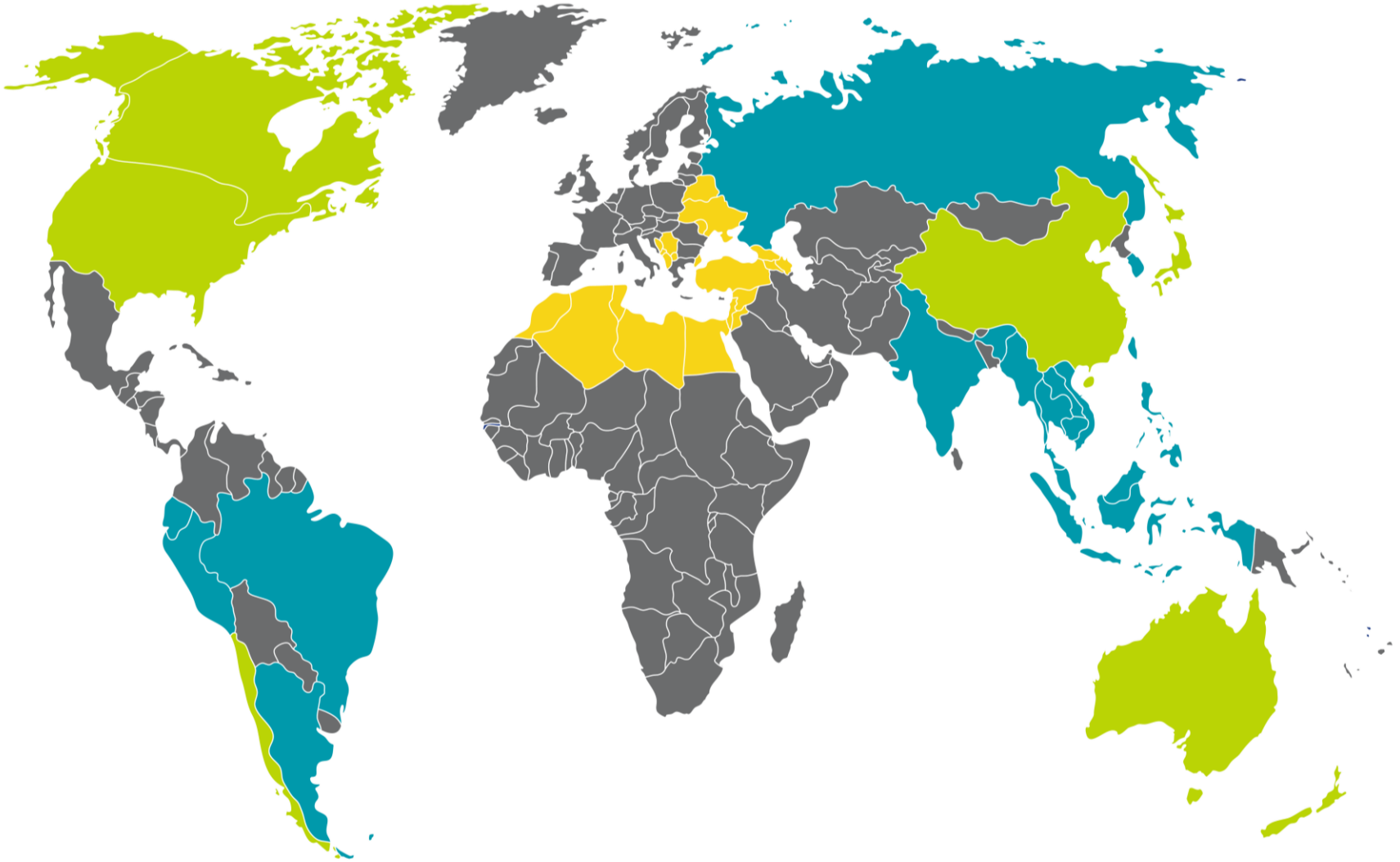
- National food safety agencies from 28 EU Member States
- 400 research institutes
- EU Agencies

EFSA ADVISORY FORUM

Comprises representatives of the national food safety authorities of the 28 EU Member States, Iceland and Norway. Each represented body is responsible for risk assessment of the food chain at national level



OUTSIDE EUROPE…



Partners

Established cooperation

IPA/ENP countries

OUR STAKEHOLDERS

Risk communication

RISK COMMUNICATION IS

Bridging the gap between science and the consumer

Promoting and disseminating consistent messages

Understanding consumer perception of food and food safety risks

EFSA'S MANDATE IS TO

Food and feed safety advice to its principal partners, stakeholders and the public at large in a clear and accessible way.

WHO DOES EFSA COMMUNICATE WITH?

RISK MANAGERS

POLICY MAKERS

RISK ASSESSORS

SCIENTIFIC COMMUNITY

efsa

STAKEHOLDERS

PARTNERS

CONCERNED INDIVIDUALS

MEDIA

HOW?

MULTIMEDIA

- Videos
- Interactive tools
- Infographics,
- Data visualisation

EFSA JOURNAL

- All EFSA scientifc outputs

SOCIAL MEDIA

- Twitter,
- LinkedIn
- YouTube

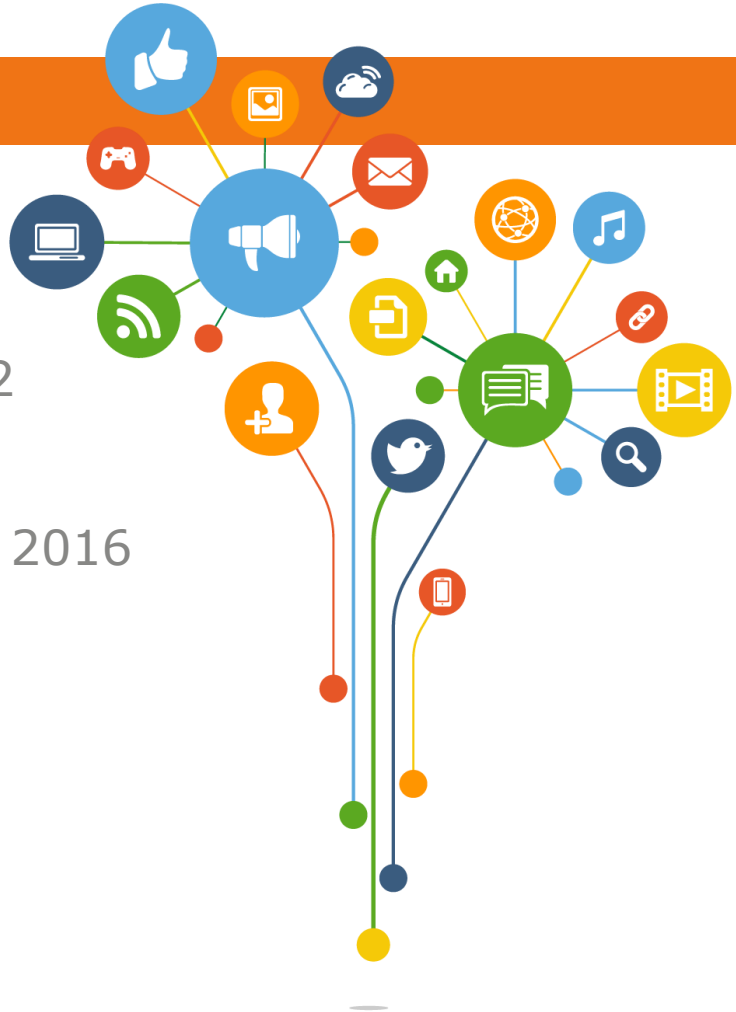
EFSA WEBSITE

- News,
- Topics
- Alerts,
- Newsletter
- Lay Summaries
- Factsheets
- Events

SCIENTIFIC OUTREACH

- Science networks
- Infosessions
- Scientific Conferences
- Webinars

SOCIAL MEDIA



Main account launched in 2012

- Followers: +16k

Thematic accounts launched 2016

- @Plants_EFSA
- @ Methods_EFSA

Channel opened in 2012

- +200 videos
- +500k views

LinkedIn account launched in 2012

- +20k followers

EFSA JOURNAL

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Scientific Opinion

Malachite green in food

EFSA Panel on Contaminants in the Food Chain (CONTAM)

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Cited by: 0 articles Citation tools

Requestor: European Commission

Question number: EFSA-Q-2014-00815

Panel members: Jan Alexander, Lars Barregård, Margherita Bignami, Sandra Ceccatelli, Bruce Cottrill, Michael Dinovi, Lutz Edler, Bettina Gr Kraupp, Christer Hogstrand, Laurentius (Ron) Hoogenboom, Helle Katrine Knutsen, Carlo Stefano Nebbia, Isabelle Oswald, Annette Peterse Vera Maria Rogiers (until 9 May 2016), Martin Rose, Alain-Claude Roudot, Tanja Schwerdtle, Christiane Vleminckx, Günter Vollmer and Heat Wallace

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Adopted: 24 June 2016

Correspondence: contam@efsa.europa.eu

View issue TOC
Volume 14, Issue 7
July 2016

Abstract

Summary

1 Introduction

2 Data and methodologies

3 Assessment

4 Conclusions

5 Recommendations

Documentation provided to EFSA

Abbreviations

Abstract

Malachite green (MG) has been used globally in aquaculture but is not registered for use in food-producing animals in the European Union. The European Commission requested EFSA to evaluate whether a reference point for action (RPA) of 2 µg/kg for the sum of MG and its major metabolite leucomalachite green (LMG) is adequate to protect public health. Available occurrence data were not suitable for a reliable exposure assessment. The hypothetical dietary exposure was calculated, considering the RPA as occurrence value for all types of fish, fish products and crustaceans. Mean dietary exposure across different European dietary surveys and age classes would range from 0.1 to 5.0 ng/kg body weight (bw) per day. For high and frequent fish

Wiley Online Library

Scientific Opinion on the risks to plant health posed by Xylella fastidiosa in the EU territory, with the identification and evaluation of risk reduction options

Overview of attention for article published in EFSA Journal, January 2015

66

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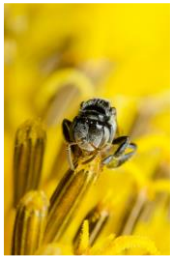
SHARING EXPERTISE: COMMUNICATION EXPERTS NETWORK

The future

THE CONTEXT OF EFSA'S WORK IS CHANGING…

- Public expectations and benefits/ opportunities of greater transparency and engagement
- Emergence of new risks and hazards
- Evolving scientific knowledge, creating a need for innovative and collaborative approaches
- The impact of globalisation
- Availability of expertise for EFSA's multidisciplinary needs

NEW CHALLENGES AND THREATS



Environmental risks e.g multiple stressors and bees

Evaluation of the safety of new products

- e.g. novel foods

Development of new assessment methods:

- nanotechnology, active and intelligent packaging
- '-omics', less animal testing

Chemical mixtures/ combined toxicity of substances in food

Antimicrobial resistance

Hazards linked to globalisation: plant pests, animal diseases, vector-borne diseases

HOW DO WE MEET THEM?

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