Food Safety System in Poland

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Food adulteration - an old problem

- Code of Hammurabi (XVIII BC) - Mesopotamia: *rules of beer trade*
- The Bible (the Wisdom of Sirach, II BC) –
  “It is difficult for a merchant to keep himself from wrong doing, and for a retailer to be acquitted of sin” (Sirach 26:29)
- Pliny the Elder (23-76 AD): *the Natural History:*
adulterated products in ancient Rome:
  - bread (chalk)
  - wine (water, lime, gypsum, marble)
  - cheese (thyme, vinegar)
- The Assize of Bread and Beer (1266) England
  *linking the price of cereals with the price of bread and beer*
- Reinhaitsgebot (1516) – Bavaria/Germany
  *beer standards: water, hop, barley*
brewing and beer trade
- Krakowska taksa żywnościowa (*Cracow Assize of Food, 1573*) Poland
  rules of trade: bread, beer, wine, meat, fish
  *beer standards: water, hop, wheat*
Food adulteration - an old problem (cont.)

The average level of food adulteration

- Canada (the 1850s – 70s) - over 50%
- Great Britain (the 1850s) – over 65%
- USA - (XIXth – XXth) – up to 70-80% (ketchup, smoked meat, sausage, jelly, canned peas, candies)
Food adulteration – present day

EU Monthly summary of articles on Food Fraud and Adulteration
(since September 2016)

Warsaw, 18 December 2018
Food adulteration – present day

EU Monthly summary of articles on Food Fraud and Adulteration
(October 2018)

• (Great Britain): A fifth of meat sample controlled by the British Food Standards Agency in 2017 contained meat from species not declared on the label.

• (Australia): According to a study by an Australian University, 20% of honey on the Australian market is adulterated; for imports from Asia - up to 50 %, from Europe – up tp 30%.

• (Spain): 37 % of fish dishes in restaurants in Madrid – adulterated (other species of fish).

• (Italy): Italian authorities seized 300,000 litres of adulterated wine (synthetic flavourings were added)
Food adulteration – present day

over 700 food incidents from around the world

A food incident is where concerns about actual or suspected threats to the safety of food and feed require intervention to protect consumers.

[UK Food Standards Agency]

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Food adulteration in the world (1800 – 2015)

1st Wave
- First list of food counterfeiters
- G.B. \( \bar{x} = 68\% \)
- USA \( \bar{x} = 20-80\% \)

2nd Wave
- Food incidents in the world by decades (in %)

* 1,7% - do 1900 r.,  ** 2,2% - lata 1900-1925,  *** 34,9% - po 2010 r.

** Źródło:** Opracowanie własne.

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Food adulteration – present day

1st Wave: XIXth Century
Main causes:
- industrialization
- emergence of an „anonymous consumer”

Methods of adulteration:
- use of substances harmful for health and life

2nd Wave: XXth/XXIth Century
Main causes:
- globalization,
- global/long food supply chain (more and more intermediaries)

Methods of adulteration:
- use of substances less harmful for health and life

……..more for…..wallet
Food adulteration – a global problem

„„with globalization, goods and products can almost flow freely between countries, regions, and continents. So the food safety problem is therefore no longer a national or regional issue, but rather a global one.

„Food safety problem is a global issue”
By Ho Chi-Ping
ChinaDaily, 2011-06-15
Access: 04-12-2018

Food fraud is a problem around the world leading to unease and effects to peoples health

Dr. Amy Kircher,
Director of the Food Protection and Defense Institute
University of Minnesota
https://www.thescientistschannel.com/disrupting-food-adulteration-around-the-world
Access: 04-12-2018

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Consequences of globalization and food adulteration

Adulterated food  Production for commercial purposes

Food Safety Systems

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What is the Foof Safety?

The whole of activities aimed at minimizing the risk of production and buying contaminated or adulterated food.

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What is the Foof Safety System?

Framework of the food safety system

ENVIRONMENT

- Producer associations
- Universities
- Think tanks
- Consumers
- NGO’s
- Other stakeholders

Law

Institutions

Initiatives

Tools (procedures, methods)

System infrastructure

Food

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EU Food Safety System

Institutions
(DG SANTE, liaison bodies, contact points, EFSA, FVO)

Infrastructure
(AAC, RASFF, TRACES, OFIS), eventually: IMSOC

Tools
(harmonized testing methods and control procedures, CCP's)

Inicjatywy Non-EU
(Food Integrity Project, OPSON)

Law
(pure-food law)

Private sector,
Other stakeholders

Consumers

Food Safety Systems of EU Member Countries

Global Food Safety System

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AAC - Administrative Assistance and Cooperation
OFIS - Organic Farming Information System
TRACES - Trade Control and Expert System
CCP - Coordinated Control Plan
IMSOC - the EU Information Management System for Official Controls
FVO - the Food and Veterinary Office
Structure and Organization of Official Services Responsible for Food Control in Poland

Prime Minister

Minister of Finance
- Customs Service

Minister of Health
- State Sanitary Inspection

Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development
- Veterinary Inspection
- Agricultural and Food Quality Inspection
- National Veterinary Research Institute

The President of the Office of Competition and Consumer Protection
- Trade Inspection
- State Plant Health and Seed Inspection

Risk assessment
- National Food and Nutrition Institute
- NIPH-NIH

* National Institute of Public Health-National Institute of Hygiene (NIPH-NIH)
Main Tasks of Food Control Institutions in Poland

State Sanitary Inspection
official control of:
• foodstuffs hygiene,
• pesticide residues in food,
• contaminants,
• import of food of non-animal origin,
• materials and articles intended to come into contact with food,
• food additives,
• GMO in food,
• food supplements
• novel food.

Plant Health and Seed Inspection
• evaluation of how plants are threatened by pests,
• examination of samples of plants, plant products, soil and grounds to state the presence or the absence of pest organisms.
Main Tasks of Food Control Institutions in Poland

Veterinary Inspection
• examination of slaughtered animals and their meat,
• border veterinary control,
• supervision of safety of animal origin foodstuffs, including veterinary conditions of production,
• processing, storing, transporting and retail sale,
• supervision of producing, marketing and using of feedingstuffs,
• supervision of usage of pharmaceuticals and medical substances intended for animals,
• control of the occurrences of chemical and biological, medicinal and radiation contamination residue in foodstuffs of animal origin and feedingstuffs,
• supervision of health of animals
• supervision of compliance with regulations on animal welfare,
Main Tasks of Food Control Institutions in Poland

Agricultural and Food Quality Inspection
• control of commercial quality of agricultural and food products in food processing plants,
• control of agricultural and food products labelled, with registered protected geographical indications, protected designations of origin or certificates of specific character,
• control of agricultural and food products storage and transport conditions,
• control of organic production,
• co-operation with paying agencies (Agency for Restructuring and Modernisation of Agriculture) in the scope of the Common Agricultural Policy,
• co-operation with or participation in international organisations working in the area

Trade Inspection
• control of commercial quality of agricultural and food products in wholesale and retail sale,
• control of labelling of agricultural and food products in wholesale and retail sale,
• mediation in disputes between consumers and operators to protect consumer interests and rights
**Structure and Organization of Official Services Responsible for Food Control in Poland**

**PRODUCTION**
- **Agricultural and Food Quality Inspection**
  - supervision of commercial quality of agricultural and food products

**FOREIGN TRADE**
- **State Sanitary Inspection**
  - carries out public health tasks by supervising disease control, food and nutrition safety, environmental hygiene, health promotion

- **Veterinary Inspection**
  - nadzór nad higieną produktów pochodzenia zwierzęcego oraz zdrowiem i ochroną zwierząt

- **State Plant Health and Seed Inspection**
  - control of plant health and the marketing and use of pesticides, control of conditions of plants and plant products storage

**RETAIL**
- **Trade Inspection**
  - supervision of commercial quality of agricultural and food products

**Polish system:**
- diffuse
- multi-institutional
- demanding good coordination

**Consolidation**

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Part of food batches with inadequate health quality and foodstuff manufacturers with sanitary conditions not in line with the requirements of food law.

Source: Control results of State Sanitary Inspection

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Inspected foodstuff batches showing transgressions according to quality control parameters as found during 2005-2017 (in %)

Source: Control results of Agricultural and Food Quality Inspection

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Thank you for your attention!

Little Girl:
Please, a quarter of a pound of your best tea to kill the rats and a ounce of chocolate to dislodge of beadles