



Support to the Modernisation of the Mongolia's Standardisation System (SMMSS)



Lithuanian experience in modernizing SPS measures

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6 October 2014

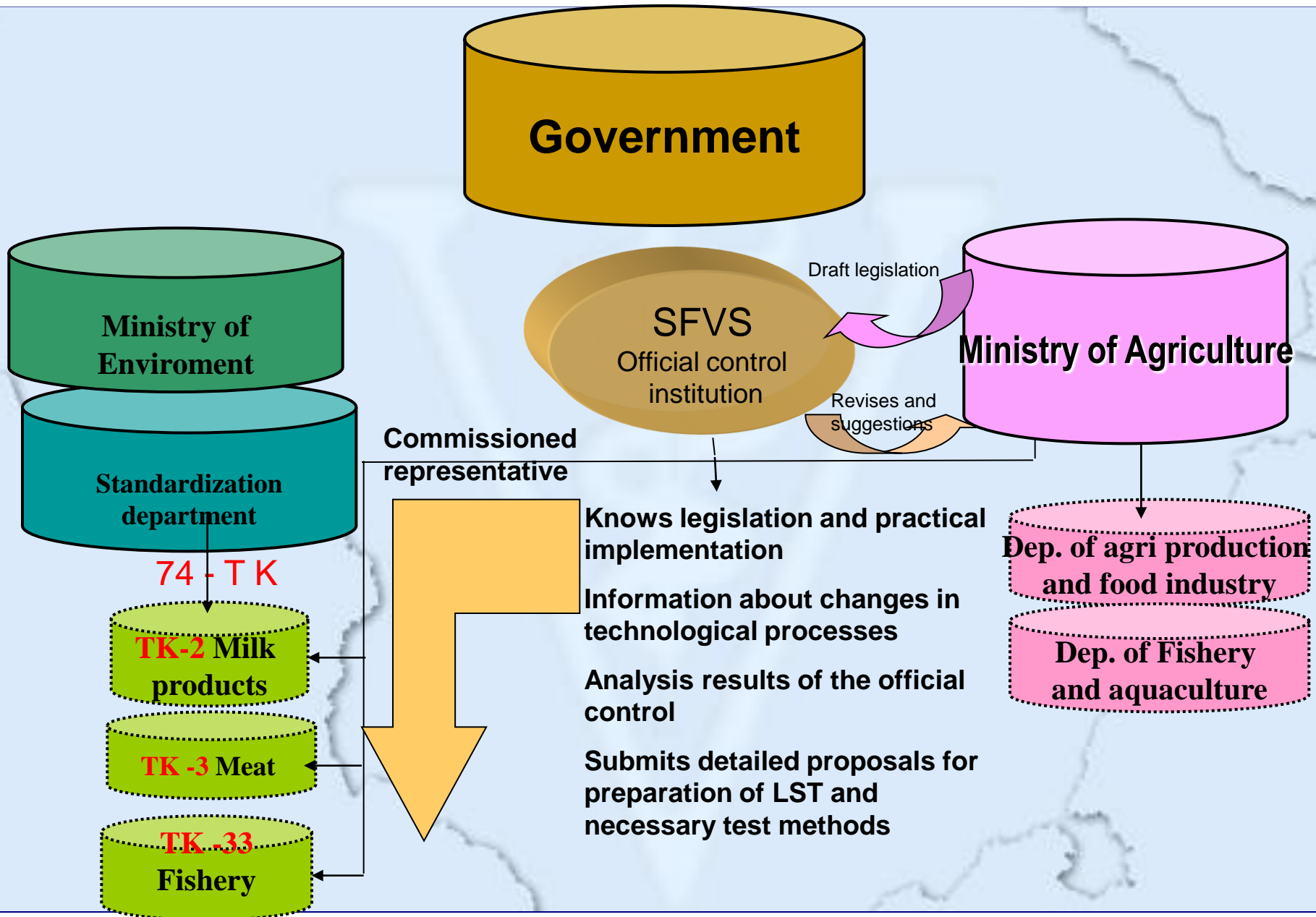
Ulaanbaatar, Mongolia



Standardization in Lithuania before 1990



Present system of standardization





Standardization of Food products in Lithuania from 2004

Activities of Lithuanian Standardization Department:

- Composes technical committees for preparation of Lithuanian Standards and coordinates their preparation,
- Sets the order of adoption of International, European standards,
- Adopts and issues and distributes LST,
- Controls that the copyright rules are obeyed,
- Informs entities about valid standards, technical regulations, procedures of conformity assessment.



APPLICATION OF STANDARDS IS VOLUNTARY

Ministry of Agriculture

Activities in food sector:

Implementation of EU requirements,
Form food quality improvement systems,

Prepares legal acts on food quality



**OBLIGATORY APPLICATION OF
LEGAL ACTS**



Standardization of milk products

Till 2002

Standardization Department
of Lithuania

TK -2
Milk and milk products

After 2002

LST and industry standards were adopted on basis of GOST, ISO, IDF:

Lithuanian standards were drafted for **test methods and for some products**

Company standards - **only for products.**

All standards were coordinated with National Nutrition Center, State Quality Inspection, some with State Veterinary Service

After **registered** in Standard Service

Lithuanian Standards– **only for test methods.**
Company standards – **for concrete products,**

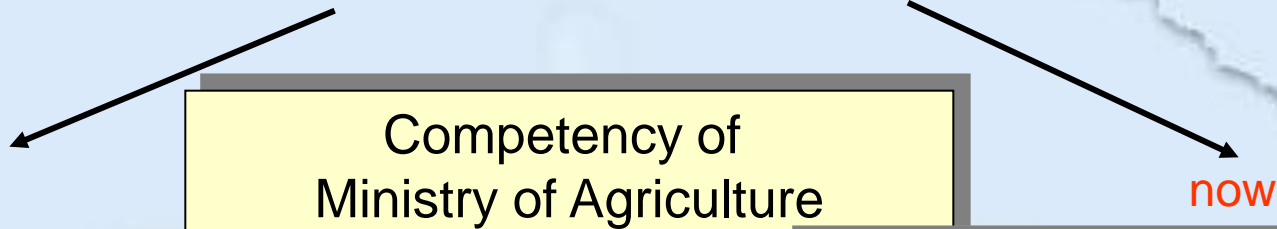
LST prepares special group of technical committee,
coordinated with NNC and registered at Standardization Department.

Company standards – prepared by company, which seeks other quality requirements then set

CST - coordinated with NNC.

not registered,
approved by general manager of company

Standardization of milk products



till 2004 05 01

Obligatory
quality requirements
were adopted

Obligatory quality requirements for milk products were prepared based on **EU regulations and directives and CODEX STAN.**

It were prepared standards for:

- Milk for drinking;
- Milk cream and their products;
- Fermented products;
- Fermented cheese;
- Melted cheese;
- Casein;
- Butter and their products and etc.;

Competency of
Ministry of Agriculture

now

Valid EU regulations,
National quality
requirements

Quality requirements - prepared according to directives and on the basis of **CODEX STAN and ISO.**

EU regulation – direct application, Regulations exists for:

butter, casein, milk for drinking,
For other milk products groups:

Milk cream and their products, fermented products, Cheese and etc. still valid national standards a approved before entry EU.



Existing standard system from 2004

EU Regulations, decisions, directives

National legislation, national standards (LST1919)

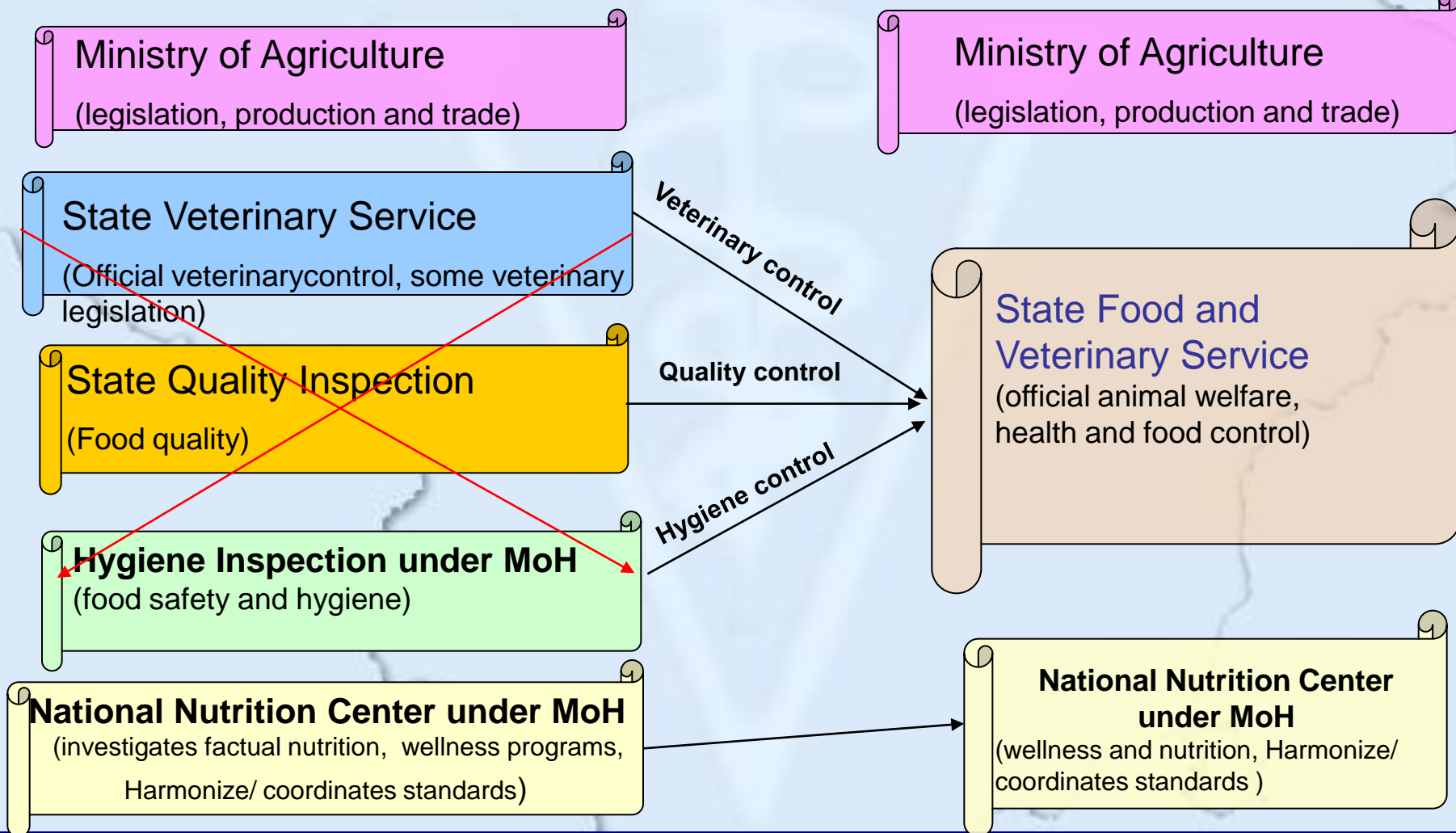
Internal standards and documents of industry

GOST standards not valid from 2004, except if industry exports to Russian Federation

Development of official food control institution

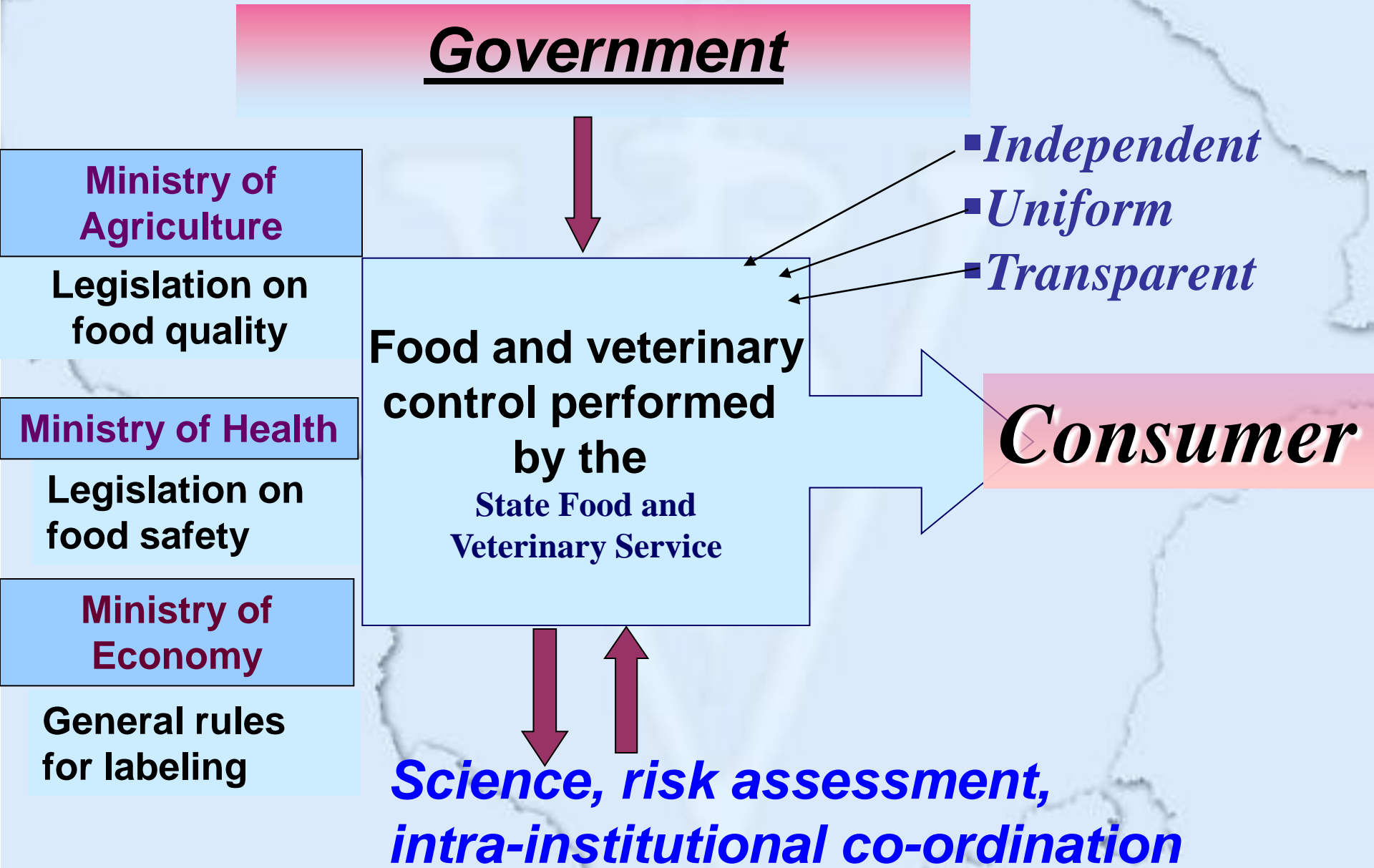
till 2000

from 2000



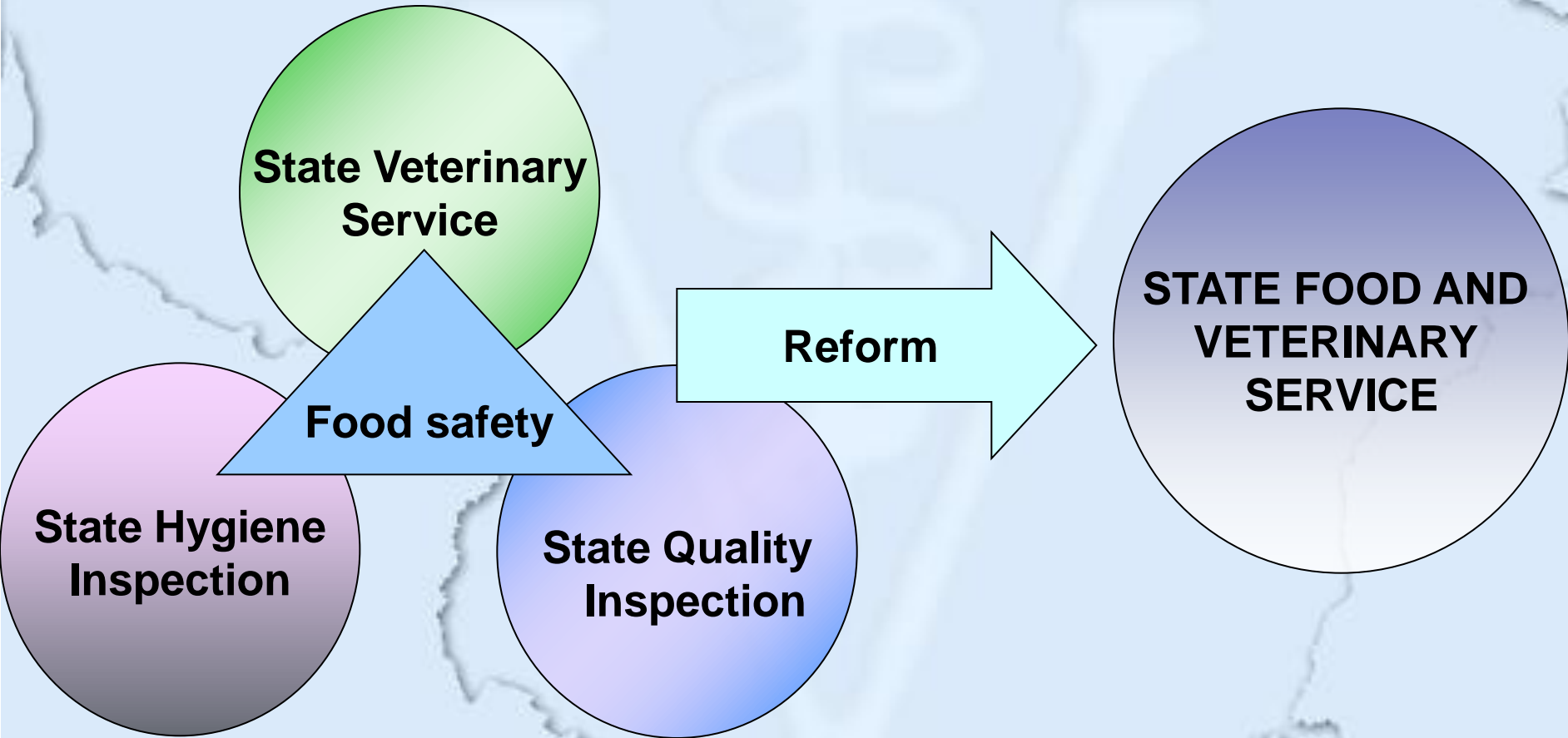


Food and Animal Health and Welfare Control System





REORGANIZATION OF LITHUANIAN FOOD CONTROL INSTITUTIONS YEAR 2000





Major changes in inspection programs and laboratory system

- Inspection programs based on risk assessment according to EU regulations;
- Sampling and laboratory testing gradually were change from Sanpin to national and later to EU regulations (2073/2005);
- Accreditation of laboratories. From year 2004 laboratories, which performed testing of food products should be accredited according requirements of EN 45001 (later EN ISO 17025), before laboratories were only certified;
 - ❑ Investment need in upgrading of the facilities and equipment;
 - ❑ Implementation of Quality system



Public funding of SPS system

- Financing of official controls general principle according to which MS should allocate appropriate financial resources to official controls;
- Obligation for MS to collect, mandatory inspection fees be charged only for official control activities on businesses handling meat, fishery products, and milk and for the approval of feed establishments and for (most) controls at borders.

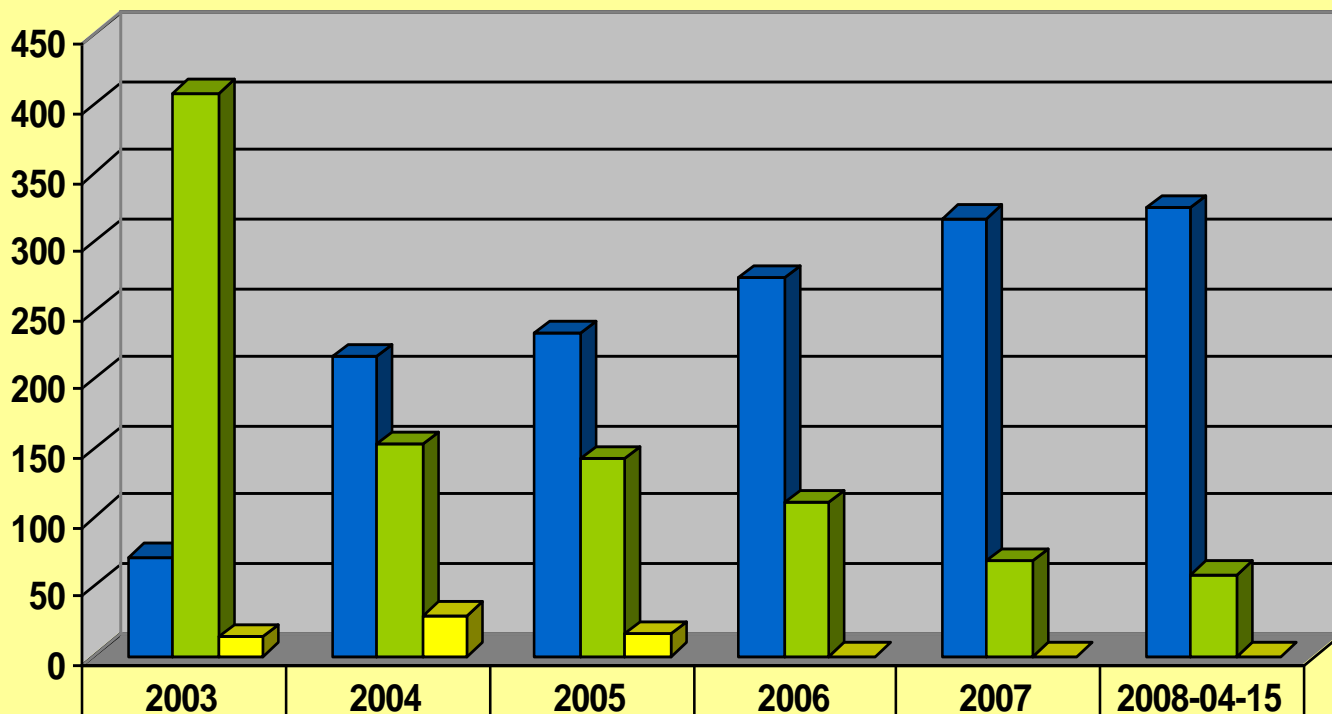


Most challenging aspects of the transition

- Implementation of new self-control system, based on HACCP principles in food industry;
- Compliance of food industry to new standards (“Hygiene package”), demand of structural changes in food industry;
- Resistance of the staff to the new changes;
- Lack of human recourses (private and governmental sectors)
- Short transitional period.

Development of animal product establishment sector in Lithuania, 2003-2008

Number of animal origin food processing establishments



■ Approved for EC market	72	217	233	274	317	324
■ Approved for national market	408	153	142	111	68	59
■ Establishments in transition	13	29	16	0	0	0
TOTAL:	493	399	391	385	385	383



Extent of private sector involvement/consultation

- The role of the associations in adoption and implementation of new EU, international and national standards/ requirements;
- Development of private consultancy companies in order to help food industry to implement new standards
- Organization of trainings
- Participation in drafting standards



How resistance to reform was overcome

- Strong political will towards integration into EU;
 - Clear strategic plan (NAAP)
 - Transitional periods
- Possibility to participate in international trade (self-motivated factor);
- Active education activities;
- Financial support for implementation of reforms in private and governmental sectors;



How transition costs were funded

- Financial recourses:
 - ✓ State budget;
 - ✓ EU funds
 - ✓ Other international organizations (WB and etc.)
- Financial resources from food industry
 - For drafting of National standards finances from national budget and food industry were used



What could have been done better

- As early as possible *information* campaign about future changes;
- Longer transitional period for food industry for implementation of new standards;
- Better understanding of legal acts and flexible application;
- Governmental support of primary food production.

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**Thank you for your kind
attention**

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This project is supported by the European Union