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TO THE ISSUE OF SAFETY IN FOOD SPHERE AS THE HIGHEST SOCIAL VALUE IN THE HEALTHCARE SYSTEM

Abstract. The article is devoted to substantiating the conceptual foundations of the current state of food safety in the healthcare system. The issue of food safety is related to two fundamental and contradictory factors that are inextricably linked: on the one hand, it is the process of combating environmental pollution, and on the other hand, counteracting fraudulent actions by food producers. Among the main threats to food safety are a number of unresolved issues and the neglect of the main measures of state influence in the field of healthcare on the activities of economic actors. Based on WHO international standards and national legislation, it is possible to outline the main guidelines for achieving food safety, including: compliance with the latest food standards; prevention of potential contamination of agricultural land, water, air and the use of harmful substances in products; and improvement of food production technologies. Based on the basic requirements outlined in the HACCP food safety management system, certain problematic issues regarding the complexity of the integration processes of the HACCP system in Ukraine at the present stage are identified. The article outlines and describes the main types of threats that currently exist in Ukraine and are directly related to food quality. The article outlines the ways to overcome such threats, which have already been activated by the state, expert and public organisations. The article considers the recommendations of the Committee on World Food Security (CFS) on responsible management of land tenure, fisheries and forestry in the context of national food security. Based on the research, it is possible to draw conclusions: in order to achieve safety goals in the food industry, attention should be focused not only on economic and legal issues, but also on the ecological side of the issue; provision of the state doctrine of health protection is not possible without approval



of the doctrine of food safety; the state strategy must have a regulatory nature and correspond to the best international documents and practices; strategies must meet real-time requirements and have a long-term nature; focus on human health should be implemented through the prism of maintaining a healthy (safe) environment. It is emphasised that at the current stage in Ukraine, attention should be focused on priority immediate measures that do not require significant investments from the state, like: reducing tax pressure on food producers, spreading and supporting public control on a par with state control.

Keywords: food safety, healthcare, human health, food quality.

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ДО ПИТАННЯ БЕЗПЕКИ У СФЕРІ ХАРЧОВИХ ПРОДУКТІВ ЯК НАЙВИЩОЇ СОЦІАЛЬНОЇ ЦІННОСТІ В СИСТЕМІ ОХОРОНИ ЗДОРОВ'Я

Анотація. Стаття присвячена обґрунтуванню концептуальних основ сучасного стану харчової безпеки у системі охорони здоров'я. Питання безпеки харчових продуктів пов'язане з двома основоположними і суперечливими чинниками, що перебувають у нерозривній єдності: з одного боку, це процес боротьби з забрудненням навколишнього середовища, а з іншого боку, протидія шахрайським діям виробників харчових продуктів. Серед основних загроз безпеки у сфері харчових продуктів є низка нерегульованих питань та ігнорування основних заходів впливу держави у сфері охорони здоров'я на діяльність учасників господарських відносин. На підставі міжнародних стандартів ВОЗ та національного законодавства можливо окреслити основні орієнтири для досягнення безпеки у сфері харчових продуктів, відповідно це: дотримання новітніх стандартів для харчових продуктів; запобігання потенційним забрудненням сільськогосподарської землі, води, повітря та застосуванню шкідливих речовин у продуктах; вдосконалення технологій виробництва продуктів харчування. На підставі основних вимог, які окреслені у системі управління безпечністю харчування НАССР зазначені певні проблемні моменти щодо складності інтеграційних процесів системи НАССР в Україні на сучасному етапі. У статті окреслені та охарактеризовані основні види загроз, які на сьогодні існують в Україні і прямо стосуються якості харчових продуктів. Зазначені шляхи подолання таких загроз, які вже на сьогодні активовані державою, експертними та громадськими організаціями. Розглянуті рекомендації Комітету із всесвітньої

продовольчої безпеки (CFS) щодо відповідального управління землеволодінням, рибальством та лісництвом у контексті національної продовольчої безпеки. На підставі дослідженого, можливо дійти висновків: для досягнення цілей безпеки у галузі харчових продуктів слід акцентувати увагу не тільки на економічних та правових питаннях, а й на екологічному боці проблематики; забезпечення державної доктрини охорони здоров'я не можливо без затвердження доктрини безпеки харчових продуктів; державна стратегія повинна мати нормативний характер та відповідати найкращим міжнародним документам та практикам; стратегії повинні відповідати вимогам реального часу, мати довгостроковий характер; орієнтованість на здоров'я людини повинно впроваджуватися крізь призму підтримки здорового (безпечного) навколишнього середовища. Наголошено, що на сучасному етапі в Україні увага повинна бути зосереджена на першочергових негайних заходах, таких, які не потребують значних капіталовкладень з боку держави: це зменшення податкового тиску на виготовлювачів продуктів харчування, поширення та підтримка громадського контролю на рівні з державним контролем.

Ключові слова: харчова безпека, охорона здоров'я, здоров'я людини, якість харчових продуктів.

Problem statement. The human right to health is directly related to food safety, as it is impossible to talk about proper health care on the one hand and not care about safe food production on the other. Today, European integration processes require solving food safety problems not only in the domestic market, but also for the sake of successful competition in the global market. To achieve this goal, there are many issues that need to be addressed. For example, in national legislation, the topic of food quality is regulated by only a few laws, which are subject to constant changes. Secondly, there are no criteria for liability for fraudulent actions in the food sector. Thirdly, the issue of food safety has been little researched by medicine and has not been actually addressed within the healthcare sector. Thus, it is necessary to substantiate the conceptual foundations of the content of the concept of food safety in the health care system as the highest social value.

Analysis of the latest research and publications. The issue of 'food security' is primarily studied in domestic and foreign scholarship in terms of solving problems of reducing hunger in certain countries and reducing world food supplies, problems of rising food prices, and problems of agricultural production. Analysis of scientific publications shows that insufficient attention is paid to food safety and the importance of food quality in the healthcare system. In addition, this issue belongs to several scientific fields at once: medical, legal, social, economic, and technical, which greatly complicates the complexity of the study. At the level




of dissertation research, the issues of assessing public health problems and identifying approaches to their solution were comprehensively studied in the work of V. V. Shafransky 'Medical and Social Substantiation of the Public Health System in Ukraine' (2017). In the study of Y.V. Kostiuk 'Information and intelligent system for assessing and predicting the quality of food products' (2023). In work of O.V. Zapototska's 'Public Administration in the Field of Food Safety and Quality' (2019) also raises the issue of food safety and quality. The issue of food quality as a thing that should not pose a threat to human life and health and meet regulatory requirements is considered in the dissertation research of Y.V. Kravtsev 'Food as an object of civil rights' (2019), etc. Thus, it seems necessary to continue the search for the development and improvement of the health care system, which is conditioned by the safety of human nutrition.

The purpose of the article is to substantiate the conceptual foundations of the current state of food safety in the healthcare system of Ukraine.

Presentation of the main research material. Ukraine has recognised the human right to health as the highest social value in its Basic Law, which is therefore an important part of the observance of fundamental human rights guaranteed by the state. Ensuring the right to health is the main duty of the state (Article 3 of the Constitution of Ukraine) [1]. Recognising human life as the highest value, the Declaration of Human Rights (Article 25) stressed the importance of adequate and quality nutrition as an important principle of healthy human life back in 1948 and noted that any state in the world is obliged to create conditions and motivation for people to maintain a healthy lifestyle, which primarily involves the consumption of healthy food [2]. That is, in fact, we are talking about the state assuming the obligation to provide people with safe and healthy food. On the other hand, there is no point in talking about proper health care if food itself is harmful to people.

The essence of food safety is related to two fundamental and contradictory factors that are inseparable: on the one hand, it is the process of combating environmental pollution, and on the other hand, counteracting negative manifestations of fraudulent (deceptive) actions of food producers.

The goal of food safety is to protect human health. Without going into a detailed analysis of the category of 'health' as a medical and psychological concept, it is worth noting that the preamble to the WHO Statute(1946) defines health as 'a state of complete physical, spiritual and social well-being and not merely the absence of disease or infirmity'. The importance of health for every human being is identified as one of the main factors for the goal of achieving peace and general security of mankind. According to the WHO Statute, the WHO calls for the establishment and promotion of: the dissemination of international standards for food with regard to its harmlessness and purity (d) (21); and the



improvement of food production (Article III, paragraph 3.1.1) [3]. Thus, it can be noted that the Charter has already outlined the main guidelines for achieving food safety, including compliance with food standards, prevention of harmful substances in food, and improvement of food production.

Today, unfortunately, there is a whole list of threats to food safety in Ukraine. Firstly, there are the environmental threats caused by the military conflict in Ukraine. For example, the Centre for Environmental Initiatives of the NGO Ecodia, which brings together environmental experts and activists, notes in its report that a number of chemical compounds are formed during the detonation of rockets and artillery shells carbon monoxide (CO), carbon dioxide (CO₂), water vapour (H₂O), brown gas (NO), nitrous oxide (N₂O), nitrogen dioxide (NO₂), formaldehyde (CH₂O), cyanide vapour (HCN), nitrogen (N₂), as well as a large amount of toxic organic matter, and oxidise the surrounding soil, wood, turf, and structures. During the explosion, all substances undergo complete oxidation, and the products of the chemical reaction are released into the atmosphere, causing acid rain, which changes the pH of the soil and has a negative impact on human, bird and animal organisms. In addition, according to the organisation, the metal fragments of shells that fall into the environment are also not safe. It is noted that the composition of hazardous chemicals listed in the report enters the soil and can migrate to groundwater and eventually enter the food chain, affecting both animals and humans [4]. To overcome the threat from harmful substances, the Ministry of Environmental Protection and Natural Resources of Ukraine has reformed the state environmental monitoring system in line with European standards and criteria. This means that, moving away from the exclusive statement of the facts of exceeding certain environmental pollution indicators, Ukraine is moving towards building a comprehensive system of continuous monitoring of each environmental component [5]. Of course, such a reform also requires objective state support from the production of environmentally friendly food. At the same time, it is important to effectively prevent the occurrence of these threats, rather than passively monitoring events and noting the presence of hazardous chemicals in the environment.


Secondly, it is the actual state of existence of uncontrolled by the state economic and legal relations in the field of food production. Accordingly, today the State Service of Ukraine on Food Safety and Consumer Protection is being asked to resume inspections of food producers, as after the introduction of martial law, the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine introduced a moratorium on scheduled and unscheduled inspections by regulatory authorities for the period of martial law by Resolution No. 303 of 13.03.2022 [6]. It is worth noting that in accordance with the Law of Ukraine "On Basic Principles and Requirements for the Safety and Quality of Food Products" the factors contributing to the safety of food products



are outlined: the establishment of measures and the creation of conditions necessary for the management of dangerous factors and ensuring the suitability of food products for human consumption (Clause 16 of Article 1); creation of the state register of objects of sanitary measures (clause 16-1 of article 1); implementation of the procedure for granting permits for production and/or storage of food products of animal origin (clause 20 of article 1); determination of criteria for the unfitness of a food product that contains foreign substances and/or objects, damaged in another way and/or spoiled as a result of mechanical, and/or chemical, and/or biological factors (clause 48 of Article 1); establishment of food safety parameters, which must be scientifically substantiated and approved by the central executive body, which ensures the formation and implementation of the state in the field of health care, parameters, including the maximum limits of residues, maximum levels, permissible daily doses, levels of inclusions, non-observance of which in food products can lead to harmful effects on human health (clause 58 of article 1). On the basis of Article 4 of the said Law, Ukraine must regulate the safety and certain indicators of the quality of food products by: establishing sanitary measures; establishment of requirements for individual quality indicators of food products; state registration of objects of sanitary measures; issuing, temporarily suspending, canceling, reissuing and renewing the operational permit; informing and raising the awareness of market operators and consumers regarding the safety and individual quality indicators of food products; establishing requirements for the health status of facility personnel; participation in the work of relevant international organizations; implementation of state control; bringing market operators and their officials to justice in case of violation of the legislation on safety and certain quality indicators of food products [7]. Thus, it can be said that there are a number of legislatively enshrined food safety measures, but the introduction of a moratorium by the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine on scheduled and unscheduled inspections by regulatory authorities during martial law actually contributes to the uncontrolled nature of the food production market.

Thirdly, it is the current crisis in the healthcare system itself, which significantly complicates the solution of problems related to safety in the field of food processing and storage, as well as ways to prevent possible foodborne diseases. In addition, the health care system concerns particularly vulnerable groups of the population for whom a certain type of food has a ‘life-saving’ effect or therapeutic properties (e.g., people with certain diseases, the elderly, children, pregnant women, etc.). Food safety in this context is of a heightened nature and should be under special state control. However, this healthcare sector is currently insufficiently regulated.

Importantly, as early as 20 September 2019, all Ukrainian food industry enterprises, including educational institutions providing catering services, as well



as food suppliers and carriers, had to implement the HACCP food safety management system (Hazard Analysis and Critical Control Points) is a conceptual framework that provides a systematic identification, assessment and management of risks and hazards that have an impact on product safety. This HACCP system is aimed at ensuring comprehensive control over all stages of food production if such production may pose potential risks to healthy food products. At the same time, the HACCP system cannot guarantee the complete absence of risks that may exist, but is aimed at reducing them 'on the principle of prevention' [8]. It can be assumed that the HACCP system can serve as one of the most reliable means of protecting food consumers. The implementation of the system provides certain guarantees to people to receive high-quality and safe products for consumption, which is a prerequisite for ensuring the safety of the health of any nation.

The HACCP prerequisites programme covers a set of processes for:

1) proper layout of production, auxiliary and amenity facilities to avoid cross-contamination; 2) a set of requirements to: - the condition of premises, equipment, repair work, equipment maintenance, calibration, etc., as well as measures to protect food products from contamination and impurities; - the layout and condition of communications (ventilation, water pipes, electricity and gas supply, lighting, etc.); - cleanliness (procedures for cleaning, washing and disinfecting production, auxiliary and household premises and other surfaces); 3) compliance with the safety requirements for water, ice, steam, auxiliary materials for food processing, objects and materials in contact with food; 4) compliance with the health and hygiene requirements for personnel who are in direct contact with food products; 5) compliance with the rules for the management of production waste and garbage, their collection and removal from the facility; 6) controlling the presence of pests and preventing their occurrence (prevention and control); 7) control over the storage and use of various toxic compounds and substances at enterprises; 8) control over the technological processes of product manufacturing, storage and transportation; 9) compliance with the specification (requirements) for raw materials; 10) compliance with the requirements for food labelling and consumer information [9]. Thus, the implementation of the HACCP system will help to identify dangerous threats to human health, as the principles and approaches of the system provide an opportunity to analyse future possible threats, identify hazards and develop an action algorithm. The monitoring system is also important here, as it aims to correct, set limits, identify inconsistencies, and determine the level of satisfaction of the food consumer.


In Ukraine, given the difficult political, economic, social and other circumstances, there are problems and certain difficulties in implementing the principles and requirements of the HACCP system. Firstly, this problem is related to practical experience with the HACCP system, which requires special training.



Secondly, there is the problem of systematising the necessary information, which is currently scattered. It is seen in this issue that it would be effective to develop a certain information resource that would contain all the necessary information. Thirdly, as noted above, there is the problem of implementing the inspection procedure today, given the moratorium on inspections during martial law in Ukraine. This state of affairs slows down the development of the inspection procedure, because in the future it will take much more effort and time to establish inspections, which sets our country back. This also applies to the development of methods for the inspections themselves and their proper procedure. Fourth, there is a need to improve domestic legislation, as certain acts reflect outdated views and do not meet the requirements of European integration.

Attention should also be paid to the significance of the Codex for Ukraine as Codex Alimentarius - as an important pillar of food safety. The Codex Alimentarius international food standards, guidelines and codes of practice contribute to the safety, quality and fairness of this international food trade. Consumers can trust the safety and quality of the food products they buy and importers can trust that the food they ordered will be in accordance with their specifications. Codex standards ensure that food is safe and can be traded. The 188 Codex members have negotiated science based recommendations in all areas related to food safety and quality. Codex food safety texts are a reference in WTO trade disputes [10]. Fully supporting the content and purpose of the Code, scientists point to the requirement of 'responsible' ownership of land, fisheries and forests in the context of national food security. Further, the researchers note that weak governance of land and natural resources, combined with insecurity of tenure, in the context of a growing global population, rising living standards, rising commodity prices, global trade and the use of food crops such as agrofuels, are putting severe pressure on farmland and forests. Thus, they emphasise that unregulated land acquisition has become a serious problem, threatening food security, local livelihoods and sustainable natural resources, and causing land conflicts and human rights violations. In May 2012, the Committee on World Food Security (CFS) endorsed the Voluntary Guidelines on the Responsible Governance of Tenure of Land, Fisheries and Forests in the Context of National Food Security [11, p.3].

Thus, in order to ensure safety in the food industry, attention should be focused not only on economic and legal issues, but also on the environmental side of the problem. Ensuring the state healthcare doctrine is not possible without the approval of the food safety doctrine. The state strategy here should be normative in nature and comply with the best international documents and practices. European strategies that meet real-time requirements are focused on human health through the prism of maintaining a healthy (safe) environment. Of course, such strategies will be long-term with clearly defined milestones.



In Ukraine, at the present stage, the development of appropriate strategies and practical achievements is hampered by the financial crisis, loss of personnel, deterioration of the ecological condition of land, water bodies, air, critical condition of enterprises affected by martial law, increase in the shadow economy, food fraud, insufficient control by the state, insufficient funding for measures to combat environmental crimes, bribery, insufficient funding for the development of the scientific and technical potential of domestic producers, etc. All of these problems pose a real threat to human health and depress the sense of social protection of the population.

It is worth noting that food safety is not possible without preventing environmental threats from both the state and the public. Strengthening public control is a positive practice in developed countries. For example, there are various online resources where you can get information about food products. To keep the food in supply chains safe, governments across different regions set standards for trace-level detection of residues such as pesticides, natural toxins and veterinary drugs, and food testing laboratories rely on high-performance technologies to meet these requirements [12]. In addition, the need for public control of the quality of food products directly follows from Article 9 and Article 10 of the Regulation of the European Parliament and the Council (EC) No. 178/2002 of January 28, 2002 "On the establishment of general principles and requirements of food law, the establishment of the European Food Safety Authority of food products and establishment of procedures in matters related to the safety of food products" [13]. Thus, in accordance with Article 9 of the Regulation, the need for public consultations is emphasised, as open and transparent consultations with the public must be held during the preparation, analysis and revision of food law in a direct form or through representative bodies (unless the urgency of the case does not allow it). This position of the Regulation is quite logically transformed into the need for a state of 'information transparency'. Accordingly, Article 10 of the Regulation emphasises the right of access to information on the content of food products. Thus, information cannot have "closed" or "restricted" access to documents, if there are reasonable grounds to suspect that food products or fodder may pose a risk to human and animal health, then depending on the nature, seriousness and degree of the risk, public authorities should take appropriate action to inform the general public of the nature of the health risk, identifying as wide as possible the range of food or feed or the type of food or feed that may pose a risk, and of measures taken or planned to prevent, reduce or eliminate such a risk [13].

Conclusions. Protection of human health in the field of food safety is not only the provision of property and non-property benefits by the state, but is an important component of national health security. The current state of food safety in



the healthcare system in Ukraine can be assessed as ‘unsatisfactory’, given the weakening of state control over food producers, storage facilities and sellers. This state of de facto inaction by public authorities threatens the human right to safe food for life and health. The need to form and strengthen national security in the healthcare sector stems from the state's obligations to the individual, as stated in the Constitution of Ukraine. The guarantees of compliance with these obligations are the adaptation of Ukrainian legislation to the standards of the European Union, which should bring Ukraine closer to ensuring a high level of legal and procedural protection of the human right to food safety.

In view of the above, in Ukraine, at the current difficult stage, attention should be focused on priority immediate measures that do not require significant investment from the state: reducing the tax burden on food producers and promoting and supporting public control on a par with state control.

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