

საქართველოს სტანდარტი

სასურსათო პროდუქტები - გენეტიკურად მოდიფიცირებული ორგანიზმებისა
და მათგან მიღებული პროდუქტების აღმოჩენის მეთოდები- ძირითადი
მოთხოვნები და განმარტებები

საქართველოს სტანდარტებისა და მეტროლოგიის
ეროვნული სააგენტო
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საინფორმაციო მონაცემები

1 დამტკიცებულია და შემოღებულია სამოქმედოდ საქართველოს სტანდარტებისა და მეტროლოგიის ეროვნული სააგენტოს 2014 წლის 4 აპრილის № 32 და 2014 წლის 17 თებერვლის № 6 განკარგულებებით

2 მიღებულია გარეკანის თარგმნის მეთოდით სტანდარტიზაციის საერთაშორისო ორგანიზაციის სტანდარტი ისო 24276:2006 „სასურსათო პროდუქტები - გენეტიკურად მოდიფიცირებული ორგანიზმებისა და მათგან მიღებული პროდუქტების აღმოჩენის მეთოდები- ძირითადი მოთხოვნები და განმარტებები“

3 პირველად

4 რეგისტრირებულია საქართველოს სტანდარტებისა და მეტროლოგიის ეროვნული სააგენტოს რეესტრში: 2014 წლის 4 აპრილი №268-1.3-5727

წინამდებარე სტანდარტის სრული ან ნაწილობრივი აღწარმოება, ტირაჟირება და გავრცელება საქართველოს სტანდარტებისა და მეტროლოგიის ეროვნული სააგენტოს ნებართვის გარეშე არ დაიშვება

საინფორმაციო ნაწილი. სრული ტექსტის სანახავად შეიძინეთ სტანდარტი.

**Foodstuffs — Methods of analysis for
the detection of genetically modified
organisms and derived products —
General requirements and definitions**

*Produits alimentaires — Méthodes d'analyse pour la détection des
organismes génétiquement modifiés et des produits dérivés —
Exigences générales et définitions*



საინფორმაციო ნაწილი. სრული ტექსტის სახსრად შეიძინეთ სტანდარტი.

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Published in Switzerland

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Foreword

ISO (the International Organization for Standardization) is a worldwide federation of national standards bodies (ISO member bodies). The work of preparing International Standards is normally carried out through ISO technical committees. Each member body interested in a subject for which a technical committee has been established has the right to be represented on that committee. International organizations, governmental and non-governmental, in liaison with ISO, also take part in the work. ISO collaborates closely with the International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) on all matters of electrotechnical standardization.

International Standards are drafted in accordance with the rules given in the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2.

The main task of technical committees is to prepare International Standards. Draft International Standards adopted by the technical committees are circulated to the member bodies for voting. Publication as an International Standard requires approval by at least 75 % of the member bodies casting a vote.

Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this document may be the subject of patent rights. ISO shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights.

ISO 24276 was prepared by the European Committee for Standardization (CEN) Technical Committee CEN/TC 275, *Food analysis — Horizontal methods*, in collaboration with Technical Committee ISO/TC 34, *Food products*, in accordance with the Agreement on technical cooperation between ISO and CEN (Vienna Agreement).

საინფორმაციო ნაწილი. სრული ტექსტის სახსრად შეიძლება სტანდარტი.

Introduction

The purpose of such an analysis is to identify and quantify genetic elements or proteins common to genetically modified organisms (GMOs) and their derived products in a given matrix.

The main focus of this International Standard is polymerase chain reaction (PCR) based methodologies. However, because of the rapid rate of technological change in this area, other technologies may be considered in the future.

The search for ingredients of genetically modified origin is performed by means of the following successive (or simultaneous) steps. After sample collection, nucleic acids or proteins are extracted from the test portion. Extracted analytes can be further purified, simultaneously or after the extraction process. Afterwards, they are quantified (if necessary), diluted (if necessary) and subjected to analytical procedures, such as PCR or Enzyme-Linked Immunosorbent Assay (ELISA). These steps are detailed in this International Standard and in the following documents:

EN/TS 21568, *Foodstuffs — Methods of analysis for the detection of genetically modified organisms and derived products — Sampling strategies*

ISO 21569, *Foodstuffs — Methods of analysis for the detection of genetically modified organisms and derived products — Qualitative nucleic acid based methods*

ISO 21570, *Foodstuffs — Methods of analysis for the detection of genetically modified organisms and derived products — Quantitative nucleic acid based methods*

ISO 21571, *Foodstuffs — Methods of analysis for the detection of genetically modified organisms and derived products — Nucleic acid extraction*

ISO 21572, *Foodstuffs — Methods for the detection of genetically modified organisms and derived products — Protein based methods*

Specific information pertaining to protein detection methods is found in ISO 21572.