

Food Safety Inspections: Operational Implementation of European Legislation by the French Competent Authority

Food safety Symposium in TAIWAN

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- What food businesses are expected to do under EU legislation (« Hygiene package »)
- 2. Competent Authority supervision and official controls policy























Some of the key principles of the EU food safety system :

- integrated approach for farm to fork
- harmonized legislation for all 27 Member States
- FBO are primary responsible of the safety of their products
- each Member State is responsible for ensuring good implementation of EU legislation





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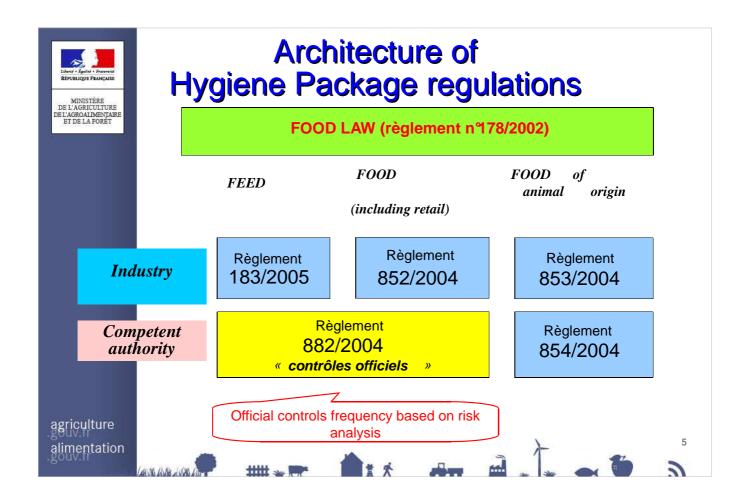














Evolution of risk management principles

Old system

Detailed command and controls requirements

Random sampling of end products

New approach

Responsibility of Food Business operators (FBO)

Results objectives

Preventative actions (Safety control plan (SCP) : GHP, HACCP)

From food safety system based on hazard management

to

Food safety system based on risk management













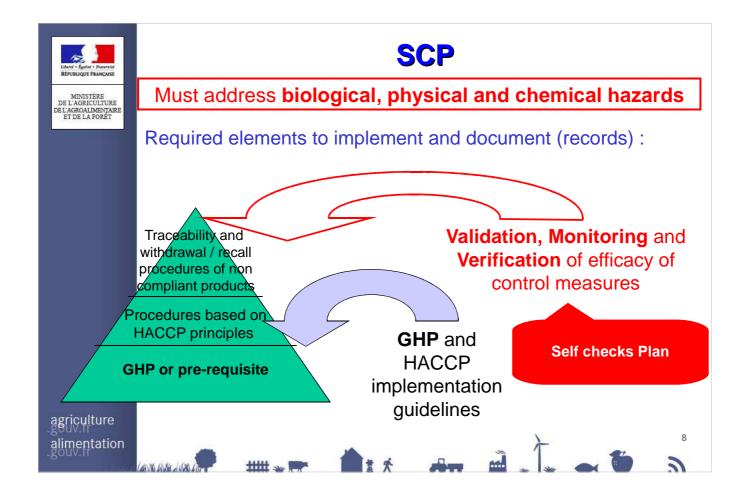






Each FBO must prepare its own Sanitary control plan (SCP):

- √Tool to ensure the safety of products placed
 on the market
- ✓Internal reference for the company, to be audited by competent authorities
- ✓ Can refer to GHP and HACCP implementation Guidelines but must be adapted to actual company activities





 What food businesses are expected to do under EU legislation (« Hygiene package »)

2. Competent Authority supervision and official controls policy in France



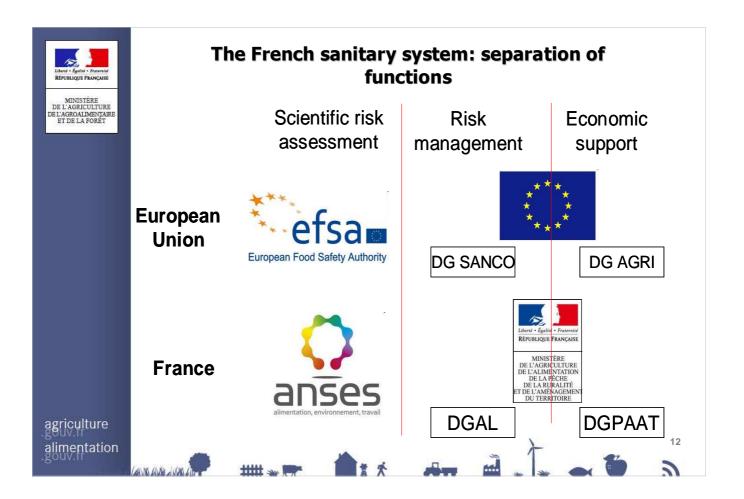


Organisation

The French official veterinary services

A clear administrative organization

- 1 Separation of functions
 - ⇒ Scientific risk assessment / Risk managment
- 2 A risk-based approach to a comprehensive and integrated food and feed chain from farm to fork
- 3 A continuous chain of command between the central level and local level





Organisation

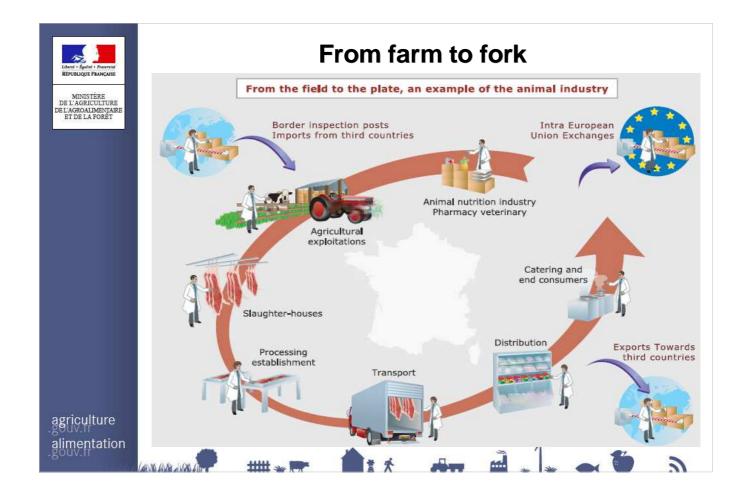
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3 – A continuous chain of command between the central level and local level



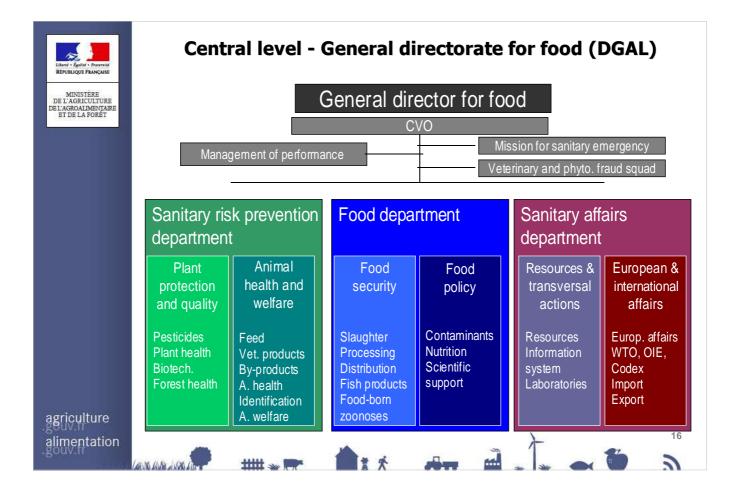


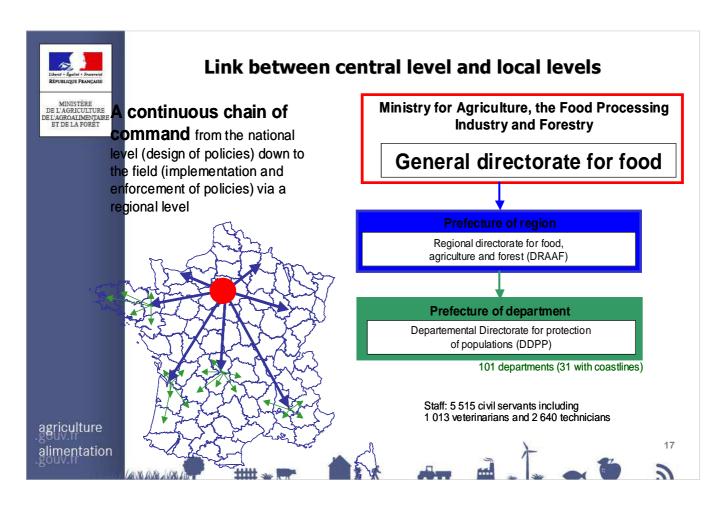


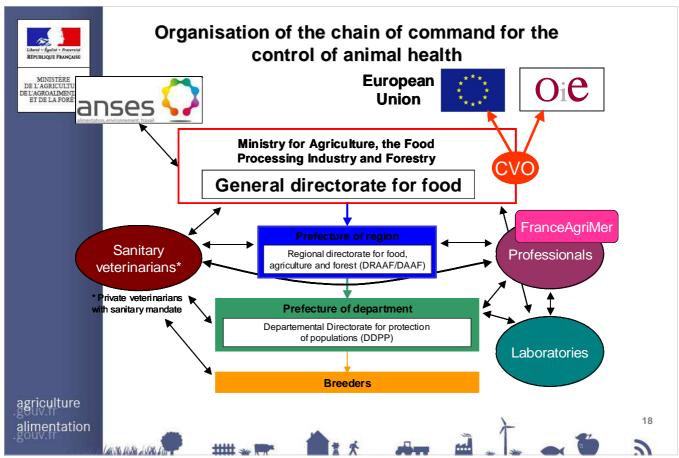
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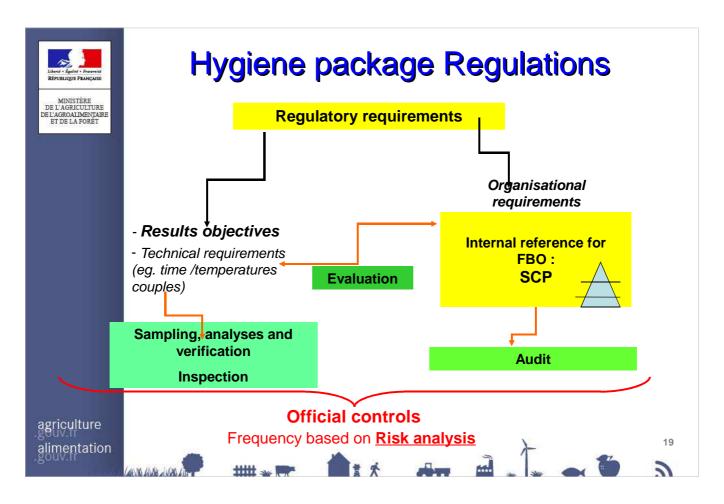
The French official veterinary services A clear administrative organization

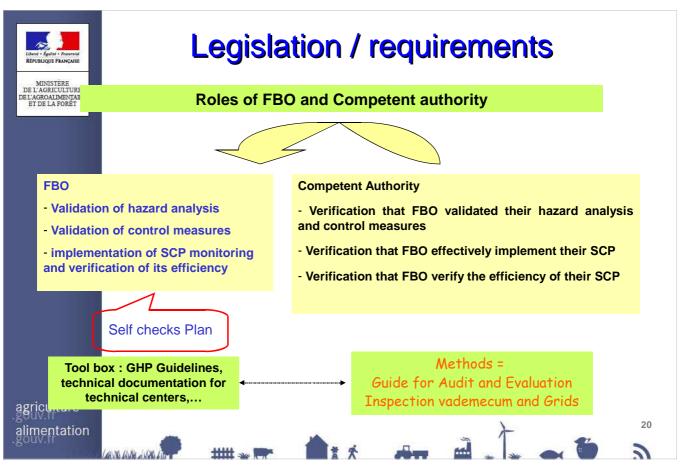
- 1 Separation of functions
 - ⇒ Scientific risk assessment / Risk managment
 - **⇒** Economic support / Health control
- 2 A risk-based approach to a comprehensive and integrated food and feed chain from farm to fork
- 3 A continuous chain of command between the central level to the local level













Inspection scheduling based on risk analysis

➤ Scheduling based on risk analysis is an UE legislation requirement (article 3 of Regulation (EC) n%82/2004):

"Adequate frequency" depending on history of controls, specific risks linked to products, processes...

➤ Accreditation (ISO 17020) of French Official Inspection Body (DGAL and 100 field offices) : March 2010

-> also a requirement under ISO 17020 accreditation to have a tool to schedule inspections according to risk analysis





Risk classification of establishments

A = Theoretical risk
by establishment category
(10 à 40)

S = Consumer sensitivity
(1 ou 2)

Nr = A x b x S x M

M = Grade of inspection grid (1 à 4)

- Risk grade Nr defines 4 risk categories :
 - ⇒ risk category : I (very low risk) to IV (High risk)
 - ⇒ adaptation of inspection frequency
- Thresholds set at local level except for category IV (Nr \geq 480) and category III (200 \leq Nr < 480)







A level - Meat products

A=10	
A=15	- Dried meat products, shelf stable - Canned meat products, shelf stable (approved establishment)
A=20	
A=25	- Treated stomach, bladders and intestines - Gelatine (excepted produced by bones) - Canned meat products, shelf stable (farm approved establishment)
A=30	 Pendered animal fats and greaves Heated meat products, not post-lethalilty exposed, not shelf stable (ex: deli products vacuum packed) Meat products not shelf stable, intended to be coocked before consomption (ex: chipolata sausage) Raw material collection intended to produce gelatine and collagen
A=35	- Smoked/salted/dried meat products, not shelf stable, ready to eat - Meat products not shelf stable, ready to eat - Meat preparations
A=40	- Felatine produced by bones - Meat products, post-lethalilty exposed, ready to eat - Sliced meat products, in retail package, ready to eat - Mechanically separated meat - Minced meat

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B level – meat and meat products

M	inced meat and meat preparation (domestic ungul	ates)):	
•	Production ≤ 100 t/an	.b =	1	
•	100 < production ≤ 1.000 t/an	b =	2)
•	1 000< production ≤ 2 000 t/an	b =	3	

• Production > 2 000 t/anb = 4

Meat products (domestic ungulates, poultry):

•	Production ≤ 50 t/an	.b =	1	
•	50 < production ≤ 500 t/an	.b =	2	
•	500 < production ≤ 5 000 t/an	.b =	3	
	Draduction > 5 000 t/on	h –	1	

Dérogation to approval : b = 1







Inspection Policy / priorities

Five year cycle : 2011 - 2015

- All establishments are concerned => risk category I IV
- > All inspections reports are on the database Sigal
- Inspections/actions are carried out under 3 modes : prevention, improvement, repression
- Targeted control points defined for each mode of action except prevention
- Food sector chosen by field offices (except prevention)
- Specific tools for field offices :
 - ⇒ **Method instructions** defining control points to be targeted
 - ⇒ memos providing background, purposes and methodology
 - Communication with FBO organisations before and after each year, to present results and control policy evolution

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Inspections carried out under prevention mode

- ✓ Based on risk analysis, they depend on usual scheduling of inspections, in areas having constant risk
 - ⇒ establishments requiring continuous monitoring
- ✓ Inspection frequency fixed at national level:
 - ⇒ the volume of inspections is incompressible
- ✓ inspection processed « conventionally» :
 - ⇒ control points defined according to the risk analysis of the inspector
 - ⇒ overall assessment of SCP during a scheduling cycle







Inspections carried out under prevention mode

- ✓ Risk category IV (Nr > or = 480) all establishments : 2 /year minimum
- √ Risk category III (480 > Nr > ou = 200) –
 approved establishments: 1 /year minimum
- ✓ Risk categories I & II (Nr < 200) approved establishments : 1 /3 years minimum</p>

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- ✓ « Establishment » complete inspections done by the OV: allow slaughterhouses' ranking
 - Review of aproval folder, control of the Sanitory Control Plan (SCP), condition of the buildings
- ✓ Punctual or thematic inspections done by OV or OA
 - Monitoring of non-compliance
 - Control of « unavoidables »: inspection's mini-grids
- ✓ Permanent « product » inspection inseparable from
 « establishment » inspection: notion of inspectors' contact book



