



Organisation
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Animale

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Animal

ESTABLISHMENTS.(including HACCP). Legislation.

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Domain of application (1)

- *Central legislation : directly for the protection of human health and with an impact on animal health.
- *Establishment: place for production of animal products.
- *Specific rules must be foreseen for primary production (farms).
- *Necessary to define the responsible of one establishment (Ex EU Food business operator).



Domain of application.(2)

- 4 major sectors.
- Meats (Slaughterhouse, cutting plant, meat product and meat preparation plant).
- Milk and milk products (Milk plants);
- Fish ,fisheries products and products of aquaculture.
- Eggs and eggs products.
- The animal by-products sector (no for human consumption) can be regulated in one another piece of legislation (rendering industry, leather factory, meat and bone meal).



Domain of application (3)

- One major issue :gaps in the system of production.
- It is better to foreseen if necessary specific conditions (traditional products, low capacity establishments) than derogations.
- Rules for establishments with vocation to export can be differentiated.



Possible elements for legislation.

- These elements are specifics and are in addition to general dispositions (Competent Authorities, power of inspectors, sanctions). See General presentation.
- 1.Procedure of registration and/or approval.
- 2.Structural requirements.
- 2.Rules for inspection.



Procedure of registration and/or approval.

- Fundamental for the Veterinary Service to have a solid database.
- Veterinary number of establishment , key element for traceability of animal products.
- Approval (authorisation given to one establishment after a visit of inspection and possible corrective measures) is better than a simple registration but request administrative capacity and power to suspend production of non authorised establishments.



Structural requirements.(1)

- Principle: Hygienic quality of products come from conditions of production.
- One crucial element: general organisation of the establishment (Dirty zones, clean zones). The lay out. Function of the Veterinary service ? (legislation or not?).
- The best . To have the agreement of the veterinary service on the lay out of the establishment before its building or its upgrading.



Structural requirements (2).

- Quality of the building , pre-requisite for respect of hygiene .
- Equipments necessary according to the type of establishments and the type of production.
- Equipments concerning staff hygiene.
- Possibility to use an laboratory.



Structural requirements.(3).

- Issue: guarantee of an adequate level of hygiene on the spot (See Legislation .General).
- One “EU” solution: the use of transitional periods . The food business operator which beneficiates of a transitional period must present a upgrading plan which can have a financial support.
- This type of solution requests, adoption of legislation (regulation of the transition)



Rules of inspection.(1).

- Only some general remarks on new legislative issues (See other presentation rules for inspection of meat).
- Development of certification by organisms of certification (by example ISO norms) or by private organisms with commercial aims. Relations with public inspection ? Issue to take account in legislation.
- Development of auto-controls.



Rules of inspection.(2)

- Codex Alimentarius has developed principles and control method HACCP.
- The system to introduce these principles and this method in the legal internal order is linked to the legal situation of each country. Often one internal legal act is necessary.
- It is important to ensure the general coherence of all the system of inspection.
- The generalisation of the obligation to set up an HACCP control could request transitional periods.



Rules of inspection.(3)

- It is recommended for the control of establishments to adopt for inspectors , check-lists, manuals, instructions, ...These documents are essential in view to guarantee the same appropriate level of controls.
- It is also recommended to give a legal value to these documents.
- The legal form of these acts must request a deep legal analysis (Opposability to the Food Business Operator ? Publics acts to be published ? ...).



Rules of inspection (4).

- The financing of the regime of controls must be foreseen.
- The direct payment of the veterinarian by the Food Business Operator is not acceptable. The independence of the veterinarian is risked .
- A system of fees paid by the Food Business Operator is a solution used by numerous countries.
- In this framework different regimes are possible.



Thanks for your attention.



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