Food Safety Program on Fruit Crops in relation to quality control



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Outlines

- Introduction
- Food Control System in Thailand
- Road Map of Food Safety
- Quality Control : Accreditation System
- Fruit Quality Control in Thailand
- Conclusion
- Q&A



Introduction



Introduction

- ECONOMICS &
- **Global tendency :** Safety is the quality
 - EU White Paper
 - **FAO : Food Standards**
- Thailand : food and agricultural products exporting country
 - ~40% of Thais are in the agriculture sector
 - In 2006 : World market share 3.72 % (about 1,600 billion US dollar)
- To be the leader group : keep in food safety



Food Control System in Thailand



Bad ASSELUTE LINEST

Principle of Food Safety

- > Physical
- Microbiological
- > Hazardous Substances

ECONOMICS &

- Food Additives
- Biotechnology





Food Control System in Thailand

- develop Food Control System and Food Network comply with international standards (Codex, IPPC, OIE)
- 2002- Food Control System-public sector : main driving mechanism
- In 2004
 - Launch of "Food Safety Year" campaign
 - Establishment of "Road Map of Food Safety"
 - Integrated System
 - Core Agencies:
 - MOPH (imported food)
 - MOAC (exported food-from farm to table)





Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives (MOAC)

- responsible for agricultural and food products for exports
- control the imports of
- agricultural and raw materials for food production
- apply Good Agricultural





Ministry of Public Health (MOPH)

- responsible for agricultural and food products within the domestic market
- set up standards for foods produced and consumed in the country which is comparable to international standards
- control and monitor food





Ministry of Public Health (MOPH) cont.

- inspect and control food selling
- contaminant set by Codex and Food MRA

Jaboling and increation of







IMPORT

Farm Level

Inspect Import Input Raw mat. Processed Food

Register/Certify Stand. Farm Inspect/Follow up input **Facilities**

Inspect Certify Plant & Raw Mat. Advisor

Outputs

Inspect/Certify Commodities

<u>Market</u>

Foreign-negotiate Domestic- caution

Implement the traceability pro FROM FARM

<u>GOV.</u>

MPORT

Private <u>sector</u>

1.Inspect imported inputs including

(manufacturing facility/domestic distribution)

- Animal Feed
- Aquatic Feed
- Chemical products/Hazardous Substances
- Drugs/Pharmaceutical/Chemicals/Semi-processed Pharmaceutical Chemicals

2.Inspect raw materials and imported processed foods

Inspect plant, insect/pests diseases and animal diseases Inspect chemical residue in meat,tuna,shrimp,food product

3.Importers/consumers/distributors aware of the quality and sources of input/raw materials including requesting health certificate

GOV.

Private

sector

Farm

Level

1.Register and certify the standardized farms2.Inspect and follow up on the use of input in standardized farms

3.Farmers improve the quality of their farms to join the farm standards system -Investment -Use of inputs as recommended

CONOMIC foods for export

2.Inspect raw materials

3.Inspect/certify the facilities producing animal feed

(including aquatic feed)

4. Inspect/certify slaughter houses

5.Inspect port/fish landing facilities/peeling shed 6.Inspect/certify the processing facilities for domestic distribution

7.Advisor for food standard system (GMP/HACCP)

<u>Private</u> <u>sector</u>

GOV.

Facilities

8.Enterpreneurs improve the quality of manufactory/port/fish landing facilities/peeling shed to join quality system

1.Inspect/certify export commodities

- -Meat products
- -Fishery products
- -Plant products

GOV.

Private

sector

Outputs

- -Central Laboratory company and private company accredited
- 2. Inspect commodities in domestic markets which are produced for export
 3.Inspect/certify commodities for domestic markets

4. Private companies improve the quality to their laboratories to be accredited by government agencies.

5. Exporter requests fir health certificate to certify the quality of agricultural commodities and food.

<u>GOV.</u>

Market

Private sector 1.Negotiations on technical problem solving (Foreign Market)
2.Caution for fresh food/processed food/made to order food (Domestic Market)
3. Sanitary caution at distributing points (Domestic Market)

3.Entrepreneurs improve sanitation at distributing points and output quality control systems.

4.Private sector establish a price incentive system for food and agricultural products meeting quality standards.

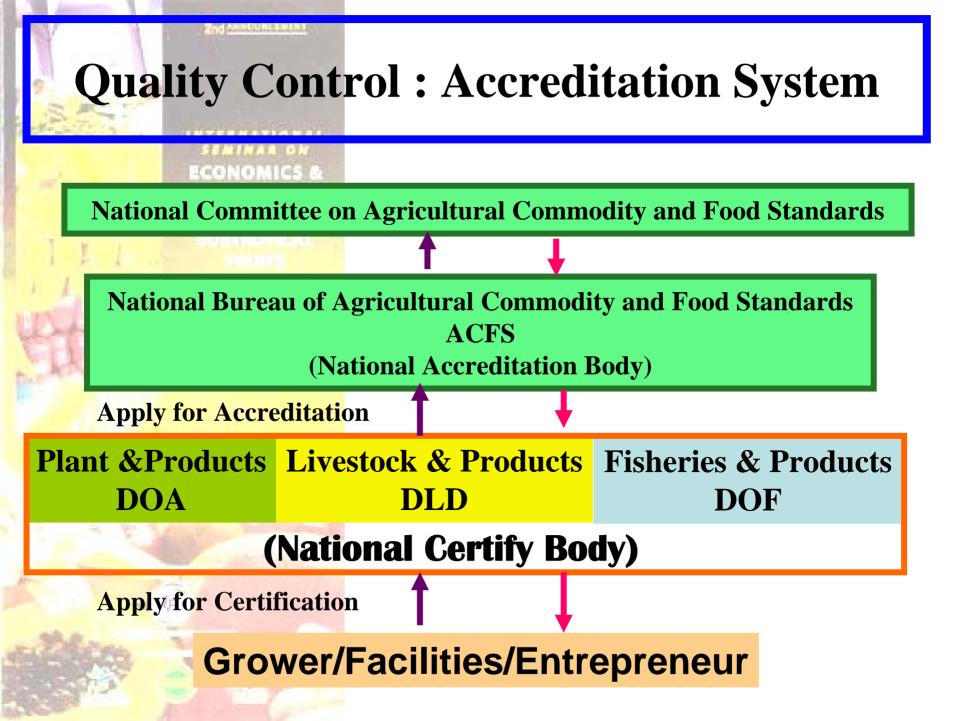


Implement the traceability procedures for an inspection system for imported commodities, farm certification system, manufacturing certification system and a certification system for finished goods and set up the Central Information Center as a warning system for agricultural commodities and food.



Quality Control : Accreditation System





System Standards in Thailand

ECONOMICS & MARKETING OF

- designed to be the criteria to assess and certify manufacturer's practices from farm to packing houses facilities.
- include Good Agricultural Practice (GAP), Good Manufacturing Practice (GMP), and Good Hygienic Practice (GHP).
- more than 25 system standards are set
- 10 crops system standards : e.g. Hom Mali Rice, Longan, Orchid, Okra, Asparagus, Chili etc.

Commodity Standards in Thailand

- set as national references for production, domestic and international trade, and guarantee of products.
- cover both safety and qualifications of products.
- more than 45 Commodity Standards are set.
- 19 Crops Commodity Standards: e.g. Durian, Pineapple, Pomelo, Litchi, Orchid, Mangosteen, Rambutan, Mango etc.

Q – Mark: Accountable and Reliable Mark

- **Q-Mark can be clas**sified into 2 levels of certification
 - (1) Product Certification : to certify finished product , ensure the quality and safety of product.
 - Random testing is a must for ensuring the standard certification
 - Found on the label, container, wrapping, tying ropes or on the product
 - (2) System Certification : to certify production system (GAP,GMP,HACCP,CoC)
 - Seen on the certification certified document or advertising materials



Q – Mark: An Accreditation Mark for Qualified Products

Quality and Safe Product



AC XX-XX-XXXX-XXXX-XXX

Traceability Code





Fruit Quality Control in Thailand



Fruit Quality Control in Thailand

- Quality System:
 - **GAP : Good Agr**icultural Practice
 - GMP : Good Manufacturing Practice
 - HACCP :Hazard Analysis and Critical Control Points
- Accreditation Body

 ACFS
- Certifying Body

 DOA : Department of Agriculture
 Private Certifying Body



GAP : The First Step of Food Safety

- Food Safety start at farm level : Do it right at the first time!
- The concept of (GAP) : to meet specific objectives of ;
 - food security,
 - food quality,
 - production efficiency,
 - livelihoods and,
 - environmental benefits
 - at the local, national, regional and international levels.



GAP :Four Principle of GAP

- economically and efficiently produce sufficient, safe and nutritious food;
- sustain and enhance the natural resource base;
- maintain viable farming enterprises and contribute to sustainable livelihoods;
- meet the cultural and social demands of society.

Key area of concern when implementing a GAP program

- prior land use
- adjacent land use
- water quality and use practices
- soil fertility management
- wildlife, pest, and vermin control
- worker hygiene and sanitary facilities
- harvesting and cooling practices



GMP : Quality System

- **GMP : Good Manufacturing Practice**
- The control and management of manufacturing and quality control testing of food products
- Thailand Fresh Fruits Quality Control :
 - Code of Hygienic Practice for Fresh Fruits and Vegetables (CAC/RCP 53-2003)
 - Recommended International Code of Practice-General Principles of Food Hygiene, CAC/RCP1-1969, Rev.4-2003

HAC

HACCP : Quality System

INTERNATIONAL

• Hazard Analysis and Critical Control Points (HACCP)

- A systematic preventive approach to food safety that addresses
 - p<mark>hysical,</mark>
 - chemical and
 - biological hazards
- To prevent rather than finished product inspection.

Principles of HACCP

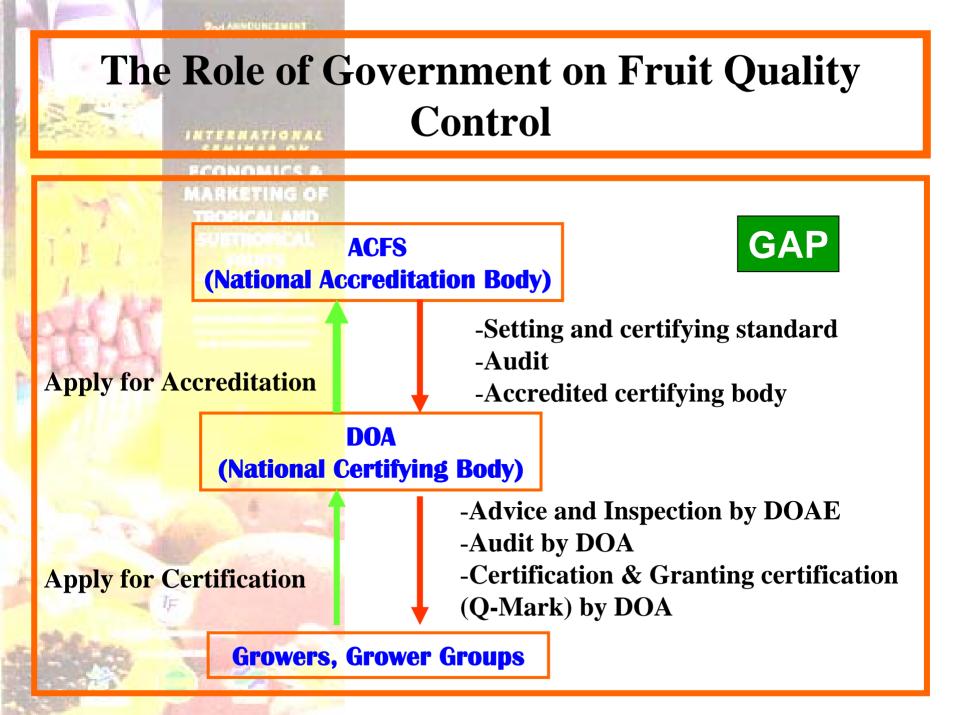
- **1. Conduct a hazard analysis**
- **2. Determine the critical control point (CCP)**
- **3. Establish critical** limit
- 4. Establish a system to monitor control of the CCP
- 5. Establish the corrective action to be taken when monitoring indicates that a particular CCP is not under control
- 6.Establish procedures for verification to confirm that the HACCP system is working effectively
- 7. Establish documentation concerning all procedures and records appropriate to these principles and their application

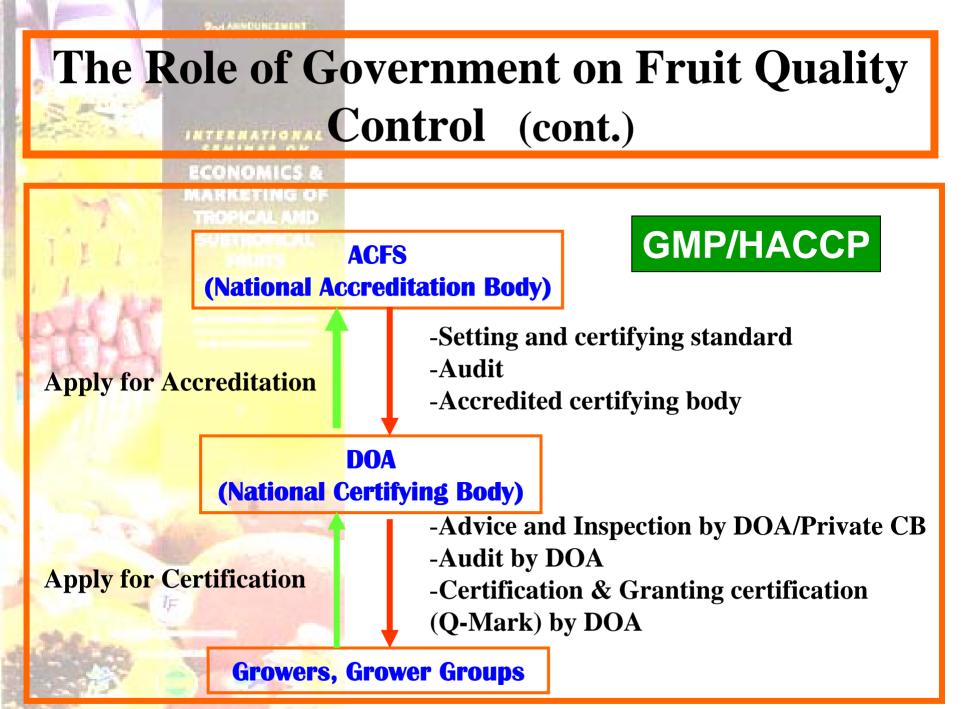
Traceability

- Traceability : the completeness of the information about every step in a process chain.
 EU one step up, one step down
 Thailand :

 Q-Mark (paper and electronic based)
 - Pilot Project (fully electronic based)
 - Pomelo
 - Okra
 - Shrimp
 - Chicken







The Latest Development

Scope	Target	No. of Certified	No. of Certifying
GAP (Crop)	554,11 6 farm	219,997 farm	334,119 farm
GMP/HACCP (Crop)	853 plant	662 plant	191 plant



Test AMADUNCEMENT

As of June 2007









2nd AMADURE SMINT

Conclusion

- **C** Thailand Food Standards and Safety Measures
 - Harmonize with international standards (Codex, OIE, IPPC)
 - Based on sound scientific justification
- Raise International Acceptance of Thai Products on following aspects: Safety and Quality
- Promote Thai Food Safety and Standards Accreditation Mark: Q-Mark
- MOAC : From Farm To Table Policy
- Public concern of food safety for the whole food chain

