Implementing the use of standards and establishing an inspection system

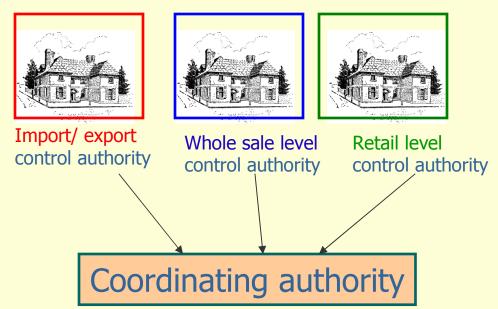


Dr Agr Kristina Mattsson Anapa, Russia, October 2010

Part 1. Legal framework

Competent authority

 One or several comptent authorities shall be authorised in legislation



If several authorities are appointed a coordinating authority is required

Where to apply standards

At which stages of commercialisation?

Import

Cooperatives

Wholesalers

Retailers

Markets

Farm sales

Export

As a first stage in implementation

Which products shall be covered?

- Decision can be based on
 - Production value, or
 - Export value, or
 - Total traded value (including imports)

To incorporate into legislation

- The standards
- Method of inspection
- Measures at non-conformity
- Sanctions (if applied)
- The authority's right to access to premises and documentation

Part 2. Establishing an inspection service

Control areas and offices

North of this line, production of fruit and vegetables is scarce

Control areas and offices in Sweden

2/3 of production and the main part of imports are found in the south

Staff

- How many staff are required?
- Which professional qualifications should they have?
- Select and hire staff.
- Provide training for them

Acquire equipment

- General equipment
 - Cars, computers, communication equipment etc.
- Inspection equipment
 - Sizing rings
 - Knives
 - Scales
 - Penetrometers
 - Refractometers
 - Titration equipment
 - Squeezers (for juice extraction)
 - Oven or microwave
 - Colour charts
 - Explanatory material

Produce material

- Manuals with,
 - Inspection procedures
 - Relevant standards
- Check lists
- Control forms
- Risk analysis
- Plan of activities
- Database with registered companies
- Certificate of conformity
- Report for non-conformities

Cooperation routines

- If different authorities are assigned for control at different levels of distribution the coordination authority has a central role in this
- Routines for import and export control must be set up with customs authorities
- Contact /cooperation with services in other countries
- Follow up procedure for received complaints from other countries

Part 3. Information/ Communications to industry

Communications to the industry

- Production of information material
- Information meetings for decision makers in the industry
- Training courses for producers' and traders' own quality controllers

Information material for producers and traders

- The material should include:
 - Requirement to register companies
 - Responsibility of the holder
 - Contact points
 - Relevant standards
 - Marking requirements
 - Sampling methods
 - Inspection procedures
 - Recommendations on procedures in case of nonconformity findings

Part 4. Important points in the running of the quality control work

Continuous communication in all directions

- Inside the country,
 - including regular meetings with the industry
- With inspection bodies in other countries
- Through international meetings
- Training of inspectors
 - Basic training for new inspectors
 - Advanced training to ensure harmonisation
 - Within the service
 - With inspection services in other countries

Evaluations of inspections

- Inspection results shall be entered into a database
- Results shall be evaluated in order to be used as a basis for risk analysis of
 - Traders
 - Origins
 - Products
 - Seasonal variations
 - Etc.

Why an evaluation is needed

- Inspections can be focused on consignments most likely not to be in conformity
- Staff can be adjusted between regional offices and according to season
- Contact with inspection authorities in other countries may be advisable
- Assures harmonised application within the authority

Thank you for your attention

