

China's Food Safety System in The Year of The Rooster

Zhinong Yan , Ph. D. Director, Food Safety, AP

5-25-2017



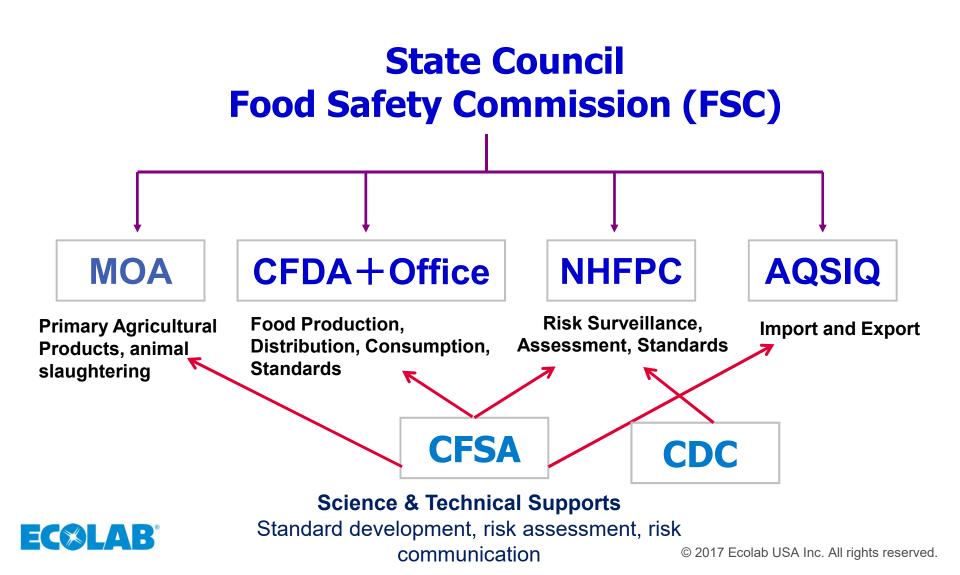


Agenda

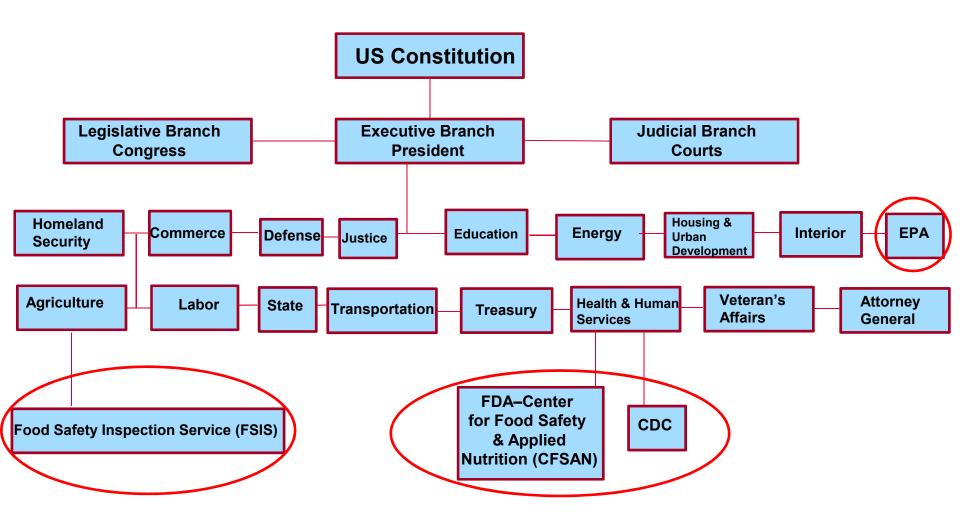
- Food Safety System and Law
- Food Safety Standards/Risk Assessment
- Requirement for Food Industries
- IV. Challenges



National Food Safety System



US Government Structure





FOOD SAFETY LAW

Issued by the National People's Congress, Feb. 28, 2009



Revised by the National People's Congress, April 24, 2015, implemented on Oct. 1, 2015



* China Agri-Product Quality and Safety Law: Nov. 1, 2006. MOA.



Overall Concepts and Principles

- Preventive Control
- Risk Based Management
- Whole Process Control
- Social governance



2015 Food Safety Law

- Chapter 1: General Provisions
- Chapter 2: Risk Monitoring and Assessment of Food Safety
- ▲ Chapter 3: Food Safety Standards
- ▲ Chapter 4: Food Production and Distribution
 - Section 1: General Rules
 - Section 2: Process Control of Production and Distribution
 - Section 3: Labels, Descriptions, and Advertisements
 - Section 4: Special Food
- Chapter 5: Food Inspection
- Chapter 6: Food Import and Export
- Chapter 7: Settlement of Food Safety Incidents
- Chapter 8: Supervision and Administration
- Chapter 9: Legal Liabilities
- Chapter 10: Supplementary Provisions



Agenda

- Food Safety System and Law
- II. Food Safety Standards/Risk Assessment
- **III.** Requirement for Food Industries
- IV. Challenges





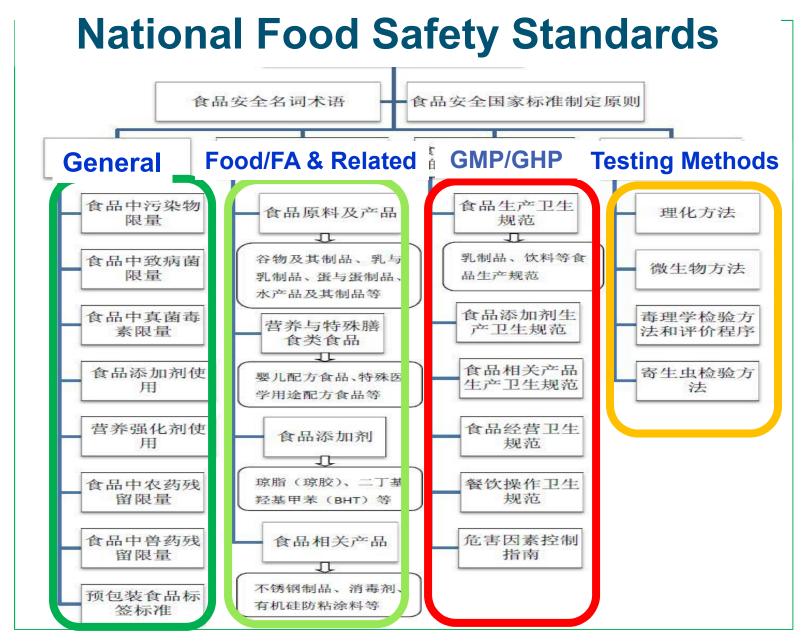
China National Center for Food Safety Risk Assessment

Established on Oct. 13, 2011

- 1. 2009, National Food Safety Risk Assessment Expert Committee
- 2. 2010, National Food Safety Standards Review Committee
- 3. 2014, National Food Safety Expert Committee
- 4. Since 2000, Conduct the National FS Surveillance Network









Food Microbial Criteria: Pathogens in Foods

GB 29921-2013

- **∠** 2014.07.01 implemented
- ✓ 11 food categories
- 5 Foodborne Pathogens
 - Salmonella
 - E. coli O157:H7
 - Listeria monocytogenes
 - Vibrio parahemoyticus
 - Staphylococcus aureus



中华人民共和国国家标准

GB 29921-2013

食品安全国家标准食品中致病菌限量

2013-12-26 发布

2014-07-01 字前



Example: Meat Products

Foods	Pathogens	Sampling plan & Limits (CFU/25 g or 25 mL)				Notes
		n	С	m	M	
Meat products Cooked meat RTE raw products	Salmonella	5	0	0	-	
	Listeria monocytogenes	5	0	0	-	
	S. aureus	5	1	100 CFU/g	1000 CFU/g	
	E. coli O157:H7	5	0	0	-	Only for beef products



GB14881-2013 General Guidelines of Good Hygienic Practice for Food Production

Appendix A Food processing control for microbial hazards

		Sampling points	Microorganism	Frequency	Limitation	
vironme onitoring	Food contact surface	Hands, work clothes, Gloves, conveyor belt tools and other contact surfaces	TPC Coliform etal.	After clean weekly, biweekly or monthly		
	Adjacent contact surface	outside surface, holder, control panel, parts, cart bacteria on occasion		biweekly or monthly	Determine the limitation based on the	
	Ambient air	Place close to the products	TPC Coliform etal.	weekly, biweekly or monthly	actual manufacture situation	
Processing control		Process products in which microbial level may change and affect the safety and quality	TPC Coliform or other indicators	The first products when opening weekly, biweekly or monthly		



National Molecular Tracing Network for Foodborne Disease Surveillance (TraNet)

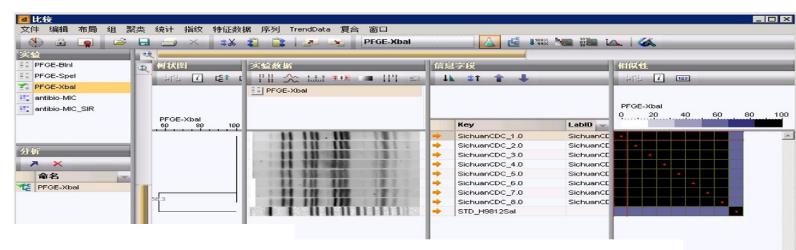


- PFGE: Pulsed field gel electrophoresis
- "fingerprints" in center database at CFSA and local CDC
- Real time sharing DNA "fingerprints" maps through internet
- Cluster identification
- Rapid, coordinated detection & response to outbreaks



Application of TraNet

Investigation of outbreak of Salmonella infection in Meishan, Sichuan



PFGE-Xbal



三②剂 ქ. ἡç isolates from fροτε ρτεί ματεί ματεί ματεί were identified as Salmonella Typhimurium

Agenda

- Food Safety System and Law
- Food Safety Standards/Risk Assessment

- III. Requirement for Food Industries
- IV. Challenges



Requirement for Food Production and Service

Article 33:

- 3) Full-time or part-time technical staff, food safety management personnel,
- 4) Have reasonable equipment layout ... to avoid cross contamination.
- 6) Use **safe and harmless containers, tools, and equipment** for food storage, transportation, and loading/unloading.
- 7) Use nontoxic and clean **packaging materials**, tableware, kitchenware and containers for foods for direct consumption
- 8) Food producers and traders shall maintain personal hygiene.
- 9) Use water that complies with the national hygienic standard for drinking water.
- 10) Use detergents and sanitizers that are safe and harmless to human health.



Requirement for Food Production and Service

Article 42: Food industries shall establish **food traceability system**.

Article 44: The chief principal of food producers and business operators shall implement enterprise food safety management system and shall take overall responsibility for their own work of food safety.

Article 45: Food industries shall establish employee's health record systems.

Article 47: Food industries should have **self-inspection systems**.

Article 48: Encourage food industries to meet good manufacturing or trading, catering practices (GMP, GHP), HACCP.

Article 63: Food industries shall establish recall system.



Agenda

- Food Safety System and Law
- Food Safety Standards/Risk Assessment
- Requirement for Food Industries
- ıv. Challenges



Challenges for Government

- The food safety management systems: lack of good coordination
- ✓ Food safety management capability: have less knowledge and experience in food safety, especially industry operations.
- ▲ The new food safety law and standards were developed in a short time, it will take long time and huge effort to educate, training, and implement the requirement.
- ✓ The conflicts between the rules and practice will occur and requires frequent communications and possibly modifications.



Challenges for Food Industries

- It will take a long time for industry to establish and implement the system, programs required by the new law and following standards.
- It lacks professional food safety personnel to carry out the jobs.
- ✓ The role of industry associations is still not well defined. Tough to make an impact representing industry to work with government.



Challenges to Academia

- Academic professionals are focused on theory and research of basic science, not many professors have the practical industry interest and experience.
- Publication is towards the impact factors, not real industry needs.
- Lacking of food safety data makes it difficult to develop food safety hazard control strategy and methodology.
- Education of food safety for students has not been linked with industry. There are big gaps regarding degree and ability.



New Economic Realities











Summary

- Great Progress
- Much confident
- Challenges exit
- ▲ Help needed
- Back to foundations: Education



Collaboration International Organizations in China





IUFoST
Strengthening Global Food Science and Technology for Humanity







More



Questions?



