

GENERAL DIRECTORATE
FOR FOOD (DGAL)

ACTIVITY REPORT

IN BRIEF

DGAL
2016



THE DGAL IN BRIEF

2016

FRENCH GENERAL DIRECTORATE FOR FOOD



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THE DGAL

IN BRIEF

KEYWORDS

FOOD SANITARY SAFETY,
FOOD QUALITY, FOOD WASTE,
ANIMAL HEALTH AND PROTECTION,
PLANT HEALTH AND PROTECTION,
CONTROLS, INSPECTIONS, REGULATIONS,
VETERINARIANS, SANITARY CRISES, INTERNATIONAL
TRADE, AGROECOLOGY, MAJOR FIELD CROPS, LIVESTOCK
FARMING, FISHERIES, SEEDS, INPUTS, PLANT PROTECTION
PRODUCTS, MEDICINES,
FORESTS, ETC.

THE DGAL REPRESENTS NEARLY **4,800** STAFF AT CENTRAL LEVEL AND IN THE DECENTRALISED DEPARTMENTS PLUS **14,000** GOVERNMENT-APPROVED SANITARY VETERINARIANS, **30** NATIONAL REFERENCE LABORATORIES AND APPROXIMATELY **150** SPECIALIST TEST LABORATORIES, THE MAJORITY ATTACHED TO DÉPARTEMENTS, EACH YEAR, NEARLY **60,000** INSPECTIONS OF ESTABLISHMENTS IN THE FOOD CHAIN, OVER **90,000** BATCHES INSPECTED ON IMPORT.



A GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENT SERVING THE PUBLIC



The DGAL watches over the safety and quality of foodstuffs at every stage in the food chain, as well as the health and protection of animals and plants, in conjunction with government departments in the regions and départements, working alongside the various stakeholders: farming professionals, non-profit associations, consumers, and others

It defines the legal framework appropriate for its core tasks and verifies enforcement with support from the decentralised departments.

At EU and international levels, the DGAL promotes France's food, sanitary and phytosanitary models. 



OUR CORE TASKS

PROTECTION OF THE HEALTH OF CONSUMERS, ANIMALS, PLANTS AND THE ENVIRONMENT BY DEFINING AND VERIFYING THE SANITARY CONDITIONS IN WHICH ANIMAL AND PLANT PRODUCTS ARE PRODUCED AND PLACED ON THE MARKET OR BROUGHT INTO THE COUNTRY.

The DGAL is a government department dedicated to protecting food safety, plant health, animal health and animal welfare. It contributes to food security and sector competitiveness.

It carries out its core tasks by means of:

- The applicable European and national regulations it helps define and implement,
- Inspection staff for public and phytosanitary and veterinary health coordinated by it in France's départements and regions.

Its core tasks also include coordination of food policy and steering the National Food Programme (PNA) entrusted to it. Its tasks are carried out using an integrated approach requiring anticipation of risks, assessment of those risks and implementation of the appropriate control measures, as well as planning for changes to them.



This explains the particular relevance of the surveillance systems driven by the DGAL, systems enabling preventive action. If the safety of food for health is to be assured, it is necessary **to adapt constantly the ways in which existing systems are organised and operate** at national, European and international levels. This involves frequent consultation of the other government departments with this remit.

Major expansion of global trade, the emergence of new human, animal and plant pathogens, harmful organisms and a changing climate all make inevitable the adoption of **a more international vision of the sanitary risks** relating to trade in animals and plants.

The complexity of the issues raised requires **integrated, transverse risk management** employing a range of technical, scientific and organisational techniques. The guarantees provided to consumers are part of a relationship of trust that presupposes, in accordance with the international principles of risk analysis, that communication on risk should be structured and transparent. ◆





The DGAL watches over the quality and safety of food at every stage in the food chain from the raw materials necessary for growing plants and raising livestock to the delivery of food to consumers.

Its activity is extremely wide-ranging :

- Animal and plant health and protection;
- Sanitary safety and food quality;
- Definition and enforcement of regulations;
- Surveillance of national territory;
- Management of food-related sanitary alerts;
- Export certification;
- Promotion of practices more protective of public health and the environment;
- Import controls;
- Seeds.

At national level, the DGAL defines the legal framework appropriate to its core tasks. It participates in building the regulations of the European Union and is responsible for transposing them into national law. It is reliant on decentralised services in France's regions and départements.

At international level, it promotes French food, sanitary and phytosanitary models.

Approximately 4,800 FTEs (Full Time Equivalent posts) are mobilised for performance of the activities in this pro-

gramme: this workforce inspects over 400,000 establishments handling foodstuffs (distribution, catering) and more than 500,000 agricultural holdings.

The DGAL is supported by 30 national reference laboratories and around 150 specialist test laboratories, with additional backing from other government departments and agencies. ◆

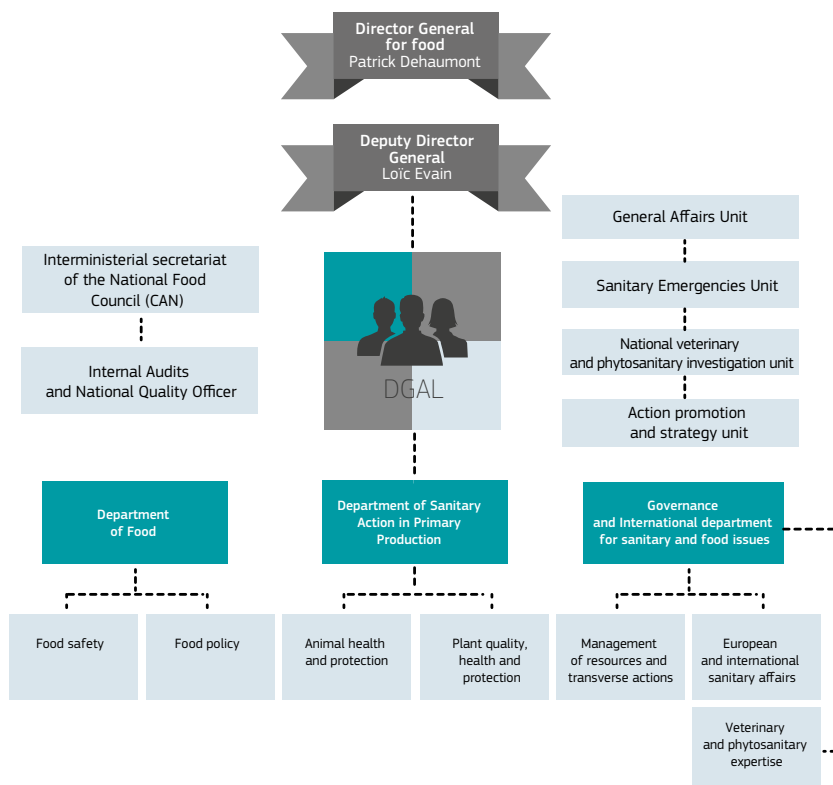


OUR ORGANISATION

THE DGAL HAS THREE DEPARTMENTS RESPONSIBLE FOR TECHNICAL FUNCTIONS

- One is dedicated to primary production, animal health and protection, plant health, including forests, and inputs used in agriculture (veterinary medicines, plant protection products, seeds, GMOs, animal feed): this is the “Department of Sanitary Action in Primary Production”.
- A Food Department is charged with national policy on food and the safety of foodstuffs of animal origin.
- The third department is responsible for international affairs, imports and exports of animals, plants and foodstuffs of animal origin and coordination of transverse activities relevant to the other technical functions (budget, human resources, laboratory operations, organisation of the whole range of information systems, etc.): this is the “Governance and international department for sanitary and food issues”.

SIMPLIFIED ORGANISATION CHART



OTHER TRANSVERSE TASKS ARE ALSO CARRIED OUT BY THE DGAL:

- Management of all sanitary emergencies at national level or concerning import/export (disease outbreaks, non-compliance relating to foodstuffs of animal origin, animal feed).
- Combating organised criminality in the sanitary domain using an investigations unit.
- Quality-based management of the DGAL as an organisation formed by the DGAL and the departments involved in the field.
- Promotion of actions conducted and strategy.



The full organisation chart can be found at: <http://agriculture.gouv.fr/administration-centrale>

OPERATIONAL AUTHORITY OVER DECENTRALISED SERVICES

In order to carry out its core tasks, the DGAL is reliant on government services placed under the authority of the Prefects in France's territorial départements and regions. The DGAL has operational authority over those services and constantly interacts with them. The administrative organisation of the new regions in place from early in 2016 has led to major changes in modes of operation.

MAIN CHANNELS FOR THE DGAL IN FRANCE'S REGIONS AND DÉPARTEMENTS

At regional level, the regional directorates for food, agriculture and forestry (DRAAF) act as the DGAL's "correspondents" (the DAAFs are the equivalent in France's overseas territories).

The regional departments for food (SRAL) in the DRAAFs (or SALIMs in the DAAFs) are in charge of policy and finan-

cial resources for budget programme 206 "Food Safety and Quality" in each region.

At département level, the DGAL works through the interministerial directorates, the 42 departmental directorates for protection of the public (DDPPs) or the 46 departmental directorates for social cohesion and protection of the public (DD(CS)PP), depending on the département concerned. ●

THEIR CORE TECHNICAL TASKS

Protecting public health

DD(CS)PPs control the application of regulations directed at combating diseases of animal origin that are transmissible to human beings.

They maintain a watch over safety for health and control of food hygiene, conducting preventive programmes for food contamination risks.

They carry out inspections and follow up on self-inspections on farms and in agricultural businesses, implementing annual food contamination surveillance and inspection plans.



You will find the results of the above plans at: agriculture.gouv.fr/plans-de-surveillance-et-de-contrôle

Protecting animal health and welfare

DD(CS)PPs conduct constant surveillance for the major animal diseases. Suspicion or actual declaration of those diseases triggers a predetermined set of control measures (emergency plans). This happened in 2016 for bluetongue and avian influenza.

Protecting plant health

The DRAAFs also have a number of core sanitary protection tasks for plants (e.g. combating *Xylella fastidiosa*) and the control of plant protection products. ●





OUR INSTITUTIONAL
AND PROFESSIONAL
ENVIRONMENT

A LEGISLATIVE AND REGULATORY FRAMEWORK SUBJECT TO REGULAR ADJUSTMENT

The DGAL performs its core tasks in a legislative environment that is national, European and international.

The national body of legislative and regulatory provisions is formed by the rural and maritime fisheries, public health, environmental, and consumer codes of law, most of whose provisions originate in European and international instruments. It draws particular inspiration from the International Plant Protection Convention (IPPC), the Codex Alimentarius and the World Organisation for Animal Health (OIE).

The regulatory texts on which DGAL is reliant are reviewed and adjusted on a regular basis to take account of evolving scientific and technical knowledge in the sanitary sphere, as well as of society's expectations.

Some DGAL actions are programmed at European level and are jointly financed with the European Union: notable among these are operations to control the principal animal and plant diseases. ●



INTERMINISTERIAL AND EUROPEAN COLLABORATION FOR SAFE, HIGH-QUALITY FOOD

Sanitary inspection tasks are performed in collaboration with the various central and decentralised departments of the Ministry of the Economy (competition policy, consumer affairs and fraud control) and the Ministry of Health.

Every year, the DGAL implements a series of surveillance plans and inspection plans to detect contamination of foodstuffs of plant and/or animal origin and animal feed. Those plans represent a key food safety indicator and are also a source of value-added for French exports of farming and agrifood products.

This inspection policy is harmonised at European level in order to guarantee a high level of sanitary safety within the single market.

The technical skills needed for designing the above plans (knowledge of contaminants and/or products open to contamination) are spread across the various DGAL subdirectorates.

The whole set of surveillance and inspection plans (PSPC) is coordinated from the design stage with the other ministries involved in food safety (DGCCRF, DGS) and the risk assessment agencies (ANSES, the French Agency for Food, Environmental and Occupational Health & Safety, and the InVS – now “Santé Publique France”).

Some DGAL activities link up with other public policies, for example those on higher education and agricultural research. ●



You will find the results of the above plans at: agriculture.gouv.fr/plans-de-surveillance-et-de-control

ALLOCATION OF POWERS FOR THE ORGANISATION OF INSPECTIONS AND ALERT MANAGEMENT

Three ministries are responsible for food inspections in the event of a sanitary alert:

The DGAL (Ministry of Agriculture, Agrifood and Forestry): animal products, products of animal origin and foodstuffs containing them, plants prior to harvest, residues of veterinary medicines in all products; control of GMOs, and especially imported seeds.

The DGCCRF (Ministry of the Economy): products of plant origin; dietary foods; additives, GMOs, allergens, unauthorised substances (melamine, for example) and materials in contact with food in the case of all products (animal or plant).

The DGS (Ministry of Social Affairs and Health): all products (water) if people are affected (“human cases”) or where a significant risk is present..



SANITARY GOVERNANCE: WHERE WE ARE NOW

An organisation for animal and plant health to be rolled out to serve public health and the competitiveness of French agriculture.

The sanitary organisation for animal and plant health is intended to help coordinate and pool initiatives for prevention and surveillance, develop partnerships, clarifying the core tasks, powers and responsibilities of those involved, the aim being to improve the performance of animal and plant health management systems in furtherance of public health and French agricultural competitiveness.

A new classification enabling determination of priorities for action has led to the ranking of pests and pathogens in three categories of sanitary hazard. The ways and means brought to bear by government and industry bodies are to be defined on the basis of the gravity of the risk involved.

Consultative and steering bodies for animal and plant sanitary policy bringing together all stakeholders and considered to represent what can genuinely be called a “parliament of sanitary affairs”,

have been in place since 2013. They meet regularly with the DGAL in the chair, alongside CNOPSAV (the French national council for the orientation of animal and plant sanitary policy) at national level, and chaired by the DRAAFs in the regions in conjunction with CROPSAV (the regional equivalent of CNOPSAV).

In performing the actions for which it is responsible, government is reliant at regional level on sanitary organisations whose recognition is based on a detailed set of specifications, these being the OVS sanitary organisations and the technical veterinary bodies (OVVTs). In particular, government, as the delegating authority, expressed a wish that in 2016 the OVS (as delegated bodies) should adopt an approach based on continuous improvement backed by COFRAC accreditation according to the ISO/CEI 17020 standard.

Regional sanitary associations (ASRs) are also being set up currently at regional le-

vel. These bodies, whose purpose is to act as an umbrella for the various trade bodies with sanitary remits in the region, can propose private-sector collective sanitary programmes. In addition, the definition is under way of arrangements for recognition of sectoral sanitary networks to be rolled out by type of production.

Alongside this, epidemiological surveillance platforms are intended to provide government and other surveillance management bodies with methodological and operational support. While the epidemiological surveillance platform for animal health (ESA) has been operational since 2011, discussions began in 2016 with national stakeholders for the creation of two other platforms for plant health and for food safety. ●



OUR RESPONSE TO SOCIETAL EXPECTATIONS

DRIVING AMBITIOUS
PROGRAMMES

AGRICULTURE: PRODUCING DIFFERENTLY



The DGAL is a contributor to the implementation of agroecology, the guiding thread for a more resilient agricultural policy in the face of climatic, economic, sanitary and social issues and in response to the expectations of the public for their own health and the welfare of animals.



To find out more about the “producing differently” programme
<http://agriculture.gouv.fr/Produisons-autrement>

ÉCOPHYTO



The objective of the Ecophyto II plan is to reduce the use of plant protection products by 50% by 2025. Since the launch of the plan, a decline of 2.7% has been seen for the first time in sales of products for farm use between

2014 and 2015. On the ground, on the 2,000 “Dephy” pilot farms committed to the programme since 2010, the number of product applications has fallen by an average of 18%, with no impact on yields. Encouraged by this success, the scheme was scaled up to 3,000 farms at the end of 2016.

The training and information effort has continued: 575,000 sector professionals now hold a Certiphyto certificate, all agricultural

high schools are committed to the programme and 3,500 plant health bulletins are published every year to inform farming professionals on crop health free of charge. The EcophytoPic web portal, which receives 13,500 visits a month, distributes this content along with statements of personal experience by farmers in the programme.

In 2016, the additional €30 million budget envelope was applied for the first time in the regions to support groups of farmers wishing to make changes to their working methods and to help them invest. ◆



To find out more:
<http://agriculture.gouv.fr/ecophyto>

SEEDS AND PLANTS FOR SUSTAINABLE AGRICULTURE

Selective plant breeding, a key tool for adapting crops to the goals of agroecology and especially for reducing use of plant protection products, is a sector of high excellence in France. France is the world's leading exporter of seeds, with annual sales standing at €3.3 billion.

In 2016, the launch of a new plan highlighted the adaptation of seeds to cope with the challenges of the climate, the environment and economics. Drawn up in conjunction with the technical committee on selective breeding, this plan

makes improvement of varieties and seed quality central to the challenge of agroecology. It has six core focuses structured around preservation of resources, innovation, adjustment of registration criteria and certification to match current challenges, and explanation and promotion of French interests internationally. ◆



To find out more:
<http://agriculture.gouv.fr/stephane-le-foll-presente-le-nouveau-plan-semences-et-plants-pour-une-agriculture-durable>





THE ÉCOANTIBIO PLAN 2012-2016

Resistance to antibiotics, a phenomenon that has become a cause for concern in recent years, curtails the available therapeutic arsenal for treating a number of medical conditions. The effort to control such resistance is our century's major challenge for animal health and public health generally.

A national plan has been drawn up to reduce the risks of resistance to anti-

biotics in veterinary medicine, covering the period 2012-2017. The plan derives from extensive discussions with representatives of agricultural and veterinary professional associations, scientists and representatives of pharmaceutical companies producing veterinary products, and it is also consistent with the national antibiotics alert plan 2011-2016 implemented by the Ministry of Health as well as with the European Commission's action plan against the increasingly serious threats posed by resistance to antimicrobials.

The objective of the plan, which aims to reduce by 25% the use of antibiotics in veterinary medicine over a period of five

years, is well on the way to being achieved: in the space of four years a decline of 20% in the exposure of farm livestock and pets to antibiotics has been registered.

Several measures have been implemented to strengthen legislative controls on the use of antibiotics, raise the awareness of livestock farmers and veterinarians and encourage the use of alternatives. An Ecoantibio II plan is currently in preparation. ●



To find out more:

<http://agriculture.gouv.fr/ecoantibio-2017-une-seule-sante-une-seule-planete>



AN ANIMAL WELFARE STRATEGY FOR 2016-2020

The public is increasingly attentive to issues of animal welfare, requiring explanations and action from both sector professionals and government.

Good farm livestock welfare is conducive to good performance and improves farmers' quality of life.

Demanded by increasingly well-informed consumers around the world, it is becoming a competitive advantage for livestock farmers and animal product processors.

Working with all stakeholders in farming, health and society, the DGAL is building an ambitious strategy for all farm livestock and pets. The roadmap, which has five core focuses, was validated on 4 April by CNOPSAV, the French national council for the orientation of animal and plant sanitary policy.

The animal welfare strategy, a prerequisite for the success and adaptation of sustainable livestock farms, was made an integral part of the agroecology policy on 15 December. ●



To find out more:

<http://agriculture.gouv.fr/une-nouvelle-strategie-globale-pour-le-bien-etre-des-animaux>

FOOD POLICY FOR THE FUTURE

The purpose of the new food policy deriving from France's recent law on the future of agriculture is to defend the national food model. It is a major factor in ensuring social justice and cohesion and aims to respond more effectively to the expectations of consumers as well as helping to sustain the competitiveness of the French agricultural and agrifood industry. That industry provides commercial outlets for 70% of

all French agricultural production, protecting jobs and contributing to the development of rural areas. It also assists in promoting France's culinary tradition. It takes practical form in the national food programme (PNA). ●

GUIDING THE NATIONAL FOOD PROGRAMME

The priorities for action are the following:

- Social justice,
- Educating young people on food, a core target for the policy,
- Ensuring that the policy is rooted in the regions, with maximum proximity to the general public,
- Combating food waste.

Support for regional food projects (PATs) that bring together the various stakeholders in a given region, is aimed at enhancing the quality of food and acting as a bridge between consumers and producers. It involves revitalising regions by encouraging the entry of new farmers, short distribution channels, local products in canteens, organic production, and much more. A scheme for official recognition of PATs is currently under construction. ●



To find out more:
<http://alimentation.gouv.fr/pna-2>





5

OUR ROLE IN
COMBATING
CRIME

Combating illegal activities in the sanitary domain is a cross-functional core task for the DGAL, supporting sanitary controls applied by the decentralised departments.

AN INVESTIGATION UNIT

As a corps able to take action anywhere on French territory, the national unit for veterinary and phytosanitary investigations (BNEVP) is a task force that can be called upon in an emergency. Its activities are focused on combating organised criminal activities.

The BNEVP conducts investigations as part of the effort to control organised crime in the sanitary domain and provides technical back-up for sanitary inspection staff, especially in times of crisis. The BNEVP's powers therefore cover the entire range of veterinary and phytosanitary domains and are relevant not only to the departments responsible for veterinary public health but also those whose remit is plant protection. From an operational standpoint, its core tasks fall into three categories:

- Combating organised criminal activities in the sanitary and phytosanitary domains,
- Conducting national investigations on behalf of the DGAL,
- Providing technical back-up to sanitary inspection departments.

The unit assists the judicial authorities, police and customs, as well as government departments involved in combating sanitary crime. 🍷





6

OUR ROLE IN
CRISIS MANAGEMENT

A SANITARY EMERGENCY UNIT

The management of alerts is a cross-functional core task for the DGAL, in support of the sanitary inspection activities of the decentralised departments.

The DGAL's sanitary emergency unit (MUS) is tasked with managing alerts, emergencies and sanitary crises, especially for food-related issues within the remit of the Ministry of Agriculture.

Alerts originate in inspections performed by the sanitary authorities, self-inspections carried out by sector professionals, examinations by veterinarians (relating to animal health) or consumer complaints, among other sources. Other alert situations are triggered by the appearance of medical conditions whose origin is sus-

pected to be food-related (food poisoning) or contact with animals.


Once triggered, an alert leads to investigations of various kinds and measures concerning products and/or animals.

The DGAL manages food-related alerts linked to products of animal origin and foodstuffs containing such products (which may or may not be a cause of problems for human health such as food poisoning), plants while these are still in the fields, and feed of animal origin.

It also handles alerts relating to animal and plant health. Food-related alerts concerning plant products after harvest, products in contact with food and dietary foods all fall within the remit of the DGC-CRF (General Directorate for Competi-

tion Policy, Consumer Affairs and Fraud Control). Alerts are managed in conjunction with the national, European and international alert networks. The DGAL (through the MUS) is one of two points of contact for the RASFF (European Rapid Alert System for Food and Feed) and the national point of contact for INFOSAN (the International Food Safety Authorities Network for the same issues).

The MUS also has the task of designing and monitoring the tools and operational documentation required for the management of alerts and sanitary crises.

Specifically, it is responsible for monitoring national emergency plans and exercises conducted in this field. 

WHAT IS AN ALERT?

An alert is defined as the detection and notification of non-compliance in a food product: the presence, for example, of bacteria possibly hazardous for human health, as well as outbreaks of animal diseases possibly transmissible to human beings (anthrax, foot and mouth disease, avian in-

fluenza, Newcastle disease, etc.) or infestations by harmful organisms (pine wood nematode, Asian long-horned beetle, etc.).



To find out more:
agriculture.gouv.fr/alimentation/alerte-alimentation



OUR EUROPEAN
AND INTERNATIONAL OUTREACH



LINKS TO EUROPEAN AND INTERNATIONAL BODIES

The DGAL is a participant in the work done by the European institutions in the sanitary and phytosanitary fields. It contributes actively to negotiations and defends France's positions in those fields. This was notably the case for the negotiations on the plant health law, the official controls regulation, veterinary medicines, and the management of sanitary crises at EU level (avian influenza, for example).

Its representatives visit Brussels very regularly for meetings of CVOs (Chief Veterinary Officers) and COPHS (Chief Plant Health Officers), in addition to those of the various sections of the PAFF Committee (Standing Committee on Plants, Animals, Food and Feed).

The DGAL also monitors agreements concluded between the European Union and third countries on sanitary and phytosanitary matters. The DGAL is particu-

larly attentive to the ongoing status of negotiations for the Transatlantic Trade and Investment Partnership (TTIP), also known as the EU-USA agreement.

Internationally, it tracks the negotiations on the agreement for application of sanitary and phytosanitary measures (SPS) at the WTO. The purpose of this international agreement is to facilitate trade by limiting unjustified sanitary and phytosanitary barriers, while at the same time acknowledging countries' entitlement to take necessary protective steps.

The DGAL represents France at the World Organisation for Animal Health (OIE), to whose work it contributes in the area of animal health and welfare standards and regulations. The DGAL is also a regular participant in the work of other international organisations (FAO, Codex Alimentarius, EPPO, IPPC, etc.).

The DGAL is also responsible for bilateral negotiations with third countries on sanitary and phytosanitary barriers. With a view to opening up markets, it hosts numerous third-country delegations wishing to inspect French companies or to audit our sanitary and phytosanitary system.

Additionally, the DGAL conducts cooperation and partnership programmes with numerous countries. It shares its experience and highlights its technical expertise when welcoming foreign delegations (from Algeria, South Africa, Kosovo, Morocco, etc.). Specifically, it provides its support to the organisation of the Summer School run by the National School of Veterinary Services (ENSV), which hosts and trains veterinary officers from a number of countries. ●



OUR RESOURCES

HUMAN RESOURCES

The DGAL's headcount has increased for the third year running, with an extra 60 FTEs.

The total headcount (nearly 4,800 full working time equivalents) is split between the central administration and the regional directorates for food, agriculture and forestry (DRAAFs) and the departmental directorates responsible for protection of the public, the DDPPs and DD(CS)PPs in metropolitan France or the directorates for food, agriculture and forestry (DAAF) in French overseas territories. The DGAL cooperates closely with the general inspectorate for staff and organisational support (IGAPS).

The sanitary crises of 2016 (bluetongue, avian influenza and *Xylella fastidiosa*) underscored the need to strengthen the systems for prevention and vigilance. In order to assist teams in the affected regions, the Budget Directorate authorised the recruitment of additional officers on a short-term basis. For 2017, as in 2016, 60 extra posts were created specifically for sanitary safety.

CONTINUOUS TRAINING FOR STAFF: A KEY TOOL FOR SKILL MAINTENANCE

The training policy adopted by the DGAL is deliberately proactive in order to meet the skill requirements expressed by staff

and necessary for evolving inspection tasks.

EXPERT NETWORKS

Implementation of the public policies for which the DGAL is responsible and the evolving European and French regulatory context underscore the need for the DGAL and the decentralised departments to be able to rely on networks of in-house experts of acknowledged competence.

The DGAL's expert network comprises 35 national specialists of reference and 120 resource persons. These members

of staff occupy posts in the regional or departmental directorates and help consolidate the ability to provide in-house expertise in the area of veterinary and phytosanitary risk management to guarantee the effectiveness of France's sanitary system.

That system is adaptive and requirements for expertise are regularly reassessed in light of the sanitary situation in France and the emergence of new hazards such as the bacterium *Xylella fastidiosa*. This network of specialists of reference for veterinary and phytosanitary issues, plus the resource persons, has been consolidated and its management strengthened. ■

TOTAL COST OF SANITARY INSPECTIONS
€535 MILLION

AGRICULTURAL AND AGRIFOOD INDUSTRY TURNOVER
(PRODUCTION, PROCESSING SUBJECT TO DGAL
INSPECTION) APPROXIMATELY €270 BILLION

FOOD DISTRIBUTION SECTOR TURNOVER IN THE REGION OF
€220 BILLION

AGRIFOOD SECTOR TRADE SURPLUS
€9.2 BILLION

THE BUDGET

The Director General for Food is in charge of budget programme 206 “Food Safety and Quality” as part of the Ministry’s core responsibility for “Agriculture, Fisheries, Food and Rural Affairs”. Budget programme 206 is built around seven actions relating essentially to payroll and intervention costs. ●

ACTION NUMBER AND HEADING	OBJECTIVE	BUDGET (€ millions)
Action 1: Prevention and management of risks intrinsic to plant production	To guarantee conditions for plant production that safeguard public health and protect crops .	22
Action 2: Control of animal diseases and protection of animals	To ensure control of animal diseases hazardous for the human population and/or livestock farming economics, surveillance of proper use of substances administered to livestock and ensuring that living conditions and use comply with the rules governing satisfactory treatment of farm livestock and pets.	131
Action 3: Prevention and management of sanitary risks associated with foodstuffs	Covers all official control activities relating to sanitary conditions for the production, import and marketing of foodstuffs of animal origin and early detection of food-related sanitary risks .	17
Action 4: Transverse actions	Mainly the subsidy allocated to ANSES and new core tasks : the agreement between central & regional government on product nutritional and sanitary quality.	70
Action 5: Elimination of carcasses and animal co-products	To support expenditure linked to the public rendering service .	4,3
Action 6: Implementation of food safety and quality policy	Groups together the funding for decentralised department staff and operations . Action 6 also supports payroll costs in the DD(CS)PPs, DRAAF/SRALs and DAAF/SALIMs.	286,8
Action 8: Food quality and market offering	Helps implement food policy and the national food programme (PNA) .	4
TOTAL		535,1

QUALITY-BASED MANAGEMENT

The DGAL has been engaged since 2013 in an approach to management based on quality and focused on processes, and it is continuing its action in this area by endeavouring to make quality a tool for managers enabling them to provide continuous functional improvement in their organisations.

A new map of the DGAL's organisational processes was published at the end of 2016 to take account of recent changes in its approach, in particular the inclusion of communication as a component of the "management" process following

decentralised departments' observations on this.

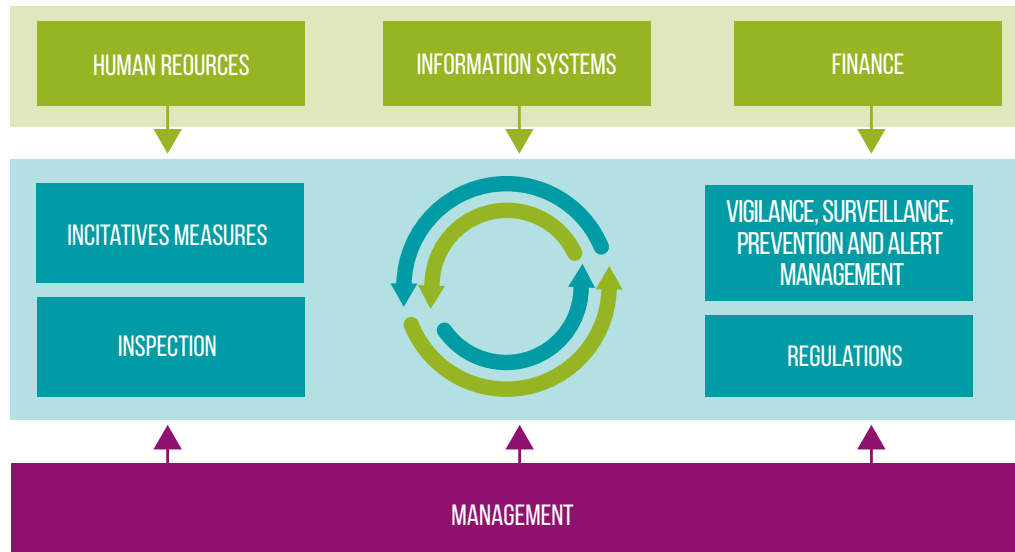
New, more straightforward process datasheets have been published. These are refocused on the logical diagram describing the various process stages, these being linked to the relevant stakeholders, actions and tools. The intention is to publish or republish all process datasheets in this format.

Adopting a focus on continuous improvement driven by the process-based approach, internal audits are conducted

with a specific aim of controlling the risks intrinsic to our activities, detecting any non-compliance and sharing good practice.

The local quality managers (RQLs), regional quality leadership managers (CRAQs), process leaders and the office for quality-based management and inspection coordination provide their support to directors and the entire working community for the application of quality-based management. ◆

MAP OF DGAL ORGANISATIONAL PROCESSES



PUBLICATION DIRECTOR

Patrick Dehaumont

TEXT, DESIGN AND COORDINATION

DGAL actions and strategy promotion unit (MIVAS), working with all teams..

GRAPHIC DESIGN AND PRODUCTION

Studio Agnès Cappadoro

www.studio-agnescappadoro.com

PHOTO CREDITS

Ministry of Agriculture, Agrifood and Forestry (Pascal Xicluna, Cheick Saidou, Xavier Remongin)

General Directorate for Food – 251, Rue de Vaugirard – 75732 Paris cedex 15

This publication has been printed with plant-based inks on 100 % PEFC paper from responsibly managed forests.

March 2017

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