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1 **Implementation of Food Safety Management Systems**
2 **in Small Food Businesses in Cyprus**

3
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13
14 Key words: HACCP ; Small medium enterprises ; SME, Cyprus, food safety management
15 systems,

16 **Abstract**

17 EU legislation requires that food businesses in all member states must implement a food safety
18 management system based on HACCP principles. Although manufacturers have used this system
19 successfully for many years it has been less common in small and medium sized enterprises
20 (SMEs), especially those in the food service sector. There are considered to be a number of
21 barriers which small businesses find particularly difficult to overcome. This study assesses the
22 impact of various food safety management systems in 50 small businesses in Cyprus. It compares
23 food hygiene before, during, and after implementation of the food management systems,
24 assesses the attitude of the Food Business Operators and the hygiene knowledge of the staff.
25 Results show that the maximum improvement came when implementing the pre – requisite
26 programmes and a bespoke HACCP plan but that a deterioration in standards could be identified
27 when using more complex systems such as the CYS 244 standard or ISO 22000. Food Business
28 Operator attitude started positively but became more negative as the complexity of the Food
29 Safety Management System increased.

30

31 **1.Introduction**

32 **1.1 Background**

33 The implementation of Food Safety Management Systems (FSMS) in small and medium food
34 businesses can be problematic owing to barriers and limitations which, although common to all
35 food businesses, appear to be particularly challenging for this category (Mensah & Julien, 2011;
36 Yapp & Fairman, 2006). EU legislation requires that all Food Business Operators implement a
37 system based on HACCP principles (Article 5, Regulation (EC)852/2004). All member states must
38 comply with this requirement. For accession countries joining the EU, this requirement can
39 represent a challenge to the existing food industry and control authority alike. Cyprus joined the
40 EU in 2004 and according to the Statistical Service of Cyprus (Anonymous, 2005) 95% of
41 businesses in Cyprus have 0-9 employees. Food businesses in Cyprus tend to be independent
42 and owned by one person or a family, with 97.3% classed as small- medium sized i.e. employing
43 less than 50 people (Violaris, *et al.*, 2008). This business profile suggests that the Cypriot Food
44 Industry might face some difficulties in complying with the EU legislation. Violaris *et al* (2008)
45 estimated that only 17% of food businesses in Cyprus had implemented HACCP and that more
46 than half (55%) of the small businesses did not know what HACCP was. To assist the food
47 businesses comply with the EU regulations, the Cyprus Government organized a system of
48 external consultancy companies. These companies offered mandatory assistance to the food
49 industry to enable compliance. Fees were charged to the business for the consultancy service
50 which included basic food hygiene and HACCP training, an initial diagnostic visit to identify areas
51 for attention, subsequent visits to provide advice on structural and procedural matters and
52 assistance in developing and implementing a bespoke HACCP plan.

53 **1.2 Food Safety Management in Cyprus**

54 On becoming a member of the European Union in 2004, food businesses in Cyprus were
55 required to comply with the Council Directive 93/43/EEC on the Hygiene of Food stuffs. This
56 contained a requirement for food safety management based on HACCP but allowed some
57 flexibility in the interpretation, reflecting the nature and size of the food business. At this time
58 there also existed in Cyprus a national HACCP standard, the CYS 244 standard, (Anonymous,
59 2001a) based on the Greek national standard EAOT 1416 (Anonymous, 2000). The CYS 244
60 standard required implementation of pre-requisite programmes and the seven principles of
61 HACCP in full, including documentation. It represented a more prescriptive standard than that

62 detailed in the Council Directive 93/43/EEC on the Hygiene of Food stuffs, and was, at the time
63 of accession, optional for the restaurants in Cyprus. HACCP certification was available to any
64 food business that could demonstrate compliance with both the EU legislation and the CYS 244
65 standard through third party audit. Such certification was not required by EU legislation but,
66 after accession, was demanded by the Cypriot Government for all food businesses, including
67 food service, thereby creating an enhanced standard for the Cypriot Food Service sector. In 2006
68 the CYS 244 standard was withdrawn and food enterprises were expected to comply with the
69 new international standard, ISO 22000. This standard requires implementation of the pre-
70 requisite programmes and the seven principles of HACCP plus interactive communication and
71 structured management standards. ISO 22000 is supported by technical standards and requires
72 third party audit to retain accreditation. These policy changes and the continual enhancement of
73 standards provided an additional challenge for the Cypriot food industry and the private
74 consultants also provided training and advice on how these could be implemented.

75 As the implementation of food safety management systems in parts of the food industry had
76 been optional in Cyprus prior to accession, but obligatory afterwards, there existed a unique
77 opportunity to follow a sample of food businesses through the process of implementation and
78 assess the impact on them.

79 The aim of the research was to test whether hygiene in the study group premises was improved
80 during the implementation of Food Safety Management Systems . Data was also collected on a
81 number of other parameters, including the hygiene knowledge of staff, the attitude to FSMS, the
82 compliance of food, environmental and water samples from the premises and the cost of FSMS
83 implementation. This information was used to assess the attitude and opinions of the Food
84 Business Operator s and staff about Food Safety Management Systems.

85 **2. Materials and Methods**

86 *2.1 Study group*

87 The project was a longitudinal study which took place between October 2005 and April 2008.
88 One member of the research team was at that time employed in the consultancy scheme
89 described above and was responsible for providing comprehensive support and training to food
90 businesses in the process of implementing HACCP. The study recruited an opportunistic sample
91 that comprised all those premises allocated to the researcher in 2005. The food businesses had
92 all formally applied for the consultancy support. Implementation of a Food Safety Management
93 System was a legal requirement and Food Business Operators in Cyprus were required to
94 comply or face possible closure of the business. The consultancy scheme was a government

95 supported with universal uptake by the businesses. This made the inclusion of a matched control
96 group in the study impossible. The sample group included restaurants, fast food enterprises,
97 catering premises, traditional tavernas, confectionaries, meat products premises and bakeries,
98 reflecting the range of businesses trading on the Island of Cyprus.. The participants were located
99 in all areas of the Island and none had more than 21 employees. These characteristics indicate
100 that the composition of the sample group was representative of the food businesses in Cyprus.
101 In total fifty volunteer SME's were recruited to participate in the study. Cochran's equation
102 (confidence level 95% and precision 10%) identified a minimum sample size of 45 premises
103 (Cochran, 1977). During the study each business was provided with support from the
104 consultancy scheme. This support covered training and implementation. Between stage 1 and 2,
105 participants received introductory training in food hygiene and HACCP and assistance to
106 implement the pre-requisite programmes, including the development of a sampling plan. After
107 stage 2, they were given training in the principles of HACCP, assistance in developing a HACCP
108 plan and the use of food hygiene guides to assist compliance. After stage 3 the CYS standard
109 was introduced and after stage 4 participants were trained in the details of ISO 22000.

111 *2.2 Ethical consideration*

112 All Food Business Operators were fully informed of the purpose of the study which was designed
113 to run alongside the implementation of their system. The voluntary nature of their participation
114 and how the data would be anonymised and used was explained. After discussing the matter
115 they were given the option to participate or not. All 50 allocated in 2005 agreed to participate.

117 *2.3 Audit*

118 Premises hygiene was assessed using an audit tool developed for the purpose. The audit was
119 developed after consideration of standard hygiene criteria such as those listed in official control
120 audits (EFET, 2004) published audit sheets (Smith, *et al.*, 2004). The criteria were assessed by
121 visual inspection or through consideration of documentation, for example temperature
122 monitoring records. The contents of the audit sheet were evaluated by experts from Academia
123 and from the Control Authorities. The final audit consisted of 175 observations, each of which
124 could be answered as 'yes' or 'no'. The questions were worded in such a way that a 'yes' answer
125 indicated a good hygiene practice while a 'no' answer indicated poor hygiene practice, for
126 example 'are hand washing facilities supplied with paper towels or other hygienic means of
127 drying hands?' 'Yes' indicates the premise is hygienic in this matter while 'no' indicates it is not.

128 Every 'yes' answer was allocated one point; every 'no' was allocated 0. The final score for each
129 premises was calculated by summing the points. The maximum score a premises could achieve
130 was 175, the minimum was 0. The audit required approximately 1.5 hours to complete,
131 depending on the size of the premises. The outcome of the audit was a numerical score. The
132 higher the score, the better a premises complied with the requirements of the audit. The audit
133 was divided into five parts: Part A: Structure and Facilities, Part B: Cleaning and Disinfection, Part
134 C: Production and Process Control, Part D Sampling and Part E: HACCP implementation. The
135 audit tool was validated by the test- retest method in 19 premises and scores were analyzed
136 using the Mann Whitney U test. There was no significant difference in the scores between
137 validation visits to the same premises ($p>0.05$) or between different researchers.

138

139 *2.4 Food Hygiene Knowledge*

140 Staff working in the study premises were assessed on the level of their knowledge of food
141 hygiene at each of the five visits noted in section 2.7. This was achieved by designing a test
142 which covered basic food safety and hygiene knowledge. The test comprised multiple choice
143 questions and other assessments based on selecting pictures, completing sentences and
144 providing definitions. The questions asked about personal hygiene, cleaning and sanitation, pest
145 control, temperature control and cross contamination. Some questions related to HACCP
146 principles and terminology and hazard identification. All staff working in the participating
147 premises completed the test and this participation provided a sample of 438 food handlers. The
148 test was validated by experts from Academia and from the Control Authorities with expertise in
149 delivering and assessing training of this type (Charalambous, 2011))

150 *2.5 Attitude*

151 A self administered assessment tool was developed to assess the attitudes of the Food Business
152 Operators to Food Safety Management Systems. In consultation with two food safety specialists
153 and three statisticians, a number of questions were developed to assess the Food Business
154 Operator's attitude to Food Safety Management Systems using a 6 point Likert scale. Cronbach's
155 alpha coefficient was used to test reliability and internal consistency. Some questions were
156 eliminated and the final questionnaire comprised 14 questions, some of which were reverse
157 phrased, with a Cronbach's alpha coefficient of 0.5. The value is quite low but is affected in this
158 case by the heterogeneity of the items included.

159

160 *2.6 Environmental, Food and Water samples*

161 Four accredited Laboratories participated in the study by visiting the 50 food premises to collect
162 and analyze environmental, food and water samples. In each premises a stainless steel surface
163 was swabbed and the total viable count measured. The same type of surface was swabbed for
164 consistency, and stainless steel surface was selected as this could be found in all premises in the
165 study group. Surfaces were swabbed using a sterile poly-cotton headed swab (Biomerieux
166 Hellas). which had been hydrated in letheen broth, in a sealed sterile container. A sample area of
167 64 cm² was swabbed, using a template and a width-wise back and forth motion across the
168 surface. The swab was replaced in the container and taken to the relevant accredited laboratory
169 for analysis.

170 Water samples were taken from all participating premises and tested for standard parameters
171 and the results were reported as being compliant or not with the national standards. Table 1
172 indicates the parameters assessed and the relevant quality standard which sets the accepted
173 level for each parameter.

174 Food samples were also taken for every food premises. The sample group included a wide range
175 of business types and food stuffs. Each business was assessed individually and five high risk
176 foods identified in each of them. These selected foods were then tested for compliance based
177 on either Commission Regulation (EC) NO 1441/2007 on microbiological criteria for foodstuffs (
178 in force at the time of the study) or the Cypriot standard for microbiological criteria for food
179 (General Chemical State Laboratory, 2001). For foods or parameters not covered in either of the
180 above, other relevant international standards were consulted, for example ISO 4833:1991 for
181 aflatoxins.

182

183 *2.7 Data collection*

184 Data was collected five times from every participating premises. These collection points
185 corresponded to

- 186 1. Before any implementation
- 187 2. After the implementation of the Pre-Requisite Programmes
- 188 3. After the implementation of the 7 principles of HACCP
- 189 4. After implementation of the CYS 244 national standard
- 190 5. After implementation of the international standard ISO 22000

191 At each data collection point, an audit was completed. The same audit sheet was used
192 throughout the study for each premises and at every level. The food premises staff completed
193 the food hygiene test of section 2.4 at three points (1,2 and 4). The environmental, food and

194 water samples were gathered at all data collection points. The Food Business Operators
195 completed the attitude survey at points 2-5.

196

197 *2.8 Cost*

198 Data was collected on the cost of the process to the businesses. This was divided into
199 infrastructure costs (building and equipment changes), provided by the businesses accountants,
200 and implementation costs. Implementation costs were calculated using the time sheets
201 associated with the consultancy work carried out in each premises. The cost for the consultancy
202 was €65 per hour.

203

204 *2.9 Analysis*

205 Statistical analysis was carried out using SPSS 16 for Windows.

206 The purpose of the audit was to track any changes in score that occurred in the sample group
207 over the period of the study. The audit results represent matched pairs so The Wilcoxon Signed
208 Rank test was chosen to test for significance between the scores at each collection point (points
209 1-5 explained above). As four comparisons were being made, the Bonferroni correction was
210 applied ($0.05/4$) to give a critical level of 0.0125. The attitude questionnaire given to the
211 manager/owner was analysed in the same manner, using Wilcoxon Signed Rank test to test for
212 significance between the four evaluations and a critical level of 0.0125.

213 The scores from the hygiene test taken by the staff in participating premises were tested using
214 the Wilcoxon Signed Rank test to determine if there was any significant difference in the scores
215 at level 1, 2 and 4.

216 The Environmental Samples were swabs taken from designated surfaces in each food premises.
217 Total viable counts were reported for each sample and log transformed. The resultant data was
218 tested for normality using Kolmogorov-Smirnov test and, when found not to be normally
219 distributed, analysed using the Mann -Whitney test for independent samples. The Bonferroni
220 correction was calculated and a critical value of 0.0125 applied.

221 Five food samples were taken in each premises at every collection point. The foods were
222 analysed according to the relevant standard and reported as being compliant or non-compliant
223 for the relevant parameters. The proportion of compliant and non compliant samples at each
224 stage was compared to determine if compliance was improving as the study progressed. Chi
225 Square was used to determine if the differences were significant using a critical level of 0.05.

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3. Results

3.1 Audit

Table 2 presents the median scores for the sample group at each audit. Part A of the audit related to the premises structure. The scores for the sample group increased through audit 1-3 as the Food Business Operator improved the building, equipment, surfaces and other such facilities. The audit score differences between audit 1 and 2 and between audit 2 and 3 were significant ($p < 0.01$, Wilcoxon Signed Rank test). Although there was also an improvement in audit score between audit 3 & 4, it was not significant ($p = 0.039$) and no further increase occurred between audit 4 and 5. The maximum possible score in this section was 33 and the median score for the group in both audit 4 and 5 was 27.73. This suggests the majority of structural improvements were carried out during the early stages of the study and once the group achieved a high level of compliance, no further changes were made in structure.

Part B of the audit represents the levels of cleaning and disinfection carried out by the sample group. The score for this section improves to a maximum in audit 3 and then decreases by audit 4 and again in audit 5. All differences were significant ($p < 0.01$, Wilcoxon Signed Rank test). However the median score in audit 5 is still higher than in audit 1, indicating a sustained improvement.

Section C (process controls) also shows an improvement in score followed by a decrease. In Section C the maximum median score is found in audit 4. The difference in audit score is significant between all audits ($p < 0.01$, Wilcoxon Signed Rank test). However the difference between the audit score for Section C at audit 1 is not significantly different from the score at audit 5 ($p = 0.04$), indicating no sustainable improvement occurred over the period of the study.

Section D of the audit assessed whether food water and environmental samples were being taken in the study group. The scores improve to audit 4 and then remain the same in audit 5. The difference in the scores over the first 4 audits are significant ($P < 0.01$, Wilcoxon Signed Rank test). This section assesses whether the samples were being taken, not whether they complied with the required standards. As the samples were collected by independent laboratory staff who were being paid for the process, this section of the audit really represents the point at which the Food Business Operator organised the sampling and doesn't reflect further action or compliance on the part of the business.

257 The final part of the audit, Part E, measured the Food Business Operator's success in
258 implementing HACCP. This part was used for audits 3, 4 and 5 since at audit 1 and 2 there was
259 no HACCP in the premises, so the score was 0. The scores improve between audit 3 and 4 and
260 then deteriorate in audit 5. The differences were highly significant with $p < 0.01$ (Wilcoxon Signed
261 Rank test).

262

263 *3.2 Food Hygiene Knowledge*

264 The test scores of the 438 staff working in the participating food premises were compared after
265 each level. The scores improved from a mean score of 39.7% on the first assessment to 85.9% on
266 the second and 94.1% on the third (level 4 after implementation of the CYS 244 standard). The
267 difference between the scores was significant, $p < 0.01$ (Wilcoxon Signed Rank test).

268

269 *3.3 Attitude*

270 The attitude questionnaire was designed to give an indication of how positively the Food
271 Business Operator felt towards the Food Safety Management System that had been
272 implemented. This attitude questionnaire was completed by the manager of the business at four
273 points, after the implementation of the PRP'S, after implementation of HACCP, after
274 implementation of the CYS 244 standard and after implementation of ISO 2200. A higher score
275 indicated a positive attitude while a lower score indicated a poorer attitude. The mean scores for
276 the study group change significantly at each evaluation. The mean score at the first assessment
277 was 43.56. This had increased to 47.32 after the implementation of HACCP but had reduced to
278 43.12 after implementation of CYS 244 and dropped further to 39.82 after implementation of
279 ISO 22000. Not only are all the differences significant ($p < 0.01$, Wilcoxon Signed Rank test) but
280 the final score is lower than the first, indicating that the Food Business Operators had become
281 disenchanted with the systems and had become more negative towards Food Safety
282 Management Systems by the end of the study. The attitude questionnaire also contained a
283 single yes/no question which was not included in the attitude analysis. This question simply
284 asked the Food Business Operator if they were considering cessation of the system. At the first
285 evaluation 90% of the respondents answered 'NO' to this question. At the final evaluation 90%
286 answered 'YES'.

287

288 *3.4 Environmental, Food and Water Samples*

289 The mean and standard deviation for the results from Environmental swabbing are shown in
290 table 3. The mean value decreases from sample point 1 to sample point 4 after which it rises
291 again. The differences are not consistently significant, but the final result is lower than the initial
292 reading indicating overall improvement, in spite of deterioration between points 4 and 5. These
293 measurements reflect the cleaning carried out in the premises and the audit results for part B
294 (cleaning) show the same pattern.

295

296 *3.5 Food Samples*

297 There were five sampling points with 250 samples being taken each time (n=250). At the first
298 sampling point, prior to the implementation of any systems, 21 (8.4%) of the food samples were
299 reported to be non compliant. After implementation of the PRP's (stage 2) this dropped to 15
300 non-compliant samples (6%). At sampling point 3 (after implementation of HACCP) the non
301 compliant samples were also 15 (6%) but at stage 4 and 5 (after implementation of CYS and ISO
302 2200) the number of violations increased to 22 (8.8%) and 27 (10.8%) respectively. Although
303 there were more non compliances at the end of the process than there had been in the
304 beginning, these differences were not found to be statistically significant.

305

306 *3.6 Water Samples*

307 One water sample was taken from every premises at each sampling point. These were reported
308 as being compliant or non compliant with the CYS, APHA or EAOT standard according to the
309 parameter tested. Results for chemical standards were consistent through out the study with 2%
310 of the samples reported as noncompliant. Results for microbiological standards showed a
311 reduction in non-compliant samples from 34% at stage one to 20% at sampling points 4 and 5.

312

313 *3.7 Cost*

314 The cost to the business of implementing the food safety management systems described in this
315 study varied within the sample group. Structural costs ranged from a minimum of €1200 to a
316 maximum of €30,000. The average cost for structural change within the sample group was
317 €10,896. Implementation costs also varied widely from a minimum of €3000 to a maximum of
318 €25,000 and an average of €10,750. The minimum spent by any single business over all was
319 €4,200 and the maximum was €48,400.

320

321 4. Discussion

322 All sections of the audit score show the sample group made improvements in hygiene during
323 the study by comparison with their score at the beginning. However, Sections B (cleaning and
324 Disinfection), C (process controls) and E (Food Safety Management System implementation) all
325 show an improvement to a maximum (either level 3 or 4), after which they deteriorate. Level
326 four represents the stage at which the businesses were supposed to implement the CYS
327 244 standard and level 5 ISO 22000. The implication from these sections of the audit is that the
328 businesses were able to demonstrate an improvement in hygiene using the PRP's and HACCP ,
329 but once they attempted the more onerous and complex CYS 244 and ISO 220, they were less
330 successful and the standards dropped.

331 The same pattern can be seen in the attitude scores from the Food Business Operators . At the
332 first assessment the mean score was 43.56 which rose after implementation of HACCP to 47.32.
333 However once the CYS 244 standard was attempted, the Food Business Operator attitude
334 became more negative and finally after attempting the ISO 22000, it was more negative than at
335 the start of the process, mean score of 39.54 compared to 43.56 at the start. This suggests that
336 the deterioration in audit score may be a reflection of the increasingly negative attitude of the
337 Food Business Operator. When asked if they wished to stop implementing the Food Safety
338 Management System, 90% of the participants said yes after trying to implement ISO 22000,
339 while only 10% answered 'yes' after trying to implement HACCP. ISO 22000 is not an appropriate
340 system for small food businesses because of its management, communication and audit
341 requirements and the results from this study suggest that forcing a food business to implement
342 a system which is too complex can result in a deterioration of standards instead of an
343 improvement. This study finished in 2008. In 2014 the sample group was revisited and it was
344 discovered that five of the 50 businesses had closed. Of the remaining 45, only seven were still
345 using the HACCP system and none were using CYS 244 or ISO 22000. The remaining 38 premises
346 were using only pre-requisite programmes with limited record keeping. None of the premises
347 were formally audited on the re-visit, so hygiene scores cannot be compared.

348 Two sections of the audit did not show the pattern described above. Section A measured the
349 changes in structure and equipment in the sample group. The scores in part A increased to a
350 maximum at stage 4 and remained at that level. The likely explanation is that once a Food
351 Business Operator had paid to improve the structure of the premises, he was unlikely to rip that
352 alteration out however disenchanted he became with the Food Safety Management System
353 being implemented. Part D (sampling) also plateaued at stage 4. This score did not represent
354 the compliance of the samples, only if they were taken or not. As a consequence the score

355 reflects the diligence of the laboratory technicians in collecting the samples rather than hygiene
356 standard in the premises. The Environmental swabs indicate the efficacy of cleaning and
357 disinfection in the premises and reflect the pattern of improvement to a maximum, then
358 deterioration demonstrated by section B of the audit sheet. In both sets of data the final
359 measurements are higher than the originals, indicating that over the study period sustained
360 improvement did occur, although the final results are not the maximum that could be achieved.
361 Staff were given regular formal training and support during the implementation period. From
362 the test scores (sample group mean of 39.7% on the first assessment and 94.1% on the third and
363 final) it can be seen that there was a significant improvement in their hygiene knowledge. An
364 improved knowledge of hygiene could contribute to any improvement in practices such as
365 cleaning and process controls. The final score for both these sections of the audit is higher than
366 the original, suggesting that sustained improvement has occurred and that the increased
367 hygiene knowledge of the staff may have contributed to that change.

368 The water used in all the premises in this study was sourced from the main water supply in
369 Cyprus. Water supplied in this way is treated at authorised treatment plants. The high level of
370 chemical compliance of the water sample results reflect the efficacy of the Cypriot treatment
371 and a lack of post treatment contamination in the food premises. The level of microbiological
372 non-compliance suggest that while the majority of samples are compliant there may be
373 potential for improved cleaning in a minority of the premises, a view supported by the
374 environmental samples and part B of the audit sheet.

375 As explained in the methodology, due to the legal requirement and government support for
376 food businesses in Cyprus during the study period, it was not possible to identify a control group.
377 Audits scores and attitude measurements from a sample of premises who were not participating
378 in the consultancy scheme and who did not implement any Food Safety Management Systems
379 over the same period would have been a valuable comparison. However, the method has been
380 used in previous studies where a control group was possible (Kirby, 1997). In this case the
381 changes in premises hygiene as a result of the intervention were confirmed by comparison with
382 the control group, suggesting that the methodology used here is valid.

383 All the participants in this study were obliged to spend money in order to implement the Food
384 Safety Management Systems. The minimum total spend by any business in the group was
385 €4,200. The maximum spent by single premises was €48,400, with the average total spend being
386 €21,646. All the study participants were small businesses. The largest had only 21 employees.
387 Additional expenditure of a few thousand euros would be considered significant for a small
388 family run business, but many were required to spend considerably more to comply with the

389 expected standards. Some Food Business Operators reported that the expenditure used all of
390 the annual profits while others were obliged to borrow money to cover the implementation. By
391 the end of the final phase, one business had closed due to financial difficulty. A similar initiative
392 in Scotland where small and medium sized butchers were required to implement HACCP as part
393 of a licencing initiative showed that 25% of the participants did not have to make any additional
394 expenditure to implement the specially designed HACCP system, while 36% were able to
395 successfully implement the system by spending less than £1000(€1240). (Wheelock, 2002). A
396 similar study in England estimated the average cost for implementation to the Food Business
397 Operator was £858.78 (€1070) (Mortlock, *et al.*, 1999). In the UK the training and consultancy
398 was subsidized by the national government (Smith, *et al.*, 2002) but even accounting for this
399 subsidy, the costs incurred by the businesses in Cyprus do seem to be excessively high by
400 comparison. The attitude of the Food Business Operators became increasingly more negative to
401 Food Safety Management Systems as the study progressed. This may have been due to the
402 difficulty in implementing a system which was too complex for the business but the substantial
403 expenditure required in some of the premises may also have been a contributory factor.

404 The results of the audit, attitude questionnaire and follow up visit in 2014 suggest that the Food
405 Business Operators were initially enthusiastic about improving the food safety management in
406 their premises, willing to implement new systems, train staff and renovate their premises. This is
407 demonstrated by the higher audit scores and more positive attitude scores at levels 2 and 3 in
408 comparison with the scores at level 1. However as the systems became more complex, the
409 difficulty and cost associated with the process presented barriers which were too high. The Food
410 Business Operators did not continue implementing the systems once a certain level of
411 complexity was reached. Structural improvements were permanent but the application of
412 procedures, especially record keeping were not maintained.

413 The barriers to implementing HACCP for small businesses have been well documented (Holt &
414 Henson, 2000) (Taylor & Kane, 2005) (Yapp & Fairman, 2006) (Violaris, *et al.*, 2008). A simplified
415 system which complies with the requirements of article 5 of Regulation (EC)852/2004 but does
416 not overburden the Food Business Operator can be instrumental in overcoming these barriers
417 (Taylor, 2008) (Dzwolak, 2014). The Food Standards Agency in the United Kingdom recommends
418 the use of such a simplified system, known as Safer Food Better Business which has been
419 developed specifically for the food service sector. (Food Standards Agency, nd). This bespoke
420 system has been well received by the UK Food Business Operators in small food service
421 businesses and implementation has been shown to make a significant improvement in premises
422 hygiene (Acosta, 2008).

423 5. Conclusion

424 An assessment of Food Safety Management System implementation in a sample of 50 small food
425 businesses in Cyprus demonstrated an improvement in premises hygiene, with the most
426 significant improvements occurring after the implementation of PRP's and a bespoke HACCP
427 plan. Increasing the system complexity by imposing the CYS 244 or ISO 2200 standards resulted
428 in a deterioration of hygiene as measured by the audit and some sampling results. However, the
429 final standard was generally higher than at the start of the study, suggesting the premises
430 generally had better hygiene after the study period. This may have been due to the improved
431 hygiene knowledge demonstrated by the food handling staff. The attitude of the Food Business
432 Operators was generally in favour of Food Safety Management Systems at the start of the study
433 but became less positive after the imposition of the CYS 244 and ISO 2200 standards. Because of
434 the difficulties faced by Food Business Operators in trying to implement these more complex
435 systems, 90% wished to stop using them, and by 2014 75% of them were no longer using even a
436 formal HACCP system. A further 10% had closed. All the Food Business Operators reported
437 substantial costs related to the implementation of the systems.

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440 businesses for their cooperation, commitment and good will.

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Table 1 water samples

Parameter	Applied Technique/Standard
Total number bacteria	CYS EN 6222:1999
Coliforms	APHA 9222 B:1992
Faecal coliforms	APHA 9221 E:1992
Enterococcus spp.	EΛOT:947.2:1996
pH	EΛOT:658:1983
CaCO ³	APHA 2320 B:1998
Cl	APHA 4500-Cl(B):1992
SO ⁴	APHA 4500- SO ⁴ (E):1992
NO ³	APHA 4500- NO ³ (E):1998
NO ² -N	APHA 4500- NO ² (B):1998
Na	APHA 3500- Na (D):1992
K	APHA 3500- K (D):1992
Ca	APHA 3500- Ca (D):1992
Mg	APHA 3500- Ca(D):1992

Table 2 summary of median, minimum and maximum scores for parts A-E of the audit checklist.

Audit	Part A Structure & Facilities Median Score (min/max) n=50	Part B Cleaning & Disinfection Median Score (min/max) n=50	Part C Process Control Median Score (min/max) n=50	Part D Sampling Median Score (min/max) n=50	Part E FSMS Implementation Median Score (min/max) n=50
1	10.9 (6/20)	12 (8/19)	11 (5/18)	2 (1/4)	0 (0/0)
2	25.5 (13/33)	18 (12/20)	13 (7/18)	2 (1/4)	0 (0/0)
3	27 (15/33)	19 (16/20)	14 (9/18)	5 (4/5)	85 (60/98)
4	27.73 (20/33)	18.5 (15/20)	15 (11/18)	5 (4/5)	89 (73/98)
5	27.73 (20/33)	17 (11/19)	12.95 (9/18)	5 (4/5)	63 (32/89)
Maximum Possible	33	20	18	5	99

Table 3 Mean and Standard deviation for the environmental (surface) swabs

Test (n=50)	Mean (\log_{10} CFU/cm ²)
1	3.21 ± 0.42
2	2.78 ± 0.56
3	2.68 ± 0.46
4	2.87 ± 0.46
5	2.96 ± 0.44

ACCEPTED MANUSCRIPT

Highlights

Food safety management implementation was evaluated in 50 small food businesses

Maximum improvement in hygiene coincided with simple management systems

Complex systems such as ISO 22000 resulted in a deterioration of hygiene

ACCEPTED MANUSCRIPT