

Food Safety Capacity Building: The role of public private partnerships

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- Food safety is a shared responsibility
- It is in everyone's best interest if there is better collaboration around food safety management
 - Consumers want safe foods
 - Manufacturers want to maintain and enhance their brands
 - Governments need to protect consumers and facilitate food trade
- The food industry is becoming increasingly sophisticated at monitoring hazards and identifying emerging issues
 - If regulators interact more collaboratively and less prosecutorially with the food industry there will be better sharing of information and a better use of resources

- Many developing countries are poorly equipped to respond to existing and emerging food safety problems.
- A WHO survey in 1989 of national capacities for effective protection against adverse environmental factors, including a clean water supply, basic sanitation and food safety, showed that less than 10% of the 136 developing countries had adequate capacities
- Inadequate capacities in developing countries continue to be a major obstacle in achieving WHO's food safety objectives. Underdevelopment poses difficulties for producing safe food, for domestic consumption and export.

Benefits of capacity building

- GAO Report: US foreign assistance with pesticide control will:
 - (1) Decrease the likelihood that U.S. consumers receive produce grown with pesticides lacking EPA tolerances for use on specific crops,
 - (2) Help these countries avoid no-tolerance pesticide violations
 - (3) Prevent economic losses to exporters and U.S. importers.

Trade Obligations

World Trade Organization SPS Agreement



- **Article 9**
- **Technical Assistance**

- 1. Members agree to facilitate the provision of technical assistance to other Members, especially developing country Members, either bilaterally or through the appropriate international organizations. Such assistance may be, *inter alia*, in the areas of processing technologies, research and infrastructure, including in the establishment of national regulatory bodies, and may take the form of advice, credits, donations and grants, including for the purpose of seeking technical expertise, training and equipment to allow such countries to adjust to, and comply with, sanitary or phytosanitary measures necessary to achieve the appropriate level of sanitary or phytosanitary protection in their export markets.
- 2. Where substantial investments are required in order for an exporting developing country Member to fulfil the sanitary or phytosanitary requirements of an importing Member, the latter shall consider providing such technical assistance as will permit the developing country Member to maintain and expand its market access opportunities for the product involved.

EU Commission DG Trade capacity building programme



- The objective is to enable the developing countries to reach the required level of food safety to be able to export their products
 - Providing jobs and economic value and raising the food standards in the developing countries.
 - Building confidence in the food safety control systems in place in the exporting country

- Activities
 - Bring staff from developing countries to training facilities within the EU for technical training
 - Send technical experts to developing countries to provide on-the-spot training
 - Deliver courses to explain EU legislation regarding exports to the EU

Food Safety Modernization Act (2011)

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One Hundred Eleventh Congress of the United States of America

AT THE SECOND SESSION

*Begun and held at the City of Washington on Tuesday,
the fifth day of January, two thousand and ten*

An Act

To amend the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act with respect to
of the food supply.



TITLE III—IMPROVING THE SAFETY OF IMPORTED FOOD

- Sec. 301. Foreign supplier verification program.
- Sec. 302. Voluntary qualified importer program.
- Sec. 303. Authority to require import certifications for food.
- Sec. 304. Prior notice of imported food shipments.
- Sec. 305. Building capacity of foreign governments with respect to food safety.
- Sec. 306. Inspection of foreign food facilities.
- Sec. 307. Accreditation of third-party auditors.
- Sec. 308. Foreign offices of the Food and Drug Administration.
- Sec. 309. Smuggled food.

SEC. 305. BUILDING CAPACITY OF FOREIGN GOVERNMENTS WITH RESPECT TO FOOD SAFETY.

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—The Secretary shall, not later than 2 years of the date of enactment of this Act, develop a comprehensive plan to expand the technical, scientific, and regulatory food safety capacity of foreign governments, and their respective food industries, from which foods are exported to the United States.

FSMA Lab Accreditation Requirements

“SEC. 422. LABORATORY ACCREDITATION FOR ANALYSES OF FOODS.

“(a) RECOGNITION OF LABORATORY ACCREDITATION.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 2 years after the date of enactment of the FDA Food Safety Modernization Act, the Secretary shall—

“(A) establish a program for the testing of food by accredited laboratories;

“(B) establish a publicly available registry of accreditation bodies recognized by the Secretary and laboratories

“(5) FOREIGN LABORATORIES.—Accreditation bodies recognized by the Secretary under paragraph (1) may accredit laboratories that operate outside the United States, so long as such laboratories meet the accreditation standards applicable to domestic laboratories accredited under this section.

FDA to set standards for accreditation?

“(6) MODEL LABORATORY STANDARDS.—The Secretary shall develop model standards that a laboratory shall meet to be accredited by a recognized accreditation body for a specified sampling or analytical testing methodology and included in the registry provided for under paragraph (1). In developing the model standards, the Secretary shall consult existing standards for guidance. The model standards shall include—

“(A) methods to ensure that—

“(i) appropriate sampling, analytical procedures (including rapid analytical procedures), and commercially available techniques are followed and reports of analyses are certified as true and accurate;

“(ii) internal quality systems are established and maintained;

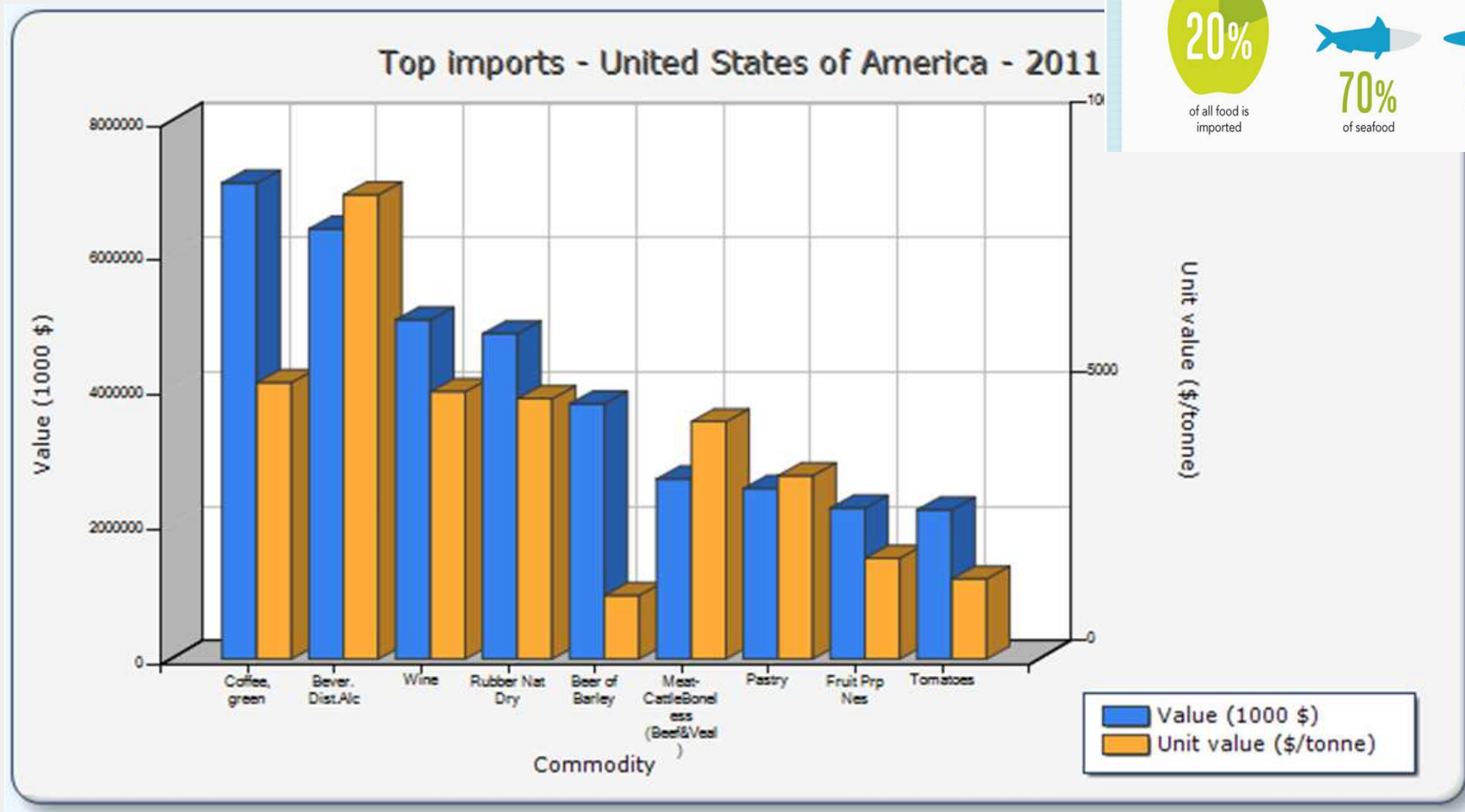
“(iii) procedures exist to evaluate and respond promptly to complaints regarding analyses and other activities for which the laboratory is accredited; and

“(iv) individuals who conduct the sampling and analyses are qualified by training and experience to do so; and

“(B) any other criteria determined appropriate by the Secretary.

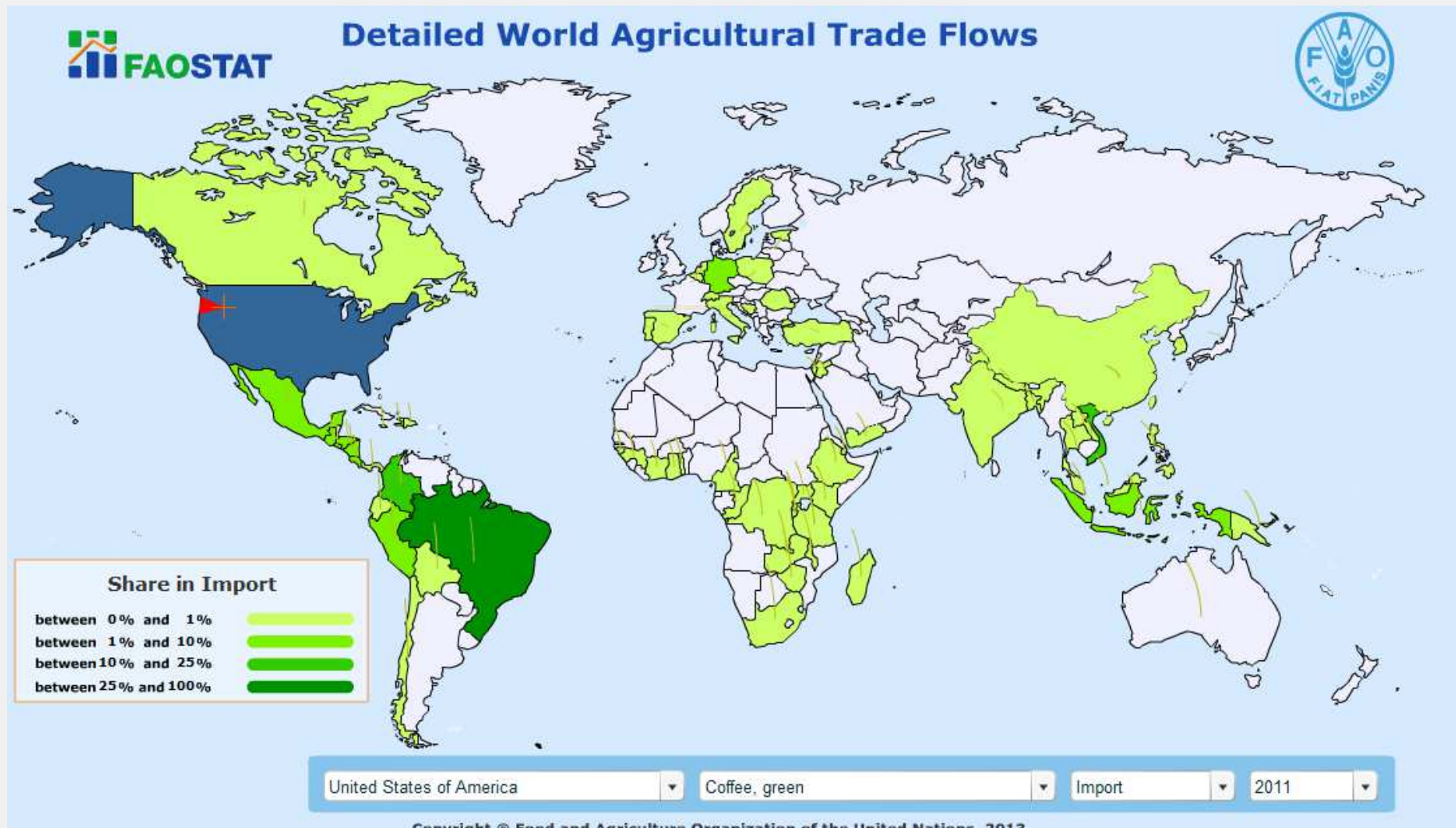
USA Top Ag Imports (excludes some commodities such as seafood)

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Who will be affected by FSMA (sources of coffee)

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**No single company, organization, or even country
can address global food safety**

- **Capacity and technical assistance needs of developing countries may include:**

- (1) Basic infrastructure
- (2) Disease surveillance systems
- (3) Food legislation and regulatory framework
- (4) Collaboration and cooperation of food control agencies
- (5) Participation in international standard-setting organizations
- (6) Implementation of food quality and safety assurance systems
- (7) National food control strategy
- (8) Food inspection services
- (9) Scientific and technical expertise
- (10) Food control laboratories and equipment

Outcomes of an APEC Expert Working Group Convened in Washington DC, May 2010

Asia Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC)



- APEC's 21 Regional Member Economies are:

- Australia; Brunei Darussalam; Canada; Chile; People's Republic of China; Hong Kong, China; Indonesia; Japan; Republic of Korea; Malaysia; Mexico; New Zealand; Papua New Guinea; Peru; The Republic of the Philippines; The Russian Federation; Singapore; Chinese Taipei; Thailand; United States of America; Viet Nam

- Goals of APEC Food Safety Cooperation Forum

- Develop transparent information-sharing and communication networks that provide accurate and timely information to consumers and producers on food safety
- Work towards establishing domestic food safety regulatory systems within economies, including food inspection/assurance and certification systems
- Enhance skills and human resource capacities to enable the development of national food safety regulatory systems

World Bank led GFSP

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BRIEF

Global Food Safety Partnership

March 25, 2014

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Global Food Safety Partnership

SAFER FOOD STRONGER ECONOMIES HEALTHIER WORLD

HIGHLIGHTS

- Join GFSP
- Join GFSP Hubnet
- Apply
- Login
- Partnership: Standards and Trade Development Facility
- Global Events on Food Safety (2014)
- GFSP First Annual Report & 2014 Work Plan
- Proposal to Develop a Framework for International Food Safety Laboratories Training and Capacity Building
- Viewpoint Note: Food Safety Standards

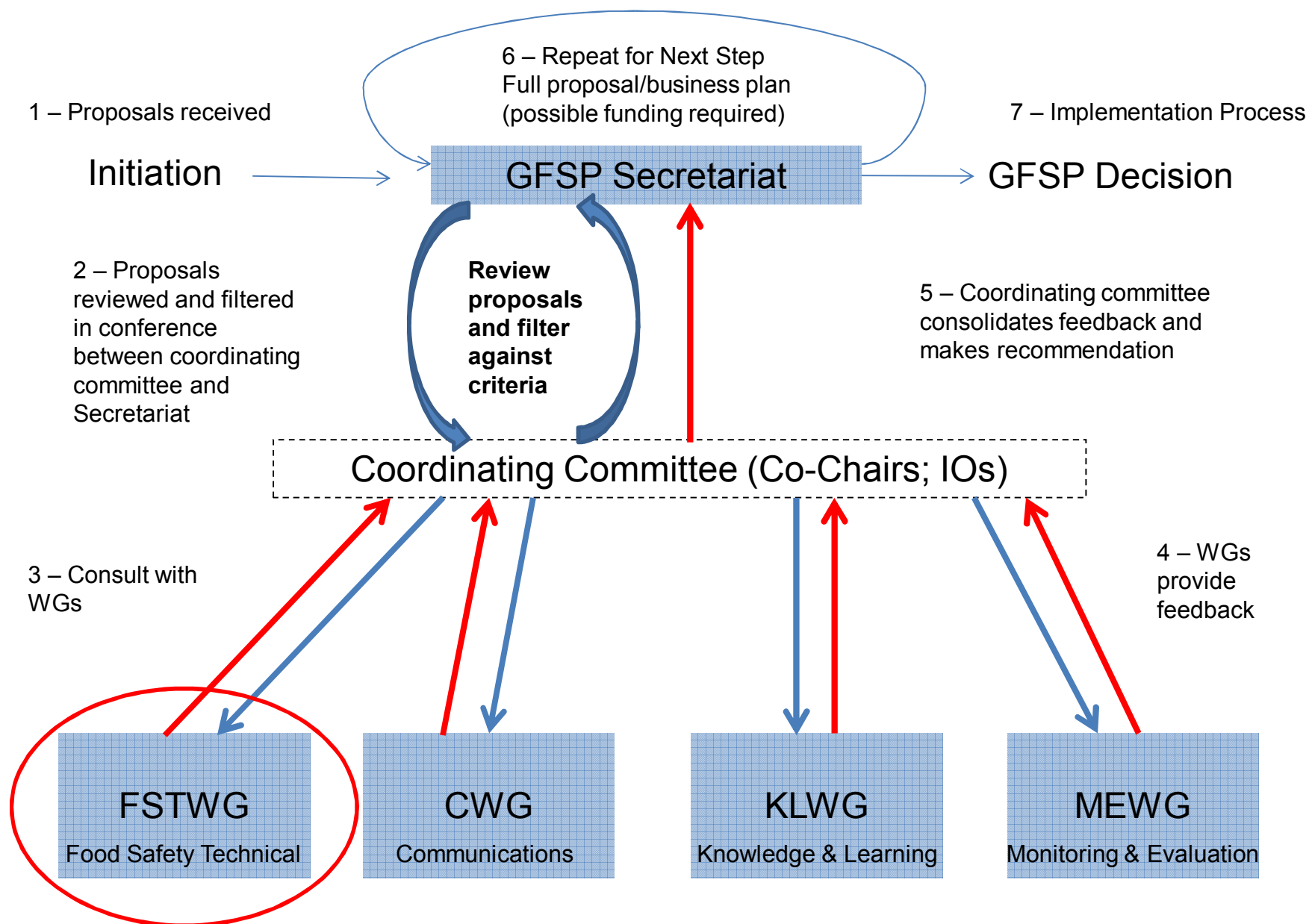
MOST POPULAR

- World Bank Group ready to provide financial support worth \$15-18 billion over the next three years

Waters Corp
Mars Inc
USAID

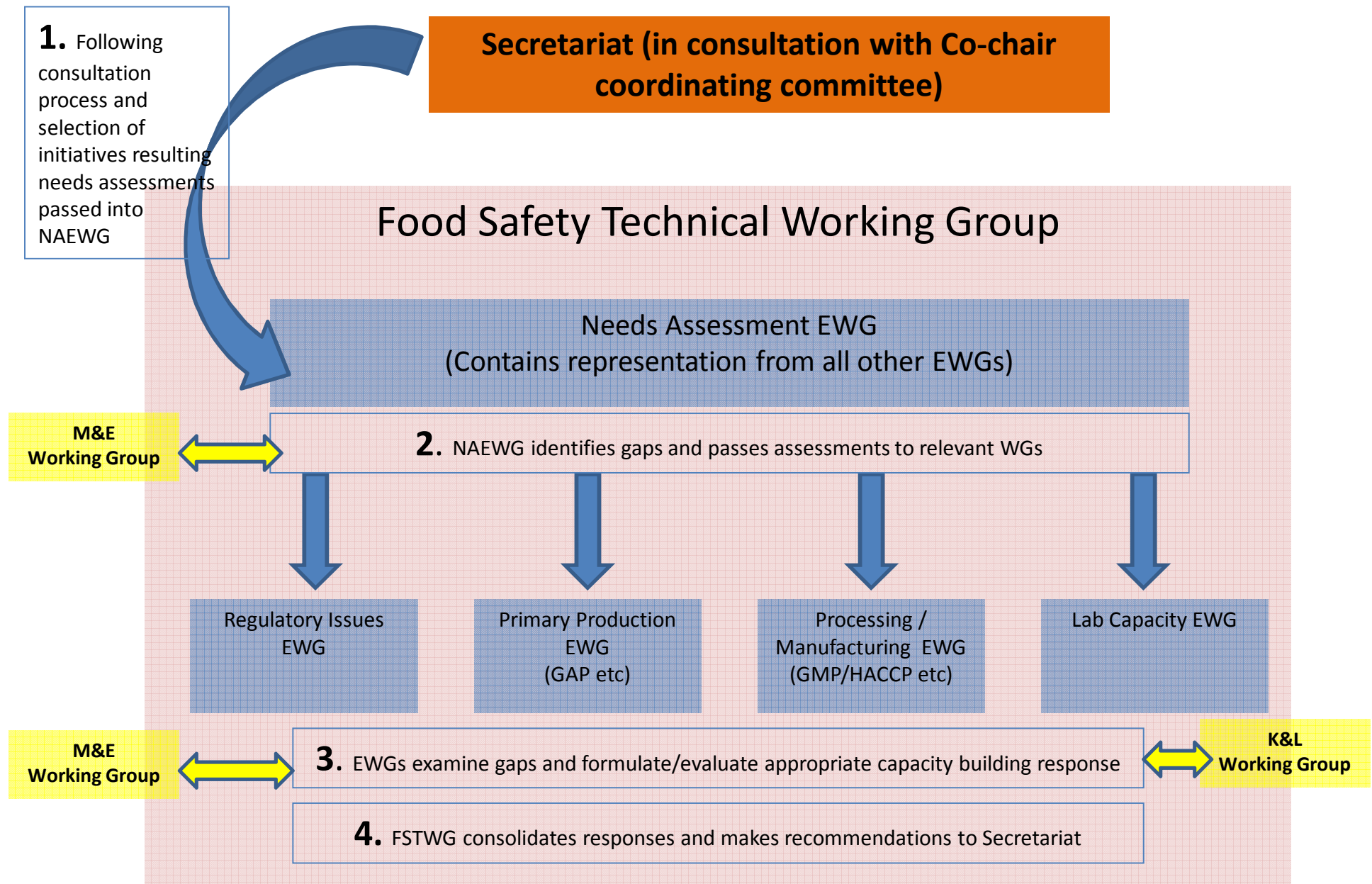
Inaugural donors to establish a multi donor trust fund, creating the GFSP

Engagement Process – Strategy; Priorities; Activities

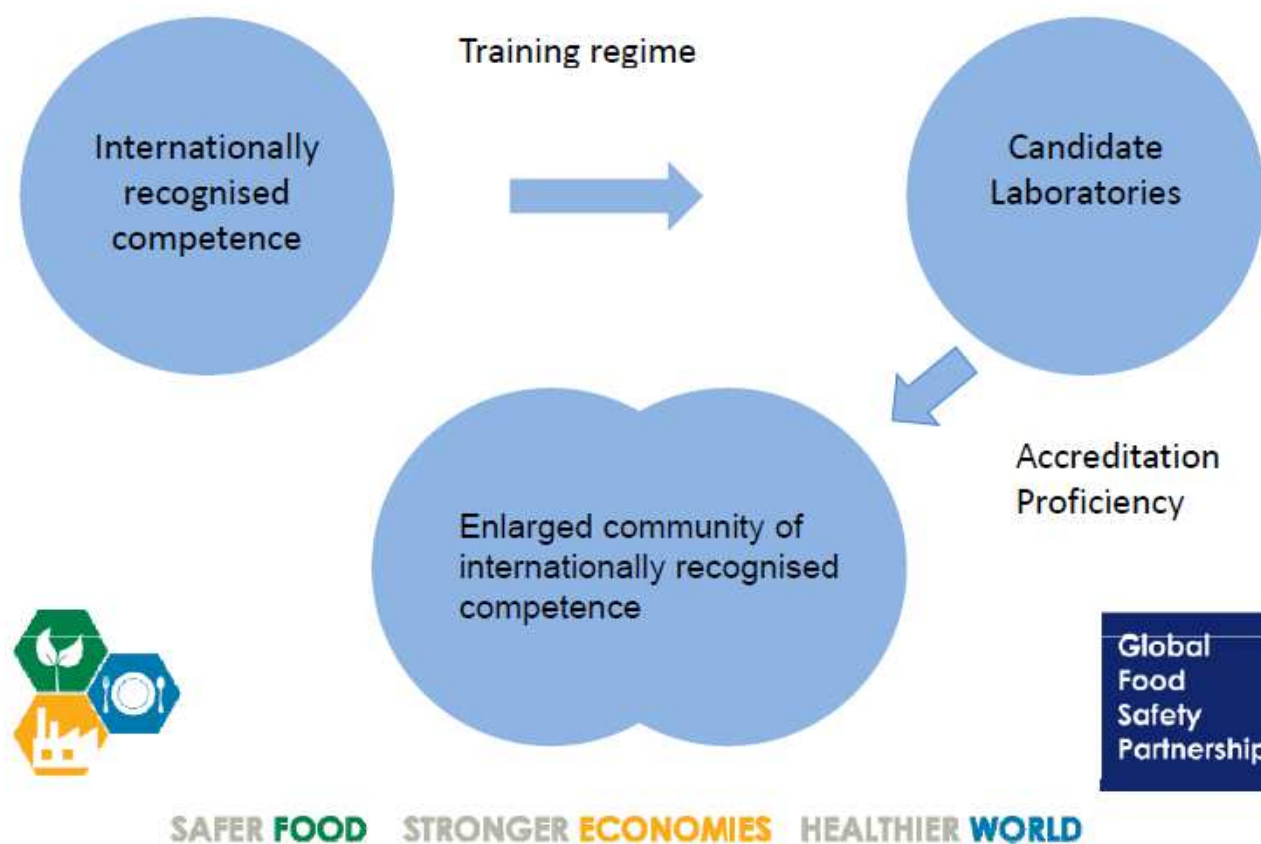


Structure and function of FSTWG Expert Working Groups

FSTWG 13/013



Laboratory training: inclusion approach



GFSP proposed mechanism for Lab capacity building

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Key outcomes: training framework

Scoping visit –ensure fit for purpose training,
e-learning pre-evaluation

Training the trainer at exemplar training
laboratories to establish best practice and buddy
system

In situ implementation, on and off site support,
webinars, mentoring (Facebook/Twitter)

Assessment of proficiency- proficiency test
materials, e-evaluation

Evaluation



Global
Food
Safety
Partnership

SAFER FOOD STRONGER ECONOMIES HEALTHIER WORLD

Summary

- WHO data indicates inadequate capacity in developing countries remains an obstacle to ensuring food safety compliance
- SPS signatories are committed to providing technical assistance to trading partners
- Capacity building measures can be the first step in building assurances of efficacy of foreign food safety systems
- Capacity building may ultimately lead to better distribution of responsibility for import safety
- Global Food Safety Partnership creates an exciting opportunity for participation on an equal footing

