



SETTING THE SCENE

Foundations of a Robust Food Regulatory Program

International Guidance and Best Practices

18 August 2024



OVERVIEW

Introduction to Foundations of Food Control Systems

International Guidance

Importance of Collaboration

Discussions – Group Work





FOOD SAFETY POLICY AGENDA

Intersect for 3 Policy Agendas: Agriculture, Health and Trade



Food Safety at the Intersect of the
Agriculture, Health and Trade Agendas

*Enhancement of food safety
performance **of Food
Production System** can not be
Carried out without the*

***Backing of
the enhancement of
food regulatory backstops***



OBJECTIVES OF A NATIONAL FOOD CONTROL SYSTEM

Primary Objective

Protect consumers

- Health (Safety)
- Deception (Quality)

Accompanying Objective

Ensure fair practices in the food trade

- Predictability
- Equality of treatment
- Transparency

**Source: Section 2 of CXG82-2013*



FOOD CONTROL PROGRAMS ACCORDING TO CXG82-2013

*Control programs are the **collective actions and activities** in place to manage specific **food safety hazards**, assure quality and safety of food and fair practices in the food trade*





CODEX GUIDANCE INTERNATIONAL BENCHMARK

Provides Guidance on Optimum Performance of a Food Control Program

☐ What it should deliver...

☐ How it should deliver...



Guidance used on how to structure and deliver food regulatory functions by food competent authorities

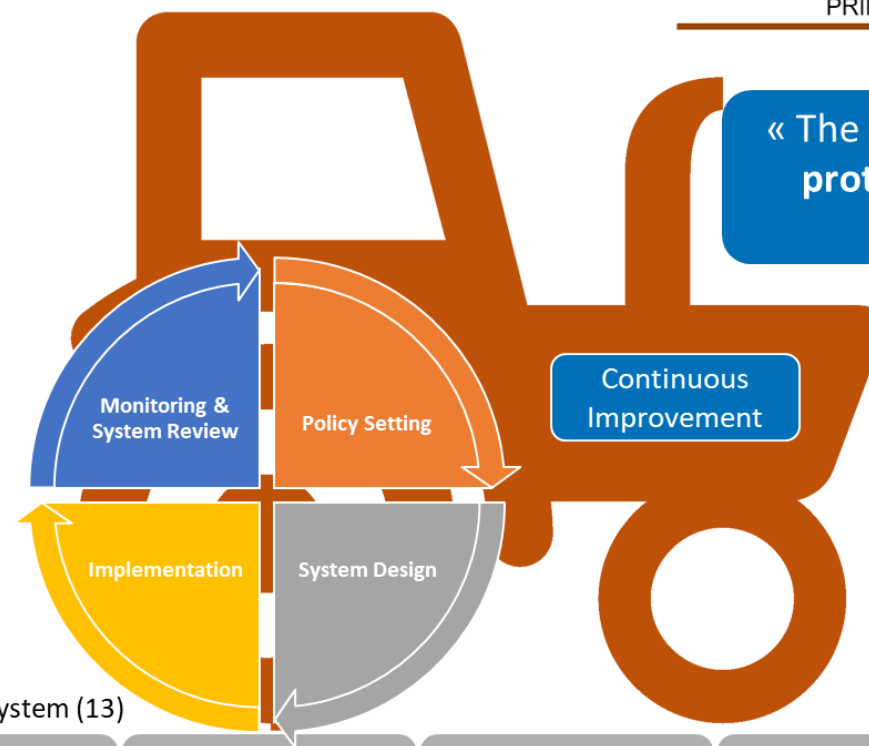


EFFECTIVE FOOD CONTROL SYSTEMS (FCS) ARE GUIDED BY CODEX DIRECTION...

PRINCIPLES AND GUIDELINES FOR NATIONAL FOOD CONTROL SYSTEMS

CAC/GL 82-2013

« The objective of a national food control system is to **protect the health of consumers and ensure fair practices in the food trade** »



Principles of a National Food Control System (13)

PROTECTION OF
CONSUMERS

THE WHOLE FOOD
CHAIN APPROACH

TRANSPARENCY

ROLES AND
RESPONSIBILITIES

CONSISTENCY AND
IMPARTIALITY

RISK BASED, SCIENCE
BASED AND EVIDENCE
BASED DECISION
MAKING

COOPERATION AND
COORDINATION
BETWEEN MULTIPLE
COMPETENT
AUTHORITIES

PREVENTIVE
MEASURES

SELF ASSESSMENT AND
REVIEW PROCEDURES

RECOGNITION OF
OTHER SYSTEMS
(INCLUDING
EQUIVALENCE)

LEGAL FOUNDATION

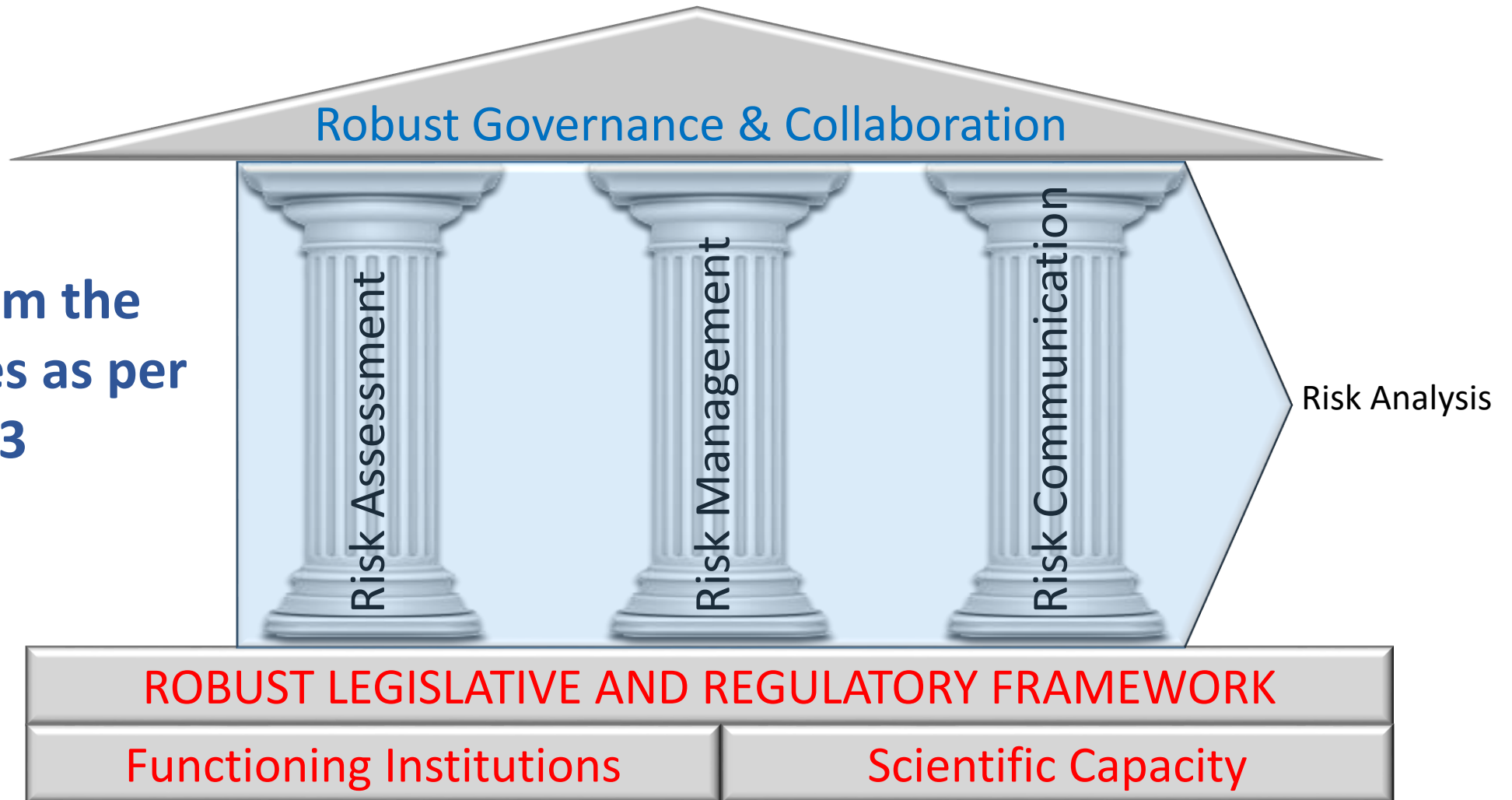
HARMONISATION

RESOURCES



DESIGN AND OPERATION OF A FOOD COMPETENT AUTHORITY

Inspired from the
13 principles as per
CXG 82-2013



An Effective Food Safety Competent Authority:

- ❑ Anchors its actions and operations in a *robust legislative and regulatory framework* that enables it to “develop, establish, implement, maintain and enforce a national food control system”.
- ❑ Bases its food safety decisions on the application of the *Risk Analysis Principles*.
- ❑ Ensures effective *food regulatory operations* both for ***standard setting and compliance and enforcement***
- ❑ Is supported by a **focused:**
 - ***Scientific capacity for risk assessment*** and
 - ***Laboratory operations***.





ROLE OF THE REGULATOR

- ❑ Oversight on Managing the Interaction between Food Producers and Consumers
- ❑ Delegated Authority of Consumers to Protect them from Health Concerns and Fraud:

Empowered to Make Decisions on behalf of the Public (Consumers)





WHAT DOES A REGULATOR DO ?

Primary Risk Manager:

- ☐ Provides Direction and Guidance for Risk Management Approach
 - Regulatory Measures
 - Non-regulatory Measures





FOOD REGULATOR'S MANDATE





ROBUSTNESS OF THE DECISION-MAKING PROCESS

☐ Trust in its Integrity

☐ Predictability

T r a n s p a r e n c y
S t r u c t u r e





RISK ANALYSIS PROVIDES STRUCTURE TO FOOD REGULATORY DECISIONS

- ❑ **Risk Analysis** is the **logical framework** that underlies **decision-making** concerning all kinds of risks (not only for food safety and nutrition)
- ❑ Applied to Food Safety and Nutrition Decision-Making Developed through the FAO/WHO Food Standards Program and particularly the Codex Alimentarius Commission (Codex)





DEFINITION OF FOOD RISK ANALYSIS

*An **iterative and highly interactive** process that should be followed by food **decision-makers** to address food safety and nutrition issues, using **robust evidence**, including **scientific information** and regular exchange with all parties and stakeholders involved*

Comprises 3 components :

Risk Assessment

Risk Management

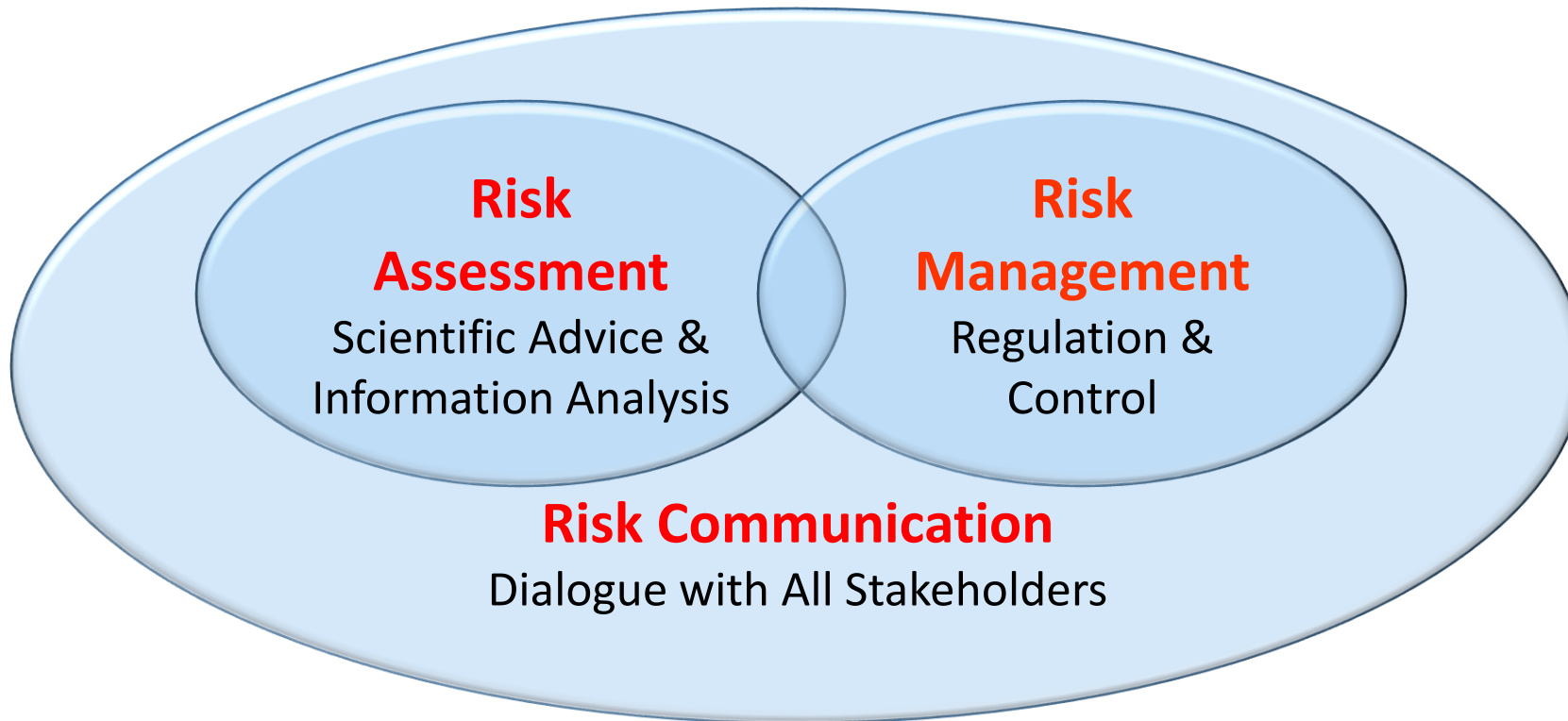
Risk Communication





RISK ANALYSIS PARADIGM PROVIDES STRUCTURE

Robust Food Decisions





AN ADDED INCENTIVE TO FOLLOW

The Risk Analysis Paradigm and Risk Assessment in Particular





OBLIGATIONS UNDER THE WORLD TRADE ORGANIZATION AGREEMENTS

ENSURING FOOD SAFETY AND ANIMAL AND PLANT HEALTH MEASURES SET OUT THE BASIC RULES IN THE WTO

☐ SPS Agreement

- Applies to **all sanitary and phytosanitary measures** which may, directly or indirectly, affect international trade.

☐ TBT Agreement

- Ensures that technical regulations, standards, and conformity assessment procedures are **non-discriminatory and do not create unnecessary obstacles to trade**.
- Applies to **all products, including industrial and agricultural products**
- **Does not apply** to sanitary and phytosanitary measures as defined in SPS Agreement





DIRECTIONS - SPS AGREEMENT ON RISK ASSESSMENT

Article 5: Assessment of Risk and Determination of the Appropriate Level of Sanitary or Phytosanitary Protection

1. Members shall ensure that their **sanitary** or phytosanitary **measures** are based on an assessment, as appropriate to the circumstances, of the **risks to human**, animal or plant life or health, taking into account risk assessment techniques developed by the **relevant international organizations**.
2. In the assessment of risks, Members shall take into account **available scientific evidence**; relevant processes and production methods; relevant inspection, sampling and testing methods; prevalence of specific diseases or pests; existence of pest- or disease-free areas; relevant ecological and environmental conditions; and quarantine or other treatment.





DIRECTIONS - SPS AGREEMENT ON RISK ASSESSMENT (2)

Article 5: Assessment of Risk and Determination of the Appropriate Level of Sanitary or Phytosanitary Protection

4. Members should, when determining the appropriate level of sanitary or phytosanitary protection, **take into account the objective of minimizing negative trade effects.**
5. With the objective of achieving consistency in the application of the concept of appropriate level of sanitary or phytosanitary protection against risks to human life or health, or to animal and plant life or health, each Member **shall avoid arbitrary or unjustifiable distinctions in the levels it considers to be appropriate in different situations (...)**





FOOD REGULATORY FUNCTIONS

Food Incident Management
Includes Foodborne Illness Outbreak Management

**Compliance Verification
Inspection Programs**
Domestic and Import / Export Control

**Management of Food Operations:
Horizontal Food Safety Regulatory Requirements**
Pre-requisite Programs / Preventive Control Requirements

Standard Setting
Additives, Contaminants, Microbiological Criteria, Veterinary Drugs, etc.

**Commodity Food
Regulatory Program**

Fresh Fruit and Vegetables

Meat Value Chain

Processed Food Sector
(with subdivisions as needed)

Aquaculture Value Chain

Street Vendors / Wet Markets, etc.

**Science Capacity : Data, Tools,
Human/Technical Capacity** Underpinning Food Regulatory Decisions :
Food Regulatory Science e.g., Laboratory, Risk Assessment, Risk Analysis

Horizontal Food Policy Requirements: e.g. Overall Food Safety
Policy /Risk Management Policy, International Cooperation,
Codex Policy, Program policies (e.g. food labelling policy)

Training, Education and Awareness, Promotion Initiatives

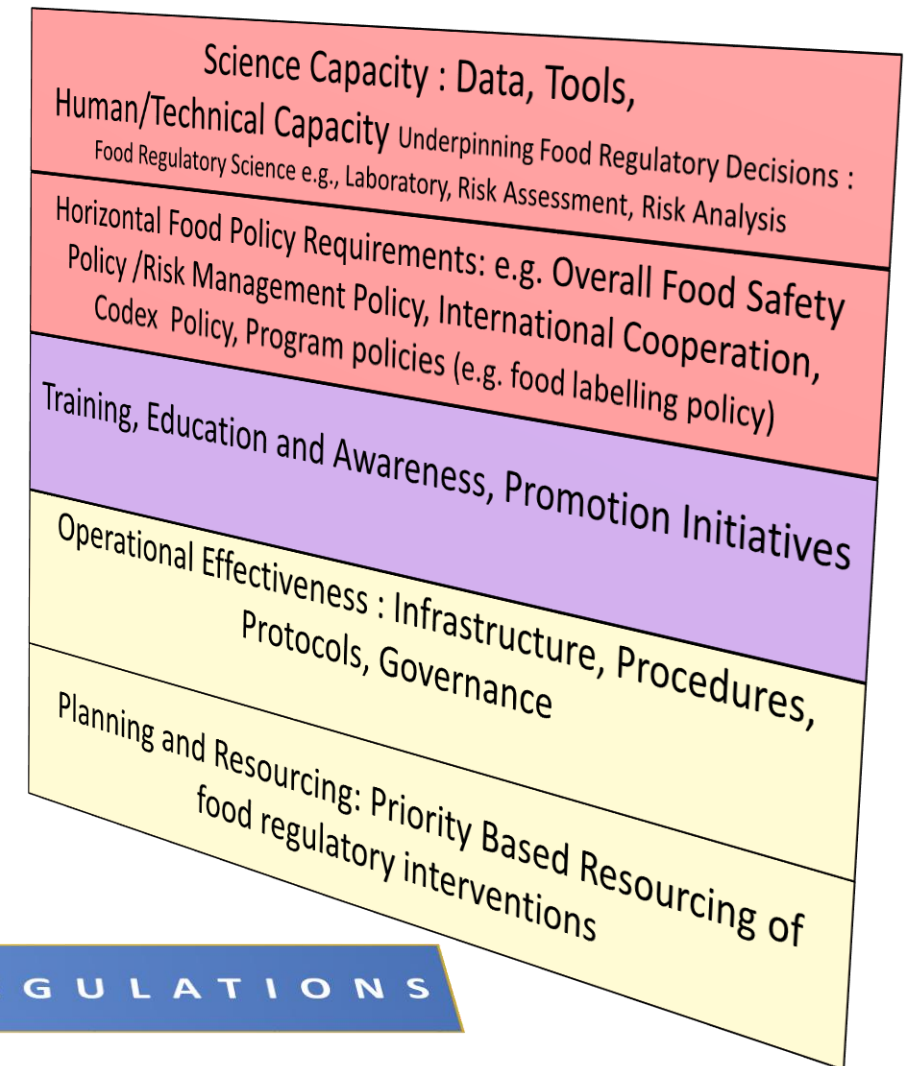
**Operational Effectiveness : Infrastructure, Procedures,
Protocols, Governance**

**Planning and Resourcing: Priority Based Resourcing of
food regulatory interventions**

FOOD LEGISLATION & REGULATIONS



FOCUS ON DECISION-MAKING: STANDARDS / REGULATORY DECISIONS





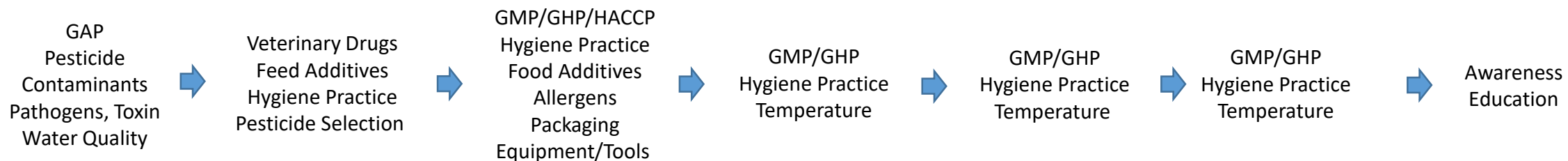
HOW DO WE USE THE FOOD REGULATORY INSTRUMENT???



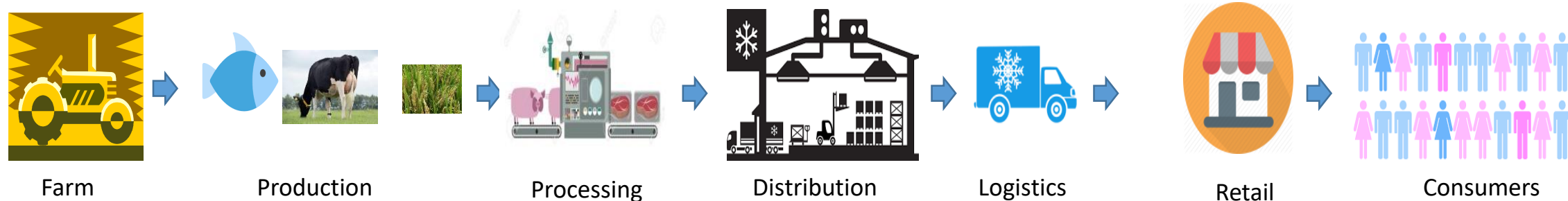


COLLABORATIVE OVERSIGHT MATCHING FOOD SAFETY INTERVENTION ACROSS THE CHAIN

Hazards & Control

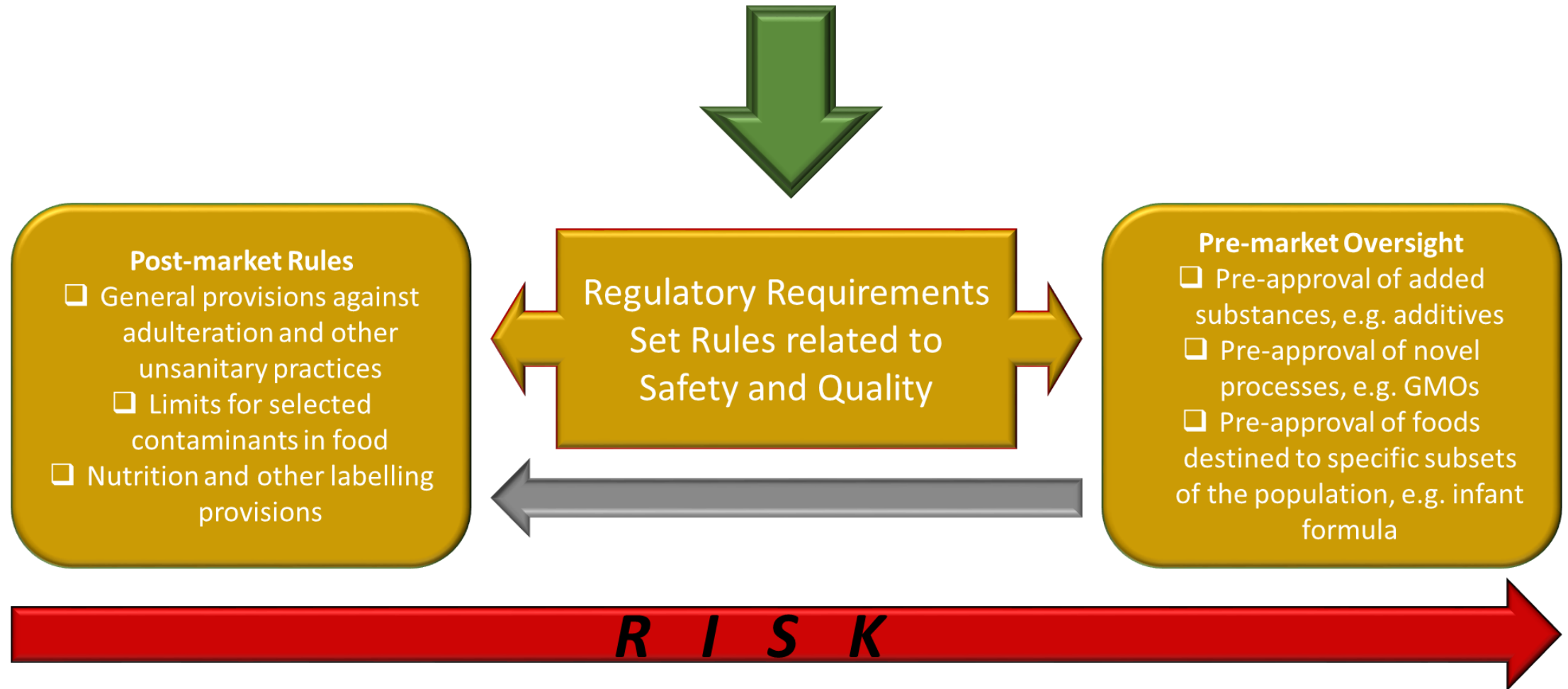


Supply Chain





INSTRUMENT OF CHOICE: PRE OR POST-MARKET DECISIONS ?

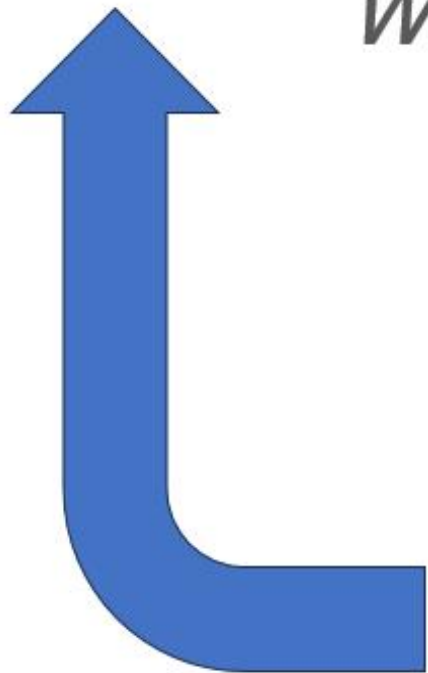


PRINCIPLE – Food are inherently Safe Products



REVIEWING AND RE-DESIGNING FOOD REGULATORY OPERATIONS

Food Safety Issues are Multi-Faceted Requiring Costly Interventions



Where possible: Simplify, Streamline

Collaborate, Involve

Synergize



Evaluate





IMPORTANCE OF COLLABORATION

CORE VALUES OF FOOD REGULATORY FUNCTIONS DELIVERY



Collaboration
Inclusiveness
Consensus Building
Transparency





MULTIPLE STAKEHOLDERS HAVE A STAKE IN FOOD AND NUTRITION RISK MANAGEMENT ISSUES

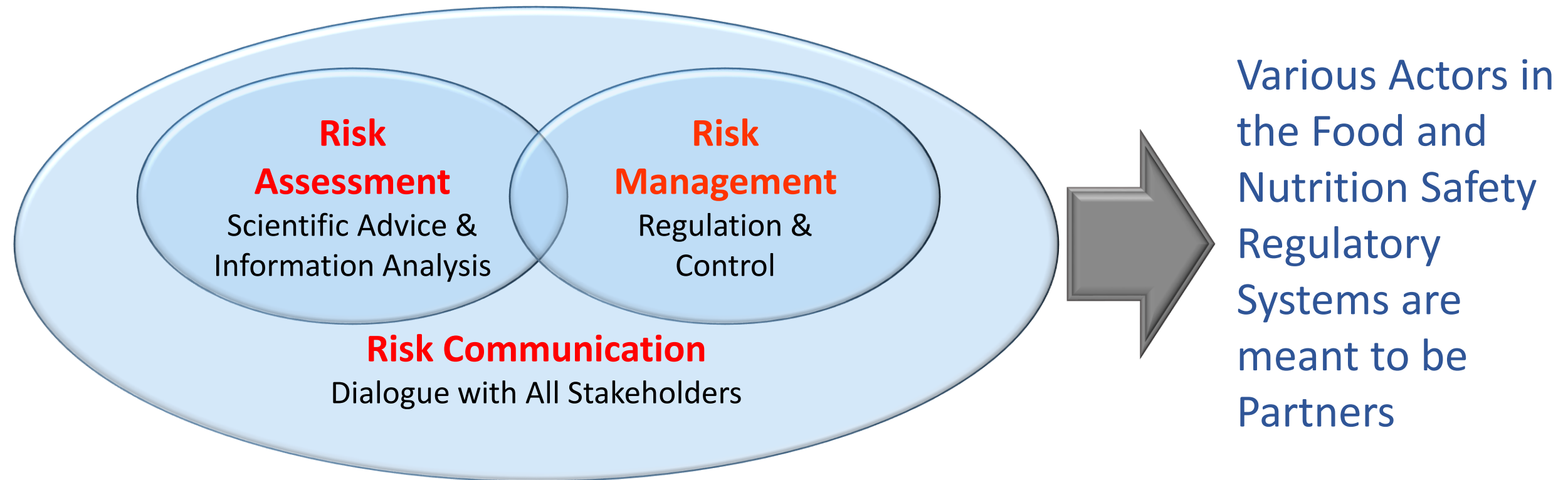
Risk Analysis Practices advocated by international organizations advise to maximize engagement and collaboration



Consumer Organizations • Academia • Health Professional Community • Governments/Regulators • Industry



RISK ANALYSIS PRINCIPLES SET THROUGH CODEX ALIMENTARIUS





INGREDIENTS OF COLLABORATIVE APPROACH

- ☐ Shared interest – Shared concerns
- ☐ Continued Engagement – Open Dialogue
- ☐ Transparent Approach
- ☐ Grass Root Advocacy Groups
- ☐ No Individual Goals being pursued
 - Particularly by Advocacy Groups
- ☐ Culture of Collaboration
- ☐ And finally the KEY INGREDIENT.....



COMPLEX RISK MANAGEMENT APPROACHES CALL FOR OPTIMUM COLLABORATION BETWEEN PARTNERS





MECHANISMS OF COLLABORATION REGULATOR / INDUSTRY – PART 1

From Codex Practice: Forum for providing input on food regulatory /
Standards development practices

☐ Highly operational : Transactional nature

☐ Success is conditioned by consistency of approach and meaningful
contribution from regulated parties

☐ Industry can represent meaningful source of data to support
substantiation of a regulatory provision





MECHANISMS OF COLLABORATION REGULATOR / INDUSTRY – PART 2

Standing Forums of Engagement

❑ Strategic Engagement: for example, a Food Regulatory Advisory Committee

- Offers direction to shape food regulatory agenda
- Support foresight on trends in food regulatory development
- Supports proactive nature of the food regulatory system and its enabling nature



A word cloud featuring the phrase "thank you" in numerous languages and scripts. The central text "thank you" is the largest and most prominent. Surrounding it are various translations, including "danke" (German), "tesekkür ederim" (Turkish), "gracias" (Spanish), "dziękuję" (Polish), "obrigado" (Portuguese), "merci" (French), "arigatō" (Japanese), "terima kasih" (Indonesian), "sukriya" (Hindi), "chnorakaloutioun" (Armenian), "sagolun" (Georgian), "bedankt" (Dutch), "nannni" (Tibetan), "nandri" (Kurdish), "kiitos" (Finnish), "dhanyavad" (Gujarati), "hvala" (Slovene), "mauriuru" (Māori), "kösönöm" (Hungarian), "vinaka" (Samoan), "spas" (Slovak), "barka" (Yoruba), "welalin" (Hausa), "tack" (Swedish), "misaotra" (Malagasy), "matondo" (Kisumu), "paldies" (Latvian), "grazzi" (Lombard), "mahalo" (Hawaiian), "tapadh leat" (Irish), "xhala" (Xhosa), "asante" (Swahili), "manana" (Zulu), "tenki" (Yiddish), "chokrane" (Shona), "murakoze" (Zulu), "mamnun" (Urdu), "dijere dieuf" (Afrikaans), "tau" (Tamil), "mochchakkeram" (Tamil), "dyaou" (Vietnamese), "sulpáy" (Aymara), "go raibh maith agat" (Irish), "arigatō" (Japanese), "tak" (Tibetan), "dakujem" (Slovak), "trugarez" (Breton), "merci" (French), "shukriya" (Urdu), "merce" (Catalan), "merpsi" (Chechen), "xiexie" (Chinese), "감사합니다" (Korean), "তোমাকে ধন্যবাদ" (Bengali), "شكراً لك" (Arabic), "kam sah hamnida" (Kannada), "najis tuke" (Tamil), "rahat" (Urdu), "sagolun" (Georgian), "didi madloba" (Georgian), "mësi" (Albanian), "sobodi" (Tswana), "enkosi" (Zulu), "bedankt" (Dutch), "nannni" (Tibetan), "nandri" (Kurdish), "kiitos" (Finnish), "dhanyavad" (Gujarati), "hvala" (Slovene), "mauriuru" (Māori), "kösönöm" (Hungarian), "vinaka" (Samoan), "spas" (Slovak), "barka" (Yoruba), "welalin" (Hausa), "tack" (Swedish), "misaotra" (Malagasy), "matondo" (Kisumu), "paldies" (Latvian), "grazzi" (Lombard), "mahalo" (Hawaiian), "tapadh leat" (Irish), "xhala" (Xhosa), "asante" (Swahili), "manana" (Zulu), "tenki" (Yiddish), "chokrane" (Shona), "murakoze" (Zulu), "mamnun" (Urdu), "dijere dieuf" (Afrikaans), "tau" (Tamil), "mochchakkeram" (Tamil), "dyaou" (Vietnamese), "sulpáy" (Aymara), "go raibh maith agat" (Irish), "arigatō" (Japanese), "tak" (Tibetan), "dakujem" (Slovak), "trugarez" (Breton), "merci" (French), "shukriya" (Urdu), "merce" (Catalan), "merpsi" (Chechen), "xiexie" (Chinese), "감사합니다" (Korean), "তোমাকে ধন্যবাদ" (Bengali), "شكراً لك" (Arabic), "kam sah hamnida" (Kannada), "najis tuke" (Tamil), "rahat" (Urdu), "sagolun" (Georgian), "didi madloba" (Georgian), "mësi" (Albanian), "sobodi" (Tswana), "enkosi" (Zulu).