



Codex Community Event

OPEN TO CCNASWP MEMBERS

26 – 28 February 2024

Sofitel Fiji, Nadi, Fiji

Outcomes of the Mapping of Food Control Functions and Competent Authorities

2ND NORTH AMERICA SOUTH WEST PACIFIC CODEX COLLOQUIUM

Supporting the Enhancement of Food Control Systems in the SWP Region

Event Partner Organizations



GFORSS Team



OVERVIEW OF RESULTS OF MAPPING

- 11 Respondent Countries Over 14
- Placement of the Codex Contact Point :
 - ✓ Ministry of Health or Agriculture
 - ✓ Ministry of Commerce (Samoa)
- Diverse Models of Delivery of Major Food Regulatory Functions
 - ✓ In Several Countries - Standard Setting / Regulatory Decisions Carried out by Entities Hosting the Codex Contact Point
 - ✓ Issue of Multiple Functions Carried out by Same Group – Confirmed



POSSIBLE CONSIDERATION TO FURTHER MAP
CONTACT POINTS FOR KEY FUNCTIONS

Opportunities to Evaluate Performance of Food Control Functions

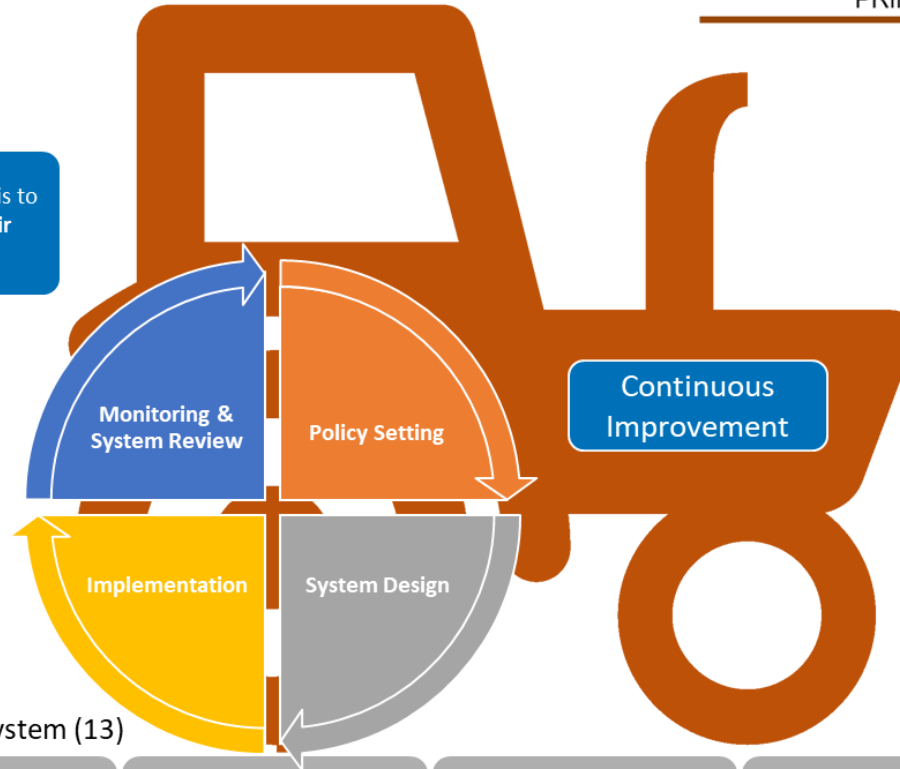


EFFECTIVE FOOD CONTROL SYSTEM

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)



ASSESSMENT TOOL BY FAO/WHO

B.2.3.5. ASSESSMENT CRITERIA: Strategies and guidance for communicating with partners, stakeholders, general public and international organizations are in place.

Guidance: Effective communications are essential and need to be well prepared in advance of the food safety emergency. The aim is to provide accurate, timely and relevant information to a range of very different audiences, therefore with different needs, and ensure a common understanding of the problem. Besides communication among CAs (and with the central coordination team, to ensure implementation of response and flow of technical information), as seen in criteria B.1.3.4, communications should also target:

- (i) Interagency communications, including with local and foreign governments, as well as IOs (i.e. WHO, in particular to respect IHR requirements; and INFOSAN focal points);
- (ii) Industry;
- (iii) General public through the media.

A basic tool is a list of all necessary contact details readily available and updated. Other useful tools that should be prepared in advance are: templates for notifications of incidents, model press releases, recall and withdrawal notices, prepared questions and answers... Means of dissemination include websites, TV, radio, press and specific material adapted to the literacy level of the population so that information is transferred in a way that makes it accessible to all, including populations in rural areas. Advice should contain practical information on what to do if somebody has consumed the affected product; on what has been and is being done to contain affected product; and on contact details for more factual information and specific advice.

A trained spokesperson, recognized to have authority on the topic, should also be available.

Possible outcome: Communications are made strategically.

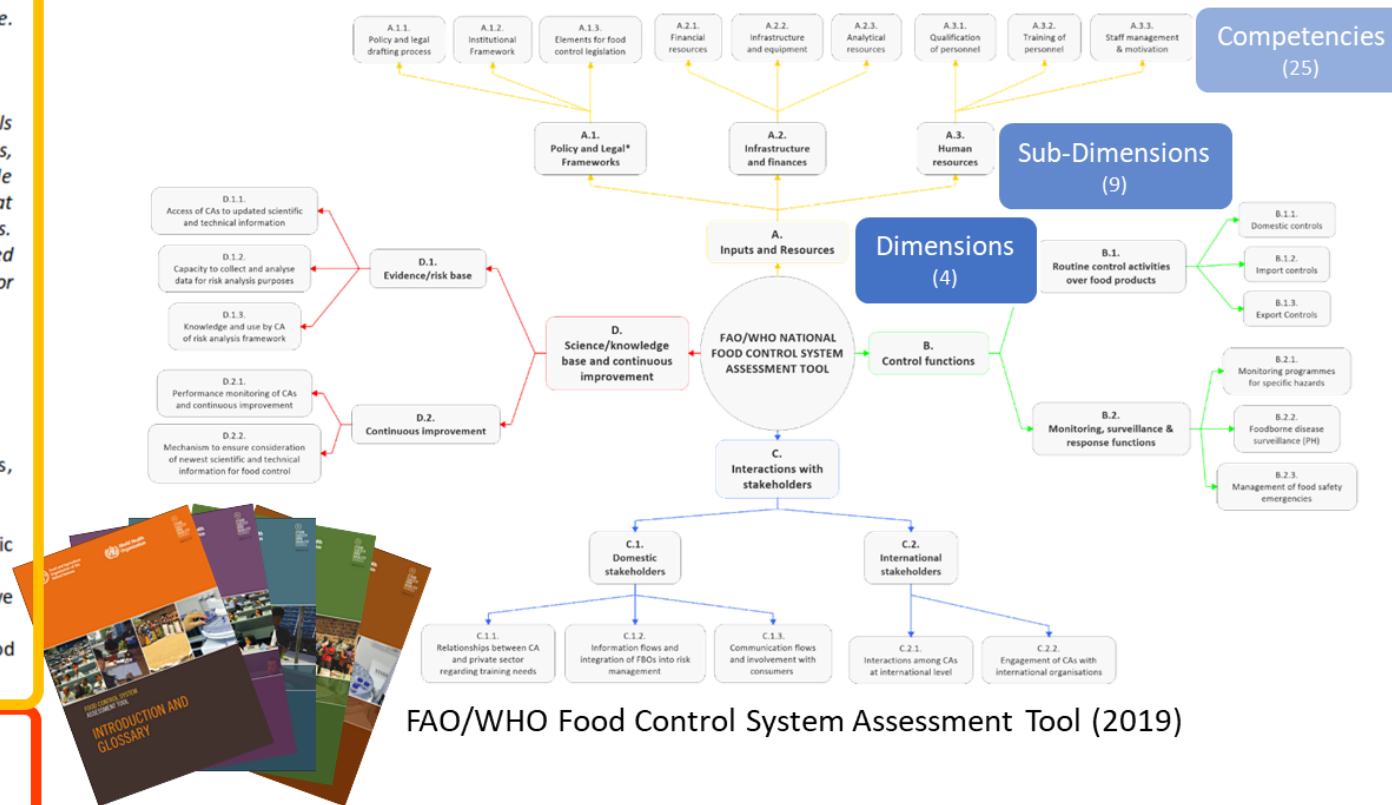
Possible indicators:

- List of all necessary contact details readily available and updated (local and foreign governments, IOs, Industry);
- Designated and competent spokesperson;
- Readily available means of dissemination for the general public (websites, TV, radio, press, specific material...);
- Activities aiming at preparing effective communications for food safety emergency responses have occurred periodically as a matter of formal policy;
- Investments have provided tangible improvements in the government's preparedness for food safety emergency responses.

Sources of evidence:

- List of all necessary contact details (local and foreign governments, IOs, Industry);
- Templates for notifications of incidents;
- Model press releases;
- Recall and withdrawal notices;

- Comprehensive with **162 criteria** covering the entire FCS
- Availability of Guidance, including Suggested Outcomes and Indicators
- Evidence-Driven (Documents, web postings, certificates, minutes terms of reference, etc.) to demonstrate achievement of a given competency



FAO/WHO Food Control System Assessment Tool (2019)



MAPPING PARAMETERS OF FOOD REGULATORY FUNCTIONS

1. FOOD SAFETY LEGAL AND INSTITUTIONAL STRUCTURE

2. DOCUMENTING HORIZONTAL FOOD SAFETY REGULATORY FUNCTIONS

- a) Development of Food Standards:
- b) Management of (Food Business) Operators
- c) Compliance Verification and Inspection
- d) Incident Management and Enforcement Functions

5 Parameters
12 sub-parameters

3. DOCUMENTING FOOD SAFETY REGULATORY ENABLERS

- a) Existing food (safety) scientific capacity supporting food regulatory functions
- b) Horizontal food (safety) policy capacity
- c) Training, Awareness Development and a Culture of learning

4. GOVERNANCE AND STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT

- a) Existing mechanisms of food safety decision making through a documented governance
- b) Existing Capacity to engage and exchange information, data, consultations and develop collaborations with the stakeholder community

5. OPERATIONAL EFFECTIVENESS, PLANNING AND RESOURCING

- a) Existing mechanisms to deliver food regulatory functions through a documented procedures and protocols for key functions exercised by the various regulators
- b) Existing approaches to resource food regulatory functions, to allocate such resources in alignment with the overall policies / strategies and where the need is most identified (i.e., using a risk-based lens) and **to Evaluate Performance**

COMPLETE COVERAGE OF THE OVERSIGHT ACROSS THE VALUE CHAIN



Raw meat, poultry, milk, vegetables,
Primary Production ...

← Regulator 1 →

Cooked chicken, cooked vegetables in
chicken pot pie, (minimal) processing...

← Regulator 2 →

Oversight is based on whether food product is the result of:

Primary production

Processed product (including minimally processed)

One product: 2 regulators – depending on level of processing – Requires Enhanced Coordination

Optimum Coordination and Cooperation Required if multiple Regulators' model



EXAMPLE : 1. FOOD SAFETY LEGAL AND INSTITUTIONAL STRUCTURE

MAPPING OF INDICATORS OF PERFORMANCE

1. Competent Authority(ies) and Legal Framework(s)

Demonstration of Achievement

Indicator	
Roles and Responsibilities and mandates of competent authorities responsible for food of animal origin	Texts: laws, regulations, decrees describing the mandate of the organisations / competent authorities
Legal framework providing empowerment and enabling interventions of competent authorities	<p>Demonstration of “recent” nature of legal framework (laws and regulations)</p> <p>Legal framework encompasses the powers / authorities needed for intervention by competent authorities and is based on international guidance and best practices:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Defines relationship between regulators and regulated parties ➤ Defines penalties and sanctions ➤ Supports Preventive approach in risk management ➤ Supports anchoring decisions in risk analysis ➤ Supports harmonization with international standards (references international standards) ➤ Offers enforceability of decisions made by competent authorities <p>Demonstration of existence of Regulation-making Authorities that allows to exercise the mandate of each competent authority</p>
Coverage of the Supply Chain with food regulatory competencies from primary production to final products	<p>Mandates / Competencies provided by the legal texts (laws / regulations and decrees) empowering competent authorities attest to the coverage of the oversight on productions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ From the primary production sector (and its inputs), up to final (processed) products ➤ From primary producers to retailers, importers and exporters <p>Identification of coverage gaps or overlap where relevant</p>
Indicator of implementation of mandate is shared between various competent authorities: Required coordination and collaboration	<p>Legal requirements defining relationships between competent authorities</p> <p>Practical considerations of collaboration and coordination: Committee structure, agendas of meetings and minutes</p> <p>Identification of gaps in collaboration between regulators / competent authorities with overlap or adjacent oversight on the production supply chain</p>



POSSIBLE CONSIDERATION TO FURTHER MAP CONTACT POINTS FOR KEY FUNCTIONS

**Discuss Opportunities of Support as Part of the Path Forward for the
SWP Codex Initiative**



danke

謝謝

ngiyabonga

tesekkür ederim

Баярлалаа

спасибо

mersi

kia ora

barka

welalin

tack

paldies

grazzi

mahalo

tapadh leat

faafetai lava

vinaka

blagodaram

dank je

misaotra

matondo

хвала

manana

enkosi

bedankt

bayarlalaa

kiitos

dankie

dziękuję

dhanyavad

hvala

mauruuru

köszönöm

obrigado

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dakujem

trugarez

didi madloba

kam sah hamnida

rahmat

terima kasih

rahmet

ευχαριστώ

merczi

dio!ch

dhanyavadagalu

shukriya

mercé

мерси

obligada

murakoze

tenki

شكرًا لك

তোমাকে ধন্যবাদ

감사합니다

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