



Implementation strategies

Dr Heiner Lehr
heiner@syntesa.eu

The role of

LAWS AND REGULATIONS

Barack Obama on food safety



Source: whitehouse.gov

“I’ve often said that I don’t believe government has the answer to every problem or that it can do all things for all people. We are a nation built on the strength of individual initiative. But there are certain things that we can’t do on our own. There are certain things only a government can do. And one of those things is ensuring that the foods we eat, and the medicines we take, are safe and don’t cause us harm. “

President Barack Obama

- FSMA was signed into law in January 2011
see <http://www.fda.gov/food/foodsafety/fsma/default.htm>
 - Importer accountability—For the first time, importers have an explicit responsibility to verify that their foreign suppliers have adequate controls in place to ensure that the food they produce is safe.
 - Third-party certification—It establishes a program through which qualified third parties can certify that foreign food facilities comply with U.S. food safety standards. This certification may be used to facilitate the entry of imports.
 - Certification for high-risk foods—FDA has the authority to require that imported foods that are at high risk of contamination have a credible third-party certification or other assurance of compliance as a condition of entry into the U.S. The “third party” could be a private company or a governmental entity.
 - Voluntary qualified importer program—FDA must establish a voluntary program for importers that provides for expedited review and entry of foods from participating importers. Eligibility is limited to, among other things, importers offering food from program-certified facilities.
 - Authority to deny entry—FDA can refuse entry into the U.S. of food from a foreign facility if the agency is denied inspection access by the facility or the country in which the facility is located.
- Requirement for electronic submission of data

Food Traceability



- The famous “one step forward and one step back” system
- Actually a Chain of Custody system, not a traceability system
- Little to no enforcements in spite of repeated food scares

| | Overall responsibilities | Actions taken when a risk is identified |
|--------------------------|---|--|
| Food and feed businesses | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify and document information on products “one step forward and one step back” in the food chain. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Immediately withdraw the affected products from the market and, if necessary, recall them from consumers. • Destroy any batch, lot or consignment of feed that does not satisfy food safety requirements. • Inform the competent authorities of the risk and of the action it has taken. |
| Member State authorities | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Monitor production, processing and distribution of food and feed products to ensure that operators have traceability systems in place. • Fix and enforce appropriate penalties for operators that do not meet EU requirements on traceability. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure that operators are meeting their obligations. • Take appropriate measures to secure food safety. • Trace the risk backwards and forwards along the food chain. • Notify the Rapid Alert System for Food and Feed (see box). |
| The EU | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establishes sector-specific legislation on traceability as appropriate. • The Food and Veterinary Office of the European Commission carries out regular inspections to ensure that food and feed operators are meeting food safety standards – including the implementation of traceability systems. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The European Commission alerts members of the Rapid Alert System for Food and Feed of the risk. • Requests information from operators to enable traceability and coordinates action by national authorities. • May impose import/export restrictions. |

One step forward and one step back?

- Chain of custody systems bring little benefit to the supply chain
- Linking the physical product flow to the information flow makes the system very vulnerable to breakdowns
- Main sources of return of investment on traceability
 - Improved inventory management
 - Improved quality management
- But: *information* about food can be an additional commodity
 - Example: sustainable vegetable oils
 - Sold as oil
 - Sold as certified sustainable oil with accrediting data (and a premium!)

- Illegal, unreported and unregulated (IUU) fishing
 - depletes fish stocks
 - destroys marine habitats
 - distorts competition
 - puts honest fishers at an unfair disadvantage
 - weakens coastal communities, particularly in developing countries.
- **Only marine fisheries products validated as legal** by the relevant flag state or exporting state can be imported to or exported from the EU
- A European **black list** has been drawn up covering both IUU vessels and states that turn a blind eye to illegal fishing activities
- EU operators who fish illegally anywhere in the world, under any flag, face **substantial penalties** proportionate to the economic value of their catch, which deprive them of any profit.
- The **new EU regulation** to prevent, deter and eliminate illegal, unreported and unregulated (IUU) fishing entered into force on 1 January 2010.



Losses due to IUU fishing are estimated to be between US\$10 billion and US\$23.5 billion per year, representing between 11 and 26 million tonnes of fish

Source: Pirate Fishing Exposed, Environmental Justice Foundation

- With little information captured huge benefit for the fishing community and society in general
 - Improved control over catch composition gives indication to real fish stocks
 - Less illegal, unregulated and unreported fishing gives fishermen access to all the resource
 - Better knowledge of catch composition helps reduce discards and wastage
 - More effective controls provide benefits to those doing it right
 - Automation of subsidies, export and IUU certificates streamlines business
 - Better statistics helps fishermen to benchmark themselves and fishermen's association to improve the management of resources

| EUROPEAN COMMUNITY CATCH CERTIFICATE | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|-----------|--------------|--|---|-----------------|--|-----------------|------------------------------------|--------------|---|--|
| Document number | | | | | | Validating Authority | | | | | |
| 1. Name | | | Address | | | | Tel. Fax | | | | |
| 2. Fishing Vessel Name | | | Flag - Home Port and Registration Number | | | Call Sign | | IMO/Lloyd's Number (if issued) | | | |
| Fishing licence No. - Valid to | | | | Inmarsat No. Telefax No. Telephone No. E-mail address (if issued) | | | | | | | |
| 3. Description of Product | | | Type of processing authorised on board: | | | 4. References of applicable conservation and management measures | | | | | |
| Species | | Product code | | Catch area(s) and dates | | Estimated live weight (kg) | | Estimated weight to be landed (kg) | | Verified Weight Landed (kg) where appropriate | |
| 5. Name of master of fishing vessel - Signature - Seal: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 6. Declaration of Transhipment at Sea | | | | | | Signature and Date | | Transhipment Date/Area/Position | | Estimated weight (kg) | |
| Name of Master of Fishing vessel | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Master of Receiving Vessel | | | Signature | Vessel Name | | Call Sign | | IMO/Lloyds (if issued) | | Number | |
| 7. Transhipment authorisation within a port area: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Name | Authority | Signature | Address | Tel. | Port of Landing | | Date of Landing | | Seal (Stamp) | | |
| 8. Name and address of Exporter | | Signature | | | Date | | | Seal | | | |
| 9. Flag State Authority Validation: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Name/Title | | | | Signature | | | Date | | Seal (Stamp) | | |
| 10. Transport details : See Appendix I | | | | | | | | | | | |

预览已结束，完整报告链接和二维码如下：

https://www.yunbaogao.cn/report/index/report?reportId=5_5317

