

# GMA



*Representing the Makers of the World's Favorite Food, Beverage and Consumer Products*

## ***Supply & Safety: Monitoring Imported Food***

***Carmen Stacy***



[www.gmaonline.org](http://www.gmaonline.org)

# GMA Member Companies



# Benefits of Global Food Safety Capacity Building to Industry

**GMA companies rely on a global supply chain for safe ingredients and raw materials.**

Improved supply chain management by growers, producers, distributors, and retailers means...

- preventing problems at the source
- fewer food safety incidents involving our products
- more suppliers we can confidently source from
- less cost to manage food safety incidents
- enhanced consumer trust in our products

# Industry's Goal: Safety, Quality & Brand Protection

**The primary goal of a food company is to deliver safe, quality products to our customers & consumers while promoting & protecting our brands & trademarks.**

**We would like to work with regulating bodies to foster transparency from both sides.**

***It is in this spirit that we offer these guiding principles...***

# Guiding Principles

- Food safety regulations should build a safer supply chain, resulting in improving public health.
  - Improve consumer confidence in imported food and brands.
- In developing supply chain requirements, consideration should be given to the risk posed by the import.
  - What are the elements involved in assessing the risk?
  - One size does not fit all.

# Guiding Principles

- Import requirements must take into account the differences among importers and imported foods.
  - Must provide program flexibility to accommodate supply chain complexity.
- Required verification activities should include specific performance objectives, rather than specifying behavior or procedure requirements.
  - Should be goal-oriented vs. prescriptive.
  - Should be flexible and outcome based.
  - Should allow for innovation and new technologies.

# Guiding Principles

- Regulations should be practical and reasonable to achieve.
  - Regulations should be science-based.
  - Regulatory requirements should include a cost/benefit analysis.
  - Requirements should take into account limitations of small and medium businesses.
  - The relative roles of regulations versus guidance should be considered.



# Guiding Principles

- Supply chain regulations must be consistent with international trade expectations.
  - They should not be unfairly discriminate against any one nation, supplier or product.
  - National capabilities should be taken into account and capacity building should be in place to support identified specific needs.
  - Standards and regulations should take into account existing international standards, harmonizing where possible.
  - Regulations should not unnecessarily disrupt trade.



# Guiding Principles

- Traceability requirements should be consistent with international principles for traceability, specifically the ability of each party in the supply chain to trace and verify one step forward, one step back.

# Collaborations Will Enhance Food Safety

Industry,  
government &  
academia must  
work together to  
enhance food  
safety



# Strengthening the Rules of Trade

- World Trade Organization (WTO)
- Trans Pacific Partnership (TPP)
  - SPS - “WTO+”
  - TBT – Greater transparency
  - Intellectual Property
    - Brand protection
    - Geographical Indicators
- Codex Alimentarius
- Next: U.S.-EU FTA?