



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

### Supply & Safety: Monitoring Imported Food

Carmen Stacy







#### **GMA Member Companies**













Quality In Everything We Do











Associate Members

















www.gmaonline.org

### 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...



- 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.



- 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.



- 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.



- 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.

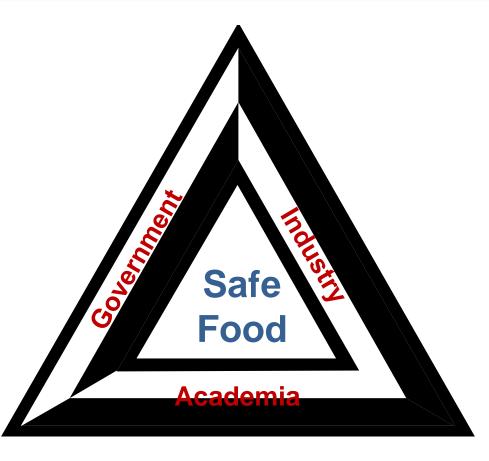


 Traceability requirements should be consistent with international principles for traceability, specifically the ability of each party in the supply chain to trace and verify one step forward, one step back.



# 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?

