Turning NTM challenges into opportunities

Examples of EU capacity building programmes for developing countries in the SPS area

Dr. S. COULON
European Commission
Directorate-General for Health and Consumers (DG SANCO)
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Agenda

1. The EU: its market and technical assistance provided
2. Two EU funded programmes PIP & EDES (success stories)
3. Accessing international markets: some challenges faced
4. Supporting production and market access: the COLEACP methodology
5. Conclusions
1. The EU Market

- 50 years peace, shared values, compromise
- Single Market with 500 Million citizens
- Economic stability, 70% of trade intra-EU
- Fully harmonised, transparent rules in-line with international standards
- No discrimination
- Technical assistance
1. The EU at a glance

- Over 500 million people, 28 countries, 21 languages,..

- World’s most open market for goods and commodities: the biggest importer and exporter of food worldwide

- Biggest importer of agri-food from developing countries
1. The EU's SPS regime

- High level of SPS protection
- Applies for all imports and also within the EU
- In line with international standards (IS) – when stricter than IS (exceptional): science based
- With EFSA the EU relies on solid science and evidence for its rules
1. The EU: the biggest importer in the world

- Has a very comprehensive and predictable SPS regime (for consumer/health protection)
- Wishes to continue to import from all countries in a sustainable manner, in particular small economies
- Provides diverse technical assistance and capacity building to many developing countries
- Privileges prevention and realistic solutions to problems (attacking the origin of the problems)
1. Food safety in the EU: Training and capacity building

- Different EU capacity building programmes including food safety in specific world regions
- Both European Commission and EU Member States are involved in TA and CB
- Latest summary: SPS SPS-Related TA provided by the EU in 2012 (G/SPS/GEN/1139/Add.1 – 15/03/2013)
- Total value (Com + EU MS): **78 Million Euros**
- **200 SPS-related projects/activities in 100 countries**
2. Example of 2 EU programmes: PIP & EDES

Private sector association (ACP/EU) – Not for profit - 40 years
80% of the LDC/SVE Fresh Fruit and Vegetable supply chain
3. Accessing international markets

Major changes in agriculture & food industries over the past 2 decades
3. Accessing international markets

Major changes in the control of production & supply

Most countries have overhauled national regulations (Europe, India, USA, Australia, Japan,...)

Dramatic increase in the number & use of private standards. Food safety & sustainability (social & environmental)

Meeting regulations and standards is increasingly important to access markets
3. Accessing international markets: 4 key principles

1. Risk management operation from field to fork
2. Managing hazards at critical points (HACCP)
3. All food operators are responsible; due diligence
4. Traceability

Firms are responsible for safety and quality of food inputs, conduct of suppliers, and safety of consumers
3. Accessing international markets

Particular challenges for DCs/LDCs//ACP countries

- More demands
- Increasingly stringent
- Escalating costs
- Little understanding of impact in SVE countries
- Marginalisation
4. How PIP/Edes programmes work: COLEACP methodology in place

Supporting producers and exporters

Identify the barriers

Lower the barriers

Overcome the barriers
4. The COLEACP methodology

Supporting producers and exporters

Identify the barriers
4. The COLEACP methodology

Supporting producers and exporters - IDENTIFYING

- Having the network throughout supply chain (regulatory authorities, standard setting bodies, retailers, research organizations, suppliers,...)
- Monitoring current regulatory and market trends
- Engaging with decision makers

*Putting developing countries' horticultural industry in a better position to prepare and advocate*
4. The COLEACP methodology

Supporting producers and exporters

Identify the barriers

Lower the barriers
4. The COLEACP methodology

Supporting producers and exporters – LOWERING

• Advocate to make sure market demands create opportunities rather than barriers

• Critical role: DC players have little influence, need to strengthen the DC voice

• Adapting standards and regulations to local context (e.g. Global GaP National Technical WG)

• R&D to address specific technical barriers
4. The COLEACP methodology

Supporting producers and exporters

Identify the barriers

Lower the barriers

Overcome the barriers
4. The COLEACP methodology

Supporting producers and exporters - OVERCOMING

Helping supply chain operators meet regulations & commercial standards

Food safety; social and environmental initiatives

Direct support to producers & exporters

Customised support combined with collective training

Aim for a change in behaviour & company restructuring
4. The COLEACP methodology

Supporting producers and exporters - OVERCOMING

Key principles

- PIP works through supply chains
- Top-down approach
- From the very small to the very large
- Participatory approach: demand – driven and cost sharing
4. The COLEACP methodology

The Enabling Environment – Developing local services

Producers - Exporters

COLEACP: Supply chain operators

Dominican Republic

Nigeria

Kenya

> 50 LDC/SVE Countries

PPP registration and inspection services

Consultants

Small-scale growers support structures

Professional associations

Training centers

Extension services

SPS National Competent Authority Structure
4. The COLEACP methodology

**Strengthening National Food Safety Systems**

- Assisting the implementation of a Food Safety Policy
- Setting up tailored, sustainable and economically viable systems in LDC/DC/ACP countries
- Building a scalable system in order to adapt to new problems in the long term
4. The COLEACP methodology

Focus: the training system

Welcome to the PIP e-learning platform!

In order to access this site, you must first be registered by the PIP training unit. Once you have been registered, you will receive a username and a password. Then you will be able to access the platform. Before starting, we suggest that you read the "Help online" section.

Not registered yet? If you (or your organisation) are a beneficiary of the PIP programme, you can register to our e-learning platform by filling the registration form.
5. Conclusions (1)

- Participation in international trade is challenging and perceived complex
- Transparency of the SPS measures is key in order to be able to understand them
- SPS related import conditions of the market which you want to export to need to be followed
- Investment is needed to ensure that the SPS requirements can be met at all times (sustainable approach is necessary)
5. Conclusions (2)

- The EU has developed a high level of food safety and health – compromise on this is not possible, however, the EU continues to invest to cooperate with DCs to improve their market access.

- This has been proven successful with multiple projects. An active and continued engagement of the authorities of the exporting countries is essential and crucial.
Any Questions?

General Information:  http://ec.europa.eu/food/index_en.htm

Food and Veterinary Office:  http://ec.europa.eu/food/fvo/index_en.html

European Food Safety Authority:  http://efsa.europa.eu

Europe Aid:  http://ec.europa.eu/europeaid/index_en.htm

PIP programme:  http://pip.coleacp.org/en

EDES programme:  http://edes.coleacp.org/en

Thank you