Notes from national task force meeting (II), FAO office, 27 May 2009

The "big issues" to be covered in SPS Action Plan

Improved management of SPS issues in Cambodia needs:

- 1. <u>legislation (and regulations)</u> to set the mandates of the various agencies and define responsibility as competent authorities for certifying quality and safety of products
- 2. <u>import risk analysis and preparedness</u> to assess risks of imported commodities, draw up a pest list, prepare contingency plans and undertake proactive inspection of high risk imports (sampling and testing) at points of entry
- 3. good production practices (GAP, IPM, etc) to ensure that producers follow guidelines (on use of agrochemicals, veterinary drugs, etc), and are aware of potential risks, survey for pest and disease at field /primary production facility
- 4. <u>effective pest, disease and contamination monitoring</u> at key points in food production chain (depending on product, processing facility, slaughterhouse, markets) to establish the compliance of products with international and national standards
- 5. <u>organised issuing of certificates</u> based on required national and international standards for the inspection and testing of specific traded products, supported by a system of data management
- 6. <u>a supporting and effective (well resourced) system of institutions</u> at borders, locally, provincially and nationally
- 7. capacity building across most of the above areas

Need	Requires
legislation (and regulations) – to set the mandates of the various	- Drafting work (in progress)
agencies and define responsibility as competent authorities for	- Adoption of texts
certifying quality and safety of products	
import risk analysis and preparedness to assess risks of	- Identify import risks for main sectors (animal, fish, plant, food) include live animal,
imported commodities, prepare contingency plans and	fish, seeds and planting materials, soil, specified food products for particular countries
undertake proactive inspection of high risk imports (sampling	for particular types of contamination, etc
and testing) at points of entry	
	- Conduct point of entry inspections and testing on high risk items
good production practices (GAP, IPM, etc) to ensure that	- Develop and issue guidelines (use of antibiotics, pesticides, other good agricultural or
producers follow guidelines (on use of agrochemicals,	production practices, use of clean water, etc)
veterinary drugs, etc), and are aware of potential risks, survey	- Conduct training and communication programme to encourage uptake
for pest and disease at primary production facilities	
effective pest, disease and contamination monitoring at key	- Established protocols for sampling, and testing products (sampling method, sample
points in food production chain (depending on product,	handling to laboratory, sample preparation, testing method)
processing facility, slaughterhouse, markets) to establish the	- Trained inspection service staff to follow standard operating procedures in sampling
compliance of products with international and national	and testing
standards	- Diagnostic facilities for identifying new pests or diseases
Starton	- Quarantine facilities (animal)
	- Laboratory capacity to carry out <u>routine tests</u> for all categories of pathogens, common
	contaminants for livestock, fish, plant products (including seeds)
organised issuing of certificates based on required national and	- laboratory head or other competent authority issue certificates
international standards for the inspection and testing of specific	- put in place a system of accreditation (to check testing and certificate issuance)
traded products, supported by a system of data management	- record data on tests performed and certificates issued
a supporting and effective (well resourced) system of	- clarification of responsibilities at local level
<u>institutions</u> at borders, locally, provincially and nationally	- provision of budget, and reasonable incentives to perform duties
	- training