

RISK ANALYSIS

Pakistan Status

**Presentation for Technical Training
on Risk Analysis for SAARC Countries
New Delhi, 17-21 June 2013**

Part – **1**

Organization/Act of Pakistan Food Control System

Organization/ Act of Pakistan Food Control System

- The Pure Food Ordinance, 1960
- The Cantonment Pure Food Act, 1966
- Pakistan Hotels and Restaurant Act, 1976
- The Pakistan Standards and Quality Control Authority Act, 1996
 - It is not classified as a “food law”.
 - This act leads for the establishment of an apex body to formulate standards or adopt international standards that is known as PSQCA (*since December 2000*).

Risk Assessment (RA)

- **Under the Pure Food Ordinance, 1960**
 - It prohibits manufacturing/preparation or processing of such food, which is likely to be unsafe for human consumption.
 - It prohibits import, export or sale of unsafe food.
 - Sets out certain hygiene standards.
 - It provides for inspection and laboratory analysis of food samples according to a set criterion.
- **Under the Cantonment Pure Food Act, 1966**
 - There is no substantial difference between the Pure Food Ordinance 1960 and The Cantonment Pure Food Act.
 - This act works for the cantonment area of Pakistan.

Continue...

Risk Assessment (RA) *Continue...*

- **Under Pakistan Hotels and Restaurant Act, 1976**
 - Applies to all hotels and restaurants in Pakistan and seeks to control and regulate the rates and standard of service(s) by hotels and restaurants.
 - The sale of food or beverages that are contaminated, not prepared hygienically or served in utensils that are not hygienic or clean is an offense.
- **The Pakistan Standards and Quality Control Authority Act, 1996**
 - It is responsible for enforcement of standards in the whole of Pakistan.
 - It inspects and tests food items, for their quality, specification and characteristics during use, and for import and export purposes.

Risk Management (RM)

under the prevailing situations, no act or ordinance directly addresses the Risk Management System in Pakistan at public sector.

Risk Communication (RC)

- **According to pure food & cantonment acts:**
 - for the exchange of information and opinions throughout the risk analysis process concerning hazards and risk related factors, there exists no strong linkage among risk assessors, risk managers, consumers, industry and the academic community.
 - The consumers are however, encouraged to place any complaint to authority. But there is no provision for any compensation to consumers in case of damages.
 - Citizens can register a complaint against cases of false warranty, misbranded foods and incomplete labeling.

Food Safety in Pakistan through Legislation

- 1. PURE FOOD RULES**
- 2. PAKISTAN AGRICULTURAL POLICY**
- 3. NUTRITIONAL SECTOR PERSPECTIVE PLAN FOR 2011**
- 4. NATIONAL HEALTH POLICY 2001**
- 5. NATIONAL FOOD SAFETY PLAN (Under Preparation)**

FOOD LAWS/ACTS IMPLEMENTED IN PAKISTAN

In order to safeguard the interest of the consumers the following act/Laws on Food safety have been enforced in the country.

- ✓ Pakistan Animal Quarantine Act (implemented through Federal Animal Quarantine Department).
- ✓ Pakistan Quarantine Act (implemented through Department of Plant Protection).
- ✓ Pakistan Fish Inspection and Quality Control Act (implemented through Marine Fisheries Department).
- ✓ Federal Seed Certification (implemented through Federal Seed Certification & Regulation Department).
- ✓ Food Grain Testing (implemented through Grain Quality Testing Laboratories).
- ✓ Pakistan Standards & Quality Control Authority Act (implemented through PSQCA).
- ✓ Pakistan Pure Food Laws (implemented through Provincial Govt. & Municipal Corporation).
- ✓ Pakistan Agricultural Research Council Act
- ✓ Agricultural Produce Grading and Marketing Act

Food Safety Emergency response (FSER)

The food safety emergency response system does exist at industrial level who have voluntarily opted for certification to protect their business or exports. These industries are directly responsible to accreditation bodies/ affiliated certifying agencies. However, there is no direct government control or procedure to regulate the activities.

Part – 2

Food Safety Concerns and Management Options

Food Safety Concerns and Management Options

Food associated with the risk (Start from the most important food)	Consumption data (g/cap/day) <i>(Economic Survey 2010-11 by PBS, Islamabad)</i>	Food Safety Concerns		Remarks (Why are these area of concerns)
		Chemical Hazards	Microbiological Hazards	
Chili	2.32	Aflatoxin/ Sudan Dye	---	Drying and processing
Fruits	47	Pesticides	---	Unethical application of pesticides
Vegetables	134	Pesticides	---	Unethical application of pesticides
Maize	N/A	Aflatoxin	Fungal activity	Drying and processing
Animal feed	N/A	Mycotoxin	Fungal activity	Ingredients and processing

Part – 3

Risk monitoring and its management

Risk monitoring and its management

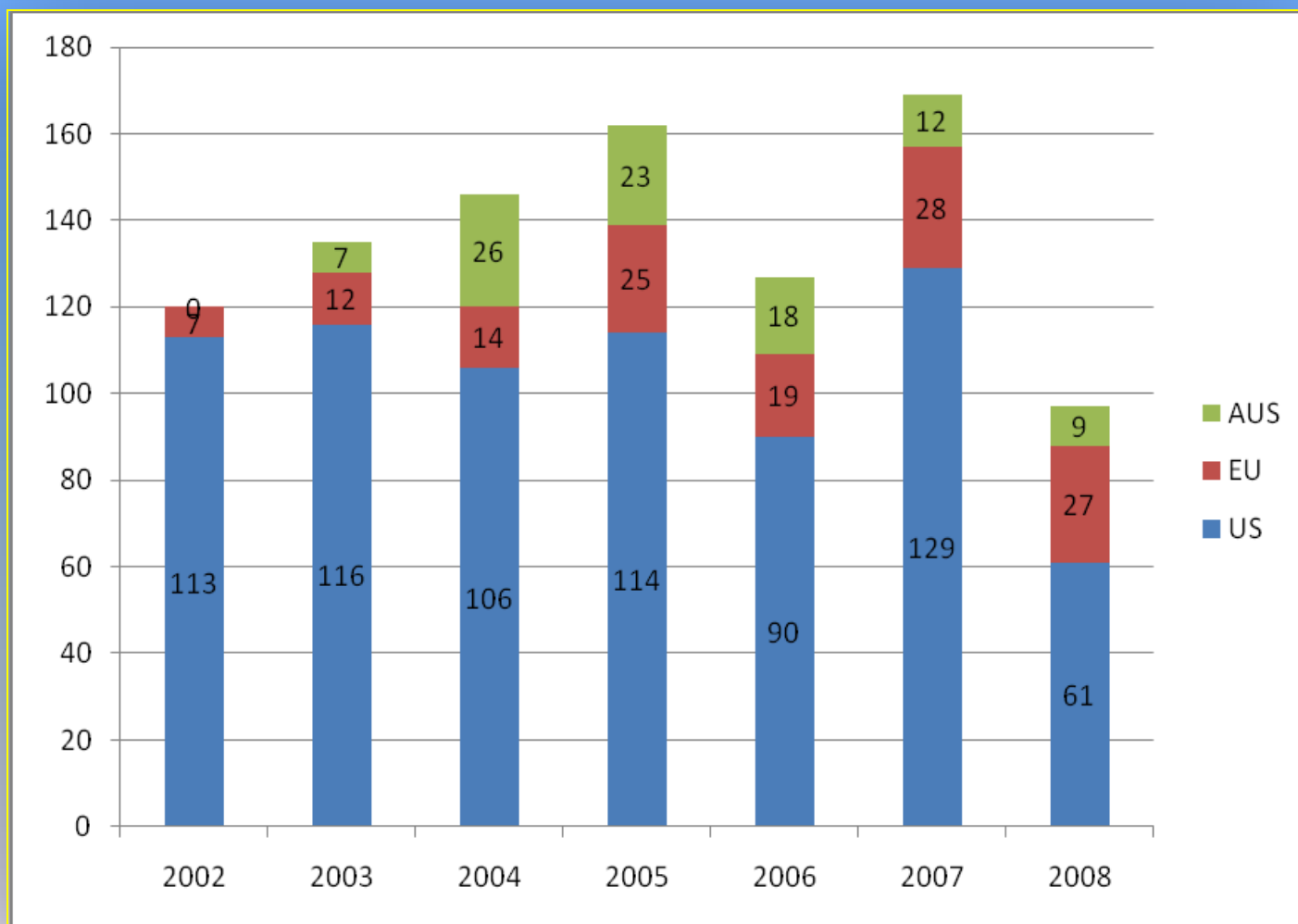
Food associated with the risk (Start form the most important food)	Risk Management					
	Legislation		Guidelines/ Code of Practices		Monitoring/ Inspection:	
	Law/ Regulation	Food Safety Standards	Kind	Responsible Agency (ies)	At a stage of...	Responsible Agency (ies)
Chili	PSQCA	MRL*	HACCP	Accreditation bodies	Secondary process	PSQCA/ QC/QA dept within industry
Fruits	PSQCA	MRLs*	GAP	Accreditation bodies	Secondary process	PSQCA/ QC/QA dept within industry
Vegetables	PSQCA	MRLs*	GAP	Accreditation bodies	Secondary process	PSQCA/ QC/QA dept within industry
Maize	PSQCA	MRL*	GAP	---	Secondary process	PSQCA/ QC/QA dept within industry
Animal Feed	PSQCA	MRL*	---	---	Secondary process	PSQCA/ QC/QA dept within industry

* MRLs defined by CODEX alimentarius

Part – 4

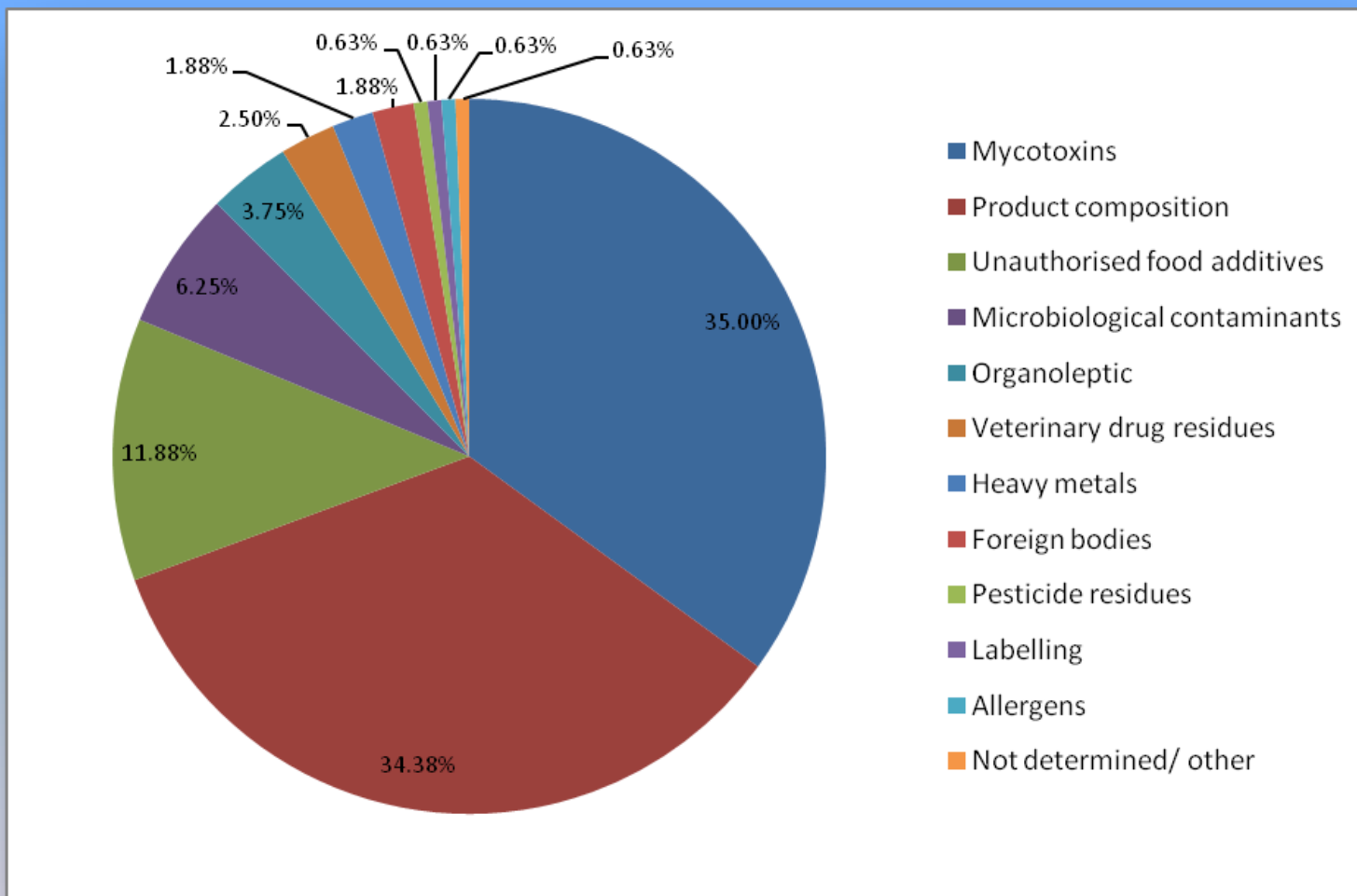
PROPOSED SYSTEMATIC APPROACH FOR MANAGEMENT OF FOOD SAFETY CONCERN IN PAKISTAN

Number of EU, US and Australian rejections of food products from Pakistan, 2002-2008



Courtesy: Dr.Ian Goulding, UNIDO expert

Pakistani agri-food exports: Analysis of EU, US and Australian Border rejections 2002 to 2008



Courtesy: Dr.Ian Goulding, UNIDO expert

PROPOSED SYSTEMATIC APPROACH FOR MANAGEMENT OF FOOD SAFETY CONCERN IN PAKISTAN

1. Food Legislation And Enforcement

It will involve following steps

- a) Availability of qualified, technical legislators with technical and financial resources
- b) Establishment of a national agency to regulate, review, update and revise regulations
- c) Establishment of national food safety standards through surveys/research and in partnership with research bodies
- d) To take advantage of risk analysis and regulatory models developed by international agencies viz Codex Alimentarius Commission

PROPOSED SYSTEMATIC APPROACH FOR MANAGEMENT OF FOOD SAFETY CONCERN IN PAKISTAN

2. Food Safety Policy

- a) To develop Food Policy in harmony with FAO/ WHO and international standards /requirements
- b) To strengthen the organization of food control administration and activities including review, drafting and harmonization of food safety regulation

PROPOSED SYSTEMATIC APPROACH FOR MANAGEMENT OF FOOD SAFETY CONCERN IN PAKISTAN

3. Risk Assessment

- a) To promote the adoption of risk assessment models of food safety by producers, processors and marketers such as GAP, GMP, HACCP, Euro gap & ISO certification etc.
- b) To adopt the permissible limits of various toxicants keeping in view the local conditions and ensure the testing capabilities

PROPOSED SYSTEMATIC APPROACH FOR MANAGEMENT OF FOOD SAFETY CONCERN IN PAKISTAN

4. Capacity Building

- a) To develop and strengthen the capabilities in food testing and seeking international accreditation of laboratories
- b) To collaborate with the international agencies and national organizations for training of technical staff and other capacity building programs

PROPOSED SYSTEMATIC APPROACH FOR MANAGEMENT OF FOOD SAFETY CONCERN IN PAKISTAN

5. Information Exchange & Communication

Develop & utilize national websites for providing food safety related information such as:

- Crises management alerts
- Listing of exporters
- Directory of experts
- Research data
- Training courses
- To utilize media as a partner to food safety issues

PROPOSED SYSTEMATIC APPROACH FOR MANAGEMENT OF FOOD SAFETY CONCERN IN PAKISTAN

6. Stake Holders Involvement

- a) To develop a platform for ensuring collaborations, cooperation, coordination of activities among all stakeholders involved in food safety including government, industry, academia and consumers at national, regional and international levels.
- b) To develop a collaborative program of education and awareness raising program addressed to consumers and public.
- c) Promote the application of Good Agricultural Practice, Good Manufacturing Practice, HACCP throughout the food chain through provision of infrastructure and training of food procedures and handlers.

PROPOSED SYSTEMATIC APPROACH FOR MANAGEMENT OF FOOD SAFETY CONCERN IN PAKISTAN

7. Food-borne Disease Surveillance

- a) Initiate and strengthen the national food-borne disease (FBD) surveillance programs and food contaminant data collection for determining national food safety structure
- b) Organize seminars/ training sessions on importance of FBD
- c) To develop mechanism for linking the FBD surveillance data with food contaminant data to reduce the burden of FBD

Pakistan looking forward...

National Animal and Plant Health Inspection Services (NAPHIS) under the ministry of National Food Security and Research has proposed and looking forward for the establishment of “Bio-Security Authority”. The act has been drafted and is under discussion with the legislating authorities.

Pakistan Biosecurity Authority

1st Phase

Legislation/ Standard Division
(National Standard)

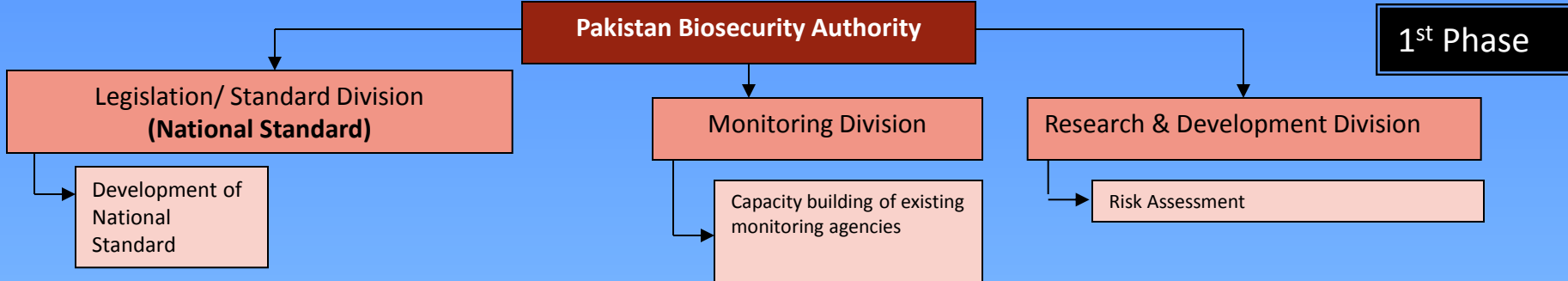
Development of
National
Standard

Monitoring Division

Capacity building of existing
monitoring agencies

Research & Development Division

Risk Assessment



Pakistan Biosecurity Authority

2nd Phase

Legislation/ Standard Division (National Standard)

Border Control

Import/ Export and Biological
quarantine

Agricultural Products

Animal and Animal Feed Standard

Poultry and egg Standard Control

Pesticide and Fertilizer Standard Control

Processed Food Standard

Water Quality Standard

Monitoring Division

Capacity building of existing
monitoring agencies

Implementation of Standard

Training

SPS inspection

Research & Development Division

Risk Assessment

Costs benefit analysis

Conduct and communicate research

Tracking baseline source of contamination

Progress, Cost, Budget, Schedule and
Resources control

Development of
National
Standard
(categorized)

Pakistan Biosecurity Authority

3rd Phase

Legislation/ Standard Division (National Standard)

Border Control

Import/ Export and Biological quarantine

Agricultural Products

Animal and Animal Feed Standard

Poultry and egg Standard Control

Pesticide and Fertilizer Standard Control

Processed Food Standard

Water Quality Standard

Advance Agricultural Technology (tissue culture and genetic engineering)

Hotel food Standard

Fish and sea food Standard

Monitoring Division

Capacity building of existing monitoring agencies

Implementation of Standard

Training

SPS inspection

Research & Development Division

Risk Assessment

Costs benefit analysis

Conduct and communicate research

Tracking baseline source of contamination

Progress, Cost, Budget, Schedule and Resources control

Development of National Standard
(categorized)

Accredited bodies

Food and Feed Security Division

Biotoxin Control

Chemical Contamination

Food Auditing and monitoring

Implementation of food Standards

Implementation of new technologies
(Biotechnology, irradiation of food, modified atmospheric packaging)

Animal Health Security Division

Animal Health Program

Implementation of Quarantine Standard

Surveillance Program

Zoonosis

Plant Security Division

Horticulture Monitoring

Implementation of Plant Quarantine Standard

Pesticide and fertilizer control

Pest risk analysis

System at provincial level

Thank You