



Turning NTM challenges into opportunities

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

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Health and
Consumers



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

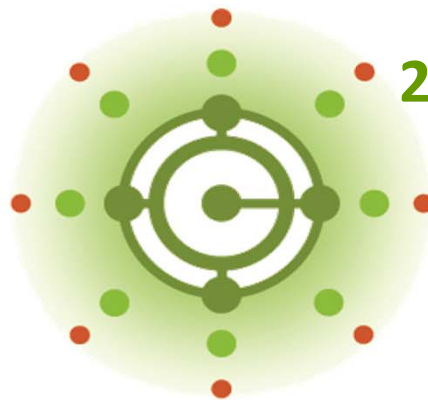
- Has a very comprehensive and predictable SPS regime (for consumer/health protection)
- Wishes to continue to import from all countries in a sustainable manner, in particular small economies
- Provides diverse technical assistance and capacity building to many developing countries
- Privileges prevention 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

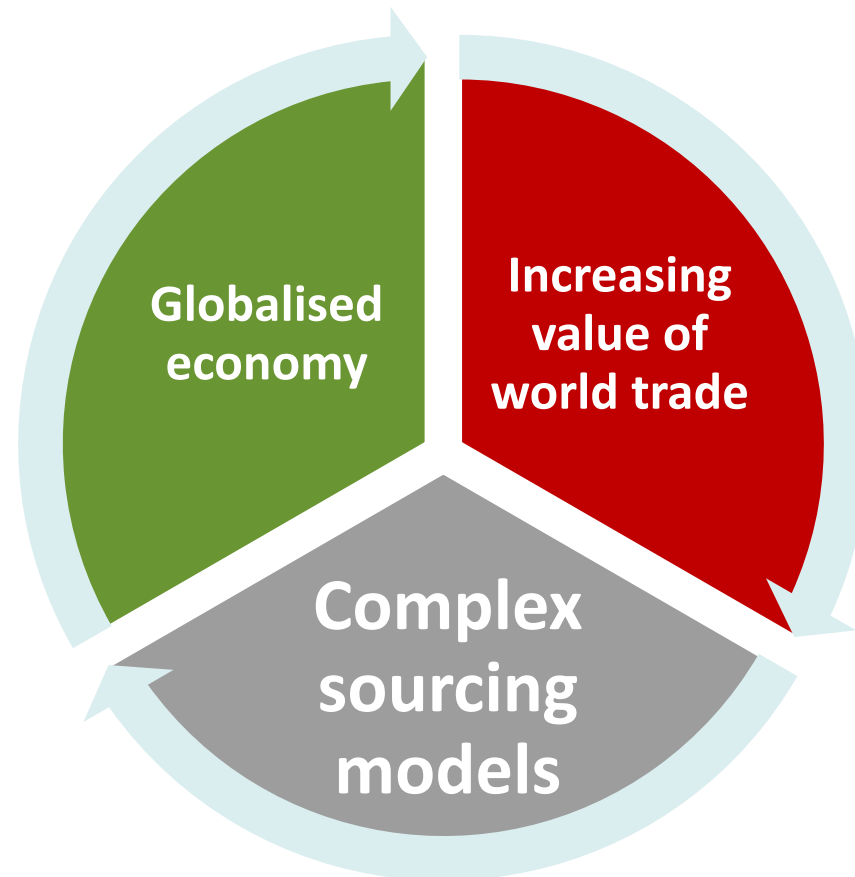


COLEACP

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

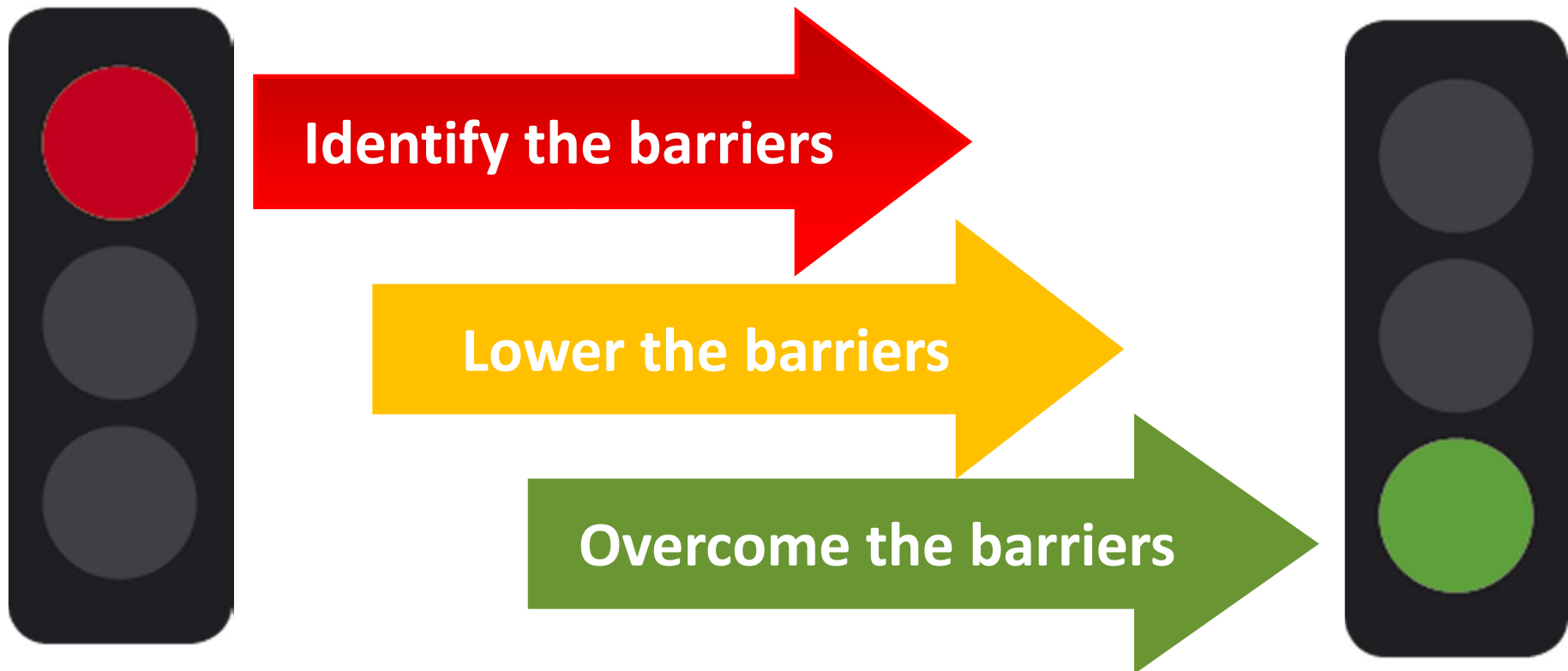
Particular challenges for DCs/LDCs//ACP countries

- 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



4. The COLEACP methodology

Supporting producers and exporters





4. The COLEACP methodology

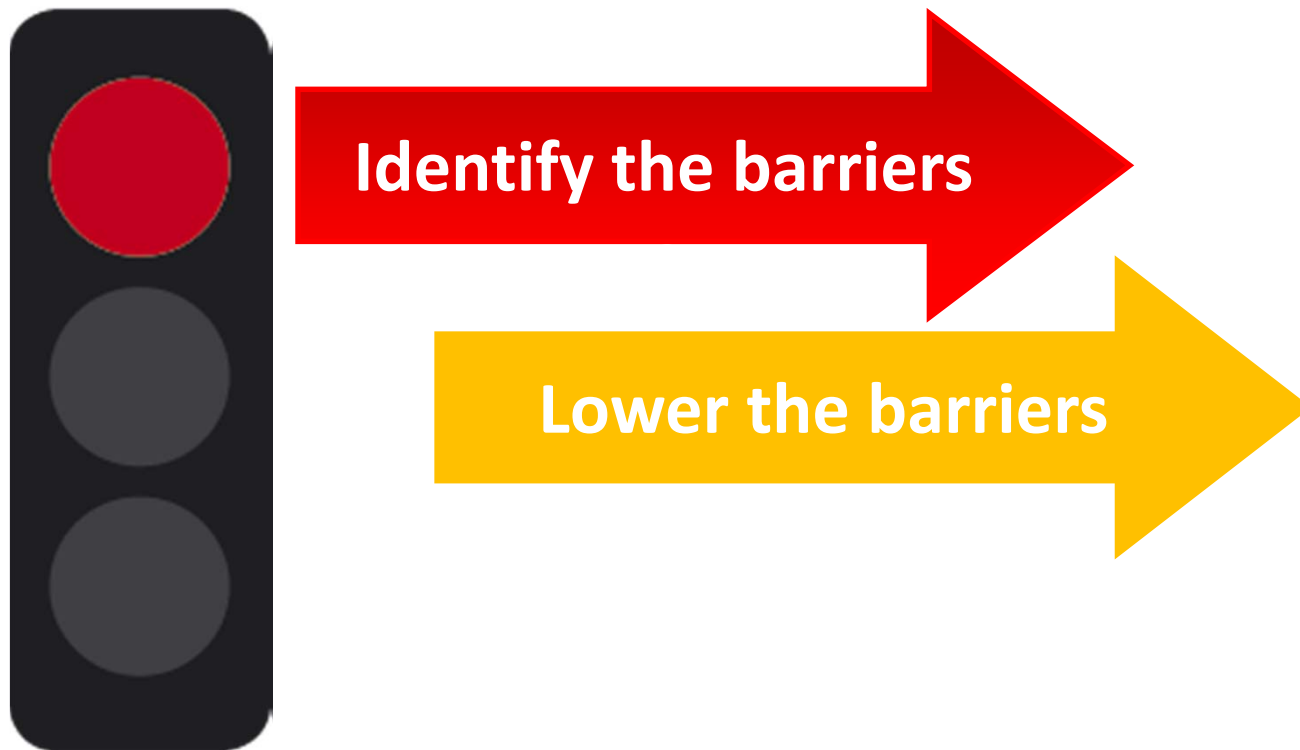
Supporting producers and exporters - IDENTIFYING

- 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



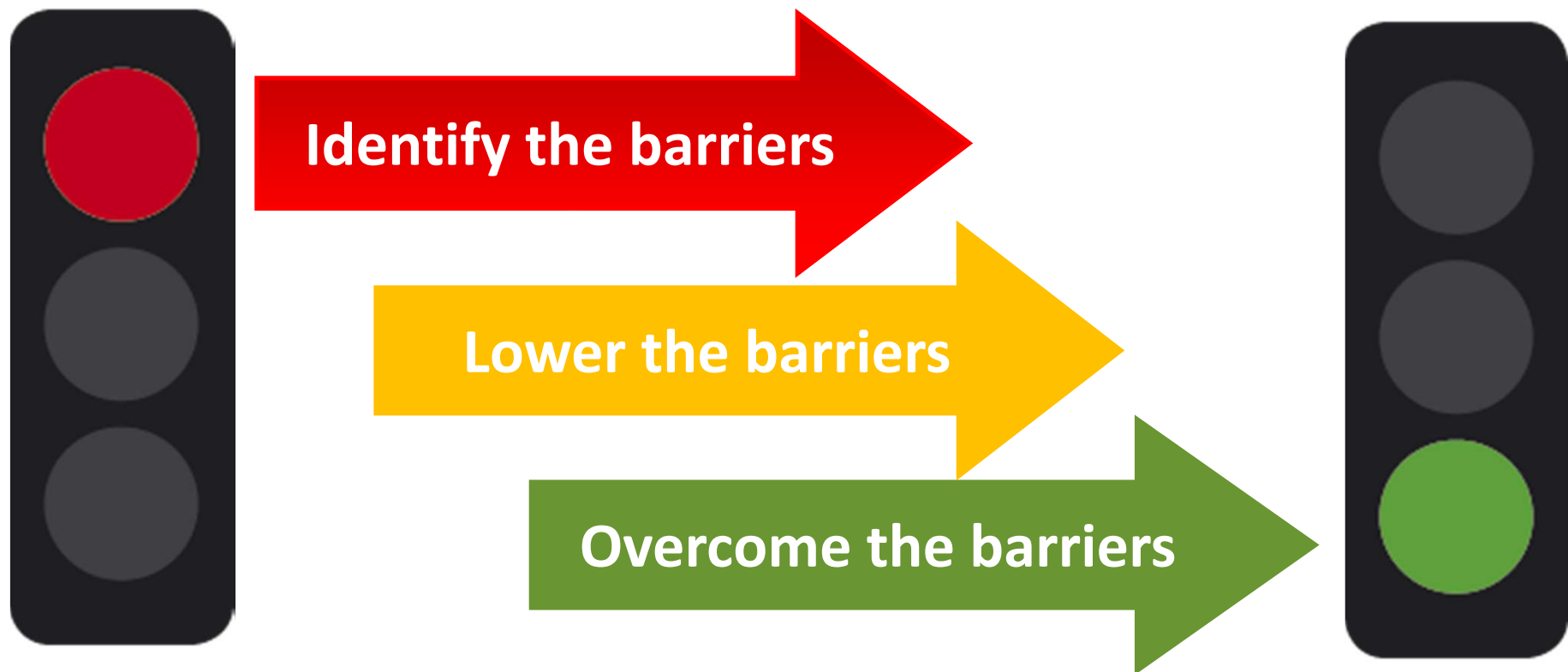
4. The COLEACP methodology

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



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



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4. The COLEACP methodology

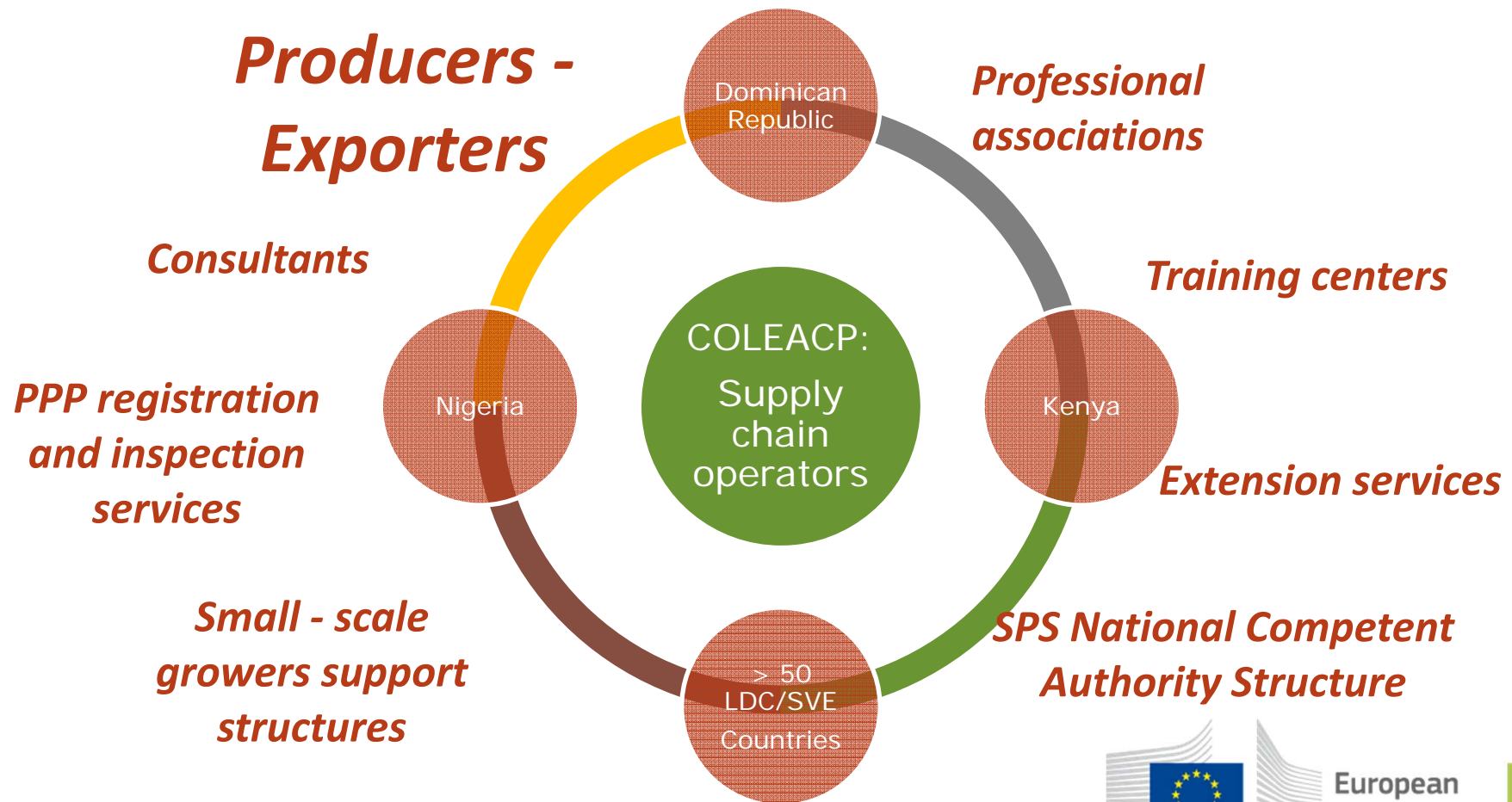
Supporting producers and exporters - OVERCOMING

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



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

