2018/SOM2/SCSC/FSCF/EM/004

Transparency in Food Safety Rulemaking

Submitted by: United States

Second Expert Meeting on Trade Facilitation Through an APEC Framework on Food Safety Modernisation Port Moresby, Papua New Guinea 21-22 May 2018

Transparency in Food Safety Rulemaking



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Points to Cover



- 1) Need and basis for transparency
- 2) Stakeholders and types of inputs
- Transparency in Action: Focus on new food safety modernization regulations
- Rulemaking Process: Core Concepts and Recommendations

Basis for Transparency



- Administrative Procedure Act of 1946 requires federal agencies and to:
 - Keep the public informed of their organization, procedures and rules;
 - Provide for public participation in the rulemaking process (e.g., public commenting)
 - Establish uniform standards for conducting formal rulemaking and adjudication;
 - > Define the scope of judicial review

The Administrative Procedure Act



 Protects against "capricious and arbitrary" measures

 Supports appropriate separation of authorities of legislative, judicial, and executive branches of government

 Assures public inputs, official record keeping and standard procedures



Stakeholders and Types of Inputs

- Most of our rulemaking is called "notice and comment" rulemaking
- A variety of private and public stakeholders provide comments (e.g., small and large businesses, consumer groups, academia, trading partners)
- We receive data, information on the practicality of our proposed rules, experience



Focus on Food Safety and the Food Safety Modernization Act (FSMA)

- FSMA updated how the U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA)regulates food safety
- FDA regulates all foods consumed in the United States except for meats, poultry, processed egg products and catfish
- Other key agencies involved in food safety are USDA/FSIS, and CDC

Focus on Food Safety and the Food Safety Modernization Act (FSMA)



- FDA followed the "notice and comment" rulemaking process
 - Listening sessions
 - FDA drafted proposed rules based on the new law, as well as input from public meetings and listening sessions
 - FDA published proposed rules for comment
 - Followed with a second round of listening sessions
 - Comments were considered and changes integrated into proposed rules
 - Final Rules were published/listening continues
 - Guidance developed
- WTO notification (s)

Stakeholder Impact



- Examples of changes from the Preventive Controls proposal(s) based on stakeholder inputs include:
 - Farm definition (e.g., packing and holding of own and other's raw agricultural commodities)
 - Definition of holding
 - Definition of very small business
 - Hazard analysis and preventive controls
 - Product testing and environmental monitoring
 - Supplier program



CONSULTATION

- Enhances quality of regulations and facilitates their implementation
- Mitigates trade impact and spreads awareness to constituents
- Helps to avoids unnecessary regulation and minimizes the resources required for effective enforcement

RECOMMENDATION: Engage early and standardize processes.



COMMUNICATION

- Creates a credible, consistent, and positive environment
- Builds and indicates mutual respect

RECOMMENDATION: Identify and maintain clarity of key points of contact and build strong relationships.



COLLABORATION

- Provides varied perspectives, increased information dissemination, and insight into trade implications
- Results in recognition of the importance of managing scarce resources
- Consistent collaboration drives priority alignment

RECOMMENDATION: Commit to building cross-sectoral relationships. <u>It takes time!</u>



COORDINATION and CAPACITY BUILDING

- Public Private Partnerships will facilitate the "closing of the gap" between developed and developing economies in the APEC region
- Modernized food safety systems → fewer outbreaks → improved trade flow

RECOMMENDATIONS:

- ✓ Establish interface between private and public sectors on regulation development. Standardize coordination contact points and processes.
- ✓ Consider international standards and regulatory coherence/alignment.
- ✓ Identify capacity building needs and link them to outcomes or a results framework.

The U.S. Rulemaking Process

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=NGc1SUedEr0#

Thank you!

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