

2017/SCSC/FSCF/EM/017

Day 2 Session 1

Food Control System in Thailand: Current Situation and Challenges for Food Safety Modernization or Enhancement

Submitted by: Thailand



First Expert Meeting on Trade Facilitation Through an APEC Framework on Food Safety Modernisation Ha Noi, Viet Nam 15-17 November 2017

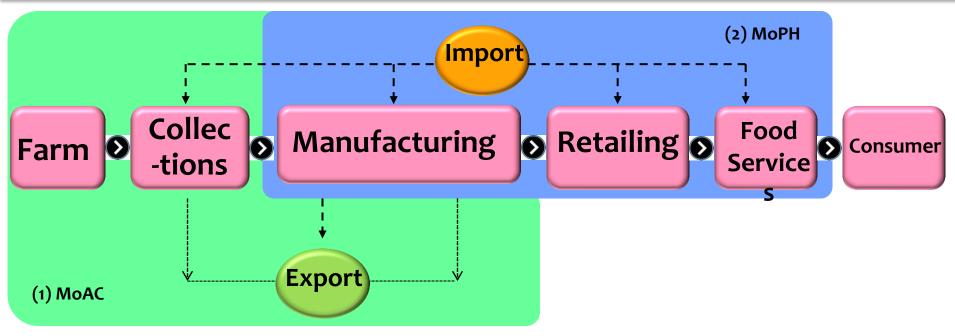
Food Control system in Thailand

Current Situation & Challenges for food safety modernisation or enhancement

Outline

- ☐ Food Control System in Thailand
- Challenges to food safety modernisation or enhancement
- Way out and next steps

Keys Agencies for Food Control in Thailand



Note:

(1) MoAC: Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives which include ACFS, DLD, DOA, DOAE, DF and RD

ACFS: The National Bureau of Agricultural Commodity and Food Standards, DLD: Department of Livestock, DOA: Department of Agriculture, DOAE: Department of Agricultural Extension, DF: Department of Fishery, RD: Rice Department

(2) MoPH: Ministry of Public Health which include FDA, DMS, DH and Provincial Health Office

FDA: Food and Drug Administration, DMS: Department of Medical Science, DH: Department of Health DCD: Department of Disease Control

Food Control system in Thailand

In lined with



5 Elements of a National Food Control System

Food Law and Regulations (a)

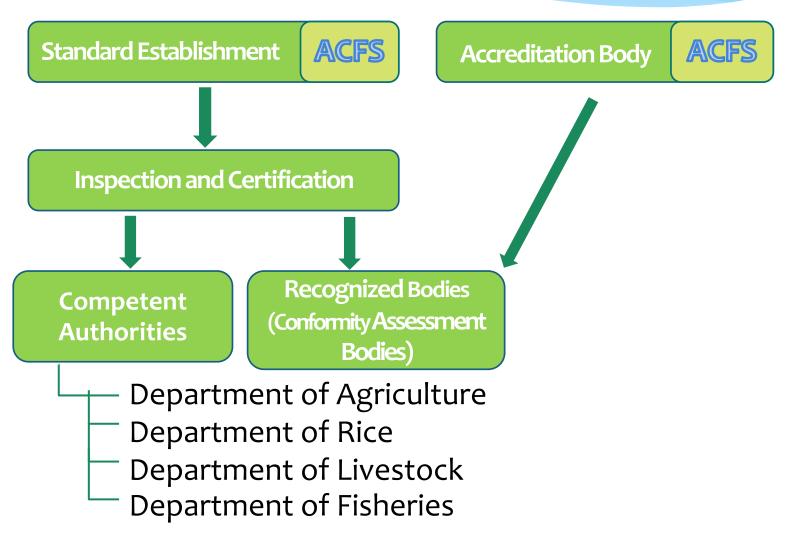
Agriculture standards

(b) Food Control Management Food standards & regulations

- (c) **Inspection Services**
- (d) Laboratory Services: Food Monitoring and Epidemiological Data
- (e) Information, Education, Communication and Training

Ref: FAO, Assuring Food Safety and Quality Guidelines for Strengthening National Food Control System

Thai Agricultural Standards - Standard Setting



Thai Agricultural Standards- Types



VOLUNTARY standard: a standard as determined by the Notification for the promotion of agricultural standards



MANDATORY standard: a standard as determined by Ministerial Regulation with which agricultural commodity shall comply

"Q" Mark for "Quality & Safety"

Voluntary TAS

Thai **Agricultural Standards** 264

Commodity 97

Standard of Thai Hom Mali / Aromatic Rice (TAS 4000 - 2017)

General/Safety 39

- Pesticide Residues: Maximum Residue Limits (TAS 9002 - 2008)
- Assessment of Possible Allergenicity (TAS 9011 - 2006)

System 128

- Organic Agriculture Standard (TAS 9000 Part 1-2009)
- GAP for Milk Collection Center (TAS 6401-2015)
- Principles for Establishment of Compartmentalization for Livestock (TAS 9038 2010)

Mandatory TAS

Commodity standards:

TAS 4702-2014

PEANUT KERNEL: MAXIMUM LEVEL OF AFLATOXIN



Production system standards:

TAS 1004-2014

CODE OF PRACTICE FOR **SULPHUR DIOXIDE FUMIGATION** OF FRESH FRUITS

TAS 7432-2015

GOOD AQUACULTURE PRACTICES FOR HATCHERY OF DISEASE FREE PACIFIC WHITE SHRIMP (Litopenaeus vannamei)

TAS 6401-2015

GOOD MANUFACTURING PRACTICES FOR MILK **COLLECTION CENTER**

TAS 9406-2017

GOOD MANUFACTURING PRACTICES FOR FROZEN DURIAN

Food Act B.E. 2522 (1979)







Regulations & Enforcement

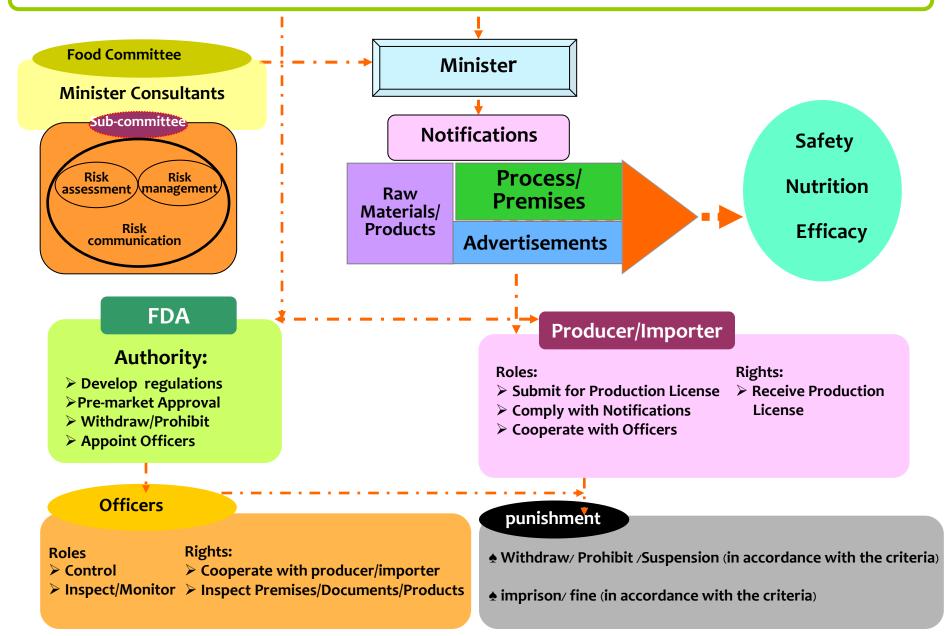
Thai Food and Drug Administration (Thai FDA)

Safety

Quality

Vision: To become an internationally recognized regulatory authority in overseeing health product quality, safety and effectiveness for the purpose of public health protection.

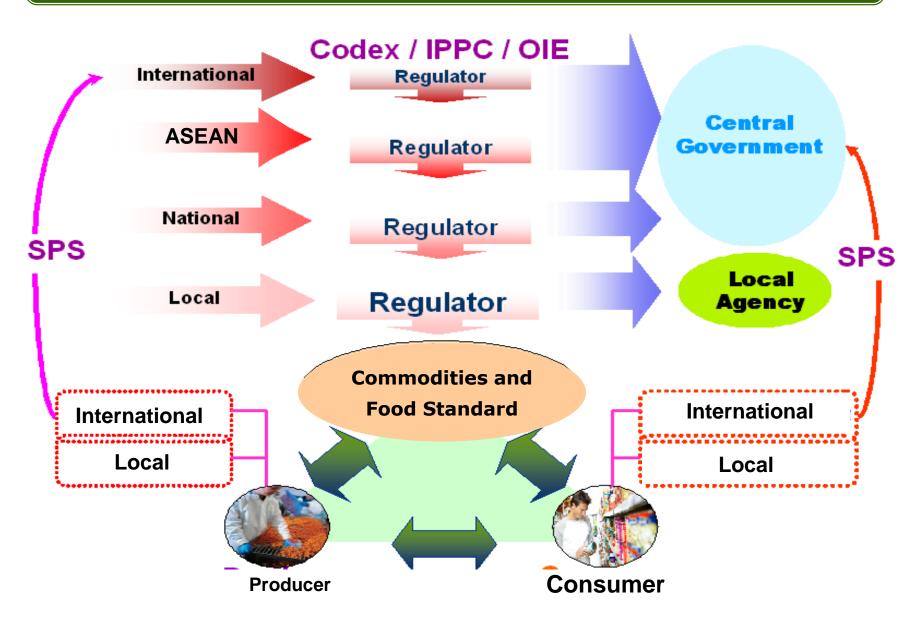
Food Act B.E. 2522 (1979)



Roles and Responsibilities of Thai FDA

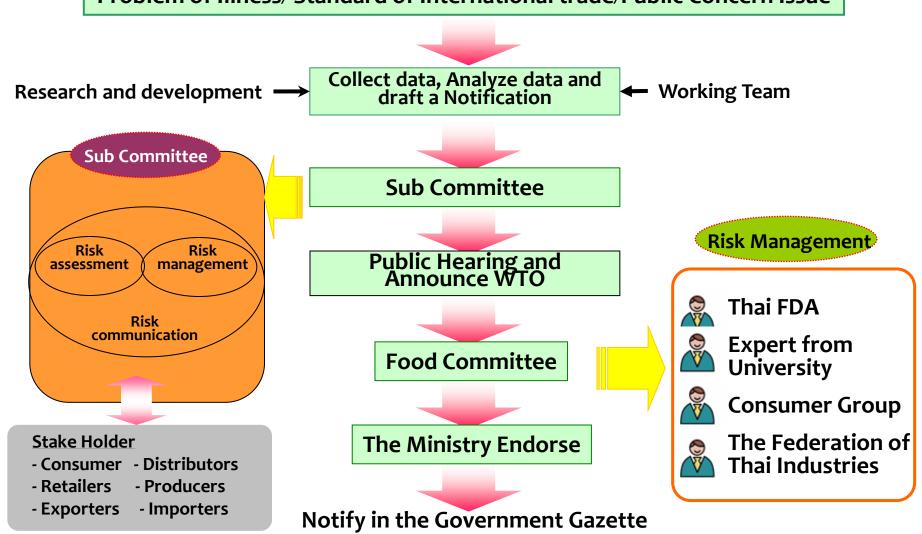


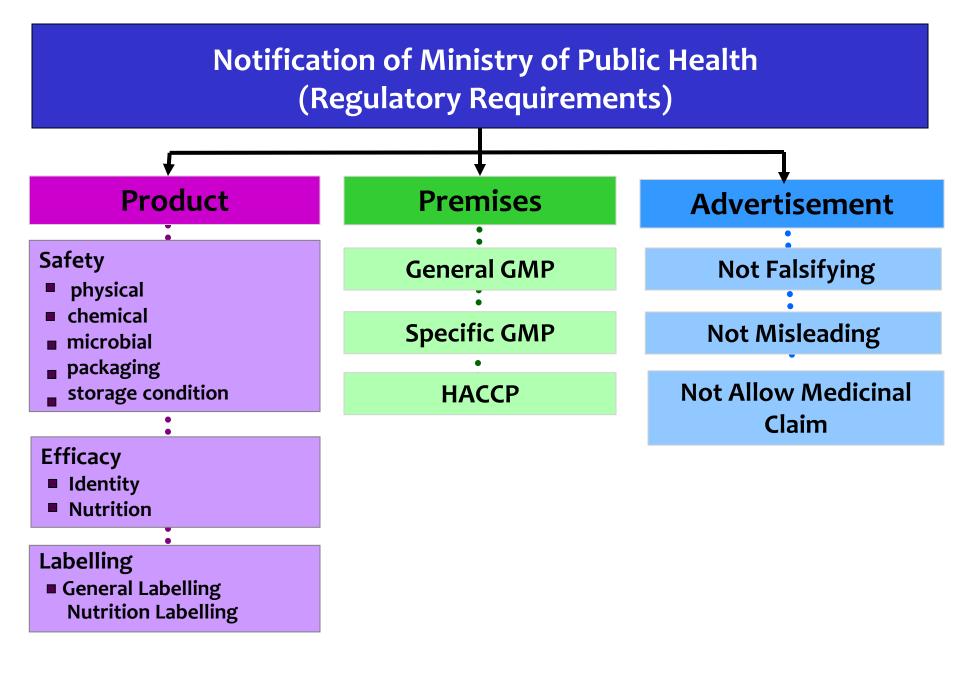
International Food Standard Approach



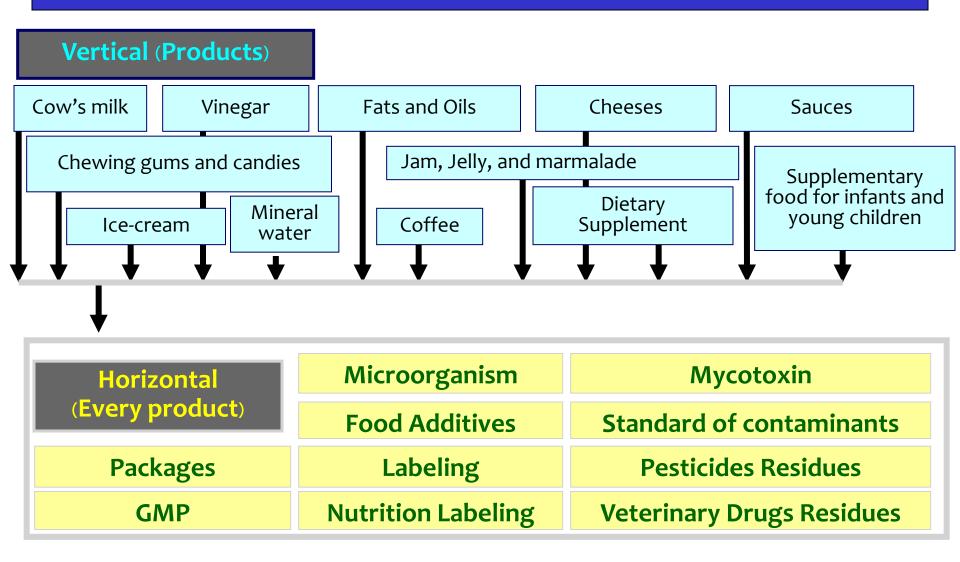
Regulation Process of Thai FDA

Problem of Illness/ Standard of International trade/Public Concern Issue





Notification of Ministry of Public Health (Regulatory Requirements)



Roles and Responsibilities of Thai FDA

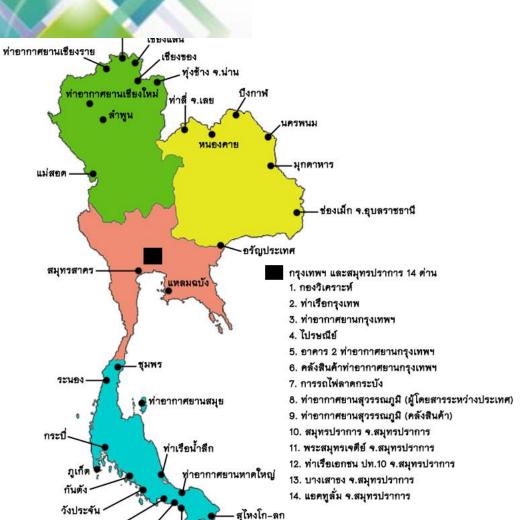


Pre-marketing control **Food Business** Thai FDA **Document** Registration **Preparation Pre-Marketing Control Advertising Premise Product** Food Manufacturing / **Importing License Food Manufacturing** License **Food Registration Approval** Food Registration & Food Serial No. **Food Advertising License** Advertising No. **Processing Food Product Advertising Processing**

Consumer

Roles and Responsibilities of Thai FDA







Food and Drug Borders: 19 ports

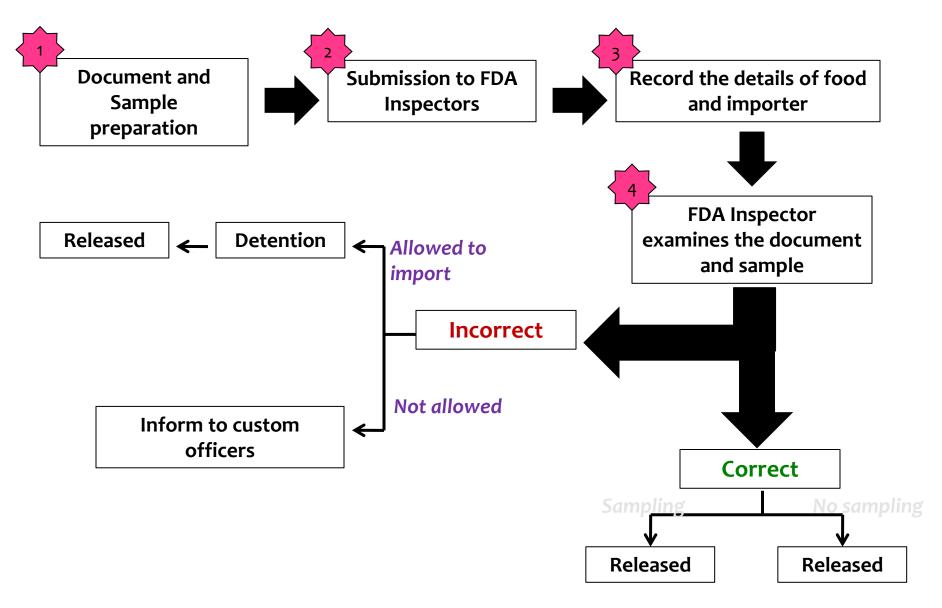
- Samut Sakhon Province
- Chiang Mai International Airport
- Mae Sot District, Tak Province
- Lamphun Province
- Thung Chang District, Nan Province
- Nakhon Phanom Province
- Mukdahan Province
- Nong Khai Province
- Bueng Kan Province
- Tha Li District, Loei Province
- Chong Mek Border, Ubon Ratchathani Province
- Aranyaprathet District, Sa Kaeo Province
- Chumphon Province
- Kantang District, Trang Province
- Ranong Province
- Su-ngai Kolok District, Narathiwat Province
- Wang Prachan Border, Satun Province
- Krabi International Airport
- Samui International Airport

ปาดังเบซาร์

สะเดา

บ้านประกอบ

Process of import food inspection



Roles and Responsibilities of Thai FDA



5. Knowledge
Dissemination

3. Importing Control

2. Pre-Marketing Control

6. Consumer Education

4. Post-Marketing Control
Monitoring
Inspection & Surveillance

Activities on Post-Marketing Control

Food Products Surveillance

Inspection& Investigation

Evidence & Legal consideration

Monitoring advertisement

Scope:

 Food Products
 Surveillance from distributor/ wholesaler/retailer/ grocery/supermarket

Scope:

- Inspection& investigation of premises
 - Routine
 - Complaint
 - Emergency
 - Extent factory license
- Primary survey project

Scope:

- considerationevidence for takinglegal Action
- Keeping All evidence and filing History until the end of procedure

Scope:

- Proving Food Advertising information from Several media:
 - TV
 - Radio
 - Magazine
 - others
- Take legal action for compliant case

Law Enforcement

Follow to the Food Act B.E. 2522 (1979):



No one may produce, import for sale or distribute the following foods:



(1) **Impure Food** (section 26)



(1) Imprisonment of not more than 2 years and a fine of not more than 20,000 Baht or both

(2) Adulterated Food



(2) Imprisonment of 6 months - 10 years and a fine of 5,000 - 10,000 Baht

(3) Substandard Food



(3) Fine of not more than 50,000 Baht

(4) other food which Specified by the Minister



(4) Imprisonment of not more than 5 years and a fine of not more than 50,000 Baht or both

Consumer Complaint System





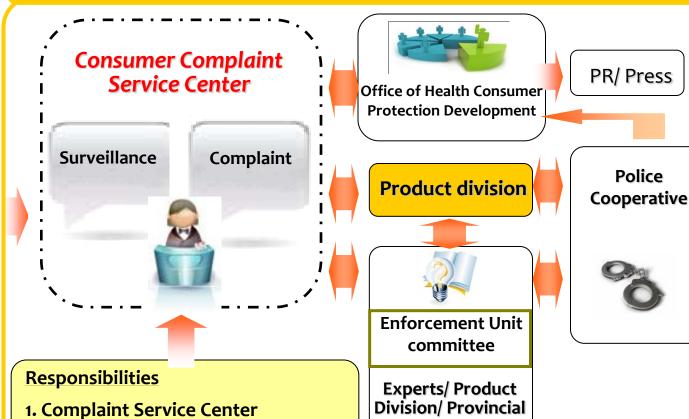
Internet





- No illegal health products

GOAL: - Consumers are aware of appropriate health products (including food) consumption



Responsibilities **Health product safety** corrective measures

Public Health Office

2. Cooperation between Product **Division and Enforcement Unit**

3. Consumer communication

4. Surveillance data analysis

Police

Roles and Responsibilities of Thai FDA



Consumer Training and Education



- Increase Consumer Knowledge and Awareness of Food Safety
- Collaborate with Academics and Related Agencies to Research and Publish Education Precedures

Tools: Leaflets, Handbook, VCD Movie, Song, Roll up, Game Show, Website, TV program, social media (facebook, youtube) etc.







Mobile Unit For Food Safety



Research & Development

• Officer • Manufacturer • Consumer

Training and Education for Food Business

Academic Institutions & Food Science and Technology Association



Food Safety Course Training



Qualification: Knowledge and Skill

- **Specified Food Technology**
- **Safety Plant Layout**
- **Cleaning and Maintainance**
- **Process Control** (Hardware, Software, Peopleware)
- **Implement Food Quality System** (HACCP)



Registration



- **Process Authority (LACF)**
- **Process Controller** (Pasteurized milk)

Outline

- ☐ Food Control System in Thailand
- Challenges to food safety modernisation or enhancement
- ☐ Way out and next steps

Challenges

- 1. Free movement of goods including foods based on trade agreements
 - Bilateral agreements: Thai Japan, Thai Australia, Thai- New Zealand, etc.
 - Multilateral agreements: ASEAN, ASEAN plus, APEC, etc.
 - International agreements: WTO SPS-TBT agreements
- 2. Complexity of food supply chain
 - New ingredients / products never been used for human consumption
 - Difficulties in inspection, traceability, and investigation, if it is harm to consumer.
- 3. Multi-agencies involved in national food control system
 - Difficulties in cooperation, especially in case of routine monitoring & Surveillance

Outline

- ☐ Food Control System in Thailand
- Challenges to food safety modernisation or enhancement

Way out and next steps

Way out & next steps

1. Close collaboration

- National level: developing integrated food policy under <u>National Food Committee</u>
 <u>Act 2008</u>
- Trade partners: developing technical working groups

2. Enhance effective measures for consumer protection

- Scientific-based submission for pre-market approval with more transparent procedures (Public manuals / Regulations publication in English version)
- Develop risk-based monitoring and inspection programme
- IT application for product registration (E-submission / National Single Window for custom)

3. Strengthen capacity buildings of stakeholders in food chain approach

- Food Business operators: food regulations (GMP/Products/Advertisements)
- Competent authorities (monitoring and inspection techniques)
- Consumer awareness (Mobile application)



Thank You for **Your Attention**

acfs-eupol@hotmail.com food@fda.moph.go.th