Implementation of Traceability Systems for Tanzania's Food Products

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Aim

- Official controls of imported foods from third countries

- Official documentations and official controls.

Port Health – import controls at the border

- **Finding out what's coming in**

- Shipping lines make the manifest which is checked for every single container

- If description is not clear the container is placed on hold pending more information from the agent/importer

- Role of the clearing agent

- Information available: commercial documents - invoice, packing list, bill of lading. Statements if required

- Pre-notification required for all products covered under specific regulations

In a port health facility seaport

Documentary check at the border

- All (100%) of high-risk imports are subjected to a documentary check

- Assessment of the CHED, health certificate (where required) and accompanying commercial documentation

- To verify that the documentation matches up and is in accordance with UK requirements

- Commercial documentation may include a bill of lading, invoice, packing list and analytical report

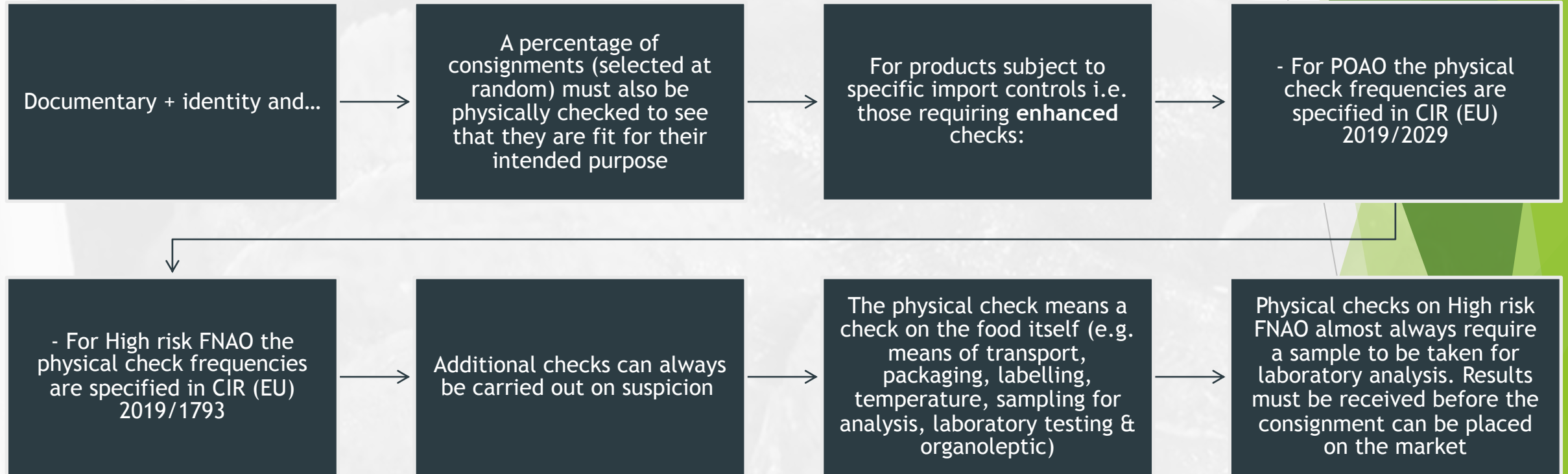| POAO	High risk FNAO
Third Country Establishments List	Table of Foodstuffs with current EU Restrictions
Mark of the country of origin	Properly signed CHED
Approval code or establishment number	Possibly* – properly signed Health Certificate
Properly signed CHED	Possibly* – sampling results and analysis from the country of origin
Properly signed Health Certificate	Possibly* – a declaration about origin, processing and sampling
Other commercial documents (invoice, bill of lading, airway bill, packing list, etc.)	***requirements vary according to the product and its origin**
Enforcement = TARP	Enforcement = OFFC

Identity check at the border

Documentary + **verification of the product**

To ensure labelling and packaging conforms to the health certificate and **relevant** legislation and with the contents of the consignment

Includes opening the container, Making sure the seal is intact, checking the approval numbers

Physical check at the border

Documentary + identity and...	A percentage of consignments (selected at random) must also be physically checked to see that they are fit for their intended purpose	For products subject to specific import controls i.e. those requiring **enhanced** checks:	- For POAO the physical check frequencies are specified in CIR (EU) 2019/2029
- For High risk FNAO the physical check frequencies are specified in CIR (EU) 2019/1793	Additional checks can always be carried out on suspicion	The physical check means a check on the food itself (e.g. means of transport, packaging, labelling, temperature, sampling for analysis, laboratory testing & organoleptic)	Physical checks on High risk FNAO almost always require a sample to be taken for laboratory analysis. Results must be received before the consignment can be placed on the market

Common types of analysis / testing

Nuts-Aflatoxin

Chilli – Aflatoxin and Microbiological

Fruit and Veg – Pesticide Residue

Oils – Benzo A pyrene
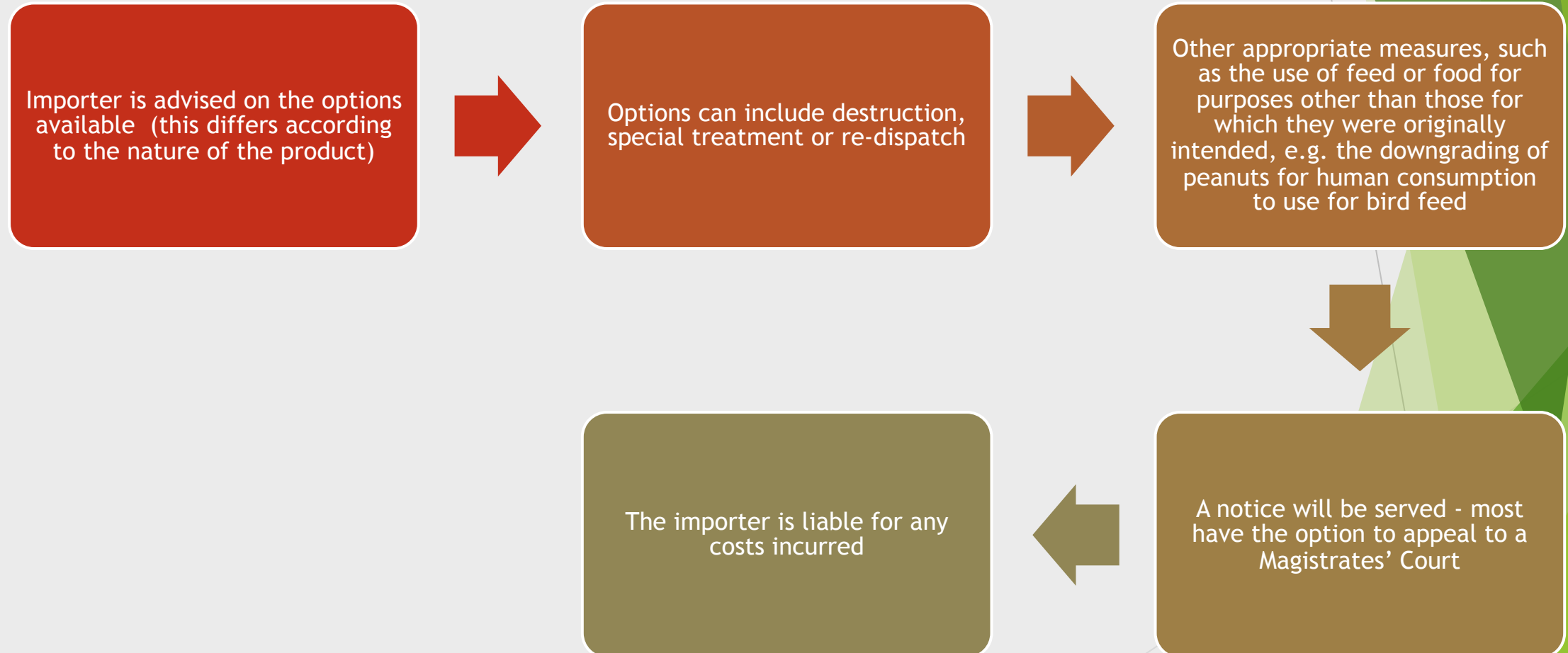
Fish – Speciation, Dioxins, Histamine, Bio-toxin

Farmed Fish – Antibiotic Residues

Honey – Added sugars

Drinks – Colours and additives.

Port Health – what if the goods are not acceptable for import?

Importer is advised on the options available (this differs according to the nature of the product)

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Options can include destruction, special treatment or re-dispatch

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Other appropriate measures, such as the use of feed or food for purposes other than those for which they were originally intended, e.g. the downgrading of peanuts for human consumption to use for bird feed

↓

A notice will be served - most have the option to appeal to a Magistrates' Court

←

The importer is liable for any costs incurred

High Risk FNAO - Traceability

The type of food and its origin is key for high risk FNAO – import requirements vary

The FSA's website hosts information for this:

https://www.food.gov.uk/business-guidance/importing-high-risk-food-and-feed

Inland Responsibilities

- Inspections (Ukaguzi)
- Audits (Ukaguzi wa mahesabu)
- Monitoring visits (Ufuatiliaji)
- Surveillance visits (Ziara za uchunguzi)
- Verification visits (Ziara za uhakiki)
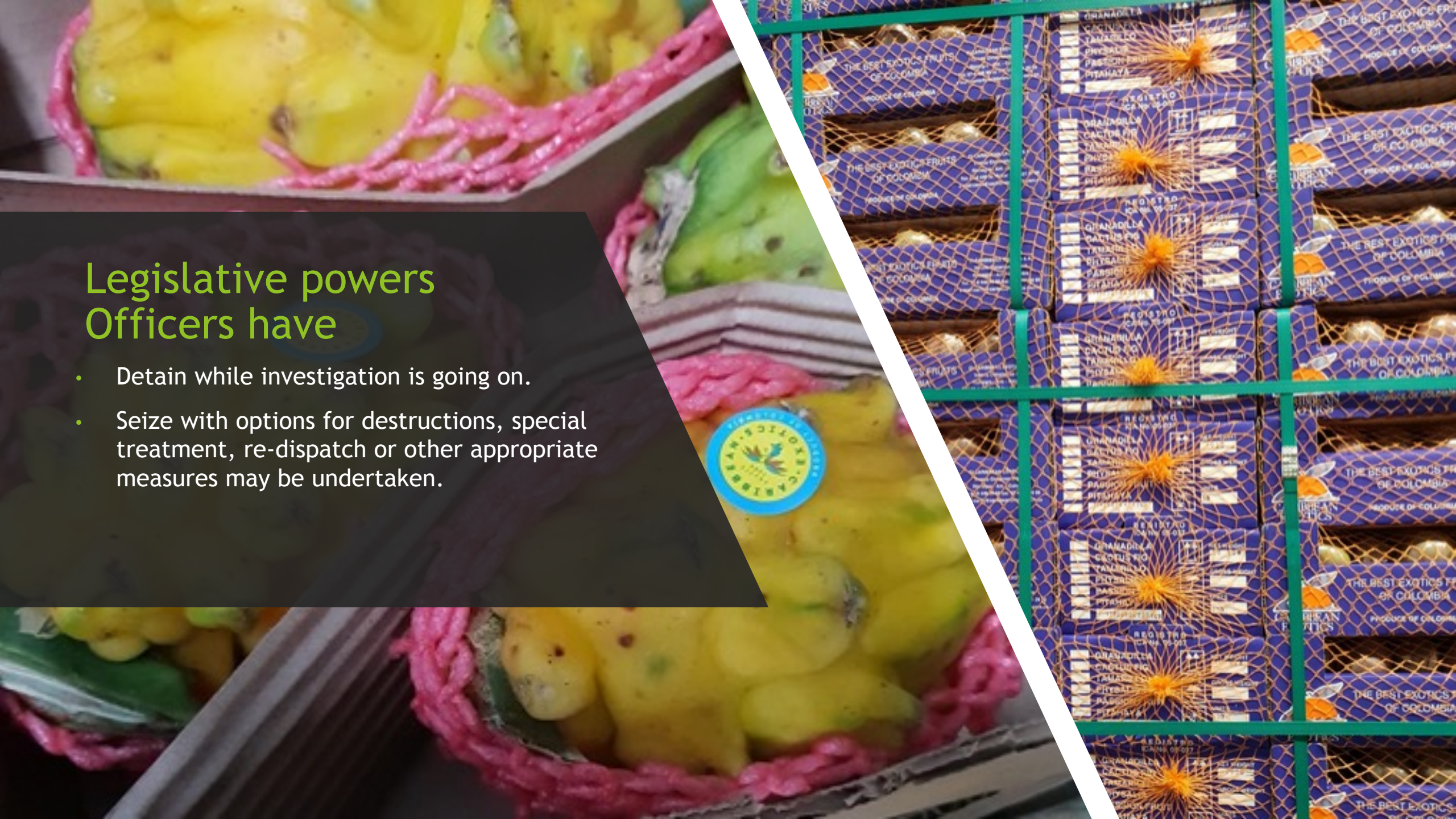- Sampling visits (Sampuli)

Labelling

Food labelling is enforced at the point of sale, not at the point of entry

Labelling concerns identified at the point of entry will usually only be flagged to the importer and the inland LA when the laboratory report for sampling includes a comment about labelling

The requirement for an establishment number (i.e. the premises identifier) is enforced at point of import

Legislative powers Officers have

- Detain while investigation is going on.

- Seize with options for destructions, special treatment, re-dispatch or other appropriate measures may be undertaken.

Conclusion

Port Health

First line Defence

Pre notification, Documentary Identification and Physical checks

Enforcement

Inland

Second line of defence
Verification, Follow up in suspected illegally imported food.

Inland EHO/ TSO carry role is therefore often an administrative one , focusing on ensuring

Food for thought

- Food safety & standards
- Nutrition
- Food security
- Healthy community
- Market & economy
- FOOD SAFETY KNOWLEDGE IS POWER

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Appendices

CHED-P

(for products referred to in point (b) of Article 47(1) of Regulation (EU) 2017/625)

EUROPEAN UNION

Common Health Entry Document for Products

PART I – DESCRIPTION OF CONSIGNMENT

QR CODE	I.2	CHED reference	I.1	Consignor/Exporter		
	I.3	Local reference		Name		
	I.4	Border Control Post		Address		
	I.5	Border Control Post code		Country	ISO country code	

I.6	Consignee/Importer Name Address Country ISO country code		I.7	Place of destination Name Address Country ISO country code	Registration/Approval No
I.8	Operator responsible for the consignment Name Address Country ISO country code		I.9	Accompanying documents Type Country Commercial document references	Code
I.10	Prior notification Date			Time	

I.13	Means of transport		I.11	Country of origin	ISO country code
	☐Airplane ☐Vessel	Identification	I.12	Region of origin	Code
	☐Railway ☐Road vehicle				

I.14	Country of dispatch	I.15	Establishment of origin		
	Country		Name	Registration/Approval No	
	ISO country code		Address	Country ISO country code	

I.16	Transport conditions	☐Ambient	☐Chilled	☐Frozen

I.17	Container number/Seal Number
	Container No Seal No Official Seal