

LISTERIOSIS WORKSHOP



ROLE OF FOOD SAFETY IN THE PREVENTION OF LISTERIA



24 APRIL 2018





WHAT IS FOOD CONTROL (WHO)



"A mandatory regulatory activity of enforcement by national or local authorities to provide Consumer Protection and ensure that all foods during production, handling, storage, processing and distribution are Safe, Wholesome and Fit for Human Consumption; conform to Quality and Safety requirements; and are honestly and accurately Labelled as prescribed by law"





FOOD SAFETY (WHO):



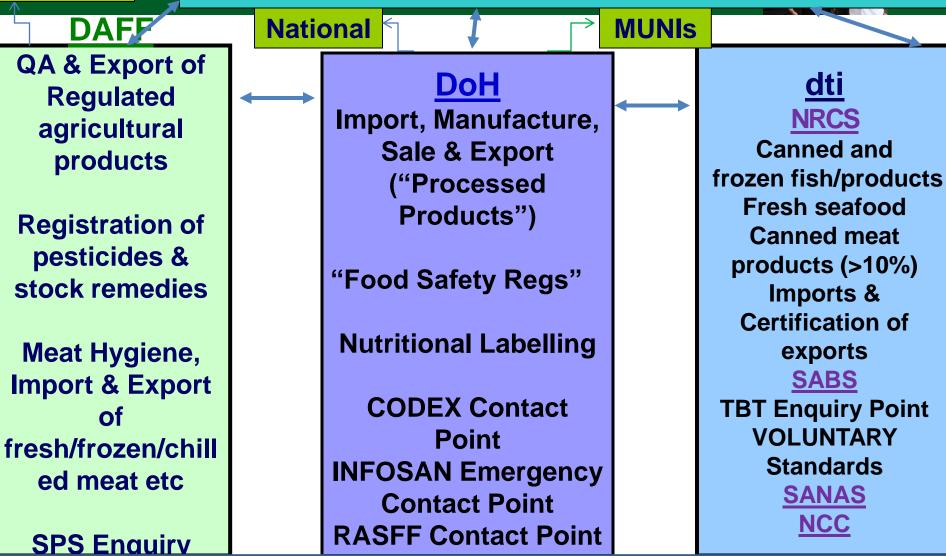
"Assurance that food will not cause <u>harm</u> to the consumer when it is <u>prepared</u> and/or <u>eaten</u> according to its intended use"





National Provinces Assignees

South African Food Control System



Consumer Protection Act, 2008 --- NCC

FOODSTUFFS COSMETICS AND DISINFECTANTS ACT, (ACT 54 OF 1972)



- To control the <u>Sale</u>, <u>Manufacture</u>, <u>Importation</u> and <u>Exportation</u> of Foodstuffs, Cosmetics and Disinfectants; and to provide for incidental matters
- Administered by the Directorate: Food Control at national level
- Approximately <u>50</u> sets of Regulations divided into <u>13</u>
 Categories
- Control of <u>imported</u> foodstuffs by <u>National (3 Regions)</u>
- Enforcement of <u>local foodstuffs</u> by 52 Metro/ district <u>Municipalities</u>





FOODSTUFFS COSMETICS AND DISINFECTANTS ACT, (ACT 54 OF 1972)



Prohibition of sale, manufacture or importation of certain articles

- 2. (1) Subject to the provisions of subsection (2) and section 6, any person shall be guilty of an offence-(b) if he sells, or manufactures or imports for sale, any foodstuff-
 - which is contaminated, impure or decayed, or is in terms of any regulation deemed to be harmful or injurious to human health;





FCD ACT IN SUMMARY



 Forbid sale of Foodstuffs that may be detrimental/harmful to health

 Endeavours to protect consumer from exploitation by false / misleading claims

Attempts to provide consumer with information – make informed choices





PHILOSOPHY (1) REACTIVE



Places onus on:
 Manufacturer/Seller and Importer to comply

- Law enforcer to establish whether product complies (Enforcer reacts to particular situation)
- Provides for approval & stipulation of max levels of certain ingredients to be used e.g. food additives, MRLs





PHILOSOPHY (2) PROHIBITIVE



- Nothing added/removed unless permitted (E.g. Sudan Red)
- Substances allowed shall:
 - Non injurious/harmful
 - Present in minimum amounts
 - Comply to standard of composition, strength, purity, quality
- Unavoidable presence of foreign substance: (e.g. Melamine)
 - present if permitted
 - at specific level





CHALLENGES / GAPS IDENTIFIED	HOW WE ADDRESSED / PLAN TO ADDRESS IT
✓ Out dated food safety & outbreak response Legislation	✓ Formed a technical sub-committee to review and propose amendments to the RSA food safety and outbreak response legislation.
✓ No provisions relating to information sharing by laboratories during an outbreak	✓ An international technical expert will be appointed to provide guidance in terms of what our Acts must make provision for with regards to foodstuffs.
✓ Legislative enabling environment for inspections	✓ A legal expert will be appointed to do a GAP analysis and write a report with recommendations.
✓ Lack of law enforcement due to challenges wrt rendering the function / shortages of inspectors	
	✓ Short term actions

CHALLENGES / GAPS IDENTIFIED		HOW WE ADDRESSED / PLAN TO ADDRESS IT
✓	Under – reporting.	✓ Amended the list of notifiable diseases to include Listeriosis
		Notifiability means that health workers are expected to do the following:
	notifiable medical disease	 Report all cases of Listeriosis they come across, whether in public or private, in terms of reporting procedures
	-	 Complete case investigation forms for patients with Listeriosis and submit these to the NICD.
		✓ Short term action
✓	Out dated Regulations	✓ Review current Regulations and develop new regulations.
	relating to ✓ microbiological criteria	✓ Develop guidance in terms of which foods promote the growth of listeria and which ones do not (Challenge studies). Industry to provide regulators with that information (WHO).
		✓ Will appoint a food scientist to assist with developing guidelines for the industry on how to determine which foods support / does not support the growth of Listeria and also to assist with the verification of those studies.
		 ✓ Review/consider/approve challenge studies ✓ Revive the development of the NRCS Compulsory Specification (VC9100) for high risk processed meat products ✓ Medium term Action

CHALLENGES / GAPS IDENTIFIED			HOW WE ADDRESSED / PLAN TO ADDRESS IT
✓	HACCP System not mandated	✓	Amendment to the regulations drafted and submitted
	for RTE meat processors		for legal review and subsequent publication.
		✓	Short term action
√	Information sharing with INFOSAN with regards to Recalls of exported products	✓	Strengthening information sharing between the NCC and the INFOSAN emergency contact point.
		✓	Template developed by WHO to be shared with the Industry through the NCC
		✓	A MoA be drafted between DoH and NCC
		✓	Medium term action

KEY LESSON(S) LEARNED



- If there is no control in a food processing environment there can be major health as well as economic implications
- Industry must adhere/implement the preventative measures that is in place
- Law enforcers must focus more on inspections
- Policies/ legislation to be strengthened to be able to effectively prevent, detect, respond & control any outbreak.
- Do not wait for an outbreak to occur!!



