

# Food safety in the Cocoa Sector: How best to help producers to comply with and influence legislation

Isabelle Adam – ECA General Secretary  
World Cocoa Conference  
Amsterdam, June 12<sup>th</sup> 2014





# Who is concerned by food safety legislation?





# Why is it important?

- Safety/Health Hazard or Risk to Consumer



My chest and head ache,  
and I'm dizzy.



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Confirmed salmonella  
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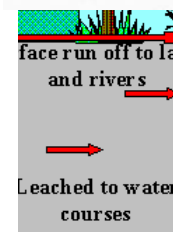
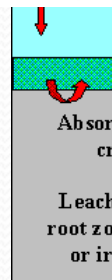
## Life under the Food Safety Modernization Act: Tracing, tracking and brand protection

By Caroline Scott-Thomas, 23-Jan-2012

1 comment



"Give me the horse meat stew, at least that way I'll know what I'm eating."







# A global market

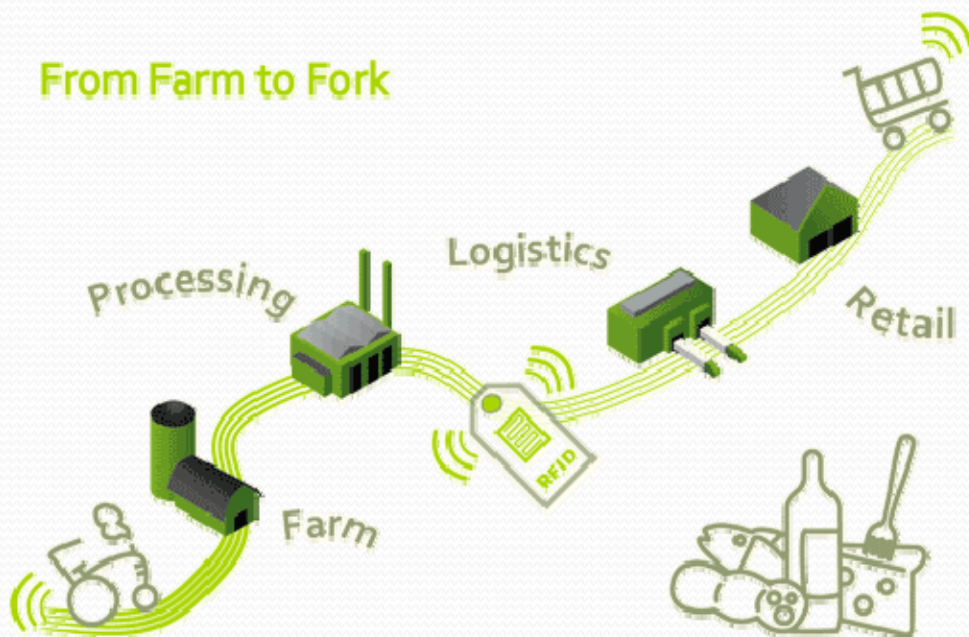
- Most cocoa is exported for consumption
- Producing and consuming markets have national, regional and international laws to respect
- Efforts for harmonization underway but more needs to be done (on SPS & Testing methods as a priority)





# Key principles of (EU) food legislation

From Farm to Fork

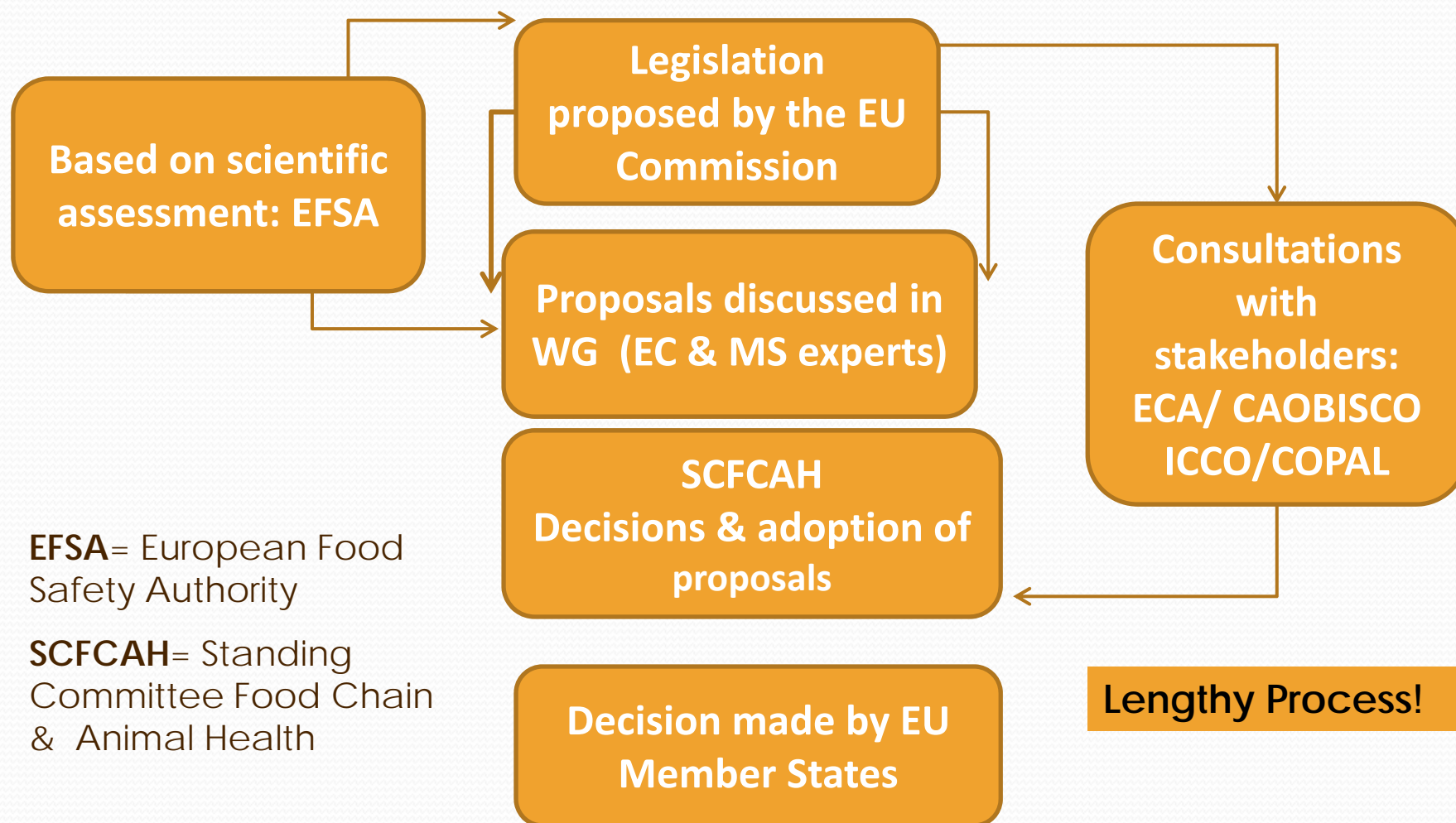


- *Integrated approach*
- *Traceability*
- *Scientific basis*
- *Risk Management*
- *Precautionary principle*
- *Re-evaluation*
- *GAP*
- *ALARA*
- *Prevention and Mitigation*



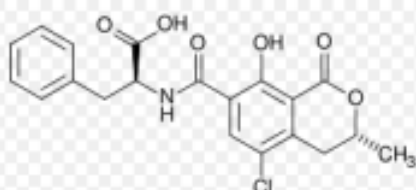
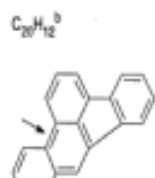
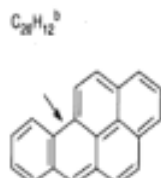
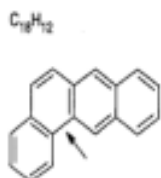


## EU decision-making process as applied to food safety





# Cocoa priorities at EU level



## Pesticides

EC Regulation 396/2005  
on MRLs of pesticides

## PAH

EC Regulation 835/2011  
setting max. limits

## Mycotoxins/OTA

EC Regulation 105/2010  
No levels set (yet) for cocoa

## Heavy Metals

EC Regulation 488/2014  
setting max. Cd limits (as of 1/1/2019)

Cadmium and Lead contents in cocoa nibs and cocoa mass — AFRICA —				Cadmium and Lead contents in cocoa nibs and cocoa mass — OCEANIA AND ASIA —				Cadmium and Lead contents in cocoa nibs and cocoa mass — AMERICA —			
Country of Origin	Cd (mg/kg) — range — min. — max.	n	Pb (mg/kg) — range — min. — max.	Country of Origin	Cd (mg/kg) — range — min. — max.	n	Pb (mg/kg) — range — min. — max.	Country of Origin	Cd (mg/kg) — range — min. — max.	n	Pb (mg/kg) — range — min. — max.
Ivory Coast	0.08—0.14	4	0.01—0.22	Philippines	0.16—1.83	17	0.21	Peru	0.05—0.08	8	0.05—0.08
Ghana	0.04—0.18	30	0.07—0.24	Thailand	0.08—0.29	21	0.13	Spain	0.05—0.07	10	0.05—0.07
Nigeria	0.06	1	0.16—0.34	China	0.70—0.76	2	0	France	0.05—0.07	10	0.05—0.07
Cameroon	0.08	1		India	0.11—0.22	2	0	Germany	0.05—0.07	10	0.05—0.07
Togo	0.09—0.24	5	0.28—0.72	Japan	0.47	1	0	Italy	0.05—0.07	10	0.05—0.07
Sao Thomé	0.06—0.12	3		USA	0.48—0.52	2	0	USA	0.05—0.07	10	0.05—0.07
Benin	0.06—0.12	3		Canada	0.07—1.29	4	0.17	USA	0.05—0.07	10	0.05—0.07
Sierra Leone	0.22	1		USA	0.24—0.27	2	0.61	USA	0.05—0.07	10	0.05—0.07
Congo	0.09	1		USA	0.80	1		USA	0.05—0.07	10	0.05—0.07
Zaire	0.13	1	0.18					USA	0.05—0.07	10	0.05—0.07
Tanzania								USA	0.05—0.07	10	0.05—0.07
	0.04—0.24		0.01—0.72		0.07—1.83		0.13—0.95				





# Quality goes beyond food safety

- Industry needs to meet quality requirements to respond to manufacturers' & consumers' expectations
- How can we work better together to address **regulatory challenges** and other **quality issues** in a **win-win scenario**?
- How can we ensure that producers are informed in-time of new food safety regulations?
- How can we help them to **comply** with new requirements?
- How can we all improve the **traceability and internal early warning systems**?





# Industry action

Joint WG on Contaminants & Residues



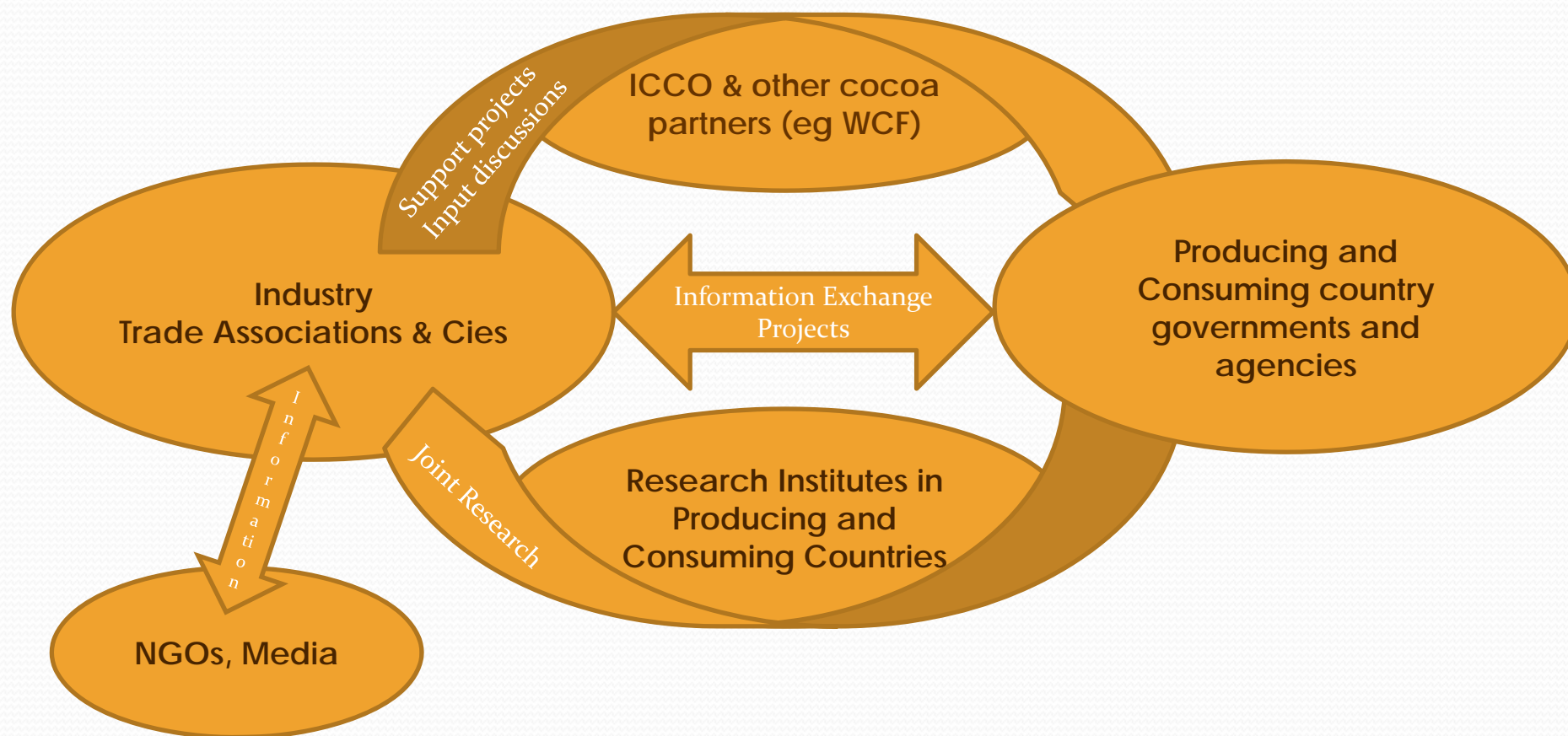
Joint WG on Quality & Productivity



- **Identification** of threats
- **Analysis** of beans & products
- **Review** of proposed limits
- **Cooperation with** cocoa producing countries & ICCO
- **Data collection** to substantiate positioning
- **Research** projects (Pesticides, PAH, Cd, OTA; as of 2014 new fund: Cd, CSSV, Quality Guidelines)
- **Substantial positioning** to EU authorities & stakeholder outreach
- **Monitoring developments** at international level



# How do we work with partners?







# Priorities & Challenges

- **In-country analysis** capacity
- **Harmonisation** of safety requirements
- **Increase outreach and training to farmers**
- **Sustain/increase partnership with research institutes**
- **Increase regional & international cooperation** (pooling of resources)

⇒ **Examples of successful cooperation:**

- Quality conferences in producing countries (CIV, Cameroun 2013)
- Set up of Joint Caobisco/ECA/FCC Research Fund
- Industry input to SPS project
- Industry support to ICCO pesticides manual

[www.icco.org/about-us/international-cocoa-agreements/cat\\_view/27-miscellaneous.html](http://www.icco.org/about-us/international-cocoa-agreements/cat_view/27-miscellaneous.html)



# Conclusion: Food Safety & Quality

- **Food safety & quality** compliance ensures **profitability**
  - **No compromise** on food safety and quality for products consumer markets
  - **GAP** need to be based on sound science and focus on:
    - *Cocoa farm maintenance and crop husbandry & protection*
    - *Cocoa harvest, post harvest, on-farm processing and storage*
    - *Health, safety of cocoa producers*
- **More impact if we address regulatory concerns as a sector**

*Risk identification ➡ Research/Advocacy ➡ Implementation*





# Thank you for your attention !

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