

INFOSAN: learning from the past and looking to the future

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- Intro to INFOSAN
- 2. Highlight Commission Decision (EU) 2019/300 Article 21
- 3. Highlight of incident involving RASFF
- 4. 2019 Global Meeting
- 5. New Strategic Plan
- 6. New Members Guide (coming soon)
- 7. New INFOSAN Community Website (coming soon)





2000 → 53.15: call

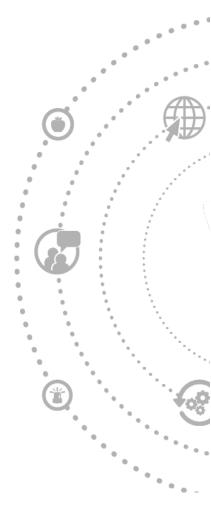
for improved communication among WHO and its Member States on matters of food safety





FIFTY-FIFTH WORLD HEALTH ASSEMBLY Global public health response to natural occurrence, noval puone nearn response to natural occurrent accidental release or deliberate use of biological and chemical agents or radionuclear material

2002 > 55.16: serious concerns about health emergencies caused by natural, accidental or intentional contamination of food and requested WHO to provide tools and support to Member States to increase their capacity to respond to such emergencies





PRINCIPLES AND GUIDELINES FOR THE EXCHANGE OF NFORMATION IN FOOD SAFETY EMERGENCY

 When a food safety emergency arises, in order to minimize potential adverse public heal effects, it is essential to communicate the nature and extent of the food safety problem to all execus, it as executants to communications are managed and execute on use 2000 nearly gardened to deleyant parties as expeditionally as possible. This must be done in a manner that avoids renvantanted action against other foods from the same or other countries, which are not involved vanwassansen acuton agazam outer 1000s mont ure sagar on outer constantes, wanten are not involved in the emergency situation. The global nature of food trade requires that this communication

nument provides guidance for use by national governments and regional economic nament parvasers gunname are use by tanuous governments and regional econoling institutions for the exchange of information in food safety emergency situations.

3. These Principles and Guidelines apply to situations where the competent authorities in either the importing and/or exporting countries become aware of a food safety emergency situation. and communication of the information and risks surrounding the emergency situation must be and commissional or the microstorius and that suntaming the emergency missions must be undertaken. The guidance applies to feed" whenever the use of the feed may result in an unsafe

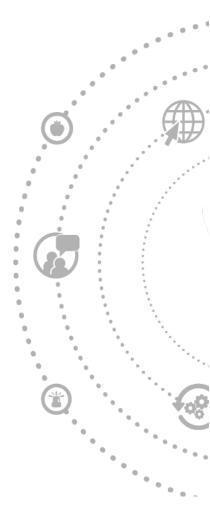
- The Principles and Guidelines apply to situations where the food safety hazard (e.g., a rnicrobiological, chemical, radiological or physical agent) has been specifically identified. It may also apply to situations where the fixed safety hazard has not been identified, but relevant umy and oppry to attention wante use 20,00 hatery means are seen consumption of a food and the appearance of scientific information suggests a link between consumption of a food and the appearance of
- The Principles and Guidelines apply to food safety emergencies associated with imported or exported food or food that may potentially be imported or exported. The Principles and Condeines may also use may potentially or impaties or experient the transpose may for fine and apply to such emergencies where feeding for food producing animals are involvement.

The term feed refers to both field (feeding stuffs) and feed impredients, as defined in the Code of Procince o.

*The term feed refers to both Seed (feeding suffs) and feed ingredients, as defined in the Code of Pr. Good adminal Feeding (CACRCS 94-2004) [CACRCS 94-2004] [CACRCS 94-2004

2004 → CAC/GL 19-1995: MS

recommended to designate official points of contact to exchange information during international food safety emergencies; Requested WHO to maintain list of food safety emergency contact points as a mechanism to ensure rapid exchange of information during such incidents



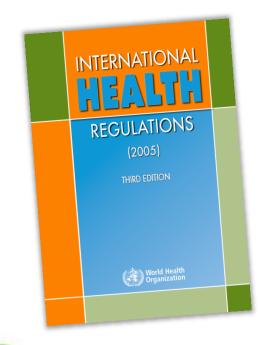
(A brief) History of INFOSAN



2004 → INFOSAN officially launched

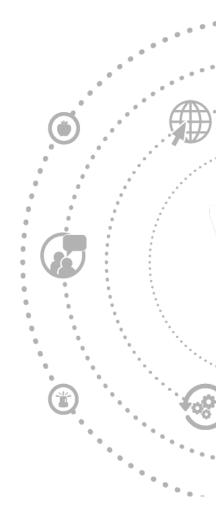






2007 → IHR (2005):

recognizes INFOSAN as the tool to use for international communication during food safety emergencies; INFOSAN is also used to assist countries to develop their core capacities required for food safety emergency preparedness and response as required under the IHR



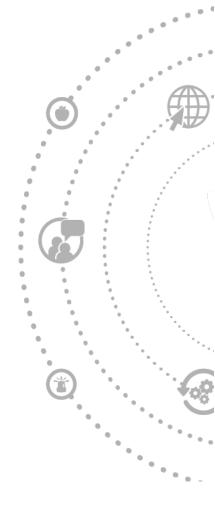




2014 → ICN2:

[INFOSAN]

Framework For Action: Participate in and contribute to international networks to exchange food safety information, including for managing emergencies



Principany agaressed to government seasors. They will consider the appropriateness of the recommended policies and actions in relation to national needs and conditions, as well as regional and national priorities, including in legal frameworks. For the purpose of accountability, this Framework ¹ The term 'governments' is understood to include the European Union and other regional organizations on m.

As governments have primary responsibility for taking action at country level, in dialogue As governments neve primary responsionity for taking action as commy sever, in manager with a wide range of stakeholders, including affected communities, the recommendations principally addressed to government leaders. They will consider the appropriateness of the

uplementation of the commitments of the Rome Declaration on Nutrition adopted by the Second

International Conference on Nutrition held in Rome, Italy, on 19-21 November 2014, Building on minimization Consistence on Puntition Insul as South, July, on 15-61 November 2014. Datasting of existing commitments, goals and targets, this Framework for Action provides a set of policy options existing communicates, goars and surgets, time reamenous nor rescons provisors a set or posity operation and strategies which governments', acting in cooperation with other stakeholders, may incorporate, as appropriate, into their national untrition, health, agriculture', development and investment plans, and consider in negotiating international agreements to achieve better nutrition for all.

This document can be accessed using the Quick Response Code on this page; a FAO initiative to minimize its environmental impact and promote greener co

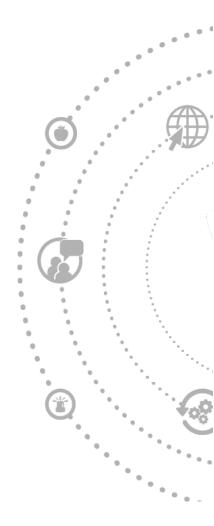




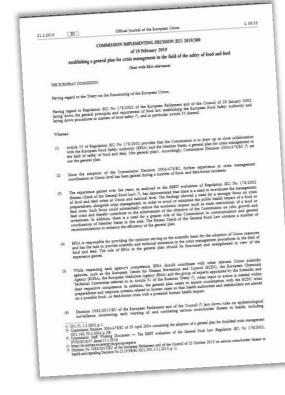


2016 → Revised CAC/GL
19-1995: includes
appropriate references to
INFOSAN, underlining its
increasingly important role









2019 → Commission **Decision (EU) 2019/300** Article 21: INFOSAN shall be used when trade from or to third countries is affected by the hazard involved without prejudice to the need for additional bilateral exchange of information with trade partners and competent authorities in third countries



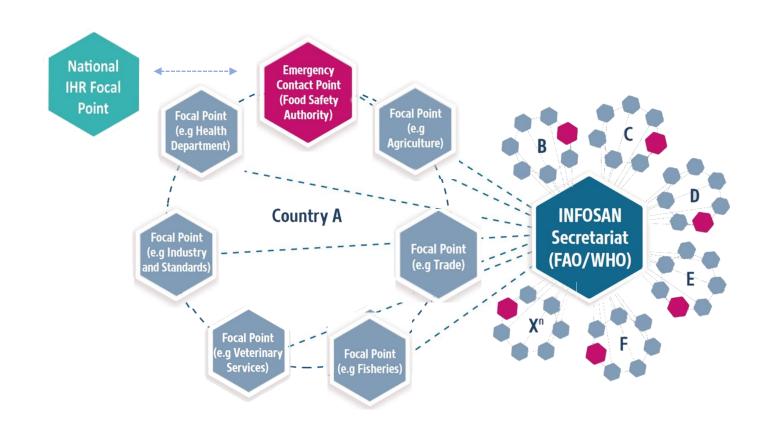


International Food Safety Authorities Network

Voluntary network of national authorities involved in food safety from around the world managed jointly by FAO and WHO



INFOSAN Structure



+600 Members worldwide across sectors in 190 Member States



International Food Safety Authorities Network

INFOSAN Aims:



Promote the rapid exchange of information during food safety incidents



Share information on important food safety related issues of global interest



Promote partnerships and collaboration between countries, and between networks



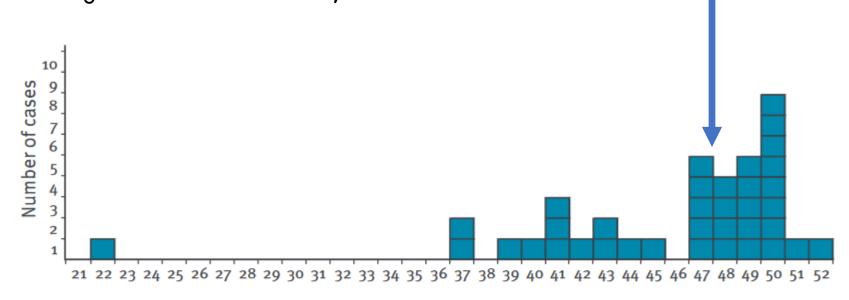
Help countries strengthen their capacity to manage food safety incidents

Example



Outbreak of Salmonellosis in France linked to internationally distributed infant formula, 2017/2018

■ In early December 2017, an outbreak of Salmonella Agona among infants, all aged less than six months, in France was identified



Week of validation of serotype result in the National Reference Centre

37 cases in France (among infants <6months)

Investigations linked several Lactalis brand powdered infant formula products produced between July and November at the Lactalis Craon factory in France to the outbreak



• 2 December 2017: First withdrawal/recall of 12 batches of three infant formulas placed on the market from July at the Craon production plant; products recalled from 9 Member States + several overseas French territories



9 December 2017: Withdrawal/recall of 620 batches of infant foods manufactured in the Craon Plant since 15 February 2017 ordered by the Minister of the Economy and Finance; recall included products manufactured since 15 February 2017; products recalled from 38 Member States + several overseas French territories





- 21 December 2017:
 Withdrawal/recall of all infant and nutritional products manufactured or packaged in the Craon Plant since 15 February 2017 (720 batches).
- More than 12 000 tonnes of infant foods recalled from 61 Member States + several overseas French territories



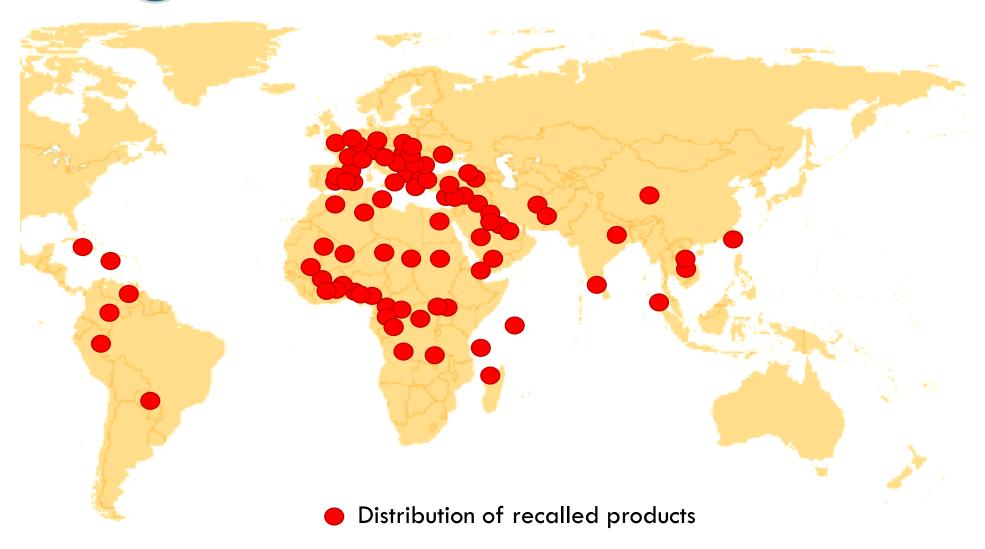


12 January 2018:
 All products
 manufactured at the
 Craon Plant
 withdrawn/recalled
 by Lactalis —
 Expanded recall
 now affects 82
 WHO member
 States + several
 overseas territories









INFOSAN members kept informed with updates posted on the INFOSAN Community Website

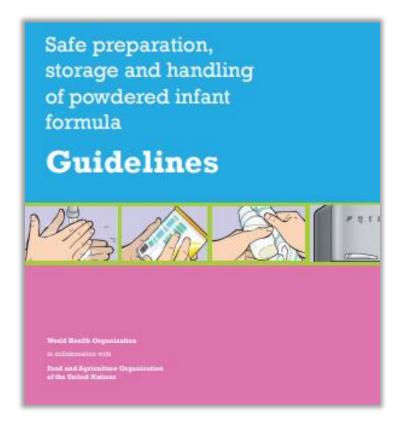
Updates included:

- ✓ Affected countries and regions
- ✓ Hazard
- ✓ Product details
- ✓ Summary of the situation
- ✓ Public health response
- ✓ Technical and informative reference documents



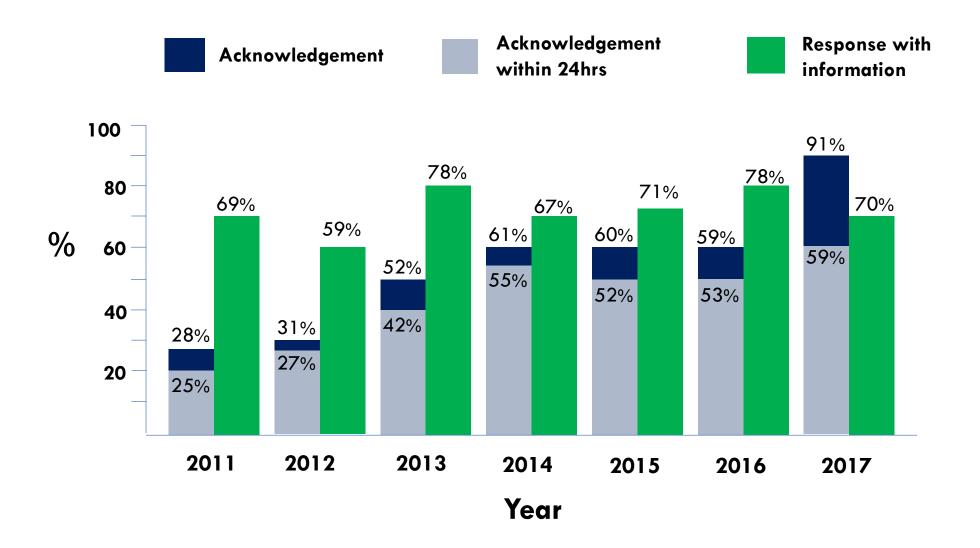
FAO/WHO Guidelines on the safe preparation, storage and handling of powdered infant formula

- Codex Code of Hygienic Practice for Foods for Infants and Children (CAC/RCP 21-1979)
- FAO/WHO Risk Assessment at request of Codex
- FAO/WHO Guidelines on the safe preparation, storage and handling of powdered infant formula (2007) were disseminated to INFOSAN members during the outbreak
- Codex Code of Hygienic Practice for Foods for Infants and Children (CAC/RCP 66 – 2008)





- 1. Serious salmonellosis outbreak affecting a vulnerable population involving products with complex global distribution (80+ countries)
- 2. INFOSAN instrumental in disseminating information about contaminated products to other countries, allowing for risk management measures to be implemented + identification of non-formal and secondary distribution channels
- 3. Reminder to implement Codex code of hygienic practice for powdered formula for infants and young children
- 4. Great example of collaboration with RASFF



Results

Acknowledgements

Overall improvements from a low in 2011 to a high in 2017

Responses with Information

Has remained relatively steady over the years \rightarrow average 70%

What about the other 30%?



The Second Global Meeting of the International Food Safety Authorities Network (INFOSAN)







New INFOSAN
Strategic Plan just
published

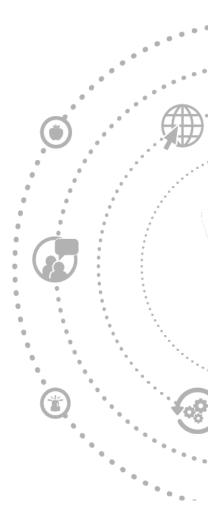




Vision of INFOSAN



"A global community of practice working together for safer food around the world"

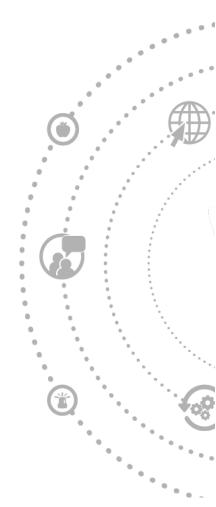




Mission of INFOSAN



"Halt the international spread of contaminated food, prevent foodborne disease outbreaks, and strengthen food safety systems globally to reduce the burden of foodborne diseases"





Values of the INFOSAN Secretariat



Reliability

Efficiency

Confidentiality

Flexibility

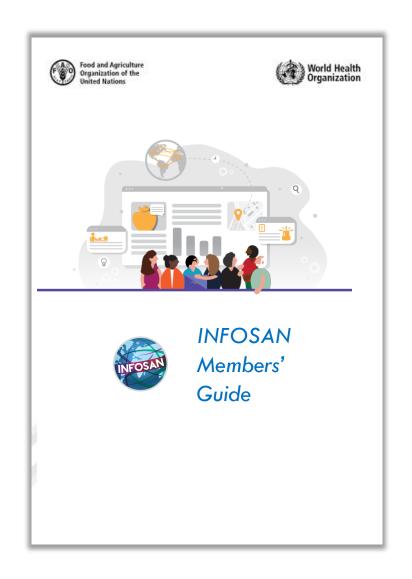
Community

Transparency





New INFOSAN Members' Guide - Coming Soon!



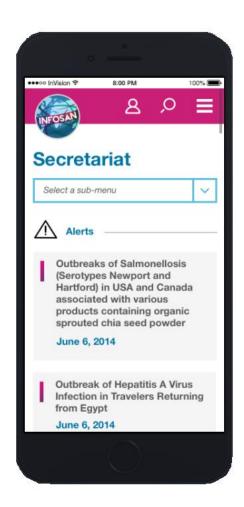
New INFOSAN

Members Guide to be published in 2020





New INFOSAN Community Website- Coming Soon!



Objective is to relaunch the ICW as a stateof-the-art knowledge exchange portal that encourages increased engagement of INFOSAN members and a higher volume of active participants contributing to the ICW on a regular basis







Expand the range of partners, participating in and advocating for INFOSAN activities worldwide to raise profile and increase visibility





 Utilize the network as vehicle for targeted training to improve capacity building related to outbreak investigation for cross-border threats

"PRACTICE IS THE BEST OF ALL INSTRUCTORS."









- Continue to encourage and support regional and subregional initiatives to strengthen INFOSAN
- Empowering INFOSAN members to lead by example





Continued strong collaborationwith RASFF





Thank you

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