

Uzbekistan Food Safety Study
The World Bank & World Health Organization
***Food safety standards and
international trade***

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Different perception of risk
among different countries
resulting in:

NOT ONLY

- Trade frictions and disputes and crises and challenges for policy makers to protect domestic food safety well as taking care of the international trade

BUT ALSO

- Increased dialogue among and between countries and an overall improved food safety system



Global and Regional food crises: Examples

Britain and the (BSE) Crises:

- In March 1996 when it was announced there is a link between BSE and CJD:
- Domestic sales of beef product declined by 40%
- In April 1996 household consumption declined by 26%
- Export market was completely lost
- Price of beef cattle fell by 25%
- Abattoirs had to close down and employees were put on a short time employment



Britain and the (BSE) Crises- continued

Total losses from BSE in 1997—a year following the crises—are estimated at **£740–980 million** (equivalent to 0.1–0.2% of GDP). Losses for many years after that were higher due to:

- Losses in the value added of meat
- Cost of operating public schemes including compensation schemes
- Cost of compliance to the newly developed legislations and standards



BSE-Not Just a Crises but also a Global Improved Safety

- Over thirty months cattle slaughter rule
- EU Ban on use of meat and bone meal in animal feed (The US where there were no cases of BSE also banned use of meat and bone feeds)
- Development of BSE-specific surveillance systems
- New more restricted domestic standards



Global and Regional food crises: Examples

Moldova and the export bans from Russia*

- Without Russia, much of Moldova's wine production would cease to exist. Moldovan government figures from 2004 show that 80.2% of all Moldovan wine was consumed in Russia
- It is estimated that in early 2007 Moldova lost \$180 million to RUSSIA'S WINE BAN
- This has opened the door wider to eager foreign competitors, looking to use their higher quality and better image to enter Russian wine market (for a Moldovan bottle of wine, sold at RUR 70–80 (\$2.3–2.6) to compete with a Spanish bottle of wine, sold at RUR 200, Moldova has to improve its standards a great deal)

*Russia bans Moldovan, Georgian wine. CEE-Foodindustry.com.20-Apr-2006



Current food safety standard

- *Milk, Meat and Raisin Standards Examples*
- Not so much difference between MOH (2003) and EU parameters both chemical and biological
- But still in 2006 there were couple of notification by Netherland and Austria on ochratoxin A in sultanas and cyanide in organic bitter apricot kernels

What Could The Problem BE



GOST standards vs. EU Standards: the case of Ukraine's milk

- High demand by European food processing companies for Ukraine's skimmed milk powder is potential for increasing export of Ukraine. This is expected to increase milk output in the country by 6.6% however because 82% of milk is produced by small farms and household there is high milk quality concerns
- In 2002 Ukraine modified its GOST Standards for raw milk and a new standard (DSTU 3662-97) is created in which milk is graded into 3 different quality grades—extra category; category 1 and category 1 1 and in the EU there is only one grade for raw milk



GOST standards vs. EU Standards: the case of Ukraine's milk

- Differences between Ukraine Standards and EU and Codex standards
 - Higher maximum levels of parameters (chemical and biological) in Ukrainian standards
 - Different number and name of testing parameters
 - Frequency of sampling for raw material and end product are not based on risk analysis and HACCP
 - Unjustified numerous testing leading to unnecessary cost to enforcer producer and consumer



Issues for discussion

- Institution (coordination, human resources, equipment)
- Monitoring (institution capacity for data collection and gathering)
- Standards (laws and regulations)
- Production (knowledge–agriculture and manufacturing practices–and input including access to finance)
- Processing (processing technology)
- Communication (public awareness)



ECA Region: Food Safety Lending Activities

Country

Bosnia and Herzegovina

Croatia

Tajikistan

Turkey

Romania

Romania

Kazakhstan

Macedonia

