How PPP Achieves Faster Food Standards Setting and Legume Products Development and Trade

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Standardisation

• Standardisation is defined as an **activity of establishing**, with regard to actual or potential problems, **provisions** for common and repeated use, aimed at the **achievement of optimum** degree of **order** in a given context.

• Standardisation is a **consultative process** and includes the formulation, issuing and implementation of **standards**.

• **The results of Standardisation are not to give economic advantages to particular individuals**

Standardisation is a process of **self-regulation** by industry and will continue to be so
Standard

• Standards are commonly agreed reference documents that help bring order; and it is approved and published by a recognized body.

A standard is a documented agreement established by consensus containing technical requirements/precise criteria intended to be used systematically as rules or definitions to ensure that materials, products, processes and services can be used.

• A standard could be a specification, guide, test/analytical method(s), sampling method(s), code of practice, vocabulary, or glossary of terms.

Standard setting requires the involvement of both the Private and Public Sector.
1. Proposal Stage
2. Preparatory Stage
3. Technical Committee Stage
4. Public Enquiry Stage
5. Approval Stage
6. Publication of Standards
7. Revision of Standards

Involvement of Stakeholder 1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7

Industry, Government, Associations, NGO etc.

Internal process by ZABS (2)

Duration 6 – 18 months

Standards available for use
The results of Standardisation are not to give economic advantages to particular individuals, hence, the involvement of both Public and Private sector.

Standardisation is a task for technical experts and not a government function.
## Standards development process - Principles

1. **Transparency** - *Establish procedures*

2. **Openness** - *No-discrimination coupled with appropriate representation*

3. **Impartiality** - *Neutrality/ No favoring*

4. **Consensus** - *Consider all views and attempt to reconcile conflicting arguments.*

5. **Effectiveness and Relevance** - *Address regulatory and market needs, scientific and technological developments*

### KEY About Standards!!!

1. **Respond** to: regulatory, market, technical needs

2. Have **no adverse effects** on competition

3. Be **performance** based

4. **Not** stifle innovation and development

5. Not give **preference** or **distort** the global market

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Standards Need to move with technology and must allow innovation
Standards must not be prescriptive
Role of key Stakeholders in Standardisation

• Research/Academia
• Private sector/industry
  • Public sector
  • Consumer
Role of research in standards

- To objectively inform requirements in standards

Standards are used to address consumer concerns about products or services or the need to protect the environment.

Standards are based on science, not guesswork!

Research input

- Safety
- Packaging & storage requirements
- Health levels of contaminants
- Labelling requirements
- Protection of environment
- Performance: quality, energy efficiency, durability

What is addressed in standards?
Role of private and public sector in standards

• Implementation

- Private Sector
  - Implement standards
  - Propose standards and participate in their development
  - Recommend revision of standards
  - Seek certification of products to standards

- Public Sector
  - Propose standards and participate in their development
  - Recommend revision of standards
  - Inspect and monitor compliance to Technical Regulations/standards

• Enforcement

- Public Sector
  - Propose standards and participate in their development
  - Recommend revision of standards

- Private Sector
  - Propose standards and participate in their development
  - Inspect and monitor compliance to Technical Regulations/standards

*Standardisation is an industry process
Industry and its associations are key actors*

Promotes implementation of standards by industry
Role of Standardisation Body & Consumers & in standards

**CONSUMERS**

- Demand certification of products as evidence of compliance
- Provide feedback on quality of products/services
- Propose standards and participate in their development
- Recommend revision of standards

**STANDARDISATION BODY**

- Organise and coordinate the Standardisation process and provide the necessary infrastructure for standards to be conceived, developed, adopted and distributed
- Promote & support implementation of standards by industry
- Promote participation of SMEs in standards development
- Promote Standardisation

- Feedback
Technical committee meeting in progress

The meeting place for all key stakeholders; Private and Public sector
Types of standards

• **Formal standards** – developed by recognized official international regional or national Standardisation bodies

• **Informal standards** – developed by industry associations/organized groups

Categories of standards

• **Product standards** – refer to characteristics related to quality and safety or aspects that ensure operability with other related products

• **Process standards** – conditions under which a product or service is to be produced, packaged etc.

• **Management system standards** – assist organizations to manage operations, used to create a framework that allows requirements of products or services to be consistently achieved.

Standards are an effective and efficient way to demonstrate compliance to technical regulations
Role of standards in supporting business growth and trade

- Standards foster growth, competitiveness and innovation
- Standards a gateway to regional/international markets
- Standards are required along the value chain from primary production to consumption, “farm to folk” if businesses are to be sustainable and productive

When standards are ignored:
- Businesses are bound to close down/perform poorly

**Quality & safety cannot be introduced in the final product!**
Role of standards in supporting business growth and trade

Farm/primary production - Good Agricultural Practices,

Manufacture/processing plant - GMP - Good Manufacturing Practices

Well equipped Laboratory To support research and development and for quality control

Storage practices

GMP requirements
- Environmental cleaning,
- Sterilization of equipment,
- Hand hygiene, (*personal hygiene*)
- Water and sanitation
- Safe disposal of waste etc.

Implement Food Safety management systems

Food safety risks
- Chemicals/Pesticides residues

Effective and efficient food safety control system is important for protection of consumers and global trade

Good Transportation & Storage practices
Economic benefits of standards

• Standards support competitiveness in the global market by helping to improve the products and services

• Standards reduce information asymmetries between supply and demand sides thereby enhancing trade in particular cross border trade

• Standards strengthen competitiveness of businesses by reducing costs and facilitating the purchase and sale of products and services thereby contributing to economic growth and job creation.

• Standards support innovation and promote adoption of new technologies in different ways- they bridge the gap between research and end-products or services

• Standards disseminate knowledge in industry where products are manufactured
Economic benefits of standards cont.

• Standards are a basis for introduction of new technologies and innovations

• Standards help reduce unnecessary costs for suppliers and purchasers of products and services both in the public and private sector

• Standards compliment national policies and make it easier for companies and other actors to respect relevant legislation.

• Standards make current and up-to-date knowledge and technology to users at a low cost

• Standards facilitate trade –they enable access to foreign markets and businesses

• Standards help businesses demonstrate to customers and regulators that their products and services meet defined safety, quality and environmental standards
Business benefits of participating in the Standardisation process

• An opportunity to learn and discuss ideas with others
• Unique networking opportunity

• An opportunity for profile-raising - can be used as a marketing and promotional tool with customers
• An opportunity to ensure the final standard best meets market & regulatory needs

• An opportunity to influence and input to the content of the standard
• Timely access to information and knowledge on future standards
Conclusion

• Standards create level playing field on which to compete
• Allow access to state-of-the-art technology
• Strengthen innovation capacity
• Help achieve the most effective allocation of resources
• Remove obstacles to enter markets
• Both the Private and Public sector are key stakeholders in standards development
Thank you your attention