

SWOT ANALYSIS GROUP B

	Philippines	Thailand	Viet Nam	Chinese Taipei	Russia	Peru	Australia
Strengths	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. <b>Laws and guidelines are in place</b></li> <li>2. Infrastructure and management support, technical manpower</li> <li>3. Presence of analytical laboratories</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Strong public relations strategies, good image of FDA</li> <li>2. Public health Ministry have network in all provinces may help strengthen food recall policy.</li> <li>3. <b>Food safety is the country policy since 2003</b></li> <li>4. Put GMP, HACCP as preventive measures.</li> <li>5. well educated personnel(pharmacist, food chemist)</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>6. GMC-HACCP as preventive measures – public health ministry have network in all provinces may help strengthen food recall policy</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. <b>Awareness of food safety issue</b></li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. <b>Strong scientific foundation</b></li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. A good background in HACCP System implementation because of food exports</li> </ol>	<p>Central coordination part</p> <p><b>Expertise</b></p> <p>Networks with stakeholders</p>
Weaknesses	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. <b>Resources</b></li> <li>2. Insufficient number of manpower/equipment</li> <li>3. Policies not fully implemented</li> <li>4. Rapid alert system is not well-organized</li> <li>5. <b>Lack of coordination between departments of health and agriculture</b></li> <li>6. Weak risk communication</li> <li>7. Weak monitoring at production (agriculture)</li> <li>8. Frequent change in leadership</li> <li>9. <b>Delineation of duties and responsibilities amongst concerned agencies is not clear</b></li> <li>10. Devolution</li> <li>11. Lack of reporting on food</li> </ol>	<p>Less cooperation between organizations.</p> <p>Food Act not mention ‘food recall’, mostly are voluntary recall, <b>low effective recall plan and management.</b></p> <p>Less technology due to limited of potential IT personnel.</p> <p>more workload Less personnel, Less training, Less budget</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. <b>Less cooperation between organization</b></li> <li>2. Policy system about recall on food haven’t reached the integrity</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Small food producer, long food supply chain</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Lack of responsibility because not strong public pressure</li> </ol>	<p>Lack of statistics and laboratory capacity</p> <p>Lack coordination with the epidemiology area (information system)</p>	<p>Traceability</p> <p><b>No enforcement powers</b></p> <p>No input into risk assessment</p> <p>Sanctions lack of consistency and approach of jurisdiction</p>

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	borne illnesses						
Opportunities	<p>1. Presence/available trainings from international bodies to continue strengthening regulatory agencies</p>	<p>revision of Food Act to mention 'food recall', more food recall training</p> <p>Asian single window policy may increase in exchange information of hazardous product between Asian country</p>	<p>1. Experience from APEC member economies; ASIAN single window may increase in exchange information of hazardous product between asian country</p>	<p>1. Because of the awareness of the different government agency, public entity and media, it strengthen the recall program</p>	<p>1. Creating environment 2. Creating technical capabilities</p>	<p>We have a permanent and multi sectorial commission on food safety (2008)</p> <p>Currently developing a project with EU in market surveillance</p>	<p>GSI recall portal</p> <p>Refine recall levels</p>
Threats	<p>1. Political interventions 2. Climate change</p>	<p>Political problem, changing government, changing policy.</p> <p>always changing key executive person due to political problem</p> <p>FTA policy increase workload, Economic problem effect to budget.</p>	<p>1. Always changing key executive person due to political problem</p>	<p>1. Public panic</p>	<p>1. Bureaucracy</p>	<p>Decentralization process to a local regional levels that need to improve not only the central level tasks but also the coordination</p>	<p>Emerging hazards/tampering</p> <p>Increase in processed foods with many ingredients which are hard to trace</p> <p>globalisation</p>

Recommendations for Joint APEC Action Program

1. Information system/Web Base
2. Draft Recall Protocol Guidelines Recommendations
3. Operational Plan
4. Comprehensive training risk communication
5. National Information Center on food recall and best practice
6. Establishment of a food model that could be used for a food recall plan
7. Establishment of a traceability system on an economy scale (for small and medium industry)