

**A Report of the Consultant
Anthony J. Whitehead
On Activities Related to the
Implementation of the Law on Food Control (SPS Compliance)
August 30 through November 1 2000
Amman, Jordan**

Objectives of Mission

This report provides information related to the Consultant's mission to Amman Jordan under the AMIR – Jordan Project from August 30 to November 1, 2000. The tasks (SOWs) related to this mission are described in the Consultants Contract, Annex D: 4.4.30, Implementation of the Law on Food Control (SPS Compliance) and Food Standards. The Tasks described in Phase 4 are applicable to this mission and represent activities already underway and requiring continuous technical assistance and monitoring to completion. This mission did focus on the specific tasks itemized below as those tasks requiring immediate attention and assistance. These tasks are related to streamlining import procedures and compliance with WTO international trade agreements on technical and sanitary barriers to food trade.

Initially, this work was begun by the Consultant in 1999 by identifying specific food control policies, regulations or instructions, which required reform to meet international standards. Further, procedures required for importing food to Jordan, which served to impede food trade and were considered trade barriers under the Agreements of the WTO, were also identified with a view to reform to comply with WTO requirements and commitments made by Jordan during the accession to membership to the WTO. These activities were carried out under the SPS and IRM SOWs of earlier missions. Changes in these policies and regulations were recommended and draft documents prepared which would comply with WTO Agreements. They also represented acceptable practices in food control at the international level. Although the recommendations were accepted in time considerable amount of time was required for each issue. Taking one issue at a time was far too slow in the face of the number of issues needing reforms and to bring Jordan in compliance with the international agreements. Further, Members of the Working Party of WTO reviewing the accession process for Jordan expressed their concern for Jordan to meet its commitments made during the accession to Membership.

As a result, in June 2000 the Consultant proposed a systematic approach to the entire food control program in Jordan. The system was considered compatible with improving and streamlining imported food trade policies and procedures. The objectives of the system were the same as those objectives being set by most of the major food trading countries in own reform of food quality and safety control monitoring and enforcement programs to meet international standards. Consequently, the implementation of this system would put Jordan in the position of being a “trend setter” and emerging as a leader in the region in food control, utilizing a system common to major trading countries. The

Consultant incorporated the concepts and principles of risk considerations to formulated an overall import food control health protection program designed to meet the needs of Jordan in assuring quality and safety of imported foods, without trade barriers and at reasonable cost.

RISK BASED SYSTEM FOR IMPORT FOOD CONTROL IN JORDAN

Scope of Work

Evaluate Jordan's current procedures for sampling, inspecting, and testing imported foods, and draft recommendations, consistent with Annex C of the SPS Agreement, to streamline the process. (Working Party Report Paragraph 149 {WT/ACC/JOR/33 Paragraph 149}). The recommendations should take into account the food inspection problems that the private sector identified in a May 2, 1999 and December 12, 1999 workshops sponsored by the a Amir Program, as well as the Amir Program recommendations to resolve these problems.

Risk Based System (RBS)

The initiative for this activity was first taken during the previous missions to Jordan ¹ from April 30 to June 28, 2000. After numerous meetings and discussion with food control officials related to the present food control system in Jordan, followed by on-site verification and first hand witnessing of these measures, the Consultant considered that a Risk Based System could be designed to meet the needs of Jordan. The system was developed using data from the most recent annual reports of the accomplishments in the food control in Jordan by the Ministry of Health (1999, 1998, & 1997) to support the premise. These reports provided important information related to the import control surveillance levels (100 % of all shipments of food are sampled and analyzed with up to four different tests per sample amounting to about 300,000 + examinations per year). The reports provided reasons for import food rejections and the number of rejections per year (around 100-200 rejections for about 45,000 samples collected each year with 0.05% rejection rates for all reasons, with unfit for human consumption {unsuitability} amounting to about 0.002%).

The concept of risk assessment was introduced to identify the various risks associated with those foods regularly being entered into Jordan. The Consultant considered three tiers of risk as suitable: High, Moderate, and Low Risk, in the interest of taking a simplified approach during the initial phase of the program implementation. Risk management considerations included assigning monitoring at a specific surveillance level for each category, and utilizing cargo inspection techniques to assist in identifying suspicious or questionable consignments. The System also utilizes the Automated System for Customs Data (ASYCUDA) to select consignments for the different levels of surveillance based on risk criteria identified and programmed into the system. Banned

¹ Reference is made to the Consultant's previous reports of activities related to Conformity with WTO Agreements (SPS); Investor Road Map, Food Safety Inspection and the Implementation of the Law on Food Control (SPS Compliance) from June 1999 to July 2000

foods or prohibited foods (requiring licenses) can also be controlled through the ASYCUDA system. Surveillance levels proposed for use in the RBS are those that were recommended by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) and are commonly found in import control programs of many countries. Additionally, non risk factors are also included in the import program such as monitoring compliance performance of exporters, shippers, importers, and products, in a separate database for imported food surveillance and monitoring. The same system can be utilized for data retrieval, generating reports, tracking detentions/rejections by product, country, reason for detention/rejection etc. and assist in updating risk assessment data to maintain the system at peak performance levels.

The system is applicable to all food control whether for domestic production or for imported food control applications, consequently, in the future the system can be applied for all food control activities within Jordan. The Consultant considers the system to be well within the technical and operational capacity of Jordan. The program is documented in a paper entitle “Risk Based System of Food Control in Jordan”² dated June 15, 2000 and later revised on September 20, 2000, during this current mission.

At present, the implementation of the system in import food control would shift the present methods of control from a trade barrier laden system, providing a modicum amount of consumer protection at relatively high cost to a system that would be less expensive, provide consumer protection to known and targeted food health risks and would comply with international trade practices that are without technical barriers.

Risk Analysis

During this mission, this Consultant was invited by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), and the International Life Sciences Institute (ILSI) to serve as a lecturer in a scheduled Risk Assessment Regional Workshop for Near East Region Countries. The Workshop was held in Amman, beginning Oct.16 and ended Oct.18 2000. The Consultant participated in this Workshop by making presentations on the Food Safety and Risk Analysis, concepts and definitions and the application of risk analysis to food safety issues. The participation by the Consultant in this workshop permitted the Consultant an opportunity to seek favorable response from the sponsoring organizations to increase the level of participation for Jordanian participants from the officially allocated number of 3 participants to 10 participants. This workshop provided basic principles and concepts in risk assessment, risk management and risk communications through lectures and workshop activities and discussions. Three internationally recognized experts in risk aspects of food control, including this Consultant, presented the lectures and lead the discussions. Among the many recommendations coming from this workshop was a recommendation that the countries of the Near East should facilitate and implement risk based systems for improved consumer protection and facilitate fair trade.

² Reference is made to the Consultant's recommendation of the implementation of a risk-based system for food control in Jordan in the document entitled “Risk Based System for Food Control in Jordan” dated June 15, 2000 and further revised on September 15, 2000.

At the request of AMIR, the Consultant remained in Jordan following the completion of the international workshop to follow up on promoting the risk-based system in Jordan. A special one-day seminar was held on Oct 19, 2000 immediately following the international workshop, to introduce the Risk Based System to a wider base of employees of the Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Health, JISM and Customs and other interested agencies. This program included presentations on the elements of the Risk Based System being proposed for implementation in Jordan, including results of an analysis of the present system and its effectiveness. The needs for successfully implementing the system and the necessary training for inspection and laboratory personnel were discussed. Representatives of the International Business Law Associates (IBLA) presented information on the legal aspects of this system and served to answer questions related to legal matters concerning existing regulations and the proposed food law currently under consideration by the Legislative Unit of Parliament. A representative of Customs made a presentation related to the ASYCUDA system and the selectivity module, which can be programmed to randomly select consignments of imported foods for cargo examination, sampling, release, automatic detention, or prohibition as a banned food based on the risk category assigned to the food and the criteria used in the selection process. General discussions by the participants followed each presentation and were generally supportive of the implementation of the Risk Based System in Jordan.

Prerequisite Activities

During the previous mission, food control officials expressed concern that certain prerequisite activities were critical to the implementation of the RBS. Further discussions during this mission with the Ministry of Health identified these activities as follows:

- Train Custom Sampling Committee inspection and sampling personnel in proper sampling techniques and cargo examination;
- Provide sampling tools and equipment to improve food sampling operations;
- Train laboratory personnel in the use of improved food analysis methods;
- Establish laboratory Quality Assurance Programs for food laboratories;
- Provide analytical instruments to enhance food analysis capability;
- Provide computers to access ASYCUDA and import database systems to manage the RBS.
- Establish an import food database to track compliance performance and to track risk assessment data;
- Assess the risk of food being imported by Jordan; and,
- Provide risk assessment and management training.

The Consultant agreed that completing these prerequisite activities would enhance the effectiveness of the RBS and would recommend the activities to be undertaken. Following discussions with the AMIR Project personnel, AMIR agreed to fund training activities and purchase some equipment for this purpose. The Consultant prepared a tentative Implementation Plan, which identified activities to be accomplished and the projected time line for completion of each activity. The Ministry of Health proposed that the RBS be tested as a “pilot” test, following the completion of all of the prerequisite

activities. They also suggested that the system would run in parallel to the present system at the Queen Alia Airport Customs Center. The pilot test would most likely run for six months to one year. Following the test period, the system would be evaluated and a decision would then be made regarding implementation at the additional Ports of Entry in Jordan.

Implementation of the RBS in the Aqaba Special Economic Zone

In July 2000, a new project was implemented in Jordan to establish a Special Economic Zone (SEZ) in Aqaba by the beginning of 2001. During this mission, newly appointed Commissioner for Environment Regulation and Enforcement to the Aqaba Special Economic Authority (ASEZA), Dr. Bilal Bashir requested a meeting with AMIR to discuss the possibility of implementing the Risk Based System for import food control within the SEZ. This meeting was held on 28 October. During this meeting, the need for the same previously identified prerequisite activities were discussed and considered to be appropriate for the personnel of MOH, MOA, and JISM who would be operation within the SEZ.

In addition to the prerequisites, Dr. Bashir also required that a standard operating procedure (SOPs) would be developed to describe the actual system in detail including how the system would function and who would be responsible for each of the required activities. Of particular concern was how the management and operational activities and duties would be shared between the line agencies of the national government and the ASEZA. The SOP would also be used as a document to inform others about the RBS and to seek various support and approvals as needed to implement the program. It was agreed that an SOP would be prepared and delivered by Nov. 15 2000.

Dr. Bashir indicated that a Technical Committee of experts would be convened to review the SOP and to seek their endorsement to implement the RBS in the SEZ. Subsequently, ASEZA would seek the support of the line agencies of the national government, especially the Ministry of Health who has the major function in the area of food safety. The same committee would also be responsible for determining the risk category for each import food and determine the appropriate level of surveillance for each category.

AMIR representatives as the meeting also agreed, once the decision was made by ASEZA to implement the RBS, to review the prospects of supporting the prerequisite programs, including the training requirements and some portion of the equipment and laboratory analytical instruments. Priority would be given to training personnel of the Customs Sampling Committees in proper sampling techniques and cargo inspection procedures, including portion sampling (which eliminates the need for the high volumes of food taken as samples). This would require sampling tools, which are not presently available, which would allow portion sampling and more representative sampling of food products.

Laboratory training would be considered for the Aqaba Ministry of Health laboratory to up-grade current laboratory capability and to establish a Laboratory Quality Assurance

Program, which does not presently exist. These measures would help to overcome general perceptions by the trade that the laboratory results are unreliable. Laboratory equipment would be provided to upgrade the methods used and to increase the laboratory's technical capacity in various chemical-testing procedures. Training in microbiological testing for biological contaminants would also be considered. In addition, some equipment to improve laboratory handling and analysis of food samples could also be provided. Reference is made to the Report of Consultant John Weatherwax related to the technical assessment of the Ministry of Health Aqaba Laboratory³, which identifies both training and equipment/instrument needs.

In time, orientation and informational seminars may be required on operations of the RBS for all food control officials within the Zone, including any newly hired staff of the ASEZA, MOH, MOA, JISM, Customs, and other agencies involved in import food control. Awareness seminars may also be needed for brokers/agents, shippers, importers etc., to make them aware of the requirements of the new system and to provide the necessary information to assure a smooth transition when the RBS is implemented.

Customs would be required to also provide access to the Automated System for Customs Data (ASYCUDA) system to food control officials for identifying shipments requiring food control monitoring. Selectivity module criteria will need to be developed to incorporate in the ASYCUDA to provide the computer-assisted program capability to make the selection of products to be monitored based on the criteria, risk category and the level of surveillance considered appropriate for monitoring.

The Consultant agreed to meet the deadline of Nov. 15 in providing a draft of the SOP, recognizing that this document may need to be revised periodically as the Customs, Port Authority and the ASEZA laws and regulations continued to evolve. The Technical Committee would be convened to review the SOP and render its recommendation to ASEZA. The SOP and the Technical Committee's review and recommendations would be referred to the Ministry of Health Food Council. Finally, the Minister of Health would be consulted for his endorsement and support of the system. Implementation would then follow.

Dr. Bashir expressed concerns as to how the work would be accomplished since ASEZA has no technical staff available for the day to day operations of the monitoring activities, will not have a laboratory function of its own for some time to come. In addition, what type of management structure would be needed to oversee the import food control function? The Consultant suggested that the present staff of the various ministries that are carrying out import food control function could be made available to continue their present duties for ASEZA as well as their present agencies. A Memorandum of Understanding could be drafted that would identify present staff to be authorized to act for ASEZA in their present capacity. Other functions such as decision making, management of operational activities and administrative coordination and cooperative activities could be identified in the MOU. In this way, ASEZA would then be able to

³ Report of the Assessment Review, Ministry of Health Food Testing Laboratory, Aqaba Jordan, September 2000, Consultant John Weatherwax.

proceed and in time begin the process of building its own staff for the various functions appropriate for ASEZA. It was agreed that this may be a suitable approach and the details could be worked out before hand and presented to the Ministries for their consideration. Time was of the essence since it was anticipated that ASEZA and the SEZ would be functioning beginning January 1 2001.

The Implementation Plan developed earlier for implementing the RBS at the Queen Alia Airport Customs Center, was then revised to accommodate the activities related to implementing the RBS in the SEZ, including those activities identified during the meeting with Commissioner Bilal Bashir.

Assessed JISM Establishing and conducting working groups to review mandatory standards related to food for replacing mandatory standards with either voluntary standards or technical regulations consistent with the WTO TBT Agreement. (Working Party Report Paragraph 137-WTO/ACC/JOR/33 Paragraph 137.)

JISM has been proceeding with this activity without the assistance of this Consultant. It appears from discussions from time to time that the work is moving forward and that JISM is aware that if assistance is needed, they may contact this Consultant at any time for this assistance. It also appears that most all of the food standards are likely to become voluntary standards. With the exception of general discussions related to this subject during periodic visits to JISM, no work effort was required of this Consultant related to the review of the food standards.

Assists MOH in developing and implementing a program for identifying SPS measures inconsistent with international standards and for determining, based on scientific evidence, where higher protection may be kept. (Working Party Report Paragraph 151-(WT/ACC/JOR/33 Paragraph 151)

At the present time, the MOH has suspended this review and the need for the Consultants assistance in this review. With the exception of some discussion on this subject with MOH staff during routine visits to these offices, no work effort was required during this consultancy.

Listing of Daily Activities of the Consultant
Mission August 30 – November 1 2000
AMIR Project - Amman, Jordan

August 30, 2000	Leave Houston Texas 4:30 PM
September 1, 2000	Arrived Amman Jordan 2: 45 AM
September 2, 2000	Meeting with Foodstuff Association, representative Rima Zu'mot related to the MOH Instruction on Transportation, Storage and Display of Foods proposed and accepted for implementation January 1, 2001.
September 3, 2000	Prepared revised SOW's related to the current mission in Jordan requested by Brian O'Shea. Reviewed the MOH instruction on

	Transportation, Storage, and Display of Food and began drafting a Report comparing the final document with those changes recommended by the Consultant. Some provisions of the final document are considered trade barriers.
September 4, 2000	Meeting with Importer and Shippers Association related to the MOH Transportation, Storage and Display of Foods Instruction. AMIR meeting with Brian O'Shea related to the revised SOW's and objectives to be achieved during this mission.
September 5, 2000	Completed final report on the comparison of the MOH instruction on Transportation, Storage, and Display of Food. Report filed with Amir. Completed Report of activities for the previous mission to Jordan and filed with Amir.
September 6, 2000	Meeting at MOH, Food Hygiene Division, Brian O'Shea, Irving Williamson, Consultant for WTO Infrastructure Assessment, and this Consultant related to the establishment and needs of a WTO Unit in the GOJ. Also discussions centered on the need for cooperation in coordination with MOH in carrying out the functions of the WTO Unit.
September 7, 2000	Meeting with MOH, Dr. Barmawi, Dr. Fahti, and Dr. Faud. Discussed the Instruction on Transportation, Storage and Display of Food; the MOH working group to review the regulations for compliance with the WTO commitments; streamlining imports sample food control activities; training needs for the MOH personnel; and, the implementation of a risk based system for import food control.
September 8, 2000	Holiday
September 9, 2000	Review the current import food control procedures in Jordan and began the preparation of a refinement to the Consultant's June, 2000 document recommending the use of a Risk Based System suitable for implementation in Jordan.
September 10, 2000	Continued work on the refinement of the proposed Risk Based System for implementation in the control of imported food products in Jordan.
September 11, 2000	Meeting with the WTO Unit of the Ministry of Trade related to coordinating Consultant's efforts to implement improvements in food control related activities for compliance with the WTO Agreements.
September 12, 2000	Continuation of the meetings with the WTO Unit related to the improving food control and compliance with the WTO Agreements.
September 13, 2000	Meeting with JISM, Rula Madanat, Brian O'Shea, Irving Williamson, related to the infrastructure needs of the WTO Unit and its needs for coordination and cooperation with JISM.
September 14, 2000	Review training needs requested by the Ministry of Health and prepared a Report on my recommendations. Sent report to Amir.
September 15, 2000	Holiday

September 16, 2000	Continue to review the import procedures and to refine the Risk Base System to streamline the import procedures based on risk principles. Prepared a draft presentation in anticipation for a meeting with the Minister of Health related to the risk base system.
September 17, 2000	Meeting with Amir related to the mission of John Weatherwax who arrived in Amman to undertake an assessment of the Ministry of Health Laboratory in Amman and Aqaba. Meeting with Kim Hjort Consultant for Agriculture related to joint activities and training sessions in both the Ministry of Agriculture and the Ministry of Health. Meeting with the trade association related to the Ministry of Health policies and instructions/regulations governing the food control of imported products.
September 18, 2000	Meeting with Kim Hjort related to training of Ministry of Agriculture personnel from the Plant Protection and Pesticide and Phytosanitary control departments.
September 19, 2000	Meeting with Kim Hjort and John Weatherwax related to the assessment of the Ministry of Health laboratories in Aqaba. Meeting with Amir, Brian O'Shea related to the merging and refinement of SOWs for this Consultant and John Weatherwax.
September 20, 2000	Meeting with the Minister of Health, related to Amir Project activities and the Risk Based System. Visit to the Ministry of Agriculture Pesticide Laboratory
September 21, 2000	Continue to refine the documents related to the Risk Based System in Jordan. Drafted a Report recommending changes in the Ministry of Health Draft Sampling planned used for sampling imported food products.
September 22, 2000	Holiday
September 23, 2000	Continued the preparation of a draft report of recommended changes to the Ministry of Health draft Sampling planned.
September 24, 2000	Meeting with Mr. Wafa, Jordanian customs related to the ASYCUDA data processing system to be used by the Jordanian customs for the control of imported products. The system has a selectivity module that can be programmed to select imported food products based upon established risk criteria and the category of the food for monitoring purposes on a random basis.
September 25, 2000	Meeting with the Ministry of Health related to the data processing and the tracking of food control activities including the rejection and acceptance of imported food products.
September 26, 2000	Finalize the necessary arrangements for holding a Risk Based System Seminar in October for personnel from the Ministry of Health, Ministry of Agriculture, JISM, and Customs.
September 27, 2000	Leave Amman, Jordan at 2: 35 AM

	Arrived in Houston, Texas at 2:30 PM (local time).
October 14, 2000	Leave Houston, Texas at 4:30 PM (local time) Arrived Amman, Jordan 2:30 AM (local time) on Oct. 16, 2000
October 16, 2000	<p>The Consultant returned to Amman Jordan to participate in an Food and Agriculture Organization of the UN (FAO)/International Life Sciences Institute (ILSI) sponsored International Workshop for countries of the Near East Region on Risk Analysis, as an invited lecturer. The return visit was at FAO/ILSI expense and at no additional expense to the Amir Project for the period of Oct. 16 to Oct. 18, 2000, the scheduled time for this workshop.</p> <p>The AMIR Project requested this Consultant to remain in Amman following this workshop to continue activities related to the SOW's related to this consultant's contract. The Consultant remained in Amman from 19 Oct. until November 1, 2000 for this purpose.</p>
October 17, 2000	Participated in the FAO/ILSI Near East Workshop on Risk Analysis.
October 18, 2000	Participated in the FAO/ILSI Near East Workshop on Risk Analysis.
October 19, 2000	Conducted a one-day seminar with the participation of IBLA, Customs, and Consultant Kim Hjort, (Agriculture) AMIR Project, related to the implementation of a Risk Based System for the control of imported food products in Jordan. Attending this seminar were representatives of the Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Health, Customs, JISM, and some private sector representatives. The basis of the discussions were the consultant's report on the present food control system for imported food products based upon the Ministry of Health reports of 1997, 1998, and 1999.
October 20, 2000	Holiday
October 21, 2000	The Consultant developed an implementation plan identifying the anticipated steps and activities to be taken to implement the RBS with an anticipated timeline in which to accomplish the tasks.
October 22, 2000	Meeting with Amir, Brian O'Shea related to the draft implementation plan for the Risk Based System. After discussion, revisions were needed.
October 23, 2000	The implementation plan for the Risk Based System was revised according to discussions with Amir.
October 24, 2000	The draft implementation plan for the Risk Based System was completed and sent to Amir for review and comment.
October 25, 2000	The implementation plan was again revised and updated to include additional activities and sent to AMIR as a final document.

October 26, 2000	Meeting held with MOH related to the implementation plan for the Risk Based System. A description of the plan of activities to be carried out was provided, along with the anticipated time for accomplishing each activity. The plan took into consideration the “pilot” testing to be conducted at Queen Alia Airport Customs Center in parallel with the existing import food control system.
October 27, 2000	Holiday
October 28, 2000	Meeting with Bilah Bashir, Commissioner for Environment Regulation and Enforcement, Aqaba Special Economic Zone Authority, related to the implementation of a Risk Based System in the SEZ-Aqaba. The exiting implementation plan would need to be revised to accommodate the changes in location and the existing circumstances in the earlier plan. All prerequisite activities were considered to still be applicable. In addition, and Standard Operation Procedure was considered to be appropriate to provide detail information of the RBS, the concepts involved, the mechanism to be put in place and the operational procedures that would be required. A mechanism to assure the availability of specialized and technically competent personal should be describe or implemented to carry out the implementation process with little disruption to import food control personnel and traders alike. MOU between national government line agencies and ASEZA may be appropriate to obtain semi-formal agreements on the sharing of existing infrastructure, personal and management responsibilities for the initial phases of the implementation. Because of the anticipated opening time of the SEZ (Jan. 1 2001), these matters need to be addressed quickly and preferably by Nov. 15, 2000. The Consultant and AMIR agreed to try to abide by the deadline. AMIR decided in favor of the SEZ-Aqaba implementation over the Queen Alia proposal.
October 29, 2000	Consultant started drafting the SOP Manual for the RBS, revised the previous implementation plan to accommodate the new circumstances anticipated in Aqaba and developed a tentative schedule for the training. Additional consultants were recommended to AMIR with specialized expertise to be involved in the training to expedite the training and to provide the highest possible level of technical and operational training possible. Experts are needed in Laboratory methods, instrument analysis, sophisticated microbiological hazards detection procedures, sampling methods and techniques include aseptic sampling and product/cargo inspection techniques, risk assessment functions and procedures and decision making in risk management. The experts would be recruited and assembled in Aqaba at about the same time to permit interaction between the training team as well as interaction among the participants of

	the different training programs for team building purposes. It is anticipated that Consultant would coordinate the needs of the combined missions with AMIR from Aqaba.
October 30, 2000	Continued on the draft the SOP Manual, revisions to the implementation plan, and developing the training schedule
October 31, 2000	Continued on the drafting of the SOP Manual.
November 1, 2000	Leave Amman, Jordan 3:30 AM (Local Time) Arrive Houston, Texas 2:30 PM (Local Time)

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AMIR-Project Jordan
Consultant for WTO/SPS Compliance
And Food Safety related Issues.