

# **Access to Microfinance & Improved Implementation of Policy Reform**

## **(AMIR Program)**

Funded by the U.S. Agency for International Development

### **Implementation of a Risk Based Import Inspection System**

Final Report

Deliverable for SPS – Food Safety Component, Task No° 4.4.63

Contract No° 278-C-00-98-00029-00

April, 2001

*This report was prepared by Dr. Barbara Röstel, in collaboration with Chemonics International Inc., prime contractor to the U.S. Agency for International Development for the AMIR Program in Jordan.*

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## 1. Executive summary

In the course of negotiations for membership to the World Trade Organization, the government of Jordan made specific commitments regarding the reform of the national food inspection procedures. In particular, the government agreed to streamline its procedures and instructions for inspecting, testing, and sampling of imported food by June 30, 2000. This commitment may be found in Jordan's Working Party Report ((WT/ACC/JOR/33 para. 141-151).

Effective from January 1, 2001, the government of Jordan established a "special economic zone" centered on the seaport of Aqaba. Under the law establishing the SEZ, the Aqaba Special Economic Zone Commission has authority, notwithstanding any other law, to carry out health inspections at the international borders, which would include inspection of food imported through the port of Aqaba. In late 2000, the Commission agreed to implement the risk-based system of import inspection recommended by AMIR Program with respect to all food imported through the port of Aqaba. This will effect both food imports cleared for consumption within the SEZ, as well as food cleared for consumption within the national territory. Therefore, because most of Jordan's food imports enter the country through Aqaba, the new system will affect most of Jordan's import food supply.

According to the missions as presented below, the consultant conducted a number of interviews with AMIR consultant Tony Whitehead, MHO official Dr. Fatehi Saleh, Food Safety Department and ASEZA officials Dr. Mazen Khalil, Director Environmental Protection and Reem Alzo'mot.

A number of meetings were held with representatives of the MOH, ASEZA, JISM, Aqaba Health Directorate and Food Laboratory, Customs IT team and the Amman Layers Team involved in the AMIR project. The consultant also assisted the inspector's training and the inspector's work at the port of Aqaba.

Based on the difficulties encountered in the general understanding and the acceptance of a risk based inspection and control system the consultant, AMIR consultant Tony Whitehead and component leader Brian O' Shea considered it important to focus this mission on a training in order to foster the communication on these matters.

The consultant prepared and conducted together with AMIR consultant Tony Whitehead a two days interactive training on the principles of the SPS agreement and risk analysis, with specific emphasis on risk management. Twenty-five representatives of the MOH, MOA, JISM, ASEZA, Municipality of Greater Amman, MOH Central Laboratory, the University of Jordan and the Jordan University of Science and Technology participated in this training. A questionnaire was elaborated to evaluate the existing level of knowledge of the participants. In order to facilitate the understanding and application of risk analysis principles, the participants were confronted with a real live situation in assessing and managing a food safety problem.

Based on the information obtained from the above listed activities the consultant wishes to highlight the following aspects:

- There are different positions of the responsible people in the Jordan authorities as to the acceptance and implementation of the proposed risk based food inspection system. The ASEZA Commissioner Bilal Bashir is clearly committed to the establishment and implementation of a risk based food inspection system. This position is fully supported and implemented by his collaborateur Reem Alzo'mot. The position of the MOH, Dr. Barmawi, Director Food Safety Department, remains at least opaque if not opposed. It also appears that there is not a great support by Dr. Mazin Khalil.
- The knowledge on the requirements and obligations of the SPS agreement and on risk analysis principles of the trainees from the different government institutions is rather limited
- Aside from a more specific expertise of university representatives there appears to be a general lack of understanding or disregard of food hygiene principles and food safety control measures.

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This is in particular striking in the way the inspector's work is conducted

- There is a general lack of understanding of what comprises a hazard and that a number of requirements have to be met in order that the hazard becomes a risk. The concept of existing different levels of risk and levels of risk acceptable to the society as indicated in the SPS agreement needs to be urgently communicated. Jordan standards and/or instructions still foresee zero risk levels, even in cases where Codex standards (vet drug residues, pesticides) exist
- There is a general lack of understanding of the diversity of food safety control measures
- As identified in previous reports there is a discriminatory application of food safety inspection, investigation and control measures to imported and domestically produced foods
- Additionally, the stringency with which different Jordan standards are applied appears to be inconsistent and not based on food safety considerations. Many of the laboratory tests conducted on imported foods are not related to food safety and consumer protection. On the other hand, tests which should be conducted for food safety and consumer protection are not carried out, either because of lack of expertise or facilities or because the resulting positive test results would lead, based on the Jordan standards and instructions, to a general rejection of certain imported foods
- There appears to be a lack of knowledge on the principles for the establishment of sampling plans and the certainty with which defects in food lots can be detected
- There is an apparent lack of knowledge on the purpose of food certificates, their value and on approaches to equivalence of national food import/export inspection and certification systems
- The Jordan authorities seem to be unaware of the fact that risk based food inspection and control systems exist in many countries around the world, including the USA, European Union, Australia

As a consequence, the following general conclusions and recommendations are forwarded:

- There is a need for a more intensive communication on the obligations on WTO Member Countries resulting from the SPS agreement. This includes the necessity to move to some kind of risk based system as a 100% sampling approach is in contradiction to the spirits of the SPS agreement. It is also important to more intensively communicate the advantages of a risk based system, including potential cost reductions and a targeted inspection towards foods presenting real risks to public health. This communication should be conducted at all levels of the Jordanian authorities and governmental structures.
- In order to improve this common understanding and acceptance of a risk based food inspection and control system continuous training programs should be established. Two different types of training should be set up, which should be targeted to
  1. risk managers (officials, administrators of ministries, ASEZA, customs)
  2. risk assessors (specialized scientists conducting research or other scientific work)

The training for JISM staff should be verified according to the level of scientific expertise and active involvement in scientific work.

Detailed recommendations for the proposed training programs are made under section recommendations.

- It is proposed to pay specific attention to the structure and functioning of the Food Council and the technical committees, which can be set up by and under the Food Council to deal with specific food safety matters.

The current situation as laid down in the Food Law poses some major problems as to the scientific excellency and the scientific independence on the one hand and as to the direct implication (member of Food Council, right to vote) of interest groups in the decision making process.

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The Food Council is chaired by the Minister of Health and composed of representatives of the Directorate Food Hygiene, MOA, JISM, Municipalities, Customs, University, Chambers of

Industry and Commerce and of Consumer Organization. Decisions are taken by vote by simple majority. Interest groups like industry and consumer representatives may also vote. The quorum is  $\frac{3}{4}$  of the total membership. If no majority can be obtained, the Chair takes the final decision.

The technical committees appear currently to be largely composed of government officials involved in risk management decisions. One of these committees was composed of officials from MHO, JISM, ASEZA and national Customs. There are no rules of procedure foreseen in the Food Law. This situation poses two major problems. 1. There is a lack of the necessary independence of the scientific advise from the structure responsible for risk management decisions. 2. It is highly unlikely that ministry or governmental institution officials dispose of the necessary scientific expertise, experience and practical implication requested for an appropriate conduct of scientific risk assessments.

- Therefore, it is proposed to set up a permanent scientific advisory body, which will have the capacity and requested expertise to provide independent scientific advise to ASEZA and MOH or any other ministry or government structure, as appropriate. Respective proposals for a legal basis, organizational structure and working and reporting procedures, including legal provisions and procedures for the publication of the scientific advise, should be made.

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## 2. Objectives of the mission

Assist the Jordan Aqaba Special Economic Zone Commission (ASEZA) and the Ministry of Health (MOH) to successfully implement a system of control of imported foods based on risk analysis principles.

Prepare a protocol for formal risk assessment procedures for imported foods, which meet international standards and recommendations. This includes procedures

- to establish appropriate risk categories for specific food products and levels of control
- to ensure that risk categories and the respective level of control are regularly monitored and revised to reflect current risks

Assess the availability of data and the data sources in Jordan, which can be accessed and used for risk assessment of food products.

Provide suggestions and directions to ASEZA and MOH officials regarding the access to additional reliable sources of data to risk assessments of foods outside of Jordan.

Provide risk-assessment training to ASEZA/MOH personnel responsible for risk analysis for foods imported through the port of Aqaba. The training shall include formal classroom training as well as hands-on practical and real-life examples for risk assessment using the protocol developed for this purpose (see "Training", below);

Provide on-site, day-to-day technical support to ASEZA/MOH officials and food-safety inspectors for implementation of risk system, including critique of the technical risk-assessment decisions of the ASEZA/MOH officials related to imported food for appropriate designation;

With other AMIR Program food safety consultant(s), conduct a seminar for industry and private sector interested parties on a risk assessment procedures and the impact of their application in the overall management of risk associated with food products of imported and domestically produced. The objectives of the seminar will be to inform, educate, and advise the private sector on those changes being developed for the purpose of the application of a risk-based system related to the importation of food.

The mission has been foreseen to be effected in several phases according to the availability of the consultant and the possibilities of organizing the meetings and training events.

## 3. Results of Meetings and Interviews

The meetings and interviews as listed in Annex I were held during the consultant's stay in Jordan. Rather than a description of the individual meetings and in order to avoid repetition of recurrent issues a summary of the salient matters are given below. Some as the meeting results are not given here as they are described in the report(s) of AMIR consultant Tony Whitehead.

1. For reasons, which may not all be obvious there is a reluctance from the MOH to accept a risk based food inspection and control system and to proceed with its implementation. Although the ASEZ Commission agreed to implement this system it currently does not feel in the position to proceed without the expressed support of the MOH. In previous negotiations it had been envisaged that the ASEZ could proceed as a pilot project and that the system would be extended to all of the territory of Jordan at a later stage. However, in the current meeting with the MOH, Dr. Barmawi expressed that it would be unacceptable to establish two different systems in the territory of Jordan. Furthermore, he expressed doubts that WHO would recommend risk based food safety inspection and control systems and wished to clarify the position of WHO on this matter.

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This position surprisingly ignores that WHO is one of the two parent organizations under which the Food Safety Program of the Codex Alimentarius is established and thus is engaged in the elaboration of and is bound by standards and recommendations adopted under this program. It also ignores that recommendations of WHO do not have any standing in respect to the requirements of the SPS agreement. WTO has repeatedly declared in Codex and WHO meetings that in case of trade disputes only the standards of the standard setting organizations referenced in the SPS agreement will be of reference. Those organizations are the Codex, the OIE and the IPPC. WHO is not one of these referenced standard setting organizations.

Never the less, Dr. Barmawi proposed to conduct a risk analysis training for representatives from the different government institutions. Not with standing his own proposal, he himself and his deputy Dr. Fatehi Saleh did not participate in this training.

In view of Dr. Barmawi's, MOH little supportive position coupled with the request for risk analysis training, the consultant thinks that further considerations should be given to how the AMIR objectives could best be implemented by future training activities.

As a first approach, the general training approach has been very useful, in particular, as it allowed to gain a general appreciation of the current status of knowledge of the officials of the different government institutions. Considering the little existing knowledge, it will be important to train the same people again in order to achieve a better lasting training effect. More details on the conducted training will be given below.

As a general consideration, repeated continuous training of the same people is regarded as a requisite if lasting effects in understanding and acceptance of a risk based system should be obtained. On the other hand training activities should be targeted to the responsibilities/functions and the expertise/experience of the trainees. For future training separation into at least two groups of people should be envisaged. 1. Training of people haven risk management functions and 2. of people haven risk assessment expertise and function. In the latter group the emphasis is placed on expertise, as the consultant is of the view that risk assessments should be conducted by scientists having the requested expertise. In consequence, AMIR should refrain from training administrators with risk management functions in the conduct of scientific risk assessments. This does however not exclude a training of risk managers in the general understanding of the principles of risk assessment.

In general, the training should be driven by AMIR taking into consideration training needs identified either by the Jordanian colleagues or by the AMIR consultants. The training should verify and validate the progress in understanding achieved by the trainees. Sufficient progress achieved by trainees could be acknowledged by a corresponding certificate.

2. During its interviews the consultant obtained a document entitled Food Categories Classification based on Health Risk and Levels of Inspection. This document has been elaborated by a Technical Committee set up under the Food Council, which was composed of Drs. Fatehi Saleh, MOH, Moh'd Sayah, MOH, Eng. Ayman Jadeed, MOH, Dr. Assad Abu Rageb, MOH, Eng. Omor Abed-Nabi, JISM, Mazen Khalil, ASEZA, Eng. Reem Azo'mot, ASEZA, Eng. Damen Fawez, national Customs and Dr. Madi Jagbeer, Univeristy of Jordan. The consultant does not have any information on the scientific qualification of these members, however, she thinks it is important to note that out of 9 members of this Committee only one came from the scientific academia.

During a meeting with a lawyers in Amman on the most recent version of the Jordanian Food Law, it became apparent that no rules for the work of these technical committees exist. The Food Council itself is chaired by the Minister of Health and composed of representatives of the Directorate Food Hygiene, MOA, JISM, Municipalities, Customs, University, Chambers of Industry and Commerce and of Consumer Organization. Decisions are taken by vote by simple majority. Interest groups like industry

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and consumer representatives may also vote. The quorum is  $\frac{3}{4}$  of the total membership. If no majority can be obtained, the Chair take the final decision.

The current situation as laid down in the Food Law poses some major problems as to the scientific excellency and the scientific independence on the one hand and as to the direct implication (member of Food Council, right to vote) of interest groups in the decision making process.

3. The consultant visited the Aqaba Health Directorate and Food Laboratory in order to obtain more precise information on the tests carried out for the different food samples taken. The objective was to establish the relationship of tests having relevance for public health to those tests related to food quality. The consultant discussed with Dr. Mahmoud Mustafah, Director of the Food Laboratory and some of his colleagues.

Two documents were provided which serve as a laboratory reference manual for the tests to be carried out on the different food items. One is the Jordanian Standards and /or Instruction requirements for Microbiological Limits in Food Products, the other is the Jordanian Standards Requirements for Physical and Chemical Tests for Food Products. In fact, these documents appear to represent a regroupment of Jordanian standards per food product, in order to facilitate the laboratory technician's work. The documents are in arabic and were translated by hand written notes by Reem Alzo'mot. They are joint as Annex II. The official status of the documents is unclear.

As indicated these documents appear to represent the Jordanian standards, it is, however unclear, whether all of these tests or which of these test are carried out on a regular basis.

A third document, entitled Food Categories Classification based on Health Risk and Levels of Inspection was provided and served as a basis for discussion on the tests which were indicated to be regularly carried out. From these discussions it appeared that many tests with no food safety relevance are carried out on a number of products.

For example, for almost all foods microbiological tests are carried out, regardless of the category and the likelihood to be contaminated. This includes total cell counts, testing for Salmonella, Staphylococcus, E. coli, Clostridium, Penicillium and Aspergillus among others for food products such as dried Pasta, powders for gelatin desserts and puddings, chewing gums. Non food safety related tests, such as tests for moisture, colour, rancidity and organoleptic testing are also carried out for number of products.

In order to eliminate unnecessary, non relevant and obsolete testing, the consultant recommends that efforts should be made to review in parallel or within a targeted time frame the respective Jordanian standards when the review of the categorization of food products is undertaken.

4. During the meetings and interviews and based on documents available to the consultant from a previous training on risk analysis held in Jordan in 2000, the consultant has established a list of people with scientific expertise, who should be considered as potential candidates for a scientific advisory body. The list is presented in Annex III. In order to obtain a better appreciation of the qualification and the potential availability of the candidates, the consultant recommends to conduct interviews with these persons.

#### **4. Training**

A two days interactive training was prepared and conducted by the consultant together with AMIR consultant Tony Whitehead. The training focussed on the principles and obligations of the SPS agreement and on risk analysis, with specific emphasis on risks assessment and risk management.

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Twenty-five representatives of the MOH, MOA, JISM, ASEZA, Municipality of Greater Amman, MOH Central Laboratory, the University of Jordan and the Jordan University of Science and Technology participated in this training.

A questionnaire was elaborated to evaluate the existing level of knowledge of the participants. The results of the questionnaire demonstrated that there is some knowledge on risk analysis with gradual differences among the participants. However, the general principles and the risk analysis process is not well understood by the majority of the participants. In particular, the difference between a hazard and a risk, the activities and responsibilities of risk assessment on the one site and risk management on the other site and in general the terminology and meaning of risk analysis need to be trained and reiterated. The participants, in general, had no perception of the different risk management options available to risk managers. In general, there was very little understanding of the SPS agreement with the exceptions of two or three participants. All participants who filled in the respective question thought that WHO is one of the standard setting Organizations referenced in the SPS agreement.

In order to facilitate the understanding and application of risk analysis principles, the participants were confronted with a real live situation in assessing and managing a food safety problem. The example examined the contamination of food with *Listeria monocytogenes*, addressed the public health risks, identified concerned food products and requested the participants to find approaches and solutions on how to deal with this important food safety matter. The participants responded very positively to this kind of interactive training, with an active participation of many of the participants.

The training also included references to relevant publications and web-sites related to food safety matters and to food inspection and control. An internet connection has been established for the course of the training session, which allowed to demonstrate to the participants a number of relevant web-sites and how to retrieve information. The participants were provided with training material, which included copies of the presentations, a report of a FAO/ILSI training workshop on Risk Analysis for the Middle East held in October 2000 in Amman, a list of web-sites and a questionnaire. The questionnaire and the list of participants are provided in Annex IV and V.

As a result of this training and the interactive work on the practical example the participants forwarded the following recommendations in respect to the steps to be undertaken by Jordan to bring its food control system into compliance with SPS requirements:

- Assure the appropriate cooperation in sharing of responsibility and powers between concerned agencies => MOA.
- Implement a risk based system.
- Follow Codex standards.
- Review standards and instructions to become in compliance with Codex standards and to eliminate language representing barriers to trade.
- Establish a scientific risk assessment body to provide independent scientific advice to the government agencies in charge of risk management.
- Provide for transparency in making all scientific assessments and scientific advice available to the public.
- Establish education programs for consumers, producers and any other concerned party.

## **5. Conclusions and recommendations**

1. The consultant considered that there is a need for a more intensive communication on the obligations on WTO Member Countries resulting from the SPS agreement. This includes the necessity to move to some kind of risk based system as a 100% sampling approach is in contradiction to the spirits of the SPS agreement. It is also important to more intensively communicate the advantages of a risk based system, including potential cost reductions and a targeted inspection towards foods presenting real risks to public health. This communication should be conducted at all levels of the Jordanian authorities and governmental structures.

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2. In order to improve this common understanding and acceptance of a risk based food inspection and control system the consultant recommends to establish continuous training programs. Two different types of training should be set up, which should be targeted to 1. risk managers (officials, administrators of ministries, ASEZA, customs) and to 2. risk assessors (specialized scientists conducting research or other scientific work). The training for JISM staff should be verified according to the level of scientific expertise and active involvement in scientific work.

Detailed recommendations for the proposed training programs are made under section Specific recommendations.

3. The consultant proposes to pay specific attention to the structure and functioning of the Food Council and the technical committees, which can be set up by and under the Food Council to deal with specific food safety matters.

The current situation as laid down in the Food Law poses some major problems as to the scientific excellency and the scientific independence on the one hand and as to the direct implication (member of Food Council, right to vote) of interest groups in the decision making process.

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The technical committees appear currently to be largely composed of government officials involved in risk management decisions. One of these committees was composed of officials from MHO, JISM, ASEZA and national Customs. There are no rules of procedure foreseen in the Food Law. This situation poses two major problems. 1. There is a lack of the necessary independence of the scientific advise from the structure responsible for risk management decisions. 2. It is highly unlikely that ministry or governmental institution officials dispose of the necessary scientific expertise, experience and practical implication requested for an appropriate conduct of scientific risk assessments.

4. The consultant proposes to set up a permanent scientific advisory body, which will have the capacity and requested expertise to provide independent scientific advise to ASEZA and MOH or any other ministry or government structure, as appropriate. Respective proposals for a legal basis, organizational structure and working and reporting procedures, including legal provisions and procedures for the publication of the scientific advise, should be made.

## **5.1. Specific Recommendations**

In the following specific recommendations are made, which are presented per topics and which do not establish an order of priority.

Training for Jordan ASEZA/MOH officials on the principles, obligations and the implications of the WTO SPS and TBT agreements

Establishment of a continuous training program for Jordan ASEZA/MOH officials on risk analysis principles, with specific emphasis on risk assessment and risk management. This will include

- regular updates on the most recent international developments in the field, in particular within in the standards setting organizations Codex Alimentarius Commission (CAC) and the Office International des Epizooties (OIE). These organizations are the reference organizations of the

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SPS agreement in respect to food safety and human health, the standards of which will be used as a reference should a trade dispute occur.

- training on risk assessment principles including practical examples currently under consideration by international organizations and/or their scientific advisory bodies or practical examples important to Jordan
- training on risk management principles including practical examples as described above

Training of Jordan ASEZA/MOH officials on the principles of the establishment of sampling plans for food import control, including

- respective standards, guidelines and recommendations of the CAC and OIE
- statistical considerations
- internationally accepted standards, such as ISO, to be taken into consideration

Training of Jordan ASEZA/MOH officials on the principles of equivalence of import, export inspection and certification systems, including

- respective standards, guidelines, recommendations of and forthcoming developments within the CAC and OIE

Identification of scientific expertise available in Jordan or eventually in the Middle East Region, including

- the establishment of requirements for scientific expertise
- the identification of supportive documentation
- the conduct of interviews with potential candidates

Establishment of a permanent scientific advisory body to provide independent scientific advice to ASEZA and MOH. Proposal of legal basis, organizational structure and working and reporting procedures, including legal provisions and procedures for the publication of the scientific advice.

Establishment of a continuous training program for the members of the scientific advisory body on risk assessment principles, including

- general principles of risk assessment
- practical examples
- conduct of specific risk assessments
  - chemical: pesticides, veterinary drugs, contaminants, food additives
  - microbiological: Listeria, Salmonella, Campylobacter, Vibrio etc.
  - Mycotocins
  - BSE

Review of Jordan standards on language presenting a barrier to trade, including the prior establishment of priorities to those standards

- considered by Jordan in conformity with Codex standards
- identified by industry or traders associations as trade restrictive

## ANNEX I

### Meetings and Interviews

#### 1. Meeting with Ministry of Health:

Dr. Ahmed Al Barmawi, Director Food Safety Department, Dr. Fatehi Saleh, Food Safety Department, Tony Whitehead, AMIR Consultant, Brian O Shea, AMIR Policy Component Leader

#### 2. Meeting with Jordan Institute for Standards and Metrology (JISM)

Majid Mamuda, Director, Tony Whitehead, AMIR Consultant

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3. Meeting with ASEZA

Dr. Bilal Bashir, Commissioner for Environment, Regulation and Enforcement, Dr. Mazin Khalil, Director Environment Protection, ASEZA, Tony Whitehead, AMIR Consultant, Reem Alzo'mot, ASEZA

4. Meeting with Lawyers Team, Amman

5. Meeting with Aqaba Health Directorate and Food Laboratory

Dr. Damen Al-Abbadi, Director Aqaba Health Directorate, Dr. Fatihe Saleh, Food Safety Department, Ministry of Health, Mahmoud Mustafah, Director Food Laboratory

6. Meeting with Customs officials

Tony Whitehead, AMIR Consultant, Reem Alzo'mot, ASEZA

7. Meeting on Information Technology with customs officials and specialists

8. Observation of Inspectors training by John Parker

See report AMIR consultant John Parker

9. Observation of Inspectors team at work

Inspectors team, John Parker, AMIR Consultant

Visit of container port, Visit of transit port

See report AMIR consultant John Parker

## Interviews

Interviews were conducted with

- Dr. Mazin Khalil, Director Environment Protection, ASEZA
- Tony Whitehead, AMIR Consultant
- Reem Alzo'mot, ASEZA
- Dr. Fatehi Saleh, Food Safety Department

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## **ANNEX II**

### Laboratory reference manuals

Jordanian Standards and /or Instruction requirements for Microbiological Limits in Food Products

Jordanian Standards Requirements for Physical and Chemical Tests for Food Products

Transmitted by mail

### ANNEX III

#### List of potential candidates for scientific advisory body

Name		Organization	Telephone / Fax / E-mail
Prof. Dr. Ayed Amr	Prof. Dr Head of Department	Nutrition and Food Technology University of Jordan Amman-Jordan	Tel: 535-5000/2568(off) 515-0883(home) <a href="mailto:ayedamr@ju.edu.jo">ayedamr@ju.edu.jo</a>
Dr. Ahmad Faqih	Professor of Nutrition	University of Jordan Amman-Jordan	Tel: 5355000/2541 Fax: 5355577 <a href="mailto:faqiham@ju.edu.jo">faqiham@ju.edu.jo</a>
Dr. Mohammed I. Yamani	Professor Microbiology	University of Jordan Amman-Jordan	Tel: 5355000/2675 Fax: 5355577 <a href="mailto:mivyamani@altavista.com">mivyamani@altavista.com</a>
Dr. Ali K. Al-sae'd	Associate Professor Fruit, Vegetable Processing	University of Jordan Amman-Jordan	Tel: 5355000/3013 Fax: 5355577 <a href="mailto:akamil@ju.edu.jo">akamil@ju.edu.jo</a>
Dr. Khalaf al- delaimy	Professor Microbiologist	University of Jordan Amman-Jordan	Tel: 5355000/3023 Fax: 5355577 <a href="mailto:delaimy@ju.edu.jo">delaimy@ju.edu.jo</a>
Dr. Malik Haddadin	Assistant Professor _____ Science Microbiology	University of Jordan Amman-Jordan	Tel: 5355000/2676 Fax: 5355577 <a href="mailto:salayteh@com.jo">salayteh@com.jo</a>
Dr. Basem Al-Abdullah	Assistant Professor Food tech. Quality control	University of Jordan Amman-Jordan	Tel: 5355000/2676 Fax: 5355577 <a href="mailto:Basem@ju.edu.jo">Basem@ju.edu.jo</a>
Mrs. Karam Malhas	Head of Food Laboratory	Ministry of Health Jordan	Tel: 4639319 Fax: 4642781
Dr. Omar Kalawin	Statistic	Faculty of Agriculture University of Jordan	
Dr Bassan Sharwan Dr Faad Al-Doomy	Epidemiology	Ministry of Agriculture	
Mr Mahmed Makahleh Mr Ahmad Saleh	Chemical Analysis	Laboratory analysis Municipality of Greater - Amman	
Eng. Hnda Al-Haddidi Eng Amal Al-Huneity	Microbiological Analysis	Laboratory analysis Municipality of Greater - Amman	
Dr Shawkat Hailat	Veterinary medical doctor		
Dr Abdul Azeem Salheb	Toxicology	University of Jordan Faculty of Medicine	

Mr Forud Ksouls		Food stuff association	Tel: 56 90 540 Fax: 56 90 539
Mr Abed-Al-Illah Taba'ah		Arab Traders Company	Tel: 46 19 587 Fax: 46 19 581
Mr Elia Nugul		Nugul Group of Companies	Tel: 46 57 848 Fax: 46 12 843
Mr Jack Khayat		Jordanian Co for favored food manufacturing	Tel: 46 24 290 Fax: 46 25 701
Mr Yousef Nader		Modern arab company for distribution	Tel: 42 04 624 Fax: 42 04 625

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## ANNEX IV

### RISK MANAGEMENT FOR FOOD SAFETY AMIR Training Program April, 1-2, 2001

#### QUESTIONNAIRE ON RISK ANALYSIS PRICIPLES IN FOOD CONTROL

What is a risk ?

What is a hazard?

What is risk assessment?

List the components of risk assessment:

What is risk management?

List the components of risk management:

What is a risk profile?

What is risk evaluation? To which part of risk analysis does it refer?

List risk management principles:

What is a food safety policy? What are the purposes of a food safety policy?

List risk management options which can be used in the control of food safety:

Why do risk assessment?

Which are the food safety problems currently considered most important?

Which scientific expertise is needed in assessing food safety matters?

Why should risk analysis principles be included in food safety control systems?

List certificates your country requires for importation:

What is their importance?

What is the SPS agreement?

Which are the major requirements of the SPS agreement?

What is the Codex Alimentarius :

What is its purpose?

List the international standard setting organisations referenced in the SPS agreement and name their area of competence:

Reasons to take a risk based approach in food control systems:

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Steps to be undertaken by Jordan to bring its food control system into compliance with SPS requirements:

## ANNEX V

## FINAL ATTENDANCE LIST

## "Food risk Assessment &amp; Management"

01-Apr-01

Number of AMIR Trainees by

*Women:* 6*Men:* 19

Total Number of Event

*Total:* 25

Guest Name Gender	Company Name	Business Phone	
♦ Basem Abdullah	University of Jordan	+962 (6) 535-5000	M
♦ Shaden Al-Ajlouni	Ministry of Health	+962 (6) 560-7144	F
♦ Zakaria Al-Hazinah	Ministry of Health	+962 (6) 560-7144	M
♦ Amal Al-Hunaity	Municipality of Greater Amman	+962 (6) 464-4060	F
♦ Mohammad Al-Khudari	Ministry of Health	+962 (6) 568-5397	M
♦ Nayef Al-Qusrawi	Amman Chamber of Commerce	+962 (6) 566-6151	M
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