

実施先：（記載なし、中東地域と思われる）

実施期間： 2004 年

プロジェクト内容：「国際レベルでのサルモネラ菌の監視に関する情報ネットワーク」レベル 3 コース。疫学者、獣医学者向け。

173)ドナー機関： WHO/EMRO (詳細の記載なし)

実施先：（記載なし、中東地域と思われる）

実施期間： 2004 年 10 月

プロジェクト内容：「食品安全の 5 つのキーポイント」のアラビア語のポスター5,000 枚をメンバー国に配布。

174)ドナー機関： WHO/EMRO

実施先： 下記

実施期間： 下記

プロジェクト内容： 2004 年 9 月にイランで HACCP に関する研修会 4 回開催。 2005 年 3 月にチュニジアで食品監査計画に関する討論会開催。

175)ドナー機関： FAO/ESNS

実施先： アルジェリア

実施期間： 2004 年 5 月～2005 年末予定

プロジェクト内容： 国内 Codex 委員会の設置、強化。国内食品基準の見直し、Codex をはじめとする国際基準のと調和のためのアクションプランの提案。

176)ドナー機関： FAO/ESNS

実施先: イラン

実施期間: 2000年8月(2002年に phase2 を予定)

プロジェクト内容: 農薬を使った GAP 及び動物用薬品を使用した GAHP (Good Animal Husbandry Practices) の実施の促進。これにより残留農薬、薬物に対する政府の監視機能を向上させる狙い。各種教育トレーニング、Codex に準拠した国内残留基準の確立により達成したい。

177) ドナー機関: FAO/ESNS

実施先: イラン

実施期間: 2003年4月～2005年末(予定)

プロジェクト内容: 食物中のマイコトキシンの管理制御の分析の援助。これにより消費者の最大限の保護と食物の輸出促進につながる狙いがある。

178) ドナー機関: FAO/ESNS

実施先: シリア

実施期間: 2002年11月～2005年中盤(予定)

プロジェクト内容: 国内 Codex 委員会の強化、食品基準、規定の最新化、Codex との調和。国際間取引に必要なレベルまでに国内の capacity を上げることが最終目的である。

179) ドナー機関: FAO/ESNS

実施先: イエメン

実施期間: 2004年初～2005年9月

プロジェクト内容: 食品管理システムの確立と国内 Codex 委員会の設立、活動の

開始。

180)ドナー機関: FAO/ESNS

実施先: (記載なし、中東地域と思われる)

実施期間: 2005 年末ごろ(予定)

プロジェクト内容: 生鮮果実、野菜の品質と安全性の向上のため、中東地区での
研修会開催を行うもの。

181)ドナー機関: FAO/ESNS

実施先: アフガニスタン

実施期間: 今後実施予定(現在検討中)

プロジェクト内容: 食品管理活動への助言。調査ミッションが2005年2月に派遣さ
れた。

182)ドナー機関: FAO/ESNS

実施先: エジプト

実施期間: 今後実施予定(現在検討中)

プロジェクト内容: 穀草類とラッカセイの品質管理。

183)ドナー機関: FAO/ESNS

実施先: GCC 諸国

実施期間: 今後実施予定(現在検討中)

プロジェクト内容: 地域のリスク評価機関の設立、食物管理システムの組織変更。

184)ドナー機関: FAO

実施先: レバノン

実施期間: 今後実施予定(現在検討中)

プロジェクト内容: 食品安全に関する援助。

185)ドナー機関: FAO

実施先: リビヤ

実施期間: 今後実施予定(現在検討中)

プロジェクト内容: 食品安全に関する援助。

186)ドナー機関: FAO/ESNS

実施先: モロッコ

実施期間: 今後実施予定(現在検討中)

プロジェクト内容: 消費者と食品安全に関する援助

187)ドナー機関: FAO

実施先: カタール

実施期間: 今後実施予定(現在検討中)

プロジェクト内容: 食品管理と基準の改善に関する援助。

188)ドナー機関: FAO/AGST 及び ESNS

実施先: サウジアラビア

実施期間: 今後実施予定(現在検討中)

プロジェクト内容: 国立農業研究センターの食品産業開発部門に関するプロジェクト。

189)ドナー機関：FAO

実施先：アラブ首長国連邦

実施期間：今後実施予定(現在検討中)

プロジェクト内容：食品安全に関する援助。

190)ドナー機関：WHO/WPRO

実施先：フィジー

実施期間：(記載なし)

プロジェクト内容：サケ中の水銀、飲料水中のヒ素、タロイモ中のカドミウム、卵及び鶏肉中のサルモネラ菌など汚染の監視により分析機能の強化。米国疾病対策センター(CDC)、フィジー医科大学、フィジー厚生省と協調し、食品由来の疾病の監視を現地で行った。また法規についても協調ワークし、その結果食品安全法が国会で承認された。

191)ドナー機関：WHO/WPRO

実施先：パプアニューギニア

実施期間：(記載なし)

プロジェクト内容：食品の健康への影響を決定する基準づくりとしての食品消費調査計画策定のための援助。初期調査も実施。

192)ドナー機関：WHO/WPRO

実施先：下記

実施期間：(記載なし)

プロジェクト内容：食品関連法規の情報を西太平洋地域で共有するために、太平洋地域のいくつかの島国の法規が WHO/WPRO によって集め

られ、照合され、データベース化された。

より効率的に(法規を)施行するために、8 つの島国(クック諸島、フィジー、ミクロネシア、キリバス、パラオ、パプアニューギニア、ソロモン諸島、バヌアツ)の 16 人の輸入検査官と保健関連スタッフがトレーニングを受けた。これは WHO のウェブ上のデータベースを使って、また輸入検査の計画と実践により行われたものである。

ミクロネシア、トンガに対しては、技術的な助言、(技術の)提供、機器の供与があった。これにより Codex への参加を強めた。WHO/WPRO は Codex の手続きに関する教育マニュアルを配布した。

193)ドナー機関: WHO

実施先: 下記

実施期間: (記載なし)

プロジェクト内容: ソロモン諸島の検査官への教育の援助を行い、HACCP のより効率的な適用を可能とさせた。

ウェブ上のネットワークによる食品安全に関する法規の教育プログラムも完成し、食品検査官の教育に必要な主たる能力を示すためのフォーラムも開催された。

ニュージーランドの食品安全局の協力も仰ぎ、フィジーの検査官を、Codex、HACCP、輸入検査を含むさまざまな角度から教育した。

監督機関に必要な能力開発も行われた。フィジーの規制当局スタッフの教育はニュージーランドで行われ、キリバスの検査官の教育はフィジー医科大学で行われた、また、フィジーの検査官は新食品法に関する教育が行われ、北マリアナ諸島連邦及

びマーシャル諸島共和国の検査官に対する教育も行われた。

194)ドナー機関：FAO

実施先： フィジー、サモア、ソロモン諸島、トンガ、バヌアツ

実施期間：（記載なし）～2005年5月

プロジェクト内容：食品分析能力の強化。

食品データベースの編集、食品基礎分析、食品汚染調査（残留農薬、重金属）、食品組成に関する会合という capacity building の活動の一環として行われた。

参加国のメンバー中選ばれた者が、複数の残留農薬のふるい分けの実習、栄養学による食品組成データベースに関する国際講座に参加した。

また、South Pacific 大学や他参加国の機関の分析施設の近代化を行った。

太平洋諸島食品組成表の第2版を編集した。

195)ドナー機関：FAO

実施先： クック諸島、フィジー、サモア、トンガ、バヌアツ

実施期間：（記載なし）～2005年7月

プロジェクト内容：Codex、食品規定、国際食品規格の調和。

食品規定と基準について、食品管理と品質保証、食品の輸出入の検査と認証、国内 Codex システムと Codex のコンタクト先との調整、に関する教育プログラム。

更に、Codex とのコンタクトを行う官僚向けに効率のよいコミュニケーションのために機器の提供があった。

196)ドナー機関: FAO

実施先: 下記

実施期間: 2004年10月18日

プロジェクト内容: 「Codex、食品管理と国際基準」に関する一日研修会を北米及び南西太平洋地域調整委員会(CCNASWP)のメンバー向けに行った。開催地はサモア。

197)ドナー機関: FAO、WHO、University of South Pacific

実施先: Pacific Forum Island Countries (FICs)

実施期間: 2005年9月開始予定

プロジェクト内容: capacity 強化による地域交易の円滑化。これにより、食品関連法規と(国際)基準の施行と調和を図り、交易を促進させる。FIC諸国の食品法規、基準及び検査手続きを国際的に認知されたものとして確立、施行させ、安全で健全な食品の制限のない交易を促進させる。

198)ドナー機関: FAO

実施先: 太平洋地域諸国(詳細記載なし)

実施期間: 近々開始予定(詳細記載なし)

プロジェクト内容: 食品安全性と品質に関するプロジェクト。下記を実施予定。

(1) 貿易の円滑化と農業政策に関するニーズの査定と状況分析。特に(a) 食品安全性と基準 (b) 生物テロの防止と検疫 (c) 産物の検討、に焦点を当てる。

(2) (1)のための地域研修会の開催。国内、地域にとっての意義の相違を明らかにすることに重きを置く。

(3) 食品基準、食品の安全性、生物テロの防止と検疫に関する

教育を行う。

(4) 産物の検討に関する教育。

199)ドナー機関: FAO 2 部門 (ESNS 及び Fish Utilization and Marketing Service)

実施先: マレーシア

実施期間: 今後実施予定 (現在検討中)

プロジェクト内容: 南西太平洋地域の海産物の取引のリスク調査及びトレーサビリティに関する、国の capacity の強化トレーニング。

表 2 中の海外援助組織宛の依頼電子メール内容

December 01, 2005

Dear Sir / Madam

Request Letter for Information about Food Safety Capacity Building

The National Institute of Health Sciences (“NIHS”) is the Japanese national research institute of the Ministry of Health, Labor and Welfare in the Government of Japan. NIHS is planning to collect information about Food Safety Capacity Building from the bilateral developing agencies all over the world, in order to provide recommendations to the Government of Japan for the future development of the general strategies on the subject under the governmental funded research project.

On behalf of NIHS, they assigned us, MHB & Co. Ltd., a research company in Japan, to carry out the research on the subject (please refer to the scanned copy of the assignment letter from NIHS to us as separately attached).

It would be much appreciated if you could provide us with the information listed in the attached data file. Please kindly send us the data in way of email, post or fax as mentioned below.

We sincerely appreciate your understanding of the purpose of this research and look forward to your reply soon.

Respectfully yours,

Tomoyoshi Matsuno

President & CEO

MHB & Co., Ltd.

Email: BRB14111@nifty.ne.jp

Fax: +81-3-5414-2706

Address: Win Aoyama Suite 636, 2-2-15 Minami-Aoyama, Minato-ku, Tokyo 107-0062,
JAPAN

(添付ファイルその 1)

List of information items of request

1. National policy and strategy on the food safety capacity building for developing countries
2. Criteria to select country to initiate food safety capacity building
3. Procedures to develop food safety capacity building plan for developing countries
4. Is “capacity building on food safety” in the priority area within your organization?
5. Please list up all the “Food Safety Capacity Building activities” conducted in the past 5 years and coming 5 years by countries, with information on objectives, budget, main activities , expected outcome, criteria to review the success of each project by using table format below:

Country:

Years	Objectives	budgets	Main activities	Outcomes	Review criteria of success

(添付ファイルその 2)

(豊福さんレターのコピー)



NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF HEALTH SCIENCES
18-1, Kamiyoga 1-chome, Setagaya-ku, TOKYO 158, JAPAN
Tel: +81-3-3700-1404; Fax: +81-3-3700-1483

November 25 2005

Dear Sir or Madam,

I hereby certify that Hajime TOYOFUKU entrusted the MHB & Co.Ltd, a research cooperation in Japan, with a research project on "Food Safety Capacity Building conducted bilateral developing agencies in the world" which is a part of the Research project funded by the Ministry of Health, Labor and Welfare.

Best regards,

Hajime TOYOFUKU

National Institute of Health Sciences

Division of Safety Information on Drug, Food, and Chemicals

1-18-1 Kamiyoga, Setagaya-Ku, Tokyo 158-8501, JAPAN

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(イギリス DFID のウェブサイトのハードコピー)



Training Trainers to Implement Food Safety Improvement Programmes A DRAFT Summary of Key Findings

Overview:

Up to 20,000 individuals sell an estimated \$48 million worth of food on the streets of Accra, Ghana. This market makes an important contribution to the well-being of the poor, mostly female, market vendors. Recent publicity has centred upon the food safety concerns associated with such food offered for sale. Virtually all of the horticultural products sold on the domestic market originate from independent rural smallholders. Disruption to the domestic market, through food safety concerns, would have a devastating effect upon those directly involved in rural production, the post-harvest distribution and urban sale of these foods, and would exacerbate rural and urban poverty.

This note summarises the key findings of a project designed to strengthen the capacity of a team of trainers within the Food and Drug Board, Ghana to provide support in the design and implementation of appropriate food safety management systems (FSMS) to promote the growth of small and medium enterprises (SMEs) in the private sector. The Board is linked to the Ministry of Health and its mandate is to improve the safety of food sold in Ghana and promote the growth of SMEs, in the rural agricultural sector (farms and industries) and peri-urban agribusinesses (rural food vendors).

Key Policy Findings:

- 1. A high level of government commitment to improving food safety standards in Ghana is closely linked to the high profile that food safety issues have in the public arena. Political will and media coverage mutually reinforce each other and can play a positive role in public health and economic development initiatives.
- 2. Despite the commitment and dedication of the Ghana Food and Drugs Board, improved food safety systems have not been widely implemented. Building the capacity of food safety trainers and inspectors is necessary but not sufficient to bring about the improvements in food safety standards aimed at small and medium enterprises (SMEs). Wider changes in food safety governance, attitudes and awareness are required and should be the focus of subsequent support to the Food and Drugs Board.

Key Country Office Findings:

- 1. Food Safety is an area that receives both political and media attention in Ghana, Nigeria and elsewhere in Africa. The influencing skills of DFID staff with other donors could play a useful role in developing networks of stakeholders in food safety issues.
- 2. The project has been demanded by the Ghana Food and Drugs Board, their commitment and the dedication of the project staff as reflected in the excellent working relationships established between the project and the staff.

Project Objectives:

This project has aimed to improve food safety and through eliminating market constraints, improve rural, peri-urban and urban incomes in Ghana. The approach used has been to strengthen the capacity of a team of trainers within the Ghana Food and Drugs Board to provide support in the design and implementation of appropriate food safety management systems to promote the growth of small and medium enterprises (SMEs) in the private sector. The project has been designed to achieve four specific objectives:

- 1. To deliver initial food safety courses to appropriate individuals involved in food production and processing.
- 2. To support food producers and processors to evaluate their agricultural and manufacturing processes on a voluntary basis and to design hazard analysis critical control point plans (HACCP).
- 3. To train four food inspection staff members in implementation and auditing of HACCP plans.
- 4. To train the food inspection staff at the Ghana Food and Drugs Board in appropriate HACCP training techniques and establish a sustainable RPO-certified African HACCP training and examination centre.

Project Outcomes:

- 1. The project's specific objectives have been largely achieved and the capacity of Ghana's Food and Drugs Board to provide high quality food safety training is well established
- 2. Whether building the capacity has achieved the project purpose, to implement food safety in Ghana, increase consumer confidence and thereby improve incomes, is less clear
- 3. The costs of implementing better food safety standards, and in particular the cost to small and medium enterprises (SMEs), need to be incorporated in future food safety promotion work
- 4. Widespread concern over food safety standards suggests that food safety systems have not been widely implemented so far. Better regulation, more training, stricter enforcement by the Ghana Food and Drugs Board, the establishment of risk models to demonstrate the value of better food safety standards, and an enhanced public awareness campaign are needed.
- 5. The Food and Drugs Board (FDB) remains committed to implementing food safety standards in Ghana and is keen to take the achievements of the project forward in many of these areas. For example, the FDB is discussing support for good agricultural practices with the EPA, and is keen to work with street food vendors
- 6. There is considerable political will to improve food safety standards in Ghana and this suggests that standards are likely to improve with or without continued donor support. Nonetheless, rapid improvements throughout the region are unlikely without further external support for the Food and Drugs Board Ghana and other food safety agencies in the region.

Recommendations/Next Steps:

- 1. The training resources developed for the project are to be adapted for use in other African contexts and will be available on the PASS website
- 2. The process of certifying the Ghana Food and Drugs Board as a Royal Institute of Public Health training and assessment centre is due to be completed in early 2004
- 3. The project will be making a series of recommendations to the Ghana Food and Drug Board concerning:
 - a. Separating its current training and auditing functions,
 - b. How to make progress in implementing improved food safety systems in the SME sector both with and without further support from DFID,
 - c. Developing a long-term strategy for improving national food safety

Feedback on the content of this paper is welcomed and should be sent to Policy Officers via Catherine Locke (catlock@dfid.gov.uk)

Programme of Advisory and Support Services (PASS)
PASS is the enabling mechanism for policy development and business training across DFID through which the overseas are funded. For more information on the programme contact Catherine Locke catlock@dfid.gov.uk or visit www.passprogramme.gov.uk

オーストラリア ACIAR のウェブサイトのハードコピー)



Australian Government

Australian Centre for
International Agricultural Research

Project ID: ADP/2000/004: International food safety regulation and processed food exports from developing countries: A comparative study of India and Thailand

Collaborating Countries: India, Thailand

Commissioned Organisation: Australian National University, Australia

Project Leader:

Professor Prema-Chandra Athukorala

Phone : 02 6125 8259

Fax : 02 6125 3700

Email : prema-chandra.athukorala@anu.edu.au

Project Website: <http://rspas.anu.edu.au/economics/aciar/>

Collaborating Institutions:

- Research Information Systems for the Non-aligned and Other Developing Countries, India
- University of Melbourne, Australia
- International Food Policy Research Institute, USA
- Thammasat University, Thailand

Project Budget: ¥546150.00

Project Duration: 2002/01/01 - 2004/12/31

Project Extension: 2005/01/01 - 2005/12/31

ACIAR Research Program Manager:

Dr Ray Trewin

Project Overview:

This study is examining the impact of sanitary and phytosanitary measures on the ability of (agricultural exporting) developing countries to achieve the full benefits of trade liberalisation. Particular emphasis is placed on the role of the Sanitary and Phytosanitary (SPS) Agreement and the related WTO dispute settlement procedure in cushioning exporters of agricultural and food products against trade-retarding effects of SPS measures, with emphasis on the related compliance issues and institutional constraints. The project is examining the trade impact of SPS standards, to distinguish between the degree to which that impact relates to the nature of SPS measures themselves versus the limited capacity of the governments and exporters in developing countries to comply with such measures. The study will yield important policy recommendations for further improvement of the current WTO procedure for SPS dispute settlement, and for enhancing technical, scientific and institutional capacity in India and Thailand. The issues also have particular relevance to Australia, a key member of the Cairns Group, in bridging the gap between exporting developing countries in international trade talks.

Project Progress Reports

Year One

Implementation of the project commenced on 1 April 2002. Despite the delayed start, the proposed work program for the first five quarters of the three-year implementation period (See Flow Chart, Project proposal, p 8) have already been completed successfully. The main tasks undertaken are: (1) Survey of literature (2) Collection and processing of data on processed food trade (from the UN trade data tapes) and on causes and incidence of detention of food imports in the U.S.A. (using administrative records of the Food and Drugs Administration of the US). (3) Setting up of research advisory committees in Thailand and India in order to provide a forum for interaction with the key stakeholders in public and private sectors in the process of project implementation. (4) Finalising the questionnaire after processing the draft through preliminary field visits and obtaining feedback from RACs (5) Writing a comprehensive issues paper (using inputs from (1) and (2) above) and producing nine other working papers incorporating work in the first four quarters. (6) Creation of a project website for the speedy dissemination of research output on an ongoing basis.

(<http://economics.anu.edu.au/aciar>) The Indian collaborating institution, Research Information Systems (RIS), held an in-country workshop on 29th June 2002, in preparation for the project-launching workshop in Bangkok. About 30 participants, representing food processing industry and relevant government organizations in India attended the workshop. The workshop was instrumental in providing valuable inputs to the project implementation workshop subsequently held in Bangkok (see below). The proceedings of the workshop have been issued as a RIS working paper and it is

available at <http://www.ris.org.in>. A project implementation workshop (a full day conference followed by a full day group work session of the research team) was held on 2-3 October 2002 in Bangkok to formally launch the project. In addition to the project research team, over twenty government officials and private sector representatives participated in the conference. The Rector of Thammasat University, Dr Naris Chaiyasoot, delivered the keynote address. Four papers were presented at the conference: 'International Food Safety Regulation and Processed Food Exports from Developing Countries: The Policy Context, and the Purpose and Scope of the Research Project', by Prema-chandra Athukorala, Ashok Gulat, Sisira Jayasuriya, Rajesh Mehta and Bhanupong Nidhiprabha. 'Processed Food Products Exports from India: An Exploration with SPS Regime', by Rajesh Mehta and Jacob George 'SPS and Thailand's Exports of Processed Food', by Bhanupong Nidhiprabha, 'Trade Barriers and Food-Safety standards', by Donald MacLaren, Department of Economics, The University of Melbourne (invited paper). The key tasks undertaken in the group work session included finalising the first version of the questionnaire for pre-testing, and revising/restructuring of the hypotheses and research methodology in the light of the comments received from the conference participants. The first interim workshop was held in New Delhi, 26-27 March 2003. In addition to the members of the research team and ACIAR representatives, over 50 government officials and private sector representatives participated the public conference held on the first day of the workshop. Sri Sompal, member of the Indian Planning Commission and former Minister of Agriculture delivered the keynote address. The conference program contained four papers arising from the work of the first four quarters of the project, six short presentations by invited speakers representing relevant government bodies (3) and representatives from leading processed food exporting firms. (Visit <http://www.ris.org.in/> for a complete listing of these papers). A full day group work session was held during the second day. The activities of the work session included finalising the questionnaire, discussion/finalisation of arrangements for the field survey and reviewing the implementation program for the rest of the period in the light of feedback received at the conference. A project website was created in April 2002 at the Australian National University (with links to the websites of ACIAR and the three collaborating institutions (University of Melbourne, Research Information Systems (India) and Thammasat University (Thailand)). The revised papers arising from the Bangkok workshop have already been posted on the website. The papers presented at the Delhi workshop are being edited for posting.

Year Two

Year 2 (01/01/2003-31/12/2003) The main tasks accomplished during the first year of the implementation period included: · the literature survey; · analysis of trends and patterns of processed food exports from developing countries and the WTO mechanism for monitoring food safety standards; · the institutional mechanisms and procedures for meeting food safety standards in India and Thailand; · case studies of the selected food

industries in the two countries, and finalising the questionnaire for the firm-level survey. The prime focus of the Indian and Thai research teams was on conducting the firm-level survey. The Indian team has completed surveying 23 firms. These include firms in the following industries: shrimp (12) mango pulp (4), egg powder (3) and mushroom (3) industries in the states of Kerala, Tamilnadu, Andra Pradesh Chandigar and Maharashtra. The Thai team has surveyed 24 Shrimp exporting firms and 3 caned tuna exporting firms. The Australian team was mainly involved in finalising the two background chapters on the relative export performance of India and Thailand in world food trade, and the experience of developing countries in participating in WTO mechanism for monitoring international food safety, in addition to monitoring and coordinating field research in the two countries. The Indian collaborating institution, Research Information Systems (RIS), held an in-country workshop in March 2004, to discuss the preliminary findings of the field survey and to provide inputs into the on-going policy debate in India on international food safety standards and the related WTO procedures. About 40 participants, representing food processing industry and relevant government organizations in India attended the workshop. The second interim workshop was held in Bangkok during March 2004. In addition to the members of the research tem and ACIAR representatives, 23 government officials and private sector representatives in Thailand and four observers involved in an ongoing ACIAR project in Vietnam attended the public sessions on the first day of the workshop. The conference presentations included two country papers based on the preliminary results of the firm-level surveys in India and in Thailand, an overview paper on lessons of experience and new issues relating to international food safety standards and processed food exports from developing countries. In addition, two invited papers were presented, one on the implications of Avian Influenza—a major new development that affected many Asian countries including Thailand in recent months—for world food trade and WTO issues, and the other on methodological issues involved in firm-level analysis of trade implications of food safety standards.

Year Three

Implementation of the project commenced on 1 April 2002. Despite the delayed start, the proposed work program for the three-year implementation period has been successfully completed (See Flow Chart, Project proposal, p 8). The main tasks accomplished so far included: (a) the literature survey; (b) analysis of trends and patterns of process food exports from developing countries and the WTO mechanism for monitoring food safety standards; (c) and the institutional mechanisms and procedures for meeting food safety standards in India and Thailand; (d) case studies of the selected food industries and firm-level surveys in the two countries; (e) preliminary drafts of the country reports. The main focus of the Indian and Thai research teams during the period under review (April 2003 – March 2004) was on analysing data gathered from the firm-level survey and drafting the country reports. The team leader and the main

co-researcher of each team visited ANU during the year to discuss the preliminary draft of the report with the Australian team and the complete draft is to be submitted by the first week of June 2005. The Indian team has surveyed 71 firms. These include firms in the following industries: shrimp (57) mango pulp (7), egg powder (3) and mushroom (4) industries in the states of Kerala, Tamilnadu, Andra Pradesh, Chandigar and Maharashtra. The Thai team has surveyed 55 firms – Shrimp (40), canned tuna (8) and vegetable (7). (Note that our aim was to survey a minimum of 50 firms in each country.) The Australian team was involved in writing/finalizing the background chapter for the synthesis volume, which contains three main sections: (1) international food safety regulation and process food exports from developing countries, (2) causes and incidence of detention of processed food imports (based on data compiled from administrative records of the US Food and Drugs Administration), and (3) economics of food safety regulation and trade. The project leader (Athukorala) and the leader of the Melbourne University team (Jayasuriya) made field visits to Thailand (one week) and India (two weeks) in September 2004 to monitor fieldwork and data processing.