Third Party Audits and Certifications

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Cargill
Codex: Food Code

174 signatory countries = 98% of the world population

United Nations

Food and Agriculture Organization

World Health Organization

Codex Alimentarius Commission

Country Rep

Codex Committees

Public

Jane Q. Public

Non-Governmental Org. 203 “Observers” (NGO’s) (FPA, ISO, etc)

Private Domain

($, branding, copyrights)

• Protect The Health Of Consumers

• + Ensure Fair Trade Practices

World Trade Organization

Sanitary & PhytoSanitary Measures

Technical Barriers to Trade

Country Laws

Public Domain
(transparent, no brands/copyrights)

Food Companies

Audit Co. (SGS, AIB, LRQA, DNV, Silliker, NSF, etc)

Audit Std (BRC, ISO, AIB, SAFE, etc)

Food Companies

Non-Governmental Org. 203 “Observers” (NGO’s) (FPA, ISO, etc)
Codex is our best tool to:

- Compare/commoditize audits
- Unite & speak with authority
- Resist audit proliferation
Commoditizing Audits

Break Audit “Package” Into Components

To compare & commoditize we must break audits into these 3 components:

- Food Safety
  - Codex + other
  - Defined & Non-negotiable
  - (Little audit differentiation)

- Regulatory Compliance
  - Country laws
  - Defined & Non-negotiable
  - (Little audit differentiation)

- Quality Management
  - Quality Systems
  - Negotiable
  - (main audit differentiation)

Each audit strives to be different in its organization and questions, but all have 3 basic components:
Audit Key Criteria Summary

Tool for supplier and customer to find and compare audits criteria

Other Key Criteria

Select a key word

Select a key word

Select a key word
# Audit Key Criteria Comparison

## Summary

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### CODEX: 37 Criteria

| Avg All Audits | 36 | 98% |

### ALL 67 KEY CRITERIA: (Food Safety, Regulatory, Quality Management)

| Avg All Audits | 61 | 91% |

### GFSI has 3 key rules affecting typical US audits

1- (ownership) Audit standard must be public for anyone to audit (this rules out AIB, Silliker, NSF, etc)
2- (accreditation) Audit bodies must be accreditation to international standards
3- (qualifications) Auditor must be qualified to international standards

* GFSI has not said AIB, NSF, SAFE, Silliker do not meet the GFSI key elements criteria
Current

Each Audit Company Can Have Their Own Audit

Policy
"PUBLIC" DOMAIN

Verify
"PRIVATE" DOMAIN

Uniqueness

Differentiation

Competition

CODEX
Global Supply Chain

Needs A Place and Process to Agree on Standards

Policy
“PUBLIC”
DOMAIN

Verify

“PUBLIC”
DOMAIN

AUDITOR

AUDITOR

AUDITOR

Global Supply Chain

CODEX
Transparency
Organization and Numbering as Differentiation leads to Confusion

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• Transparency to CODEX is needed in a global supply chain
Audit Equivalency

*Competition and Choice*

Promote audit **equivalency** (not brands)
based on an agreed on global supply chain guidance document

Equivalency of audits should reduce redundancy and costs.
Give suppliers a choice of equivalent audits to choose from, not a mandate.

We need a process and place for the global supply chain and all stakeholders to agree on equivalency
Audit Equivalency

• Codex-based criteria
• All stakeholders represented
  – Industry (originators, processors, retailers, food service)
  – Government
  – Consumers
  – Inter-governmental agencies (WOFP?)
Audit Equivalency

- Science-based standards
- Government recognition and oversight
- Focus on systems and outcomes
  - GAP, GHP, HACCP
- Accreditation systems
  - Benchmark audits
  - Certify auditors
New Thinking for a Sustainable Global Food Safety System

• International standards and policies based on sound science
• Strategies to ensure supply chain continuity
• Improved risk management options
• More robust food system protection
• Transparency