

CALL OFF AGREEMENT FORM

This Form is to be used by the Client when requesting that work be undertaken within the terms of the Call Off Contract. The Parties agree that each completed and approved Form will form part of and be interpreted in accordance with the terms and conditions of that Call Off Contract.

Project Title: Comparing international food production processes to assess UK's potential exposure to foodborne disease risk from imported products	Reference:	FS101230
	Purchase Order Number:	TBC
	Date:	6 th January 2020
Client – Project Representative: ██████████	Tel:	██████████
	E-mail:	████████████████████
Supplier – Project Representative: ██████████	Tel:	██████████
	E-mail:	████████████████████
Project Number:	FS101230	
Project Start Date:	6 th January 2020	
Project Completion Date:	30 th July 2020	
Project Summary The project will support the FSA's strategic outcomes, particularly in food safety. The UK imports food from a vast number of countries, both within and beyond the EU. This purpose of this desk study is to develop a better understanding of potential foodborne disease risk from imported food products, by analysing food safety practices and production processes in current and potential future trading partner countries. This will allow us to be confident in managing emerging risks through shifting future trading partnerships and ensure that UK consumers can continue to access food that is safe. The project will have two phases: Methodology development and Report Drafting.		
Specification/ Scope of Work: Background Differences in global food production may result in different risks associated with the final food product compared to food currently produced in the UK. A possible consequence of the UK leaving the EU will be shifts in food trading patterns, which could result in the potential for varying risk to UK consumers from exposure to imported food from trading partners where production standards		

are different to our own. Therefore, the FSA would like to gain a better understanding of potential foodborne disease risk from imported food products through analysing food production practises in other countries, including possible future trading partners.

FSA wish to commission a desk study with an aim to identify and compare the relative risk of foodborne disease (FBD) from production processes of high-risk products domestically, in countries currently exporting to the UK, and other major non-EU exporters.

High risk products of interest

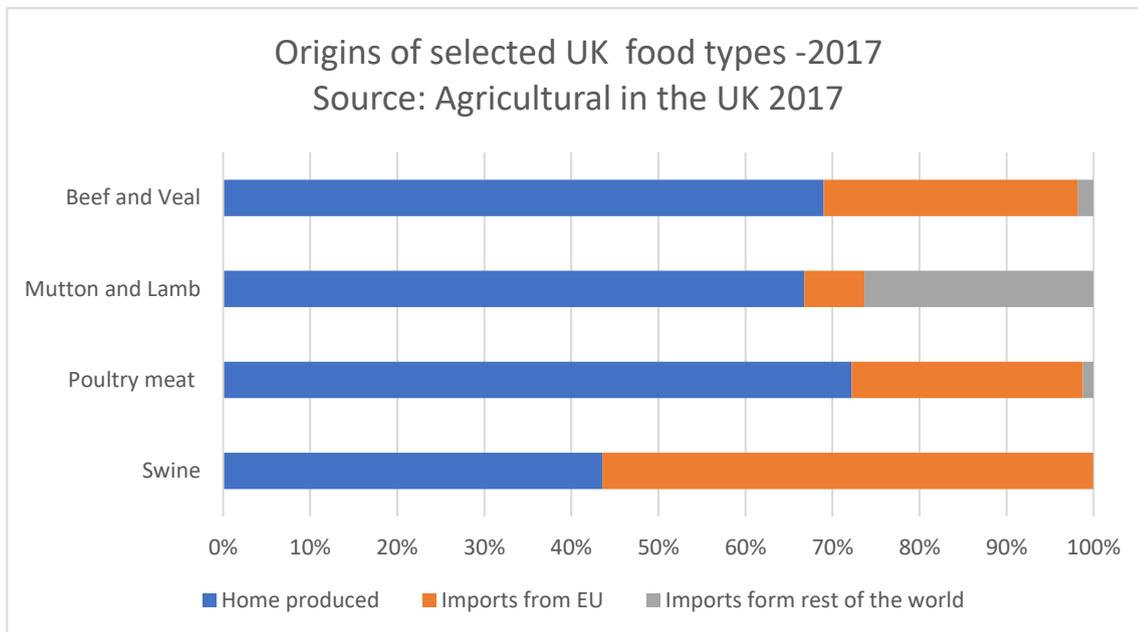
The current project will focus on fresh meat, meat preparations and meat products due to their major contribution to FBD. Where possible the fresh or frozen condition of the product should also be considered, as freezing reduces the growth of some (though not all) microorganisms, so fresh products will have a higher likelihood of being contaminated.

Hazards of interest

The project should focus on the major foodborne microbiological hazards Salmonella, Shiga toxin-producing E.coli (STEC) and Campylobacter which are high priority risk factors in imported meat products. The researchers should consider whether other risk factors can be explored, such as levels of veterinary medicine residues or levels of antimicrobial resistant bacteria.

Countries of interest

The graph below gives a breakdown of the sources of UK meat. Currently, the vast majority of meat in the UK is produced domestically, apart from pig meat, where just over half is imported almost exclusively from the EU. Of the meat that is imported to the UK, the majority currently comes from the EU, with the exception of lamb which is dominated by imports from New Zealand.



Food production processes and their associated potential risk of FBD should be investigated and compared between:

- the UK and a major current EU exporter to the UK for the selected food commodities (this will be the benchmark for comparison);
- non-EU countries which currently export the majority of selected food commodities to the UK;

- and non-EU countries that are major exporters of selected food commodities to the EU or other parts of the world and could potentially increase trade to the UK in the selected food commodities.

To narrow down which country/food commodity combinations should be included, we have analysed current trade flow data and identified key non-EU exporters to the UK, EU and worldwide, which have the potential to increase exports to the UK in the future (Annex 1). The trade data will be provided to the researchers. Further exploration of the trade data or other sources of information may provide further insights which could lead to the inclusion of further countries.

Questions to address

There are a numerous data sources that can help determine the potential for FBD risk from imported food products. Sampling data for hazards is a natural starting point to compare contamination rates between countries. Data on food production practises will allow us to understand differences in production between countries and identify the potential causes of any differences in contamination rates.

The literature review should address three key questions:

- 1) For each meat type and country of interest, what are the contamination rates of food products based on sampling results of the hazards of interest?
- 2) For each meat type and country of interest, what are the food safety interventions and production processes used?
- 3) How do the identified food safety interventions and production processes impact on food safety?

Based on the outputs of the literature review, the researchers should produce a risk factor analysis, comparing overall relative risk between countries for each food commodity/hazard combination, mapped across each stage of the food chain.

Phase 1: Methodology Development

Literature Review Methodology

The literature and other information sources pertaining to these data may be limited or potentially difficult to access for certain countries. Therefore, during Phase 1 we would like to get a better understanding of:

- What is the availability of sampling data, to address Q1 above?
- Which types of food safety interventions and production processes should be explored and which data sources could be used, to address Q2 above? Below is a suggested list of criteria that could help understand the potential of FBD risk from food production processes. Phase 1 should explore the data availability for these and any other information sources suggested by the researchers.

- o Food safety interventions and production processes during:
 - > Primary production, e.g. biosecurity measures on the farm, such as hygiene barriers in poultry sheds
 - > Pre- and post-Slaughter

> Secondary processing of each meat product (fresh meat, meat preparation or meat product)

- o Official controls processes
- o Compliance to official controls
- o Prevalence of food safety breaches
- o Indicators of quality, e.g. third party assurance schemes

It should also be noted that in countries where food production for export is separated from the products for the domestic market, the researchers should focus on the production of food for export.

Data sources considered should not be limited to published literature. Depending on data availability, expert interviews may be necessary.

Risk Factor Analysis methodology

For Phase 1, the researchers should propose a methodology for the risk factor analysis, including demonstrating how the outputs will be presented. This should lay out the differences in food safety practices at different stages of the production process and indicate whether there is evidence of an impact on FBD risk, comparing overall relative risk between countries.

Phase 1 Deliverables:

- A detailed proposal including:
 - o overview of availability of data for contamination rates for food commodity/country combinations of interest.
 - o the criteria used to compare food safety interventions and food production processes and overview of availability of data
 - o the precise country/food commodity/hazard combinations to be explored
 - o the methodology for the risk factor analysis.
- A meeting with FSA staff to discuss and agree the methodology for the desk study.

Phase 2: Report Drafting

Feedback and comments from FSA staff on the Phase 1 outputs should be addressed before commencing Phase 2.

Phase 2 Deliverables:

- 1) Based on the approach agreed in phase 1, the researchers should complete a literature review addressing the questions outlined above: contamination rates, food safety practices and their impact on hazards for each country, food commodity and hazard combination.
- 2) Based on the outputs of the literature review, the researchers should produce a risk factor analysis, comparing overall relative risk between countries for each food commodity/hazard combination, mapped across each stage of the production process. Any assumption or uncertainties are to be clearly stated.

Anticipated Potential

The output from this project will help better understand the relative risk associated with food production processes in major non-EU exporters. This will form an important evidence base to understand changes in potential food safety risks when importing food from new non-EU trade partners, or increasing trade with an existing non-EU country compared to current risks from EU and domestic food products.

This will help the FSA understand which trade partner and food commodity may present the greatest potential risk areas and to develop risk management strategies and interventions to reduce the risks for consumers of these food commodities.

Annex 1

Food commodity and countries of interest combinations

Food Commodity	Countries of interest	Notes
Beef and veal – 1.8% of UK consumption from non-EU countries in 2017	Major EU exporters to UK: Ireland and Poland	Ireland, Poland and UK should be used as the benchmark
	Brazil	Brazil was the biggest non-EU exporter of beef to the UK in 2018, accounting for 23% of non-EU beef. In the EU, it accounts for 31% of non-EU beef on average in 2015-18.
	Uruguay	Uruguay accounts for 15% of non-EU beef in the UK and 19% of non-EU beef in the EU.
	Botswana	Botswana has been in the top 2 non-EU exporters of beef to the UK since 2015, accounting for on average 20% of non-EU beef in the UK, and only 3% in the EU.
	Namibia	Namibia has been in the top 5 non-EU exporters of beef to the UK, accounting for 14% of non-EU beef in the UK, and only 3% in the EU.
	Australia	Non-EU beef imports to the UK have fallen by 33% since 2015, driven largely by Australia. In 2017-18, Australia accounted for 12% of non-EU beef in the UK, and 9% in EU, largely fresh product.
	Argentina	In 2018, Argentina accounted for 22% of non-EU beef in the EU (largely fresh), up from 16% in 2015, while only accounting for 4.5% of non-EU UK beef in 2018, suggesting it is a growing exporter to the EU and may increase its prominence in the UK.
	USA	The USA has been in the top 5 non-EU exporters of beef to the EU (on average 8% 2015-18), while accounting for only 0.3% in the UK.
	India	India is the biggest exporter of beef in the world (largely frozen), and its current main trade partners are other Asian countries and Egypt.

Mutton and Lamb – 26.3% of UK consumption from non-EU countries in 2017	Major EU exporters to UK: Ireland and Netherlands ¹	Ireland, Netherlands and UK should be used as the benchmark
	New Zealand	New Zealand accounts for 82% of non-EU mutton/lamb in the UK, and 84% in EU.
	Australia	Australia accounts for 15% of non-EU mutton/lamb in the UK, and 10% in EU.
	USA	The USA does not currently export to the UK, and accounts for only a tiny fraction (<0.01%) of non-EU mutton/lamb in the EU.
Poultry - 1.2% of UK consumption from non-EU countries in 2017	Major EU exporters to UK: Netherlands and Poland	Netherlands and Poland and UK should be used as the benchmark
	Chile	Chile accounts for an average of 34% of non-EU poultry in the UK and 9% in the EU, all frozen.
	Brazil	Brazil accounts for an average of 32% of non-EU poultry in the UK, all frozen. In the EU, it has dropped from 62% in 2015 to 40% in 2018, due to the increase in poultry from Ukraine.
	Argentina	Argentina accounts for an average of 16% of non-EU poultry in the UK and 3% in the EU, all frozen.
	Thailand	Thailand accounts for an average of 15% of non-EU poultry in the UK and 5% in the EU, all frozen.
	Ukraine	Ukrainian poultry export to the EU has increased from 19% in 2015 to 45% in 2018, driven by both fresh (2 thirds) and frozen (one third) chicken products. 2018 was the first year it exported to the UK, accounting for 0.9%.
	USA	The USA does not currently export poultry to the UK, and accounts for only 0.1% of non-EU poultry in the EU. However, it is the 2 nd largest exporter of frozen poultry across the globe after Brazil, and the biggest exporter of fresh poultry.
Swine – 0.1% of UK consumption from non-EU countries in 2017	Major EU exporters to UK: Denmark and Netherlands	Denmark, Netherlands and UK should be used as the benchmark
	USA	Only 0.1% of UK swine meat is imported from outside the EU, and of this, the USA accounts for 97%, usually only fresh. In the EU, USA accounts for 6% of non-EU swine meat. The UAS is the 2 nd biggest global exporter of swine meat after Germany.
	Chile	In the EU, Chile accounts for 8% of non-EU swine, and does not currently export to the UK.

¹ Note that export data for the Netherlands is likely to be inflated due to the ‘Rotterdam effect’: when a trading partner is a major intermediary destination for the flow of goods. The port of Rotterdam is one such place hence the name.

Special Terms: No personal data has been identified as requiring to be processed in delivering this service.				
Deliverables:	See Annex A – Campden BRI Technical Proposal and Annex B Campden BRI Financial Proposal			
Progress Reporting (frequency & details):	See Annex A – Campden BRI Technical Proposal			
Key Personnel:	<div style="background-color: black; width: 100%; height: 15px; margin-bottom: 5px;"></div> <div style="background-color: black; width: 100%; height: 15px; margin-bottom: 5px;"></div> <div style="background-color: black; width: 100%; height: 15px; margin-bottom: 5px;"></div> <div style="background-color: black; width: 100%; height: 15px; margin-bottom: 5px;"></div> <div style="background-color: black; width: 100%; height: 15px; margin-bottom: 5px;"></div> <div style="background-color: black; width: 100%; height: 15px; margin-bottom: 5px;"></div> <div style="background-color: black; width: 100%; height: 15px; margin-bottom: 5px;"></div> <div style="background-color: black; width: 100%; height: 15px; margin-bottom: 5px;"></div> <div style="background-color: black; width: 100%; height: 15px; margin-bottom: 5px;"></div>			
Foreground IPR – Ownership	As per Call Off Contract			
Personal Data (GDPR)	None specified			
Price	See Annex B Campden BRI Financial Proposal			
Payments & Invoicing	See Annex B Campden BRI Financial Proposal			
We confirm receipt of this Form seeking approval for the above project to proceed. We agree to provide the goods and/or services requested according to the terms and conditions set out in the Call Off Contract between the FSA and Campden BRI.				
Signed by Work Order Representative:	<table border="0" style="width: 100%;"> <tr> <td style="width: 33%; text-align: center;">FSA</td> <td style="width: 33%;"></td> <td style="width: 33%; text-align: center;">Campden BRI</td> </tr> </table>	FSA		Campden BRI
FSA		Campden BRI		
Name:				
Date:				

Annex A – Campden BRI Technical Proposal

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1 Background

The Food Standards Agency (FSA) provided the following background information to their request.

Differences in global food production may result in different risks associated with the final food product compared to food currently produced in the UK. A possible consequence of the UK leaving the EU will be shifts in food trading patterns, which could result in the potential for varying risk to UK consumers from exposure to imported food from trading partners where production standards are different to our own.

Therefore, the FSA would like to gain a better understanding of potential foodborne disease risk from imported food products through analysing food production practises in other countries, including possible future trading partners.

The FSA wish to commission a desk study with an aim to identify and compare the relative risk of foodborne disease (FBD) from production processes of high-risk products domestically, in countries currently exporting to the UK, and other major non-EU exporters.

1.1.1 High risk products of interest

The current project is to focus on fresh meat, meat preparations and meat products due to their major contribution to foodborne disease (FBD). Where possible the fresh or frozen condition of the product should also be considered, as freezing will prevent the growth of microorganisms, so fresh products will have a higher likelihood of being contaminated at a higher level.

1.1.2 Hazards of interest

The project should focus on the major foodborne microbiological hazards *Salmonella*, Shiga toxin-producing *E.coli* (STEC) and *Campylobacter* which are high priority risk factors in imported meat products. The researchers should consider whether other risk factors can be explored, such as levels of veterinary medicine residues or levels of antimicrobial resistant bacteria.

1.1.3 Countries of interest

Currently, the vast majority of meat in the UK is produced domestically, apart from pig meat, where just over half is imported almost exclusively from the EU. Of the meat that is imported to the UK, the majority currently comes from the EU, with the exception of lamb which is dominated by imports from New Zealand.

Food production processes and their associated potential risk of FBD should be investigated and compared between:

- the UK and a major current EU exporter to the UK for the selected food commodities (this will be the benchmark for comparison);
- non-EU countries which currently export the majority of selected food commodities to the UK,
- and non-EU countries that are major exporters of selected food commodities to the EU or other parts of the world and could potentially increase trade to the UK in the selected food commodities.

The FSA provided some trade data to help narrow down which country/food commodity combinations should be included and have analysed current trade flow data and identified key non-EU exporters to the UK, EU and worldwide, which have the potential to increase exports to the UK in the future. The trade data will be provided to the researchers. Further exploration of the trade data or other sources of information may provide further insights which could lead to the inclusion of further countries.

2 Client requirements – Tender specification

The overall objective (and tasks) for this work has been established by the FSA, namely to provide responses to the three key questions which have been identified below:

Q1 For each relevant meat type and country of interest, what are the contamination rates of food products based on sampling results of the hazards of interest?
(Where relevance relates to meat type imported from a specific country).

Q2 For each meat type and country of interest combination, what are the food safety interventions and production processes used?

Q3 How do the identified food safety interventions and production processes impact on food safety?

The overall objective, based on the outputs of the literature review, is to produce a risk factor analysis methodology, comparing overall relative risk between countries for each food commodity/hazard combination, mapped across each stage of the food chain. The project is to be divided into two phases:

Phase 1: Methodology Development

- Literature review methodology: Data availability What is the availability of sampling data? (Q1)
Which types of food safety interventions and production processes should be explored and which data sources could be used? (Q2)
- Risk Factor Analysis methodology

Phase 2: Reporting

Further discussion of the approaches and methodology to address these questions is given below:

3 Approaches and methodology

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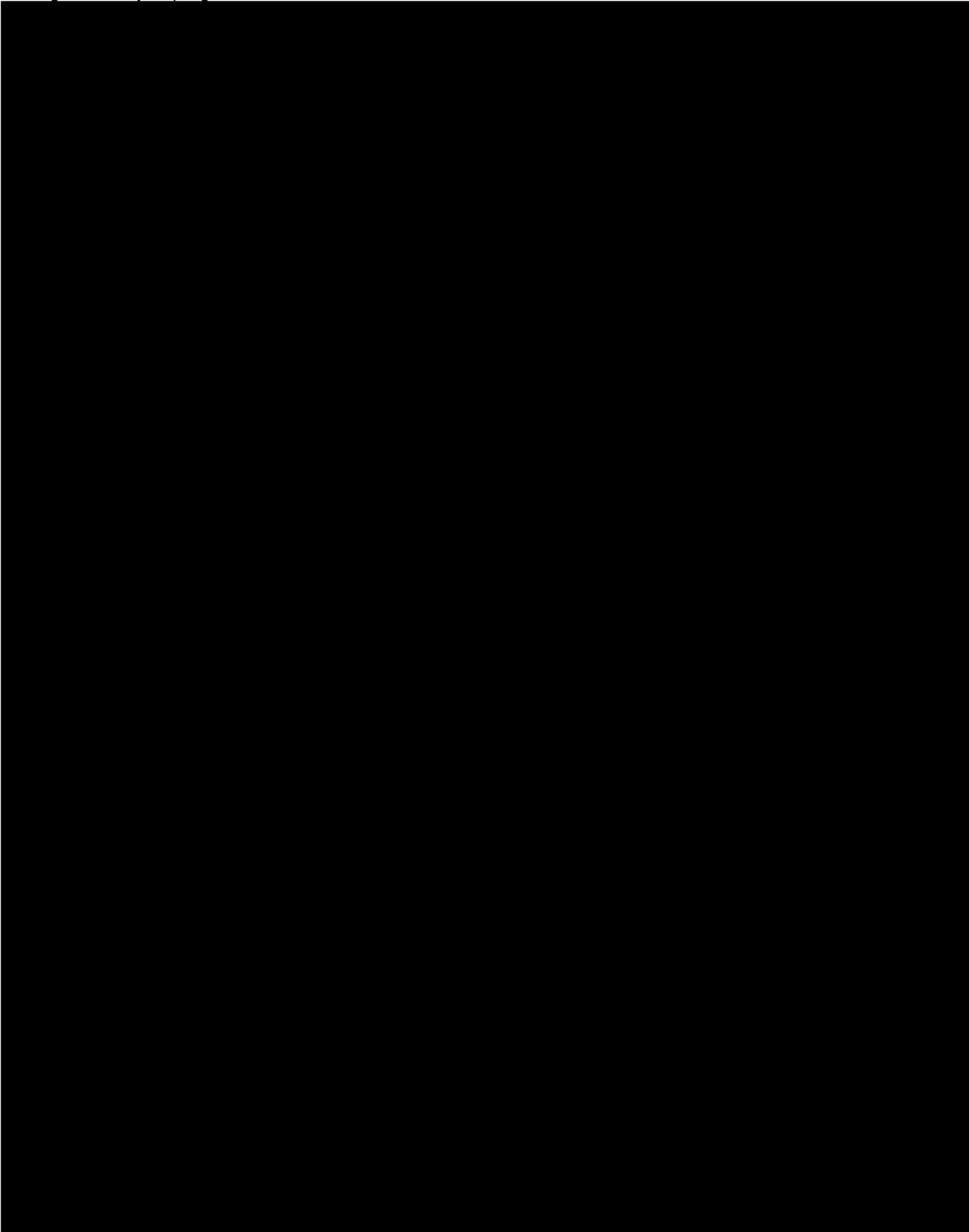
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Annex B – Campden BRI Financial Proposal

Will you charge the Agency VAT on this proposal?

Yes

Please state your VAT registration number:

GB729848087

Project Costs Summary Breakdown by Participating Organisations

Please include only the cost to the FSA.

Organisation	VAT Code*	Total (£)
<i>Campden BRI (Chipping Campden) Limited</i>	STD	£124,052.00

Total Project Costs (excluding VAT) **	£124,052.00
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* Please indicate zero, exempt or standard rate. VAT charges not identified above will not be paid by the FSA

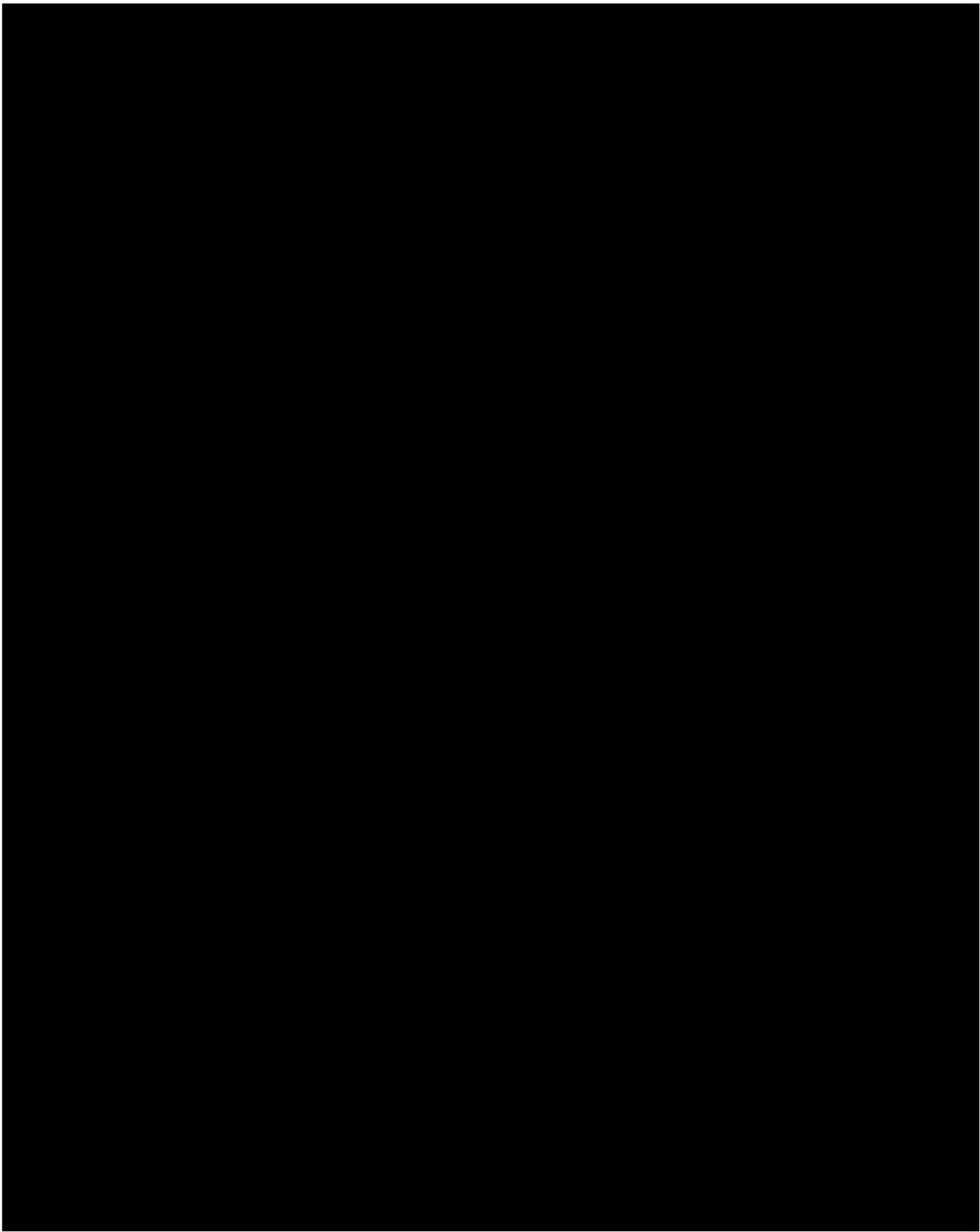
** The total cost figure should be the same as the total cost shown in table 4

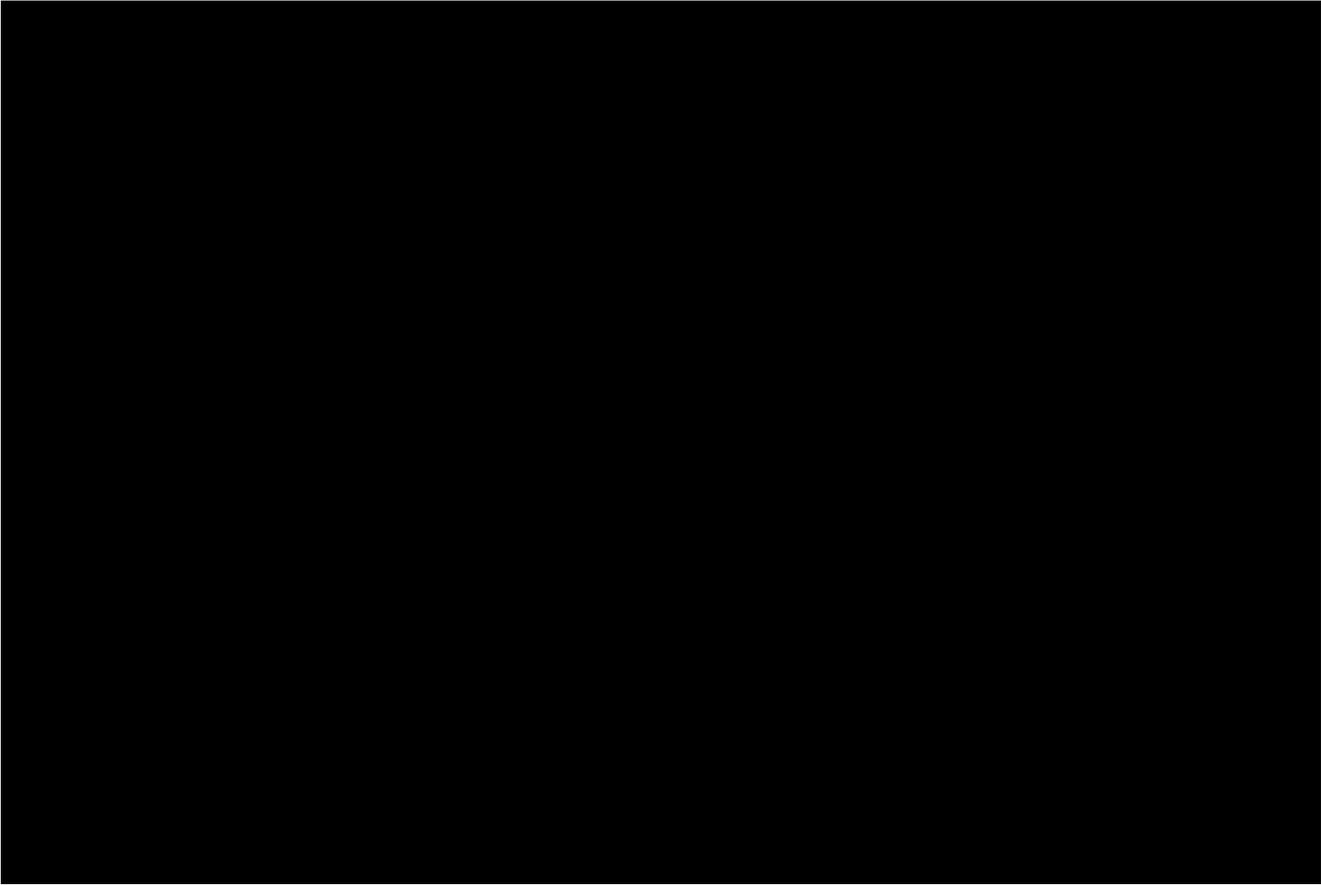
** The total cost figure should be the same as the total cost shown below and in the Schedule of payments tab.

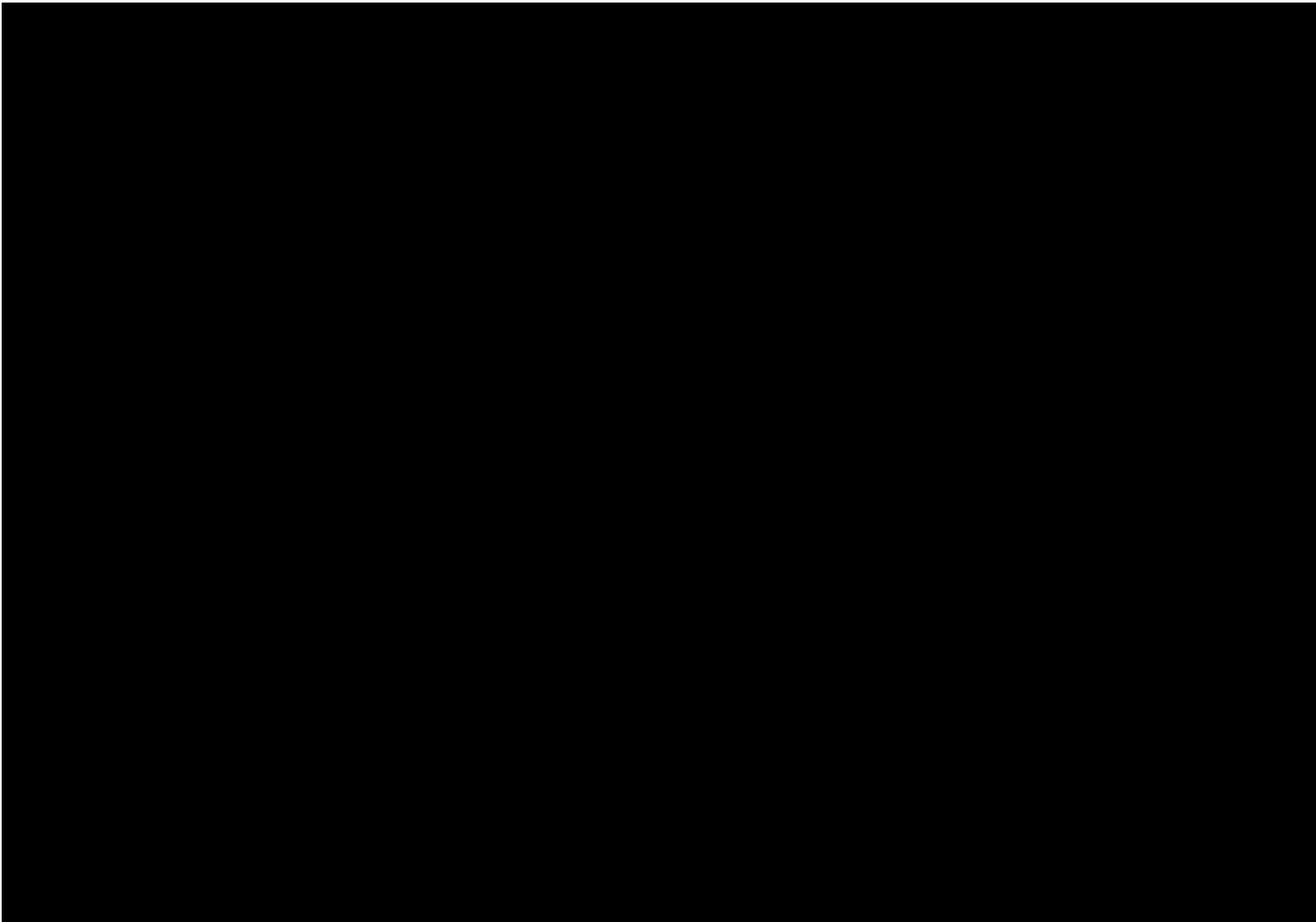
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Total Project Costs	£124,052.00
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Total	£ 124,052.00	
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Summary of Payments

	Year 1	Year 2		
Financial Year (Update as applicable in YYYY-YY format)	2019-2020	2020-2021	Retention	Total
Total Amount				£124,052.00