

# Food Safety Almanac

Special edition

Community of Portuguese Language Countries



2017

## **Imprint**

Special edition of the Food Safety Almanac of the Community of Portuguese Language Countries (CPLP), 2017

Publisher: Federal Institute for Risk Assessment, Berlin, Germany ([www.bfr.bund.de/en](http://www.bfr.bund.de/en))

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Title map: Community of Portuguese Language Countries CPLP (modified)

Typesetting: [www.tangram.de](http://www.tangram.de)

Printing: BfR-printing house Marienfelde

Translation: Philingua Traduções, Portuguese EFSA Focal Point

The information provided in this booklet and the translation was compiled with the kind support of the Portuguese Focal Point of the European Food Safety Authority (EFSA). The contents of this booklet are subject to constant change and reflect to the best of our knowledge the *status quo* in the winter of 2016. The information in the country profiles is based on information provided by the countries in question, each of which is responsible for the respective content. This text version (with exception of the foreword) is a translation of the original Portuguese text which is the only legally binding version.

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# Food Safety Almanac

## Special edition

Community of Portuguese Language Countries (CPLP)

Bundesinstitut für Risikobewertung (BfR)

Federal Institute for Risk Assessment

Lea Herges, Susanne Kaus, Nicole Gollnick, Torsten Herold

### In cooperation with

Autoridade de Segurança Alimentar e Económica (ASAE)

Carla Martins Francisco, Cristina Baptista Rodrigues, Catarina Mendes Leal



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# Foreword

## Food Safety in the Community of Portuguese Language Countries (CPLP): an Almanac

Dear Readers,

The globalisation of food production and food trading poses new challenges for consumer health protection. The safety of foods and feeds has to be guaranteed along global and increasingly complex supply chains. In Europe, the supply of food from all over the world is steadily growing. Consequently, this is leading to an increase in the requirements that have to be met for scientific assessments, reduction and effective communication of food risks.

This special edition of the Food Safety Almanac gives an overview of the competent public institutions and the structures of food and feed safety of nine countries within the Community of Portuguese Language Countries (CPLP). Its emphasis lies on risk assessment. This special edition is distributed at the signing ceremony of the cooperation contract between the Agência de Regulação e Supervisão dos Produtos Farmacêuticos e Alimentares (ARFA) in Cape Verde and the Federal Institute for Risk Assessment (BfR). At a later step a Food Safety Almanac in Portuguese including the version of the EU Food Safety Almanac and the Community of Portuguese Language Countries will be published on the BfR website (<http://www.bfr.bund.de/en/home.html>).

The brochure is intended for everyone who would like to find out more about food safety structures and institutions, as well as people who work in the following institutions and fields: food safety agency staff, trade and general interest press, consumer associations, the food industry, science and politics.

During the preparation of this special edition of the Food Safety Almanac, the BfR worked in close cooperation with the Portuguese EFSA Focal Point at the Autoridade de Segurança Alimentar e Económica (ASAE) and received committed support of the participating countries. In the name of BfR and ASAE, we would like to sincerely thank everyone involved for their contributions.

With this Food Safety Almanac including country profiles of the Community of Portuguese Language Countries you are getting an up-to-date and comprehensive overview of food and feed safety within the CPLP. In doing so, we hope to be able to make a valuable contribution towards strengthening risk assessment capacities and expanding international cooperation.



  
Inspector-General Mestre  
Pedro Portugal Gaspar (ASAE)  
Portuguese Representative of  
the EFSA Advisory Forum

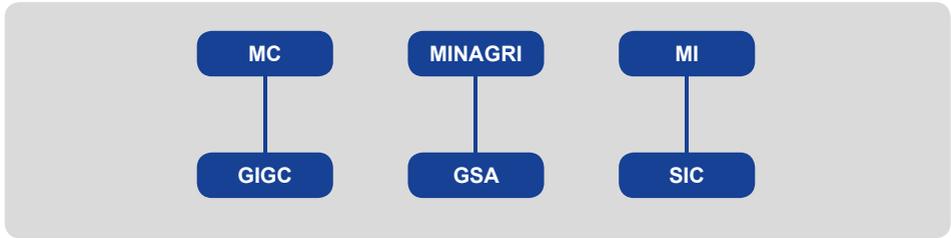


  
Professor Dr Dr  
Andreas Hensel  
BfR President and  
German Representative of  
the EFSA Advisory Forum

# Food Safety in the Community of Portuguese Language Countries (CPLP)

## Angola

Angola



Angola published Law No. 5/87 which approves the health regulation. This law was later changed by Decree-Law No. 58/03 of the Ministry of Health and Finances.

GIGC cooperates at operational level with the National Consumer Defence Institute (INADEC) and the National Quality Control Laboratory (LANCOQ).

**MC**  
Ministry of Trade

- ▶ Risk management
- ▶ Consumer policy

Seat: Luanda  
<http://www.minco.gov.ao>

**MINAGRI**  
Ministry of Agriculture

- ▶ Risk management

Seat: Luanda  
<http://www.minagri.gov.ao>

**GIGC**  
Office of the Inspector-General for Trade

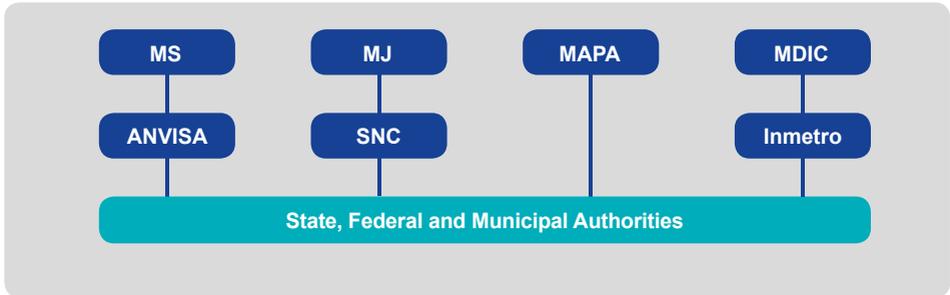
In 2014, the Office of the Inspector-General for Trade (GIGC) was created, which succeeded the Inspection-General of Trade Activities.

The GIGC is an authority answering to the Ministry of Trade. The GIGC operates as a national authority, responsible for carrying out inspections in all activities to fight and prevent fraud as well as in all economic and trade areas, including food.

The Ministry of Agriculture (MINAGRI) is the ministerial department – ancillary to the presidency of the Republic of Angola – whose mission is to propose the government's policy in the fields of agriculture, livestock, forest resources and food safety/food security, with a focus on sustainable development. To that effect, MINAGRI integrates the Food Safety Office in its structure.

The Food Safety Office is the body giving technical support to the Ministry of Agriculture, whose function it is to implement and follow-up policies and strategies, which will allow everyone and on any occasion material and economic access to the basic foods they need.

## Brazil



Ordinance No. 710, dated 10<sup>th</sup> June 1999 – approves the National Policy on Food and Nutrition.

**MS**  
Ministry of Health

**ANVISA**  
National Health Regulatory Agency

- ▶ Risk assessment
- ▶ Risk management
- ▶ Risk communication
- ▶ Health policy

Seat: Brasilia  
<http://portal.anvisa.gov.br>

Created by Law No. 9,782, dated 26<sup>th</sup> January 1999, the National Health Regulatory Agency (ANVISA) is an independent regulatory authority tied to the Ministry of Health, with competence in all areas that may affect the health of the population. Therefore, ANVISA is responsible for the coordination and supervision, as well as being the regulatory body for food and feed.

ANVISA cooperates with the Pan American Health Organization (PAHO/WHO), thereby strengthening the National Health Surveillance System in the government's three spheres. Regarding health surveillance, it ensures the security, efficiency and quality of products, services and environments of interest to public health, as well as fighting product adulteration, unfair competition and technical dysfunctions, with the goal of promoting health protection among the population.

**MJ**  
Ministry of Justice

**SNC**  
Consumer National Secretariat

- ▶ Risk communication
- ▶ Consumer defence policy

Seat: Brasilia  
<http://www.justica.gov.br/Acesso/institucional/sumario/quemequem/secretaria-nacional-do-consumidor-senacon>

**MAPA**  
**Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Supplies**

- ▶ Risk management
- ▶ Risk communication
- ▶ Agricultural policy

Seat: Brasilia  
[www.agricultura.gov.br](http://www.agricultura.gov.br)

The Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Supplies (MAPA) is the Ministerial Department of the Brazilian Government which is responsible for the agriculture, livestock and food security policies. MAPA is also responsible for the control of waste and contaminants. It is also in charge of the network of federal laboratories for the control of animal pathologies and the analysis of food and feed.

MAPA also inspects commercialised products of animal and vegetable origin.

**MDIC**  
**Ministry of Development, Industry and Foreign Trade**

**Inmetro**  
**National Institute of Metrology, Quality and Technology**

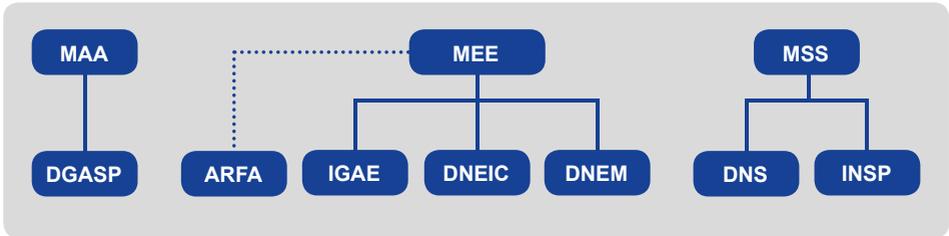
- ▶ Risk assessment
- ▶ Risk management
- ▶ Risk communication
- ▶ Codex Contact Point

Seat: Brasilia  
[www.inmetro.gov.br](http://www.inmetro.gov.br)

The Ministry of Development, Industry and Foreign Trade (MDIC) was created by Provisional Measure No. 1.911-8, dated 29/07/1999 – DOU 30/07/1999, whose fields of competences are the policy for the development of industry, trade and services; intellectual property and transfer of technology; metrology, standardisation and industrial quality; foreign trade policies; the regulation and accomplishment of programmes and activities pertaining to foreign trade; the application of commercial defence mechanisms and the participation in international negotiations regarding foreign trade.

Among the several bodies tied to MDIC there is the National Institute of Metrology, Quality and Technology (Inmetro), which acts as an executive secretary for the national council of Standardization and Industrial Quality. The mission of Inmetro is to increase conformity and to promote harmonisation in the interest of consumers. Inmetro coordinates the Brazilian Commission of the Codex Alimentarius.

## Cape Verde



In Cape Verde the Decree-Law No. 89/92 was published in 1992. It establishes the general basis for the quality control of food produced in the country, whether imported or exported. Subsequently this law was amended with the publication of a new legal framework comprising: Legislative Decree No. 3/2009 and Decree-Law No. 25/2009, which establish, respectively, the general principles for the control of the safety and quality of food and feed, the responsibility of operators and the general hygiene rules which food is subject to.

Legislative Decree No. 3/2009 created the National Food Control System (SNCA). The operation, organisation and articulation between the Competent Authorities, representatives of economic operators and the consumers were established by Decree-Law No. 32/2010.

**MAA**  
Ministry of Agriculture and Environment

**DGASP**  
Directorate General of Agriculture, Forestry and Livestock

- ▶ Risk assessment
- ▶ Risk management
- ▶ Risk communication
- ▶ Food policy

Seat: Praia, Santiago  
<http://www.mdr.gov.cv>

The Directorate-General for Agriculture, Forestry and Livestock (DGASP) is the organisational unit of the MAA that is competent to participate in the definition and implementation of health, improvement, protection, animal feed and veterinary public health policies, as well as to ensure the diagnosis, control and sanitary certification of animals and products of animal origin, to be exchanged with third countries. DGASP is the national veterinary authority, the focal point of the OIE and the SPS of the WTO.

The MAA chairs the National Council for Food and Nutrition Security.

**MEE**  
**Ministry of Economy and Employment**

**DNEIC**  
**National Directorate for Energy, Industry and Commerce**

- ▶ Risk management
- ▶ Contact Point WTO

Seat: Praia, Santiago

The National Directorate for Energy, Industry and Commerce (DNEIC) is responsible for drafting legislative and regulatory proposals necessary for the pursuit of the policy objectives for the industry and trade sectors and for ensuring compliance with legislation, as well as proposing, guiding, disciplining the licensing of industrial and commercial units and carrying out survey and registration of commercial and industrial enterprises.

**ARFA**  
**Agency for Regulatory and Oversight for Pharmaceutical and Food Products**

- ▶ Risk assessment
- ▶ Risk management
- ▶ Risk communication
- ▶ Codex Contact Point
- ▶ RASFF Contact Point
- ▶ INFOSAN Focal Point

Seat: Praia, Santiago  
<http://www.arfa.cv>

The Agency for Regulatory and Oversight for Pharmaceutical and Food Products (ARFA) is the regulatory entity of national scope that ensures regulatory, supervisory and sanctioning of infractions. Its main purpose is the administrative activity of technical and economic regulation of the pharmaceutical and food sectors, in order to guarantee the safety of food and the safety and quality of medicines. It also has the function of guaranteeing access to basic food products.

ARFA was created in October 2004. With the publication of the new Independent Regulators Entities Act (ERI's) (Law No. 14/VIII/2012), it enabled the revision and adaptation of the new statutes of the Agency, through the publication of the Decree-Law No. 22/2013, of May 31<sup>st</sup>.

**IGAE**  
**Inspectorate-General of Economic Activities**

- ▶ Risk management

Seat: Praia, Santiago  
<http://www.igae.cv>

Inspectorate-General of Economic Activities (IGAE) is the entity with the administrative and financial autonomy that, as a criminal police, aims to guarantee the legality of the actions of economic operators, defend public health and consumer safety, ensuring compliance with laws, dispatches and other rules that discipline the economic activities, through an inspection and preventive action. IGAE receives complaints related to non-economic or public health infractions.

**DNEM**  
**National Directorate of Maritime Economy**

- ▶ Risk assessment
- ▶ Risk management
- ▶ Risk communication

Seat: Praia, Santiago

The National Directorate of Maritime Economy (DNEM) has the responsibility for the formulation and definition of legislative and regulatory acts on the quality of fishery products; to ensure compliance with the rules on safety, legality and quality of fishery products through control and inspection; as well as to license industrial and commercial establishments in the fisheries sector, including authorization of fishing vessels and import and export of fishery products.

DNEM has the Official Laboratory of Fishery Products (LOPP).

**MSS**  
**Ministry of Health and Social Security**

**DNS**  
**National Directorate of Health**

- ▶ Risk assessment
- ▶ Risk communication

Seat: Praia, Santiago  
<http://www.minsaude.gov.cv>

The National Directorate of Health (DNS) has the competence to develop health and epidemiological surveillance in the country, supported by a national network of laboratories. The Health Offices, as a regional and local base service of the DNS, exercise health authority and health management at the county level.

**INSP**  
**National Institute of Public Health**

- ▶ Risk assessment
- ▶ Risk management
- ▶ Risk communication

Seat: Praia, Santiago  
<http://www.minsaude.gov.cv>

The National Institute of Public Health (INSP) is the institute with administrative, financial, patrimonial, scientific and technical autonomy. Its mission is to generate, develop and disseminate scientific and technological knowledge on health and its determinants. It has attributions on health and epidemiological surveillance complementary with the DNS, and sanitary surveillance with regard to food safety.

## Guinea-Bissau

**MDR**  
Ministry of Trade and Industry

**IGCA**  
Inspectorate-General for Trade and Arts &  
Crafts of Guinea-Bissau

The Decree Law No. 62/92 establishes the food safety law.

Guinea-Bissau

## Equatorial Guinea

**MAF**  
Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry

The Directorate-General for Veterinary Services of the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry (MAF) of Equatorial Guinea controls the food area.

Equatorial Guinea

## Mozambique



Mozambique

### MASA Ministry of Agriculture and Food Safety

- ▶ Risk management

Seat: Maputo  
<http://www.masa.gov.mz>

The Ministry of Agriculture and Food Safety (MASA) is responsible for planning and executing the legislation and the policy in the field of agriculture, livestock and forestry.

### DNV Directorate-National of Veterinary

The Directorate-National of Veterinary (DNV) is the entity responsible for implementing measures of animal health protection and well-being, as well as for the processes of veterinary certification.

### MISAU Ministry of Health

- ▶ Codex Contact Point

Seat: Maputo  
<http://www.misau.gov.mz>

Ordinance No. 51/84 of the Ministry of Health (MISAU) regulates the food production. The Ministry of Health is also the contact point for Codex Alimentarius.

### MIC Ministry of Industry and Trade

### INAE National Inspection of Economic Activities

- ▶ Risk management
- ▶ Risk communication

Seat: Maputo

The National Inspection of Economic Activities (INAE) was created by Decree-Law No. 45/2009. Since it is a public institution of national scope, under the supervision of the Ministry of Industry and Trade (MIC), its mission is to assure the compliance of legality in the exercise of economic activities and to create a good business environment in the Country.

The competences of the National Inspection of Economic Activities (INAE) include inspecting all places where any industrial, commercial or rendered services take place. INAE has control tasks in the production, packaging, transport and commercialization of food products, and it also has a preventive action in the food safety area.

**Portugal**



Together with European food laws, Decree-Law No. 113/2006 is the central legal foundation for food legislation in Portugal. Infringement of food regulations can lead to measures under criminal law and consumer damage claims under civil law, whereby the final decision rests with the courts. Government measures with regard to food safety are often based on scientific risk assessment. However, the final decision on the legality of governmental measures rests with the courts.

In Portugal there is no institutional separation of risk assessment and risk communication from risk management. Risk assessments are not published.

**MAFDR**  
**Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Rural Development**

- ▶ Agricultural policy, food safety
- ▶ Risk management
- ▶ Codex Contact Point
- ▶ RASFF Contact Point

Seat: Lisbon  
<http://www.portugal.gov.pt/pt/ministerios/mafdr.aspx>

Within the MAFDR, the Food and Veterinary Directorate (DGAV) is in charge of coordinating legislation, preparing bills and the multi-annual control plan. It is also responsible for the implementation of food safety controls for food of animal origin. Most activities in the area of food safety and food inspections are supervised by the MAFDR.

The MAFDR's work extends beyond the field of food safety to, for instance, plant health, animal health, animal welfare and biocides. The National Institute for Agrarian and Veterinarian Research (INIAV) is subordinate to the MAFDR. INIAV contains several National Reference Laboratories pursuant to Regulation (EC) 882/200 in its structure.

## ME Ministry of Economy

- ▶ Economic & consumer policy, food safety
- ▶ Risk management

Seat: Lisbon  
<http://www.portugal.gov.pt/pt/ministerios/meco.aspx>

The Ministry of Economy (ME) deals with economic and consumer policy, as well as with food safety in Portugal. The Economic and Food Safety Authority (ASAE) is the competent specialist authority that supports the work of the ME.

## ASAE Economic and Food Safety Authority

- ▶ Risk assessment
- ▶ Risk communication
- ▶ Risk management
- ▶ EFSA Focal Point

Seat: Lisbon  
<http://www.asae.pt>

As a subordinate specialist authority of the ME, the ASAE is responsible for risk assessment, risk communication and risk management (food inspection) in the field of food safety.

The ASAE is advised by an independent Scientific Council supported by 6 specialized thematic panels (1. Additives and Contaminants in the Food Chain; 2. Feed, Health and Animal Welfare; 3. Biological Hazards; 4. Plant Health and Genetically Modified Organisms (GMOs); 5. Nutrition and Food Allergies and 6. Risk Communication).

The ASAE is a criminal police that operates as the national authority responsible for carrying out inspections to prevent and combat fraud in all economic areas, including food and feed.

It is also responsible for risk assessment and risk communication in relation to food and feed. This is handled by a department that coordinates EFSA-related activities.

The organic structure of the ASAE covers the whole country with one central and several regional control services.

The remit of the ASAE includes the commercialisation chain of plant and animal products, including fishing products (aquaculture, factory ships, vessels, stores, warehouses and wholesale markets). The ASAE competences include also food supplements, contaminants in meat, fish, plant products and mineral water. The safety of tap water lies within the responsibility of the regulatory authority for water and waste.

ASAE has 3 National Reference Laboratories pursuant to Regulation (EC) No. 882/2004, namely: mycotoxins in food, dioxins in food and feed and PAH's in oils and fats.

**DGAV**  
**Directorate-General for Food and Veterinary**

- ▶ Risk assessment
- ▶ Risk management
- ▶ Codex Contact Point
- ▶ RASFF Contact Point

Seat: Lisbon  
<http://www.dgv.min-agricultura.pt>

The Directorate-General for Food and Veterinary (DGAV) is the subordinate specialist authority of the MAFRD. With risk assessment based on science, the DGAV implements state food policy and carries out inspections.

As regards the operation of control systems for the safety of food and feed, animal health and animal welfare, plant health and veterinary public health, activities are carried out by five regional directorates that respond directly to DGAV's central management. This directorate also controls an inspection network.

The powers of the DGAV include genetically modified food, zoonoses, veterinary and plant protection products residues and materials in contact with food. DGAV is the regulatory body for veterinary and plant protection products in Portugal and residues of plant protection products, including pesticide residues in plants. As the national plant protection authority, DGAV supports the development of regulation on plant protection products, and implements the national waste control programs, including pesticides. DGAV is also responsible for developing the multi-annual control plan in compliance with the principles and guidelines laid down in Regulation (EC) 882/2004.

The DGAV's area of work goes beyond food safety, for example animal health, animal feed, transmissible spongiform encephalopathies, animal by-products, veterinary medicines and animal welfare. In addition to these DGAV is responsible for developing multi-annual control plans in compliance with the guidelines established in Regulation (EC) 882/2004, based on risk assessment.

**Regional and local levels**

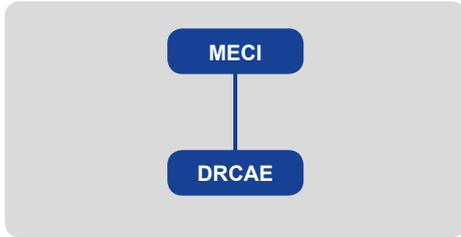
Continental Portugal is administratively divided into 18 districts (308 counties) and two autonomous regions (Azores and Madeira). The Azores and Madeira each have an elected assembly with decentralized powers to pass legislation. The evaluation, management and communication of risk in the autonomous regions are dependent on the regional governments. So in Madeira is ARAE (Regional Authority for the Economic Activities) and in Azores, IRAE (Regional Inspection Economic Activities) which have identical competences to ASAE.

**Institutions involved in the EFSA network  
pursuant to Article 36 Reg. (EC) No. 178/2002**

1. Portuguese Authority for Food and Economic Safety (ASAE) (EFSA Focal Point)
2. Instituto Nacional de Saude Doutor Ricardo Jorge, I.P.
3. National Institute of Pharmacy and Medicines – INFARMED
4. Direção Geral de Alimentação e Veterinária (DGAV)
5. Faculdade de Farmácia da Universidade de Lisboa
6. Universidade de Lisboa Faculdade de Medicina Veterinária
7. Instituto Superior de Engenharia – Universidade do Algarve
8. Universidade de Lisboa
9. University of Coimbra
10. Clínica Universitária de Medicina – Faculdade de Medicina – Coimbra
11. Instituto Superior de Ciências da Saúde Egas Moniz
12. University of Porto, Faculty of Nutrition and Food Sciences
13. Faculdade de Medicina da Universidade do Porto
14. Faculdade de Farmacia da Universidade do Porto (FFUP)
15. Instituto de Ciências e Tecnologias Agrárias e Agro-Alimentares – ICETA
16. Área Departamental de Ciência e Tecnologia de Alimentos, Escola Superior Agrária Instituto Politécnico de Beja
17. Instituto Politécnico de Leiria (IPL)
18. Instituto Politécnico de Santarém
19. Instituto Superior de Agronomia
20. Universidade Católica Portuguesa
21. ITQB-UNL
22. Instituto Politécnico de Bragança
23. University of Aveiro – Food Biochemistry Group
24. Faculty of Sciences and Technology / UNL
25. Universidade do Minho
26. Instituto de Ciências Agrárias Mediterrânicas
27. Portuguese Sea and Atmosphere Institute, I.P.

## São Tomé and Príncipe

São Tomé / Príncipe



**MECI**  
Ministry of Economy and International Cooperation

► Risk management

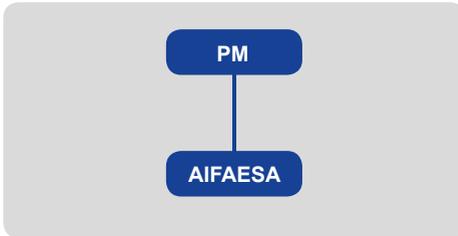
Seat: S. Tomé

**DRCAE**  
General-Directorate of Regulation and Control of Economic Activities

Decree-Law 1/2015 approves the Organic Law of the XVI Constitutional Government, creating the Ministry of Economy and International Cooperation, which is hierarchically responsible for the Agency of Regulation and Control of Economic Activities (DRCAE).

DRCAE has the mission of promoting the regulation, control and inspection of all food and economic activities carried out in its national territory or connected to them.

## East Timor



### PM Prime-Minister Cabinet

- ▶ Risk assessment
- ▶ Risk management
- ▶ Risk communication

Seat: Dili  
<http://timor-leste.gov.tl/?lang=en>

### AIFAESA Agency for the Inspection and Monitoring of the Economic, Health and Food Activity

The Agency for the Inspection and Monitoring of the Economic, Health and Food Activity (AIFAESA) is the new body that will be the successor entity for the Economic and Food Inspection (IAE), with which ASAE has a Protocol of Cooperation.

The Decree-Law which created the Agency for the Inspection and Monitoring of the Economic, Health and Food Activity was approved in a meeting of the Council of Ministers of the Democratic Republic of East Timor on 24<sup>th</sup> May 2016. It took office in January 2017.

The Agency is a public institute with legal personality, having autonomy in its administration, finances and assets; under the tutelage and supervision of the Prime-Minister.

AIFAESA has the mission of enforcing the activities of food quality control, the conditions of transport and the hygienic conditions of their production and commercialisation sites, as well as of facilities and sites of public use. It is responsible for eliminating, decreasing or preventing public health risks, as well as for regulating economic activities in the food and non-food sectors and of control in terms of metrology and standardisation, through inspection and monitoring activities of the compliance of the pertinent legislation.

# CPLP – Community of Portuguese Language Countries

The Community of Portuguese Language Countries (CPLP) is an intergovernmental organisation, constituted by Portuguese-speaking nations, from four continents, where Portuguese is the official language. CPLP functions as a privileged multilateral forum for cooperation between the Governments of its Members both at the executive and ministerial level and with non-governmental organisations.

The CPLP was created on 17 July 1996 with the Summit of Heads of State and of Government. The organisation brought together Angola, Brazil, Cape Verde, Guinea-Bissau, Mozambique, Portugal, São Tomé and Príncipe. Six years later, on 20 May 2002, with the achievement of its independence, East Timor became the eighth member of the community. Following a process of accession, in 2014, Equatorial Guinea became the ninth full member of the CPLP.

The CPLP has three broad general objectives: (i) the safeguarding of political diplomacy among Member States, by strengthening their presence in the international arena; (ii) cooperation in all fields, including education, health, science and technology, defence, agriculture, public administration, communication, justice, public safety, culture, sport and the media; and, (iii) the implementation of projects that promote the Portuguese language.

CPLP is led by the following principles:

- ▶ Sovereign equality of the Member States;
- ▶ Non-interference in the internal affairs of each State;
- ▶ Respect for the national identity;
- ▶ Reciprocal treatment;
- ▶ Primacy of peace, democracy, rule of law, human rights and social justice;
- ▶ Respect for the territorial integrity;
- ▶ Promotion of development;
- ▶ Promotion of mutually beneficial cooperation.

One of the main areas of action of the CPLP is food security.

Thus, the CPLP Food Security and Nutrition Strategy (ESAN-CPLP) comes from an understanding between the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) and the Community of Portuguese Speaking Countries (CPLP), in order to support the strengthening of governance of food security and nutrition (SAN) in the Member States of the CPLP: following the FAO guidelines for the human right to adequate and secure food, to develop the intervention axes to the priorities indicated by the Governments and other relevant stakeholders.



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Federal Ministry  
of Food  
and Agriculture