ENFORCEMENT CHECKLIST FOR TRANS FAT ELIMINATION POLICIES

DEVELOPMENT PHASE				
☐ Step 1: Analyze regulato	ry autho	rity to enforce <i>trar</i>	rs-fatty acid (TFA) nol	icv
Guiding Questions:	ny addito	inty to emoree trui	is facey acid (11 A) por	icy
_	cy has the	e power to enforce TF	A regulations?	
Where in existing admin	istrative s	tructure can impleme	entation and enforcemer	nt of TFA policy be integrated?
	s, weakne	esses, and opportuniti		ntry and describe the enforcement systew of the resources, responsibilities,
Government Authority	Strengt	hs	Weaknesses	Opportunities
1.				
2.				
3.				
☐ Step 2: Inventory availa	ble enfor	cement resources		
Human Resources				
☐ List number of inspection	n personn	el		
☐ State ratio of food inspe			food service establishm	ents
☐ Complete table of human	n resource	es and training require	ements:	
Catagory of Food Cafety De				
Category of Food Safety Pe	rsonnel	Career Structure (G	Grade, Licensure, etc.)	Qualifications
1.	rsonnel	Career Structure (G	Grade, Licensure, etc.)	Qualifications
	rsonnel	Career Structure (6	Grade, Licensure, etc.)	Qualifications

Financial Resources			
☐ State current budge	et () and proposed budg	get () for enforcer	ment activities (in actual money amount)
and budgetary med	chanism to obtain monies		
☐ Ability to pay empl	oyees/work force per diem for i	nspections that require tra	avel? (check if 'yes')
☐ List cost to buy equ	ipment to test for TFA		
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Supply and Equipment-Re		. 6 . 1 . 1 .	
·	ted, procedures and methods us	= :	aboratories), including the type of analyse
Lab Type	Available Analyses	Procedures	Methods Used
1.			
2.			
3.			
☐ Complete table on inspection services	- ·	cluding an assessment of s	strengths and weaknesses in food Weaknesses
1.			
1			
2.			
3.			
☐ Reports on activitie taken (check if info	•	: samples collected for tes	sting, results obtained, corrective actions
· ·	ity assurance program (check if '	yes')	
☐ List quantity/estime	ates of oil refining/processing fa	cilities in the country	
☐ State number of th	ose facilities with partial hydrog	enation abilities	

Othe	
	Answer the following if possible on food imports and exports: quantity and value of food imports and exports; data on
	detentions or rejections of food exported; mechanisms for collecting information on food exports rejected by foreign
	buyers; mechanism for monitoring food imports; main food safety and quality problems encountered with the country's
	imports and exports
	List existing research on TFA presence in food supply
	State non-governmental and private sector resources available to aid in enforcement activities (labs, grants, trainings,
	personnel, etc.)
	·
	Step 3: Design an appropriate inspection strategy to assess compliance
	- Laboratory testing
	- Label analysis
	- Facility investigation
	- Review documents and records
	If TFA restriction, consider either laboratory testing (ideal practice if capacity exists) OR label analysis if mandatory
	labelling of TFA per serving (or other quantity) is reliable and accurate

If PHO ban, consider either label analysis if ingredients lists on pre-packaged foods are reliable and accurate OR facility
investigation, especially where plants with partial hydrogenation facilities are easily identifiable and monitorable.

Launch Phase
Launch Filase
☐ Step 4: Set a clear timeline for implementation
Strategies
• Ensure that the timeline is set so that the regulations are fully implemented for all products prior to the
2023 deadline
 Design rollout period not to exceed 18 months, providing plenty of time for stakeholders to comply
☐ Step 5: Inform stakeholders about the legal requirements

Strategies

- Provide opportunities for stakeholders to review and comment on draft laws and/or regulations prior to enactment. There should be clear rules to ensure transparency and otherwise reduce industry interference in the policymaking process
- Publish and distribute the final legal requirements widely
- Provide detailed, tailored guidance about the legal obligations to all affected stakeholders
- Suggest techniques to help buyers conduct due diligence of their suppliers
- Train inspectors and other officials
- Enlist media and civil society to help mobilize public support for the law, and industry compliance with the law
- Provide advance notice about enforcement as the deadline for compliance approaches
- Notify offenders of non-compliance and take appropriate regulatory action (e.g., fines, closure if warranted).

	Ste	р 6: Мо	obilize resources for enforcement activities
Stro	iteg	ies	
	•	Alloca	te a sustainable budget for implementation and enforcement activities
	•	Incorp	orate TFA enforcement into existing systems
	•	Consid	der charging businesses for inspections, if feasible
	•	Apply	financial sanctions to fund enforcement
Imp	len	nentati	on Phase
	Т		
	Ste	р 7: Мо	onitor legal compliance across the supply chain and identify violators
Stro	iteg	ies	
	•	Identif	y the most critical control points:
		0	Monitoring at the border
		0	Licensing of food business operators
		0	Inspecting oil refineries
	•	Establ	ish monitoring procedures that target critical control points
			
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	•		e TFA checks with general health and safety inspections
	•	snare	monitoring responsibility across agencies

- Focus monitoring on 'bad actors'
- Institute effective record keeping and documentation of violations
- Create and track indicators of enforcement activities and compliance results
- Design testing protocols with the proper technical expertise
- Establish a complaint line

☐ Step 8: Hold violators accountable through legal systems				
Strategies				
Define the offense under TFA law				
Set the penalty proportionate to the offense committed				
Enforce provisions through the appropriate legal system				
☐ Step 9: Share enforcement results with policymakers and the public				
Strategies				
Use the media to shame violators				
Publish enforcement reports				
Ensure transparency				
Encourage inter-governmental cooperation				
Include civil society				