

codex alimentarius commission



FOOD AND AGRICULTURE
ORGANIZATION
OF THE UNITED NATIONS

WORLD
HEALTH
ORGANIZATION



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Agenda Item 4

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ORIGINAL LANGUAGE ONLY

JOINT FAO/WHO FOOD STANDARDS PROGRAMME
AD HOC CODEX INTERGOVERNMENTAL TASK FORCE
ON ANTIMICROBIAL RESISTANCE

First Session

Seoul, Republic of Korea, 23-26 October 2007

**CONSIDERATION OF THE ELABORATION OF STANDARDS, GUIDELINES OR OTHER
TEXTS ON ANTIMICROBIAL RESISTANCE**

Comments from Indonesia,

INDONESIA

The Government of Indonesia would like to express its appreciation to the Republic of Korea for its hosting and organizing the new Task Force on Antimicrobial Resistance.

There were much work have already been done on the issue of antimicrobial resistance nationally and internationally including the work of Codex, WHO, FAO and OIE, duplication of work should be avoided. It is important to note that antibiotic resistance has emerged not only through food production but also through treatments of infections in humans and misuse of antimicrobial in human. The use of antimicrobial for growth promoter and prevention in animal production and plant should also be considered. This perspective should not be forgotten in the new work, although the work may have to be focused on antimicrobial usage in food production.

The guidance on methodology and processes for risk assessment, which is included in the terms of reference, should cover the entire steps of the risk assessment. It is necessary to include the process of evaluating the relation between antimicrobial resistant or resistant determinant and the usage of antimicrobials either in human, livestock, fisheries and plant. It should be taken into consideration the occurrences of cross resistance and multiple resistance of antimicrobials. Furthermore, the geographic condition of tropical countries, where the usage of antimicrobials need more intensive than sub tropical countries, have to be considered.

The guidance should be corresponding to the existing OIE guidelines, "Risk Assessment for Antimicrobial Resistance Arising from the Use of Antimicrobials in Animals", but the purpose should focus exclusively on protecting consumer's health.

Member countries who does not have any antimicrobial resistance data, should conduct antimicrobial resistance surveillance activity.

The consumption level of food (food basket) and food variation also need to be considered, its related to the exposure risk of resistant microbe (similar to the determination of MRLs).