

CODEX ALIMENTARIUS COMMISSION



Food and Agriculture
Organization of the
United Nations



World Health
Organization

E

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REP24/EXEC1

JOINT FAO/WHO FOOD STANDARDS PROGRAMME

CODEX ALIMENTARIUS COMMISSION

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**REPORT OF THE EIGHTY-SIXTH SESSION OF THE
EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE CODEX ALIMENTARIUS COMMISSION**

FAO headquarters, Rome, Italy, 1–5 July 2024

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INTRODUCTION

1. The Executive Committee of the Codex Alimentarius Commission held its Eighty-sixth Session (CCEXEC86) at the headquarters of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), Rome, Italy, from 1–5 July 2024.
2. The Chairperson of the Codex Alimentarius Commission (CAC), Steve Wearne (United Kingdom), chaired the meeting. The Deputy Director-General, FAO, Maria Helena Semedo, and the Assistant Director-General, Universal Health Coverage/Healthier Populations of the World Health Organization (WHO), Ailan Li, welcomed the participants on behalf of the parent organizations. The Codex Secretary, Sarah Cahill, also greeted the participants.
3. CCEXEC86 observed a minute's silence in memory of the late Charles Booto À Ngon, Cameroon, former Coordinator for Africa, and participant to CCEXEC.

ADOPTION OF THE AGENDA (Agenda item 1)^{i,ii,iii,iv}

4. CCEXEC86 adopted the agenda with the following modifications and additions.
5. Regarding Agenda item 2, CCEXEC86 acknowledged that the subitem titled "Critical review – Part IV", was not in fact part of the critical review as a new work proposal had not yet been presented. CCEXEC86 therefore agreed to disconnect this from the critical review and established a separate agenda item entitled "Consideration of comments on the request for information on a proposal for the investigation and development of guidance in the Codex Alimentarius related to food safety aspects of the use of recycled materials in food packaging".
6. Under Agenda item 7 (Other business), CCEXEC86 agreed to consider the following, time permitting:
 - new work proposals on new food sources and production systems (NFPS);
 - update on the financial situation of the Codex Trust Fund 2 (CTF2); and
 - update on the development of a new work proposal on camel milk.
7. A further proposal to consider the need for maximum levels (MLs) for ethylene oxide (EtO) in spices due to the trade impact of different regulatory limits in importing countries under "Other business" was not included as discussions were already underway on this issue in the Codex Committee on Contaminants in Food (CCCF). The FAO Representative recalled that this issue had already been included on the priority list of contaminants for evaluation by the FAO/WHO Joint Expert Committee on Food Additives (JECFA) and recognized the urgency for spice producing countries.

CRITICAL REVIEW (Agenda items 2.1, 2.2 and 2.3)^v

8. The Codex Secretariat reminded CCEXEC86 of the purpose of the critical review as described in the Codex Procedural Manual.¹
9. There was a suggestion that an overview of reservations on work items that are subject to critical review be captured in the critical review documents to facilitate the work management task entrusted to CCEXEC. The Codex Secretariat clarified that while such information may be of interest to CCEXEC, CCEXEC should make their recommendations according to the procedure stipulated in the Codex Procedural Manual and independently of the reservations made at committee level or the comments provided in response to the circular letters (CLs) on issues proposed for adoption at CAC.
10. The Codex Secretary further clarified that reservations may be made to different aspects of the decision-making process (e.g. to a certain provision or to the conclusion), and a Member might not express the same reservation at CAC as at subsidiary body level; that information about reservations was captured in the respective committee session report; and that critical review documents prepared for CCEXEC were not intended to replace the meeting report but rather to provide additional insights to facilitate the work of CCEXEC.
11. The Codex Secretariat agreed to carefully review the critical review documents to ensure a consistent approach and to consider to what degree information from the committee reports should be included therein.

ⁱ CX/EXEC 24/86/1.

ⁱⁱ EXEC86/CRD02 (Coordinator for Asia on behalf of Singapore); EXEC86/CRD06 (Coordinator for Near East on behalf of Egypt).

ⁱⁱⁱ EXEC86/CRD03 (Codex Trust Fund Secretariat).

^{iv} EXEC86/CRD07 (Coordinator for Near East on behalf of the United Arab Emirates).

^v CX/EXEC 24/86/2; CX/EXEC 24/86/2 Add.1; CX/EXEC 24/86/2 Add.2.

12. CCEXEC86 discussed the proposals committee by committee and made the following comments and recommendations.

Codex Committee on Spices and Culinary Herbs (CCSCH)^{vi}

Final adoption

13. CCEXEC86 recommended that CAC47 adopt the:

- standard for spices derived from dried or dehydrated fruits and berries – small cardamom (Step 8);
- standard for spices derived from dried or dehydrated fruits and berries – allspice, juniper berry, and star anise (Step 5/8); and
- Standards for spices derived from dried or dehydrated roots, rhizomes and bulbs – turmeric (Step 5/8), noting that there would be a need for endorsement of the food labelling provisions by the Codex Committee on Food Labelling (CCFL).

Adoption at Step 5

14. CCEXEC86 recommended that CAC47 adopt at Step 5:

- the standard for spices derived from dried or dehydrated fruits and berries – vanilla.

Approval of new work

15. CCEXEC86 recommended that CAC47 approve new work on:

- a standard for sweet marjoram;
- a standard for dried seeds – coriander;
- a standard for large cardamom; and
- a standard for cinnamon.

Codex Committee on Fats and Oils (CCFO)^{vii}

Final adoption

16. CCEXEC86 recommended that CAC47 adopt the:

- revised *Standard for named vegetable oils* (CXS 210-1999)² – Inclusion of avocado oil (Step 8);
- amendment/revision to the *Standard for named vegetable oils* (CXS 210-1999) – Inclusion of Camellia seed oil, Sacha inchi oil and high oleic acid soya bean oil (Step 5/8);
- revised *Standard for olive oils and olive pomace oils* (CXS 33-1981)³ – Revision of Sections 3, 8 and Appendix (Step 5/8);
- revised *Standard for fish oils* (CXS 329-2017)⁴ – Inclusion of Calanus oil (Step 5/8), noting the clarification from CCFO that safety aspects were covered by the standard and that the scope of the standard applied to fish oils that were used in food and food supplements where those were regulated as foods, and did not apply to foods or food supplements themselves;
- amendments to the labelling provisions for non-retail containers in the six existing fats and oils standards: *Standard for edible fats and oils not covered by individual standards* (CXS 19-1981);⁵ *Standard for olive oils and olive pomace oils* (CXS 33-1981); *Standard for named vegetable oils* (CXS 210-1999); *Standard for named animal fats* (CXS 211-1999);⁶ *Standard for fat spreads and blended spreads* (CXS 256-1999);⁷ and *Standard for fish oils* (CXS 329-2017); and
- amendments/revisions to the *Code of practice for the storage and transport of edible fats and oils in bulk* (CXC 36-1987).⁸

Monitoring

17. CCEXEC86 recommended that CAC47 endorse the request for an extension of the timeline to CCFO30 to complete the further work relating to ordinary olive oil (as agreed at CCFO27), and 1,2-diglycerides (DAGs) and pyropheophytin “a” (PPP) (as agreed at CCFO28). It was further noted that the Codex Committee on Methods of Analysis and Sampling (CCMAS) had recommended the methods for the determination of DAGs and PPP as being fit-for-purpose for data generation to aid the further work of CCFO, and that these

^{vi} CX/EXEC 24/86/2, Appendix 1.

^{vii} CX/EXEC 24/86/2, Appendix 2.

methods together with their corresponding footnote would not be included in the *Recommended methods of analysis and sampling* (CXS 234-1999)⁹ since there were no related provisions in *Standard for olive oils and olive pomace oils* (CXS 33-1981).³

Approval of new work

18. CCEXEC86 recommended that CAC47 approve new work on:

- revision to Codex standards on fats and oils to reduce trans-fatty acid intake; and
- a standard for microbial omega-3 oils, noting the potential need for expert advice which might be identified in the course of the work.

Codex Committee on Food Hygiene (CCFH)^{viii}

Final adoption

19. CCEXEC86 recommended that CAC47 adopt at Step 5/8 the:

- Annex II on Fresh leafy vegetables and Annex IV on Sprouts of the *Guidelines for the control of shiga toxin-producing E. coli (STEC) in raw beef, fresh leafy vegetables, raw milk and raw milk cheeses, and sprouts* (CXG 99-2023);¹⁰
- Annex III on Milk and milk products of the *Guidelines for the safe use and reuse of water in food production and processing* (CXG 100-2023);¹¹ and
- Guidelines for food hygiene control measures in traditional markets for food.

Adoption at Step 5

20. CCEXEC86 recommended that CAC47 adopt at Step 5 the:

- revised *Guidelines on the application of the general principles of food hygiene to the control of pathogenic Vibrio species in seafood* (CXG 73-2010),¹² noting that the completion of this work was related to the finalization of Annex II on Fish and fishery products of CXG 100-2023.

Monitoring

21. CCEXEC86 recommended that CAC47 endorse the request for an extension of the timeline to CCFH55 to complete the remaining work on CXG 100-2023, namely Annex II (on Fish and fishery products) and Annex IV (on Water fit-for-purpose assessment).

Approval of new work

22. CCEXEC86 recommended that CAC47 approve new work on the revision of the:

- *Guidelines on the application of general principles of food hygiene to the control of viruses in food* (CXG 79-2012);¹³
- *Guidelines for the control of Campylobacter and Salmonella in chicken meat* (CXG 78-2011);¹⁴ and
- *Guidelines on the application of general principles of food hygiene to the control of Listeria monocytogenes in foods* (CXG 61-2007).¹⁵

Other issues

23. CCEXEC86, recalling the adoption of CXG 100-2023 by CAC46, recommended ensuring consistency and alignment with these guidelines in ongoing work and in the approved new work, and that CCFH consider whether any work would be needed to align other texts developed by CCFH with these guidelines.

Codex Committee on Contaminants in Food (CCCF)^{ix}

Final adoption

24. CCEXEC86 recommended that CAC47 adopt at Step 5/8:

- MLs for lead in spices, dried aril; dried seeds (including a separate ML for celery seeds); dried rhizomes and roots; dried floral parts and spices; dried fruit and berries (including separate MLs for Sichuan pepper, star anise, paprika and sumac) (for inclusion in the *General standard for contaminants and toxins in food and feed* [CXS 193-1995]);¹⁶
- MLs for lead and cadmium in quinoa (for inclusion in CXS 193-1995); and

^{viii} CX/EXEC 24/86/2, Appendix 3.

^{ix} CX/EXEC 24/86/2 Add.1, Appendix 1.

- the code of practice for the prevention and reduction of ciguatera poisoning.

25. As regards the sampling plans for methylmercury in fish (for inclusion in CXS 193-1995)¹⁶ proposed for adoption at Step 5/8, CCEXEC86 noted that this would be addressed under CCMAS as CCCF17 had forwarded this for endorsement by CCMAS.

Adoption at Step 5

26. CCEXEC86 recommended that CAC47 adopt at Step 5 the:

- MLs for lead in dried bark and dried culinary herbs, noting that a call for data was ongoing and encouraging Members to respond to the call for data; and
- sampling plans for total aflatoxins and ochratoxin A in certain spices (dried chilli pepper and paprika, and nutmeg).

Discussion: MLs for lead

27. A Member pointed out that the MLs for lead in different spices proposed for adoption by CAC47 were not established using comprehensive geographical data, particularly data from the countries producing the spices. The Member argued that this approach was not consistent with the Codex principles for setting safety standards such as MLs for contaminants.

28. The Codex Secretariat mentioned that CCCF had given ample opportunity for countries to provide data to the Global Environment Monitoring System (GEMS)/Food to facilitate the establishment of MLs for spices, aiming for worldwide representativeness. In this regard, additional calls for data had been made by JECFA to consider the establishment of MLs for this category. With regard to those MLs proposed for adoption at Step 5, there was still time to submit data to be considered prior to finalization of the standards.

29. The FAO Representative informed CCEXEC86 that, apart from responding to calls for data, countries could also submit more data to GEMS/Food as it became available, and that FAO and WHO could help countries build capacity for data generation that JECFA could use in conducting risk assessments. However, the FAO Representative noted it was not feasible for JECFA to wait indefinitely for the submission of data, and hence, JECFA and CCCF worked with the best available data for the estimation and establishment of MLs.

Monitoring

30. CCEXEC86 recommended that CAC47 endorse the request for an extension of the timeline to 2025 for completion of the sampling plans for total aflatoxins and ochratoxin A in certain spices (dried chilli pepper and paprika, and nutmeg).

Approval of new work

31. CCEXEC86 recommended that CAC47 approve new work on the:

- revision of the *Code of practice for the prevention and reduction of aflatoxin contamination in peanuts* (CXC 55-2004);¹⁷ and
- development of a code of practice for the prevention and reduction of cadmium contamination in foods.

Discontinuation

32. CCEXEC86 recommended that CAC47 discontinue work on the MLs for lead in spices, dried flowers; and in fresh culinary herbs.

Codex Committee on Food Additives (CCFA)^x

Adoption

33. CCEXEC86 recommended that CAC47 adopt the:

- specifications for the identity and purity of food additives (Step 5/8);
- food additive provisions and revisions to adopted provisions (*General standard for food additives* [CXS 192-1995])¹⁸ (GSFA);
- revision to the descriptors to Annex B (FC 01.4.3) and Annex C of the GSFA preamble (CXS 192-1995);

^x CX/EXEC 24/86/2 Add.1, Appendix 2.

- revision to the *Class names and the International Numbering System for food additives* (CXG 36-1989)¹⁹ (Step 5/8), except the International Numbering System (INS) number for carbomer (INS 1210), which should be referred to CCFA55 for reconsideration of the appropriate INS number;
- revised food additive provisions of the GSFA in relation to the alignment of two standards under the purview of the Codex Committee on Milk and Milk Products (CCMMP), four standards under the Codex Committee on Processed Fruits and Vegetables (CCPFV), two standards under the FAO/WHO Coordinating Committee for the Near East (CCNE), two standards under the FAO/WHO Coordinating Committee for Asia (CCASIA), and one standard under the FAO/WHO Coordinating Committee for Latin America and the Caribbean (CCLAC);
- revised food additive sections of two standards under CCMMP, one standard under CCPFV, one standard under CCASIA, and one standard under CCLAC;
- consequential amendments to Table 1, Table 2 and Table 3 of the GSFA (CXS 192-1995)¹⁸ due to the change of INS number for gellan gum to INS 418(i);
- revisions to the food additives provisions in the *Standard for pickled cucumbers (cucumber pickles)* (CXS 115-1981)²⁰ and the *Standard for jams, jellies and marmalades* (CXS 296-2009);²¹
- editorial corrections to the *General standard for cheese* (CXS 283-1978);²² and
- consequential amendments to the *Standard for aqueous coconut products – coconut milk and coconut cream* (CXS 240-2003)²³ due to the change of INS number for gellan gum to INS 418(i).

Discussion on INS number for carbomer

34. Regarding the INS number for carbomer, the Codex Secretariat noted that INS 1210, which CCFA54 had assigned to this substance, had already been assigned to another substance (sodium polyacrylate). Therefore, the Codex Secretariat advised that the INS number for carbomer could not be recommended for adoption and that this matter should be referred to CCFA55 for reconsideration of the appropriate INS number for carbomer.

Revocation

35. CCEXEC86 recommended that CAC47 revoke certain food additive provisions of the GSFA (CXS 192-1995).

Discontinuation

36. CCEXEC86 recommended that CAC47 discontinue the work on certain draft and proposed draft food additive provisions of the GSFA (CXS 192-1995).

Endorsement

37. CCEXEC86 recommended that CAC47 endorse the priority list of substances proposed for evaluation by JECFA.

Approval of new work

38. CCEXEC86 recommended that CAC47 approve:
- new work on proposed draft food additive provisions of the GSFA; and
 - new work on the development of a standard for baker's yeast, noting:
 - that baker's yeast was not a food additive but a food ingredient;
 - that CCFA remained an appropriate subsidiary body to undertake this work;
 - the importance of Members having appropriate expertise engaged with CCFA when conducting this work; and
 - the need to encourage CCFA to coordinate with the International Standards Organization (ISO) to avoid duplication and ensure consistency.

Other issues

39. CCEXEC86 highlighted the importance of working towards having the GSFA (CXS 192-1995) as the single complete and comprehensive reference for the use of food additives, and the importance of the alignment work to this effect. CCEXEC86 agreed that all the relevant committees should be informed accordingly.

Codex Committee on Methods of Analysis and Sampling (CCMAS)^{xi}Adoption

40. CCEXEC86 recommended that CAC47 adopt the:

- methods of analysis/performance criteria for provisions in Codex standards (for inclusion in *Recommended methods of analysis and sampling* [CXS 234-1999]);⁹
- amended sampling plan for methylmercury in fish for inclusion in the *General standard for contaminants and toxins in food and feed* (CXS 193-1995);¹⁶ and
- “Nitrogen to protein conversion factors” as an Annex to the *Recommended methods of analysis and sampling* (CXS 234-1999).

Monitoring

41. CCEXEC86 noted that CCEXEC87 may consider a proposal from the Codex Secretariat (in consultation with the USA and the Chairperson of CCMAS) regarding ashing temperature and/or acceptability to endorse two ash provisions for relevant cereals, pulses and legumes standards in order to advise CAC47.

Revocation

42. CCEXEC86 recommended that CAC47 endorse the revocation of the *General methods for the detection of irradiated foods* (CXS 231-2001).²⁴

Overall conclusion regarding the critical review of the work from the above committees

43. CCEXEC86 acknowledged the excellent and productive work of all the six committees, whose work has been included in the critical review by CCEXEC86 and noted with appreciation the willingness of Members to find ways to move work forward and build consensus.

CONSIDERATION OF COMMENTS ON THE REQUEST FOR INFORMATION ON A PROPOSAL FOR THE INVESTIGATION AND DEVELOPMENT OF GUIDANCE IN THE CODEX ALIMENTARIUS RELATED TO FOOD SAFETY ASPECTS OF THE USE OF RECYCLED MATERIALS IN FOOD PACKAGING (Agenda item 2.4)^{xii}

44. The Codex Secretariat introduced the item, noting that as recommended by CCEXEC85, CAC46 had requested the Codex Secretariat to issue a CL to Members and Observers to gauge whether there was interest, value, or need for new work on guidance from CAC regarding food safety considerations related to the use of recycled material in food packaging. The CL (CL 2024/20-CAC) had been issued and the comments (from 52 Members, 11 Observers, and one Member Organization) collated and presented for consideration by CCEXEC86.

45. The Chairperson reminded CCEXEC86 that the purpose of its discussion on this item was to determine if there was sufficient interest among Members and Observers for Codex in this potential new work.

Discussion

46. Members highlighted the general interest in this topic as outlined in the replies to the CL and noted that the comments provided would be a valuable resource to any Member developing a new work proposal in this area. With regard to the next steps, a range of views were shared, which highlighted:

- the need for any work proposal to have a clear focus and scope;
- the need for new work to consider the lack of differentiation between food safety requirements for new and recycled materials in food packaging in some jurisdictions;
- the lack of a general Codex guideline on food contact materials, and the potential need for Codex to consider the whole regulatory framework for food contact materials, prioritizing critical and urgent issues in this area;
- the value of work in this area to address global food safety issues in the context of sustainability challenges that would empower national authorities and businesses, and harmonize standards across countries;
- that any proponent of work in this area also consider in which CAC subsidiary body such work could be undertaken; and
- the importance of data-sharing on various technologies in recycling materials in food packaging.

^{xi} CX/EXEC 24/86/2 Add.2, Appendix 1.

^{xii} CX/EXEC 24/86/2 Add.3 Rev.2.

Conclusion

47. CCEXEC86 noted the interest of Members and Observers to consider new work in this area and encouraged interested Members to prepare a clear and complete proposal for new work, taking into consideration the technical comments received, for submission to the Codex Secretariat for subsequent consideration by a future session of CAC, noting that prior to consideration by CAC it would need to be subjected to a critical review by CCEXEC, the outcome of which would be one of the considerations by CAC.

REVIEW OF THE KEY ELEMENTS OF THE MODEL FOR FUTURE CODEX WORK (Agenda item 3)^{xiii}

48. Vice-Chairperson Allan Azegele chaired and introduced the item, recalling that the initial proposal had been discussed at CCEXEC85, where the Committee had agreed that the document describing the key elements of the model for future Codex work (CX/EXEC 23/85/3, Appendix II) remained a living document that should be periodically reviewed considering experiences and learnings. The Vice-Chairperson further recalled the key areas of discussion at CCEXEC85.
49. The Codex Secretariat in presenting EXEC86/CRD01, shared the latest experiences of Codex subsidiary bodies following the decision of CAC44 on working modalities, which allowed flexibility in the meeting format (in-person, virtual, or in-person with the option of remote participation).
50. The Codex Secretariat, in stressing that electronic working groups (EWGs) were a critical part of the Codex standards development work, advised that careful consideration should be given to their establishment, noting that the majority of EWGs were chaired by approximately 10 percent of the Codex membership. The Codex Secretariat recalled the Chairperson's request under Agenda item 2 that CCEXEC, under Agenda item 3, consider how to encourage more Members to lead EWGs.
51. The Codex Secretariat also clarified the different roles of virtual working groups (VWGs – paragraphs 23–27 EXEC86/CRD01) and webinars, noting that VWGs had been used to support the work on standards development and/or discussions in the Committee, while webinars served to provide information related to a meeting or issues of more general interest.
52. The Codex Secretariat explained that a data protection and privacy notice,^{xiv} in line with FAO's policies on data protection and privacy, had been recently published on the Codex website, and that internal data management policies were under elaboration, including consideration of how long meeting recordings should remain online.
53. The Codex Secretariat further noted that the format of CAC still needed to be considered on a case-by-case basis, and to ensure transparency for the upcoming session, a document on working modalities for CAC47 would be prepared based on informal consultations between the CAC Chairperson and Codex Members.

Discussion

Intersessional working mechanisms/EWGs

54. Members recognized the need for more engagement in leadership of EWGs, and highlighted some of the challenges that may prevent Members from stepping up to lead working groups, including lack of familiarity or understanding of the role and how it was undertaken, lack of confidence that they could undertake such work, language barriers, especially if the EWG was not working in their first language, or lack of time, capacity and support to take on such a task.
55. There was general agreement that while Members should be encouraged to take on leadership roles in EWGs, this needed to be accompanied by proactive measures including direct outreach to potential leaders, providing further information on the role and value of leading such groups, as well as the necessary direct support in undertaking such a role. Such support could be provided by the Secretariat and/or former chairs or by gaining experience via a co-chairing role. The Codex Secretariat shared positive experiences in proactively reaching out to Members to take the lead in working groups, noting that approaches would depend on the nature of the working groups, e.g. standing working groups, or working groups developing new work. The role of the Codex Trust Fund (CTF) was also highlighted as having had enhanced capacity among Members, which had led to some beneficiary countries taking on leadership roles in Codex.
56. The Codex Secretariat, noting the request for further guidance on different working modalities, clarified that the EWGs handbook was being finalized to also include relevant information related to virtual meetings and possible ways by which such meetings could support the work of EWGs. Providing a clear distinction between VWGs and webinars was considered necessary, including clarifying when each might be more effective, noting, in particular, that webinars functioned as a tool used for information purposes only and did not require registration.

^{xiii} CX/EXEC 24/86/3; EXEC86/CRD01 (Codex Secretariat).

^{xiv} [Data protection and privacy note | CODEXALIMENTARIUS FAO-WHO](#)

57. Having broader guidance on the role, value and implementation of intersessional work to the functioning of Codex, with training as needed, was also proposed as a means of informing Members on their roles and responsibilities, and encouraging involvement of more countries, while providing information and insights to Members that could contribute to reducing the overall number of working groups. Related to this was a reminder of the importance of developing practical guidance on new work proposals, as requested by previous CCEXEC sessions. Targeted guidance to specific audiences e.g. coordinators, was also proposed such that they could undertake their role effectively and support Members in their regions.

Codex meeting schedule

58. While noting that CAC would be convened in July from 2026, as scheduling challenges with FAO and WHO governing bodies meant it was not possible to secure a suitable date at the end of the year, costs for Members associated with travelling to Europe during the peak holiday period were highlighted. The importance of providing Members with clarity on the schedule, and length and format of committee meetings in a timely manner to enable them to plan their participation accordingly, was also noted.

Meeting formats

59. The discussion on the format for subsidiary body meetings highlighted the importance of flexibility regarding meeting formats and the value of virtual meeting modalities to facilitate participation as well as the associated challenges e.g. time zone differences, noting that all meeting formats also had resource implications for all involved, either positive or negative.
60. With regard to CAC, there was a view that it was sufficient to convene CAC as a physical meeting only, particularly in an election year. Nonetheless, the Codex Secretariat highlighted the importance of consulting all Members on such issues.

Conclusion

61. CCEXEC86:

- i. noted that as the format of meetings continues to evolve, the document CX/EXEC 24/86/3 (Model for future Codex work) should be retained as a reference document, and periodic updates on the evolution of working mechanisms and identification of any challenges encountered that may require further consideration by CCEXEC, CAC or Codex Committee on General Principles (CCGP) should be provided through a working document prepared by the Codex Secretariat;
- ii. noted the importance of working groups in progressing the work of Codex between sessions, and recommended that the Codex Secretariat provide clarity on the use of virtual tools therein including a clear distinction between VWG meetings and webinars, which should then be consistently applied;
- iii. encouraged more Members to take leadership roles in committee working groups to ensure their sustainability and inclusiveness, while recognizing the challenges these Members may face and further encouraged the Codex Secretariat and experienced working group chairs to proactively seek engagement of other Members and provide guidance and support;
- iv. noted the importance of guidance on applying procedures and working mechanisms, and requested the Codex Secretariat to complete the work on the EWG handbook, including on the use of virtual tools, and the practical guidance for new work proposals, while also recognizing that these needed to be accompanied by more direct and practical support; and
- v. reminded Codex committees of the importance of good work management practices and prioritization of work to avoid the establishment of too many EWGs and the related burden on all concerned and ensure that agenda items can be adequately discussed within the available plenary session time.

62. With regard to CAC, CCEXEC86:

- vi. noted that from 2026, CAC would be convened in July and the meeting schedule for 2026 and onwards would need to be adjusted accordingly;
- vii. encouraged the Codex Secretariat and host country secretariats to aspire to providing an overview of the schedule of subsidiary body meetings together with their format, at the beginning of each CAC cycle; and
- viii. noted the importance of clarity on the ways of working for CAC, and that the Chair of CAC would undertake informal consultations with Members in preparing a paper on methods of working for CAC47 to be published in advance of the session.

CODEX STRATEGIC PLAN 2026–2031 (Agenda item 4)^{xv}

63. The Chairperson introduced this item recalling the process for the preparation of the Codex strategic plan 2026–2031 that started at CCEXEC84, at which CCEXEC agreed a structure and timetable, with the goal of delivering a new strategic plan, a monitoring framework, and implementation workplans before 1 January 2026 and ensuring Member's engagement and ownership throughout the process. The Chairperson also stressed the importance of the Codex strategic plan as a document that guides the Commission and its subsidiary bodies over the coming six years, particularly in the prioritization of its work.
64. The Chairperson recalled that CCEXEC85 had thoroughly discussed Part I of the draft Codex strategic plan 2026–2031 (vision; mission; core values; a narrative on drivers for change; the role of Codex; and high-level description of Codex ways of working) and had agreed that a CL be issued to Members and Observers to gather their comments on this part, as well as responses to questions on its potential goals and outcomes. As agreed by CCEXEC85, the Chairperson and Vice-Chairpersons of CAC (CVCs), with the support of the Coordinators, had convened informal consultations to encourage interaction, discussion and reflection, and to support Members and Observers in responding to the CL.
65. CCEXEC86 would then develop a first draft of strategic goals and outcomes for the Codex strategic plan 2026–2031, to allow a subsequent round of engagement and discussion with Members and Observers.

Part I: Review of responses from Members and Observers on the first draft of the Codex strategic plan 2026–2031

66. The Chairperson outlined that CCEXEC86 would review the responses from Members and Observers, and that an amended version was available in EXEC86/CRD05 to facilitate discussion.
67. Regarding the vision and the mission, Members expressed different views on whether these should be retained as is, or if references to food safety and quality and/or sustainable food systems should be either added or removed, including:
- “Food quality” was not universally interpreted as being inclusive of all issues related to food, i.e. nutrition, and therefore reference should be made to “food standards” only;
 - the statutory purpose of Codex did not make reference to the safety and quality of food, and therefore these should not be retained in the vision nor the mission;
 - the terms “safety” and “quality” should remain since food standards was very broad and the former terms clarified the focus of Codex standards;
 - the reference to sustainable food systems should be added as it would help guiding decisions by Codex committees;
 - the reference to sustainable food systems was already included in the drivers for change and was not the sole purpose of Codex, so there was no need to include it in the vision nor the mission; and
 - the need to maintain a prominent reference to science.
68. Given the diversity of views on the vision and the mission, Members had a frank exchange on potential changes to the Codex strategic plan for 2026–2031, which included the following:
- sustainable food systems transformation was an important reference that would help Members on how to contribute to Codex work;
 - the strategic goals and outcomes of the Codex strategic plan 2020–2025 were still relevant;
 - the strategic plan was meant to outline the evolving environment in which Codex operated;
 - the need to increase awareness on the role of food safety in the international fora where sustainability of food systems was being discussed; and
 - whether or not to include biodiversity loss in the drivers for change.
69. The Chairperson noted that there was agreement on the need to orient Members on the changing global environment and how this affected them at the national level, and to maintain reference to food system transformation in the section on drivers for change.
70. CCEXEC86 agreed to the proposal of the Chairperson to suspend discussion on Part I and continue discussion on the strategic goals.

Part II: Development of a first draft of strategic goals and outcomes

^{xv} CX/EXEC 24/86/4; EXEC86/CRD05 (Chairperson of CAC).

71. FAO, WHO and the World Trade Organization (WTO) presented their respective strategic directions and expectations on the role of Codex in contributing to their work.
72. Members expressed the following views regarding the general elements that should be included in the Codex strategic plan 2026–2031:
- Codex was occupying a niche, not always visible on the international scene. Partnership and collaboration with other international organizations should therefore have a prominent place in the Codex strategic plan 2026–2031, where food safety should be shaped as an enabler;
 - the importance of ensuring that Codex standards were adaptable to the regional and national contexts;
 - the need to identify appropriate mechanisms to enhance collaboration with other international organizations on work that was relevant for Codex;
 - the need for FAO and WHO to continue assisting Codex in identifying possible synergies; and how to leverage the work of other international organizations in a resource limited environment;
 - the need to use a systems' approach for Codex and the need for a new mechanism for contributing to new areas, noting that the work of Codex alone could not be the solution to the myriad of global challenges, only a contributor;
 - the need to uphold the no-harm principle, and not develop standards that might negatively impact the advancement of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs);
 - Codex had been an adaptable and responsive organization since its inception and continued to demonstrate its responsiveness today through proposals for new work on NFPS;
 - the need for food safety to be part of the conversation in the transition to sustainable food systems;
 - the need to adapt to emerging needs and global challenges and transform food systems;
 - the importance of including and understanding the implications of NFPS for Codex work;
 - the possibility of addressing sustainability in the strategic goals and outcomes formulation, while recognizing that there were other organizations with the mandate to address it;
 - the importance of timeliness of Codex work;
 - the environment in which Codex operated was changing, but Codex was only one piece of the puzzle to address broader goals and it was important to enhance awareness of Codex in this regard; and
 - the importance of advocating for the work of Codex and increasing its visibility.
73. The FAO Representative highlighted the difficulty in advocating for public investment in food safety as the returns on consumer health protection were rather long term, and that the absence of a specific SDG on food safety constrained advocacy and funding for food safety. The FAO Representative further noted that while there might be awareness of food safety in certain organizations, there was a lack of knowledge on how to address food safety concerns and thus a need to collaborate with these organizations.
74. The Chairperson noted that there was convergence among Members on the need to:
- address emerging and current issues and to remain responsive to Members' needs; and
 - enhance awareness and collaboration with other relevant organizations, so that Codex could contribute to others' efforts and also such organizations could contribute to Codex work.
75. Based on the above, the Chairperson tasked CCEXEC Members with proposing draft strategic goals which were reviewed by all Members with the goal of finding areas of convergence. Members converged over the following areas:
- responsiveness to Members' needs and excellence of Codex work;
 - collaboration with other international organizations;
 - awareness and recognition of Codex standards; and
 - enhancing Codex work management systems.
76. Based on the areas identified and following an extensive discussion, CCEXEC agreed on three strategic goals and one functional goal, thereby having a more streamlined approach compared to the current

strategic plan, which still reflected the needs of Codex. Following the discussion of the proposed goals, CCEXEC86 discussed outcomes, and agreed on the key areas of expected results under each goal.

77. CCEXEC86 agreed on the following strategic/functional goals, each of which develops one of the themes identified in paragraph 75 and identified the key elements of the outcomes under each goal. CCEXEC86 also agreed a chapeau referencing that Codex would work within its statutory purpose in order to avoid duplicative references to purpose in the outcomes.

Chapeau. “The Codex Alimentarius Commission commits itself to work towards achievement of the following strategic and functional goals within the Codex purpose:

Strategic goals

Respond to Members’ needs for protecting the health of consumers and ensuring fair practices in the food trade in an evolving global environment by developing science-based standards

- Facilitate the participation of all Codex Members and Observers throughout the standard-setting process.
- Identify needs and emerging issues (foresight).
- Timeliness of standard setting.
- Develop food standards founded on scientific evidence based on globally representative data and Codex risk analysis principles (securing expertise).
- Use scientific advice consistently in line with Codex risk analysis principles.

Strengthen relationships with relevant international organizations, promoting an integrated approach to address global challenges

- Contribute to the transition to sustainable and resilient food systems.
- Targeted engagement with international organization to identify gaps.
- Improving mutual understanding of roles.

Maximize the impact of Codex by increasing the visibility and use of standards

- Enhance the profile and recognition of Codex as the international food standard-setting body for protecting consumer health and ensuring fair practices in food trade.
- Harmonization through increased use of Codex standards in the development of national food standards and regulations.
- Sustainability of national Codex structures.
- Promote the use of Codex texts in the context of integrative approaches such as One Health.
- Encourage contribution from relevant international organizations in Codex work.

Functional goal: Enhance work management systems and practices that support the efficient and effective achievement of all strategic plan goals

- Maintain and enhance efficient and effective work management practices (new technologies as an enabler).
- Support and enhance the abilities of chairpersons and delegates in participating in committees (e.g. EWG handbook, handbook for delegates, practical guidance on new work proposals).
- Prioritization in relation to the impact on protecting consumer health and ensuring fair practices in food trade”.

78. CCEXEC86 agreed to develop the outcomes after this session such that they could be shared with Members and Observers in advance of CCEXEC87 and CAC47.

Conclusion

79. CCEXEC86 agreed:

- i. on a set of three strategic goals and one functional goal (paragraph 77);
- ii. that the CVCs would elaborate outcome statements for further review by CCEXEC Members;

- iii. that the proposed outcome statements be further revised and agreed by CCEXEC Members in the period from mid-July to end of August 2024;
- iv. to request the Codex Secretariat to issue a CL in September 2024 requesting comments from Codex Members and Observers on the strategic goals that were agreed by CCEXEC86 and outcomes to be agreed by CCEXEC intersessionally; and
- v. that a pre-CCEXEC87 workshop be convened on Sunday, 17 November 2024, in English only, with the following terms of reference:
 - o to review the comments received through the CL to finalize the outcomes of the Codex strategic plan 2026–2031;
 - o to further review Part I of the Codex strategic plan 2026–2031; and
 - o to discuss the timeline for the elaboration of the monitoring framework for the Codex strategic plan 2026–2031.

CODEX BUDGETARY AND FINANCIAL MATTERS (Agenda item 5)^{xvi}

80. Vice-Chairperson Diego Varela recalled that CAC46 had requested the Codex Secretariat for more detailed information on the 2022–2023 regular programme expenditure and the 2024–2025 budget proposal to better understand areas of expenditure and identify future needs and priorities. The Vice-Chairperson further recalled that according to Rule XIII of the Codex Procedural Manual:¹ “The Directors-General of FAO and WHO shall prepare for consideration by the Commission at its regular sessions an estimate of expenditure based on the proposed programme of work of the Commission and its subsidiary bodies”. As such, CCEXEC’s role, according to Rule V, was to inform and advice CAC on recommendations that can be made to the Directors-General (DGs) of FAO and WHO regarding budget and financial matters.
81. The Codex Secretariat introduced the document, noting that it aimed to respond to the request to provide more detailed information to the extent possible based on FAO’s accounting systems. Highlighting that it also provided a comparative analysis of meeting costs associated with CAC and an analysis of costs incurred for hosting Codex subsidiary body meetings, the Codex Secretariat expressed appreciation to host country secretariats for their efforts to provide such information on costs.

Discussion

82. Members welcomed the additional information provided noting that this aided transparency and informed a positive and forward-looking discussion on efficiency opportunities as well as on resources for core work.
83. Members shared the following views:
 - that the budget proposal for the 2024–2025 biennium and subsequent financial reports include a workplan that was directly linked to the budget by programme areas and activity, and their related funding source similar to the practice of the International Plant Protection Convention (IPPC);
 - their concern over the late publication of the agenda item documents despite the request made at CCEXEC83 to provide information on host country expenditure, in the discussions at CCEXEC85, and in a letter from three Coordinators;
 - not all Codex standards had been translated into all official languages and a backlog remained;
 - the importance of assessing the decision-making process related to translating documents and whether it was important to translate documents that became available very late;
 - the concern for the budgetary situation of the Codex Secretariat and the fact that the budget level had remained unchanged for more than ten years;
 - the possibility of changing the alternance of CAC meetings between the FAO and WHO headquarters with a view to reducing costs for both the Codex Secretariat and Members and Observers;
 - that the request to host country secretariats on the expenses incurred to host Codex committees could become a recurrent exercise;
 - that the work on measuring the use and impact of Codex texts should be funded by the regular programme budget, and that an estimate on the budget required should be provided to CCEXEC;

^{xvi} CX/EXEC 24/86/5; CX/EXEC 24/86/5 Add.1; EXEC86/CRD04 (Coordinator for Latin America and the Caribbean, the Member from Latin America and the Caribbean and its advisers).

- the need for detailed budget requirements to implement key areas of critical work not currently included in the work programme to be presented at CCEXEC87;
- if WHO could provide meeting rooms for CCEXEC/CAC, or increase its funding to Codex to cover the costs of these meetings in Geneva;
- the importance of recalling the role of the Codex Secretary in managing the Codex budget vis-à-vis the role of CCEXEC in advising CAC on its programme of work and advocating for an adequate level of funding; and
- the significant contribution of host country secretariats in supporting Codex work, which was almost equivalent to the current Codex budget provided by FAO and WHO.

84. Members requested additional information on the following aspects:

- detailed financial information on the over-expenditure in the 2022–2023 biennium;
- FAO policies related to translation and interpretation, and whether these expenses could be presented separately in future reports;
- the detailed costs associated with translation;
- the approximate allocation of the staffing resources to activities;
- the mitigation measures in place in case the 2024–2025 budget would not be sufficient to cover all expenses related to the workplan;
- the arrangements in place for Codex to reimburse FAO and WHO for expenses incurred for hosting Codex meetings;
- whether some efficiency savings could be reached by decreasing the number of days of CAC from six to five days or by using new technologies for interpretation and translation;
- the costs associated with IT support;
- the need for all Codex Secretariat staff to attend CCEXEC and CAC; and
- the Codex Secretariat to report on the evolution of the costs of activities and budgetary performance at each session of CCEXEC, and to be proactive in proposing suggestions for savings and improvements in efficiency.

85. The Codex Secretariat welcomed the frank and open discussion and appreciated the more forward-looking approach to discussions on budgetary and financial matters. It was noted that a number of activities were suspended or delayed due to the financial austerity environment, including for instance the translation of the backlog of Codex texts, and it was added that should additional resources be available, issues such as the timely availability of standards, particularly those associated with updating databases, could be addressed.

86. The Codex Secretariat noted that close monitoring of expenses was being undertaken and that CCEXEC would be informed of financial constraints in a timely manner. In case of additional requirements, Members would need to indicate which additional activities should be suspended or delayed.

87. Regarding the location of CAC, it was noted that visibility and collaboration were important factors in Codex work to which the alternance between FAO and WHO headquarters contributed significantly, and that final decisions on the venue were taken in consultation with senior management of FAO and WHO. With regard to the Secretariat's travel to Codex meetings, it was noted that this was being evaluated according to the needs of each specific meeting.

88. The Codex Secretariat addressed a series of requests for additional information on expenditures, including clarifying that the difference between the 2022–2023 budget and the expenses was USD 627 070, and that the actual over-expenditure was USD 500 000 since USD 127 070 was reimbursed to Codex by the host countries for which Codex had anticipated expenses and by the technical support services provided to the ACT^{xvii} project.

89. Acknowledging the lateness in providing translations of working documents, the Codex Secretariat noted that Codex follows FAO rules for translation and interpretation, and that for meetings under the auspices of FAO and WHO, FAO was the first port of call for these services, including direction on the use of WHO and/or external translation services. For this reason, translation time of documents for Codex committees was

^{xvii} ACT Project: GCP/GLO/505/ROK Implementation of Codex standards to support containment and reduction of foodborne antimicrobial resistance (AMR) funded by the Republic of Korea.

influenced by the overall FAO translation pipeline. Nevertheless, the Codex Secretariat committed to discuss with the FAO translation services how to improve the timeliness of translations.

90. The WHO Representative noted that an increase in WHO's contribution to Codex would need to be advocated for by Members of WHO at the World Health Assembly and that co-funding of new activities could be explored in the meantime. Furthermore, the WHO Representative undertook to explore alternative options for reducing the costs of CAC/CCEXEC meetings.

Conclusion

91. CCEXEC86:
- i. thanked the Codex Secretariat and appreciated the additional information provided;
 - ii. requested the Codex Secretariat to include in the document on budget and financial matters to be presented at CCEXEC87, a workplan linking the programme areas and activities with the budget for the 2024–2025 biennium, detailing funding sources;
 - iii. recognized the role of CCEXEC in advising CAC on its programme of work and advocating for an adequate level of funding; and
 - iv. requested the Codex Secretariat to present at CCEXEC87 information on the additional budget requirements to implement key areas of critical work not currently included or sufficiently budgeted for in the work programme.

APPLICATIONS FROM INTERNATIONAL NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS FOR OBSERVER STATUS IN CODEX (Agenda item 6)^{xviii}

92. Vice-Chairperson Raj Rajasekar chaired the item, recalling that this was a standing agenda item of CCEXEC, where Members were requested to consider applications from international non-governmental organizations (INGOs) for Observer status with Codex and recommend the DGs of FAO and WHO to consider granting Observer status accordingly.
93. The Codex Secretariat noted that there was one application for Observer status, from the World Federation for Animals (WFA) for CCEXEC86's consideration which had been examined by the Codex Secretariat and the Legal Offices of FAO and WHO and found to be complete and receivable.
94. The Codex Secretariat also highlighted the proposal to clarify the application of the paragraph in the Codex Procedural Manual¹ regarding the application of the double representation clause, as contained in Annex II of the working document.

Discussion

95. Members noted the application for Observer status submitted by WFA. Some highlighted that further information regarding the expected contribution of WFA to the work of Codex and the relevant areas of activity of the entity would be necessary to advise the DGs on whether to grant Observer status to this INGO.

Conclusion

96. CCEXEC86:
- i. requested the Codex Secretariat to invite the WFA to provide further clarification on their core mandate and core functions, and on how the INGO would contribute to the work of CAC in line with the criteria set forth in Section VII of the Codex Procedural Manual; and
 - ii. noted the proposal reflected in paragraph 5 and Annex II of CX/EXEC 24/86/6 and recommended that CAC47 invite the CCGP to consider it at its next session, with input from the Legal Offices of FAO and WHO, as necessary.

OTHER BUSINESS (Agenda item 7)

Update on the financial situation of the FAO/WHO Codex Trust Fund-2^{xix}

97. The WHO Representative drew the attention of CCEXEC86 to the update on the financial situation of the Codex Trust Fund-2 (CTF2) and the call for support to secure sustainable funding.
98. Regret was expressed at the budgetary constraints for CTF2 highlighting its importance for enhancing Members' capacity and stressed the need for raising awareness and further promotion of the positive results of CTF2 among donor countries.

^{xviii} CX/EXEC 24/86/6.

^{xix} EXEC86/CRD03 (CTF Secretariat).

Conclusion

99. CCEXEC86 noted the budgetary challenges facing the CTF2 and encouraged Members to support the funding of CTF2.

Potential proposals for new work on cell-based foods^{xx}

100. The Advisor to the Member from Asia presented initial information regarding two new work proposals under development related to NFPS that specifically focused on cell-based foods, namely a “Guideline for the conduct of food safety assessment of cell culture media components used in production of cell-based foods”, and a “Code of hygienic practice for the manufacture of cell-based foods”.
101. CCEXEC86 acknowledged the proactive approach taken by Singapore in engaging and advocating with the broader Codex membership in advance of formal submission of its proposal.

Conclusion

102. CCEXEC86 noted the new work proposals on cell-based foods and recommended that the proposed code of hygienic practice be submitted to CCFH in response to the CL^{xxi} requesting new work proposals, and that the proposed guidelines on safety assessment may be submitted to CCFA.

Update on potential proposals for new work on a standard for spirulina and a standard for camel milk^{xxii}

103. The Coordinator for the Near East presented information on proposals for new work under development by Members in that region regarding a standard for spirulina and an international standard for camel milk.
104. CCEXEC86 thanked the Members from the region for sharing this information in advance of their formal submission.

Conclusion

105. CCEXEC86:
- i. noted the intention of Members from the Near East region to submit proposals for new work on a standard for spirulina and an international standard for camel milk; and
 - ii. requested that any Members submitting proposals for new work carefully consider existing Codex texts and ensure clarity on the purpose of the work in preparing their proposals.

Mary Frances Lowe

106. The Chairperson, noting the announcement by Mary Frances Lowe, United States of America, that this would likely be her final Codex meeting, recognized that Mary Frances Lowe had been a long-standing Member and Advisor in CCEXEC, and Head of the Delegation of the United States of America at CAC. Members joined the Chairperson in warmly thanking Mary Frances Lowe for her service to and advocacy for Codex.

^{xx} EXEC86/CRD02 (Coordinator for Asia).

^{xxi} CL 2024/64-FH.

^{xxii} EXEC86/CRD06 and EXEC86/CRD07 (Coordinator for the Near East).

NOTES

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- ¹ FAO and WHO. 2023. Codex Alimentarius Commission Procedural Manual. Twenty-eighth edition, revised. Codex Alimentarius Commission. Rome.
- ² FAO and WHO. 1999. *Standard for named vegetable oils*. Codex Alimentarius Standard, No. CXS 210-1999. Codex Alimentarius Commission. Rome.
- ³ FAO and WHO. 1981. *Standard for olive oils and olive pomace oils*. Codex Alimentarius Standard, No. CXS 33-1981. Codex Alimentarius Commission. Rome.
- ⁴ FAO and WHO. 2017. *Standard for fish oils*. Codex Alimentarius Standard, No. CXS 329-2017. Codex Alimentarius Commission. Rome.
- ⁵ FAO and WHO. 1981. *Standard for edible fats and oils not covered by individual standards*. Codex Alimentarius Standard, No. CXS 19-1981. Codex Alimentarius Commission. Rome.
- ⁶ FAO and WHO. 1999. *Standard for named animal fats*. Codex Alimentarius Standard, No. CXS 211-1999. Codex Alimentarius Commission. Rome.
- ⁷ FAO and WHO. 1999. *Standard for fat spreads and blended spreads*. Codex Alimentarius Standard, No. CXS 256-1999. Codex Alimentarius Commission. Rome.
- ⁸ FAO and WHO. 1987. *Code of practice for the storage and transport of edible fats and oils in bulk*. Codex Alimentarius Code of Practice, No. CXC 36-1987. Codex Alimentarius Commission. Rome.
- ⁹ FAO and WHO. 1999. *Recommended methods of analysis and sampling*. Codex Alimentarius Standard, No. CXS 234-1999. Codex Alimentarius Commission. Rome.
- ¹⁰ FAO and WHO. 2023. *Guidelines for the control of shiga toxin-producing E. coli (STEC) in raw beef, fresh leafy vegetables, raw milk and raw milk cheeses, and sprouts*. Codex Alimentarius Guideline, No. CXG 99-2023. Codex Alimentarius Commission. Rome.
- ¹¹ FAO and WHO. 2023. *Guidelines for the safe use and reuse of water in food production and processing*. Codex Alimentarius Guideline, No. CXG 100-2023. Codex Alimentarius Commission. Rome.
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- ¹³ FAO and WHO. 2012. *Guidelines on the application of general principles of food hygiene to the control of viruses in food*. Codex Alimentarius Guideline, No. CXG 79-2012. Codex Alimentarius Commission. Rome.
- ¹⁴ FAO and WHO. 2011. *Guidelines for the control of Campylobacter and Salmonella in chicken meat*. Codex Alimentarius Guideline, No. CXG 78-2011. Codex Alimentarius Commission. Rome.
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- ¹⁸ FAO and WHO. 1995. *General standard for food additives*. Codex Alimentarius Standard, No. CXS 192-1995. Codex Alimentarius Commission. Rome.
- ¹⁹ FAO and WHO. 1989. *Class names and the International Numbering System for food additives*. Codex Alimentarius Guideline, No. CXG 36-1989. Codex Alimentarius Commission. Rome.
- ²⁰ FAO and WHO. 1981. *Standard for pickled cucumbers (cucumber pickles)*. Codex Alimentarius Standard, No. CXS 115-1981. Codex Alimentarius Commission. Rome.
- ²¹ FAO and WHO. 2009. *Standard for jams, jellies and marmalades*. Codex Alimentarius Standard, No. CXS 296-2009. Codex Alimentarius Commission. Rome.
- ²² FAO and WHO. 1978. *General standard for cheese*. Codex Alimentarius Standard, No. CXS 283-1978. Codex Alimentarius Commission. Rome.
- ²³ FAO and WHO. 2003. *Standard for aqueous coconut products – coconut milk and coconut cream*. Codex Alimentarius Standard, No. CXS 240-2003. Codex Alimentarius Commission. Rome.
- ²⁴ FAO and WHO. 2001. *General methods for the detection of irradiated foods*. Codex Alimentarius Standard, No. CXS 231-2001. Codex Alimentarius Commission. Rome.

APPENDIX I

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