



JOINT FAO/WHO FOOD STANDARDS PROGRAMME

CODEx ALIMENTARIUS COMMISSION

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ELECTION OF THE CHAIRPERSON, VICE-CHAIRPERSONS AND MEMBERS ELECTED ON A GEOGRAPHICAL BASIS, APPOINTMENT OF THE COORDINATORS AND OTHER VOTES

EXPLANATORY NOTE ON PROCEDURE AND VOTING

INTRODUCTION

1. The following notes on this subject is an explanatory guide, and reference should be made to the Rules of Procedure of the Codex Alimentarius Commission and the General Rules of FAO as contained in Volume I of the FAO Basic Texts (2013 edition)¹. The Rules of Procedure of the Commission can be found in the Procedural Manual of the Codex Alimentarius Commission.

VOTING RIGHTS OF MEMBERS OF THE COMMISSION

2. Each Member of the Commission has one vote². Members of the Commission are those Member Nations of FAO or WHO which have notified either the Director-General of FAO or of WHO of their wish to be Members of the Commission.

3. The relevant Rules of the Commission are as follows:

Rule VIII.1

Subject to the provisions of paragraph 3 of this Rule, each Member of the Commission shall have one vote. An alternate or adviser shall not have the right to vote except where substituting for the representative.

Rule I.2

Membership shall comprise such eligible nations as have notified the Director-General of FAO or of WHO of their desire to be considered Members of the Commission.

QUORUM FOR VOTING

4. The quorum for the conduct of elections in the Commission is the majority of the Members of the Commission attending the session, provided that such a majority is not less than 20% of the total membership of the Commission, nor less than 25 Members.

5. The relevant Rule of the Commission is as follows:

Rule VI.7

The majority of the Members of the Commission shall constitute a quorum for the purposes of making recommendations for amendments to the Statutes of the Commission and of adopting amendments of, or additions to, the present Rules in accordance with Rule XV.1. For all other purposes the majority of the Members of the Commission attending the session shall constitute a quorum, provided that such a majority shall be not less than 20 percent of the total membership of the Commission, nor less than 25 Members. In addition, in the case of amendment or adoption of a proposed standard for a given region or group of countries, the quorum of the Commission shall include one third of the Members belonging to the region or group of countries concerned.

¹ Available at <http://www.fao.org/docrep/meeting/022/K8024E.pdf>

² Rule II.3 of the Rules of Procedure of the Commission provides as follows: "A Member Organization may exercise on matters within its competence, in any meetings of the Commission or any subsidiary body of the Commission in which it is entitled to participate in accordance with paragraph 2, a number of votes equal to the number of its Member States which are entitled to vote in such meetings and present at the time the vote is taken. Whenever a Member Organization exercises its right to vote, its Member States shall not exercise theirs, and conversely". Rule II.4 of the Rules of Procedure provides that a "Member Organization shall not be eligible for election or designation, nor to hold office in the Commission or any subsidiary body. A Member Organization shall not participate in voting for any elective places in the Commission and its subsidiary bodies".

NOMINATION PROCEDURE

6. No formal procedure for the nomination of candidates to hold office in the Commission has been laid down in the Rules of Procedure of the Codex Alimentarius Commission. In accordance with Rule VIII.7 of the Commission the provisions of Rule XII of the General Rules of FAO apply mutatis mutandis. However, in accordance with Rule XII.5 of the General Rules of FAO, the appointing body shall determine the nomination procedure. The Commission has previously agreed that nomination forms should not be distributed in advance of the Commission's sessions but should be available to Members of the Commission on request at the commencement of the session from the Election Officers appointed by the Director-General of FAO. Only nomination forms returned to the Election Officers will be regarded as valid.

TYPES OF VOTE FOR A DECISION (OTHER THAN AN ELECTION)

7. The General Rules of FAO provide for three types of vote: by show of hands, roll call or secret ballot.
8. According to Rule VIII.4 of the Commission, any Member of the Commission may request a roll-call vote, in which case the vote of each Member shall be recorded.
9. Votes by roll call are conducted under the provisions of Rule XII.7 of the General Rules of FAO.

Rule XII.7

(a) *Subject to the provisions of paragraph 10 of this Rule, a vote by roll call shall be taken either upon request of a delegate or representative, or if a majority of two-thirds is required by the Constitution or these Rules. Voting by roll call shall be conducted by calling in English alphabetical order the names of all Member Nations entitled to vote. The name of the first nation to be called shall be designated by lot drawn by the Chairperson. The delegate or representative of each Member Nation shall reply "Yes", "No", or "Abstention". At the conclusion of any roll call, the name of any Member Nation whose delegate or representative failed to answer shall be called again. The vote of each Member Nation participating in any vote by roll call shall be inserted in the record of the meeting.*

10. A vote on a decision can also be decided by secret ballot if the Commission so determines (Rule VIII.5 of the Commission refers, see below).

ELECTION BY GENERAL CONSENT OR SECRET BALLOT

11. The Rules of Procedure of the Commission prescribe that elections shall be decided by secret ballot except where the number of candidates does not exceed the number of vacancies. In this latter case, the Commission may decide to proceed by means of clear general consent.

12. The relevant Rule of the Commission is as follows:

Rule VIII.5

Elections shall be decided by secret ballot, except that, where the number of candidates does not exceed the number of vacancies, the Chairperson may submit to the Commission that the election be decided by clear general consent. Any other matter shall be decided by secret ballot if the Commission so determines.

ELECTIONS TO FILL ONE ELECTIVE PLACE

13. The election for the appointment of the Chairperson of the Commission is conducted under the provisions of Rule XII.11 of the General Rules of FAO, which reads as follows:

Rule XII.11

In any election for one elective place, other than that of the Director-General, if a candidate fails on the first ballot to obtain a majority of the votes cast, successive ballots shall be taken at such time or times as the Conference or Council shall decide, until a candidate obtains such a majority, provided that in an election for one elective place in which there are more than two candidates, the candidate having received the lowest number of votes at each ballot shall be eliminated.

ELECTIONS TO FILL MORE THAN ONE ELECTIVE PLACE

14. In the case of the elections of the three Vice-Chairpersons of the Commission, Rule XII.12 of the General Rules of FAO applies, except in respect of the quorum provisions which are those contained in the Rules of Procedure of the Commission, as explained in paragraph 4 above. The relevant Rule is as follows:

Rule XII.12³

In any election to fill simultaneously more than one elective place, the following shall apply:

- (a) *(i) In the Conference a majority of the Member Nations of the Organization and in the Council two-thirds of the Members of the Council shall constitute a quorum. (ii) More than one half of the number of Members casting valid votes shall constitute the required majority.*
- (b) *Each elector, unless he wholly abstains, shall cast one vote for each elective place to be filled. Each vote shall be cast for a different candidate. Any ballot paper which is not in conformity with these requirements shall be declared defective.*
- (c) *The candidates who receive the largest number of votes shall be declared elected in a number equal to the number of elective places to be filled, provided they have received the required majority defined in subparagraph (a)(ii) above.*
- (d) *If only some of the elective places have been filled after the first ballot, a second ballot shall be cast to fill the remaining elective places, under the same conditions as the first ballot. This procedure shall continue until all the elective places have been filled.*
- (e) *If, at any stage during the election, one or more vacant places cannot be filled because of an equal number of votes having been obtained by two or more candidates, a separate ballot shall be held among such candidates to determine which of them shall be elected, in accordance with the provisions of subparagraph (c) above. Such procedure will be repeated as necessary.*
- (f) *If in any ballot no candidate receives the required majority, the candidate that receives the smallest number of votes in that ballot shall be eliminated.*

DEFINITION OF VOTES CAST

15. Under the General Rules of FAO only affirmative or negative votes count as "votes cast" for calculating the majority required. Abstentions and defective ballots are not counted in the calculation of the majority. Rule XII.4(a) of the General Rules of FAO applies and reads as follows:

Rule XII.4⁴

- (a) *For the purpose of the Constitution and these Rules the phrase "votes cast" shall mean affirmative and negative votes, and shall not include abstentions or defective ballots.*

DEFINITION OF ABSTENTIONS

16. Abstentions are recorded only for those who specifically indicate that they are abstaining. In the case of a secret ballot, a blank ballot paper or one marked "Abstention" by the voter is an abstention. Failure to vote does not count as a formal abstention.

17. Rule XII.4(c) of the General Rules of FAO applies and reads as follows:

Rule XII.4(c)

Abstentions shall be recorded:

- (i) *in a vote by show of hands, only for those delegates or representatives who raise their hands in response to the Chairman's request for abstentions;*
- (ii) *in a roll call vote, only for those delegates or representatives who reply "Abstention";*
- (iii) *in a secret ballot, only for such ballot papers deposited in the ballot box as are either blank or marked "Abstention";*
- (iv) *in a vote by electronic means, only for those delegates or representatives who indicate "Abstention".*

DEFINITION OF DEFECTIVE BALLOT

18. In the case of a secret ballot, a defective ballot paper is one:

- with votes for more candidates than vacancies;
- with votes for persons or places not validly nominated;
- in multiple elections, with less votes than places to be filled;
- with any notation or mark not necessary to indicate the vote.

³ As amended by Conference Resolution 9/2015 adopted on 13 June 2015.

⁴ As amended by Conference Resolution 9/2015 adopted on 13 June 2015.

19. However, subject to the above any ballot paper shall be considered valid if the intention of the voter is clear. Rule XII.4 (d) of the General Rules of FAO applies and reads as follows:

Rule XII. 4(d)

- (i) *Any ballot paper carrying votes for more candidates than there are vacancies to be filled, or carrying a vote for an individual, nation or locality not validly nominated, shall be considered defective.*
- (ii) *In the case of an election to fill simultaneously more than one elective place any ballot paper carrying votes for less candidates than there are vacancies to be filled shall also be considered defective.*
- (iii) *The ballot paper shall carry no other notation or mark than those required for the purpose of indicating the vote.*
- (iv) *Subject to (i), (ii) and (iii) above, a ballot paper shall be considered valid when there is no doubt as to the intention of the elector.*

METHOD OF CONDUCTING A SECRET BALLOT

Appointment of tellers

20. Rule XII.10(c) of the General Rules of FAO applies and reads as follows:

Rule XII. 10(c)

- (i) *For the purpose of a secret ballot the Chairman of the Conference or Council shall appoint two tellers from among the delegates or representatives, or their alternates. In the case of a secret ballot for an election, the tellers shall be delegates or representatives, or their alternates, who are not parties directly interested in the election.*
- (ii) *The duties of the tellers shall be to supervise the balloting procedure, count the ballot papers, decide on the validity of a ballot paper in any case of doubt, and certify the result of each ballot;*
- (iii) *The same tellers may be appointed for successive ballots or elections.*

Ballot papers

21. Rule XII.10(d) of the General Rules of FAO applies and reads as follows:

Rule XII. 10(d)

Ballot papers shall be duly initialled by an authorized officer of the secretariat of the Conference or Council. The elections officer shall be responsible for ensuring compliance with this requirement. For each ballot only one blank ballot paper shall be given to each delegation entitled to vote.

Voting booths

22. Rule XII.10(e) of the General Rules of FAO applies and reads as follows:

Rule XII. 10(e)

For a vote by secret ballot, one or more voting booths shall be set up, supervised in such a manner as to ensure complete secrecy of the ballot.

Replacement of invalidated ballot papers

23. Rule XII.10(f) of the General Rules of FAO applies and reads as follows:

Rule XII. 10(f)

Should any delegate invalidate his ballot paper, he may, before leaving the precinct of the polling booths, request a new blank ballot paper, which shall be delivered to him by the elections officer on the surrender of the invalidated ballot paper. The invalidated ballot paper shall remain in the custody of the elections officer.

Attendance at counting of votes

24. Rule XII.10(g) of the General Rules of FAO applies and reads as follows:

Rule XII. 10(g)

Should the tellers withdraw from the presence of the delegates or representatives in order to carry out the count of the votes, only the candidates or scrutineers appointed by the candidates may attend the count, but they shall not take part in the count.

Protection of secrecy of ballot

25. Rule XII.10(h) of the General Rules of FAO applies and reads as follows:

Rule XII.10(h)

Members of delegations and of the secretariat of the Conference or Council who are responsible for the supervision of any vote by secret ballot shall not disclose to any unauthorized person any information which might tend, or be presumed to tend, toward destroying the secrecy of the ballot.

Custody of ballot papers

26. Rules XII.10(i) of the General Rules of FAO applies and reads as follows:

Rule XII.10(i)

The Director-General shall be responsible for the safe custody of all ballot papers until the elected candidates take office or for three months after the date of the ballot, whichever is the longer period.

Postponement of balloting in an election

27. In an election the Conference may postpone second or subsequent ballots. Rule XII.14(b) of the General Rules of FAO applies and reads as follows:

Rule XII.14(b)

At any stage in an election after the first ballot has been held, further balloting may be postponed by the Chairperson with the concurrence of the Conference or Council.

RAISING OF POINTS OF ORDER DURING A VOTE

28. A vote may be interrupted only on a point of order which is in connection with the voting. Rule XII.15 of the General Rules of FAO applies and reads as follows:

Rule XII.15

Once voting has commenced, no delegate or representative may interrupt the voting except to rise to a point of order in connection with the voting.

CHALLENGING THE RESULT OF A VOTE OR ELECTION

29. Procedure and time limit for challenging the results of a vote or election are set out in Rule XII.16 of the General Rules of FAO, which read as follows:

Rule XII.16

- (a) *Any delegate or representative may challenge the result of a vote or election.*
- (b) *In the case of a vote by show of hands or roll call vote, should the result be challenged, the Chairperson shall cause a second vote to be taken forthwith.*
- (c) *A vote by show of hands or by roll call may be challenged only immediately after the result has been announced.*
- (d) *A secret ballot may be challenged at any time within three months of the date upon which it took place or until the elected candidate takes office, whichever is the longer period.*
- (e) *Should a vote or election by secret ballot be challenged, the Director-General shall cause the ballot papers and all relevant record sheets to be re-examined and shall circulate the result of the investigation, together with the original complaint, to all Member Nations of the Organization or of the Council, as appropriate.*

OFFICERS OF THE CODEX ALIMENTARIUS COMMISSION

30. In accordance with Rule III.1 of the Rules of Procedure of the Codex Alimentarius Commission, the 38th Session of the Commission (CAC38) will have to elect a Chairperson and three Vice-Chairpersons to hold office from the end of CAC38 to the end of the next regular session of the Commission.

Chairperson

31. The present Chairperson, **Ms Awilo Ochieng-Pernet (Switzerland)** is **eligible** for re-election as Chairperson of the Commission, having been elected at CAC37 and having served for a period of one year by the end of her first term of office.

Vice-Chairpersons

32. The present Vice-Chairpersons, Mr Guilherme Antonio da Costa (Brazil), Yayoi Tsujiyama (Japan) and Mahamadou Sako (Mali), are **eligible** for re-election as Vice-Chairpersons, all having been elected at CAC37 Session and having served for a period of one year by the end of their first term of office.

33. Rule III.1 of the Commission reads as follows:

Rule III.1

The Commission shall elect a Chairperson and three Vice-Chairpersons from among the representatives, alternates and advisers (hereinafter referred to as "delegates") of the Members of the Commission; it being understood that no delegate shall be eligible without the concurrence of the head of his delegation. They shall be elected at each session and shall hold office from the end of the session at which they were elected until the end of the following regular session. The Chairperson and Vice-Chairpersons may remain in office only with the continuing endorsement of the respective Member of the Commission of which they were a delegate at the time of election. The Directors-General of FAO and WHO shall declare a position vacant when advised by the Member of the Commission that such endorsement has ceased. The Chairperson and Vice-Chairpersons shall be eligible for re-election twice, provided that by the end of their second term of office they have not served for a period of more than two years.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE CODEX ALIMENTARIUS COMMISSION

34. The Chairperson and Vice-Chairpersons of the Commission are respectively the Chairperson and Vice-Chairpersons of the Executive Committee. In accordance with Rule V.1 of the Commission's Rules of Procedure, the Executive Committee has, in addition to the foregoing officers and the Coordinators appointed on the basis of Rule IV of the Rules of Procedure, seven further members elected by the Commission from among members of the Commission, one each coming from the following geographic locations: Africa, Asia, Europe, Latin America and the Caribbean, Near East, North America, South-West Pacific. The term of office of these Members is equal to two (regular) sessions of the Commission and they are eligible for re-election if they have not served for more than two years in their current term, but after having served two consecutive terms shall be ineligible for the next succeeding term.

35. CAC36 re-elected **Kenya, China, France, Jamaica**, Tunisia (for a second term), and elected **Canada and New Zealand** (for a first term) to serve until the end of the second succeeding regular session of the Commission (i.e. CAC38). **Kenya, China, France, Jamaica, and Tunisia** are no longer eligible having served two consecutive terms. Canada and New Zealand are eligible for re-election, having served one term.

36. Rule V.1 of the Rules of Procedure of the Codex Alimentarius Commission further prescribes that not more than one delegate from any one country shall be a member of the Executive Committee.

APPOINTMENT OF REGIONAL COORDINATORS

37. Rules IV of the Commission's Rules of Procedure governs the appointment of Coordinators and are as follows:

1. The Commission may appoint a Coordinator from among the Members of the Commission for any of the geographic locations enumerated in Rule V.1 (hereinafter referred to as "regions") or for any group of countries specifically enumerated by the Commission (hereinafter referred to as 'groups of countries'), whenever it may find, on the basis of a proposal of a majority of the Members of the Commission which constitute the region or group, that work for the Codex Alimentarius in the countries concerned so requires.

2. Appointment of Coordinators shall be made exclusively on the proposal of a majority of the Members of the Commission which constitute the region or group of countries concerned. In principle, they shall be nominated at each session of the relevant Coordinating Committee established under Rule XI.1(b)(ii), and appointed at the following regular session of the Commission. They shall hold office from the end of this session. Coordinators may be reappointed for a second term. The Commission shall make such arrangements as may be necessary in order to ensure continuity in the functions of the Coordinators.

38. Coordinators are nominated for a fixed period; in current practice this period is equivalent to two years, in line with the two-year meeting interval of Coordinating Committees. Coordinators may be reappointed, but having served two consecutive terms are ineligible to hold office for the next succeeding term. The Commission is invited to appoint Coordinators for the following geographic regions/groups of countries: Africa; Asia; Europe; Latin America and the Caribbean; Near East; North America and the South-West Pacific, to serve from the end of the 36th Session of the Commission until the end of the regular session of the Commission held in 2015. Coordinators are appointed exclusively on the proposal of a majority of Members of the Commission that constitute the region or group of countries concerned.

39. CAC36 re-appointed, as Coordinators, **Cameroon, Japan, Costa Rica, Lebanon and Papua New Guinea** for a second term and appointed the Netherlands for a first term, to hold office until the second succeeding regular session of the Commission (i.e. the 38th Session). Cameroon, Costa Rica Japan, Lebanon and Papua New Guinea are no longer eligible, having served two consecutive terms as Coordinator. The Netherlands are eligible for re-election, having served one term as Coordinator. Japan stepped down as

Coordinator as required by Rule V.1 after one of their nationals had been elected Vice-Chairperson of the Commission and Thailand was appointed by CAC37 as Coordinator for Asia for the remaining term, i.e. until end of CAC38.

OFFICERS OF THE CODEX ALIMENTARIUS COMMISSION AND MEMBERS OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

40. Appendix I shows the officers of the Commission and members of the Executive Committee from 1963 to the present.

MEMBERS OF THE CODEX ALIMENTARIUS COMMISSION

41. Appendix II contains a list of the Members of the Codex Alimentarius Commission as of 1 June 2015.

APPENDIX I

CHAIRPERSONS, VICE-CHAIRPERSONS OF THE CODEX ALIMENTARIUS COMMISSION AND OTHER MEMBERS OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE⁵

SESSION	CHAIRPERSON	VICE-CHAIRPERSONS	MEMBERS ELECTED ON A GEOGRAPHIC BASIS
1 st (1963)	J.L. Harvey (USA)	M.J.L. Dols (Netherlands) H. Doyle (New Zealand) Z. Zaczekiewicz (Poland)	Argentina, Australia, Canada, India, Senegal, United Kingdom
2 nd (1964)	J.L. Harvey (USA)	M.J.L. Dols (Netherlands) H. Doyle (New Zealand) Z. Zaczekiewicz (Poland)	
3 rd (1965)	M.J.L Dols (Netherlands)	H.V. Dempsey (Canada) G. Weill (France) J.H.V. Davies (UK)	Ghana, India, Poland, USA, Cuba, Australia
4 th (1966)	M.J.L Dols (Netherlands)	H.V. Dempsey (Canada) G. Weill (France) J.H.V. Davies (UK)	
5 th (1968)	J.H.V. Davies (UK)	I.H. Smith (Australia) E. Mortensen (Denmark) O. Högl (Switzerland)	Ghana, Japan, Poland, Argentina, USA, New Zealand
6 th (1969)	J.H.V. Davies (UK)	I.H. Smith (Australia) E. Mortensen (Denmark) O. Högl (Switzerland)	
7 th (1970)	G. Weill (France)	N.A. de Heer (Ghana) A. Miklovicz (Hungary) G.R. Grange (USA)	Tunisia, Japan, Fed. Rep. Germany, Argentina, Canada, Australia
8 th (1971)	G. Weill (France)	N.A. de Heer (Ghana) A. Miklovicz (Hungary) G.R. Grange (USA)	
9 th (1972)	A. Miklovicz (Hungary)	D.G. Chapman (Canada) E. Matthey (Switzerland) E.R. Mendéz (Mexico)	Tunisia, Thailand, Fed. Rep. Germany, Brazil, USA, Australia
10 th (1974)	D.G. Chapman (Canada)	E. Matthey (Switzerland) E.R. Mendéz (Mexico) T. N'Doye (Senegal)	
11 th (1976)	E. Matthey (Switzerland)	T. N'Doye (Senegal) D. Eckert (F.R. Germany) W.C.K. Hammer (Australia)	Kenya, Thailand, Czechoslovakia, Brazil, USA, New Zealand
12 th (1978)	E. Matthey (Switzerland)	D. Eckert (F.R. Germany) D.A. Akoh (Nigeria) S. Al Shakir (Iraq)	
13 th (1979)	D. Eckert (F.R. Germany)	D.A. Akoh (Nigeria) E.F. Kimbrell (USA) E.R. Mendéz (Mexico)	Kenya, Republic of Korea, USSR, Argentina, Canada, New Zealand

⁵ The Session Number and the dates given in this table refer to the Session in which the Officers of the Commission were elected. Except for the 1st Session, the Officers of the Commission hold office from the end of the session in which they are elected to the end of the following regular session. Members elected on a geographic basis hold office from the end of the session in which they are elected to the end of the second succeeding regular session.

SESSION	CHAIRPERSON	VICE-CHAIRPERSONS	MEMBERS ELECTED ON A GEOGRAPHIC BASIS
14 th (1981)	D. Eckert (F.R. Germany)	A.A.M. Hasan (Iraq) A.H. Ibrahim (Sudan) E.F. Kimbrell (USA)	
15 th (1983)	E.F. Kimbrell (USA)	A. Brinkner (Denmark) A.A.M. Hasan (Iraq) E.R. Mendéz (Mexico)	Cameroon, Republic of Korea, USSR, Argentina, Canada, Australia
16 th (1985)	E.F. Kimbrell (USA)	A. Brinkner (Denmark) E.R. Mendéz (Mexico) L. Twum-Danso (Ghana)	
17 th (1987)	E.R. Mendéz (Mexico)	J.K. Misoi (Kenya) N. Tape (Canada) F.G. Winarno (Indonesia)	Cameroon, Thailand, Netherlands, Cuba, USA, Australia
18 th (1989)	E.R. Mendéz (Mexico)	C. Kane (Senegal) N. Tape (Canada) F.G. Winarno (Indonesia)	
19 th (1991)	F.G. Winarno (Indonesia)	L. Crawford (USA) Pakdee Pothisiri (Thailand) J. Race (Norway)	Tunisia, Malaysia, Netherlands, Cuba, Canada, New Zealand
20 th (1993)	F.G. Winarno (Indonesia)	D. Gascoine (Australia) Pakdee Pothisiri (Thailand) J. Race (Norway)	
21 st (1995)	Pakdee Pothisiri (Thailand)	J.A. Abalaka (Nigeria) D. Gascoine (Australia) S. Van Hoogstraten (Netherlands)	Tunisia, Malaysia, France, Brazil, United States of America, New Zealand
22 nd (1997)	Pakdee Pothisiri (Thailand)	T. Billy (USA) M.-E. Chacón (Costa Rica) S. Van Hoogstraten (Netherlands)	Canada ⁶
23 rd (1999)	T. Billy (USA)	G. Ríos (Chile) S. Slorach (Sweden) D. Nhari (Zimbabwe)	Tanzania, Philippines, France, Brazil, Saudi Arabia, Canada, Australia ⁷
24 th (2001)	T. Billy (USA)	G. Ríos (Chile) S. Slorach (Sweden) D. Nhari (Zimbabwe)	
26 th (2003)	S. Slorach (Sweden)	C.J.S. Mosha (Tanzania) H. Yoshikura (Japan) P. Mayers (Canada)	Cameroon, Philippines, Mexico, Belgium, Egypt, United States of America, Australia
27 th (2004)	S. Slorach (Sweden)	C.J.S. Mosha (Tanzania) H. Yoshikura (Japan) P. Mayers (Canada)	
28 th (2005)	C.J.S. Mosha (Tanzania)	K. Hulebak (USA) N. M. Othman (Malaysia) W. van Eck (Netherlands)	Cameroon, India, Mexico, Belgium, Egypt, Canada, New Zealand

⁶ Canada was appointed at the 22nd Session of the Commission to fill the unexpired term of office of the United States of America in view of the requirements of Rule III.1 (currently Rule V.1) of the Commission concerning geographical representation on the Executive Committee of the Codex Alimentarius Commission.

⁷ The Membership of the Executive Committee was enlarged by the 23rd Session of the Commission (1999) to include a Member elected from the Region of the Near East.

SESSION	CHAIRPERSON	VICE-CHAIRPERSONS	MEMBERS ELECTED ON A GEOGRAPHIC BASIS
29 th (2006)	C.J.S. Mosha (Tanzania)	K. Hulebak (USA) N. M. Othman (Malaysia) W. van Eck (Netherlands)	
30 th (2007)	C.J.S. Mosha (Tanzania)	K. Hulebak (USA) N. M. Othman (Malaysia) W. van Eck (Netherlands)	Mali, Japan, United Kingdom, Argentina, Jordan, Canada, New Zealand
31 st (2008)	K. Hulebak (USA)	S. Dave (India) B. Manyindo (Uganda) K. Østergaard (Denmark)	
32 nd (2009)	K. Hulebak (USA)	S. Dave (India) B. Manyindo (Uganda) K. Østergaard (Denmark)	Mali, Japan, Australia, United Kingdom, Argentina, Jordan, United States of America
33 rd (2010)	K. Hulebak (USA)	S. Dave (India) B. Manyindo (Uganda) K. Østergaard (Denmark)	
34 th (2011)	S. Dave (India)	S.Godefroy (Canada), A.Ochieng-Pernet (Switzerland) S.Sefa-Dedeh (Ghana),	Kenya, China, Australia, France, Jamaica, Tunisia, United States of America
35 th (2012)	S. Dave (India)	S.Godefroy (Canada), A.Ochieng-Pernet (Switzerland) S.Sefa-Dedeh (Ghana)	
36 th (2013)	S. Dave (India)	S.Godefroy (Canada), A.Ochieng-Pernet (Switzerland) S.Sefa-Dedeh (Ghana)	Kenya, China, France, , Jamaica, Tunisia, Canada, New Zealand
37 th (2014)	A. Ochieng-Pernet (Switzerland)	Guilherme Antonio da Costa (Brazil) Yayoi Tsujiyama (Japan) Mahamadou Sako (Mali)	

APPENDIX II

MEMBERSHIP OF THE CODEX ALIMENTARIUS COMMISSION

Africa (48 Members)

1. Angola
2. Benin
3. Botswana
4. Burkina Faso
5. Burundi
6. Cameroon
7. Cape Verde
8. Central African Republic
9. Chad
10. Comoros
11. Congo, Republic of
12. Côte d'Ivoire
13. Democratic Republic of the Congo
14. Djibouti
15. Equatorial Guinea
16. Eritrea
17. Ethiopia
18. Gabon
19. Gambia
20. Ghana
21. Guinea
22. Guinea-Bissau
23. Kenya
24. Lesotho
25. Liberia
26. Madagascar
27. Malawi
28. Mali
29. Mauritania
30. Mauritius
31. Morocco
32. Mozambique
33. Namibia
34. Niger
35. Nigeria
36. Rwanda
37. Sao Tome and Principe

38. Senegal

39. Seychelles

40. Sierra Leone

41. Somalia

42. South Africa

43. Swaziland

44. Tanzania, United Republic of

45. Togo

46. Uganda

47. Zambia

48. Zimbabwe

Asia (23 Members)

49. Afghanistan

50. Bangladesh

51. Bhutan

52. Brunei Darussalam

53. Cambodia

54. China

55. Democratic People's Republic of Korea

56. India

57. Indonesia

58. Japan

59. Korea, Republic of

60. Lao People's Democratic Republic

61. Malaysia

62. Maldives

63. Mongolia

64. Myanmar

65. Nepal

66. Pakistan

67. Philippines

68. Singapore

69. Sri Lanka

70. Thailand

71. Viet Nam

Europe (50 Members)

72. Albania

73. Armenia

74. Austria

75. Azerbaijan

76. Belarus

77. Belgium

78. Bosnia and Herzegovina

79. Bulgaria

80. Croatia

81. Cyprus

82. Czech Republic

83. Denmark

84. Estonia

85. European Union (Member Organisation)

86. Finland

87. France

88. Georgia

89. Germany

90. Greece

91. Hungary

92. Iceland

93. Ireland

94. Israel

95. Italy

96. Kazakhstan

97. Kyrgyzstan

98. Latvia

99. Lithuania

100. Luxembourg

101. Malta

102. Moldova, Republic of

103. Montenegro

104. Netherlands

105. Norway

106. Poland

107. Portugal

108. Romania

109. Russian Federation	135. Dominican Republic	162. Kuwait
110. Serbia	136. Ecuador	163. Lebanon
111. Slovak Republic	137. El Salvador	164. Libya
112. Slovenia	138. Grenada	165. Oman
113. Spain	139. Guatemala	166. Qatar
114. Sweden	140. Guyana	167. Saudi Arabia, Kingdom of
115. Switzerland	141. Haiti	168. Sudan
116. Tajikistan	142. Honduras	169. Syrian Arab Republic
117. The Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	143. Jamaica	170. Tunisia
118. Turkey	144. Mexico	171. United Arab Emirates
119. Turkmenistan	145. Nicaragua	172. Yemen
120. Ukraine	146. Panama	
121. United Kingdom	147. Paraguay	North America (2 Members)
122. Uzbekistan	148. Peru	173. Canada
	149. Saint Kitts and Nevis	174. United States of America
	150. Saint Lucia	
Latin America and the Caribbean (33 Members)	151. Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	Southwest Pacific (12 Members)
123. Antigua and Barbuda	152. Suriname	175. Australia
124. Argentina	153. Trinidad and Tobago	176. Cook Islands
125. Bahamas	154. Uruguay	177. Fiji
126. Barbados	155. Venezuela	178. Kiribati
127. Belize		179. Micronesia, Federated States of
128. Bolivia	Near East (17 Members)	180. Nauru
129. Brazil	156. Algeria	181. New Zealand
130. Chile	157. Bahrain	182. Papua New Guinea
131. Colombia	158. Egypt	183. Samoa
132. Costa Rica	159. Iran (Islamic Republic of)	184. Solomon Islands
133. Cuba	160. Iraq	185. Tonga
134. Dominica	161. Jordan	186. Vanuatu