



**JOINT FAO/WHO FOOD STANDARDS PROGRAMME
EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE CODEX ALIMENTARIUS COMMISSION
Seventy-seventh Session
WHO Headquarters, Geneva, Switzerland, 1 – 5 July 2019**

**CRITICAL REVIEW¹
Part II**

1. Procedural background for the Critical Review

1.1 According to the *Procedures for the Elaboration of Codex Standards and Related Texts Part 2. Critical Review* in the Codex Procedural Manual, “An on-going critical review shall ensure that proposals for new work and draft standards submitted to the Commission for adoption continue to meet the strategic priorities of the Commission and can be developed within a reasonable period of time, taking into account the requirements and availability of scientific expert advice”. Furthermore, “The Commission decides, taking into account the outcome of the ongoing critical review conducted by the Executive Committee, that a standard should be elaborated and also which subsidiary body or other body should undertake the work”.

1.2 In line with this, CCEXEC is invited to critically review the work of the committees, taking into account the recommendations of the Secretariat and the comments of the chairs to:

- Review standards and related texts submitted to the Commission for adoption;
- Monitor the progress of standards development;
- Review proposals for new work or revision of standards.

2 Examining proposed standards before submission to the Commission for adoption

The critical review process shall ensure that draft standards submitted to the Commission for adoption have been fully considered at Committee level. The Executive Committee examines proposed standards from Codex committees before they are submitted to the Commission for adoption:

- for consistency with the mandate of Codex, the decisions of the Commission, and existing Codex texts;
- to ensure that the requirements of the endorsement procedure have been fulfilled, where appropriate;
- for format and presentation; and
- for linguistic consistency.

3 Monitoring progress of standards development

3.1 The Executive Committee reviews the status of development of draft standards against the timeframe agreed by the Commission and shall report its findings to the Commission. CCEXEC may propose an extension of the timeframe; cancellation of work; or propose that the work be undertaken by a Committee other than the one to which it was originally entrusted, including via the establishment of a limited number of subsidiary bodies, if appropriate.

3.2 Criteria to facilitate the conduct of monitoring progress of standards development²

3.2.1 When progress on a standard is delayed due to the need for scientific advice, the Executive Committee could encourage FAO and WHO to schedule an expert consultation to provide such advice in a timely manner, and recommend suspension of work until such time as scientific advice became available;

¹ This document addresses Codex Committees having met in April and May 2019, TFAMR and Committees working by correspondence. Codex Committees having met between October 2018 and March 2019 are addressed in CCEXEC 19/77/2.

² CCEXEC58 (2006)

3.2.2 When scientific advice has been provided and a standard has been under consideration for more than five years, the Executive Committee should urge the Committee concerned to take action within a specified timeframe;

3.2.3 When an item has been considered for several sessions without any progress and there is no prospect of reaching consensus, the Executive Committee could propose suspension of work at a particular Step in the Elaboration Procedure for a specified period of time or discontinuation of work, or corrective action to be taken to achieve progress, fully taking into consideration the information provided by the subsidiary body concerned.

3.3 Discussion papers³

Discussion papers contribute to the workload of a committee and are important discussion tools for committees before requesting new work. A list of discussion papers is included for information purposes only, in order to present a complete view of the workload of each Committee, but will not be discussed as such.

4. Proposals to undertake new work or to revise a standard

4.1 Prior to approval for development, each proposal for new work or revision of a standard shall be accompanied by a project document, prepared by the Committee or Member proposing new work or revision of a standard. The decision to undertake new work or to revise standards shall be taken by the Commission taking into account a critical review conducted by CCEXEC.

4.2 The critical review includes:

- Examination of proposals for development/revisions of standards, taking into account the “*Criteria for the Establishment of Work Priorities*”, the strategic plan of the Commission and the required supporting work of independent risk assessment;
- Identifying the standard setting needs of developing countries;
- Advice on the need for coordination of work between relevant Codex subsidiary bodies;
- Advice on establishment and dissolution of committees and task forces, including *ad hoc* cross-committee task forces (in areas where work falls within several committees); and
- Preliminary assessment of the need for expert scientific advice and the availability of such advice from FAO, WHO or other relevant expert bodies, and the prioritisation of that advice.

4.3 The decision to undertake new work or revision of individual maximum residue limits for pesticides or veterinary drugs, or the maintenance of the General Standard on Food Additives (including methods of analysis and sampling), the General Standard on Contaminants and Toxins in Food and Feed (including methods of analysis and sampling), the Food Categorization System and the International Numbering System, shall follow the procedures established by the Committees concerned and endorsed by the Commission.

5. Further development of the critical review

5.1 CCEXEC72⁴ welcomed a new structure for the Critical Review which consisted of one document instead of three documents and also agreed for the information to be delivered in instalments to ensure timely availability. CCEXEC72 also indicated that it would be useful to have more information and insights from the Chairpersons on committee work and that the Secretariat give more guidance to the Chairs as to the inputs needed to allow CCEXEC to be more effective in the Critical Review. The importance of maintaining a horizontal view of the work of committees and the interactions between committees was highlighted.

5.2 A slightly revised structure for the critical review of the work in Codex committees is being piloted this time to improve readability and give more prominence and emphasis on information and insights from the Chairpersons.

5.3 The Codex Secretariat has also examined the Critical Review as part of the ongoing regular review of Codex work management. Further information on this can be found in document CX/EXEC 19/77/5.

³ CCEXEC63 (2009)

⁴ CCEXEC72 (2016), REP17/EXEC1 paras. 7-14

6. Structure of appendices

The work of the different Committee is addressed in separate appendices.

The structure of the appendices for each Committee is as follows:

1. General information on the Committee and Session
2. Overall comments (Secretariat / Chairperson)
3. Status of work items (Overview)
4. Specific comments on individual work items (Secretariat/Chairperson)

7. List of appendices

Appendix 1: Committee on Pesticide Residues (CCPR)

Appendix 2: Committee on Contaminants in Food (CCCF)

Appendix 3: Committee on Food Labelling (CCFL)

Appendix 4: Committee on Methods of Analyses and Sampling (CCMAS)

Appendix 5: Task Force on Antimicrobial Resistance (TFAMR)

Appendix 6: Committee on Cereals, Pulses, and Legumes (CCCPL)

Appendix 7: Committee on Processed Fruits and Vegetables (CCPFV)

Appendix 8: Committee on Sugars (CCS)

Appendix 1

1. General

Committee	Pesticide Residues (CCPR)		
Host	China	Chairperson	Xiongwu Qiao
Session reported on	CCPR51	8-13 April 2019	
Next Session	CCPR52	30 March - 4 April 2020	
Report	REP19/PR		

2. Overall comments

Secretariat's comments:

General Remarks: CCEXEC was already informed of the extended deadline required for the revision of the Classification of Food and Feed. Overall work is on track and progressing within the timeframe. The agenda remains manageable for the plenary days allocating for discussion. Regular scientific advice is provided by JMPR in close synchronization between CCPR/JMPR dates. There may be reservations on the advancement of certain MRLs but not opposition to their adoption.

Links with the work of other committees: CCPR / CCRVDF share common issues for the establishment of MRLs for pesticides / veterinary drugs for compounds with dual uses. CAC/CCEXEC have recommended close coordination of work between both committees on issues of mutual interest such as policy coherence on the establishment of MRLs for veterinary drugs and pesticides for compounds with dual uses. CCPR has taken relevant steps and informed CCRVDF accordingly. Certain issues discussed at CCPR51 would require feedback from CCRVDF25 to progress discussion in both committees.

Cross-cutting issues between CCPR / CCRVDF: Definition of animal tissues are being jointly discussed by the CCPR/EWG-Revision of the Classification and the CCRVDF/EWG-Animal tissues (in particular edible offal) to facilitate common definitions of food animal origin (in particular edible offal) linked to the establishment of MRLs. CCRVDF specifically established this EWG to allow coordination with the CCPR/EWG-Revision of the Classification to ensure consistency in definition of terms of common concern for both committees. Other cross-cutting issues emerging from this discussion including questions raised by the Joint JECFA/JMPR meeting on the harmonization of residue definitions will also require feedback from CCRVDF and close collaboration between the two committees to facilitate establishment of MRLs for pesticides and veterinary drugs for compounds with common uses.

Synchronization of work between CCPR and CCRVDF: Synchronization of work between CCPR and CCRVDF is of utmost importance to ensure proper coordination of work as recommended by CAC/CCEXEC. Such collaboration and synchronization is essential at committee level (between CCPR and CCRVDF); at the expert advisory and committee level (CCPR/JMPR and JECFA/CCRVDF) and at scientific body level (JECFA/JMPR) to address cross-cutting issues such as those addressed above.

Note: The next round of meetings of CCRVDF and CCPR will not allow CCPR52 to fully address the recommendation of CAC/CCEXEC. In order to ensure availability of the JECFA report (October 2019), the meeting of CCRVDF25 has been moved from late February 2020 to late May 2020. This will not allow CCPR52 (April 2020) to meet after CCRVDF25 (May 2020) to consider the feedback provided by CCRVDF25 on the issues of common interest to both committees considered at CCPR51. A further difficulty is the different meeting interval i.e. annual for CCPR and biennial for CCRVDF.

Chairperson's comments:

Owing on the appropriate regulations and the efforts made by the members and observers involved, CCPR has held the paces as one of the most highest yielding committees. The progress of fulfilling the tasks entrusted by the Commission was up to now satisfactory with main works done as expected qualitatively and quantitatively. Most of the decisions are based on science and consensus as an insistent tradition. Three parts of the works, namely MRL elaboration, Codex classification on food and feed for the framework of CXL, and other issues that the members and observers initiated for relevance of pesticide residues, are all on good track with the limitation such as shortage on resources, especially on qualified experts, refinement of the channel of data submission, etc.

Refinement of risk analysis principles is expected. The Committee needs to make clearer of some issues related to the policy of MRL elaboration, and to update to integrate the newest progress of science and policies adopted by members for a higher acceptance of the CXL with higher precision to keep an appropriate level of protection and facilitate the trade in food worldwide.

3. Status of work items

Topic	Job No.	Target year	Recommendation of the Committee
For decision by the Commission			
1. MRLs for different combinations of pesticide/commodity(ies) proposed by adoption by CCPR51	ongoing	-	5/8
2. Revision of the <i>Classification of Food and Feed</i> : Miscellaneous commodities not meeting the criteria for crop grouping	N11-2004 N09-2006	-	5/8 8
3. CXLs for different combinations of pesticide/commodity(ies) proposed for revocation by CCPR51	ongoing	-	Revocation
4. Priority list of pesticides for evaluation by the 2020 JMPRs	ongoing	-	1/2/3 (New work)
5. Proposal for new work on the development of Guidelines for compounds of low public health concern that could be exempted from the establishment of CXLs	-	2022	1/2/3 (New work)
For monitoring			
6. MRLs for different combinations of pesticide/commodity(ies) that were withdrawn (discontinued) by CCPR	ongoing	-	Discontinuation
7. MRLs for different combinations of pesticide/commodity(ies) that were retained by CCPR awaiting further assessment from JMPR	ongoing	-	4 7
8. Revision of the <i>Classification of Food and Feed for selected commodity groups</i> : Class C –Primary feed commodities and Class D - Processed food commodities of plant origin including coordination of work between CCPR/CCRVDF on edible animal tissues issues	N11-2004 N09-2006	-	2/3
For information			
9. Harmonization of mammalian meat MRLs between CCPR and CCRVDF	-	-	-
10. Review of the <i>Guidelines on the use of mass spectrometry for the identification, confirmation and quantitative determination of residues</i> (CXG 56-2005) and the <i>Guidelines on performance criteria for methods of analysis for the determination of pesticide residues in food and feed</i> (CXG 90-2017)	-	-	-
11. Monitoring of purity and stability of certified reference materials (CRM)	-	-	-
12. Review of the IESTI equations	-	-	-

13. Opportunities and challenges for the JMPR participation in an international review of a new compound	-	-	
14. Management of unsupported compounds without public health concern	-	-	
15. National registration of pesticides	-	-	

4. Specific comments

<p>1. MRLs for different combinations of pesticide/commodity(ies) proposed by adoption by CCPR51, Para 145, Appendix II</p>
<p>Secretariat's comments: CCPR51 agreed to forward to CAC42 proposed draft MRLs for adoption at Step 5/8 (Appendix II).</p>
<p>Chairperson's comments: This is the mainstream of CCPR workload. As in the other passing years, all the recommendations made by JMPR were thoroughly discussed by delegates. Most of the MRLs were adopted. Few MRLs were left for further consideration, and send back to JMPR. This is the mechanism of CCPR for striving a most possible consensus. We have always some points not reached to an absolute agreement of all the members. But this did not prevent the forwarding of the MRLs.</p>
<p>2. Revision of the <i>Classification of Food and Feed: Miscellaneous commodities not meeting the criteria for crop grouping</i>, para 156, App. VII</p>
<p>Secretariat's comments: CCPR agreed with the format and codes for the single system to address miscellaneous commodities within the Classification that did not meet the criteria for crop grouping and furthermore noted that only miscellaneous commodities for Class A - Primary Food Commodities of Plant Origin had been identified and agreed with their inclusion in this Class. CCPR agreed to forward the format and codes, as well as miscellaneous commodities in Class A, to CAC42 for adoption at Step 5/8 (Appendix VII).</p>
<p>Chairperson's comments: The new group of "Miscellaneous commodities not meeting the criteria for crop grouping" is an appropriate solution for some special commodities. Nothing could be without exemption. It supports the inclusiveness of the classification.</p>
<p>3. CXLs for different combinations of pesticide/commodity(ies) proposed for revocation by CCPR51, para 145, App. III</p>
<p>Secretariat's comments: CCPR51 agreed to forward to CAC42 Codex MRLs (CXLs) for revocation (App. III).</p>
<p>Chairperson's comments: Following the rules of periodic review, some unsupported CXLs should be revoked, or replaced by newly recommended group CXLs. It is worthy to draw attention that there is a working group dealing with policy of unsupported compounds. This could be a trigger of re-discussion of the policy of periodic review, what is related to healthy science and responsibility of the risk managers.</p>
<p>4. Priority list of pesticides for evaluation by the 2020 JMPR, para 250, App. X</p>
<p>Secretariat's comments: CCPR agreed to forward the proposed Schedule of Pesticides for evaluation by the 2020 JMPR to CAC for approval (Appendix X) and to re-convene the EWG on Priorities, chaired by Australia, working in English. The EWG will be tasked with providing a report on the schedules and priority list for consideration.</p>
<p>Chairperson's comments: The coordination of the electronic working group has achieved big success since years for smooth arrangement of the first step of CXL elaboration. But this could not solve the problems about the capacity of scientific consultation, and some points of risk analysis policy used by CCPR/JMPR to get more CXLs and more convincing arguments for it, what could be the new workload of the forthcoming years.</p>
<p>5. Proposal for new work on the development of Guidelines for compounds of low public health concern that could be exempted from the establishment of CXLs, para 206, App. IX</p>

<p>Secretariat's comments: CCPR agreed to start new work on the development of Guidelines for compounds of low public health concern that could be exempted from the establishment of CXLs and submit the project document to CAC42 for approval (Appendix IX). CCPR further agreed to establish an EWG, chaired by Chile and co-chaired by USA and India working in English and Spanish, to develop a proposed Guidelines for consideration at CCPR52.</p>
<p>Chairperson's comments: It is necessary to establish a guidance for compounds of low public health concern that could be exempted from the establishment of CXLs. Just like some member countries/organization do. It is a way to save rare resource of Codex system and more, while keeping the level of protection at current status.</p>
<p>6. MRLs for different combinations of pesticide/commodity(ies) that were withdrawn (discontinued) by CCPR, para 145, App. VI</p>
<p>Secretariat's comments: CCPR noted that draft and proposed draft MRLs withdrawn are attached as Appendix (VI).</p>
<p>Chairperson's comments: This is a routine technical approach.</p>
<p>7. MRLs for different combinations of pesticide/commodity(ies) that were retained by CCPR awaiting further assessment from JMPR , para 145, App(s). IV & V</p>
<p>Secretariat's comments: CCPR noted that draft and proposed draft MRLs retained at Steps 7 and 4 are attached as Appendices (IV and V).</p>
<p>Chairperson's comments: This is a routine technical approach.</p>
<p>8. Revision of the Classification of Food and Feed for selected commodity groups: Class C – Animal feed commodities and Class D - Processed feed commodities including coordination of work between CCPR/CCRVDf on edible animal tissues issues, para 179</p>
<p>Secretariat's comments: CCPR agreed to re-establish the EWG, chaired by USA and co-chaired by The Netherlands, working in English to continue the work.</p>
<p>Chairperson's comments: The progress was satisfactory. A new inclusive Codex classification of food and feed with consensus will support more precise elaboration of CXLs.</p>
<p>9. Harmonization of meat mammalian MRLs between CCPR and CCRVDf, para 162, App. VIII</p>
<p>Secretariat's comments: CCPR could not agree on the use of either terms (muscle/CCRVDf vs meat/CCPR) and agreed to further consider this matter together with a possible harmonized definition for these terms at its next session. CCPR thus agreed to request comments on the JECFA/JMPR proposed definitions for fat, meat and muscle to facilitate discussion on this matter (Appendix VIII).</p>
<p>Chairperson's comments: It is reasonable to use the same terminology for describing the same case of CXLs. Up to now, CCPR and CCRVDf have no big inconsistency in defining and recommending CXLs for the same compound/commodity combination, while there were fewer cases of dual use that under regulated assessment approaches case by case by both committees. Difficulty exists in the harmonization of commodity name and its definition. Both members of the committees must be ready to take compromises to it.</p>
<p>10. Review of the <i>Guidelines on the use of mass spectrometry for the identification, confirmation and quantitative determination of residues (CXG 56-2005)</i> and the <i>Guidelines on performance criteria for methods of analysis for the determination of pesticide residues in food and feed (CXG 90-2017)</i>, para 185</p>
<p>Secretariat's comments: CCPR agreed to re-establish the EWG, chaired by Iran, and co-chaired by Costa Rica working in English only to further the work.</p>
<p>Chairperson's comments: To consider the determination method of pesticide residue in food is one of the mandate of CCPR. CCPR has finalized its work on the Guidelines on performance criteria for methods of analysis for the determination of pesticide residues in food and feed (CXG 90-2017). This could include parts of the contents of CXG 56-2005. An amendment of CXG90-2017 could be an appropriate solution for this issue.</p>
<p>11. Monitoring purity and stability of certified reference materials (CRM), para 186</p>

<p>Secretariat's comments: CCPR agreed to request Argentina and India to prepare a discussion paper regarding monitoring of purity and stability of CRM of multi-class pesticides during prolonged storage for consideration at CCPR52.</p>
<p>Chairperson's comments: The Committee will see the outcome of the discussion paper to navigate its next step concerning this issue.</p>
<p>12. Review of the IESTI equations, para 197</p>
<p>Secretariat's comments: CCPR agreed to re-establish the EWG chaired by the EU and co-chaired by Brazil and Uganda, working in English to further the work and prepare a discussion paper and recommendations for deliberation at CCPR52.</p>
<p>Chairperson's comments: For the 4th time, the Committee agreed to re-establish an EWG for consideration of IESTI-Equations. The Committee hope for more intensive involvement of JMPR, and make the focus more clear based on the current progress so far.</p>
<p>13. Opportunities and challenges for the JMPR participation in international review of a new compound, para 202</p>
<p>Secretariat's comments: CCPR agreed to establish an EWG chaired by Canada and co-chaired by Costa Rica and Kenya, working in English and Spanish to develop the draft principles and procedures in consultation with the FAO/WHO JMPR Secretariats, and will submit them to CCPR52 for comments and consideration</p>
<p>Chairperson's comments: JMPR participation in a parallel international review of a new compound related to a amendment of the risk assessment policy. Outcome of the EWG and JMPR consideration to this proposed undertaking could be essential.</p>
<p>14. Management of unsupported compounds without public health concern, para 215</p>
<p>Secretariat's comments: CCPR agreed to establish an EWG on unsupported compounds scheduled for periodic review chaired by Chile and co-chaired by Australia, India and Kenya, working in English and Spanish.</p>
<p>Chairperson's comments: This is critical and challenging to the existing rule of periodic review. The CCPR51 has discussed this issue. Up to now, clear perspective on it was not accountable.</p>
<p>15. National registration of pesticides , para 232</p>
<p>Secretariat's comments: CCPR further agreed to establish an EWG chaired by Germany and co-chaired by Australia, working in English to provide an improved National Registration Database and report back on the findings to CCPR52.</p>
<p>Chairperson's comments: There is a need to motivate more members to take part in this complain, especially the members who concern the periodic review to keep more "old" CXLs. From this point of view, keeping this EWG, and forwarding related works could be evaluated positively.</p>

Appendix 2

1. General

Committee	Contaminants in Foods (CCCF)		
Host	The Netherlands	Chairperson	Wieke Tas
Session reported on	CCCF13	29 April - 3 May 2019	
Next Session	CCCF14	20 - 24 April 2020	
Report	<u>REP19/CF</u>		

2. Overall comments

Secretariat's Comments:

Timeframes and work output. Work on MLs for cadmium on chocolates and cocoa-derived products has been rescheduled to grant more time than originally given in the project document for finalization. Work on MLs for total aflatoxins in ready-to-eat peanuts and total aflatoxins / OTA in certain spices have been suspended waiting implementation of relevant codes of practice and the timelines for completion of work have been rescheduled.

All proposals for final adoption have been progressed within the original or extended deadlines and CCEXEC was informed accordingly (and concurred).

In view of the history of this Committee, CCEXEC should carefully review the project documents vis-à-vis the timeframe proposed for completion of work and consider suitable deadlines as CCEXEC may think appropriate. This is without prejudice that the proposed deadlines are suitable for the amount of work required including possible consultation with JECFA.

Workload issues: CCCF has many items on its agenda of which several of those, especially for the establishment of MLs in fact accounts for several sub-items, e.g. MLs for lead is one agenda item but contains several MLs, e.g. ML for lead in (i) cattle (edible offal) , (ii) pig (edible offal), (iii) poultry (edible offal), (iv) wine, (v) fortified / liqueur wines etc. CCCF hopes to address this heavy workload through the development of a forward workplan to assist the Committee to better prioritize its work and in future have a more manageable agenda with a balance between ongoing work vis-à-vis new work (revision of existing documents and development of new documents) including a better management of the priority list for JECFA assessment of contaminants. This is also in response to the recommendation from CCEXE.

Scientific advice: There are no issues with scientific advice identified for the current texts submitted for final adoption / proposals for new work.

JECFA is the advisory body for the provision of scientific advice. New work proposals on MLs are based on the outcomes of JECFA evaluations but may require support from JECFA on specific situations such as need for health impact assessments. This should not be a problem but may introduce delays in the advancement of the MLs in the Step Procedure – CCEXEC should look into this when assessing the project documents in relation to the time frame proposed.

Consensus issues: There may be reservations on certain provisions/standards but it is not expected to block the advancement of the texts in the Step Procedure.

Sensitive issues: There are no sensitive issues identified in the texts submitted for final adoption at the last CCCF that will preclude the adoption of the standards/related texts.

Possible links to work in other committees and cross-cutting issues: There are no specific linkages for work in CCCF and other committees nor cross-cutting issues identified for the current texts submitted for final adoption / proposals for new work.

Chairperson's comments:

The Chair aims that the Committee focuses its efforts on those issues which have the most relevance for public health. The development of the forward plan over the next years is an important tool to ensure this and helps to streamline the process of standard development. Another important improvement is the development of guidance for data analysis for ML development, which will further help the work process in the Committee.

Despite the workload of the Committee, in every meeting progress is made on difficult topics. In general there is a willingness within the Committee to achieve compromise. Highlights are the finalization of the *Guidelines for rapid risk analysis following instances of detection of contaminants in food where there is no regulatory level* after careful discussion, and the *COP for the reduction of 3-MCPDEs and GEs in refined oils and food products made with refined oils* which was developed in two years time.

Some topics have proven to take more time than expected, such as the MLs for cadmium in cocoa-derived products, this cannot always be foreseen but even there progress is made.

As for lessons learned, the Chair would like to emphasize that she values the efforts of new and inexperienced EWG chairpersons, which may have at first a lesser result from the work of the EWG, but who may have a more effective participation to CCCF after finalization of the work due to the whole experience. Also, always more experienced co-chairs are invited to work with inexperienced co-chairs of EWGs in order to keep the work on track. In addition, the strategy of the last years to develop discussion papers first with proposals for MLs or COPs before starting up new work has proven to be effective in advancing the work faster through the Step procedure.

3. Status of work items

Topic	Job No.	Target year	Recommendation of the Committee
For decision by the Commission			
1. Draft Code of practice for the reduction of 3-MCPDEs and GEs in refined oils and food products made with refined oils	N23-2017	2020	8
2. Draft Guidelines for rapid risk analysis following instances of detection of contaminants in food where there is no regulatory level	N24-2017	2019	8
3. Proposed draft ML for cadmium in certain categories of chocolates (CXS 193-1995)	N15-2014	2019	5/8
4. Proposed draft revised MLs for lead in selected commodities in the GSCTFF (CXS 193-1995)	N04-2014	2015	5/8
5. Amendment of the ML for wine	N04-2014	2015	Amendment
6. Revocation of corresponding MLs for lead in selected commodities in the GSCTFF (CXS 193-1995)	N04-2014	2015	Revocation
7. Establishment of MLs for aflatoxins in certain cereals and cereal-based products including foods for infants and young children	-	2022	Approval of new work
8. Establishment of MLs for lead in certain food categories	-	2021	Approval of new work
9. Revision of the Code of practice for the prevention and reduction of lead contamination in foods (CXC 56-2004)	-	2021	Approval of new work
10. Development of a Code of practice for the prevention and reduction of cadmium contamination in cocoa beans	-	2021	Approval of new work
For monitoring			
11. Proposed draft ML for total aflatoxins in ready-to-eat peanuts and associated sampling plan (CXS 193-1995)	N14-2014	2017	4
12. Proposed draft MLs for AFT and OTA in nutmeg, dried chili and paprika, ginger, pepper and turmeric and associated sampling plans (CXS 193-1995)	N20-2017	2019	4
13. MLs for cadmium in chocolates and cocoa-derived products (CXS 193-1995)	N15-2014	2017 2019 (revised timeframe for completion of work)	2/3
For information			

14. Establishment of MLs for methylmercury in additional fish species	-	-	-
15. MLs for HCN in cassava and cassava-based products and COP for the reduction of mycotoxin contamination in cassava and cassava-based products	-	-	-
16. Forward work plan for CCCF	-	-	-
17. Priority list of contaminants and naturally occurring toxicants proposed for evaluation by JECFA and follow-up to the outcome of JECFA evaluations	-	-	-
18. Guidance on data analysis for ML development and for improved data collection	-	-	-
19. MLs for cadmium and lead in quinoa	-	-	-
20. Radioactivity in feed and food	-	-	-

4. Specific comments

<p>1. Draft Code of practice for the reduction of 3-MCPDEs and GEs in refined oils and food products made with refined oils, para 79 and App. IV</p> <p>Secretariat's comments: CCCF13 agreed to advance the Code of practice for the reduction of 3-MCPDEs and GEs in refined oils and food products made with refined oils to Step 8 for adoption by CAC42. The work is in line the envisaged timeframe, consistent with the Codex mandate, decisions of the Commission and existing Codex texts, and there is consistency as regard format, presentation and language.</p> <p>Chairperson's comments: The Chair agrees with the comments from the Codex secretariat. The work has been finished one year earlier than the end of the envisaged timeframe.</p>
<p>2. Draft Guidelines for rapid risk analysis following instances of detection of contaminants in food where there is no regulatory level, para 87, App. V</p> <p>Secretariat's comments: CCCF13 agreed to advance the Guidelines for rapid risk analysis following instances of detection of contaminants in food where there is no regulatory level to Step 8 for adoption by CAC42. The work is in line the envisaged timeframe, consistent with the Codex mandate, decisions of the Commission and existing Codex texts, and there is consistency as regard format, presentation and language.</p> <p>Chairperson's comments: The Chair agrees with the comments from the Codex secretariat.</p>
<p>3. Proposed draft ML for cadmium in certain categories of chocolates (CXS 193-1995), para 56, App. III</p> <p>Secretariat's comments: CCCF agreed to advance the ML of 0.3 mg/kg for chocolates containing or declaring <30% total cocoa solids on a dry matter basis for adoption at Step 5/8 by CAC42, and noted the reservations of the EU, Norway and Ecuador to this decision.</p> <p>Chairperson's comments: The Chair agrees with the comments from the Codex secretariat.</p>
<p>4. Proposed draft revised MLs for lead in selected commodities in the GSCTFF (CXS 193-1995), para 44 (i), App. II</p> <p>Secretariat's comments: CCCF13 agreed to advance the revised (lower) MLs for wines (from grapes harvested after the adoption of the ML by CAC) at 0.1 mg/kg; fortified / liqueur wines (from grapes harvested after the adoption of the ML by CAC) at 0.15 mg/kg; edible offal (cattle, pig and poultry) at 0.2, 0.15 and 0.1 mg/kg, respectively, to Step 5/8 for adoption by CAC42, specifying the tissues used for deriving the MLs.</p> <p>Chairperson's comments: The Chair agrees with the comments from the Codex secretariat.</p>

5. Amendment of the ML for wine, para 44(iii)
Secretariat's comments: CCCF13 agreed to forward a consequential amendment to the current ML of 0.2 mg/kg for lead for wine, including fortified / liqueur wine and to specify that this ML applies to wine made from grapes harvested before the adoption of the new MLs by CAC42.
Chairperson's comments: The Chair agrees with the comments from the Codex secretariat.
6. Revocation of corresponding MLs for lead in selected commodities in the GSCTFF (CXS 193-1995), para 44(ii)
Secretariat's comments: CCCF13 agreed to propose that CAC42 revoke the existing MLs for lead in edible offals (cattle, pig and poultry).
Chairperson's comments: The Chair agrees with the comments from the Codex secretariat.
7. Establishment of MLs for aflatoxins in certain cereals and cereal-based products, including foods for infants and young children, para 155, App. IX
Secretariat's comments: CCCF13 agreed to submit the project document to CAC42 for approval as new work. CCCF13 further agreed to establish an EWG chaired by Brazil and co-chaired by India, working in English, to prepare, subject to the approval of CAC, the proposed draft MLs for circulation for comments at Step 3 and consideration at CCCF14. CCCF13 also agreed to issue for a call for data for all discussed food categories for submission to GEMS/Food and that once the work on the MLs for the current set of commodities were completed, to consider other cereals and cereal-based products.
Chairperson's comments: The Chair agrees with the comments from the Codex secretariat.
8. Establishment of MLs for lead in certain food categories, para 96, App. VI
Secretariat's comments: CCCF13 agreed to submit the revised project document to CAC42 for approval as new work. CCCF13 further agreed to establish an EWG, chaired by the Brazil, working in English, to prepare, subject to approval of CAC42, proposed draft MLs for comments and consideration at CCCF14. CCCF13 also agreed to issue a call for data on the agreed categories in order to identify sub-categories for which MLs could be proposed for consideration by CCCF14.
Chairperson's comments: The Chair agrees with the comments from the Codex secretariat.
9. Revision of the Code of practice for the prevention and reduction of lead contamination in foods (CXC 56-2004), para 107, App. VII
Secretariat's comments: CCCF13 agreed to submit the project document to CAC42 for approval as new work. CCCF13 further agreed to establish an EWG, chaired by USA and co-chaired by UK and Japan, working in English, to prepare, subject to approval of CAC42, a revised version of the COP, based on the document provided in Appendix II of CX/CF 19/13/11, for comments and consideration at CCCF14.
Chairperson's comments: The Chair agrees with the comments from the Codex secretariat.
10. Development of a Code of practice for the prevention and reduction of cadmium contamination in cocoa beans, para 112, App. VIII
Secretariat's comments: CCCF13 agreed to submit the project document to CAC42 for approval as new work. CCCF13 further agreed to establish an EWG, chaired by Peru and co-chaired by Ghana and Ecuador, working in English and Spanish, to prepare, subject to the approval of CAC42, a draft COP based on the document provided in Appendix II to CX/CF 19/13/12, for comments and consideration at CCCF14.
Chairperson's comments: The Chair agrees with the comments from the Codex secretariat.
11. Proposed draft ML for AFT in RTE peanuts and associated sampling plan (CXS 193-1995), para 16-17
Secretariat's comments: CCCF13 agreed to urge members to extensively implement the COP, collect and submit new data for further consideration. CCCF13 further agreed to re-establish an EWG at CCCF14 (2020) to work on the new data and prepare a proposal for consideration by CCCF15 (2021). CCCF13 noted the reservation of India on the decision of this session i.e. not accelerating of the finalization the ML as recommended by CCEXEC75 (2018). The timeline for completion of work has been rescheduled.
Chairperson's comments: The Chair agrees with the comments from the Codex secretariat. CCCF13 noted there was support for maintaining the decisions taken by CCCF12 i.e. to hold the ML of 10 µg/kg for

AFT in RTE peanuts at Step 4 to ensure the effective implementation of the COP since there were no new elements to justify changing the decision of CCCF12.
12. Proposed draft MLs for AFT and OTA in nutmeg, dried chili and paprika, ginger, pepper and turmeric and associated sampling plans (CXS 193-1995), para 81.
Secretariat's comments: CCCF12 agreed to hold these MLs at Step 4 to ensure the implementation of the Code of Practice for the Prevention and Reduction of Mycotoxins in Spices (CXC 78-2017) and to generate data to enable progress in the consideration of the MLs for mycotoxin in spices by a future CCCF. The timelines for completion of work have been rescheduled.
Chairperson's comments: The Chair agrees with the comments from the Codex secretariat.
13. MLs for cadmium in chocolates and cocoa-derived products, para 56
Secretariat's comments: Work on MLs for cadmium on chocolates and cocoa-derived products has been rescheduled to grant more time than originally given in the project document for finalization. CCCF13 agreed to re-establish the EWG chaired by Ecuador and co-chaired by Ghana, working in English and Spanish to continue work on MLs for the categories for chocolate and chocolate products containing or declaring $\geq 30\%$ to $< 50\%$ total cocoa solids on a dry matter basis; and cocoa powder (100% total cocoa solids on a dry matter basis) for consideration by CCCF14, using a proportional approach. CCCF13 agreed to encourage continued data submission for use by the EWG in view of the need for balance between proportionality and rejection rates. CCCF13 further agreed to not revise the existing MLs for chocolates that contain or declare $\geq 50\%$ to $< 70\%$, and $\geq 70\%$ total cocoa solids on a dry matter basis; and if no consensus were reached at CCCF14, the work would be discontinued until the COP for the prevention and reduction of cadmium contamination in cocoa was finalized and implemented.
Chairperson's comments: The Chair agrees with the comments from the Codex secretariat.
14. Establishment of MLs for methylmercury in additional fish species, para 127
Secretariat's comments: CCCF13 agreed to request JECFA to issue a call for data and to re-establish the EWG chaired by New Zealand and co-chaired by Canada to revise the discussion paper based on new data to be submitted to GEMS/Food to consider whether it is feasible to proceed with establishment of MLs for additional fish species. The paper should clearly identify the fish species for which MLs should be established. CCCF13 also agreed to consider issues related to sampling plans for methylmercury in fish.
Chairperson's comments: The Chair agrees with the comments from the Codex secretariat.
15. MLs for HCN in cassava and cassava-based products and COP for the reduction of mycotoxin contamination in cassava and cassava-based products, para 144
Secretariat's comments: CCCF13 agreed to establish an EWG, chaired by Nigeria and co-chaired by Ghana, working in English only, to prepare discussion papers for consideration at CCCF14.
Chairperson's comments: The Chair agrees with the comments from the Codex secretariat.
16. Forward work plan for CCCF, paras 175 and 181
Secretariat's comments: CCCF13 agreed that the host country, JECFA and the Codex Secretariats would continue work on key staple food - contaminant combinations that could be of health concern but had not been considered by CCCF taking into account comments received during and after the meeting and report back to CCCF14. CCCF13 further agreed to launch a pilot project on the evaluations of the implementation of COPs and that a more detailed project proposal would be developed by the Host Country, Codex and JECFA Secretariats with the assistance of EU, Kenya, Senegal and USA for consideration at CCCF14.
Chairperson's comments: In addition, CCCF13 agreed to establish an EWG, chaired by Canada and co-chaired by Japan and USA, working in English, to prepare a proposal for an approach to identify the need for review of existing CCCF standards for consideration at CCCF14.
17. Priority list of contaminants and naturally occurring toxicants proposed for evaluation by JECFA and follow-up to the outcome of JECFA evaluations, paras 168-169, App. X
Secretariat's comments: CCCF13 endorsed the priority list of contaminants and naturally occurring toxicants for JECFA evaluation as revised. CCCF13 noted that there was no follow-up work to the outcome of JECFA evaluations for consideration at this session.

Chairperson's comments: The Chair agrees with the comments from the Codex secretariat.
18. Guidance on data analysis for ML development and for improved data collection, para 165
Secretariat's comments: CCCF13 agreed on the relevance of this work for the improved data collection and establishment of MLs and agreed to re-establish the EWG, chaired by EU and co-chaired by Japan, The Netherlands and USA, working in English only, to prepare a paper on a general guidance on data analysis for ML development and improved data collection for consideration at CCCF14. CCCF13 noted that the guidance shall take into account the capacity of the different regions to generate the necessary data.
Chairperson's comments: No comments
19. MLs for cadmium and lead in quinoa, para 103
Secretariat's comments: CCCF13 agreed that JECFA would issue a call for data on occurrence data for cadmium and lead in quinoa through GEMS/Food; and based on the information collected, the JECFA secretariat, with the assistance of the Codex Secretariat, would finalize the paper for consideration by CCCF14.
Chairperson's comments: No comments
20. Radioactivity in feed and food, paras 26-27
Secretariat's comments: CCCF agreed to establish an EWG to produce a discussion paper for consideration at its next session, chaired by EU, co-chaired by Japan, working in English.
Chairperson's comments: No comments

Appendix 3

1. General

Committee	Codex Committee on Food labelling (CCFL)		
Host	Canada	Chairperson	Kathy Twardek
Session reported on	CCFL45	13-17 May 2019	
Next Session	CCFL46	19-23 October 2020	
Report	<u>REP19/FL</u>		

2. Overall comments

<p>Secretariat's comments:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <p><i>Timeframe</i></p> <p>The work on the guidance for labelling of non-retail containers (NRC) was set for completion this year (2019) , but the Committee agreed to extend completion to the next session of CCFL (CCFL46, scheduled for October 2020) and final adoption by CAC44 (2021). It was however the first time that CCFL considered the guidance section by section in plenary and good progress was made. While the work on FOPNL did not progress at the session, this work however is still within time schedule. The EWG and a physical working group scheduled to meet immediately prior to the next session should facilitate the progress of the work.</p> <p><i>Workload issues</i></p> <p>CCFL's workload is increasing and the Committee is looking into management of its work programme through the maintenance of a forward workplan (including those texts requiring amendment or revision) and the development of prioritization criteria . Interest was also expressed in returning to annual meetings of the Committee to speed up the work.</p> <p><i>Need for scientific advice?</i> Scientific advice has been requested from FAO and WHO on allergens. The new work on allergens in part is reliant on this advice.</p> <p><i>Consensus issues / sensitive issues:</i> The Committee is dealing with some items which could be considered sensitive and which have generated considerable interest and discussion, such as the work on FOPNL and the discussion paper on whether further guidance is needed on the labelling of alcoholic beverages.</p> <p>In the case of FOPNL, consensus was reached on the objective of FOPNL and good inputs were made to assist in the further development of the guidelines.</p> <p><i>Possible links to work in other committees ?</i></p> <p>One of the terms of reference of the Committee is the endorsement of labelling provisions, thus there is a link with Committees developing standards (or guidelines) with labelling provisions.</p> <p>The guidance on the labelling of non-retail containers once finalised, will be the reference for labelling of such containers and thus the need for committees, in particular commodity committees to be informed of the work, as it will require amendments of some existing commodity standards and the Procedural Manual.</p> <p>The new work proposal of CCFL on allergen labelling is related to the CCFH work on the Code of practice on food allergen management for food business operators. This proposed draft Code has several provisions related to "precautionary allergen labelling" and CCFH had requested advice from CCFL on its appropriateness. However, as CCFL was only starting new work on allergen labelling (pending approval of CAC42), the Committee was not in a position to advise on the appropriateness of the use of precautionary labelling in the aforementioned Code. The different meeting intervals of CCFL (every 18 months) and CCFH (annually) could delay the finalisation of the Code of practice on food allergen management for food business operators.</p>
<p>Chairperson's comments:</p> <p>Overall, the work of CCFL progressed well during this session. There were a number of challenging items at this session, including front-of-pack nutrition labelling, as well as matters referred from CCNFSDU, specifically related to cross-promotion and biofortification. Some issues that also needed further discussion related to CCSCCH spices' origin labelling. Additionally, the agenda was quite full with a number of newer items to discuss. The main preoccupation was to adequately manage the agenda so that there was time enough for each particular item.</p>

Work progressed well on the non-retail containers. The physical working group was quite effective, but still there were some key elements that required plenary discussion to find agreement. With another round of comment and discussion this item will likely progress. There was some sensitivity related to possible changes to the Procedural Manual, even though this work, in essence would replace the guidance there.

Front-of-pack nutrition labelling was an area of considerable interest and diverse positions. Comments were collected and will be considered by an electronic working group set up between the sessions. A physical working group will also be carried out, just prior to CCFL, which will help with consensus building, as this is a more sensitive subject.

There were 6 discussion papers on emerging items, two of which the Committee is recommending to the CAC for new work: internet sales/e-commerce and allergen labelling. The allergen item links to CCFH and there is a scientific advice request accompanying it. There was interest for three of the other discussion paper items to be redrafted and returned for consideration at the next session.

Overall the level of engagement was very high and the Committee was successful in finding solutions.

The frequency of the CCFL sessions was also raised, interest was expressed for CCFL to return to an annual cycle so that work progressed faster, particularly given the full agenda.

3. Status of work items

Topic	Job No.	Target year	Recommendation of the Committee
For decision by the Commission			
1. Proposed draft guidance for the labelling of non-retail containers	N06-2016	2019	5
2. Proposed draft guidance on internet sales/e-commerce	-	2024	1 (New work)
3. Revision to the <i>General Standard for the Labelling of Prepackaged Foods</i> : allergen labelling and guidance on precautionary allergen or advisory labelling	-	2024	1 (New work)
For monitoring			
4. Proposed draft Guidelines on Front-of-Pack Nutrition Labelling	N04-2018	2021	2/3
For information			
5. Endorsement of labelling provisions	-	-	-
6. Discussion paper on innovation – use of technology in food labelling	-	-	-
7. Discussion paper on labelling of alcoholic beverages	-	-	-
8. Discussion paper on labelling of foods in joint presentation and multipack formats (update)	-	-	-
9. Discussion paper on future work and direction of CCFL (update) and inclusion of “high-in”	-	-	-
10. Criteria for the evaluation and prioritization of work of CCFL	-	-	-

4. Specific comments

<p>1. Proposed draft guidance for the labelling of non-retail containers, para 64, App. II</p>
<p>Secretariat's comments:</p> <p>The Committee noted that there had been a lot of progress on the work and therefore agreed to forward the proposed draft standard to CAC42 for adoption at Step 5. CCFL45 also agreed to extend completion of the work to CCFL46 and to inform the CCEXEC accordingly. CCFL45 further agreed to inform the relevant Commodity Committees on the progress of the work on non-retail containers. The Committee noted that once the document is finalised there could be the need for consequential amendments to the Procedural Manual, the GSLPF and relevant Commodity standards.</p>
<p>Chairperson's comments: Good progress was made both at the physical working group and during plenary. Good progress was made on this agenda item. Since the last CCFL, work had progressed via an eWG and a pWG immediately prior this session of CCFL. The 45th Session was the first opportunity for CCFL to consider the full proposed draft guidance in plenary. A number of important points were clarified and agreed to. Through the next round of comments it is anticipated that consensus will build and that work will be completed not far off the target year. A small number of outstanding areas remain for further discussion. As such, the Committee agreed to advance the draft guidance to Step 5 and extend completion of the work to CCFL46.</p>
<p>2. Proposed draft guidance on internet sales/e-commerce, para 91, App. III</p>
<p>Secretariat's comments: CCFL45 agreed to start new work on internet sales/e-commerce and to submit the project document (Appendix III) for approval by CAC42. CCFL also agreed to establish an EWG chaired by UK, co-chaired by Chile, Ghana, India and Japan, working in English and Spanish, to prepare a proposed draft text for circulation at Step 3 and consideration by CCFL46. CCFL45 furthermore agreed to keep open the possibility of a PWG to meet immediately prior to the next session of CCFL, to consider written comments submitted and prepare a revised proposal for consideration by CCFL46.</p>
<p>Chairperson's comments: There was consensus in the Committee to recommend this topic as new work to CAC.</p>
<p>3. Revision to the <i>General Standard for the Labelling of Prepackaged Foods: allergen labelling and guidance on precautionary allergen or advisory labelling</i>, para 98, App. IV</p>
<p>Secretariat Comments: The Committee agreed to start new work to review and clarify the provisions relevant to allergen labelling in the GSLPF and develop guidance on precautionary allergen or advisory labelling, and to submit the project document for approval by CAC42. CCFL45 further agreed to establish an EWG chaired by Australia, and co-chaired by the United Kingdom and the United States of America, working in English to prepare proposed draft revisions and guidelines for circulation for comments at Step 3 and consideration by CCFL46 and to take into account the scientific advice from FAO/WHO and evidence based consumer understanding of allergen labelling and advisory statements.</p> <p>CCFL45 agreed to request scientific advice relating to the list of foods and ingredients in section 4.2.1.4 from FAO/WHO.</p>
<p>Chairperson's comments: In view of the ongoing work in CCFH on the Code of practice of food allergen management, and recognition of the need to update allergen labelling provisions, there was consensus in the Committee to recommend this topic as new work to CAC.</p>
<p>4. Proposed Draft Guidelines on the front of pack nutrition labelling, para 86</p>
<p>Secretariat's comments: The Committee agreed to re-establish the EWG, chaired by Costa Rica and co-chaired by New Zealand, working in English and Spanish to further develop the guidelines taking into account the written comments submitted and the comments and decision made at CCFL45 to Section 1, for circulation for comments at Step 3 and consideration by CCFL46. The Committee further agreed to establish a PWG, chaired by Costa Rica and co-chaired by New Zealand, working in English, French and Spanish, to meet immediately prior to the next session, to consider comments submitted at Step 3 and to prepare a revised proposal for consideration by CCFL46.</p>

<p>Chairperson's comments: There is tremendous interest in this work and although this work did not progress in the Step process a good sense of consensus on principles could be seen. The areas of concern from Members evolves around the guidance on implementation. There was considerable and diverse discussion which will inform the work of the electronic working group. The physical working group will allow for additional time to discuss the item, which will be important in developing this guideline. It is anticipated that the work will be completed within the timeframe established.</p>
<p>5. Endorsement of labelling provisions, paras 18, 23, 28 and 101</p>
<p>Secretariat's comments:</p> <p>Proposed standard for quinoa, para 18: CCFL45 endorsed the labelling provisions with amendments to section "8.1 Name of the product" to ensure that the name of the product was consistent with the descriptions in section 2 of the Standard; and section "8.2 Non retail containers" for consistency with the wording in the Procedural Manual.</p> <p>Proposed draft standards for spices and culinary herb, para 23:</p> <p>CCFL45 agreed to endorse all the labelling provisions in the six (6) proposed draft standards (i.e. dried or dehydrated garlic; dried oregano; dried roots, rhizomes and bulbs – dried or dehydrated ginger; dried leaves - dried basil; dried floral parts – dried cloves; and saffron); except for sections 8.3 and 8.3.1 ("Country of Origin/Country of Harvest"), and 8.5 (Inspection mark (optional)), which were referred to CCSC for further consideration.</p> <p>Proposed draft revised <i>Standard for Follow-up Formula: Section A: follow-up formula for older infants</i>, para 28</p> <p>The Committee agreed to inform CCFSDU that it had endorsed the sections 9.1 to 9.6.3 with amendments to 9.2.2, 9.3 and 9.4.1 (i) and (ii) and 9.4.2. With regard to 9.6.4, the Committee endorsed the first sentence and agreed to return the last sentence on cross promotion for further consideration by CCFSDU.</p> <p>Proposed draft code of practice on food allergen management for food business operators, para 101</p> <p>The Committee agreed to endorse the labelling provisions in paragraphs 158 and 159 of the Code of practice on food allergen management for food business operators.</p>
<p>Chairperson's comments: The outcomes of the discussions demonstrated the Committee's attention to the items and commitment to advance work where there was consensus and provide expertise or advice where it could.</p>
<p>6. Discussion paper on innovation – use of technology in food labelling, para 105</p>
<p>Secretariat's comments: The Committee agreed that Canada would prepare the discussion paper to further clarify the scope of innovation and technology in food labelling, taking into account the discussions at CCFL45 and to consider preparing a project document for consideration by CCFL46. Information would be sought through a Circular Letter to provide information to help in the development of the discussion paper.</p>
<p>Chairperson's comments: This is a new and emerging item that is of interest to CCFL for further consideration.</p>
<p>7. Discussion paper on labelling of alcoholic beverages, para 117 (b)</p>
<p>Secretariat's comments: The Committee agreed to issue a CL requesting comments on the discussion paper (CX/FL 19/45/10); and that the Russian Federation, European Union and India would prepare a further discussion paper based on the comments received to the CL, comments made at CCFL45, written comments in CRDs submitted to CCFL45 and the clarification made by the Codex Secretariat, for consideration by CCFL46.</p>
<p>Chairperson's comments: Basing work on the areas where there is most likelihood of consensus may be key to success for this discussion paper.</p>
<p>8. Discussion paper on labelling of foods in joint presentation and multipack formats (update), para 125</p>
<p>Secretariat's comments: The Committee agreed to request Colombia to update the discussion paper taking into account the comments made at CCFL45, identify gaps in the GSLPF for consideration at CCFL46, and consider the need for amendments to the GSLPF as opposed to a stand alone standard.</p>

<p>Chairperson’s comments: There was agreement to revise and resubmit the discussion paper for further consideration at the next session. The gap analysis will be important to carry out to inform discussion of Committee and possibly the approach if new work were considered.</p>
<p>9. Discussion paper on future work and direction of CCFL (update) and inclusion of “high-in”, para 132 (a) and (c)</p>
<p>Secretariat’s comments: The Committee agreed that the United Kingdom would update the paper on the inventory of future work and emerging issues for CCFL46 based on CX/FL 17/44/8 and CX/FL 19/45/13; that the Codex Secretariat would issue a Circular Letter requesting members and observers to provide information on issues for inclusion in the paper, and that the matter on criteria for the definition of “high in” nutritional descriptors for fats, sugars and sodium would be part of the future paper.</p>
<p>Chairperson’s comments: The paper is a useful way to keep track of possible new work items in a single document.</p>
<p>10. Criteria for the evaluation and prioritization of work of CCFL, para 132 (e), App. V</p>
<p>Secretariat’s comments: The Committee agreed to request comments on the proposed draft approach and criteria for evaluation and prioritization of the work of CCFL (Appendix V) through a CL for further consideration at CCFL46.</p>
<p>Chairperson’s comments: The comments will inform discussion at the next session.</p>

Appendix 4

1. General

Committee	Methods of Analyses and Sampling (CCMAS)		
Host	Hungary	Chairperson	Attila Nagy
Session reported on	CCMAS40	27-31 May 2019	
Next Session	CCMAS41	11-15 May 2020	
Report	REP19/MAS		

2. Overall comments

Secretariat's comments:

- *Is work on track?* Work is on track
- *Can it be delivered in time?* Yes, for those items with a timeframe. The work on the preamble and structure of CXS 234 has been completed, but the actual review and update of methods is ongoing –the work is being carried out in stages dealing with different commodity packages at a time. The first package for review, i.e. methods for dairy products is almost complete and work is continuing on methods of analysis for fats and oils, and for cereals, pulses and legumes. The development of the data base for methods of analysis and sampling will take time and a prototype will be demonstrated to CCMAS41.
- *The Committee has a manageable workload.* As requested by CCEXEC, the Committee is giving priority to the work on the review and update of CXS 234.
- *Need for scientific advice?* There is no need for scientific advice but technical inputs are provided by the standards development organisations (SDOs). There is a good relationship and cooperation between SDOs and CCMAS.
- *Consensus issues?* There are no consensus or sensitive issues. The guidance on endorsement (for internal use by CCMAS) will contribute to consensus building in the work on endorsement of methods especially the work on the update and review of methods.
- *Possible links to work in other committees ?* Within the mandate of CCMAS for endorsement of methods of analysis and sampling, methods are identified / performance criteria are developed by active committees and sent for endorsement by CCMAS (except for those committees specifically exempted from these requirements in their TORs) – so all committees developing commodity standards have links with CCMAS. The same applies to sampling plans – this year only methods of analysis were proposed for endorsement by CCMAS. In this framework, CCMAS can also make additional recommendations to all Codex committees or specific committees on how to select and submit methods of analysis and sampling plan for endorsement e.g. CCSC. Therefore there is continuous liaison between CCMAS and Codex committees.
- *Cross-cutting issues:* Since CXS 234 is the single reference point for methods of analysis/performance criteria and sampling (within the remit of CCMAS), CCMAS40 is reaching out to CCFH, CCRVDF, and CCPR to see if methods of analysis/performance criteria or sampling plans within their purview could also be referenced by hyperlink in CXS 234 in order for members or analysts to have a single source of methods of analysis recommended by Codex. Such referencing will not impinge on the work of those Committees. CCMAS40 has also expressed its willingness to provide advice or assistance for methods of analysis or development of performance criteria. These discussions in CCMAS will be referred to CCFH, CCRVDF and CCPR for their consideration.

Chairperson's comments: The work during the year before CCMAS40 and during the PWGs and the session was transparent, trustworthy and effective. During the session there were many relevant, valuable comments. We progressed all review work and agenda points. After CAC42 we will have a clear vision to continue the work in progress.

During the session we did not face any workload issues. We finished our work in time every day and by end of the week as well. CCMAS40 was my first time to Chair a Codex Committee, and for me everything was perfect especially the help from staff of the Codex Secretariat.

Reaching consensus is sometimes very challenging in the work of the committees, but in CCMAS40 we did not face sensitive issues, and there were no difficulties in reaching consensus. However, we needed the

PWG and a side-event and additional information from presentations; these were very helpful to understand the situation and gave more detailed information.

We had a proposal from IAM to be a nodal committee related with all methods of sampling and analysis. To create a database is a good starting point, but we have to ask the opinion of other committees to move forward. We have some scientific challenges with analysis related to gluten-free foods, so we have to ask CCFSDU to clarify these topics.

As regard cross-cutting issues, we have developed a Guidance of endorsement, an internal document, which is a clear way to the procedure of endorsement. We continue the work with CXS 50 on sampling, which will be useful for all Codex Committees.

Based on the feedback from eWG Chairpersons, there was some extra work, because many times the comments made by the participants were unformatted or they sent it at the very last moment. In the end, we managed to finalize the objectives for the last year's and CCMAS40, as we were able to address all the comments and incorporate them.

3. Status of work items

Topic	Job No.	Target year	Recommendation of the Committee
For decision by the Commission			
1. Preamble and document structure for the <i>General Standard on Methods of Analysis and Sampling</i> (CXS 234 - 1999)	Ongoing	2020	5/8
2. Proposed revised <i>Guidelines on Measurement Uncertainty</i> (CXG 54-2004)	N07-2018	2020	5
3. Methods of analysis / performance criteria for provisions in Codex standards	Ongoing	-	Adoption
4. Methods of analysis / performance criteria for provisions in Codex standards	Ongoing	-	Revocation
5. Methods of analysis for provisions in Codex standards for inclusion in CXS 234 - 1999	Ongoing	-	Editorial Amendments
For monitoring			
6. Revision of the <i>Guidelines on Sampling</i> (CXG 50-2004)	N08-2018	2021	2/3
7. Review and update of the <i>General Standard of Methods of Analysis and Sampling</i> (CXS 234 - 1999) / database	Ongoing	-	
For information			
8. Guidance on endorsement	-	-	-

4. Specific comments

1. Preamble and document structure for the *General Standard on Methods of Analysis and Sampling* (CXS 234 - 1999), para 61, App. III, Part 3

Secretariat's comments: CCMAS40 agreed to forward the Preamble and structure of CXS 234 to CAC42 for adoption at Step 5/8. The work is in line the envisaged timeframe, consistent with the Codex mandate, decisions of the Commission and existing Codex texts, and there is consistency as regard format, presentation and language.

Chairperson's comments: Based on agreement of structure of CXS 234, after the adoption we can start to build a database to create a searchable, useful tool for methods.

2. Proposed revised <i>Guidelines on Measurement Uncertainty (CXG 54-2004)</i>, para 66, App. IV
Secretariat's comments: CCMAS40 agreed to forward the revised <i>Guidelines on Measurement Uncertainty</i> to CAC 42 for adoption at Step 5 and that Germany would develop the information document taking into account the decisions of this session and provide a draft for consideration by CCMAS41.
Chairperson's comments: For all laboratory the Measurement Uncertainty is a very relevant requirement and QA parameter. The review of CXG 54 is very important for all delegations and that's why we had a consensus to send it for adoption.
3. Methods of analysis for provisions in Codex standards, para 9, App. II, Part 1
Secretariat's comments: CCMAS40 considered the recommendations on methods of analysis proposed for endorsement and other related matters. The methods of analyses that CCMAS40 agreed to forward for adoption by CAC42 are contained in Appendix II, Part 1.
Chairperson's comments: None
4. Methods of analysis for provisions in Codex standards, para 9, App. II, Part 2
Secretariat's comments: CCMAS40 considered the recommendations on methods of analysis proposed for endorsement and other related matters. The methods of analyses that CCMAS40 agreed to forward for revocation by CAC42 are contained in Appendix II, Part 2.
Chairperson's comments: None
5. Methods of analysis for provisions in Codex standards, para 9, App. II, Part 3
Secretariat's comments: CCMAS noted that for several provisions in milk and milk product commodities that require calculation using for example, total solids content, fat content, protein content, dry matter content, the addition of methods for these determinations would be considered editorial in nature in order to avoid giving the impression that the methods for the provisions had been reviewed for their fitness for purpose. The methods of analyses that CCMAS40 agreed to forward for editorial amendment by CAC42 are contained in Appendix II, Part 3.
Chairperson's comments: : We agreed to continue the work with three topics and plan to add another relevant topics in the next plenary.
6. Revision of the <i>Guidelines on Sampling (CXG 50-2004)</i>, para 80
Secretariat's comments: CCMAS40 agreed to re-establish the EWG chaired by New Zealand and co-chaired by the USA, working in English, to continue with the revision of CXG 50 and the further development of the supplement document (ebook with sampling plan apps) taking into account written comments submitted at this session and the comments and recommendations made with a view to advancing the revised CXG 50 in the Step Procedure at its next session.
Chairperson's comments: We all know that the mass of the bias comes from sampling procedure, so the review of CXG 50 is relevant for all CCs.
7. Review and update of the <i>General Standard on Methods of Analysis and Sampling (CXS 234 - 1999) / database</i>, para 52
Secretariat's comments: CCMAS noted that the searchable database on methods of analysis and sampling will be developed by the Codex Secretariat and be available on the Codex website. The database will generate a printable version of CXS 234 and the information document (INF/DOC). The latter would be updated by the Host Country Secretariat with the format which agreed in CCMAS 40 and be made available at each session of CCMAS for consultation in particular when considering matters related to CXS 234 such as endorsement of methods of analysis and sampling.

<p>Chairperson's comments: The Hungarian Secretariate with help from USA and the Codex Secretariat will start to create a database during 2019. The basis of the database will be the new structure of adopted CXS 234.</p>
<p>8. Guidance on endorsement (CXG 50-2004), para 51, App. V</p>
<p>Secretariat's comments: CCMAS40 agreed to publish the Comprehensive guidance for the process of submission, consideration and endorsement of methods for inclusion in CXS 234 -1999, including the template for submission of information, as an Information Document for internal use by CCMAS. CCMAS40 further agreed that the document would be a living document that could be revised if issues arose during its use.</p>
<p>Chairperson's comments: None</p>

Appendix 5

1. General

Committee	Task Force on Antimicrobial Resistance (TFAMR)		
Host	Republic of Korea	Chairperson	Yong Ho Park
Session reported on	TFAMR6	10-14 December 2018	
Next Session	TFAMR7	9-13 December 2019	
Report	REP19/AMR		

2. Overall comments

<p>Secretariat's comments:</p> <p>Work continues within the timeframe allocated for completion of work.</p> <p>Critical issues identified on both documents at the last TFAMR are being considered by two EWGs (COP and GLIS) established by TFAMR06. A physical meeting of these EWGs prior to TFAMR07 is expected to further aid in the consideration and resolution of the such issues and any other issues identified during the discussion in the EWGs. This would also allow TFAMR to advance the two documents in the Step Procedure including the possibility of final adoption of both or one of the two documents.</p>
<p>Chairperson's comments:</p> <p>Except for the most contentious issues, TFAMR successfully achieved substantive progress on the <i>Code of Practice to Minimize and Contain Antimicrobial Resistance</i> and the <i>Guidelines on Integrated Monitoring and Surveillance of Foodborne Antimicrobial Resistance</i> in 2018, even though it was not possible to send them to the Commission for preliminary adoption.</p> <p>Physical working group meetings were proposed to have more opportunities to discuss the two documents and TFAMR06 agreed to hold them prior to the plenary session (TFAMR07) in December 2019.</p> <p>I believe this will facilitate decisions on critical issues in the plenary meeting, which in turn will allow finalization of these texts within the timeframe allocated to TFAMR by the Commission for completion of work.</p> <p>TFAMR7 will be crucial to achieve concrete progress by advancing the two documents in the Codex Step Procedure and to provide guidance on the urgent global public health issue of AMR.</p> <p>The government of Korea will provide required arrangements for the additional 2 days of physical working group meetings, and it also agrees to offer same arrangements for the 8th session in 2020. This means the deadline of 2020 given by the Codex Alimentarius Commission will be kept.</p> <p>As the Chair of TFAMR, I believe inclusive approach should be used for drafting the documents as level of AMR management is different by countries. In the future, documents can be revised as global resources and evidence permit.</p> <p>For fair practices in food trade of fundamental value of Codex, TFAMR should make sure that both of the documents are based on a flexible approach not to categorize countries nor create trade barriers.</p> <p>Among sensitive issues, TFAMR needs to decide whether it will leave room for use of antimicrobials for growth promotion by determining the Principle 5 of the Code of Practice and which should or should not be referred in the documents(i.e.complete WHO CIA document, VICH).</p> <p>Rules for referring documents can be discussed at the Committee on General Principles as this may present consistency issues across the Codex committee in the future.</p>

3. Status of work items

Topic	Job No.	Target year	Recommendation of the Committee
For monitoring			
1. Proposed draft Revision of the <i>Code of practice to minimize and contain antimicrobial resistance</i> (CXC 61-2005)	N28-2017	2021	2/3
2. Proposed draft Guidelines on integrated surveillance of antimicrobial resistance	N29-2017	2021	2/3

4. Specific comments

<p>1. Proposed draft Revision of the <i>Code of practice to minimize and contain antimicrobial resistance</i> (CXC 61-2005), para 82</p>
<p>Secretariat's comments: TFAMR agreed to return the proposed draft COP to Step 2/3 for re-drafting and establish an EWG, chaired by USA and co-Chaired by UK, Kenya, Chile and China working in English and Spanish to prepare a revised version of the COP for consideration by TFAMR07. The EWG should consider the report of the <i>Joint FAO/WHO Expert Meeting in collaboration with OIE on Foodborne Antimicrobial Resistance: Role of Crops, Environment, and Biocides</i></p>
<p>Chairperson's comments: Crucial parts of the Code of Practice are expected to be resolved and agreed at this year's TFAMR session in December and the document will be able to be sent to the CAC43 for adoption at step 5 next year. Drafting will be finished by the end of 2020 when the 8th TFAMR session will take place, and the document will be submitted to the CAC44 for final adoption. Among sensitive issues, TFAMR needs to decide whether it will leave room for use of antimicrobials for growth promotion by determining the Principle 5 of the document</p>
<p>2. Proposed draft Guidelines on integrated surveillance of antimicrobial resistance, para 115</p>
<p>Secretariat's comments: The Committee agreed to return the proposed draft document to Step 2/3 for redrafting and establish an EWG, chaired by the Netherlands and co-chaired by Chile, China and New Zealand, working in English and Spanish to prepare a revised version of the Guidelines for consideration by TFAMR07. The EWG should consider the report of the <i>Joint FAO/WHO Expert Meeting in collaboration with OIE on Foodborne Antimicrobial Resistance: Role of Crops, Environment, and Biocides</i>.</p>
<p>Chairperson's comments: Crucial parts of the Code of Practice are expected to be resolved and agreed at this year's TFAMR session in December and the document will be able to be sent to the CAC 43 for adoption at step 5 next year. Drafting will be finished by the end of 2020 when the 8th TFAMR session will take place, and the document will be submitted to the CAC 44 for final adoption. The Task Force should make sure that the document is based on a flexible approach not to categorize countries nor create trade barriers.</p>

Appendix 6

1. General

Committee	Cereals, Pulses and Legumes (CCCPL) (working by correspondence only)		
Host	USA	Chairperson	Henry Kim

2. Overall comments

<p>Secretariat's comments: The work is on schedule.</p> <p>CCCPL was reactivated by CAC38 (2015) with the aim of developing a standard for quinoa and was working by correspondence. The draft standard was adopted at Step 8 by CAC41; however, the provisions for moisture content and grain size remained at Step 6 as these needed further consideration due to divergent views. CAC41 established an EWG to consider the two provisions.</p> <p>EWG held two rounds of consultations. USA, host country of CCCPL, based on the outcome of the EWG, prepared the draft provisions which were issued for comments (CL 2019/20-CPL). From the comments received, USA proposed the following: (i) 13.0% m/m maximum for moisture content with the accompanying note i.e. Lower moisture limits should be required for certain destinations in relation to the climate, duration of transport, and storage. Governments accepting the standard are requested to indicate and justify the requirements in force in their country; and (ii) deletion of grain size. This proposal has further been circulated (CL 2019/42-CPL) for consideration by CAC42.</p> <p>CCFL45 endorsed the food labelling provisions in the standard with some editorial amendments.</p> <p>Comments in response to CL 2019/42-CPL demonstrated general support for the two revised provisions. However, there were also comments on retaining the grain size or revising the accompanying note.</p> <p>In general, CCCPL is about to complete the work assigned to it. Once the two provisions are adopted by CAC42, CCCPL could be adjourned <i>sine die</i>.</p>
<p>Chairperson's comments:</p> <p>During the past year, the majority of the EWG members actively participated by providing comments in addressing the moisture content and grain size provisions of the standard. There were varied positions by member countries regarding these two provisions, and consensus could not be reached. Therefore, based on the EWG comments, the Chair proposed compromised moisture content and grain size provisions in CL 2019/42-CPL for comments that will be discussed at the 42nd Session of the Codex Alimentarius Commission (CAC42). Based on the comments in response to this CL, it appears consensus can be reached for moisture content provision, however, there were still varied positions for grain size provision. The Chair hopes, after further discussion at CAC42, consensus can be reached on both provisions for adoption at Step 8.</p> <p>Overall, electronic engagements by members of the EWG was highly effective for providing comments and positions during development of the standard that resulted in adoption of the standard at Step 8 in 2 years (with the exception of the moisture content and grain size provisions). The EWG also referred to the Codex Committee on Contaminants in Foods (CCCF) a matter related to established maximum levels (MLs) for lead and cadmium in cereal grains the explicitly stated the MLs do not apply to quinoa in the General Standard for Contaminants and Toxins in Food and Feed (CXS 193-1995). The CCCF currently addressing whether the MLs for lead and cadmium should apply to quinoa.</p>

3. Status of work items

Topic	Job No.	Target year	Recommendation of the Committee
For decision by the Commission			
1. The draft two sections in the Standard for Quinoa	N17- 2015	2019	8

4. Specific comments

<p>1. Draft standard for Quinoa, CL 2019/42-CPL Annex 2</p> <p>Secretariat's comments: CAC41 (July 2018) adopted the Draft Standard for Quinoa at Step 8, with the exception of the provisions for moisture content and grain size, which were returned to Step 6 and established an EWG, chaired by Costa Rica, and co-chaired by Chile and the United States of America, working in English and Spanish, to continue the work on the provisions for moisture content and grain size. Comments at Step 6 on moisture content and grain size were requested by CL 2018/68-CPL (July 2018). The responses to the Circular letter were reported and analyzed by the EWG, resulting in a CL 2019/20-CPL (February 2019) request for comments on the analysis of responses to the moisture content and grain size and on CCCPL Chairperson's proposal on whether the draft provisions for (i) moisture content of 13.5% with an accompanying note "Lower moisture limits should be required for certain destinations in relation to the climate, duration of transport and storage. Governments accepting the standard are requested to indicate and justify the requirements in force in their country" and (ii) grain sizes (Extra Large, large, Medium, Small) are ready for adoption at Step 8.</p> <p>Based on the comments received it is recommended that</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) CAC42 adopt the moisture content of 13.0% with an accompanying note "Lower moisture limits should be required for certain destinations in relation to the climate, duration of transport and storage. Governments accepting the standard are requested to indicate and justify the requirements in force in their country" at Step 8; and 2) exclude the grain size provision as noted in paragraphs 9, 10 and 12. <p>Chairperson's comments: During the past year, the moisture content and grain size provisions were fully considered by the EWG in a timely manner. The Chairperson is encouraged that consensus could be reached such that moisture content and grain size provisions could be adopted at Step 8.</p>
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Appendix 7

1. General

Committee	Processed Fruits and Vegetables (CCPFV) (working by correspondence only)		
Host	USA	Chairperson	Richard Boyd

2. Overall comments

Secretariat's comments:

CCPFV, previously adjourned sine die in 1986, was re-established by CAC in 1997 with the aim of updating and elaborating standards for processed fruits and vegetables. Since its reactivation, CCPFV has completed a significant amount of work. Currently, in total, there are 37 standards developed by CCPFV.

At CCPFV28 (2016), the Chair proposed CCPFV consider adjourning *sine die*. In recognition of the interest on new work proposals, CCPFV28 agreed to request proposals for new work through a circular letter which would be directly sent to CCEXEC and CAC for consideration. CAC40 (2017) approved seven proposals for new work contained in CX/CAC 17/40/8 Add.1, Annexes I-IX. CAC40 agreed that CCPFV would work by correspondence until CAC41 (2018).

CAC41 prioritized them and agreed to first consider four standards i.e standards for dried fruits (including dried persimmons), chili sauce, gochujang, canned fruit salads, and mango chutney among the seven new proposals,. In addition to the five standards, CAC41 also agreed to request CCPFV address matters from CCFA and CCMAS respectively. CAC41 considered the recommendations of the CCPFV Chairperson and agreed to: (i) establish seven EWGs to prepare the proposed drafts for comments and consideration by CCPFV; and (ii) hold a physical meeting of the Committee at an appropriate time.

Following the decisions of CAC41, seven EWGs were established and pertinent work, by correspondence, has been carried out accordingly.

The proposals for cashew Kernels and dried sweet potatoes will be considered at a later stage.

The CCPFV chairperson is preparing a summary report, including the way forward which might include the possibility for having a physical meeting, for consideration by CAC42.

CCFA51 requested CCPFV provide guidance on the technological justifications for the use of some food additives and take consequential actions relating to the amendments to the associated PFV standard. In addition to the on-going work, CCPFV may consider addressing the requests from CCFA51 as well.

Chairperson's comments:Background

In spring 2018, CCPFV met by correspondence through the electronic user-group "CCPFV-online" using the Codex electronic forum to prioritize work, develop a workplan, and recommend EWGs to carry out standards development and related work. These three tasks were assigned by CAC40. Twenty members, one member organization, and seven observers joined CCPFV-online which used the results of an online survey and other inputs to develop recommendations for each of the three tasks.

The CCPFV Chairperson presented these recommendations to CCEXEC75 and CAC41. CAC41 endorsed the recommendations for EWGs and for holding a physical meeting at the appropriate time. Following CAC41, the seven EWGs began their standards development and responses to matters referred from CCFA and CCMAS.

As indicated in the CCPFV workplan, the EWGs provided progress reviews in December 2018. Six of the seven EWGs provided reports, with varying degrees of progress indicated. Based on review of the reports, the CCPFV Chair, after consultation with the U.S. Host Secretariat and discussion with the Codex Secretariat, determined that "Option 2" of the CCPFV workplan was most appropriate, i.e., continuing to "meet by correspondence until the level of progress on standards is sufficient for a physical meeting." Option 1, which called for holding a physical meeting in 2019, was not seen as practicable. Option 2 was selected due to the need for continuation of the ongoing work by the EWGs before overall progress could be assessed, and the need for adequate administrative lead time to prepare for a physical meeting. Option 2 also called for the CCPFV Chair to provide an update and recommendations to CCEXEC and CAC.

<u>Current Situation and Recommendations</u>
<p>As of mid-June 2019, four of the seven EWGs have provided final reports with proposed draft revised standards and recommendations on matters referred, as appropriate. Final reports are expected from the other three EWGs soon. As result, the following next steps for CCPFV are recommended:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -CCPFV to continue meeting by correspondence by reconvening CCPFV-online, open to all Codex members and observers; -Distribute the EWG reports and proposed draft revised standards and recommendations via CCPFV-online for review and comment by CCPFV-online members; -CCPFV-online to assess comments and incorporate them into draft documents and recommendations as appropriate (may include re-establishment of EWGs to perform part of this step); -Recommend final adoption by CAC of those draft standards for which consensus is reached by CCPFV-online; -Recommend CAC adoption at Step 5 of those draft standards for which this step is appropriate; -Convey to CCFA and CCMAS recommendations regarding matters referred; -Assess and respond to newly identified matters referred from CCFA51 and other committees if such referrals arise; and -Review progress of current CCPFV work, and assess whether a physical meeting in 2020 would be appropriate. <p>In 2018-2019, CCPFV met by correspondence using the Codex electronic forum and e-mail, and used resources efficiently to successfully complete the specific tasks it was assigned. CCPFV's current situation is again suited for meeting by correspondence to efficiently further the committee's work of advancing documents for possible adoption, and/or further elaboration of drafts in advance of a physical meeting.</p>

3. Status of work items

Topic	Job No.	Target year	Recommendation of the Committee
For monitoring			
1. Proposed Draft General Standard for Dried Fruits (including dried persimmons)	N18-2017	2021 ⁵	
2. Proposed Draft General Standard for Canned Mixed Fruits (Revision of the Standard for Canned Tropical Fruit Salad (CODEX STAN 99-1981))	N19-2017	2022	
3. Conversion of the Regional Standard for Chili Sauce (CODEX STAN 306R-2011) into a Worldwide Standard	N14-2017	2019 ⁶	
4. Conversion of the Regional Standard for Gochujang (CODEX STAN 294R-2009) into a worldwide standard	N17-2017	2021	
5. Revision of the Standard for Mango Chutney (CODEX STAN 160-1987)	N15-2017	2019 ⁶	
6. Standard for Dried sweet potato	N16-2017	2021 ⁷	
7. Standard for Cashew Kernels	N13-2017	2019 ⁷	
8. Recommendations to CCFA on Matters Referred	-	-	-
9. Recommendations to CCMAS on Matters Referred	-	-	-

⁵ Chairperson proposes extension to 2022

⁶ Chairperson proposes extension to 2020

⁷ Not currently prioritized for new work; and no action taken. Therefore, "Target Year" is not appropriate

4. Specific comments

1. Proposed Draft General Standard for Dried Fruits (including dried persimmons):
Secretariat's comments: None
Chairperson's comments: The EWG, chaired by Thailand and co-chaired by the Republic of Korea, held three rounds of consultations and issued a final report in June 2019 with a Proposed Draft Standard with Annexes. This is ready to be made available to CCPFV-online for review and comment. (Ten member countries, one UN agency, one member organization, and one non-governmental organization joined this EWG.)
2 Proposed Draft General Standard for Canned Mixed Fruits (Revision of the Standard for Canned Tropical Fruit Salad (CODEX STAN 99-1981)):
Secretariat's comments: None
Chairperson's comments: The EWG, chaired by Thailand, held three rounds of consultations and issued a final report in June 2019 with a Proposed Draft Standard with Annexes. This is ready to be made available to CCPFV-online for review and comment. (Nine member countries, one member organization, and one non-governmental organization joined this EWG.)
3. Conversion of the Regional Standard for Chili Sauce (CODEX STAN 306R-2011) into a Worldwide Standard:
Secretariat's comments: None
Chairperson's comments: The EWG, chaired by India, provided a mid-year report in December 2018 indicating responses from four member countries had been received (out of 10 registered member countries) on the first draft circulated. A final report is expected by the end of June 2019.
4. Conversion of the Regional Standard for Gochujang (CODEX STAN 294R-2009) into a worldwide standard:
Secretariat's comments: None
Chairperson's comments: The EWG, chaired by the Republic of Korea, provided a mid-year report in December 2018 indicating a first consultative round was completed and four member countries joined the EWG. A final report with a proposed draft worldwide standard, resulting from two additional circulation rounds, is expected soon.
5. Revision of the Standard for Mango Chutney (CODEX STAN 160-1987)
Secretariat's comments: None
Chairperson's comments: The EWG, chaired by India and co-chaired by Jamaica, held two rounds of consultations and issued a final report in May 2019 with a Proposed Draft Revised Standard. This is ready to be made available to CCPFV-online for review and comment. (Twelve member countries and one member organization joined this EWG.)
8. Recommendations to CCFA on Matters Referred:
Secretariat's comments: None
Chairperson's comments: The EWG, chaired by the United States, held several rounds of consultations and issued a final report in June 2019 with recommendations on some items for which consensus was reached, and identified areas where there were divergent views. (Sixteen countries, one member organization, and five non-governmental organizations joined this EWG.)
9. Recommendations to CCMAS on Matters Referred:
Secretariat's comments: None
Chairperson's comments: The EWG, chaired by the United States, held one round of consultation. A final report is expected soon. (Four member countries and one non-governmental organization joined in this EWG.)

Appendix 8

1. General

Committee	Sugars (CCS) (working by correspondence only)		
Host	Colombia	Chairperson	Maria Leonisa Ortiz Bolivar

2. Overall comments

<p>Secretariat's comments:</p> <p>The timeline for completion of work has been extended several times.</p> <p>CAC34 (2011) reactivated CCS working by correspondence to develop a Standard for "Panela" (renamed as Dehydrated Non-Centrifuged Sugar Cane Juice by CAC36). CAC36 (2013) adopted the proposed draft standard at Step 5.</p> <p>CAC37 (2014) held the draft standard at Step 6 due to the unresolved issues related to the identity (product name / scope) and quality (chemical characteristics, etc.). CAC38 (2015) noted that if no consensus could be reached on final adoption by CAC39, consideration should be given either to convening a physical meeting or to discontinuing work on the draft standard.</p> <p>CAC39 (2016) requested CCS clarify the scope of the standard only and provide evidence of the international support for the defined scope. CAC40 (2017) considered the recommendation of CCEXEC73 to discontinue work on the development of the standard, and agreed to extend the work by another year to enable CCS to continue developing the standard and to report on progress to CAC41.</p> <p>At CAC41 (2018), Colombia, the host country of CCS, presented a revised version of the draft standard titled "the draft standard Panela (common or vernacular name known in each country)". CAC41 considered the recommendation of CCEXEC75 to discontinue the work but agreed to extend the work by correspondence for another one year.</p> <p>Based on the comments received at CAC41, Colombia revised the standard which was distributed for comments (CL 2018/80-CS, CL 2019/34-CS). Comments in response to the latest CL (CL 2019/34-CS) indicated that there were still divergent views on the title of the standard as well as some essential aspects e.g., product definition and the values for protein and reducing sugar.</p> <p>Colombia is preparing a summary report, including the way forward, for consideration by CAC42.</p> <p>In view of the difficulties in reaching consensus for those fundamental provisions working only by correspondence, CCEXEC could make a proposal on either discontinuing the work or convening a physical meeting for this matter.</p> <p>Chairperson's comments:</p> <p>Colombia, as the host country of the Codex Committee on Sugars, is grateful for the time that the Codex Commission has given to extend the work, in order to present progress on the draft standard for "Non-Centrifuged Dehydrated Sugar Cane Juice".</p> <p>During the time that Colombia has been working on the development of the standard, it has had the privilege of receiving and including some of the comments expressed by countries in response to the circular letters; so that to devise a harmonized standard that welcomes and understands its recommendations and points of view.</p> <p>However, in the course of this process we have experienced different challenges and impediments due to several factors such as the lack of consensus (both national and international), regarding the name, definition and stipulation of the percentage of certain physicochemical characteristics.</p> <p>Especially because there is no certainty that the analysis methodology used to evaluate these features is the same in all countries, so that the results show large fluctuations, and unfortunately it has not been possible to carry out an inter-laboratory test with the products of the different countries to determine the bottleneck.</p> <p>Finally, after analyzing the last observations received, it has been possible to determine that even when the evolution of the draft standard has been slow, it is aimed at achieving a standard that guarantees the safety of the product, differentiating its quality from similar products and assuring that this is a healthy alternative for the consumer throughout the world.</p>

3. Status of work items

Topic	Job No.	Target year	Recommendation of the Committee
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For decision			
1. Draft Standard for NonCentrifuged Dehydrated Sugar Cane Juice	N13-2011	2019 (initially 2013)	-

4. Specific comments

1. Draft Standard for NonCentrifuged Dehydrated Sugar Cane Juice
<p>Secretariat's comments:</p> <p>Please refer to the comments provided under part 2 "overall comments".</p>
<p>Chairperson's comments:</p> <p>Colombia as host country of the CCS has been developing the Codex standard project of "Non Centrifugal Dehydrated Sugar Cane Juice," for 8 years. During that time, several members of the Codex Alimentarius have submitted observations to the Draft due to the importance that the Panela -(as it is known in Colombia)- represents for them; specifically because similar products are also produced and marketed in their countries, which has been aroused an interest about the harmonization of this standard.</p> <p>With the development of this draft, several drawbacks have been presented at the consensus level since each country has sent its argumentative comments on different numerals of the draft standard. Despite this Colombia remains positive, and in order to achieve the approval of it, would be important to continue joining efforts to keep working on it.</p>