

**JOINT FAO/WHO FOOD STANDARDS PROGRAMME
FAO/WHO COORDINATING COMMITTEE FOR ASIA**

Twenty-second Session

Virtual

12, 13, 14, 17, 18 and 21 October 2022

CODEX WORK RELEVANT TO THE REGION

(Prepared by the CCASIA Coordinator)

INTRODUCTION

1. The CCASIA Secretariat carried out a survey of member countries in the region through an online questionnaire, in order to collect information regarding the engagement of member countries in codex work over the past two years (2020-2021). Thirteen member countries¹ out of twenty-four responded the survey and provided their inputs.

ANALYSIS OF INFORMATION RECEIVED FROM MEMBER COUNTRIES

2. The information presented in this section is a brief summary of the responses received from member countries to the online questionnaire (Annex I).

i) Participation of CCASIA member countries in Codex Meetings, EWGs and VWGs

3. Affected by the global COVID-19 pandemic, most Codex activities were organized virtually for the period 2020 to 2021. The 13 member countries that responded to the online questionnaire participated in an average of 12 meetings between 2020 and 2021, with the highest participating in 20 meetings and the lowest participating in 3 meetings. The numbers of electronic working groups (EWGs) and virtual working group meetings (VWGs) in which the 13 member countries participated varied between none and 68 and the numbers of EWGs and VWGs chaired (including co-chaired) by the 13 member countries varied between none and 8 EWGs and VWGs for the period 2020 to 2021.

ii) Items that CCASIA member countries mainly focused on for meetings of the Codex committees

4. In the online questionnaire, some main items were listed for each Codex committee meeting held between 2020 and 2021 and member countries were kindly requested to select the main items that they had focused on. This section summarizes the top two items which were most selected by member countries for each Codex committee meeting.

Table 1: most selected main items for each Codex committee meeting

	Codex Committee Meeting	Most selected main items by member countries
1	CCCF14	1) MLs for lead in certain food categories 2) MLs for AFT in certain cereals and cereal-based products including foods for infants and young children
2	CCFA52	1) Alignment of the food additive provisions of commodity standards 2) GSFA: Proposals for new food additives provisions and/or revision of the existing food additive provisions

¹ Afghanistan, Bhutan, Cambodia, China, India, Indonesia, Japan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Malaysia, Republic of Korea, Singapore, Thailand and Viet Nam

	Codex Committee Meeting	Most selected main items by member countries
3	CCFH52	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Draft guidance for the management of biological foodborne outbreaks 2) Proposed draft Decision Tree (revision of the General Principles of Food Hygiene (CXC 1-1969)) 3) Guidelines for the control of STEC in raw beef, fresh leafy vegetables, raw milk and raw milk cheeses and sprouts <p>(the above 3 items were each selected the same number of times)</p>
4	CCFICS25	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Proposed draft guidelines on recognition and maintenance of equivalence of National Food Control Systems (NFCS) 2) Draft principles and guidelines for the assessment and use of voluntary Third-Party Assurance (vTPA) programmes 3) Approved new work by CAC44: Development of guidance on the prevention and control of food fraud <p>(Items 2 and 3 were selected the same number of times)</p>
5	CCFL46	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Allergen labelling: proposed draft revisions to the GSLPF and guidance of precautionary allergen labelling 2) Proposed draft guidelines on front of pack nutrition labelling
6	CCGP32	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Procedural guidance for committees working by correspondence 2) Revisions/amendments to Codex texts
7	CCMAS41	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Revision of the General Guidelines on Sampling (CXG50-2004) 2) Review of methods of analysis in CXS234: fats and oils workable package
8	CCNFSDU42	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Review of the Standard for Follow-up Formula 2) General Principles for the Establishment of NRVs-R for persons aged 6 - 36 months
9	CCPR52	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) MRLs for pesticides in food/feed 2) Revision of the Classification of Food and Feed (CXA 4-1989)
10	CCRVDF25	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Maximum residue limits for zilpaterol hydrochloride (cattle fat, kidney, liver, muscle) 2) Definition of edible offal 3) Mechanism for harmonized MRLs setting by CCRVDF and CCPR for compounds with dual uses <p>(Items 2 and 3 were selected the same number of times)</p>
11	CCFFP35	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Proposed amendment of the Standard for Canned Sardines and Sardine-Type Products (CXS 94-1981)
12	CCFFV22	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Proposed draft standard for onions and shallots 2) Proposed draft standard for berry fruits

	Codex Committee Meeting	Most selected main items by member countries
13	CCFO27	1) Inclusion of avocado oil in the standard for Named Vegetable Oils (CXS 210-1999) 2) Amendment/Revision of the Standard for Named Vegetable Oils (CXS 210-1999): inclusion of camellia seed oil, sacha inchi oil, high oleic acid soya bean oil, Calanus oil
14	CCSCH5	1) Proposed draft Standard for dried or dehydrated Chilli Pepper and Paprika 2) Draft standard for dried roots, rhizomes and bulbs – dried or dehydrated ginger 3) Draft Standard for Saffron (Items 2 and 3 were selected the same number of times)
15	TFAMR8	1) Revision of the Code of practice to minimize and contain foodborne AMR 2) Guidelines on integrated monitoring and surveillance of foodborne AMR

iii) Member countries' opinions and comments for specific questions regarding Codex work

5. Within the survey, member countries provided their opinions and comments in response to some specific questions regarding Codex work. The following summarises the main aspects covered in those questions as provided by members countries.

Format of the Codex meetings

6. Codex activities carried out during 2020-2021 were mainly virtual and member countries expressed both support for and concerns regarding participation in virtual meetings for the past two years. On the supportive side, members thought that virtual meetings could allow more participation and involvement to the Codex activities; it provided an alternative way for Codex to maintain the annual meeting schedule while preventing possible spread of the pandemic; and the economic and time costs of travelling could be saved. On the other side, members thought that participating in virtual meetings could be very exhausting, as schedules were usually very tight, and there were sometimes additional meetings held beforehand or in-between formal sessions which together with different time zones usually led members to participate in meetings under unfavorable conditions; the requirement for internet connection quality and IT devices were high; and contentious issues were difficult to advance as many effective face-to-face discussions and communication that happened at the physical meetings were no longer available during virtual meetings.

7. Regarding the format of "hybrid" meetings, some members expressed their support noting that a "hybrid" format could provide more inclusiveness and transparency as it gives opportunity for more Members to participate in Codex meetings, especially those who are unable to travel, and at the same time enabling participants who attend the meeting physically to have room for extensive discussion or exchange of information. However, "hybrid" meetings also evoke many concerns for members, and some expressed their reluctance to have "hybrid" meeting mainly for the following reasons: there is no harmonized definition of "hybrid" meetings among the Codex family; it could cause a significant additional burden for host member countries of Codex committees; the different time zones of participants for "hybrid" meetings might lead to unfairness and other problems; participants who attend the meeting virtually may not have an equal opportunity for interventions; and it is difficult for participants who attend the meeting physically and virtually to freely exchange their views.

CCEXEC Sub-committees on New Food Sources and Production Systems and Application of the Statements of Principle concerning the Role of Science respectively

8. For the CCEXEC Sub-committee on New Food Sources and Production System, in general, members thought it was an emerging issue for food safety and quality and showed support on the establishment of this Sub-committee to gather more views and exchange information from member countries. Such exchange and information was important to identify potential gaps in this area and to recommend appropriate Codex tools that can be used to progress the understanding and work on related technology and innovations, safety, quality, labelling, nutrition and/or fair trade practices for new food sources and production systems. However, the definition of "new food" is not harmonized yet.

9. Member countries also provided suggestions to the Sub-committee for which some of the main points are summarized as following: task force (TF) could be established for such matter and harmonized general guidance and/or separate standards could be developed for the safety of new food source and production systems; intergovernmental organizations could be invited to facilitate information exchange among interested parties; since only one Sub-committee may not be able to cover all types of new food sources presented in the CL 2022/06/OCS-CCEXEC, a new work mechanism might be needed; when developing standards for new food sources and production systems, both horizontal and vertical standards might be involved; and existing General Subject Committees could work on addressing some cross-cutting issues such as food additives, contaminants, and labelling for new food sources and production systems. However, some specific standards such as requirement for food additives for novel food or MLs for contaminants for edible insect might also need to be considered. Thus, the related standard should be amended to cover the new issues.

10. For the CCEXEC Sub-committee on the Application of the Statements of Principle (SOP) concerning the Role of Science, support for the development of the interpretive guidance on Statements of Principle had been expressed, but with concern regarding the “other legitimate factors”. The unresolved problem with the scope of the expression of “other legitimate factors” could lead to restriction and limitation when applying the SOP during the discussion in Codex meetings. Different members emphasized the importance of a science-based approach in Codex decision-making process. Statement 4 of the SOP had been specifically mentioned as some members thought it should be further clarified and elaborated. On the other hand, one member thought that the discussion regarding “other legitimate factors” in SOP at this stage seemed a little unnecessary, as most of the Codex works went smoothly under the current frameworks of CAC and the current discussion was only intended to solve a few problems that the Commission was faced.

11. One member suggested that a differentiated level of protection should be properly recognized and treated for some minor cases, the diverse traditional trade in food should not be negatively impacted by any new measures without reason on increasing risks of human health, and the scientific consultation for elaboration of Codex standards could be refined in aspects of inclusiveness, reduction of uncertainty, etc. Another member suggested that the Commission and its subsidiary bodies should ensure that the conclusion of the risk assessment is presented before making final proposals or decisions on the available risk management options. The consideration for “other legitimate factors” should be explicitly indicated in the report of the discussion and the Committee must take into account that such factors must be within the mandate of Codex.

Cross-cutting Topics for the Region and Possible Ways for Cooperation Regarding those Topics

12. Cross-cutting topics which members identified in the questionnaire were summarized as following: promoting the harmonization of food standards in CCASIA member countries; improving the participation for CCASIA members to Codex meetings and Codex standard setting processes; data generation and analysis of food-borne hazards and risks; works on new food sources and production systems; mycotoxins including aflatoxins in food; conversion of regional standards to codex global standards; food safety and quality in countries in the region; FAO and WHO policies, strategies and guidelines and Codex work; capacity building in strengthening Codex structures in developing countries; anomalies in governance structures and decision-making processes in Codex and other food standard work; and environmental sustainability issues.

13. Members also provided their insights on possible ways to cooperate in order to bring attention to and make progress on these topics. In general, most members who responded to this questionnaire indicated that by increasing the frequency and improving the effectiveness of regional communication, many of those cross-cutting topics could be further advanced. Reaching consensus is another important working direction in the region. Other specific ways identified included: developing other tools or using a forum to ensure a thorough discussion on certain issues besides the informal meeting before Codex meetings; organizing national/regional training courses and workshops to strengthen Members' capacity for effective participation in Codex standard setting processes and for data generation and analysis; consultation among CCASIA member countries to gather information related to their scientific knowledge and regulatory systems, which could be used when establishing standards for new food sources.

Benefits to CCASIA Member Countries by Participation in Codex Meetings

14. Members provided information on benefits to their countries by participating in the Codex meeting and some of the main benefits are summarized as below:

- Government attaches more value to Codex standards and Codex activities;
- National food standards, control and/or other legislation systems become more scientific and well-developed and gain more international recognition;
- Improving the harmonization of national and international standards, which could also improve market access and enhance the competitiveness of the international market;

- Better understanding of Codex text and Codex standard development;
- The interactions at the Codex meetings, such as in-depth discussion, information and experiences exchange, help members to share views on current food safety discussions and gain insights on emerging issues, learn from each other and created opportunities for member to build rapport; and
- Obtain critical data analysis results and reports from international risk assessment bodies such as JECFA, JEMRA and JEMNU.

Availability of Data in the Codex Committees and Barriers in Generation and Submission of Data

15. The Codex Committees which members had submitted data to for the past two years were: CCCF, CCPR and CCFSDU. Members also used the FAO GM platform and GEMS/Food database to submit their data for relevant matters.

16. Different data which had been submitted are summarized as follows:

- Contaminants: ML for lead in certain food categories; ML for total aflatoxin in husked rice, polished rice, ready-to-eat peanut and associated sampling plan; ML for total aflatoxins and ochratoxin in nutmeg, chili, and paprika, ginger, pepper and turmeric and associated sampling plans;
- Pesticides: national registration of pesticides; tricyclazole for rice; mancozeb for longan; emamectin benzoate for broccoli; fosetyl-Al for rice; and
- Data related to formula for infants and young children.

17. Main barriers indicated by members in data generation and submission are summarized below:

- Collecting/centralizing nationwide data (a wide range);
- Getting permission for data submission;
- Lack of relevant experts, knowledge and/or testing infrastructure;
- Lack of awareness on Codex work;
- Health Management Information System which needs further enhancement;
- Unable to meet the minimum requirement for data submission;
- Variation in perspective and setting among different countries.

18. One member also suggested that the FAO GM platform could improve its sorting options to be more user-friendly, for example, to allow the data entry columns to be sorted in alphabetical order or by date.

Current and Emerging Issues

19. The following are the summary of some main current and emerging issues which in member countries' opinion occurred in our region:

- Control and information sharing for foodborne diseases;
- New food sources, new food industrial technology and distribution channels;
- Online/e-commerce Food Business;
- Antimicrobial resistance (AMR);
- Certain food types, such as organic food, GM food, vegan food, etc.;
- Capacity building for technical staff and standard development in different aspects (e.g. AMR, pesticide, heavy metal, nutrition labelling, food packaging, etc.) regarding food safety; and
- Ensuring food safety during the pandemic.

Difficulties/challenges in participation of the Codex work

20. Some of the main difficulties/challenges which member countries indicated that they faced in relation to participation in Codex work were as follows: limitation on/lack of technical expertise and resources; availability and quality of data to conduct Codex work in general or on Committees' specific items; lack of awareness of Codex work and the use of Codex standards; limitation on budget support; language barrier; the significant time difference for participating in Codex activities virtually.

CONCLUSIONS & RECOMMENDATIONS

21. In general, according to the survey result, there was a significant variation regarding the level of participation of Codex work among CCASIA member countries. However, there were still some concerns, interested topics and challenges such as harmonization of food standards in the region, data generation and analysis, new food sources and production systems, environmental sustainability, antimicrobial resistance and capacity building which were shared by members. Overall, CCASIA member countries could work further on increasing the frequency and depth of cooperation and communication, as some of the problems such as limitation on relevant expertise, availability and quality of data and lack of consensus which reflected in this survey could be better addressed or alleviated by strengthening information sharing and working together in different areas of Codex work.

22. In view of this, the Committee is invited to consider the following possible means for further collaboration:

- Encouraging all CCASIA members to actively participate in and effectively utilize the CCASIA informal meeting before Codex Committee meetings, in order for members to communicate with each other about issues of mutual interest, positions on related issues, as well as the considerations and scientific evidence behind them;
- In addition to the informal CCASIA meetings which play an important role, holding regular Codex relevant communication and exchange activities are also particularly important. For example, for Codex committees' agenda items or other topics which members share common and long-term concern or interest, regular virtual workshops could be organized and chaired by either a designated member or participating members in turn to exchange the latest update and views. Besides virtual workshops, members could also build a mechanism and work by correspondence for the same purpose. Furthermore, members may also communicate with the CCASIA Coordinator and request for an impromptu virtual meeting with other members for any specific concern or topic that they would like to discuss. Through thorough discussions, the ultimate purpose is for members to better exchange information and views and promote opportunities to reach consensus and form a unified position at the regional level;
- Some of the new food sources listed in CL 2022/06/OCS-CCEXEC actually already have a long consumption history in one or more CCASIA member countries, although each member may have its own unique situation. The Asian region could provide much valuable information and reference material for Codex work on this matter. Members are strongly encouraged to participate more actively in the work related to new food sources and production systems, share national situations more closely, and work together in attempts to form regional positions; and
- CCASIA Coordinator could work together with CTF Secretariat to organize a webinar within the region for members to better understand the relevant mechanism, application process and diagnostic tool to encourage and assist eligible countries to apply for CTF projects to achieve the ultimate goal of enhancing the ability and participation level of member countries in Codex activities. .

In addition, CCASIA would like to bring to the attention of CCEXEC the views of the members on the Format of Codex Meetings, New Food Sources and Production Systems and the Application of the Statements of Principle concerning the Role of Science for consideration by the Committee and its respective sub-committees.

Codex Work Relevant to the Region: Questionnaire (online)**1. Name of your country:****2. Number of Codex meetings (which do not include EWG and VWG) your country attended during 2020-2021:****3. Participation of your country in Codex EWG and VWG during 2020-2021**

- Number of EWG and VWG attended:
- Number of EWG and VWG chaired by your country:

4. Which main item(s) that your country had more focused on under CCCF14

- ML for cadmium in chocolates containing or declaring <30% total cocoa solids on a dry matter basis
- MLs for cadmium in chocolates containing or declaring ≥30% to <50% total cocoa solids on a dry matter basis and cocoa powder (100% total cocoa solids on a dry matter basis)
- Code of practice for the prevention and reduction of cadmium contamination in cocoa beans
- MLs for lead in certain food categories
- Revision of the CoP for the prevention and reduction of lead contamination in foods (CXC 56-2004)
- MLs for AFT in certain cereals and cereal-based products including foods for infants and young children
- Approved new work by CAC44: MLs for methylmercury in orange roughy and pink cusk eel (CXS 193-1995)
- Approved new work by CAC44: Development of a Code of practice for the prevention and reduction of mycotoxins contamination in cassava and cassava-based products
- Other item(s) that CCASIA member countries had focused on under CCCF14:

5. Which main item(s) that your country had more focused on under CCFA52

- Endorsement and/or revision of maximum levels for food additives and processing aids in Codex standards
- Alignment of the food additive provisions of commodity standards
- GSFA: Proposals for new food additives provisions and/or revision of the existing food additive provisions
- GSFA: Continuation of the discussion on the relevant provisions for sweeteners associated with Note 161
- GSFA: General information on the availability of data related to nitrates and nitrites
- Draft provision for trisodium citrate (INS 331(iii)) in FC 01.1.1 “Fluid milk (plain)”
- Proposed draft revision to the INS for Food Additives
- Proposals for additions and changes to the Priority List of Substances proposed for evaluation by JECFA
- Mapping FCs of the GSFA to the FoodEx2 database
- Status and analysis of the GSFA online system in relation to the approach of not listing relevant commodity standards
- Other item(s) that CCASIA member countries had focused on under CCFA52:

6. Which main item(s) that your country had more focused on under CCFH52

- Draft guidance for the management of biological foodborne outbreaks
- Proposed draft Decision Tree (revision of the General Principles of Food Hygiene (CXC 1-1969))
- Guidelines for the control of STEC in raw beef, fresh leafy vegetables, raw milk and raw milk cheeses and sprouts
- Proposed Draft Guidelines for the Safe Use and Re-Use of Water in Food Production
- Other item(s) that CCASIA member countries had focused on under CCFH52:

7. Which main item(s) that your country had more focused on under CCFICS25

- Draft principles and guidelines for the assessment and use of voluntary Third-Party Assurance (vTPA) programmes
- Proposed draft Guidance on paperless use of electronic certificates - Revision of CXG 38-2001
- Proposed draft guidelines on recognition and maintenance of equivalence of National Food Control Systems (NFCS)
- Proposed draft consolidated Codex Guidelines related to Equivalence
- Approved new work by CAC44: Development of guidance on the prevention and control of food fraud
- Other item(s) that CCASIA member countries had focused on under CCFICS25:

8. Which main item(s) that your country had more focused on under CCFL46

- Draft guidance for the labelling of non-retail containers
- Proposed draft guidelines on front of pack nutrition labelling
- Proposed draft Guidelines on Internet sales / e-commerce
- Allergen labelling: proposed draft revisions to the GSLPF and guidance of precautionary allergen labelling
- Approved new work by CAC44: Labelling information provided through technology
- Other item(s) that CCASIA member countries had focused on under CCFL46:

9. Which main item(s) that your country had more focused on under CCGP32

- Procedural guidance for committees working by correspondence
- Revisions/amendments to Codex texts
- Format and Structure of the Codex Procedural Manual
- Other item(s) that CCASIA member countries had focused on under CCGP32:

10. Which main item(s) that your country had more focused on under CCMAS41

- Endorsement of Methods of Analysis and Sampling Plans for Provisions in Codex Standards
- Review of methods of analysis in CXS234: dairy workable package
- Review of methods of analysis in CXS234: fats and oils workable package
- Review of methods of analysis in CXS 234: cereals, pulses and legumes workable package
- Revision of the Guidelines on Measurement Uncertainty (CXG 54 - 2004)
- Revision of the General Guidelines on Sampling (CXG50-2004)
- Other item(s) that CCASIA member countries had focused on under CCMAS41:

11. Which main item(s) that your country had more focused on under CCNFSDU42

- Review of the Standard for Follow-up Formula
- Draft Guideline for Ready-to-use Therapeutic Foods
- General Principles for the Establishment of NRVs-R for persons aged 6 - 36 months
- Other item(s) that CCASIA member countries had focused on under CCNFSDU42:

12. Which main item(s) that your country had more focused on under CCPR52

- MRLs for pesticides in food/feed
- Revision of the Classification of Food and Feed (CXA 4-1989)
- Comments in reply to CL 2020/13-PR (Harmonization of meat mammalian maximum residue limits between CCPR and CCRVDF)
- Impact of the revised types in Class A on CXLs in the database for CXLs for pesticides in food and feed
- Guidelines for compounds of low public health concern that may be exempted from the establishment of Codex MRLs or do not give rise to residues
- Approved new work by CAC44: Priority lists of pesticides for evaluation by JMPR
- Other item(s) that CCASIA member countries had focused on under CCPR52:

13. Which main item(s) that your country had more focused on under CCRVDF25

- Maximum residue limit for flumethrin (honey)
- Maximum residue limits for diflubenzuron (salmon - muscle plus skin in natural proportion); halquinol (in swine - muscle, skin plus fat, liver and kidney); ivermectin (sheep, pigs and goats - fat, kidney, liver and muscle)
- Maximum residue limits for zilpaterol hydrochloride (cattle fat, kidney, liver, muscle)
- Definition of edible offal
- Development of a suitable approach for the extrapolation of MRLs for residues of veterinary drugs for offal tissues
- Mechanism for harmonized MRLs setting by CCRVDF and CCPR for compounds with dual uses
- Approved new work by CAC44: Priority list of veterinary drugs for evaluation/re-evaluation by JECFA
- Other item(s) that CCASIA member countries had focused on under CCRVDF25:

14. Which main item(s) that your country had more focused on under CCFFP35

- Proposed amendment of the Standard for Canned Sardines and Sardine-Type Products (CXS 94-1981)
- Other item(s) that CCASIA member countries had focused on under CCFFP35:

15. Which main item(s) that your country had more focused on under CCFFV22

- Proposed draft standard for onions and shallots
- Proposed draft standard for berry fruits
- Proposed draft standard for fresh dates
- Other item(s) that CCASIA member countries had focused on under CCFFV22:

16. Which main item(s) that your country had more focused on under CCFO27

- Sunflowerseed oil - Revision of composition

- Inclusion of avocado oil in the standard for Named Vegetable Oils (CXS 210-1999)
- Proposed draft revision to the Standard for Olive Oils and Olive Pomace Oils (CXS 33-1981): Revision of Sections 3, 8 and Appendix
- Review of the list of acceptable previous cargoes on fats and oils - Appendix 2 of CXC 36-1987
- Amendment/Revision of the Standard for Named Vegetable Oils (CXS 210-1999): inclusion of camellia seed oil, sacha inchi oil, high oleic acid soya bean oil, Calanus oil
- Consideration of proposals on new substances to be - added to the List of Acceptable Previous Cargoes
- Other item(s) that CCASIA member countries had focused on under CCFO27:

17. Which main item(s) that your country had more focused on under CCSCH5

- Draft Standard for Dried Oregano
- Draft standard for dried roots, rhizomes and bulbs – dried or dehydrated ginger
- Draft Standard for dried cloves
- Draft Standard for Saffron
- Draft Standard for dried Basil
- Proposed draft Standard for dried or dehydrated Chilli Pepper and Paprika
- Proposed draft Standard for dried Seeds - Nutmeg
- Approved new work by CAC44: Development of a standard for small cardamom
- Approved new work by CAC44: Development of a standard for turmeric
- Approved new work by CAC44: Development of a group standard for spices in the form of dried fruits and berries (All spice, Juniper berry, Star anise and Vanilla)
- Other item(s) that CCASIA member countries had focused on under CCSCH5:

18. Which main item(s) that your country had more focused on under TFAMR8

- Revision of the Code of practice to minimize and contain foodborne AMR
- Guidelines on integrated monitoring and surveillance of foodborne AMR
- Other item(s) that CCASIA member countries had focused on under TFAMR8:

19. How do your country feel about attending the online meeting during 2020-2021?

20. What is your country's opinion on "hybrid" meeting as an option in the future?

21. What is your country's opinion regarding CCEXEC Sub-committee working on New Food Sources and production systems?

22. What are your country's comments regarding the Application of the Statements of Principle concerning the Role of Science in the Codex Decision-Making Process and the extent to which Other Factors are taken into Account (SOP)?

23. Any New Work Proposals would your country like to propose?

24. Identify cross-cutting topics for the Region. Mentioning in what way CCASIA Members can cooperate to address these.

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- 25. Mention in what ways the CCASIA Members can cooperate with the development of these topics.**
- 26. In what ways has your participation in Codex meetings benefited your country?**
- 27. Availability of Data in the Codex Committees (2020-2021): Under which Codex Committees, for which agenda, scientific data has been submitted by your country?**
- 28. Regarding Q27, please identify barriers in generation and submission of data.**
- 29. In your country's opinion, what are the current and emerging issues occurred in our region, which need us to pay more attention to?**
- 30. what are the main difficulties/challenges your country faced relate to participation of the Codex work? In which areas would your country like to have some support or enhancement for this matter?**