

2006年5月

# 食 品 法 典 委 员 会



联合国  
粮食及农业组织



世界  
卫生组织

JOINT OFFICE: Viale delle Terme di Caracalla 00100 ROME Tel: 39 06 57051 www.codexalimentarius.net Email: codex@fao.org Facsimile: 39 06 5705 4593

## 议题 14

### 粮农组织/世界卫生组织联合食品标准计划

#### 食品法典委员会

第二十九届会议

2006年7月3-7日，瑞士日内瓦国际会议中心

#### 粮农组织和世卫组织提出的其他事项 由粮农组织和世卫组织编写

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说明：本文件不包括与粮农组织/世卫组织执行的能力建设活动情况。这些情况由单独的一份文件（CAC/29INF/3）提供。

#### **第一部分：粮农组织/世卫组织最近专家会议的结果**

1. 粮农组织/世卫组织以透明、适当和及时的方式向食典委提供有关科学建议。粮农组织最近的机构改革导致粮食及营养司即现在的粮食和消费者保护司，从经济和社会部转到农业、生物安全、营养和消费者保护部，有助于实施从农场到餐桌的营养、食品安全和消费者保护办法概念。这些改革正在为参与粮食产品的生产、加工、处理、储存和分配的所有单位之间的合作提供新的机遇，增强粮农组织提供科学建议的能力。

2. 食品添加剂联合专家委员会、微生物危险性评估专家联合会议、农药残留问题联合会议和特设专家会议提供的科学建议仍然是该部的一项高度重点活动，继续涉及范围广泛的相关问题。
3. 粮农组织和世卫组织联合举行的以提供科学建议为目标的会议结果，可从粮农组织和世卫组织网站获取。自食典委第二十八届会议以来有关提供科学建议方面的活动概述如下。

### 在 2005/2006 年 4 月期间粮农组织和世卫组织提供的科学建议概要

<p><b>Activity</b></p> <p><i>Purpose</i></p> <p><i>Outputs</i></p>	<p><b>66<sup>th</sup> Meeting of the Joint FAO/WHO Expert Committee for Food Additives and Contaminants (JECFA) (Rome, Italy. 22 – 28 February, 2006).</b></p> <p>Dedicated to evaluate the safety of residues of veterinary drugs in food, this session evaluated eight substances with conclusions on seven of them.</p> <p>ADIs were established for the two antibiotics colistin and erythromycin. MRLs were recommended for colistin (several species), erythromycin (chicken and turkey), flumequine (shrimp), melengestrol acetate (cattle), ractopamine (cattle and pigs) and triclabendazole (cattle, sheep and goats). The ADI for trichlorfon (metrifonate) established at the 60<sup>th</sup> meeting was confirmed and after specific toxicological concerns raised by the EU were addressed in detail, the MRLs were maintained. For tylosin no data were submitted and publicly available information was insufficient to assess the safety of the substance. The Committee further considered a number of important aspects related to the principles of risk assessment of veterinary drug residues in food. Summary and Conclusions are available at <a href="ftp://ftp.fao.org/ag/agn/jecfa/jecfa66_final.pdf">ftp://ftp.fao.org/ag/agn/jecfa/jecfa66_final.pdf</a> Technical report and monographs are in preparation.</p>
<p><b>Activity</b></p> <p><i>Purpose</i></p> <p><i>Outputs</i></p>	<p><b>65<sup>TH</sup> Meeting of the Joint FAO/WHO Expert Committee for Food Additives (JECFA) (Geneva, 7 – 16 June 2005).</b></p> <p>A safety evaluation of 12 food additives, 5 of them for specification only, was undertaken. 138 flavouring agents were evaluated, as well as the safety of L-5-Methyltetrahydrofolic acid, calcium salt, when used as replacement for folic acid in dietary supplements, foods for special dietary uses and other foods.</p> <p>Specifications were considered for all 150 substances, for which full specifications were adopted for 138 substances, tentative specifications for 10 substances and 2 specifications were withdrawn. The summary and conclusions are available at: <a href="http://www.who.int/ipcs/food/jecfa/summaries/en/index.html">http://www.who.int/ipcs/food/jecfa/summaries/en/index.html</a>.</p> <p>This JECFA session also discussed the procedure for estimation of the dietary exposure to flavouring agents and recommended a working group to be formed to analyse all relevant aspects of the introduction of additional use level-based screening methods to complement the existing procedures for certain flavours.</p> <p>Compendium of food additive specifications – Addendum 13 is available at: <a href="http://www.fao.org/documents/show_cdr.asp?url_file=/docrep/008/a0044e/a0044e00.htm">http://www.fao.org/documents/show_cdr.asp?url_file=/docrep/008/a0044e/a0044e00.htm</a> with Errata <a href="ftp://ftp.fao.org/docrep/fao/008/a0044e/a0044e03.pdf">ftp://ftp.fao.org/docrep/fao/008/a0044e/a0044e03.pdf</a>.</p>

	The technical report and toxicological monographs are in preparation.
<b>Activity</b>	<b>FAO Technical meeting on methods of analysis for food specifications (JECFA)*</b>
<b>Purpose</b>	Review the draft updated version of Volume 4 of a new Combined Compendium of Food Additive Specifications to be included in the first of a series of FAO JECFA Monographs (methods of analysis).
<b>Outputs</b>	This volume of the “Combined Compendium of Food Additive Specifications” is under finalisation.
<b>Activity</b>	<b>FAO/RIVM/WHO Workshop on Updating the principles and methods of Risk Assessment: maximum residue levels (MRLs) for pesticides and veterinary drugs. (Bilthoven, The Netherlands. 7–10 November 2005).</b> Organized with the collaboration of The Netherlands National Institute for Public Health and the Environment. Implemented as part of the larger project to update the Principles and Methods for the Risk Assessment of Chemicals in Food for the Joint Expert Committee on Food Additives (JECFA) and the Joint Meeting on Pesticide Residues (JMPR).
<b>Purpose</b>	To review the scientific principles and procedures used by JECFA and JMPR for recommending MRLs and to harmonize their approaches to the extent useful and possible with emphasis on the general principles applied by both scientific bodies.
<b>Outputs</b>	The final report is available at: <a href="ftp://ftp.fao.org/ag/agn/jecfa/bilthoven_2005.pdf">ftp://ftp.fao.org/ag/agn/jecfa/bilthoven_2005.pdf</a>
<b>Activity</b>	<b>FAO/WHO Meeting on the use of microbiological risk assessment outputs to develop practical risk management strategies (Kiel, Germany, 3–7 April 2006).</b> Hosted by the Federal Research Centre for Nutrition and Food in collaboration with the German Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Consumer Protection.
<b>Purpose</b>	To elaborate guidelines for the use of outputs of qualitative and quantitative microbiological risk assessment in developing or determining practical strategies and risk management standards for microbiological hazards in foods.
<b>Outputs</b>	Guidelines for the use of MRA outputs in setting/evaluating public health goals and ALOP. Description of challenges of the use of QMRA in the establishment of some food hygiene targets and related criteria. The meeting report will be available at: <a href="http://www.fao.org/ag/agn/jemra/riskmanagement_en.stm">http://www.fao.org/ag/agn/jemra/riskmanagement_en.stm</a> and at: <a href="http://www.who.int/foodsafety/micro/jemra/meetings/2005/en">http://www.who.int/foodsafety/micro/jemra/meetings/2005/en</a>
<b>Activity</b>	<b>Joint FAO/WHO Technical Meeting on <i>Enterobacter sakazakii</i> and <i>Salmonella</i> in powdered infant formula (Rome, Italy. 16-20 January 2006)</b>
<b>Purpose</b>	To respond to specific questions from CCFH on <i>E. sakazakii</i> and <i>Salmonella</i> in powdered infant formula in order to facilitate its work on preparation of the international code of hygienic practice for foods for infants and children (to be renamed Code of hygienic practice for powdered formulae for infants and young children).
<b>Outputs</b>	Estimation of the relative risk associated with different levels of <i>E. sakazakii</i> in PIF and with different preparation, storage and feeding practices. A model to evaluate risk reduction strategies associated with these practices and to evaluate the impact of a range of sampling plans in terms of risk reduction and rejected product. Review of

	<p>the relevant scientific information on <i>Salmonella</i> in powdered infant formula. Recommendations on how to minimise the risk associated with these pathogens in powdered infant formula.</p> <p>The meeting report will be available at:  <a href="http://www.fao.org/ag/agn/jemra/enterobacter_en.stm">http://www.fao.org/ag/agn/jemra/enterobacter_en.stm</a>  and at. <a href="http://www.who.int/foodsafety/micro/jemra/meetings/jan2006/en">http://www.who.int/foodsafety/micro/jemra/meetings/jan2006/en</a></p>
<b>Activity</b>	<b>FAO/WHO Expert meeting on the benefits and potential risks of the Lactoperoxidase system of raw milk preservation (Rome, Italy. 27 November- 3 December 2005)</b>
<b>Purpose</b>	To determine the benefits (economic and nutritional) and the level of health risks, if any, posed by the application of the LP-system and advise on the safety of LP-system treated milk and derived milk products.
<b>Outputs</b>	<p>Review of all the available relevant scientific data and information on microbiological, human health and nutrition, processing, technological and economic aspects associated with the use of the LP-system of raw milk preservation and recommendations regarding its application.</p> <p>The meeting report will be available at:  <a href="http://www.fao.org/ag/agn/food/risk_lacto_en.stm">http://www.fao.org/ag/agn/food/risk_lacto_en.stm</a></p>
<b>Activity</b>	<b>Joint Meeting of the FAO Panel of Experts on Pesticide Residues in Food and the Environment and the WHO Core Assessment Group (JMPR) (Geneva, Switzerland. September 2005)</b>
<b>Purpose</b>	<p>To assess the safety of 21 pesticides and propose MRLs when used in accordance with Good Agricultural Practice. 5 of these pesticides were new compounds and 8 were re-evaluated within the periodic review programme of the CCPR. Supervised trials median residues (STMR) and highest residue (HR) levels were reviewed as basis for estimation of dietary intake to be compared with the ADIs and ARfDs, in order to perform a dietary risk assessment and advise CCPR.</p> <p>To elaborate and update general principles for the safety assessment of pesticide residues in food</p>
<b>Outputs</b>	<p>The meeting report is available at:  <a href="http://www.fao.org/ag/AGP/AGPP/Pesticid/JMPR/DOWNLOAD/2005_rep/report2005_jmpr.pdf">http://www.fao.org/ag/AGP/AGPP/Pesticid/JMPR/DOWNLOAD/2005_rep/report2005_jmpr.pdf</a> Toxicological and residue monographs are in preparation.</p>
<b>Activity</b>	<b>The Joint FAO/WHO Nutrient Risk Assessment Workshop: A model for establishing upper levels of intake for nutrients and related substances (Geneva, Switzerland. 2-6 May 2005).</b>
<b>Purpose</b>	To develop an international approach or 'model' for nutrient risk assessment, by outlining key considerations relevant to establishing upper levels of intake for nutrient substances and to characterize potential risk.
<b>Outputs</b>	<p>The meeting report is available at  <a href="http://www.who.int/ipcs/highlights/nutrientproject_may18/en/index.html">http://www.who.int/ipcs/highlights/nutrientproject_may18/en/index.html</a></p>

4. 请食典委注意上述信息，并就通过这些会议提供的建议的作用提出意见。

#### **与提供科学建议有关的其它活动**

5. 粮农组织和世卫组织继续努力完成许多活动，这些活动构成早先专家会议的后续行动。它们包括 CX/FAC06/38/3 号文件 ([ftp://ftp.fao.org/codex/ccfac38/fa38\\_03e.pdf](ftp://ftp.fao.org/codex/ccfac38/fa38_03e.pdf)) 向食品添加剂和污染物法典委员会第三十八届会议报告的与粮农组织/世卫组织食品添加剂和污染物联合专家委员会有关的近期活动，特别是发出关于列入粮农组织/世卫组织食品添加剂和污染物联合专家委员会 2007-2011 年名册的专家的新呼吁。有关粮农组织/世卫组织食品添加剂和污染物联合专家委员会进行危险性评估和应用程序领域所需的科学专业知识详情，可从因特网站 [http://www.fao.org/ag/agn/jecfa/experts\\_en.stm](http://www.fao.org/ag/agn/jecfa/experts_en.stm) 获取。

6. 粮农组织/世卫组织食品添加剂和污染物联合专家委员会今年庆祝开展活动 50 周年，这些活动旨在向食品法典委员会及粮农组织/世卫组织成员国提供科学建议。这两个组织均非常赞赏所有专家和机构的努力，这些努力有助于联合专家委员会在所有这些年的重要工作。

7. 微生物危险性评估专家联合会议出版了微生物危险性评估丛书第 6 集：坂崎肠杆菌 (*Enterobacter sakazakii*) 和婴儿粉状食品配方中的其它微生物：会议报告。牡蛎中创伤弧菌 (*Vibrio vulnificus*) 的危险性评估现在可从因特网站 <http://www.fao.org/docrep/008/a0252e/a0252e00.htm> 获取（不久将作为微生物危险性评估丛书第 8 集出版）。

8. 粮农组织和世卫组织支持执行第二次国际微生物危险性评估会议：食源性危害（2006 年 2 月 20—23 日），并在澳大利亚悉尼组织了以“介绍食品安全危险性评估”为题的会前研讨会。关于研讨会的详情可向 [jemra@fao.org](mailto:jemra@fao.org) 获取，会议详情可从万维网站 [www.aifst.asn.au](http://www.aifst.asn.au) 获取。

9. 全球环境监测系统—食品污染监测和评估计划即 GEMS/Food，维持各种数据库以便能够评估食品中化学品的暴露，包括特定食品和总膳食中化学品数据库。在 2006 年 1 月，GEMS/Food 发展了消费群膳食供粮农组织/世卫组织食品添加剂和污染物联合专家委员会及农药残留问题联合会议用于对污染物和农药残毒进行国际暴露评估。此外，还有很大一部分食品消费数据库用于评估剧毒化学品的暴露。在 2006 年 1 月，GEMS/Food 与粮农组织和联合国环境规划署合作召集了一个特设工作组以考虑在管理鱼品中甲基汞危险性方面向成员国提出建议，同时保持鱼品消费的明显的健康和营养利益。关于 2004 年 5 月开始生效的持久性有机污染物斯德哥尔摩公约，GEMS/Food 将与联合国环境规划署合作，协调 2006/2007 年对人奶持久性有机污染物的全球调查，以利于监测条约在减少持久性有机污染物释放量方面的效果。关于 GEMS/Food 及其活动详

情，可从因特网站 <http://www.who.int/foodsafety/chem/gems/en/index.html> 获取。

10. 世卫组织/联合王国国际开发署动物卫生计划于 2005 年 9 月 21—22 日在日内瓦世卫组织总部联合举行了关于“被忽略的人畜共患疾病：扶贫路线”的会议。该次跨学科跨部门会议审议了当前的状况，即关于保护人们健康及畜牧和其它动物疾病控制以防治动物疫源性疾​​病或人畜共患疾病传播的措施往往单独采取。与联合王国国际开发署动物卫生计划联合举行的会议表明，通过在这些疾病的综合协调防治方面提供投资给人畜健康部门均带来利益。该次会议报告可从因特网站 <http://www.who.int/zoonoses/diseases/sept05/en/index.html> 获取。

11. 粮农组织/世界动物卫生组织/世卫组织关于禽流感与人类健康：亚洲动物生产、销售和生活中危险性减少措施的联合磋商会，于 2005 年 7 月 4 日至 6 日在马来西亚吉隆坡举行。该次磋商会提供了关于以下方面适用于发展中国家中的指导，即用于食品的活畜生产、分配和销售的适当管理手段方面；并阐明了有效干预活动，这些干预活动将 (a) 提高社区对导致禽流感出现及其在人类和禽类中流行的高危险性人类行为和活动的认识及了解；(b) 促进旨在减少人畜共患疾病对人类健康危险性的变化。最后，会议确定为加强管理手段而需要开展的研究。该报告可从因特网站 [http://www.wpro.who.int/NR/rdonlyres/38A980D7-8577-400A-8024-7D27F34309D1/0/FAO\\_OIE\\_WHO\\_Consultation.pdf](http://www.wpro.who.int/NR/rdonlyres/38A980D7-8577-400A-8024-7D27F34309D1/0/FAO_OIE_WHO_Consultation.pdf) 获取。

### **今后的会议 ( CX/FAC06/38/3号文件提供了更多情况。 )**

12. 粮农组织/世卫组织食品添加剂和污染物联合专家委员会第六十七届会议<sup>1</sup>将于 2006 年 6 月 20—29 日在罗马举行，以评价一些食品添加剂和调料的安全性，审议调味剂摄入量评估等一般性问题。目前可从因特网站 [http://www.who.int/ipcs/food/jecfa/jecfa67\\_call%20final.pdf](http://www.who.int/ipcs/food/jecfa/jecfa67_call%20final.pdf) 获取相关资料。

13. 粮农组织和世卫组织与世界动物卫生组织合作，正在组织关于水产养殖中的抗菌素使用及抗菌素耐药性的一次专家磋商会。该次磋商会将于 2006 年 6 月在大韩民国首尔举行，将讨论与水产养殖中抗生素的管理、销售、分配和使用范围及水产养殖中使用抗生素对公众的健康影响有关的问题。粮农组织/世卫组织/世界动物卫生组织目前正在寻找专家和数据进行促进实施该次磋商会。更多信息可从因特网站 [www.fao.org/agn/food.risk\\_antimicrobial\\_en.stm](http://www.fao.org/agn/food.risk_antimicrobial_en.stm) 获取。

14. 粮农组织和世卫组织与爱尔兰食品安全局合作，正在采取初步措施在 2006 年后期举行关于肉类中大肠杆菌 O157 的专家磋商会。该次会议的主要目标是审议目前这一领域的科学信息，评价对这个问题进行国际上危险性量化评估需要。关于该次会议的更多

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<sup>1</sup> 本文件是在专家委员会该届会议日期之前编写的，因此缺乏关于该届会议结果方面的信息。

信息，可从因特网站 [http://www.fao.org/ag/agn/jemra/index\\_en.stm](http://www.fao.org/ag/agn/jemra/index_en.stm) 获取。

15. 2006 年农药残留问题联合会议将于 2006 年 10 月 3—12 日在罗马举行，该次会议将评价 23 种农药的安全性。可从因特网站 [http://www.who.int/ipcs/food/jmpr/jmpr\\_2006\\_call\\_final.pdf](http://www.who.int/ipcs/food/jmpr/jmpr_2006_call_final.pdf) 获取暂定议程和相关数据。

16. 粮农组织和世卫组织与荷兰国家公共卫生和环境研究所物质及危险性综合评估中心合作，根据脂肪和油类委员会的要求，开始编写关于可接受货物清单确定标准的一份技术文件。将在 2006 后期举行一次专家会议对该文件进行进一步审议。关于该项活动的信息，不久可从因特网站 [http://www.fao.org/ag/agn/food/riskassessment\\_en.stm](http://www.fao.org/ag/agn/food/riskassessment_en.stm) 获取。

17. 关于碳水化合物，脂肪和油类，有关膳食纤维、食糖和反式脂肪酸问题的粮农组织/世卫组织筹备工作组和专家磋商会，推迟到有资金时再举行。关于这些即将开展的大部分活动的更多信息见本文件附件 1。

18. 由于发展中国家食品中化学物方面的信息缺乏，世卫组织与粮农组织合作举办了一系列研讨会和培训班，以促进对总膳食研究的了解和实施。此类研究是对人口小组接触食品供应中各种化学物进行评估的最经济有效的手段之一。将与中国疾病预防控制中心合作，于 2006 年 10 月 16—27 日在北京举办第四次国际总膳食研究培训班和研讨会。

19. 粮农组织和世卫组织与世界动物卫生组织合作，打算组织关于及其重要的抗生素专家磋商会。考虑到世卫组织于 2005 年 2 月澳大利亚堪培拉举行的一次世卫组织磋商会期间拟定了极其重要的抗生素清单（报告可从因特网站 [http://www.who.int/foodborne\\_disease/resistance/amr\\_feb2005.pdf](http://www.who.int/foodborne_disease/resistance/amr_feb2005.pdf) 获取），该次会议将提出有关这些极其重要抗生素的非人类使用的管理方案以预防/抑制抗菌素耐药性。还应当考虑到世界动物卫生组织拟定的动物的极其重要抗生素清单。

## **第二部分：粮农组织/世卫组织向法典和成员国提供科学建议的磋商过程进展报告**

20. 继续审查粮农组织/世卫组织向法典和成员国提供科学建议的计划，实施 2004 年 1 月 27—29 日在瑞士日内瓦举行的粮农组织/世卫组织关于向法典和成员国提出科学建议的研讨会<sup>2</sup>所提出的部分建议和食品法典委员会第二十七届会议的意见（ALINORM 04/27/41，第 197—209 段）。

21. 食品法典委员会执委会第五十七届会议认识到，磋商过程是在粮农组织和世卫组织的管理之下进行的，认为切实办法是粮农组织和世卫组织向食品法典委员会第二十九

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<sup>2</sup> 该次研讨会报告可从粮农组织网站（[http://www.fao.org/es/ESN/proscad/index\\_en.stm](http://www.fao.org/es/ESN/proscad/index_en.stm)）和世卫组织网站 <http://www.who.int/foodsafety/codex/consult/en> 获取。

届会议提交一份非最后报告供了解情况及提出意见。粮农组织和世卫组织考虑了食典委的意见之后，应向各自的领导机构提出最后报告供通过（ALINORM 06/29/3，第 87 段）。

22. 在这一报告期粮农组织/世卫组织确定的重点活动有：

- a) **制定一项程序准则，对粮农组织和世卫组织目前采用的有关提出科学建议的所有书面程序进行汇编。**程序准则在 2006 年下半年可从因特网站 [http://www.fao.org/ag/agn/proscad/advice\\_en.stm](http://www.fao.org/ag/agn/proscad/advice_en.stm) 和世卫组织网站获取。程序准则将提高粮农组织/世卫组织关于提出科学建议方面工作的透明度。将定期修改程序准则。
- b) **确定新的办法以加强发展中国家专家参与拟定国际科学建议及更多地使用来自发展中国家的数据。**粮农组织/世卫组织举行了一次专家会议，旨在实现发展中国家全面参与提供科学建议。在贝尔格莱德大学药物学院膳食研究所的合作下，于 2005 年 12 月 12—15 日在塞尔维亚和黑山贝尔格莱德举行了关于**加强发展中国家参与粮农组织/世卫组织科学建议活动**的会议。该次会议在三个重要领域提出了建议：包括来自发展中国家的更多数据；提高发展中国家专家被选为成员，并且有效参与这些会议潜力；在国家、区域和国际各级加强有利环境的手段。会议提出了关于使粮农组织/世卫组织和成员国能够与专家和机构更好地进行交流的机制。会议报告已发给法典各联络点，现在可从因特网站 [http://www.fao.org/ag/agn/proscad/index\\_en.stm](http://www.fao.org/ag/agn/proscad/index_en.stm) 和世卫组织网站获取电子版本。

23. **请食典委考虑贝尔格莱德会议提出的建议（见上述 b 点），支持国际和国家两级实施这些建议的努力。**

24. 粮农组织/世卫组织关于提供科学建议的磋商会推迟到 2006 年 12 月完成。这需要成员国的支持和参与以及确定额外资源以实现食典委和成员国的期望。

### **第三部分：关于粮农组织/世卫组织科学建议要求的状况**

25. 在确定处理科学建议要求的优先顺序时，粮农组织/世卫组织继续考虑法典提出的优先顺序标准（ALINORM 05/28/3，第 75 段）以及成员国的建议要求和资金提供情况。附件中所列的表格概述了粮农组织/世卫组织截至**2006 年 4 月**收到的科学建议要求的总体情况。



## ANNEX

*Table 1: Codex Requests to FAO and WHO for Scientific Advice (as of April 2006)*

#	Request for Advice	Originator	Reference	Required Action by FAO/WHO	Status of Planning/Implementation	Estimated Cost (US\$) <sup>1</sup>	Expected Output by Codex
1	Safety evaluation of food additives, flavouring agents and contaminants	CCFAC	37 <sup>th</sup> Session ALINORM 05/28/12, para. 225 and Appendix XXIX	Joint FAO/WHO Committee on Food Additives (JECFA)	Planned for 67 <sup>th</sup> JECFA (Rome, Italy. 20–29 June 2006)  NOTE: only a proportion of the long list of pending requests can be considered.	150,000	Acceptable or tolerable intake levels
2	Safety of active chlorine used in and on foods	CCFAC  CCFH	37 <sup>th</sup> Session ALINORM 05/28/12, para. 108 and Appendix XV 27 <sup>th</sup> Session ALINORM 04/27/13, para. 158 37 <sup>th</sup> Session ALINORM 05/28/13 paras 170 - 174	TOR of expert consultation specified by 37 <sup>th</sup> CCFH and 37 <sup>th</sup> CCFAC.	Awaiting final direction from CCEXEC and CAC. Extra-budgetary resources that are needed to implement this work.	300,000	Proposed Draft Code of Practice for the Use of Active Chlorine
3	Risk assessments on <i>Campylobacter</i> & <i>Vibrio</i>	CCFH	34 <sup>th</sup> Session ALINORM 03/13; 35 <sup>th</sup> Session ALINORM 03/13A, paras 49-54 and para. 57	Completion of the risk assessments –peer review	In finalization stage through consultation with the drafting groups Translation / publication NOTE: Codex should verify any further need of advice on this matter after the CCFH 38 <sup>th</sup> session (December 2006)	150,000	Risk management options in the revision of relevant Codes of Practice

#	Request for Advice	Originator	Reference	Required Action by FAO/WHO	Status of Planning/Implementation	Estimated Cost (US\$) <sup>III</sup>	Expected Output by Codex
4	Risk assessment of enterohaemorrhagic <i>Escherichia coli</i>	CCFH	32 <sup>nd</sup> Session ALINORM 01/13, paras. 12 - 20	ad hoc expert meeting to be organized	Expert meeting to assess current information available to be convened late 2006	150,000 extra-budgetary resources to be provided by Ireland.	Management options for risk associated with enterohaemorrhagic strains of <i>Escherichia coli</i>
5	Risk assessment of viruses in food	CCFH	32 <sup>nd</sup> Session ALINORM 01/13, paras 12–20	Provision of Scientific Advice as requested by CCFH	Initiation of preliminary work by September 2006	50 000 (Initial part). Extra-budgetary resources to be provided by the Netherlands	Management options for the risk associated with viruses in food
6	Risk assessment based advice on pathogen-commodity combinations	CCFH	32 <sup>nd</sup> Session ALINORM 01/13, paras 12–20	Provision of Scientific Advice as requested by CCFH	Awaiting clear definition of specific advice required following decisions on new work by 38th CCFH and subsequent CAC.	Cost to be estimated considering the scope of the activity.	Risk management options in the revision of relevant Codes of Practice and the development of new management documents
7	Establishment of criteria for the evaluation of safety of acceptable previous cargoes (transport of fats and oils in bulk) and evaluation of specific substances on that basis	CCFO  CAC	18 <sup>th</sup> Session ALINORM 03/17, paras 78-79  19 <sup>th</sup> Session ALINORM 05/28/17 paras 57-61  27 <sup>th</sup> Session ALINORM 04/27/41 para. 206	FAO/WHO to provide advice on the proposed criteria	Expert review to be completed in second half of 2006 with the collaboration of The Netherlands National Institute for Public Health and the Environment (RIVM/SIR). Report by February 2007 to the CCFO.	45,000	Criteria for the elaboration and revision of the positive list



#	Request for Advice	Originator	Reference	Required Action by FAO/WHO	Status of Planning/Implementation	Estimated Cost (US\$) <sup>[1]</sup>	Expected Output by Codex
10	Provide advice on the use of antimicrobials in aquaculture	FAO/WHO	FAO/WHO Technical Meeting on Residues of Substances without MRL	Joint FAO/WHO/OIE Expert Meeting on the Use of Antimicrobials in Aquaculture	Meeting to be implemented in June 2006 if extra-budgetary resources are available	130,000	CCRVDF Code of Conduct for Aquaculture
11	Safety assessment of foods derived from recombinant-DNA animals	CTFBT	5 <sup>th</sup> Session ALINORM 06/29/34	FAO/WHO Expert consultation	Meeting to be implemented in 2007 if extra-budgetary resources are found.	80,000	Guideline for Conduct of Food Safety Assessment of Foods Derived from Recombinant-DNA Animals

<sup>[1]</sup> Total costs for FAO/WHO, including publication of reports, but excluding staff costs.