



JOINT FAO/WHO FOOD STANDARDS PROGRAMME

CODEX ALIMENTARIUS COMMISSION

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FAO/WHO SCIENTIFIC SUPPORT TO CODEX: REPORT ON ACTIVITIES AND FUTURE WORK

(Prepared by FAO and WHO)

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PART I: RECENT FAO/WHO EXPERT MEETINGS AND OTHER RELEVANT INFORMATION

1. **The scientific advice provided by FAO and WHO through JECFA, JMPR, JEMRA and *ad hoc* expert meetings remains a high priority for both organizations** and continues to serve as the basis for Codex standards. The CAC remains an important client for this advice, where the results are used extensively in the development of Codex texts and standards. The advice may be equally relevant for member countries of FAO and WHO, in the strengthening of science-based decision making on food safety and nutrition issues at national and regional level. The following summarises the scientific advice provided in the 2016-2017 period since FAO and WHO's previous report to the Commission (CX/CAC 16/39/15). It is noteworthy that the frequency of the scientific advice meetings has been slightly increased, for example rather than the customary 3 meetings in 2 years, JECFA is now meeting twice a year. JEMRA has also scheduled additional meetings that have been made possible by the kind contributions of Canada.

Expert meetings and outputs

2. **Joint FAO/WHO Expert Committee on Food Additives (JECFA), 82nd Meeting, Geneva, Switzerland, 7 - 16 June 2016.** This meeting was held in the framework of the on-going programme on the risk assessment of food additives and contaminants in foods. The Committee prepared new or revised specifications for 30 food additives, revised two analytical methods and proposed a revised Procedure for the Safety Evaluation of Flavorings Agents. The results were made available to and discussed by the 49th Session of the Codex Committee on Food Additives (CCFA) and the 11th Session of the Codex Committee on Contaminants in Foods (CCCF).

3. **Joint FAO/WHO Expert Committee on Food Additives (JECFA), 83rd Meeting, Rome, Italy, 8 to 17 November 2016.** This meeting was held to evaluate certain contaminants in food. The Committee elaborated principles governing the evaluation of contaminants in food; undertook toxicological evaluations and dietary exposure assessments for six contaminants or groups of contaminants in food; and conducted toxicological evaluations and dietary exposure assessments in relation to co-exposure to two groups of contaminants in food (Co-exposure of fumonisins with aflatoxins). The results were made available to and discussed by the 49th Session of the Codex Committee on Food Additives (CCFA) and the 11th Session of the Codex Committee on Contaminants in Foods (CCCF).

4. **Joint FAO/WHO Meeting on Pesticide Residues (JMPR), Geneva, Switzerland, 9–13 May 2016.** Diazinon, glyphosate and Malathion were re-evaluated given the number of new studies that had become available since their last full assessments. The results were made available to and discussed by the 49th Session of the CCPR. The Committee agreed with the recommendations from JMPR and the existing CXL for these 3 compounds remain unchanged.

5. **Joint FAO/WHO Meeting on Pesticide Residues (JMPR), Rome, Italy, 13–22 September 2016.** The Meeting evaluated 29 pesticides, of which nine were new compounds, and three were re-evaluations within the periodic review programme of the Codex Committee on Pesticide Residues (CCPR). The Meeting established acceptable daily intakes (ADIs) and acute reference doses (ARfDs). The Meeting estimated maximum residue levels, which it recommended for use as maximum residue limits (MRLs) by the CCPR. It also estimated supervised trials median residue (STMR) and highest residue (HR) levels as a basis for estimation of the dietary intake of residues of the pesticides reviewed. The recommendations made by the 2016JMPR were published on the respective FAO and WHO websites and to be considered by the 49th session of the CCPR.

6. **FAO/WHO Joint Meeting on Pesticide Specifications (JMPS), 15th Meeting, Tokyo, Japan, 7-12 June 2016:** This meeting was held in the framework of the on-going programme on the evaluation and development of pesticide specifications. The Joint Meeting reviewed 50 specifications/equivalences for use by either or both of the two organizations. Five JMPS related issues were discussed and a priority list of the JMPS programme for 2017 was prepared. The pesticide specifications established at the meeting are published on the FAO (www.fao.org/agriculture/crops/core-themes/theme/pests/pm/jmps/ps/ps-new/en/) and WHO websites (<http://www.who.int/whopes/quality/en/>).

7. **Joint FAO/WHO Expert meeting on Control of Shiga toxin-producing *Escherichia coli* (STEC)** The 47th session of the Codex Committee on Food Hygiene (CCFH) requested FAO and WHO to develop a report compiling and synthesizing available relevant information on 1) the global burden of disease attribution; 2) hazard identification and characterization, and 3) current monitoring and assurance programs including the status of the currently available methodology for STEC. In response, FAO and WHO convened a core group of experts which had their first meeting in Geneva, Switzerland on 19-22 July 2016. This meeting considered each of the key aspects identified by CCFH, and also agreed to only use the term Shiga toxin-producing *E. coli* (STEC), as it includes enterohemorrhagic *E. coli* and because the interaction between known and putative virulence factors of STEC and the pathogenic potential of individual strains is not fully resolved. A roadmap for addressing the key issues was developed and review and analysis are currently underway in each area. A second meeting to assess the available information and agree on the recommendations to CCFH will be convened in FAO Headquarters Rome on 25-29 September 2017. Progress made during the first meeting and an overview of next steps, all of which were reported to the 48th CCFH in November 2016 for their comment, can be found in the report of the meeting which is available at http://www.who.int/foodsafety/areas_work/microbiological-risks/JEMRA-report.pdf?ua=1 and <http://www.fao.org/3/a-bq529e.pdf>.

8. **Review of existing FAO and WHO guidelines and related texts on water and water quality and their adequacy in addressing the safety of all water uses in food production and processing.** In response to a request from the 47th Session of the CCFH, FAO and WHO have undertaken a review of available resources developed by each of the organizations in relation to water quality and safety, a collation of which is available (http://www.fao.org/fao-who-codexalimentarius/sh-proxy/en/?lnk=1&url=https%253A%252F%252Fworkspace.fao.org%252Fsites%252Fcodex%252FMeetings%252FCX-712-48%252FOverview_of_Existing_FAO_and_WHO_resources_on_Water_Quality.pdf). In addition a preliminary review other non-FAO/WHO resources available on water quality and safety along the food chain has been undertaken to understand the level of data available in the public domain. While data for some sectors such as aquaculture and produce for raw consumption is available for a few countries, it has also been noted that much of this information necessary to make risk-based decisions is not readily available or accessible. A gap analysis highlighted the lack of accessible guidance to the food production/processing community and as a next step FAO and WHO have convened an expert group which will meet in June 2017 to begin the process of developing more targeted science-based guidance on water quality for different uses in the food production/processing continuum.

9. The Commission **is invited to note** the information above. To facilitate the transfer and uptake of the relevant scientific advice by Codex, the FAO/WHO Secretariats of these activities make every effort to attend Codex working groups and Codex committee meetings. FAO and WHO would like to thank all those who supported the programme of work to provide the above-mentioned scientific advice and in particular the various experts from around the world and the donors who contributed financially and in kind to the programme.

Other activities

10. **Joint FAO/WHO Expert Meeting on Guidance on Shellfish Sanitation Program.** FAO and WHO are undertaking a programme of work to develop technical guidance on the development and implementation of shellfish sanitation systems within the framework of Section 7 of *the Code of Practice for Fish and Fishery Products* (CAC/RCP 52-2003). In developing this Guidance, FAO and WHO are aiming to build upon the experiences and data of member countries to develop technically and scientifically sound guidance. The preliminary technical guidance document, which was discussed and finalized at the expert meeting in November 2015, is used for the pilot implementation in selected countries in southern Africa during the biennium 2016-2017. Feedback from the pilot implementation will be taken into consideration in the finalization of the guidance.

11. **Ciguatera Fish Poisoning (CFP).** In 2015, FAO organized an interagency meeting with the World Health Organization (WHO), UNESCO's Intergovernmental Oceanographic Panel on Harmful Algal Blooms (UNESCO-IOC), and the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) (<http://www.fao.org/blogs/blue-growth-blog/managingciguatera-fish-poisoning-requires-broad-partnerships/en/>) to discuss ciguatera fish poisoning as an increasing food safety threat. FAO/WHO reported to the 11th session of the CCCF of their activities, and the CCCF decided to ask FAO/WHO for scientific advice on ciguatoxins.

12. **The 9th meeting of the WHO Nutrition Guidance Expert Advisory Group (NUGAG) Subgroup on Diet and Health,** Geneva, Switzerland, 15 – 18 March 2016. Updating of the dietary goals for the prevention and control of obesity and diet-related noncommunicable diseases (NCDs) has been the focus of the work of the NUGAG Subgroup on Diet and Health. Following the update and publication of WHO guidelines on sodium and potassium in 2012, the NUGAG Subgroup on Diet and Health updated the recommendations on sugars and WHO published the updated WHO guideline on sugars intake in March 2015. The NUGAG Subgroup on Diet and Health has also completed the evidence review and updated the recommendations on total fat, saturated fatty acids (SFA) and trans-fatty acids (TFA) in 2015 and WHO is currently finalizing their guidelines. The 9th meeting of the NUGAG Subgroup on diet and Health was held in Geneva, Switzerland in March 2016 and reviewed the status and progress of the systematic reviews on carbohydrates, and reviewed and finalized the scope, PICO questions, priority outcomes and effects on health and other issues related to: 1) the consumption of non-sugar sweeteners, 2) the consumption of polyunsaturated fatty-acids (including EPA and DHA), and 3) different dietary patterns, following the processes established in the WHO Handbook for Guideline Development (2014).

13. **Improvement of data sharing.** In 2016-17 the GEMS/Food Programme (<https://extranet.who.int/gemsfood/>) supported 3 electronic WG of CCCF namely WG on lead in various food commodities, cadmium in cocoa and mercury in fish. WHO developed in 2016 a data sharing agreement for non-state actors in order to encourage Codex Observers to share monitoring data with Codex: for more information contact vergerp@who.int. GEMS/Food contaminant database is a web-based platform to allow the submission of data on food contamination from different countries and institutions. A distance-learning tool is now available (<http://203.151.20.206/who3.html>) to facilitate the use of the GEMS/Food system.

14. **Global Food Consumption Databases (FAO/WHO GIFT).** The Nutrition and Food Systems Division of FAO (ESN), in partnership with the Information Technology Division (CIO), Statistics Division (ESS) and the Food Safety and Quality Unit (AGFF) of FAO, the World Health Organization (WHO) and other international partners, is building a pilot Global Individual Food consumption data Tool (FAO/WHO GIFT). This tool will be developed based on the needs of various stakeholders working in the field of nutrition and food safety at country, regional and global level. The pilot FAO/WHO Global Individual Food consumption data Tool (FAO/WHO GIFT) has been published on FAO website (<http://www.fao.org/gift/>). In order to obtain a login, please write to fao-who-gift@fao.org.

15. **Activities on the topic of Whole Genome Sequencing (WGS) and food safety.** In order to follow up on the Technical Meeting on the impact of Whole Genome Sequencing (WGS) on food safety management held on 23-25 May 2016, Rome, Italy, various activities have been conducted and ongoing: 1) FAO and WHO jointly organized a side event during the 39th session of Codex Alimentarius Commission on 28 June 2016 at FAO Headquarters, Rome, Italy. The side event discussed the potential relevance of WGS to the work of Codex. The final report of the side event is available at <http://www.fao.org/3/a-bp080e.pdf>; 2) FAO held a side event at the occasion of the 25th session of Committee of Agriculture (COAG) on the topic of Application of Genome Sequencing for sustainable agriculture and food security on 30 September 2016 at FAO Headquarters, Rome, Italy. The final report of the event is available at <http://www.fao.org/3/a-bq675e.pdf> and a series of presentations delivered is available at <http://www.fao.org/food/food-safety-quality/a-z-index/wgs/>; and 3) FAO facilitates an informal network of developing countries to share information, knowledge and experience in using WGS for food safety management. Participating countries include: Bangladesh, Bhutan, Botswana, China, Egypt, Ghana, India, Iran, Mauritius, Mongolia, Mozambique, Namibia, Philippines, Sudan, Tanzania, Thailand, Vietnam (as of 20 March 2017, 20 people from 17 countries are participating). To join the network, contact Masami.Takeuchi@fao.org. 4) WHO/PAHO meeting on the application of WGS as a tool to strengthen FBD surveillance and response in developing countries, Washington DC, January 10-13, 2017

16. **FAO GM Foods Platform (<http://fao.org/gm-platform>):** FAO GM Foods Platform, an online platform to share data and information on the conduct of food safety assessment of foods derived from recombinant-DNA plants according to the relevant Codex guideline (CAC/GL 45-2003, annex III adopted in 2008) is currently hosting a total of 977 records of national data on GM food/feed safety assessment and participated by a total of 173 countries that have nominated Focal Points to the Platform. Among them, 168 countries have successfully registered to the Platform and 19 countries are actively and regularly sharing their data and information. All Codex Members are requested to nominate their Focal Points and actively share relevant data and information with regards to national GM food/feed safety assessment. Contact GM-Platform@fao.org for questions and comments.

17. **The WHO Advisory Group on Integrated Surveillance of Antimicrobial Resistance (AGISAR)**, has been established in 2008 WHO's effort to minimize the public health impact of antimicrobial resistance associated with the use of antimicrobials in food animals http://www.who.int/foodsafety/areas_work/antimicrobial-resistance/agisar/en/. The 7th meeting of the WHO Advisory Group on Integrated Surveillance of Antimicrobial Resistance (AGISAR) took place on 17-20 October 2016 in Raleigh, North Carolina, United States of America During the meeting the Key Findings from AGISAR country and focused projects were presented and the WHO-AGISAR Guidance on Integrated Surveillance of AMR, was finalized. WHO IS developing a Global ESBL Ec Tricycle protocol to implement integrated "One Health" surveillance of ESBL *E.coli* from the human, the food chain and the environment sectors. The 5th revision of the WHO List of Critically Important Antimicrobials for Human Medicine (WHO –CIA List) CIA list was published in April 2017 <http://www.who.int/foodsafety/publications/antimicrobials-fifth/en/> WHO Guideline on the use of antimicrobial in food producing animals based on the WHO-CIA list is under development.

18. The Commission is requested to note the above information provided by FAO and WHO.

Publications

a) JECFA publications

JECFA publications are available on the following websites:

FAO <http://www.fao.org/food/food-safety-quality/scientific-advice/jecfa/jecfa-publications/en/>

WHO <http://www.who.int/foodsafety/publications/jecfa/en/>

Recent publications include:

- **Evaluation of certain food additives** (Eighty-second report of the Joint FAO/WHO Expert Committee on Food Additives) WHO Technical Report Series, No.1000, 2016 <http://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/10665/250277/1/9789241210003-eng.pdf?ua=1>
- **Evaluation of certain contaminants in food** (Eighty-third report of the Joint FAO/WHO Expert Committee on Food Additives) WHO Technical Report Series, No.1002, 2017 <http://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/10665/254893/1/9789241210027-eng.pdf?ua=1>
- **Compendium of Food Additive Specifications, 82nd Meeting.** FAO JECFA Monograph 19, 2016, <http://www.fao.org/3/a-i6413e.pdf>
- WHO Procedural Guidance for JECFA and guidance for experts have been updated. <http://www.who.int/foodsafety/chem/jecfa/guidelines/en/>

b) JMPR publications

JMPR publications are available on the following websites:

FAO <http://www.fao.org/agriculture/crops/core-themes/theme/pests/jmpr/en/>

WHO <http://www.who.int/foodsafety/publications/jmpr/en/>

Recent publications include:

- **Pesticide residues in food 2016.** Report of the special session of the Joint Meeting of the FAO Panel of Experts on Pesticide Residues in Food and the Environment and WHO the Core Assessment Group. FAO Plant Production and Protection Paper, 229, 2016 <http://www.fao.org/3/a-i5693e.pdf>
- **Pesticide residues in food – May 2016 evaluations**
Part II - Toxicological. World Health Organization, 2017
- **The 2016 JMPR Report, Pesticide residues in food - Evaluations part I – Residues,** FAO Plant Production and Protection Paper 231, 2017 <http://www.fao.org/3/a-i6926e.pdf> <http://www.fao.org/3/a-i6926e.pdf> <http://www.fao.org/3/a-i6926e.pdf> <http://www.fao.org/3/a-i6926e.pdf>

c) JEMRA Publications

JEMRA publications are available on the following websites:

FAO <http://www.fao.org/food/food-safety-quality/scientific-advice/jemra/risk-assessments/en/>

WHO <http://www.who.int/foodsafety/publications/microbiological-risks/en/>

Recent publications in this series include:

- Selection and application of methods for the detection and enumeration of human pathogenic halophilic *Vibrio* spp. in seafood: Guidance, Microbiological Risk Assessment Series No. 22. 2016. Available at: <http://www.fao.org/3/a-i5982e.pdf> and <http://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/10665/249530/1/9789241565288-eng.pdf?ua=1>
- Statistical aspects of microbiological criteria Related to Foods: A risk managers guide, Microbiological Risk Assessment Series No. 24. 2016. Available at: <http://www.fao.org/3/a-i3996e.pdf> and <http://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/10665/249531/1/9789241565318-eng.pdf?ua=1>
- Microbial Safety of lipid based ready-to-use foods for the management of moderate acute and severe acute malnutrition: First report, Microbiological Risk Assessment Series No. 28. 2016. Available at: <http://www.fao.org/3/a-i5347e.pdf> and <http://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/10665/249581/1/9789251090626-eng.pdf?ua=1>
- Interventions for the Control of Non-typhoidal *Salmonella* spp. in Beef and Pork: Meeting Report and Systematic Review, Microbiological Risk Assessment Series No. 30. 2016. Available at: <http://www.fao.org/3/a-i5317e.pdf> and <http://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/10665/249529/1/9789241565240-eng.pdf?ua=1>

d) Other publications

- Final report of the Technical Meeting on the impact of Whole Genome Sequencing (WGS) on food safety management, 23-25 May 2016, Rome, Italy (<http://www.fao.org/3/a-i6582e.pdf>).
- FAO Handbook on Food Labelling to Protect consumers, 2016.
<http://www.fao.org/documents/card/en/c/fc5f4bc2-650a-4704-9162-9eb9b3a1fdd0/>
- INFOSAN Activity Report 2014-2015.
http://www.who.int/foodsafety/publications/infosan_activity2014-15/en/

Upcoming meetings

19. **Joint FAO/WHO Expert Committee on Food Additives (JECFA), 84th Meeting, Rome, Italy, 6 to 15 June 2017:** The meeting will be dedicated to the (re)evaluation of a number of food additives. The call for data is accessible at <http://www.fao.org/3/a-bp771e.pdf>

20. **Joint FAO/WHO Expert Committee on Food Additives (JECFA), 85th Meeting, Geneva, Switzerland, 17 - 26 October 2017:** The meeting will be dedicated to the (re)evaluation of a number of veterinary drugs in foods. The call for data is accessible at <http://www.fao.org/3/a-bp771e.pdf>

21. **Joint FAO/WHO Expert Meeting on Microbiological Risk Assessment, 21 – 23 June 2017, Bilthoven the Netherlands.** This meeting will focus on the safety and quality of water for food production and processing.

22. **Joint FAO/WHO Expert Meeting on Microbiological Risk Assessment, 25 – 29 September 2017** Rome, Italy This meeting will focus on Shiga toxinogenic *E. coli* (STEC). The call for data is available at <http://www.fao.org/3/a-br569e.pdf>

23. **Joint FAO/WHO Meeting on Pesticide Residues (JMPR), Geneva, Switzerland, 12 to 21 September 2017:** The meeting will evaluate 8 new compounds, 5 within the periodic re-evaluation program, and 22 for additional MRLs. The call for data is accessible at http://www.fao.org/fileadmin/templates/agphome/documents/Pests_Pesticides/JMPR/2017_JMPR_Call_for_Data.pdf

24. **FAO Expert Working Group on protein quality evaluation.** Second half of 2017. The main purpose of the Expert Working Group is to provide scientific advice on questions related to protein and protein quality evaluation.

Risk Assessment Methodology Work

25. In addition to the scientific advice requested directly, the FAO/WHO secretariats have been working to update risk assessment methodologies, taking into account recommendations from expert meetings and the latest scientific developments. This is critical to assure that the scientific advice provided is based on up-to-date methodology and scientific knowledge. In this context, several activities are planned or are under way to address the following areas of risk assessment:

- Chemical risk assessment methodology
 - Chronic and acute dietary exposure assessment and combined exposure from dual uses (pesticides and veterinary drugs) (in process)
 - Acute reference dose for veterinary drugs (published in JECFA 81 report)
 - Threshold of toxicological concern and flavours decision tree (published in JEFA 82 report)
 - Guidance for enzyme evaluation
- Microbiological risk assessment methodology – update of guidance documents

26. In addition the FAO/WHO Roster for JECFA meetings has been updated and published.

PART II: STATUS OF REQUESTS FOR FAO/WHO SCIENTIFIC ADVICE

27. Both organizations continue to jointly prioritize the requests for scientific advice taking into consideration the criteria proposed by Codex as well as the requests for advice from Member Countries and the availability of resources. A table of the current requests for scientific advice posed to FAO and WHO directly by the Codex Alimentarius Commission and its subsidiary bodies as well as meetings being planned by FAO and WHO in response to requests from member countries is attached as Annex I. It presents the overall status of pending requests for scientific advice received by FAO/WHO as of May 2017.

ANNEX I

JOINT FAO/WHO ACTIVITIES ON PROVISION OF SCIENTIFIC ADVICE ON FOOD SAFETY

STATUS OF REQUESTS FOR FAO/WHO SCIENTIFIC ADVICE¹

In prioritizing the requests for scientific advice to be addressed, FAO and WHO continue to consider the set of criteria for the prioritization proposed by Codex ([ALINORM 05/28/3, para. 75](#)) as well as the requests of advice from Member Countries and the availability of resources. The table below presents the overall status of requests for scientific advice as of May 2017.

#	Request for Advice	Originator	Reference	Required Action by FAO/WHO	Status of Planning/ Implementation	Estimated Cost (US\$) ²	Expected Output by Codex
1.	Safety evaluation of food additives and contaminants (Current requests: CCFA 50 compounds and approximately 70 flavourings; CCCF 6 contaminants or groups of related contaminants)	CCFA CCCF	48 th & 49 th Sessions of CCFA	Joint FAO/WHO Expert Committee on Food Additives (JECFA)	Evaluation of certain food additives scheduled for the 84 th JECFA meeting (Rome, 6 to 15 June 2017, full (re)evaluation of 9 food additives and 6 food additives for revision of specifications). Tentative plan for a food additives meeting in 2017	350,000 (fully funded) 350,000 (partially funded)	Maximum levels, specifications for food additives, or other advice as appropriate
			10 th & 11 th Session of CCCF	Joint FAO/WHO Expert Committee on Food Additives (JECFA)	No JECFA meeting planned yet	350,000	Maximum levels for key food commodities, or other advice as appropriate; Code of practices
2.	Safety evaluation of residues of veterinary drugs	CCRVDF	23 rd Sessions of CCRVDF	Joint FAO/WHO Expert Committee on Food Additives (JECFA)	Evaluation of certain veterinary drugs is scheduled for the 85 th JECFA meeting (Geneva, 17-26 October 2017)	350,000 (fully funded)	Maximum residue limits, Risk management recommendations or other advice as appropriate.

¹FAO and WHO express appreciation to those governments who have contributed to support FAO/WHO scientific advice activities, either through direct financial support, facilitation of meetings at national institutes, and technical input by national experts. Figures indicate cost of pending actions related to each activity. Figures do not consider staff costs.

² Total activity costs for FAO/WHO, including publication of reports, but excluding staff costs.

#	Request for Advice	Originator	Reference	Required Action by FAO/WHO	Status of Planning/ Implementation	Estimated Cost (US\$) ²	Expected Output by Codex
3.	Development and validation of risk assessment tools on <i>Vibrio</i> spp. in seafood and advice on methodology for <i>Vibrio</i> spp. in seafood.	CCFH	41 st and 42 nd Sessions of CCFH	Expert meeting to review methodology and develop and validate web-based risk assessment tools.	Following up on the previous activities, a recent review of new data and the possible impacts on risk assessment model and risk management tool is under review and will be presented to a wider stakeholder meeting for further input 2017-2018.	250,000 (Fully funded)	Web-based tools and consensus methodology to support the implementation of Codex Guidelines.
4.	Pesticide Residues	CCPR	48 th Session of CCPR	Meeting of the Joint FAO/WHO Meeting on Pesticide Residues (JMPR)	2017 JMPR to be held from 12-21 Sep. in Geneva, Switzerland.	260,000 (fully funded)	Maximum Residue Limits or other advice as appropriate.
5.	Ciguatoxins Full evaluation, including geographic distribution and rate of illness; congeners; methods of detection	CCCF	11 th Session	FAO/WHO expert consultation	New request	200,000 (not funded)	Maximum levels for key food commodities, or other advice as appropriate; Code of practices
6.	Shiga toxigenic <i>E. coli</i> (STEC)	CCFH	47 th Session of CCFH	Data collection and analysis Review papers on the 3 key issues identified Implementation of 2 experts meetings Preparation of final reports	First meeting implemented and roadmap for next steps developed. 5 review papers currently under preparation to support the second expert meeting to be convened in September 2017. A second Call for data issued.	300,000 (fully funded)	Reports on attribution of STEC to foods, characterization of STECs, of concern for food safety and a review of monitoring and assurance programmes for STECs in food as a basis for management and control.

#	Request for Advice	Originator	Reference	Required Action by FAO/WHO	Status of Planning/ Implementation	Estimated Cost (US\$) ²	Expected Output by Codex
7.	Scientific advice to help clarify the use of clean, potable and other types of water in the General Principles Food Hygiene and other hygiene text	CCFH	47 th and 48 th session of CCFH	Collation and review of existing water quality related guidance Gap analysis Development of scenario-based advice/guidance on indicator/criteria of water quality appropriate for use	Collation of relevant texts complete 1st expert meeting to be convened in June 2017	100,000 (partially funded)	Review of the existing FAO and WHO guidelines and related texts on water and water quality and gap analysis with regard to clean water Examples of indicators of water quality according to use in different stages of food production and processing
8.	Nitrogen factors for fishery products and methodology to obtain data	CCFFP	33 rd Session	Call for data Compilation of the results/feedback to the call for data	Nitrogen factors, awaiting receipt of relevant data from different sources.	5,000 (fully funded)	Information on Nitrogen Factors
9.	Review of the list of acceptable previous cargoes on fats and oils	CCFO	24 th Session	Evaluate whether the 23 substances were suitable as previous cargoes and to provide an assessment against the four criteria as mentioned in the <i>Code of Practice for the Storage and Transport of Edible Fats and Oils in Bulk</i> (CAC/RCP 36-1987). Cluster the 23 substances based on chemical properties and rank according to priorities (i.e. low, medium or high).	Work planning to be carried out upon confirmation of resource availability	120,000 (no funding)	Technical report with the conclusion on suitability as well as the assessment results of the four criteria stated in the CoP. This should include a priority ranking.

#	Request for Advice	Originator	Reference	Required Action by FAO/WHO	Status of Planning/ Implementation	Estimated Cost (US\$) ²	Expected Output by Codex
10.	Technical Guidance for the Development of Bivalve Molluscan Sanitation Programs	CCFP	33rd Session	Review of the final Technical Guidance for the Development of Bivalve Molluscan Sanitation Programs with the updates	The Technical Guidance is being piloted in Southern Africa and the document will be updated based on this experience	50,000	Technical Guidance for the Development of Bivalve Molluscan Sanitation Programs
11	Histamine and Scombroid fish poisoning (SPF) or SPF –like illnesses linked to Salmonidae	CCFH	48 th Session	Literature review of available information	Review initiated	20,000	Review of the links, if any between Salmonidae consumption and SPF or SPF-like illnesses