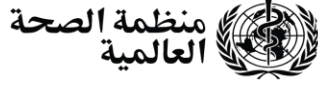


# هيئة الدستور الغذائي



منظمة الصحة  
العالمية

منظمة الأغذية والزراعة  
للأمم المتحدة



A

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CX/EXEC 24/86/4

البند 4 من جدول الأعمال

برنامج المواصفات الغذائية المشترك بين منظمة الأغذية والزراعة ومنظمة الصحة العالمية

اللجنة التنفيذية لهيئة الدستور الغذائي

الدورة السادسة والثمانون

المقر الرئيسي لمنظمة الأغذية والزراعة

روما، إيطاليا

1-5 يوليو/تموز 2024

الخطة الاستراتيجية للدستور الغذائي للفترة 2026-2031

(من إعداد رئيس هيئة الدستور الغذائي وأمانة الدستور الغذائي ونوابهما)

أولاً - مقدمة

- 1- نظرًا إلى أن الخطة الاستراتيجية للدستور الغذائي للفترة 2020-2025 هي في المرحلة الأخيرة من التنفيذ، فقد بدأت العملية الأولية لوضع الخطة الاستراتيجية للدستور الغذائي للفترة 2026-2031 في عام 2023 بقيادة رئيس هيئة الدستور الغذائي.
- 2- ولاحظت هيئة الدستور الغذائي في دورتها الخامسة والأربعين<sup>1</sup> أنه سيكون من المفيد إعداد الخطة الاستراتيجية التالية مع الأعضاء، بالتوازي مع إعداد إطار الرصد الذي تقوده أمانة الدستور الغذائي.
- 3- والغرض من هذه الوثيقة هو توفير المعلومات الأساسية بشأن العملية الجارية حتى انعقاد الدورة السادسة والثمانين للجنة التنفيذية للدستور الغذائي، والتعليقات الواردة من الأعضاء والمراقبين حول الاقتراح المقدم من الدورة الخامسة والثمانين للجنة التنفيذية للنظر فيه، والتوصيات بشأن الخطوات المقبلة في إعداد الخطة الاستراتيجية للدستور الغذائي للفترة 2026-2031.

<sup>1</sup> الفقرة 187 (6) من الوثيقة REP22/CAC

## ثانياً - مداولات الدورة الرابعة والثمانين للجنة التنفيذية للدستور الغذائي

- 4- عرض الرئيس، خلال الدورة الرابعة والثمانين للجنة التنفيذية،<sup>2</sup> اقتراحاً لهيكل الخطة الاستراتيجية للفترة 2026-2031 وجدولها الزمني بهدف التوصل إلى خطة استراتيجية وإطار رصد وخطط عمل جديدة للتنفيذ قبل 1 يناير/كانون الثاني 2026 (تاريخ دخول الخطة الاستراتيجية للفترة 2026-2031 حيز التنفيذ)، وضمان مشاركة الأعضاء وملكيهم.
- 5- ورحبت اللجنة التنفيذية في دورتها الرابعة والثمانين<sup>3</sup> بالاقترح وأقرت بأهمية المشاركة الفورية والمستمرة مع أعضاء الدستور الغذائي باستخدام مجموعة من الطرق وبدعم من المنسقين الإقليميين.
- 6- واتفقت اللجنة التنفيذية في دورتها الرابعة والثمانين على إعداد خطة استراتيجية للفترة 2026-2031، بما في ذلك إطار رصد وخطط عمل للتنفيذ، واتفقت أيضاً على ما يلي:<sup>3</sup>
- الإبقاء على المهمة والرؤية والقيم الأساسية كما ترد في الخطة الاستراتيجية للفترة 2020-2025.
  - أن يشكل القسم الخاص بمسودة خطة العمل بشأن مستقبل الدستور الغذائي التي تتصل بالسياق والدوافع أساساً لمناقشة السردية حول دوافع التغيير.<sup>4</sup>
  - أن يتولّى الرئيس ونوابه العمل مع الأعضاء والمراقبين في الدستور الغذائي لاستكشاف المضمون الممكن لبيان حول دور الدستور الغذائي في التصدي للتحديات والفرص الناجمة عن دوافع التغيير، بما في ذلك كيفية عمل الدستور الغذائي كجزء من النظام المتعدد الأطراف المعني بالأغذية والتجارة.<sup>5,6</sup>
  - إدراج وصف رفيع المستوى لطرق عمل الدستور الغذائي، مع مراعاة الخطة الاستراتيجية للفترة 2020-2025.
  - أن تكون المساهمات في تحقيق الأهداف قابلة للقياس، ومرتبطة بالمهمة والرؤية، وأن يأخذ رصدها في الاعتبار الخبرة المكتسبة من تقييم الخطة الاستراتيجية للفترة 2020-2025.
  - أن تضمّ الخطة الاستراتيجية للفترة 2026-2031 مستويين من النتائج: الأهداف والنواتج.
  - القيام بالعمل وفقاً لجدول زمني محدّد.<sup>5</sup>

<sup>2</sup> الوثيقة CX/EXEC 23/84/5؛ والفقرة 116 من الوثيقة REP23/EXEC1

<sup>3</sup> الفقرة 136 من الوثيقة REP23/EXEC1

<sup>4</sup> المرفق 2 بالوثيقة REP23/EXEC1

<sup>5</sup> المرفق 3 بالوثيقة REP23/EXEC1

### ثالثاً- مداولات الدورة الخامسة والثمانين للجنة التنفيذية للدستور الغذائي

- 7- استعرضت اللجنة التنفيذية في دورتها الخامسة والثمانين<sup>6</sup> العمل خلال الفترة الفاصلة بين الدورات، بما في ذلك التعليقات ردًا على الوثيقة CL 2023/65/OCS-EXEC، التي صدرت في أغسطس/آب 2023 وطلبت من الأعضاء والمراقبين إبداء التعليقات على إعداد الخطة الاستراتيجية للدستور الغذائي للفترة 2026-2031، الجزء 1 (كيف يعمل الدستور الغذائي كجزء من النظام المتعدد الأطراف المعني بالأغذية والتجارة).
- 8- وناقشت اللجنة التنفيذية في دورتها الخامسة والثمانين بشكل مفصّل العناصر التالية في الخطة الاستراتيجية للدستور الغذائي للفترة 2026-2031: الرؤية، والمهمة؛ والقيم الأساسية؛ والسردية بشأن دوافع التغيير؛ ودور الدستور الغذائي؛ ووصف رفيع المستوى لطرق عمل الدستور الغذائي. وعبر الأعضاء في اللجنة التنفيذية للدستور الغذائي عن رغبتهم في أن يكون هذا القسم من الخطة الاستراتيجية أكثر اختصارًا وتركيزًا.<sup>7</sup>
- 9- ووافقت اللجنة التنفيذية في دورتها الخامسة والثمانين على إصدار تعميم للأعضاء والمراقبين لجمع تعليقاتهم حول الجزء الأول من الخطة الاستراتيجية للفترة 2026-2031 (الرؤية؛ والمهمة؛ والقيم الأساسية؛ ودوافع التغيير؛ ودور الدستور الغذائي؛ وطرق العمل)، وسوف تُستكمل بالتوصيات والأسئلة لإشراك الأعضاء والمراقبين في الأهداف والنتائج للخطة الاستراتيجية للدستور الغذائي للفترة 2026-2031.<sup>8</sup>
- 10- وتم الاتفاق أيضًا على أن تُستخدم التوصيات والأسئلة الواردة في التعميم من جانب رئيس الهيئة ونوابه لعقد مشاورات غير رسمية مع الأقاليم من خلال المنسقين الإقليميين، ومع المراقبين. ويبدل رئيس الهيئة ونوابه "قصارى جهدهم" لعقد هذه المشاورات غير الرسمية قبل صدور التعميم و/أو في أقرب وقت ممكن بعد صدوره. ويتمثل الغرض من هذه المشاورات تشجيع التفاعل، والمناقشة والتفكير، ودعم الأعضاء والمراقبين في الردّ على التعميم. وسترد نتائج المشاورة في التقرير المقدم إلى الدورة السادسة والثمانين للجنة التنفيذية.<sup>9</sup>
- 11- وتمّ تحديث الجدول الزمني لإشراك الأعضاء والمراقبين في إعداد الخطة الاستراتيجية للدستور الغذائي للفترة 2026-2031 على هذا الأساس.<sup>9</sup>

<sup>6</sup> الوثيقتان CX/EXEC 23/85/4؛ و CX/EXEC 23/85/4 Add.1

<sup>7</sup> الفقرة 40 من الوثيقة REP23/EXEC2

<sup>8</sup> الفقرة 54 من الوثيقة REP23/EXEC2

<sup>9</sup> المرفق 3 بالوثيقة REP23/EXEC2

## رابعاً- المناقشات في الدورة السادسة والأربعين لهيئة الدستور الغذائي

12- أعربت هيئة الدستور الغذائي في دورتها السادسة والأربعين<sup>10</sup> عن تقديرها لعملية إعداد الخطة الاستراتيجية للدستور الغذائي للفترة 2026-2031 حتى الآن، وتطلّعت إلى المشاورات المتوقعة حول صياغة الأهداف والنواتج.

## خامساً- متابعة الدورة الخامسة والثمانين للجنة التنفيذية للدستور الغذائي

13- كما اتفقت عليه اللجنة التنفيذية في دورتها الخامسة والثمانين، صدر تعميم في يناير/كانون الثاني 2024 (الوثيقة CL 2024/10-EXEC) مع مهلة زمنية في 5 أبريل/نيسان 2024، تمّ تمديدتها إلى 9 أبريل/نيسان 2024 للسماح بإجراء المشاورات الإقليمية الستة قبل إقفال التعميم. وعقد رئيس الهيئة ونوابه مشاورات إقليمية غير رسمية بالوسائل الافتراضية بين 28 فبراير/شباط و5 أبريل/نيسان 2024. ويرد التقرير الناتج عن هذه المشاورات في المرفق الأول. كما ترد التعليقات الواردة من خلال الوثيقة CL 2024/10-EXEC في المرفق الثاني.

14- وأجرى رئيس الهيئة ونوابه وأمانة الدستور الغذائي استعراضاً أولياً للتعليقات الواردة وللتعقيبات الناتجة عن المشاورات الإقليمية غير الرسمية. وأشار إلى أن المدخلات التي تمّ جمعها من خلال عملية التشاور غير الرسمية وعملية تقديم الإسهامات الخطية الرسمية كانت متسقة.

15- وساد رأيٌ غالب بأن الرؤية والمهمة والقيم كما وردت في الخطة الاستراتيجية للدستور الغذائي للفترة 2020-2025 بقيت ملائمة، وذات الصلة، وتشكل أداة اتصال مفيدة، وأن الدستور الغذائي ما زال يتطلع إلى تحقيقها. وفي ما يتعلق بالمقدمة ودوافع التغيير ودور الدستور الغذائي، ساد شعورٌ عام بأن هذه الأقسام متوازنة وتوفّر أساساً جيداً لعمل الدستور الغذائي في السنوات المقبلة، وأن للدستور الغذائي دوراً في معالجة محركات التغيير بقدر ما يمكنه المساهمة ضمن غرضه الدستوري.

16- وفي ظل التركيز على التعليقات المتصلة بالأهداف الاستراتيجية المقبلة لهيئة الدستور الغذائي، ظهر اتفاق عام بأنه ستكون للخطة الاستراتيجية للدستور الغذائي للفترة 2026-2031 أهداف استراتيجية رفيعة المستوى/طموحة يساهم الدستور الغذائي فيها، مع وضع نتائج خاضعة بشكل أكبر لمراقبة الدستور الغذائي، تماشياً مع ممارسات الإدارة القائمة على النتائج لمنظمة الأغذية والزراعة ومنظمة الصحة العالمية.

17- وبرزت ثلاثة مجالات مواضيعية رئيسية على النحو التالي، يمكن استخدامها كأساس لمواصلة النقاش.

<sup>10</sup> الفقرة 9 من الوثيقة REP23/CAC

### (1) تميّز العمل الرئيسي للدستور الغذائي

18- عبّر عدد من الأعضاء عن رغبتهم في الإبقاء على الأهداف الاستراتيجية للخطة الاستراتيجية للدستور الغذائي للفترة 2020-2025 في الخطة الاستراتيجية المقبلة للفترة 2026-2031. ونظرًا إلى أن الأهداف الاستراتيجية الحالية تقع أكثر على مستوى النواتج، باتباع نهج الإدارة القائمة على النتائج، قد يتمحور أحد مجالات النقاش حول هدف استراتيجي يعبر عن الأعمال الرئيسية للدستور الغذائي كمنظمة لوضع المعايير، يمكن أن تندرج في إطاره الأهداف الاستراتيجية الحالية التي أُعيد صياغتها وترشيدها كنواتج ويُعاد التأكيد على أهمية جودة عمل الدستور الغذائي.

### (2) استجابة عمل الدستور الغذائي

19- طرح عدد من الأعضاء مسألة استجابة عمل الدستور الغذائي للمسائل الناشئة. وهذا يطرح السؤال التالي: "كيف يصبح الدستور الغذائي أكثر استطلاعًا كجهة مسؤولة عن إدارة المخاطر ويتكيف مع التغييرات التي يشهدها العالم؟". يجب من هذا المنطلق أن يبحث مجال النقاش هذا في الاستشراف وكيفية توخي الاستباقية في سياق علمي متغيّر. كما يمكن للمناقشة في هذا المجال أن تنظر في أهمية أن يكون الدستور الغذائي مدرّجًا بالكامل للتغييرات والتطورات في النظم الزراعية والغذائية والصحية الأوسع نطاقًا، وأفكار منظمة الأغذية والزراعة ومنظمة الصحة العالمية في هذه المجالات والفرصة التي توفرها لاستباق الفعل عوضًا عن ردّ الفعل. فالمسائل مثل تحوّل النظم الغذائية، والاستدامة، ومصادر الأغذية ونظم الإنتاج الجديدة، قد تندرج ضمن هذا المجال. ويمكن النظر أيضًا في المشورة العلمية لدعم هذه المداولات.

### (3) ترتيب الأولويات في بيئة محدودة الموارد بطريقة تدعم كلّ من احتياجات التنمية والتنفيذ ذات الأولوية

20- طرح عدد من الأعضاء مسألة ترتيب الأولويات في بيئة محدودة الموارد، وهذا لا يتعلق بترتيب الأولويات على مستوى الدستور الغذائي فقط، إنما يأخذ في الاعتبار أيضًا الأولويات العالمية. وقد يتداخل ترتيب الأولويات والاستجابة، ولذا سيكون من المهم التمييز بين هذين المجالين الموضوعيين. ويتصل ترتيب الأولويات بالانفتاح إزاء الطرق التي يعمل من خلالها الدستور الغذائي ردًا على حدود الموارد على مستويات مختلفة، بما في ذلك البحث في التعاون مع منظمات أخرى. وقد يتناول النقاش أيضًا ترتيب أولويات عمل الدستور الغذائي في سدّ الفجوات في النظم الوطنية لمراقبة الأغذية في البلدان المنخفضة والمتوسطة الدخل، إضافةً إلى تعزيز التجارة في البلدان بصرف النظر عن مستوى الدخل عبر الاتساق بين الأنظمة والنهج.

21- ويمكن استخدام هذه المجالات المواضيعية كأساس لتحديد الأهداف الاستراتيجية، الطموحة في طابعها، والنتائج الملموسة في كل هدف استراتيجي.

## سابعاً- التوصيات

22- إنّ الدورة السادسة والثمانين للجنة التنفيذية للدستور الغذائي مدعوة إلى القيام بما يلي:

- (1) الإحاطة علمًا بالعمل الذي تم الضطلاع به منذ الدورة الخامسة والثمانين للجنة التنفيذية للدستور الغذائي؛
- (2) واستعراض ومراجعة، حسب الاقتضاء، الأقسام في مشروع الخطة الاستراتيجية للدستور الغذائي للفترة 2026-2031 التي قامت بصياغتها اللجنة التنفيذية للدستور الغذائي في دورتها الخامسة والثمانين، في ضوء التعليقات الواردة (المرفقان الأول والثاني)؛
- (3) وتشكيل مجموعة عمل أثناء الدورة لمواصلة وضع الأهداف الاستراتيجية والنواتج ذات الصلة لمشروع الخطة الاستراتيجية للدستور الغذائي للفترة 2026-2031، مع الأخذ في الاعتبار المدخلات الواردة من الأعضاء والمراقبين (المرفقان الأول والثاني) والمجالات المواضيعية التي تمّ تحديدها إثر تحليل أولي للتعليقات؛
- (4) والاتفاق على كامل مشروع الخطة الاستراتيجية للدستور الغذائي للفترة 2026-2031 لكي ينظر فيها الأعضاء والمراقبون بقدر أكبر؛
- (5) واستعراض وتحديث المهلة الزمنية لإعداد الخطة الاستراتيجية للدستور الغذائي للفترة 2026-2031، حسب الاقتضاء.

## المرفق الأول

## الخطة الاستراتيجية للدستور الغذائي للفترة 2026-2031

## التقرير المقدم من رئيس الهيئة ونوابه حول الاجتماعات التشاورية غير الرسمية

## المعلومات الأساسية

- 1- وافقت اللجنة التنفيذية للدستور الغذائي في دورتها الخامسة والثمانين (2023) على إرسال تعميم للأعضاء والمراقبين لالتماس تعليقاتهم على المسودة الأولى المتفق عليها لعناصر الخطة الاستراتيجية للدستور الغذائي للفترة 2026-2031. كما أن التعميم ضمن الوثيقة CL 2024/10-EXEC، الذي صدر في يناير/كانون الثاني 2024، طرح أسئلة معدة لإطلاق المناقشة حول الأهداف الاستراتيجية للخطة. ويرد تجميع الردود على التعميم في المرفق الثاني.
- 2- واتفقت أيضًا اللجنة التنفيذية للدستور الغذائي في دورتها الخامسة والثمانين على ضرورة أن يعقد رئيس الهيئة ونوابه مشاوراتٍ غير رسمية مع الأعضاء والمراقبين لتشجيع التفاعل، والنقاش والتفكير، ولدعم الأعضاء والمراقبين في الرد على التعميم. وتتضمن هذه الوثيقة التقرير المقدم من رئيس الهيئة ونوابه حول المناقشات التشاورية غير الرسمية.

## مقدمة

- 3- بالتعاون الوثيق مع المنسقين الإقليميين، عُقد اجتماع تشاوري إقليمي غير رسمي بالوسائل الافتراضية لكل من الأقاليم الستة للدستور الغذائي بين 28 فبراير/شباط و5 أبريل/نيسان 2024. وشمل كل اجتماع مواد حول المعلومات الأساسية ومواد توجيهية قدمها رئيس الهيئة ونوابه والمنسق الإقليمي بشأن عملية التخطيط الاستراتيجي المتخذة حتى تاريخه. وتمّ تمديد المهلة الزمنية لتلقي الردود على التعميم من 5 أبريل/نيسان إلى 9 أبريل/نيسان 2024 إفساحًا في المجال للمشاركين في اجتماع لاحق بالتفكير في المناقشات وتقديم الردود.
- 4- وعُرضت الخطة الاستراتيجية للدستور الغذائي للفترة 2026-2031 (المرفق 1 بالوثيقة CL 2024/10-EXEC) قسمًا تلو الآخر، ودُعي إلى إبداء التعليقات على كل قسم منها. كما قُدم السؤالان اللذان طرحتهما الدورة الخامسة والثمانون للجنة التنفيذية للدستور الغذائي في التعميم لوضع إطار تبادل الأفكار الأولي حول الأهداف الاستراتيجية. وشدد رئيس الهيئة ونوابه طيلة الاجتماعات على أهمية أن يجيب الأعضاء على التعميم، مسترشدين بالمواد التوجيهية والنقاشات في الاجتماعات التشاورية الإقليمية غير الرسمية. وقد تباين مستوى الحضور في هذه الاجتماعات؛ ففي جميع الاجتماعات التشاورية الستة، أخذ الكلام 36 عضوًا في المجموع أو نشروا التعليقات في خانة الدردشة خلال الاجتماع.
- 5- وأبدى رئيس الهيئة ونوابه أيضًا انفتاحًا على الطلبات الواردة من المنظمات المراقبة لعقد مناقشات غير رسمية وشاركوا في اجتماع لمجموعة منظمة ذاتيًا تضمّ ست منظمات غير حكومية دولية مستقلة قائمة على العلوم، كلٌّ منها هي منظمة مراقبة في الدستور الغذائي. وانخرط الرئيس أيضًا مع مهنيين في مجال سلامة الأغذية يعملون في صناعة الأغذية، ومنتسبين إلى منظمة مراقبة أخرى في الدستور الغذائي، خلال مؤتمرها السنوي.
- 6- ويقترح رئيس الهيئة ونوابه النظر إلى المناقشات في الاجتماعات المذكورة أعلاه على أنها تكوينية وفرصة لتبادل أولي للأفكار. ويشكل هذا التقرير تكملةً للنواتج الرئيسية لعملية التشاور التي طلبت اللجنة التنفيذية للدستور الغذائي في دورتها الخامسة والثمانين إجرائها، وهي تضمّ آراء مجموعة أوسع من الأعضاء والمراقبين قُدمت ردًا على التعميم. غير أن رئيس الهيئة ونوابه اعتبروا أن المناقشات غير الرسمية مفيدة، وترد أدناه النقاط الرئيسية المنبثقة عن النقاش.

## المناقشات

### الرؤية والمهمة والقيم

7- ساد الرأي الغالب بأن الرؤية والمهمة والقيم المحددة في الخطة الاستراتيجية للدستور الغذائي للفترة 2020-2025 بقيت ملائمة، وذات الصلة وتشكل أداة اتصال مفيدة، وأن الدستور الغذائي ما زال يطمح إلى تحقيقها. إنما يمكن البحث في جعل لغة الرؤية أكثر وضوحًا، بحيث تضمن التعبير عن تركيز وأثر الرؤية والمهمة بشكل دقيق في الصيغة باللغة الفرنسية. فالأعضاء الذين تحدّثوا في أحد الاجتماعات الإقليمية اقترحوا تغيير الإشارة إلى الرؤية من "سلامة الأغذية ومعايير الجودة" إلى "معايير الأغذية والعلف" بحيث تمثل بشكل أفضل مدى الغرض الدستوري للدستور الغذائي.

8- واقترح بعض الأعضاء الإقرار بدور العلوم في الرؤية والمهمة بشكل أكبر وتوضيحه، في حين اختار آخرون مصطلح "التوافق" عوضًا عن "بناء التوافق" كقيمة أساسية. وأقرّت كل من مجموعات الأعضاء هذه بأنه قد جرت مناقشة هذه المسائل سابقًا في صياغة الخطة الاستراتيجية للدستور الغذائي للفترة 2020-2025، وأنه قد توجد رغبة محدودة في إعادة فتح هذه المسائل مع الإشارة إلى أن كون الدستور الغذائي قائمًا على العلوم، فقد تسنّت فرصٌ للإقرار بهذا الأمر على نحو ملائم في أقسام أخرى من نص الخطة الاستراتيجية للدستور الغذائي للفترة 2026-2031.

9- وكان أحد الأعضاء أكثر تعبيرًا عن آرائه، معلنًا أنه ليس الوقت المناسب لاقتراح رؤية أو مهمة جديدة، وأنه يتوجب على الدستور الغذائي عوضًا عن ذلك التركيز على أداء عمله الأساسي المتمثل في وضع المواصفات. وأعلن عضو آخر أن أي تغيير قد يحتاج إلى تبرير منطقي واضح للطريقة التي يساعد فيها هذا التغيير بشكل أفضل الدستور الغذائي في تحقيق غرضه وأهدافه.

### المقدمة ودوافع التغيير ودور الدستور الغذائي

10- ساد بصورة عامة شعور بأن هذه الأقسام متوازنة وتوفّر أساسًا جيدًا لعمل الدستور الغذائي في السنوات المقبلة، وأن للدستور الغذائي دورًا في معالجة دوافع التغيير بقدر ما يمكنه المساهمة في غرضه الدستوري.

11- ورأى أحد الأعضاء نزاعًا ممكنًا بين التركيز على الغرض من الدستور الغذائي بموازاة تهيئة بيئة مواتية لتحويل النظم الغذائية. واقترح آخرون أنه بالإمكان استخدام أمثلة لإظهار الدور المهم الذي يؤديه الدستور الغذائي بالفعل في الاستجابة للمسائل العالمية، من أجل توضيح ما كان المقصود من تهيئة "بيئة مواتية" من دون التعدي على صلاحيات الآخرين. وشملت الأمثلة التي أثيرت نصوص الدستور الغذائي بشأن الاستخدام الآمن للمياه وإعادة استخدامها، ومدونات السلوك المتصلة بالنظافة وسلامة الأغذية التي لا تساعد فقط في تحقيق سلامة الأغذية إنما تساهم أيضًا في الحدّ من الفاقد والمهدر من الأغذية، والاقترحات المقدمة للنظر في مسائل سلامة الأغذية المتصلة باستخدام المواد المعاد تدويرها في تغليف الأغذية.

12- وأشار أعضاء في إقليم آخر إلى ضرورة أن يتخطى دور الدستور الغذائي تهيئة "بيئة مواتية"، وأنه يجب إدراج مبدأ "عدم إلحاق أي ضرر" في هذا القسم من الخطة الاستراتيجية للدستور الغذائي للفترة 2026-2031 لضمان ألاّ تفضي مواصفات الدستور الغذائي إلى آثار سلبية على الاستدامة والتنوع البيولوجي، بالاستناد إلى الأدلة المتاحة. واقترح عضو آخر استخدام أداة لتقييم الأثر يساعد البلدان على الوعي للآثار الممكنة على الاستدامة والتنوع البيولوجي التي قد تنشأ عن تنفيذ مواصفات الدستور الغذائي. وكان عضو آخر أكثر تعبيرًا عن آرائه، وأقرّ بالتوازن الذي نحاول أن نحققه مع صياغة "البيئة المواتية"، إنما اعتبر أن هذا فشلٌ، حيث تمثلت تسوية ملائمة على نحو أكبر في إدراج لغة حول تلافي وضع المواصفات لخطر أو سلعة محددة ذات آثار بيئية سلبية معروفة.

13- ودُكرت الاستدامة صراحةً في الاجتماعات الإقليمية الثلاثة، أشار فيها الأعضاء إلى التركيز على تحويل النظام الغذائي على نطاق منظومة الأمم المتحدة، التي يشكل الدستور الغذائي جزءًا منها. وتباينت آراء الأعضاء بشأن اعتبار أنّ أهمية الاستدامة والتصدي للتحديات الناشئة في وجه تحويل النظم الغذائية، من الإنتاج إلى الاستهلاك، يجب أن تكون:

- مذكورة في رؤية و/أو مهمة الدستور الغذائي - ربما من خلال إضافة عبارة "... كجزء من الانتقال إلى نظم غذائية مستدامة" في نهاية البيان الحالي للرؤية؛ و/أو
- مذكورة في طرق عملنا، مع التركيز على وضع المواصفات التي تيسر التجارة وقيام نظم غذائية أكثر فعالية وقدرة على الصمود واستدامة؛ و/أو
- متصلة بهدف استراتيجي.

14- واقترح أحد الأعضاء أن يجمع الدستور الغذائي كل هذه الاقتراحات مع بعضها ضمن مراجعة أساسية بشكل أكبر لمشروع الخطة الاستراتيجية للدستور الغذائي للفترة 2026-2031 في ما يخص الاستدامة، ووصفها بأنها تمثل انتقالاً من التشغيلي إلى الاستراتيجي، حيث أن المساهمة في التحوّل إلى النظم الغذائية المستدامة أساسية وتوفر رابطاً بين المهمة والدوافع والأهداف. وكان عضوٌ آخر من الإقليم ذاته أكثر تواضعاً في تطلعاته، وأقرّ بأن التركيز على الاستدامة لا يجب أن يطغى على عمل الدستور الغذائي، وأنه يجب الإقرار بأن جزءاً كبيراً من عمل الدستور الغذائي سيبقى على حاله، مع الطموح لإحداث تغيير إيجابي حيث أمكن تحقيق ذلك. ودعا أعضاء آخرون إلى توخي الحذر، مع الإشارة إلى أن مراعاة الاستدامة والمسائل ذات الصلة كجزء من وضع المواصفات تواجه خطر إدخال حواجز تقنية محتملة أمام التجارة، ما قد يفاقم انعدام الأمن الغذائي ويضرّ بالبلدان النامية.

15- وعبر بعض الأعضاء من إقليمين اثنين عن شواغلهم بشأن إدراج إشارة إلى فقدان التنوع البيولوجي، وهو أمرٌ اعتبروه خارج نطاق الغرض الدستوري للدستور الغذائي، أو مرتبطاً بسلامة الأغذية الضعيفة في أفضل الأحوال. وقد يدعم عضوٌ آخر من هذا الإقليم إدراج إشارة إلى فقدان التنوع البيولوجي، إذا كان مرتبطاً بصورة صريحة ومباشرة بالغرض الدستوري للدستور الغذائي. ودعم أعضاء آخرون من إقليم آخر أهمية ضمّ مكافحة فقدان التنوع البيولوجي باعتباره دافعاً للتغيير، وأشار إلى وجود وفرة من الأدلة على الروابط بين التنوع البيولوجي وسلامة الأغذية والأمن الغذائي. إنمّا تساءل أعضاء آخرون من إقليم آخر عما إذا كانت مسألة فقدان التنوع البيولوجي تندرج ضمن اختصاص الدستور الغذائي، واعتبروه سؤالاً مفتوحاً.

#### طرق العمل

16- ساد رأي غالب بأن بعض أو جميع الأهداف الاستراتيجية تبقى ذات الصلة في الفترة المقبلة، من دون أي حاجة إلى تغييرها ما لم تتغير الرؤية أو المهمة أو الأهداف.

17- وأثارت إعادة صياغة الأهداف الاستراتيجية للخطة الاستراتيجية للفترة 2020-2025 كطرق عمل في الخطة الاستراتيجية للفترة 2026-2031 تعليقاتٍ مهمة. وشعر بعض الأعضاء بعدم الارتياح إزاء الاقتراح، وأشاروا إلى أنه رغم التقدم المحرز - وحيث اقترح بعض الأعضاء أنه علينا توفير الأفكار عن هذا التقدم، بالاستناد إلى عملنا في مجال الرصد والتقييم - تبقى بعض الأهداف الاستراتيجية الحالية طموحةً لكن ما زال علينا القيام بعمل أساسي لتنمية القدرات المهمة للمستقبل. وأشار الأعضاء في أحد الأقاليم إلى أنه حتى تكون الخطة الاستراتيجية مركزة، يجب ألاّ تضمّ مواصلة الأنشطة ما لم تبرز الحاجة إلى إجراء تغييرات في النهج المعتمد، بحيث تكون الخطة الاستراتيجية وثيقة قصيرة ويكون تركيزها محدداً وليس متشعباً جداً.

18- والأعضاء الذين أيدوا ترحيل الأهداف الاستراتيجية الحالية بشكل معين إلى الخطة الاستراتيجية للدستور الغذائي للفترة 2026-2031 حدّدوا بشكل متباين كلاً من الأهداف الاستراتيجية الخمسة الحالية على أنه يكتسي أهمية خاصة في رأيهم. ورأى البعض أيضاً أن جزءاً من هذا العمل لا يحظى بالموارد الكافية، وأن الإشارة إليه بأنه "طريقة عمل" قد يزيل عنه طابع الأولوية على نحو أكبر. وساد شعور بأنه إذا تمّ الإبقاء على الأهداف الاستراتيجية الحالية باعتبارها "طرق عمل"، سيكون من المهم توخي الوضوح بشأن التبعات على ما قد يفعله الدستور الغذائي وعلى الأثر الذي يسعى الدستور الغذائي إلى توليده.

19- كذلك، ألقى الضوء على حسن توقيت وضع المواصفات ردّاً على المسائل الناشئة، بوصفه تحدياً مستمراً في اجتماعين، وبخاصة بالإشارة إلى المواصفات الدولية بشأن المواد الملامسة للأغذية. وبهدف زيادة كفاءة عملية وضع المواصفات، مع إشارة خاصة إلى المسائل الناشئة، اقترح بشكل متباين ما يلي:

- توخي الصراحة بشأن ضرورة أن يستبق الدستور الغذائي التحديات الجديدة عوضاً أن يلجأ فقط إلى ردّ الفعل؛ و/أو
- منح الأولوية لضمان تقديم تقارير استشرافية حسنة التوقيت وإجراء عمليات التقييم من جانب مستشارينا العلميين؛ و/أو
- استعراض عملية وضع المواصفات لتحديد حيثما يمكن تسريعها في الحالات التي وافقت الهيئة أن هذا الأمر قد يكون مبرراً.

#### الأهداف الاستراتيجية

20- لفت أحد الأعضاء الانتباه إلى المثل المستخدم في عرض الشرائح لإظهار كيف أنه حتى منظمة معقدة ذات صلاحيات واسعة قد يكون لديها عدد صغير من الأهداف الاستراتيجية الطموحة. وكان المثل يتعلق بالأهداف الاستراتيجية لمنظمة الأغذية والزراعة التي وُصفت في الواقع على أنها أهداف عالمية لأعضاء المنظمة، وليس أهداف المنظمة بحد ذاتها. وسأل هذا العضو ما إذا كان تركيز المنظمة عندها لمساعدة الأعضاء على تحقيق الأهداف التي تندرج ضمن صلاحيات المنظمة، وما إذا كان السؤال الموازي المطروح على الدستور الغذائي هو ما إذا توجّب على الدستور الغذائي تحديد الأهداف الاستراتيجية العالمية المشتركة لأعضاء الدستور الغذائي، وبعدها الأنشطة والنواتج التي يمكن أن يجريها الدستور الغذائي وينفذها في إطار غرضه الدستوري، والنتيجة التي قد نساهم فيها والتي قد تدعم تحقيق هذه الأهداف المشتركة والعالمية. وفتحت هذه الفكرة باب النقاش بين أعضاء آخرين من الإقليم. كما أبدى البعض قلقه من أن الأهداف الاستراتيجية التي هي واسعة جداً قد تتخطى الغرض الدستور للدستور الغذائي. ووافق رئيس الهيئة ونوابه على أنها فكرة مثيرة للاهتمام، وأن العمل بهذه الطريقة قد يكون أحد الخيارات المتاحة للجنة التنفيذية، إذ قد تحلّ النزاع المحتمل الذي تنطوي عليه التوصيات المقدمة من الدورة الخامسة والثمانين للجنة التنفيذية، وهو أن الأهداف الاستراتيجية يجب أن تكون تطلّعية وطموحة يساهم فيها فقط الدستور الغذائي، ومن جهة أخرى يجب أن تندرج الأهداف الاستراتيجية ضمن الغرض الدستوري للدستور الغذائي.

21- وتماشياً مع الدعم المقدم للإبقاء على الأهداف الاستراتيجية الحالية في شكل معين، تمّ تسليط الضوء في اجتماعات إقليمية مختلفة على ضرورة ضمان الحفاظ على تركيز واضح على وضع المواصفات باعتباره العمل الرئيسي للدستور الغذائي، وذلك عند وضع الأهداف الاستراتيجية للدستور الغذائي للفترة 2026-2031 وعلى ضرورة توطيد العمل الذي يكون الدستور الغذائي قد أنجزه في الفترة حتى عام 2025.

22- وفي هذا الخصوص، تشير المشاورات المعقودة إلى وجود اتفاق مشترك على أن الدستور الغذائي يتمتع بسمعة إيجابية في مجال وضع المواصفات من خلال عملية شاملة وشفافة، أفضت إلى القبول الواسع الانتشار لمواصفات الدستور الغذائي واستخدامها، وأن هذا يجب أن يبقى محور تركيز الدستور الغذائي. واعتُبر أن الأثر الأكبر الذي يمكن أن يحققه الدستور الغذائي من حيث حماية صحة المستهلك وتشجيع الممارسات العادلة في تجارة الأغذية سيكون التركيز على دوره الفريد وقوته في وضع المواصفات القائمة على أفضل العلوم والأدلة المحدثة والمتاحة، والموجهة بالاستشراف، مع حشد التكنولوجيا في الوقت ذاته لتحسين الشمول والشفافية في عملية وضع المواصفات، وضمان أن تكون مواصفات الدستور الغذائي مرئية، ومفهومة ومفيدة والإقرار في الوقت ذاته بأن الأثر تحقق أيضاً من خلال العمل الذي قامت به منظمات أخرى في مجال تنمية القدرات وعلى المستوى الوطني.

23- وكان هناك قبولاً واسع الانتشار بأنه، في ظل مستقبل من المرجح أن يكون محدود الموارد، يجب أن يكون تركيز الدستور الغذائي واضحاً وأن يرتب أولوياته. فقد تم تسليط الضوء، في ثلاثة اجتماعات إقليمية، على ضرورة منح الأولوية لمسائل هامة بالنسبة إلى البلدان المنخفضة والمتوسطة الدخل، ومعالجة الفجوات في حماية صحة المستهلك في هذه البلدان قبل التركيز على تناغم الأطر التنظيمية القائمة. وفي اجتماع آخر، تم التشديد على ضرورة منح الأولوية للعمل على المسائل الناشئة والحرجة التي تؤثر على حماية صحة المستهلك والتجارة العادلة معاً، وحيث يتسم التوقيت الحسن بأهمية خاصة. وفي اجتماع آخر أيضاً، أُشير إلى ضرورة منح الأولوية للعمل على المواصفات التي تولد أثراً بيئياً إيجابياً، أو تكون على الأقل حيادية في هذا الخصوص، حيث يكون لها أساس علمي متين. واعتمد أحد الأعضاء نهجاً تكتيكياً أكثر إزاء ترتيب الأولويات، فاقترح أن يركز الدستور الغذائي موارده على التقدم في وضع المواصفات التي تنطوي على احتمال كبير بحصد التوافق في وقت قصير، والتي تحظى بدرجة عالية من الاهتمام والمشاركة لدى الأعضاء، والتوقع بأن المواصفات ستُدرج بشكل واسع في النظم الوطنية لمراقبة الأغذية.

24- وتمثلت نقطة أخرى من النقاط المطروحة في الأهمية بالنسبة إلى بعض الأعضاء والمراقبين بأن تعكس الأهداف الاستراتيجية للدستور الغذائي ضرورة قيام تعاون يطلقه الأعضاء مع أجهزة أخرى للتصدي للتحديات المشتركة والعالمية، بما في ذلك مثلاً ضرورة مواصلة العمل مع منظمات الأمم المتحدة التي لديها مبادرات في مجال الأمن الغذائي، خاصة وأنها جهات فاعلة مهمة لدعم الأمن الغذائي وقدرة السكان على الصمود في أوقات الأزمات. واقترح عضوان في اجتماعين غير رسميين أنه يتعين على الدستور الغذائي تحديد إجراءات ملموسة على نحو أكبر لتحسين التنسيق وضمان التكامل بين إجراءات المنظمات الحكومية الدولية، بحيث يساهم الدستور الغذائي في السياسات المتعددة القطاعات التي تساهم بدورها في تحوّل النظم الغذائية في حين يعمل ضمن غرضه الدستوري. وأبدى عضو آخر رأياً متناقضاً بأنه يجب أن تكون أولوية الدستور الغذائي وتركيزه على غرضه الدستوري وليس على دور وولاية منظمات أخرى. كذلك، عبّر أعضاء آخرون عن رؤية أكثر تفصيلاً حيث اعتبروا أنه لا يجب أن يرفض الدستور الغذائي التعاون، بل يجب أن يحترم مجالات اختصاص كل منظمة لدى العمل مع منظمات أخرى.

25- واقترح أحد الأعضاء أن محركات التغيير الرئيسية يمكن أن تنعكس في الهدف الاستراتيجي الملائم، الأمر الذي قد يساعد اللجان عند ترتيب أولويات مجالات العمل الجديدة أو قد ينعكس حتى في المعايير المراجعة لتحديد أولويات العمل. وشملت اقتراحات أخرى بشأن مسائل يجب أن تنعكس في الأهداف الاستراتيجية، فُدمت بشكل متباين في اجتماعات غير رسمية مختلفة ما يلي:

- تعزيز التتبع والشفافية في النظم الغذائية، للحماية من الغش في الأغذية، في جملة أمور؛
- استعراض المعلومات التي يجب أن تظهر على واجهة العبوة، والتي قد تظهر على واجهة العبوة، مثلاً كوسيلة لمكافحة انتشار بطاقات التوسيم لاستدامة الأغذية المدفوعة بغياب عمليات التقييم المشتركة والتي قد تطرح خطر التمويه الأخضر؛

- تسخير التحوّل الرقمي؛
- تحفيز البيئة التي تشجّع الابتكار، وبصورة خاصة في ما يتعلق بوضع تكنولوجيات ومنتجات غذائية جديدة تساعد في تحقيق أهداف الاستدامة؛
- ضمان أن تكون التوجيهات وعمليات الإبلاغ عن المخاطر قائمة على العلوم ومراعية للواقع الاجتماعي في الاقتصاديات النامية؛
- تعزيز الخطوط التوجيهية بشأن توسيم الأغذية، والادعاءات التغذوية والصحية لتحسين فهم المستهلك، حيث شدّد أحد الأعضاء على أنه من دون هكذا ضمانات، قد يؤدي التسويق غير المقيد إلى زيادة الأمراض غير المعدية؛
- توفير المساعدة الفنية، ومنصات التدريب وبناء القدرات، بما في ذلك تطوير البنية التحتية مثل توليد البيانات وتقديمها واستحداث قواعد بيانات إقليمية؛
- ضمّ الدعم المتجدد لحساب أمانة الدستور الغذائي؛
- الدعوة إلى استخدام أوسع لنصوص الدستور الغذائي وإلى اتساقها، بما في ذلك دعم الأنشطة التي تساعد البلدان في تنفيذ مواصفات الدستور الغذائي؛
- تعزيز المشاركة المتعددة أصحاب المصلحة، بما في ذلك مع الأوساط الأكاديمية والصناعة، ومع التركيز بصورة خاصة على العمل مع الشباب؛
- مكافحة المهدر من الأغذية ودعم التحوّل إلى ممارسات أكثر استدامة في الأعمال التجارية الغذائية حيث لا يعرّض هذا الأمر حماية صحة المستهلكين إلى الخطر؛
- إعداد نصوص الدستور الغذائي حول مصادر الأغذية ونظم الإنتاج الجديدة، وبخاصة حيث تتصدى لانعدام الأمن الغذائي وتشجع النفاذ إلى مصادر الأغذية المحلية؛
- إعداد خطوط توجيهية شاملة للدستور الغذائي حول ملوثات الأغذية لمشغلي الأعمال التجارية الغذائية، لتحديد التّهج العامة الملائمة الرامية إلى التخفيف إلى الحد الأدنى من الملوثات في المكونات الخام ومن توليد ملوثات العملية، بما في ذلك أدوات مثل الرسوم التخطيطية حسب الاقتضاء، والإشارة إلى نصوص الدستور الغذائي ذات الصلة القائمة؛
- إعداد الخطوط التوجيهية للدستور الغذائي بشأن تطبيق تقنيات تسلسل الجينوم الكامل لسلامة الأغذية، في حال اعتبر الأعضاء أن هذه التكنولوجيات باتت الآن في متناولهم على نحو كافٍ؛
- توخي الحذر والتخفيف من آثار تغير المناخ والتدهور البيئي على المخاطر الجديدة والناشئة وانتقالها على المستوى العالمي، مثل المواد البلاستيكية المتناهية الصغر؛
- وإعادة تركيز عمل لجان التنسيق الإقليمية بعيداً على إعداد مواصفات السلع الإقليمية، بحيث يشجع الأعضاء في هذه المنتديات الإقليمية على مناقشة الإجراءات التي قد يتخذونها، وفقاً لأوضاعهم الإقليمية، وللإجابة على محركات التغيير التي يكون الدستور الغذائي قد حدّدها.

المرفق الثاني

**ORIGINAL LANGUAGE ONLY**

**CODEX STRATEGIC PLAN 2026-2031**

**Comments in reply to CL 2024/10-EXEC**

*submitted by*

*Australia, Benin, Brazil, Canada, Chile, China, Costa Rica, Czechia, Egypt, European Union, Fiji, Finland, Guatemala, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Japan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Malaysia, Morocco, Nepal, New Zealand, Oman, Norway, Peru, Portugal, Saudi Arabia, Singapore, Thailand, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, United States of America, Zambia and American Society for Nutrition, AOAC International, COCERAL, Consumers International, CropLife International, FIVS, GAFTA, ICBA, ICUMSA, IDF/FIL, IFT, International Life Sciences Institute, The European Federation of the Associations of Dietitians (EFAD) and NSF International*

**Background**

1. This document compiles comments received through the Codex Online Commenting System (OCS) in response to CL 2024/10-EXEC issued in January 2024. Under the OCS, comments are compiled in the following order: general comments are listed first, followed by comments on specific sections.
2. Comments were received from 35 Members and 14 Observers.

**Explanatory notes on the appendix**

3. The comments submitted through the OCS are hereby annexed and presented in tabulated format.

**GENERAL COMMENTS**

<b>COMMENT</b>	<b>MEMBER / OBSERVER</b>
<p>Costa Rica apoya las recomendaciones planteadas por el CCEXEC85 en el sentido que, en la redacción del plan estratégico 2026-2031, se formulen pocos objetivos estratégicos ambiciosos y de alto nivel que guíen las acciones y prioridades del Codex. Estos objetivos deberán ser claros y alineados con la misión y visión del Codex Alimentarius y deben abordar los desafíos clave que enfrenta el sector de alimentos a nivel mundial, de manera que proporcionen una base sólida para abordar los desafíos actuales y futuros en el ámbito de la inocuidad y calidad de los alimentos con el fin de promover un sistema alimentario más seguro, equitativo y sostenible a nivel global.</p> <p>Así mismo; es fundamental que los objetivos incluyan indicadores claros y metas medibles. Esto permitirá evaluar de manera efectiva el progreso y su impacto.</p> <p>Costa Rica considera que, con el avance en la tecnología y la innovación, el cambio climático, la inocuidad alimentaria, la sostenibilidad y las exigencias de los consumidores, la industria alimentaria enfrenta desafíos complejos y en constante evolución; por ello el planteamiento de objetivos ambiciosos permitirían al Codex abordar estos desafíos y otros desafíos emergentes a largo plazo de manera más efectiva y proactiva e impulsar el progreso y la mejora continua en el contexto de su misión, visión y sus objetivos establecidos en el Manual de Procedimiento.</p> <p>Si bien es cierto el planteamiento de objetivos ambiciosos, no necesariamente pueden cumplirse durante el período 2026-2031; el Codex Alimentarius deberá comprometerse a contribuir significativamente a la consecución de dichos objetivos, promover la flexibilidad y la capacidad de respuesta ante los diferentes desafíos que se presenten.</p> <p>Costa Rica apoya la recomendación planteada por el CCEXEC85.</p>	<p><b>Costa Rica</b></p>
<p>The MSEU propose some concrete suggestions for text modifications that are provided in the Appendix I and highlighted in yellow.</p> <p>1.a. Vision and mission</p> <p>Since the adoption of the current Strategic Plan, the UN Food Systems Summit confirmed that the transformation of food systems is crucial for achieving the SDGs that are reaching their deadline in 2030. Sustainable food systems are now at the core of both FAO and WHO strategic priorities. To reflect that the Codex Alimentarius Commission, as the implementer of the Joint FAO/WHO food standards programme, aligns with these priorities we propose that the new Codex Vision and Mission reflect this major shift in global thinking.</p> <p>We note that the scope of the Codex Alimentarius is not limited to safety and quality but also covers other aspects such as nutrition. We also note that the Procedural Manual refers to food standards. It is thus proposed to align the texts of the Vision</p>	<p><b>European Union</b></p>

and the Mission with Article 1 of the Procedural Manual and to refer to “food standards”.

#### 1.b. Drivers for change

The MSEU are of the view that the triple planetary crisis is a major driver for change. As a consequence, climate change, pollution and biodiversity loss should be included in the text. Loss of biodiversity, that is currently missing in the draft, increasingly puts food security and nutrition at risks and affects global food trade. It also has to be taken into account as part of the One Health approach e.g. to address the risks derived from foodborne zoonotic diseases. The fact that we are off track to meet the targets of ending hunger (SDG Target 2.1) and all forms of malnutrition (SDG Target 2.2) with the resulting increase burden of non-communicable disease is also an important element to include in this section

In order to ensure that the section on Drivers for Change will be relevant at the time of adoption of the strategic plan, the MSEU suggest reviewing this section at a later stage and in light of the latest developments in international fora for climate change, pollution and biodiversity loss.

The MSEU propose to include digitalization as a new driver for change. Several recent standardization projects in Codex (e-commerce, remote audit, paperless certification, labelling) are already related to digitalization and it will increasingly impact food systems including food safety risk management.

#### 1.c. The role of Codex

The MSEU note that the use of the terms “Codex statutory purpose” is unusual in Codex. It is our understanding that Article 1 of the Procedural manual describes the obligations of the Codex Alimentarius Commission.

The MSEU are of the view that this section should include information on the expected contribution of Codex in the period 2026-2031. The drivers for change calls for an adaptation of Codex to the new international environment. For example, and since this text is currently in brackets, it would be appropriate to signal that Codex can “strengthen its” pivotal role in supporting the advancement of global goals by developing international food standards.

The MSEU are available to discuss additional modifications that would further outline the capacity of Codex to contribute to sustainable food systems.

#### 1.d. A high-level description of Codex ways of working

The MSEU note that the section “Promote coordination of all food standards work” is currently in brackets. The MSEU are in favour of maintaining and possibly further expanding this section. Promoting the coordination of all food standards work is

<p>indicated in Article 1.b of the Procedural Manual as one of the purpose of Codex and discussions both at the level of the Executive Committee and the Codex Alimentarius Commission have in the past highlighted the need for further improvement in this area. The application of a One Health Approach further highlights the importance to coordinate food standards.</p>	
<p>To have the greatest impact on the protection of consumer health and promotion of fair practices in the food trade by 2031, Codex could focus on the following key strategies:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Strengthening Food Safety Standards Codex can prioritize the development and harmonization of food safety standards to ensure that all food products meet stringent safety requirements. This includes setting maximum residue limits for pesticides and veterinary drugs, establishing microbiological criteria for foodborne pathogens, and regulating contaminants and toxins in food products. By setting internationally recognized standards, Codex can help protect consumer health and facilitate trade by ensuring the safety and quality of food products.</li> <li>2. Enhancing Traceability and Transparency Codex can promote the adoption of traceability systems and labeling requirements to improve transparency and accountability throughout the food supply chain. This includes implementing traceability measures for high-risk products, such as meat, seafood, and dairy products, to enable rapid identification and recall of unsafe or contaminated products. Codex can also encourage the use of clear and informative labeling practices to provide consumers with accurate information about the origin, ingredients, and nutritional content of food products, empowering them to make informed choices.</li> <li>3. Addressing Emerging Risks and Challenges Codex can anticipate and respond to emerging risks and challenges in the food trade, such as climate change, globalization, and technological advancements. This includes conducting risk assessments and research to identify new hazards and develop mitigation strategies, as well as monitoring trends and developments in food production and consumption to adapt standards and guidelines accordingly. Codex can also collaborate with other international organizations and stakeholders to address cross-cutting issues, such as antimicrobial resistance, food fraud, and nutrition-related diseases.</li> <li>4. Promoting Capacity Building and Technical Assistance Codex can support capacity building and technical assistance initiatives to strengthen the ability of countries, particularly developing nations, to implement and enforce food safety standards effectively. This includes providing training, resources, and guidance to government agencies, food producers, and regulatory authorities to improve their capacity for risk assessment, surveillance, inspection, and enforcement. Codex can also facilitate knowledge sharing and best practice exchange among countries to build a global community of expertise and collaboration in food safety and trade.</li> <li>5. Fostering Multi-Stakeholder Engagement and Collaboration Codex can foster multi-stakeholder engagement and collaboration to promote inclusive decision-making and consensus-building processes. This includes engaging with governments, industry representatives, consumer organizations, academia, and civil society to ensure that diverse perspectives and interests are considered in the development of Codex standards and guidelines. By fostering dialogue and cooperation among stakeholders, Codex can build trust, facilitate knowledge exchange, and promote shared responsibility for protecting consumer health and promoting fair practices in the food trade.</li> </ol>	<p><b>Fiji</b></p>

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Impulsar la colaboración entre la FAO, la OMS, la Convención Internacional de Protección Fitosanitaria -CIPF-, la Organización Mundial de Sanidad Animal -OMSA-, y el Programa de Naciones Unidas para el Medio Ambiente -PNUMA- para abordar los desafíos en seguridad alimentaria relacionados a los factores de cambio, integrando soluciones aborden salud humana, animal y vegetal.</li> <li>o Este punto aborda el tema de Una Salud. El Codex debe abordar los temas de sostenibilidad, en el marco de la inocuidad de los alimentos. Se estaría en desacuerdo, que el Codex Alimentarius se convierta en una Comisión Conjunta que aborde aspectos de sostenibilidad más allá de ello, considerando que hay agencias de Naciones Unidas atendiendo temas ambientales y de sostenibilidad dentro de su ámbito de gestión. Un ejemplo de esto es como Estados Unidos promovió la consulta de uso de material reciclado en los empaques de los alimentos, desde el punto de vista de inocuidad, en un ámbito de acción ambiental.</li> <li>o Si preocupa sobremanera dentro del programa One Health que se promuevan en el ámbito del Codex normativa que tenga el alcance que Europa esta realizando en el marco del Pacto Verde. Con la regulación implementada, se exporta esta a los países que quieren vender a esa región, que no toma en cuenta aspectos geográficos, clima, latitudes, entre otros. Además, es importante considerar que los países desarrollados otorgan apoyos internos para el logro de los objetivos que no necesariamente lo están brindando a productores del exterior, por lo que alcanzar estas regulaciones requieren de mayores costos, que deja además a las pequeñas y medianas empresas con dificultades de cumplimiento.</li> <li>o Retomo lo planteado en el CX/EXEC 23/85/4 Examen del trabajo realizado entre reuniones y siguientes pasos del Comité Ejecutivo: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>□ “La mayoría de quienes respondieron juzgaron importante la inclusión de cuestiones relativas a la sostenibilidad en el Plan estratégico del Codex para 2026-2031. Sin embargo, unos cuantos recordaron la importancia primordial de la protección del consumidor y las prácticas comerciales justas y advirtieron de que las cuestiones relativas a la sostenibilidad no debían contradecir o limitar estos aspectos.”</li> </ul> </li> <li>o One Health incluye aspectos de inocuidad, eso se podría realizar a través de una sinergia entre este Plan con el Codex y podría validarse entonces para la incorporación a las normativas, directrices y códigos de práctica del Codex.</li> <li>• Potenciar la capacidad científica de los generadores de información (JECFA, JEMNU, JMPR, JEMRA) y fortalecer los Sistemas Nacionales de Control de Alimentos de los miembros mediante la inversión en desarrollo de tecnologías y métodos científicos para detectar y evaluar riesgos alimentarios emergentes.</li> <li>• Fomentar la cooperación internacional para que el desarrollo y aprobación de los textos del Codex sea por medio de prácticas transparentes, inclusivas y adaptadas a la modernización tecnológica y los cambios en los sistemas agroalimentarios mundiales, contribuyendo al comercio internacional de alimentos inocuos.</li> </ul>	<b>Guatemala</b>
<p>While maintaining the previous strategic goals for 2020-2025, it is suggested to focus on new processes, standard methods to reduce or eliminate risks, and optimal activities and experiences to maintain the safety of consumers, rather than addressing the methods of identifying food contaminants and hazards in Codex Strategic Plan 2026-2031.</p>	<b>Iran</b>

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Il serait opportun de poser d'autres questions pour lancer le débat sur les objectifs du plan stratégique du Codex 2026-2031 ;</li> <li>▪ Décliner le plan stratégique du Codex en objectifs stratégiques ;</li> <li>▪ Améliorer la traduction de la version française du plan stratégique du codex en l'harmonisant avec la version anglaise ;</li> </ul>	<b>Morocco</b>
<p>New Zealand thanks the Chair and Vice-Chairs (CVCs) for the work progressed on the Codex Strategic Plan 2026-2031 (the Plan) to date. We appreciate the opportunity to comment on CL 2024/10/OCS-EXEC, the request for comments on the first draft of the Plan and replies to questions to initiate the discussion around goals and outcomes.</p> <p>New Zealand has the following general comments in response to the first draft and questions posed: We acknowledge there is growing interest from many countries in the importance of addressing some of the global challenges, such as those arising from food insecurity, climate change and environmental pressures, and in facilitating progress on broader sustainability goals. Codex has a vital role to play by providing the necessary enabling environment through the development of international standards that address any potential food safety and trade implications. In order to promote a strong Codex system and stay relevant to its membership, Codex may need to strengthen its contribution to advancing global challenges.</p> <p>New Zealand supports the initiative taken in the draft Plan to clearly set out the key drivers of change being faced currently. We agree with the drivers of change and global challenges specified. We acknowledge too, if the Codex contribution to these global challenges (within the Codex mandate) is to be addressed, careful assessment of the issues, and prioritising and resourcing of the work of Codex will be critical to deliver on Codex standards and text; in order to have a significantly positive impact on the ensuring the safe trade of food in the period to 2031.</p> <p>Careful assessment of the issues</p> <p>It is important to recognise each of these drivers of change as not a single homogeneous issue: rather, each global challenge may involve various food safety and trade facilitation issues within it. As such, each Codex Committee will have responsibility for careful assessment of the issue at hand, within the scope of their committee.</p> <p>We note that Codex is already having a positive role in addressing the global challenges (including its contribution to benefit food safety systems which support UN's Sustainable Development Goals) with Committees showing careful assessment of the issues. Examples include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• work underway: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>o Many new claims on foods are emerging on products' contributions to the SDGs. As such, the Codex Committee on Food Labelling (CCFL) is exploring the potential for work to ensure such claims meet Codex requirements for whether there is a need for CCFL to provide additional global guidance in this area.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• decisions made to clarify the scope in the Committee:</li> </ul>	<b>New Zealand</b>

o The Codex Committee on Residues of Veterinary Drugs in Foods (CCRVDF) / Codex Committee on Pesticide Residues (CCPR) agreed that standards to provide for environmental inhibitors, to aid climate change mitigation, while ensuring safe food and facilitation of trade are within the scope of those committees.

- work adopted by the Commission:

o Current standards and guidelines developed by CCFL exist to ensure consumers are informed of and not misled regarding the true nature of foods and have the information required to make safe and healthy food choices.

o Links with the work of CCFL such as front-of-pack nutrition labelling and nutrition information panels and nutrient reference values which provide information to the consumer on the nutritional quality of individual products in the context of a healthy diet.

Prioritising and resourcing of the work of Codex

We note that the Codex Procedural Manual (Manual) sets out the 'criteria for establishment of work priorities' when a Codex Committee proposes to elaborate a standard, code of practice or related text within its terms of reference. Importantly, the Manual stipulates that a Committee should first consider the priorities established by the Commission in the strategic plan before the criteria is applied.

If Codex is to contribute effectively to these global challenges, it will be important that work on international standards and text addressing potential food safety and trade implications related to these challenges is able to be prioritised. The inclusion of a strategic goal relating to prioritising work (that contributes to the global changes impacting on food safety and trade facilitation) would allow for great focus and elevation on specific work where necessary. We consider this is essential to allow for targeted resourcing of specific work, where the membership agrees it is a priority.

In order to complete the prioritised work of Codex, more resourcing is required to enable the work to be finalised in a timely manner.

To address the challenges Codex faces, it will be critical to increase funding across the board in Codex. We note that the budget contribution of FAO and WHO to Codex has been relatively static for the last 18 years. This is in the context of overall cost increases and inflationary pressures, in particular since COVID-19. We consider the FAO and WHO parent bodies need to increase their Codex budget to better reflect today's context, which will better enable Codex to respond to global challenges, and achieve its goals and objectives.

In addition to additional funding from WHO and FAO, Codex could perhaps look at the frequency of meetings of horizontal committees, particularly to ensure work referred from other committees is not unnecessarily delayed. For example, could online meetings for the CCFL be scheduled annually to address referral work, while keeping the 18 month schedule for the Committee's own work items.

<p>With the above comments in mind New Zealand proposes the following strategic goal:</p> <p>Codex has good processes to identify, prioritise and undertake work that supports the drivers for change identified in the Strategic Plan in a timely manner.</p> <p>Optimal number of strategic objectives: New Zealand would support the development a maximum of three strategic objectives. With the current five strategic objectives the work to implement these standards has at times been overly cumbersome.</p> <p>New Zealand acknowledges that some of the current strategic goals may be more appropriately addressed under 'ways of working' for example Goal 2 – 'Develop standards based on science ad Codex risk-analysis principles'.</p>	
<p>Portugal welcomes the possibility of contributing to the writing of the Codex Strategic Plan 2026-2031. Portugal considers that food standards should reflect current global values in the international context, also expressed by FAO and WHO, relating to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Public health – replacing the term “food safety” with “consumer protection”, covering relevant nutritional issues</li> <li>- Sustainable production systems – production systems are by definition inseparable from the food produced in them, and Codex standards must reflect the responsibility for their good management. This aspect includes multiple concerns, such as issues relating to climate change, the environment, biodiversity, animal health and welfare, etc. We consider compatibility with standards issued by other relevant international organizations to be very important.</li> <li>- “Fair trade” – The concept of fair trade must remain an essential desideratum of the Codex standards, given that the legitimacy of the Codex for the establishment of commodities at the WTO level, via SPS and TBT agreements, implies care in its definition, prevent the same commodity from including foods that are not authorized in Codex member countries, thus avoiding unfair competition, with a commercial advantage, over local producers in the domestic markets of these countries</li> </ul>	<b>Portugal</b>
<p>Thailand supports Codex’s core mandates of protecting consumer health and promoting fair practices in the food trade. We believe these mandates are sufficient to sustain the values of Codex work in future. Codex’s work has served as a valuable reference for member countries. It has helped them align their standards and regulations with Codex texts, thus improve their food control system infrastructure domestically, and enhance international trade. Therefore, Thailand advocates for Codex to maintain its focus on these dual mandates. We also encourage the organization to further strengthen its efforts to fulfill these mandates even more effectively.</p> <p>Besides that, Thailand recognizes several emerging areas are directly and indirectly related to food safety, such as environment concerns and sustainability. These issues, in our view, directly impact international food trade at the present. Many new regulations that are being implemented by countries take these emerging issues into account and are being used as trade conditions for specific agri-food commodities. Thailand believes that Codex can play a crucial role in promoting fair practices in food trade by addressing specific issues within its scope of work.</p> <p>For example, Codex could establish specific standards, principles and guidelines</p>	<b>Thailand</b>

<p>for inspection and certification through the work of Codex Committee on Food Import and Export Certification Systems (CCFICS) or set the labelling provisions and claim guidelines through the work of Codex Committee on Food Labelling (CCFL).</p> <p>There are other areas beyond current Codex activities that directly affect food safety, such as food contact material. Thailand suggests that Codex should explore how it can address these areas to ensure a comprehensive approach to achieve its mission.</p>	
<p>United Arab Emirates proposes that Codex could work on the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To unify the efforts to increase consumer awareness about the risks related to food.</li> <li>• To encourage the exchange of data related to food associated risks that have been monitored in each country within the recommended databases.</li> <li>• To develop an international platform that provides data on risk levels of food based on the country of origin. In addition to creating communication platforms that allow information sharing about food safety and provide reliable data to consumers and stakeholders with the aim of enhancing transparency.</li> <li>• To enhance the work capabilities of the different Joint Expert Meetings between the Food and Trade Organization and the World Health Organization: JMPR, JECFA and JEMRA concerning the establishment of maximum limits for the largest number of residues in food and feed, which would support the harmonization of MRLs between member countries.</li> <li>• To provide capacity building to support the less developed countries mainly in terms risk assessment aiming to reduce the scientific gap that currently exists between those countries.</li> <li>• To create a dynamic mechanism to deal with issues related to the nutritional practices of different cultural groups to which risk assessment methodologies do not apply, with the aim of accelerating the development of their specifications or directives.</li> <li>• To develop key performance indicators that measure the effectiveness of the strategy implementation and to conduct a periodic evaluation of the strategy while providing member countries with advancement reports. Then, Codex could also make the necessary amendments to the strategy based on the evaluation results.</li> </ul>	<b>United Arab Emirates</b>
<p>The United States welcomes the opportunity to provide comments on the draft Codex Strategic Plan 2026 – 2031. In our view, it is vital that Codex look to the future while being grounded in what has made it successful in the past, developing science-based food standards that address the inherent international diversity of food systems with the recognition that different solutions may be relevant in different national or regional contexts.</p> <p>It is the Codex focus on science-based decision making, food safety and recognition of different approaches to achieve the same aims, that has made Codex the preeminent global food safety standard setting body recognized by the World Trade Organization (WTO). Codex has a critical role to play both now and in the future by doing its part in addressing complex overarching issues while respecting the mandates and expertise of other international bodies and the roles they play.</p>	<b>USA</b>
<p>Generally, the Strategic plan is very good for countries. For Zambia, it will help align some of the Codex activities including food safety activities to the Codex Strategic plan</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Remove to protect everyone everywhere in the vision and replace with to protect consumer health</li> <li>- Remove by setting to by developing and adopting and include science and risk based food safety and quality standards</li> <li>- Under to Facilitate the participation of all Codex Members throughout the standard setting process, encourage twinning of</li> </ul>	<b>Zambia</b>

<p>members that are weak with strong members and also encourage members to form codex mirror committees so that capacity to submit data and comments can be enhanced</p>	
<p>The strategic plan should explicitly recognise the challenge of food price inflation in many parts of the world, which has had (and will continue to have) significant implications for business practices and consumer experiences, and must therefore also influence the standards/enforcement actions delivered in response.</p> <p>The strategic plan should recognise the evolution of new market models that have implications for its work and for the level of protection that consumers can expect, such as the growth of online marketplaces, which will require multi-national and cross-border responses, given the complexity of supply chains.</p> <p>In relation to digital advances, the potential risks and benefits for the food system and specific supply chains and controls that the rapid development and use of Artificial Intelligence foundation models also needs to be considered.</p> <p>We broadly support the draft strategic plan, but have submitted several substantive comments, both regarding specific elements of the text and general considerations that should be considered. In particular, we would like to highlight: - The importance of integrating a systemic, One Health approach throughout the strategic plan, starting from the mission statement, to ensure that planetary health is recognised as a necessary condition for consumer health, and therefore included within Codex' work. - The importance of an equity and rights-based approach to Codex actions and decision-making. - The importance of strengthening consumer and civil society engagement and inclusion within Codex processes.</p>	<p><b>Consumers International</b></p>
<p>FIVS welcomes the opportunity to comment on the development of the Codex Strategic Plan 2026-2031. By way of background, FIVS is a global trade federation for the alcohol beverage industry since 1951. We are committed to providing a venue and developing tools to encourage social, environmental, and economic sustainability among our members and the wider sector, in keeping with the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals. Our membership includes producers, importers, exporters, and trade associations (currently accounting for 75% of the wine traded globally). We also welcome and collaborate effectively with affiliates from allied industries.</p>	<p><b>FIVS</b></p>
<p>The bullet points in the English version need to be the same as used in other versions. The general contents of the document are appropriate.</p>	<p><b>ICUMSA</b></p>
<p>The International Dairy Federation (IDF) thanks Codex for the opportunity to provide comments on the first draft of the Codex Strategic Plan 2026-2031.</p> <p>Codex has an important role in contributing to sustainability through its mandate of protecting consumer health and ensuring fair practices in food trade enabling food safety, leading to better nutrition, less food waste, and potentially more food security, thus contributing to the United Nations (UN) Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). However, there are several areas of concern and issues to consider if Codex initiates activity on sustainability in its standard setting work. The following ten considerations are provided to help Codex and its Members to further consider this matter, with a view to highlight and build on the achievements.</p> <p>1. Codex contributions to the UN SDGs: The Codex Alimentarius is a collection of internationally adopted food standards and related texts presented in a uniform manner. These food standards and related texts aim at protecting consumers' health and ensuring fair practices in the food trade (1). Codex plays an important role in contributing to sustainability through its mandate to achieve better food safety which in turn means better nutrition, less food waste and potentially greater food security.</p>	<p><b>IDF/FIL</b></p>

In turn, better nutrition and more efficient food systems will deliver, lifelong benefits for health, productivity, and economic growth (2). Codex has established in its Codex Strategic Plan 2020-2025 (3) the multiple ways in which adoption of Codex standards contribute to attainment of the UN SDGs (4). Codex should be recognized for these existing contributions to the 2030 Sustainable Development Agenda.

2. Adhere to the Codex scope and mandate. Though Codex already contributes to the UN SDGs, there is currently no definition of sustainability in the Codex Procedural Manual or otherwise accepted by Codex. If however, Codex initiates activity on sustainability, there should be a common understanding of the concept and strict adherence to the Codex mandate: protection of consumer health and ensuring fair practices in food trade. Any Codex activities on sustainability would benefit from the consideration of relevant science-based work by other international organizations that could serve as a basis for Codex contributing to protecting consumer health and facilitating international trade.

3. Maintain science and risk-basis for standard-setting. Codex standards must be based on relevant sound scientific data. Codex is not resourced to undertake work in emerging areas where scientific data is limited; other international organizations are better equipped to deal with emerging scientific or policy matters. Considering that the linkages between sustainability and food safety are still evolving and relevant scientific data substantiating this link are still being developed, Codex should consider new food safety-related standardization where agreed scientific evidence is available.

4. Safeguard the Codex process. One of Codex' strengths is its transparent, reliable, and predictable standard-setting process (the "step process"). Codex would need to elaborate ways how it will include sustainability in its standards development and adoption procedures that is consistent with its commitment to science- and risk-based standard setting and its commitment in supporting the 17 SDGs which were agreed with the ambition 'to leave no one behind'.

5. Uphold Codex neutrality. Sustainable approaches and practices differ based on geographic location, climate, commodity, production method, supply chain, eco-services needed, and business-type, etc. Codex is intended to protect public health and ensure fair practices in international food trade irrespective of technologies, practices, products, or production systems. Codex must maintain its neutrality and should in its role as standard-setting body enable innovation and growth in the food and agriculture sector that are needed to feed a growing population while mitigating climate change and preserving biodiversity and the environment. It has an important role in minimizing non-tariff trade barriers, promoting regional or individual member policies, and providing justification for import or export requirements by member governments if they do not adopt Codex standards.

6. Adhere to World Trade Organization (WTO) requirements. Given Codex's reference in the WTO Sanitary and Phytosanitary (SPS) Agreement and its relevance to the WTO Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT) Agreement, Codex Member governments should apply sustainability principles consistent with WTO trade rules and obligations. WTO case law also provides guidance.

7. Recognize Codex scientific role. Codex relies on the scientific risk assessments of the World Health Organization (WHO)/ Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) expert bodies: JECFA, JMPR, JEMRA and JEMNU. These food safety bodies are staffed with experts who attend as independent internationally recognized specialists who act in a personal capacity on a volunteer basis. Those bodies have a defined scope and currently may lack expertise in areas relevant to sustainability. Providing additional scientific expert advice for Codex on issues pertaining to sustainability would have significant resource

<p>implications and may be difficult or not attainable given the current resource limits. In addition, Codex should carefully analyze how sustainability activities could impact the Codex Working Principles for Risk Assessment for Application in the Framework of the Codex Alimentarius (especially paragraphs 4 and 10) and 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’.</p> <p>8. Required expertise from Codex Member States. Organizationally and in terms of knowledge and scientific input, Codex Member State officials active in Codex usually come from Ministries of Agriculture or Health. Adding a sustainability component into Codex standards requires representatives to rethink the composition of their Codex membership to include additional expertise from other Ministries or Agencies, and the resources they would dedicate to Codex also in view of this topic in other international organizations.</p> <p>9. Focus Codex resources. Codex has very limited resources, a significant existing workload, and a Strategic Plan that addresses agreed priorities including the ways in which its standard setting activities support the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. Codex should carefully balance constraints on existing resources and the priorities of on-going and new standard-setting activities alongside the interest in sustainability. For this reason, it is critical that the time and efforts of the Codex Secretariat and committees be allocated based on priorities expressed by Members.</p> <p>10. Remain flexible and respectful of product and market diversity. Codex standards must remain flexible to be applicable to the diversity of products across the supply chain. There should be recognition of the competing demands on the global food supply such as national/regional food security issues, increasing populations, available agricultural production areas, etc. Codex makes significant contributions to the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development through its standard setting work. If sustainability considerations were to be included as part of Codex standard setting process itself, this should be in an open, deliberate, transparent and inclusive way. It should be recognized this would be a fundamental change and expansion of Codex’ role and would need to be considered within the context of Codex’ mandate, expertise, procedures, structure, resources and by consensus of its Members.</p> <p>This debate may be politically sensitive. Adding new topics that are currently beyond its mandate could undermine Codex’ credibility, potentially compromise its values, and strain the organization’s limited financial and human resources. Holistic, inclusive and global discussions would be necessary before there are attempts to include sustainability considerations in Codex standards in a piecemeal manner in technical committees.</p> <p>If there is continued interest from Codex Members to further explore, the Codex Alimentarius Commission (CAC) should convene an organized discussion to determine whether consensus can be achieved amongst Members to include sustainability factors in Codex. This discussion should be based on a balanced pre-prepared analysis, that addresses technical, legal, scientific, feasibility and political considerations. In line with its inclusiveness policy, all Codex Members and Observers should have opportunities to participate in these deliberations. Thereafter it will be for the Codex Members to decide if, how and under what conditions it wants to move forward.</p>	
<p>Combined comments to Codex Executive Committee regarding the Codex Strategic Plan 2026-2031 Key Questions: CL 2024/10-EXEC from the following joint Codex observer organizations:</p> <p>As independent Codex Observer organizations, we jointly submit these prioritized comments on the Codex Strategic Plan two questions found in CL 2024/10 to the Codex Executive Committee for consideration in the development of the final plan document.</p>	<p><b>AOAC International European Federation of the Association</b></p>

	<b>s of Dietitians International Life Sciences Institute NSF International Institute of Food Technologis ts American Society for Nutrition</b>
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## SPECIFIC COMMENTS

<b>What could Codex do to have the greatest impact on the protection of consumer health and promotion of fair practices in the food trade in the period to 2031?</b>	
<p>Codex has a very clear mission as an organization: Protect consumer health and promote fair practices in the food trade by setting international, science-based food safety and quality standards. Codex can therefore have the greatest impact on the protection of consumer health and promotion of fair practices in the food trade in the period to 2031 by efficiently setting standards that address current and emerging issues.</p> <p>The current strategic plan places a key focus on ensuring Codex can address current and emerging issues in a timely manner. This goal will be even more important as we move forward in the next strategic planning cycle, so that Codex is not a blocker to progress. Work done to date related to the increasing the uptake and use of codex texts has demonstrated that the time it takes to develop Codex standards can be a barrier to their use for harmonisation, as countries move ahead with implementing their own measures. Other work undertaken related to the Future of Codex found that members are stretched in terms of having the resources and human capital to lead and work in EWGs.</p> <p>Noting such tensions, it is obvious that this goal is inherently linked to three of the other goals: Develop standards based on science and Codex risk analysis principles; Facilitate the participation of all Codex Members throughout the standard setting process; and Enhance work management systems and practices that support the efficient and effective achievement of all strategic work plan goals. Perhaps we could bring these elements out of the ways of working section and to the fore, but in a</p>	<b>Australia</b>

<p>more interlinked way, and set some very targeted action-oriented outcomes that would involve the organization carrying work forward together. For example, there is a very action-oriented outcome against Goal 3 Increase Impact through the recognition and use of Codex Standards. This has resulted in the development and piloting of the survey which has been found to be a very useful, tangible output that will hopefully help us make incremental change.</p> <p>An important consideration related to setting of action-oriented outcomes for Codex itself is the budgetary constraints. The current draft of the 2026-31 strategic plan is silent on this. There was significant discussion at CCEXEC85 and CAC46 about the issue of budgetary sustainability and resourcing of the organisation, and the need for a more detailed reporting of the budget situation to allow the Executive and the membership to recommend ways forward. Members requested to see a detailed budgeted work plan to better understand proposed expenditures, gaps in the budget, and be better placed to provide guidance on areas of prioritization, and to advocate for additional funding if necessary. It may be worthwhile through the strategic planning process to set an underpinning goal and set outcomes and indicators that would set us on a path to strengthen the organisation in this respect.</p> <p>Finally, Goal 3 of the current strategic plan (increase impact through the recognition and use of Codex standards) sits a little separately from the other 3 goals, and remains an important way for Codex to impact on the protection of consumer health and promotion of fair practices in the food trade in the period to 2031. We could incorporate outcomes that we are already working towards. For example, the reformatting and digitization of Codex texts to enhance their usability. Other areas of focus under this goal could relate to enhanced communication and linkages with the work of other organisations.</p> <p>In summary, as Codex has a very well-defined purpose – as a standard setting organization – and we have the opportunity to set action-oriented strategic goals at the organization level to uplift the organization’s ability to achieve its mission in line with its core values. We would have strategic outcomes that are aimed at i) the pinch points in our organization that have the potential to prevent the timely delivery of our texts; and ii) impediments to members’ use of the texts. These would build on the previous goals and outcomes, which is appropriate noting that strategic goals are high-level, long-term objectives that an organisation sets to guide and align its actions toward achieving a specific vision or mission.</p>	
<p>To maximize its impact on consumer health protection and fair practices in the food trade, Codex could:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Strengthen its focus on risk assessment;</li> <li>• Promote transparency and information sharing to empower consumers, food producers, and regulators with knowledge about food standards, regulations and best practices;</li> <li>• Address challenges posed by emerging technologies and trends in the food industry, updating standards to accommodate innovations;</li> <li>• Provide capacity building initiatives and technical assistance to support Members in implementing Codex standards and improving food control systems.</li> </ul>	<b>Brazil</b>
<p>Canada is of the view that the focus for the strategic plan should be to reinforce and highlight the contribution of Codex as a science/evidence- and consensus-based international standard setting body.</p> <p>Exchanging information to create awareness and a common understanding of the relationships between Codex and other organizations – their respective mandate/statutory purpose and scope – in addressing the global issues would also assist</p>	<b>Canada</b>

<p>Members in understanding how Codex responds to and addresses the drivers for change that have been identified. This could be included as a new objective/activity under the goal of increase impact through the recognition and use of Codex standards.</p> <p>Canada supports the approach agreed to at CCEXEC84 that Codex maintain its current vision and mission statements in the Codex Strategic Plan 2026-2031. We hold the view that goals and outcomes must be within the scope of the Codex vision and mission. This ensures that actions taken towards those goals contribute to the organization's larger purpose, and enable Codex to prioritize its activities and resources accordingly.</p> <p>It remains essential that these goals be relevant to the organization and measurable. Many of the goals and outcomes contained in the current strategic plan are enduring, remain relevant, are aspirational as Codex continues to strive to achieve them, and should be maintained as goals/outcomes within the Codex Strategic Plan 2026-2031.</p> <p>The greatest impact that Codex could have on the protection of consumer health and promotion of fair practices could be captured under three goals:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) Maintaining the scientific basis of Codex standards</li> <li>2) Global engagement in the development of Codex standards</li> <li>3) Identifying the need for new/revised standards to address current and emerging issues in a timely manner.</li> </ol> <p>The current strategic plan places a key focus on ensuring Codex can address current and emerging issues in a timely manner. This strategic priority will increase in importance in the future. Members will need to be able to effectively find consensus on issues within our statutory purpose so that Codex standards help to enable Members' implementation of initiatives to enhance their food systems.</p>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• El Codex Alimentarius debe dar continuidad al trabajo establecido en sus estatutos: "Proteger la salud de los consumidores y promover prácticas equitativas en el comercio de alimentos mediante el establecimiento de normas internacionales de inocuidad y calidad alimentarias basadas en datos científicos".</li> <li>• Es crucial que el Codex asegure que la ciencia sea su base y considere el asesoramiento junto con los avances científicos abordando los desafíos emergentes que se presenten en la cadena alimentaria.</li> <li>• Para asegurar el cumplimiento de los objetivos del Codex y de los objetivos de desarrollo sostenible (ODS 2, 3, 12, 17), es importante crear mecanismos de seguimiento de la implementación de sus normas a fin evaluar su impacto en los países miembros.</li> <li>• También, Codex debe buscar formas de dar celeridad al proceso de elaboración de normas prioritarias, ya que muchos miembros dependen de este organismo para actualizar su normativa interna.</li> <li>• La mejora continua del desempeño de sus miembros es muy relevante a fin de cumplir con sus objetivos a corto, mediano y largo plazo, por lo que debe continuar los esfuerzos de difusión de las normas y brindar apoyo para la capacitación en los idiomas oficiales de los miembros a fin de mejorar su participación en las instancias del Codex mejorando su representatividad. Así mismo Codex debe buscar mecanismos para dar a conocer la relevancia que tiene para el sector de la Industria Alimentaria que debe cumplir las regulaciones en los países.</li> <li>• El Codex podría brindar apoyo a los países menos adelantados para favorecer su representación y participación, como por</li> </ul>	<p><b>Chile</b></p>

<p>ejemplo el levantamiento de información local para la toma de decisiones que se refleje en las evaluaciones científicas y en el consenso sobre las normas.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Para el logro de estos objetivos es fundamental que Codex continúe promoviendo la transparencia y la participación de todas las partes interesadas en el desarrollo de las normas alimentarias, para ello se debe revisar y definir como funcionarán las reuniones internacionales, y como se incorporarán las nuevas tecnologías IT para contribuir a mejorar la representación (Definir si serán virtuales, presenciales o semipresenciales). De igual manera es importante asegurar que en todas las reuniones e instancias del Codex se realicen en los idiomas oficiales para que el idioma no se vuelva una barrera para la representatividad.</li> <li>• Referente a los comités de expertos, consideramos que hay un déficit de recursos para el financiamiento del trabajo científico, prolongándose los periodos de respuesta lo que repercute en el avance de las normas. Además, sería relevante incluir expertos de todas las regiones Codex de forma proporcional asegurando la representatividad de las diversas realidades geográficas en el análisis de los datos y recomendaciones científicas en los comités, lo que favorecería la transferencia de recursos y de conocimientos</li> <li>• Finalmente es importante abordar los aspectos que puedan generar obstáculos técnicos al comercio durante la elaboración de normas o por ausencia de estas. Las Normas del Codex deben favorecer el intercambio equitativo, por lo tanto, se debe generar mayor coordinación para garantizar la comunicación entre las partes involucradas y favorecer el consenso.</li> <li>• Se debe mantener la característica de las normas Codex de ser implementables por todos sus miembros y no caer en la aspiracionalidad, para así mantener su eficacia como mecanismo para garantizar la inocuidad y calidad de los alimentos.</li> </ul>	
<p>It is crucial that Codex's work compliments, supports, and certainly does not impede or undermine efforts to support consumers in making healthier and more sustainable choices. Codex can achieve the greatest impact on the protection of consumer health and promotion of fair practices in the food trade by recognising and embracing the need for interconnected action on food safety and nutrition, as well as on consumer and planetary health, all while centring people's rights and needs as a basis for action.</p> <p>Codex must keep abreast of innovations and developments in supply chains and food markets (from the growth of online marketplaces and potential risks and benefits of AI, to the evolving challenges of informal food markets, and of unhealthy and ultra-processed foods) and support members in addressing cross-border issues.</p> <p>More generally, Codex must improve its capacity to understand consumers' needs and priorities and ensure that these feed into its standards development, including ensuring that its approach to risk analysis includes the consideration of other legitimate factors.</p>	<p><b>Consumers International</b></p>
<p>Evaluar y revisar regularmente los textos que puedan tener un impacto en la inocuidad y la calidad de los alimentos en respuesta a las necesidades de sus miembros, tomando en consideración la ciencia, las nuevas tecnologías, prácticas agrícolas, las condiciones ambientales y establecer un sistema de evaluación para medir el impacto de las normas del Codex en la salud de los consumidores y en las prácticas comerciales.</p>	<p><b>Costa Rica</b></p>
<p>CropLife International strongly believes that Codex needs to be better resourced to continue carrying out the scientific risk assessment to underpin standards, most notably via the JMPR. Industry data shows that JMPR is struggling to timely conduct</p>	<p><b>CropLife International</b></p>

<p>the assessments due to lack of resources, this data is available on request. If Codex cannot deliver and update standards in a timely manner, it detracts from the huge value of the organization to trade in safe food and leads to the adoption of divergent public and private standards that disrupt trade flows. Resource efficiency and allocation is key.</p>	<b>al</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Bigger impact of Codex standards in both areas of the mandate by             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i) focusing resources on standards with a high potential for consensus and diversified/high participation</li> <li>ii) supporting countries' food safety systems in the implementation of Codex standards</li> <li>iii) Improving working modalities/clarity of procedures and using digitalization to increase accessibility of Codex standards and their development</li> <li>iv) increasing efforts in the coordination of international food standards work</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<b>Czechia</b>
<p>1- Work on providing food security by ensuring the existence of sustainable food systems and start adopting new food sources for sustainable protein supply, where there is a growing global interest in alternative sources of proteins as a new food source for sustainable protein supply. Recent research has indicated that vegan and microbial proteins (single-cell proteins sourced from algae, fungi, and bacteria) are sources of food. Algae-based foods have become main stream among consumers in recent years, owing to their benefits. Adopting (i) a new system for nomenclature, (ii) good practices for the algae cultivation chain, and (iii) mitigation measures to reduce or prevent potential safety hazards that may affect consumer health are required for these algal protein production systems , taking into account the religious basis of some consumers, dietary patterns and prohibitions of different religions</p> <p>2- Support the work &amp; participation in the Joint Expert Committees of the FAO and WHO (JMPR), additives in food (JECFA) and veterinary food residues in food in order to accelerate the establishment of maximum limits for the largest number of residues mentioned in food, which would support the harmonization between countries in the application of internationally agreed limits.</p> <p>3- Unifying efforts to ensure that all consumers are provided with the necessary awareness of all levels of food-related risks.</p> <p>4- Enhancing capacity-building in developing countries to work on developing them and putting them on the right track, which facilitates the process of promoting fair practices in the field of food trade.</p>	<b>Egypt</b>
<p>The work of Codex should be supportive of the efforts at global, regional and national level on the transformation of food systems and on the application of the One Health Approach. In this perspective, Codex should gradually integrate the interfaces of agri-food systems and natural ecosystems in its risk analysis framework.</p> <p>The impact of Codex standards primarily relies on the level of implementation by Codex members. Codex should thus pay due attention to the commitment of the membership to implement Codex standards. The high potential for consensus during the development of a standard as well as widespread interest across the regions should thus be a core determinant for the prioritization of Codex' resources.</p> <p>Emerging risks require timely reactions by Codex Members. Codex should seek to address risks and nutritional concerns arising</p>	<b>European Union</b>

<p>from new trends in food consumption as well as livestock feeding in a timely and comprehensive manner.</p> <p>In that aspect, Codex should aim to prioritize work that contributes to sustainable food systems.</p> <p>Codex should also increase its efforts in the coordination of international food standards work. The development of more structured exchanges with other international organizations would be a positive development in this respect. For example, more systematic knowledge and data sharing with other organizations would allow to improve the identification and prioritization of Codex work according to scientific and technical developments. To better contribute to the facilitation of food trade, Codex should also pay more attention to already existing international standards. The approach followed by CCMAS is a good example in this area. It does allow to both ensure consistency amongst international standards and make efficient use of Codex resources.</p>	
<p>Bigger impact of Codex standards in both areas of the mandate could be achieved by: i) focusing resources on standards with a high potential for consensus and diversified/high participation ii) supporting countries' food safety systems in the implementation of Codex standards iii) Improving working modalities/clarity of procedures and using digitalization (including the use of AI for translation/interpretation) to increase accessibility of Codex standards and their development iv) increasing efforts in the coordination of international food standards work</p>	<b>Finland</b>
<p>In order to maximise its impact on the protection of consumer health and promotion of fair practices, Codex should ensure its standards/decisions are based on sound science and are evidence-based.</p>	<b>FIVS</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Para maximizar el impacto del Codex por medio del cumplimiento de sus objetivos en el período 2026-2031, se puede profundizar en alguna de las siguientes ideas: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>o Cooperación Internacional: incrementar el alcance del Fondo Fiduciario de la secretaría del Codex, evidenciando la colaboración entre los Estados miembros que aportan a este recurso por medio de sus donaciones y los que reciben el apoyo para fortalecer sus capacidades, como Guatemala.</li> <li>o Promoción del uso de la ciencia para la toma de decisiones. Ya se usa la ciencia y la propuesta es que se publicite y se transmita confianza al mundo del respaldo que tienen los textos del Codex que reflejan los últimos avances científicos y tecnológicos en el campo de la inocuidad alimentaria.</li> <li>o Liderar el abordaje a cuestiones emergentes. Anticipación proactiva por medio de los comités y órganos auxiliares para que los desafíos que provoquen los factores de cambio no se conviertan en crisis. Para ello, es importante el fortalecimiento del trabajo a través de las herramientas tecnológicas para facilitar la participación de todos los actores del Codex.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<b>Guatemala</b>
<p>ICBA values Codex' long-standing commitment to text development through transparent, consensus-driven processes grounded in respect for following risk analysis principles.</p> <p>ICBA believes that Codex should guarantee the preservation of the scientific foundation based on advice from the joint</p>	<b>ICBA</b>

<p>FAO/WHO expert bodies in text development as new topics continue to emerge. Furthermore, we believe Codex will be most effective if it remains focused on the elements within its mandates. Staying focused on the fulfilment of its current mandates ensures that the limited resources within Codex are properly allocated as new topics continue to emerge and new products enter the market.</p> <p>To ensure that Codex has the necessary funding to develop standards in a timely manner and remain relevant and current in light of the fast pace of innovative products coming to market, Codex Members can request that FAO/WHO to ensure an adequate allocation of funds to Codex and its advisory scientific program. If additional funding is needed, Codex can work with Members and Observers, potentially through an ad-hoc working group at CCEXEC or CAC, as appropriate, to identify new funding opportunities.</p> <p>Codex' mandates are mainly observed through the implementation of its standards, guidelines and codes of practice. There are recent successful cases of implementation around the world, however, ICBA sees opportunities to engaging the Members in more initiatives for that purpose. Although resources remain a challenge, CAC could promote an ad-hoc group to develop leverage and build on local initiatives.</p>	
<p>Regarding Key Question #1: What could Codex do to have the greatest impact on the protection of consumer health and promotion of fair practices in food trade in the period 2026-2031?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Development of globally harmonized food safety risk assessments and guidance on data interpretation procedures, inclusive of nutritional risks. Specifically, we recommend developing codes of practice or guidance for member countries to use to help guide them in conducting risk assessments and data interpretation procedures to drive global harmonization of such assessments and procedures, inclusive of food safety and nutrition, thereby enhancing global food security.</li> <li>2. Continued deep focus on harmonized, scientifically based food safety standards, codes of practice and guidance to member countries to protect human health most effectively and efficiently manage the global food supply chain. Specifically, we highlight the following six areas as the most critical of the Codex mandate over the strategic plan period, with increased scientific support from WHO/FAO funding: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Food Contaminants</li> <li>b. Food Traceability</li> <li>c. Analytical Methods Harmonization</li> <li>d. Emerging Microbiological Hazards</li> <li>e. Food Additive Safety</li> <li>f. Food Allergens</li> </ol> </li> </ol> <p>While these areas are part of the existing work of Codex, it is our perspective that they need enhanced focus out of the totality of the current work within Codex.</p>	<p><b>AOAC Internation al European Federation of the Associatio ns of Dietitians Internation al Life Sciences Institute NSF Internation al Institute of Food Technologi sts American</b></p>

<p>3. Development of harmonized codes of practice and guidance on human dietary nutrient needs across demographics (age, sex, region, etc.), leveraging existing regional practices where there is consensus, targeting the most vulnerable populations facing food insecurity, and targeting the medical and nutrition scientific communities (pediatricians, nutritionists, dietitians).</p> <p>4. Develop with WHO/FAO mechanisms for real-time sharing of national/regional food safety challenges to facilitate public health protection and to better protect the global food supply and trade.</p> <p>5. Development of Codex guidance on the intersection of food safety hazards (e.g., contaminants) with dietary recommendations and risk profile to human health, targeting communications toward consumers. Specifically, there has been little development of guidance to date globally regarding this intersection within the Codex mandate on human health that encompasses both nutrition and diet and considers those recommendations in light of the implication of inherent food safety hazards within the food supply. Examples include: broad based guidance on the top natural or man-made food contaminants such as heavy metals or industrially produced trans fats, and food allergens in an increasingly interconnected world.</p> <p>6. Conduct a review with WHO/FAO of the support provided for scientific expert assessments, with a particular focus on JECFA. It is our perspective that JECFA is overloaded with requests for work, forcing many of the committees to prioritize requests, and that this is hindering the timely progress of Codex committee work. It is our recommendation that WHO/FAO work with Codex to split JECFA activities into two expert bodies supported by additional capacity/funding to better enable the progress of the committees. JECFA originated in the 1950's and has been a very successful activity of the UN in support of Codex, but its remit has expanded significantly over the six decades of Codex work. Our recommended approach would be to create and fund capacity for these two expert bodies:</p> <p>a. A Joint Expert Committee whose focus is solely on Food Additives, Processing Aids and Packaging Materials</p> <p>b. A joint Expert Committee whose focus is solely on Natural and Synthetic Contaminants and Veterinary Drugs</p> <p>By creating these two scientific bodies with refined areas of focus, we believe Codex would be enabled to more efficiently and effectively conduct the numerous food safety challenges facing the global food supply chain.</p> <p>7. Develop Codex mandate relevant intersection groups with other UN bodies by setting up interagency, multidisciplinary, collaborative, member-based groups building upon the Codex model of member country voluntary participation to coordinate efforts toward specific One Health initiatives for Codex, particularly expanding Codex type scientific risk characterization activities around a sustainable food supply and environment. Move beyond "international standards days" to applicational models and measuring results.</p> <p>8. Development of codes of practice and guidance around science-based approaches to a sustainable food system (e.g., reduction of food waste and food losses across the supply chain, beginning with the source (farm/lake/ocean to end</p>	<p><b>Society for Nutrition</b></p>
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<p>consumption). Specifically, we would focus on:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Losses due to spoilage by micro-organisms from poor storage practices (development of further, broad-based guidance across critical, prioritized food commodities either globally or regionally).</li> <li>b. Food waste at consumer retail or food service locations (e.g., fresh produce loss reduction, damaged goods recovery methods, recovery and utilization of unused prepared food).</li> <li>c. Development of the scientific basis for sustainability labeling to enable guidance for members.</li> </ol>	
<p>Up to this point, Codex has been recognized as an international food standards development organization based on science. This commitment is reiterated in its current mission, emphasizing "science-based food safety and quality standards". However, certain discussions have revealed differing opinions regarding the interpretation of "science", resulting in prolonged debates and hindrances to achieving a consensus. Consequently, the first goal of addressing current, emerging, and critical issues in a timely manner remains unattainable. Indonesia proposes that Codex endeavors to standardize the understanding of science-based principles among its members and observers to effectively address emerging issues and enhance consumer health protection. Additionally, Indonesia believes that in the future, Codex should consider expanding the scope of food safety, not only related to chemical and microbiological contaminations but also expanding towards nutritional safety, thus better fulfilling the goal of safeguarding consumer health.</p> <p>In terms of fair-trade practices, Codex's role in supporting the attainment of fair trading practices has not been significant yet. This can be seen from the continued rejection of trade due to differences in standards between countries. Consequently, Indonesia hopes that in the future, Codex will evolve into an international cooperation platform for food trade, fostering tangible impacts in this aspect.</p>	<b>Indonesia</b>
<p>To have the greatest impact on consumer health and fair practices in the food trade by 2031, Codex can consider the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Innovation promotion through standards development</li> <li>• Reducing food loss and waste</li> <li>• Decreasing food fraud (to ensure world food products are safe and of high quality, consumers are protected, and the world food system is sustainable).</li> <li>• Supporting innovation in the food chain, especially via the promotion of novel foods, plant reproductive materials and innovative techniques.</li> <li>• Ethical implications of emerging technologies, such as artificial intelligence and blockchain, alternative protein production and cell culture food products such as (laboratory meat, etc.)"</li> <li>• By developing standards and guidelines, current, emerging and critical food safety and quality issues are addressed in a timely manner. It helps protect consumer health from current and emerging risks.</li> <li>• Increasing awareness of Codex standards among Codex members and other stakeholders to promote their use in the development of food regulations and policies as well as in the food trade.</li> <li>• By increasing the participation of all members in standard setting, we can ensure that standards meet diverse needs. This will increase the impact of the Codex standard and the relevance and acceptance of Codex standards globally.</li> <li>• Identification and promotion of the impact of Codex standards to strengthen their role as international reference.</li> </ul>	<b>Iran</b>

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Codex can help to promote good and healthy production and trade practices in less developed and developing countries by collecting the best experiences of countries in reducing food risks and maintaining the health and safety of consumers.</li> </ul>	
<p>The purpose of Codex is to develop international food standards based on science and Codex risk analysis principles for protecting the health of consumers and ensuring fair practices in the food trade. To have the greatest impact on its purpose, it is important to address critical current and emerging issues rapidly and efficiently. Preparing a well-researched discussion paper and project document based on Criteria for the establishment of work priorities in considering new work proposals is key to the rapidness and efficiency of Codex work in its limited resources. Members also need to reaffirm and recommit to the Codex Core values, i.e., Inclusiveness, Collaboration, Consensus building, Transparency, so that the work is completed within the proposed timeline. Expanding capacity for active participations of Members in Codex and making effective use of working groups between sessions will also help the rapidness and efficiency of Codex work.</p>	<b>Japan</b>
<p>Большее влияние стандартов Кодекса в обеих областях мандата за счет</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Сосредоточение ресурсов на стандартах с высоким потенциалом достижения консенсуса и диверсифицированным/высоким уровнем участия</li> <li>Поддержка систем безопасности пищевых продуктов стран в реализации стандартов Кодекса</li> <li>Улучшение условий работы/ясности процедур и использование цифровизации для повышения доступности стандартов Кодекса и их разработки.</li> <li>Усиление стремлений координации работы по международным стандартам на пищевые продукты</li> </ul>	<b>Kazakhstan</b>
<p>Position: Kenya recognizes the good work that has been done especially for developing countries through the Codex trust fund. However, there is still a need to explore ways of creating a framework for the strategic plan to include youth in codex work as well as incorporate prioritizing (by setting up budget lines) codex work in government policies.</p>	<b>Kenya</b>
<p>For Codex to stay relevant, it should keep abreast with global work on relevant emerging issues including new food source, climate change impact, as well as relevant initiative in other international organisation that within the mandate of Codex.</p> <p>In coherent with FAO Strategic Framework 2022 – 2031, the strategic plan should include the role of Codex and how Codex could contribute to the transformation of agri-food systems. For example, as the transformative process may involve the governance of agri-food systems at all levels in developing adaptive and effective regulatory governance, the role of Codex as WTO reference for food safety should be emphasise and included in each relevant stage. Development of integrated-multi-sectoral food safety policies and legislation across national agri-food systems may be relevant at later phase.</p> <p>Codex has now less commodity committee and more general committees which signal needs more for horizontal guidance. The challenge for authorities is to be ready for future such as climate change impact and consider new technologies in food and its contact material while ensuring consumer remains protected. Codex could take prominent steps in leading and provide upfront guidance to authorities on managing food safety concerns due to this development. Not only focusing on identifying emerging concerns, Codex needs to also monitor its success in managing those concerns.</p>	<b>Malaysia</b>

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Consolider les acquis du Plan stratégique 2020-2025 ;</li> <li>▪ Inclure de nouveaux thèmes aux travaux du codex, en l'occurrence en relation avec le gaspillage alimentaire, les spécifications des matériaux en contact avec les aliments, Développement Durable...;</li> </ul> <p>Prévoir des activités visant à :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Encourager l'établissement de bases de données scientifiques par région et la participation des PED et les PMA aux travaux du codex ;</li> <li>▪ Renforcer les capacités des pays membres du codex et notamment les PED et PMA en proposant de nouveaux modules à travers des plateformes en e-learning, STDF, TRUSTFUND etc..;</li> <li>▪ Renforcer le processus national de consultation, de communication et de gestion des travaux du Codex ;</li> <li>▪ Encourager les membres à implémenter les normes élaborées et les adoptées dans leur réglementation nationale ;</li> <li>▪ Elaborer des plaidoyers auprès des gouvernements afin d'allouer des fonds spéciaux au Codex Alimentarius ;</li> <li>▪ Renforcement des capacités pour les pays moins avancés et également pour les pays en développement ;</li> <li>▪ Implication des universités et instituts de recherche dans les travaux du Codex Alimentarius en suscitant leur intérêt et encourager les experts africains à accéder aux organes scientifiques du Codex Alimentarius tel que JECFA, JEMRA, JMPR ou JEMNU.</li> </ul>	<b>Morocco</b>
<p>New Zealand considers supporting and promoting practices and policies that assist food production to mitigate and adapt to climate change will be the greatest challenge for the global food system, and for Codex, to respond to this decade. In recognition, of this there needs to be a process to ensure this work can be prioritised and resourced accordingly.</p> <p>To address the challenges Codex faces, it will be critical to increase funding across the board in Codex. We note that the budget contribution of FAO and WHO to Codex has been relatively static for the last 18 years. This is in the context of overall cost increases and inflationary pressures, in particular since COVID-19. We consider the FAO and WHO parent bodies need to increase their Codex budget to better reflect today's context, which will better enable Codex to respond to global challenges, and achieve its goals and objectives.</p> <p>New Zealand sees Codex as having a vital role in strengthening internationally recognised best practice for making meaningful, transparent, evidence-based claims about the sustainability of food production, and to help ensure that this issue does not inadvertently become a barrier to trade. Without this, country-centric, meaningless or misleading claims may undermine efforts to support a sustainable future, and adversely impact on fair practices in the food trade. Transparent, evidence-based claims will help to level the playing field and create certainty to support international trade.</p> <p>New Zealand considers Codex has an important contribution to make to food security acknowledging the critical role that both the promotion and enablement of global trade and supply chains will have on this. Ensuring food security is at the forefront of all Codex work and decisions would be one most impactful things Codex could do for both consumer health and fair trade. For example at CCFNSDU members have a responsibility to ensure that pressing global nutrition needs are at the forefront of their decision making. Nutrition does not stand in a silo. The right to food, that is safe, available, accessible, and adequate to meet</p>	<b>New Zealand</b>

<p>the dietary needs of all people, is a basic human right. There are increasing disruptions to food supply chains through some poor food security policies, conflicts and instability, and climate change impacting agricultural productivity and food distribution. Codex needs to consider the positive impact and contribution that it can make.</p> <p>New Zealand recognises the vital role Codex has in considering new foods and production systems (NFPS) many of which are developed to address the broader global goals around sustainability, one health, food security and environmental protection. NFPS have the enormous potential to greatly increase the quantity of safe food and its global trade. We would like to see member countries with expertise in these NFPS be supported to lead new work in these areas, and that there is the ability to prioritise those NFPS that will have the most impact.</p> <p>New Zealand considers it is important to highlight the positive role of the multilateral trading system in addressing the global goals around sustainability, one health, food security and environmental protection. Exploring and understanding why countries are not harmonising, not just with Codex standards, but also the science-based and risk-focused methodologies behind them, would help to develop Codex standards and text that will have the greatest impact. This could include reviewing the list of Codex standards which have a major trade impact and using the data to inform future standards.</p> <p>Any new approaches must be based on risk- and science-based decision-making. Codex must be cognisant of avoiding unduly prescriptive measures and compliance costs in implementing sustainability measures and avoiding policies that undermine global food security. Effort to support data needs in developing countries, particularly in small island developing states, is critical to ensure Codex standards and texts are inclusive.</p>	
<p>To impact on its dual mandate Codex could:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- focusing resources on standards with a high potential for consensus and diversified/high participation</li> <li>- supporting countries' food safety systems in the implementation of Codex standards</li> <li>- Improving working modalities/clarity of procedures and using digitalization to increase accessibility of Codex standards and their development</li> <li>- increasing efforts in the coordination of international food standards work</li> </ul>	<b>Norway</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• توحيد الجهود بما يضمن توعية المستهلكين حول مستويات خطورة المنتجات الغذائية وتضمينها ضمن الخطة الاستراتيجية.</li> <li>• دعم جهود تبادل المعلومات بين الدول بحيث توفر الدول بيانات عن المخاطر المرتبطة بالغذاء و التي تم رصدها في كل دولة ومن ثم إيجاد قواعد بيانات مشتركة للدول الأعضاء لتسهيل عملية تبادل المعلومات و البيانات.</li> <li>• تطوير منصة دولية توفر بيانات حول مستويات خطورة المنتجات الغذائية بناءً على بلد المنشأ. بالإضافة إلى إنشاء منصات تواصل تسمح بمشاركة المعلومات حول سلامة الأغذية وتوفير بيانات موثوقة للمستهلكين والتجار بهدف تعزيز الشفافية.</li> </ul>	<b>Oman</b>

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• دعم أعمال لجان الخبراء المشتركة لمنظمة الأغذية و التجارة و منظمة الصحة العالمية المعنية بمخلفات المبيدات (JMPR) و المضافات في الأغذية (JECFA) و متبقيات الأغذية البيطرية في الأغذية قصد الإسراع في وضع حدود قصوى لأكثر عدد من المخلفات المذكورة في الأغذية ما من شأنه أن يدعم التجانس بين الدول في تطبيق حدود متوافق عليها دولياً.</li> <li>• تقديم الدعم الفني الكامل للدول الأقل تقدماً فيما يخص بناء القدرات و منها تقييم المخاطر بما يدعم التقليل من الهوة العلمية الموجودة بينها حالياً.</li> <li>• إيجاد آلية ديناميكية للتعامل مع المواضيع المتعلقة بالممارسات الغذائية الخاصة بالمجموعات الثقافية المختلفة و غيرها والتي لا تنطبق عليها منهجيات تقييم المخاطر بهدف التسريع في وضع المواصفات أو التوجيهات الخاصة بها.</li> <li>• وضع آلية لمراقبة و تقييم فعالية تطبيق استراتيجية هيئة الدستور الغذائي 2026-2031 وذلك عن طريق: وضع مؤشرات أداء لقياس فعالية الاستراتيجية، إجراء تقييم دوري للاستراتيجية و تقديم تقارير عن النتائج للدول الأعضاء و إجراء التعديلات اللازمة على الاستراتيجية بناءً على نتائج التقييم.</li> <li>• توضيح الآلية التي سيعتمد عليها الدستور في تحقيق الاستباقية والمرونة والاستجابة في الوقت المناسب للتحديات.</li> <li>• مناقشة الأدوار الواضحة للدستور في ضمان توافر البيانات التمثيلية على الصعيد العالمي "إعداد قواعد البيانات والتحليل العلمي ورفع الكفاءات في هذا المجال" خاصة في الدول النامية.</li> <li>• مناقشة وتوضيح الخصوصية لبعض الشعوب والبلدان في التعامل مع بعض الأغذية (مثل الأغذية الحلال، الأغذية المعدلة وراثياً)، وسنت لها قوانين قد تختلف مع قوانين دول أخرى، هل ستمكن الخطة الحالية من إحتواء هذه الاختلافات بما يضمن مرونة وحرية التجارة بين الدول</li> </ul>	
<p>Para maximizar su impacto en la protección de la salud de los consumidores y la promoción de prácticas equitativas en el comercio alimentario el Codex podría considerar las siguientes acciones:</p> <p>Crear nuevos Comités y Reactivar algunos Comités que se encuentran en Estado "Aplazada sine die" como:</p> <p>Sugerencia: Reactivar el Comité del Codex sobre La Leche y Los Productos Lácteos</p> <p>Justificación: Como consecuencia de la pandemia los consumidores son más conscientes de su alimentación orientándose al consumo de productos que proporcionen una alimentación saludable, en tal sentido las tendencias mundiales de alimentación están demostrando un mayor interés por la salud, por lo que la industria ha venido innovándose e incluyendo nuevos productos a sus diferentes líneas de alimentos (por ejemplo aquellos que contienen probióticos), lo que genera la necesidad de contar con normas mundiales acorde a las nuevas tendencias (actualizadas o nuevas)</p> <p>Sugerencia: Creación del Comité de Envases y Embalajes</p> <p>Justificación: El envasado de alimentos y bebidas es una de las etapas del proceso de elaboración de alimentos que son consideradas también en la aplicación del Sistema HACCP, por lo que se hace importante considerar su inocuidad durante su</p>	Peru

<p>proceso de fabricación, transporte, almacenamiento y uso (entre otros), por lo que es necesario contar con estándares de inocuidad para el uso en alimentos.</p> <p>Asimismo, la innovación alimentaria ha traído consigo la necesidad de nuevos envases primarios para los nuevos alimentos y embalaje que facilite el transporte durante el comercio de estos alimentos por lo que se hace necesario contar con normas mundiales para envases y embalajes que garanticen la inocuidad de los alimentos.</p> <p>Otros:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Armonizar las normas entre los países miembros del Codex para facilitar el comercio internacional.</li> <li>• Fomentar la adopción de tecnologías innovadoras en la producción, procesamiento y distribución de alimentos.</li> <li>• Continuar revisando y actualizando las normas existentes para garantizar que reflejen los últimos avances científicos y tecnológicos.</li> <li>• Priorizar la implementación de medidas preventivas y el uso de sistemas de seguimiento para garantizar la inocuidad de los alimentos.</li> <li>• Elaborar una plataforma virtual que permita compartir información entre los países respecto a los Alimentos y Sistemas de producción nuevos.</li> </ul>	
<p>To have the greatest impact on consumer health and fair practices in the food trade by 2031, Saudi Arabia's encourages Codex to consider the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Accelerating Work Development:</b> Several committees have been working on a preliminary assessment and identification of work priorities. However, we believe developing a unified assessment would insure harmony within all committees; in addition, accelerating the process of adoption and amendments of Codex standards to limit the expected risks of the new emerging issues.</li> <li>• <b>Developing effective KPI Metrics:</b> In the upcoming Codex strategy (2026-2031), we strive for a more challenging KPI metrics. Saudi Arabia suggests the upcoming KPIs to include impact on public health, capacity building and training, adaptability to emerging trends and public awareness and engagement. Such KPIs would require Codex to establish a mechanism to calculate, monitor and evaluate the effectiveness of implementing the upcoming strategy. In addition, Saudi Arabia requests conducting a periodic evaluation of the strategy and submitting reports during CAC meetings to strengthen the transparency level with members. As a result, regions can make any necessary amendments to their internal strategies based on the evaluation results.</li> <li>• <b>Promotion of Risk Communication:</b> Enhance communication strategies to disseminate information about food safety risks, nutritional guidelines, and quality standards to consumers, industry stakeholders, and policymakers.</li> <li>• <b>Enhance Communication, Collaboration and Engagement within the Codex Community:</b> Codex can rely on member states to increase the engagement and capabilities of scientific contributions based on the advanced abilities of some countries by fostering an open dialogue between members. This can be achieved by mentoring program and/or facilitating a round-table discussion during committees' meetings to discuss emerging issues, inquiries on the advanced practices and opportunities for capacity building through knowledge transfer. The round table could be an informal opportunity to identify current challenges and issues encountered by food manufacturers, evaluate these challenges, and develop solutions</li> </ul>	<p><b>Saudi Arabia</b></p>

<p>to promote fair practices in food trade. In addition, committees' pages on the Codex website can include an icon on the "frequent questions" or auto-response related to their mandate or published texts.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Promoting Innovation in Standard Setting: Fostering an environment that encourages creativity, collaboration and integration of new technologies and scientific advancements. This could be achieved by several ways such as embracing new technologies (e.g. blockchain, AI and sensor technologies) to improve data collection, analysis and decision making. In addition, Codex can also support initiatives that encourage entrepreneurs and innovators to develop sustainable food products, technologies, and business models that prioritize consumer health and environmental sustainability. By exploring these additional avenues and integrating them into its strategic approach, Codex can amplify its impact on consumer health protection and fair practices in the food trade, contributing to a safer, more sustainable, and equitable global food system.</li> </ul>	
<p>On what could Codex do to have the greatest impact on the protection of consumer health and promotion of fair practices in food trade in the period to 2031, Singapore is of the view that on top of the food standards currently being addressed by Codex, Codex could prioritise addressing emerging issues and challenges to provide timely guidance to regulators, industry, and consumers. To do this, Codex may need to exercise some flexibility in applying the criteria for establishment of work priorities.</p> <p>For example, Singapore noted that under "Criteria for the establishment of work priorities" in the Codex Procedural Manual, there is reference to the volume of production, consumption, and trade for Codex to determine its work priorities. While we understand the rationale to include this criterion for the prioritisation of workstreams, it may not be appropriate to use it to assess if an emerging issue should be prioritised.</p> <p>For example, new food products and production systems (NFPS) is a rapidly growing and highly varied field that involves various aspects of the food system. NFPS has the potential to contribute to sustainable food production systems. Hence, it has garnered substantial interest from member countries to address it as an emerging issue.</p> <p>There is a plethora of food companies currently working on NFPS, located in various countries with different legislative frameworks. Being an emerging area, the lack of international guidance on safety assessment, production, labelling, etc. hinders the development of this industry and, consequently, trade in products derived from NFPS.</p> <p>Strict adherence to the prioritisation criteria on production, consumption, or trade volume may lead to missed opportunities for Codex to address NFPS as an emerging issue.</p> <p>Therefore, Singapore is of the view that Codex should exercise flexibility and apply only the relevant criteria when assessing if emerging issues should be prioritised by Codex.</p>	<b>Singapore</b>
<p>For over six decades, Codex has established a strong reputation by developing international food safety, quality, and nutrition standards through a transparent, inclusive, and efficient process. This approach has led to widespread acceptance of Codex</p>	<b>Thailand</b>

<p>standards and their recognition as a valuable tool for facilitating solutions to food trade issues. Thailand believes that to further enhance Codex's role and maximize its impact by 2031, the organization should prioritize addressing emerging and critical issues that broadly affect both food safety and fair trade in a timely manner.</p>	
<p>By offering standard based solutions that are reflective of realities By effectively engaging the developing countries to contribute to the process Building collaborations with other regional and international organisations to promote the application and implementation of standards</p>	<b>Uganda</b>
<p>Codex should maintain an awareness of innovations in supply chains and food markets, including the growth of online marketplaces, as well as the risks and benefits of artificial intelligence.</p> <p>Codex must remain committed to ensuring work either complements and supports the consumer to make healthy and sustainable choices.</p>	<b>United Kingdom</b>
<p>Question 1</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• What could Codex do to have the greatest impact on the protection of consumer health and promotion of fair practices in the food trade in the period to 2031?</li> </ul> <p>Codex can have the greatest impact by focusing on its unique role of developing science-based food standards that protect consumer health and promote fair practices in the food trade. Based on over 60 years of work, Codex has a firm foundation to address complex emerging issues that are within its mandate/statutory purpose and that may arise in the context of broader global issues, using existing mechanisms and procedures that have been proven flexible and effective, as demonstrated during the COVID pandemic.</p> <p>Advancing timely Codex texts can be facilitated through use of intersessional working groups and electronic communications that make Codex committee meetings more effective. Codex (and the Codex Trust Fund) should invest in projects that promote more effective participation by all members in working groups and consider limitations on the number of working groups to make wider participation possible. This may require committees to focus more on the highest priority issues and avoid simultaneous working groups that will have low participation due to the limited resources of member countries.</p> <p>Perhaps the key point in advancing the practical benefits of Codex work relates to implementation of Codex standards. It does little good for Codex to adopt a text if member countries do not use it to inform national policies. Codex is charged with developing the standards. Greater emphasis in national capacity-building programs supported by FAO, WHO, and other organizations may be the most important way to increase the impact of Codex on protecting consumer health and ensuring fair trade practices. Enhancing communications, increasing the visibility of Codex and its texts, and strengthening support for</p>	<b>USA</b>

<p>regional committees and their secretariats could also be helpful.</p> <p>To be successful in the future, Codex Alimentarius should heed the warnings dating from its founding regarding avoiding duplication of work and potentially contradictory standards and focus on its core mission of establishing science-based food safety standards (1), while at the same time contributing to the efforts of those bodies that have a wider mandate and scope to address cross cutting issues.</p> <p>In summary, Codex needs to focus on its unique purpose to be successful and relevant in the future and to mobilize technologies to increase participation in its work. Capacity building programs outside of Codex itself are critical to achieving practical impact in terms of protecting consumers and ensuring fair trade in safe food.</p> <p>1.Report of the 11th session of the FAO Conference, Joint FAO / WHO Program for Food Standards, Codex Alimnetarius paras 257 -261</p>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Capacity building programmes for members to domesticate and adopt codex standards into National legislation</li> <li>- Develop guidelines surrounding advocacy for Codex standards</li> <li>- Increase on number of members accessing Codex trust fund to help in increasing understanding on Codex work and increase the amount of the trust fund</li> <li>- Encourage industry through engagement to use Codex standards in order to promote their use</li> <li>- Ensure that all standards are developed based on risk and science and encourage members to submit data to strengthen standard development</li> <li>- Capacity building in submission of scientific data and which data to submit</li> </ul>	<b>Zambia</b>
<b>Consistent with its purpose, how can Codex respond to the food safety, nutrition and food quality implications of, and support efforts to address, the drivers for change that have been identified in the related draft section of the Strategic Plan 2026-2031?"</b>	
<p>Again, Codex has a very clear mission as an organization: Protect consumer health and promote fair practices in the food trade by setting international, science-based food safety and quality standards. Codex can therefore respond to the food safety, nutrition and food quality implications of, and support efforts to address, the drivers for change that have been identified in the related draft section of the Strategic Plan 2026-2031, by retaining the flexibility within the system for Codex to consider issues as they arise and to develop standards as they are needed.</p> <p>As such, Australia thinks Codex should not narrow its top-down strategic priorities to particular standards or certain elements of the drivers for change noted in the strategic plan. If we had adopted a rigid top-down approach in the current strategic plan, we could have found ourselves constrained and unable to develop standards that responded to the pandemic situation, such as the guidelines on remote audit in regulatory frameworks.</p> <p>Codex has conducted a thorough examination of its readiness to address potential issues related to new foods and production systems. The outcome of this review should give us comfort that Codex is well equipped to, on a case-by-case basis, develop standards within its statutory purpose that can contribute to modernizing of food control systems. The review found that the current mechanisms and processes are sufficient and that there is sufficient flexibility for committees to assess whether new</p>	<b>Australia</b>

<p>work should be undertaken in Codex on issues related to new foods. Generally, subject committees remain best placed to examine if responsibilities under their mandates are sufficient as and when specific issues are brought forward by members, in the first instance.</p> <p>As such, Australia thinks any goals and outcomes in the strategic plan, as per comments against the first question, should be focused on enabling the organization to rapidly develop guidance on food safety risks and implications for nutrition and fair practices in food trade. Naturally, this includes those associated with new innovations and approaches that are designed to address contemporary global challenges being faced. Codex is already supporting these global challenges under its current strategic plan, and excellent examples were provided in earlier correspondence on the draft 2026-2031 Strategic Plan.</p> <p>For example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Codex has set higher mycotoxin MLs for foods for short term use to help ensure food availability in emergency situations and while practices to reduce mycotoxin contamination are still being implemented. Such approaches, with the commitment to review these after a clearly defined period, in addition to ensuring food delivery in emergency situations, also help reduce food waste.</li> <li>• The Codex General Standard for the Labelling of Prepackaged Foods (CXS 1-1985) includes provisions for date marking. The clear distinction between “Use-by-date” (expiration date) and “Best-before-date” (Best Quality Before Date) may contribute to reduction of food waste.</li> <li>• Codex has developed guidance to facilitate the use of electronic or paperless certification for food trade and guidance on the use of remote audit and verification in regulatory frameworks, which exemplifies how Codex is responding to new challenges in a rapidly evolving world.</li> <li>• Adoption of the landmark texts on countering antimicrobial resistance and the guidelines that the Codex Committee on Food Hygiene has developed on safe use and reuse of water in food production and processing to help counter the impacts of water scarcity are other examples of how Codex is addressing emerging issues.</li> <li>• There is early work to determine whether there is a need for guidance of food safety issue related to use of recycled packaging.</li> <li>• There is consideration being given to bringing forward proposals for new work related to cell cultured products.</li> </ul>	
<p>Considering the drivers for change identified in the draft section of the Strategic Plan 2026-2031, Codex should be prepared to address emerging challenges through reviewed and updated standards – where necessary, emphasizing food safety in line with the best available science.</p>	<b>Brazil</b>
<p>Canada is of the view that Codex can respond to and address the identified drivers for change by ensuring that Codex standards continue to be based on the latest scientific evidence available and are updated as needed as the state of scientific knowledge evolves.</p>	<b>Canada</b>
<p>R: La evolución de los sistemas alimentarios obliga a que la Comisión del Codex Alimentarius trabaje con una mirada transversal que mire el sistema alimentario global hacia el futuro. Es importante reconocer que existe una interconexión entre</p>	<b>Chile</b>

las temáticas abordadas en los factores impulsores del cambio y la inocuidad alimentaria, esto debe enfocarse de manera estratégica, revisando cuál es el aporte que el Codex puede realizar en función de sus estatutos.

Para lograr esto, Chile considera relevante que el Codex colabore en la transición hacia sistemas alimentarios sostenibles, por ello es fundamental que en el nuevo plan estratégico se consideren los temas expuestos en los factores impulsores del cambio sin modificar el ámbito de su objeto estatuario, considerando que los principales desafíos que se vislumbran hoy y que se deben tener en cuenta a la hora de desarrollar normas alimentarias son:

- **Ambientes alimentarios saludables:** Codex también podría evaluar la relación que tienen sus normas con el desafío de la malnutrición. Es un problema complejo que tiene diversas aristas en donde no solo se debe considerar los problemas de inocuidad alimentaria que repercute en dietas menos nutritivas, sino que también se debe abordar los aspectos de calidad nutricional de los alimentos.
- **Multilateralismo:** Codex debe seguir trabajando en lo demandado por sus estatutos, pero es deseable que esto considere un enfoque “one health”, en donde se reconozcan la interconexión entre la salud humana, animal y ambiental, evaluando de forma específica en cada órgano auxiliar del Codex su pertinencia. Considerando esto, Codex debería mejorar la coordinación con otros Organismos multilaterales de estas otras áreas relacionadas a la salud. En este punto es importante resguardar que las referencias que considere Codex en su trabajo y que provengan de otros organismos multilaterales, hayan sido aquellas que fueron elaboradas en consenso de los estados miembros.
- **Seguridad Alimentaria:** Codex apoya los esfuerzos para la seguridad alimentaria global, desarrollando normas, guías o directrices, en su ámbito de aplicación, que aporten en temas como la disminución de la pérdida y el desperdicio de alimentos, reforzar los trabajos de Codex referidos a inocuidad en la distribución de alimentos, tomando en cuenta como los problemas de inseguridad alimentaria pueden requerir nuevos trabajos por parte de la Comisión, así como revisar como el Codex puede aportar o qué relación tienen sus normas alimentarias, en el marco de sus estatutos, a los objetivos de resiliencia en crisis alimentarias y la protección de los recursos naturales.
- **Codex debe seguir apoyando los esfuerzos para la seguridad alimentaria mundial,** manteniendo la elaboración de normas que garanticen la inocuidad de los alimentos que no impongan requerimientos más restrictivos de los necesarios de manera de evitar la pérdida y desperdicio de alimentos debido al no cumplimiento con estándares de inocuidad.
- **Desarrollo Económico:** El mundo está en constante cambio y evolución, y Codex debe mantenerse al día, por lo que es importante contar con normas que aborden temas emergentes como, por ejemplo, las nuevas tecnologías en la producción de alimentos, garantizando que estas tecnologías se utilicen de manera responsable teniendo en cuenta los potenciales impactos que se pueden generar en la salud humana, así como la atención a otros impactos, por ejemplo sobre el medio ambiente en un enfoque de “Una Salud”.

Para abordar los puntos anteriores proponemos que el Codex promueva instancias de trabajo colaborativo con otros organismos multilaterales, y para ello se debe contar con un mecanismo que coordine, soporte y facilite una relación permanente a fin de favorecer un avance en conjunto. Esto está en línea con el artículo 1 letra b de los estatutos de la comisión del Codex Alimentarius que dice: “Promover la coordinación de todos los trabajos sobre normas alimentarias emprendidos por las organizaciones internacionales gubernamentales y no gubernamentales”.

Además, Chile cree que un mecanismo efectivo podría ser que las normas, guías o directrices elaboradas por el Codex continúen haciendo referencia a otras normas o documentos de organismos multilaterales relevantes para cada tema,

<p>evaluando (como se dijo anteriormente) de forma específica en cada órgano auxiliar del Codex su pertinencia y también resguardando que las referencias que se usen, sea en aquellos temas que se hayan construido mediante consenso con la participación de todos los países miembros y teniendo en consideración las repercusiones económicas y sociales. Para ello la comunicación y coordinación será fundamental. Este trabajo conjunto de cooperación e intercambio de experiencia y conocimiento puede generar estrategias más efectivas con soluciones más integradas y sostenibles para los desafíos agroalimentarios que se requieren enfrentar.</p> <p>Las medidas propuestas contribuyen al artículo 1.a del Estatuto de la comisión del Codex Alimentarius que dice: Proteger la salud de los consumidores y asegurar practicas justas en el comercio de alimentos”. Ya que entendemos el concepto de salud desde un sentido más amplio en donde Codex puede aportar, desde su ámbito de acción, en estrecha relación con otros Organismos Internacionales.</p>	
<p>It is crucial that Codex works collaboratively with other inter-governmental organisations in order to address food system challenges and support the SDGs.</p> <p>Codex must develop effective mechanisms for more inclusive and effective participation of consumer and civil society organisations in its work.</p>	<b>Consumers International</b>
<p>El Codex puede fortalecer la colaboración con organismos internacionales, gobiernos y partes interesadas para abordar los desafíos globales relacionados con la inocuidad y la calidad de los alimentos a fin de evitar duplicidades y desperdicio de recursos de sus miembros.</p> <p>Analizar las repercusiones que sus textos generan en materia inocuidad, la nutrición y la calidad de los alimentos en respuesta a los factores de cambio, que le permitan enfrentar los desafíos emergentes en el ámbito alimentario.</p>	<b>Costa Rica</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Respond to implications by working multi-sectorally and interdisciplinary (adopting a One Health approach) and by systematically considering emerging issues relevant to food standards</li> <li>- Support efforts by prioritizing standards that support the transformation towards more sustainable food systems and advocating for capacity building in the implementation of such standards (= deprioritize standards that are likely to have a negative indirect impact on environmental or animal health)</li> </ul>	<b>Czechia</b>
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1- Work on unification the level of food control systems in the member states in cooperation with international bodies and organizations.</li> <li>2- Increase the degree of awareness and capacity building of institutions in the direction of green economy and sustainability through good practices and regional initiatives to ensure the maintenance of supply chains and food trade security</li> <li>3- Enhancing the role of institutions in compiling and establishing food safety databases and sharing information with others</li> <li>4- Support “the broader global goals around sustainability, one health, food security and environmental protection through the development of international food standards that address any potential issues for consumer health protection or fair trade</li> </ol>	<b>Egypt</b>

<p>practices arising from implementation of initiatives to advance sustainability interests” through the following :</p> <p>A. Adoption of the landmark texts on countering antimicrobial resistance and the guidelines that the Codex Committee on Food Hygiene has developed on safe use and reuse of water in food production and processing to help counter the impacts of water scarcity are other examples of how Codex is addressing emerging issues.</p> <p>B. Adapting the Agri-food System Good Practice and preventive control approaches to limit the incidence of chemical hazards and pathogen risks by (i) reducing the likelihood of transmission risk of pathogens and the inclusion of food hazards in the food supply chains, (ii) smart management of natural ecosystems and the Agri-food system, and (iii) controlling the human-livestock interface within the Agri-food system.</p> <p>C. Unifying efforts to reduce food waste at all stages of the supply chain, stimulating the maximum use of resources and reducing the environmental impact.</p>	
<p>The draft drivers for change imply that the Strategic goals of the 2020-2025 Strategic Plan should be updated. In line with the suggestion of the CVCs during the informal consultation of CCEURO, the MSEU would support the development of a few, ambitious strategic goals that would respond to these drivers.</p> <p>To support the transformation towards sustainable food systems, Codex should seek to develop standards that contribute to the FAO and WHO activities on sustainable food systems. Codex members could also be invited to indicate whether a given proposal of new work would contribute to their national pathway towards sustainable food system.</p> <p>In accordance with the One Health approach, Codex would prioritize the development of standards that have positive effects on the environment or on animal health in addition to public health. Similarly, Codex would de-prioritize or refrain to develop standards for which negative impacts for animals and the environment can be identified.</p>	<b>European Union</b>
<p>By letting go of the strict interpretation of its "purpose", which has been well served for 60 years, and will be even better served by the suggestions given in the previous question. If we want to achieve meaningful results in the field of sustainability, we should give ourselves the opportunity to step out of the straight jacket that our "statutory purpose" is. We are not questioning the main purpose of Codex, we are merely saying that we should also explore other ways of working, by which we might conclude that food standards are an effective means to a meaningful food system transformation. This would not diminish our ability to work with our "statutory purpose" in any way, it would only expand our portfolio.- Nutrition is an area where I believe that Codex, together with its parent organisations, could do so much more. To begin with, we could be more progressive in the field of food labeling, but we could also be more courageous and ask ourselves whether the foods we allow on the market (because they are safe) are beneficial for our health - which is essentially what the role of food should be. And if they're not, should we play a more active role in restricting their availability to susceptible consumers (like we do with alcohol, tobacco, breast milk substitutes, to name a few). Malnutrition, especially in the form of unhealthy cheap food, is a problem we cannot ignore anymore if we want to see ourselves as a group creating food standards to "protect everyone everywhere".- Respond to implications by working multi-sectorally and interdisciplinary (adopting a One Health approach) and by systematically considering emerging issues relevant to food standards- Support efforts by prioritizing standards that support the transformation towards more sustainable food systems</p>	<b>Finland</b>

<p>and advocating for capacity building in the implementation of such standards (= deprioritize standards that are likely to have a negative indirect impact on environmental or animal health)</p>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Sobre este punto, se tiene el siguiente comentario: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>o El Codex Alimentarius cuenta con el Comité de Nutrición y Regímenes Especiales, pero no es quien elabora las directrices de nutrición, que es la labor de la Organización Mundial de la Salud, que es la organización rectora de Naciones Unidas. Es por ello, que las preocupaciones deberían ser sobre inocuidad alimentaria y calidad de los alimentos, ya que en materia de nutrición solo se plasman en las normas lo planteado por la OMS y los Órganos de Expertos Científicos.</li> <li>• Las siguientes acciones pueden ser parte del plan estratégico 2026-2031 para responder a las preocupaciones planteadas. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>o Evaluación y actualización de normas. Al momento de su creación de muchas normas, no existían o no se contemplaron factores que hoy en día son de preocupación mundial. Con base en los factores de cambio se debe evaluar los textos de Codex e identificar aquellos que requieran una actualización por motivo de considerar un factor nuevo en su desarrollo.</li> <li>o Promover prácticas agrícolas sostenibles. Por medio de los comités afines y los textos respectivos, se debe sensibilizar y orientar a los Estados miembro respecto a prácticas agrícolas que reduzcan contaminación, minimicen los riesgos en salud y tengan como resultado un alimento de calidad.</li> <li>□ Considero que este punto ya esta abordado por el Codex Alimentarius y puede irse actualizando la normativa en función de los temas emergentes. Ejemplo de ello es: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Actualización que se realizó en el año 2027 al CXC 53-2003 Código de prácticas de higiene para las frutas y hortalizas frescas.</li> <li>• En el Comité de Higiene de los Alimentos se está trabajando en Directrices para el control de la Escherichia coli productora de toxina Shiga (ECTS) en la carne de bovino cruda, las hortalizas de hoja verde frescas, la leche cruda y los quesos a base de leche cruda y las semillas germinadas así como las Directrices para el uso y la reutilización inocuos del agua en la producción y elaboración de alimento y sus anexos por categorías.</li> </ul> </li> </ul> </li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<p><b>Guatemala</b></p>
<p>ICBA recognizes that Codex plays a critical role in advancement of global goals related to food safety and fair trade by transparently developing science-based international food standards. To continue this role, referring to rigorous, high-quality data and technical expertise is essential, and the support of industry-backed scientific research is crucial to this endeavor. Codex should reaffirm its role as the lead organization for food safety, nutrition, and food quality globally and ensure that outside influences do not interfere with or supersede the Codex process.</p>	<p><b>ICBA</b></p>
<p>Regarding Key Question #2: Consistent with its purpose, how can Codex respond to food safety, nutrition and food quality implications of and support efforts to address, the drivers for change that have been identified in the related draft section of the Strategic Plan 2026-2031?</p> <p>Within the key drivers outlined in the Codex Strategic Plan, we would highlight the following key response approaches:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Emerging issues in food and feed safety: Codex should seek to leverage the existing Codex structure to address these issues as they are brought forward, as long as they fit the existing Codex scope and mandate. The ad hoc task forces on</li> </ul>	<p><b>AOAC Internation al European Federation of the Associatio</b></p>

<p>special topics should be reserved for specific, challenging topics that move outside the current existing Codex structures. An ad hoc task force on global risk management harmonization would fit such criteria.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Global political, environmental, economic and health issues: We agree that adapting to different modalities of conducting Codex work and more fully engaging members and observers is crucial during the upcoming strategic plan period.</li> <li>• High level UN (WHO/FAO) global initiatives: We see Codex playing a leading role in developing codes of practice or guidance to members for food safety and security topics within the UN global initiatives. Issues such as food loss and waste are major food security issues globally, as well as integrally connected to the safety of the food supply.</li> <li>• Health, Fairness and Sustainability: We agree with the premise that stronger coordination by Codex with other UN efforts on air and water safety are warranted. Also, Codex can help drive global harmonization of food safety risk management via codes of practice in concert with WHO/FAO expert bodies in a more structured way, including expanding capacity with funding for this critical need.</li> </ul> <p>Beyond the key drivers outlined in the Codex Strategic Plan 2026-2031 draft information, we believe the following points are important considerations as to HOW Codex should consider modifying its approaches to conducting work:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Codex Budget: The Codex budget from the WHO/FAO seems to be inadequate to address the future needs related to its mandate on food safety, human health and enabling global trade via harmonized approaches. WHO/FAO needs to prioritize support for an expansion of Codex activities in view of the eight priorities we outlined in answer to the first question.</li> <li>• Codex Meetings: The current approach to Codex operating modalities requires further modification over the strategic plan period to enhance participation of members and observers in the process in order to drive greater inclusivity. In particular we suggest that WHO/FAO enable Codex to use UN regional offices as centralized locations for holding Codex Committee meetings that can facilitate interactive, web-based Codex meetings and also provide consistent travel locations for members and observers, making investment costs for participants more predictable. Additionally, pilot testing and leveraging new technologies to improve proactive interactions and avoid duplicative activities would be beneficial.</li> </ul>	<p><b>ns of Dietitians Internation al Life Sciences Institute NSF Internation al Institute of Food Technologi sts American Society for Nutrition</b></p>
<p>In order to respond to the food safety, nutrition, and food quality implications of, and support efforts to address, the drivers for change that have been identified in the related draft section of the Strategic Plan 2026-2031, Codex can establish a forum for cooperation among countries by facilitating knowledge sharing and encouraging capacity building, for example, regarding practices for handling foodborne outbreaks, etc. These activities can be supported through the Codex trust fund model/system or FAO/WHO projects.</p>	<p><b>Indonesia</b></p>
<p>Codex strategy helps policy makers and in governmental and industrial sectors to deal with the challenges associated with existing and emerging food safety threats. Therefore, Codex should consider these items:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Updating standards to respond to innovation implications on food safety, authenticity and fair practices</li> </ul>	<p><b>Iran</b></p>

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Providing a platform to share scientific risk assessments addressing effects of identified drivers on food systems.</li> <li>• Supporting initiatives to strengthen governance mechanisms needed to address structural drivers of inequality, instability and environmental degradation affecting food systems.</li> <li>• Changing consumer food demands and food consumption pattern such as reshaping to fast foods consumption needs new requirements.</li> <li>• Changes in consumer's knowledge and information needs more access to conformity assessment reports and data.</li> <li>• Changing technology and new materials such as nanomaterials in foods and their risks</li> <li>• Changes in global market and fast access to foods in integrated market</li> <li>• Complexities of food frauds and conformity assessment challenges for food safety approvals and certificates</li> </ul>	
<p>Raising awareness of global challenges with the link to the purpose of Codex by Members, including the drivers for change which have been identified in the Strategic Plan 2026-2031, is an important first step for addressing these drivers within the Codex mandate. Updated information on these challenges could be shared at Codex meetings through input from FAO, WHO and other international organizations, or by organizing side events on the margins of Codex meetings. Codex Members should take these opportunities to become sensitized to the global challenges and consider whether they need to be addressed within Codex's mandate or whether they can be addressed at the national or regional level.</p> <p>The development of science-based Codex standards also requires the provision of robust scientific data which is qualified and met the requirement set by the joint FAO/WHO expert bodies from Members, and at the same time, the provision of scientific advice from the joint FAO/WHO expert bodies in a timely manner. The significance should be kept and re-emphasized in the Strategic Plan 2026-2031.</p>	<b>Japan</b>
<p>- Реагировать на последствия, работая на межсекторальной и междисциплинарной основе (принимая подход «Единое здоровье») и систематически рассматривая возникающие проблемы, связанные со стандартами на пищевые продукты.</p> <p>- Деприоритизировать стандарты, которые могут оказать негативное косвенное воздействие на окружающую среду или здоровье животных.</p>	<b>Kazakhstan</b>
<p>Kenya appreciates the work done by the CVCs as well as the CCEXEC on the development of the strategic plan for 2026 to 2031. In line with this, Kenya proposes the following:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Encourage member countries to propose new work on NFPS with a focus on local food sources</li> <li>2. Give priority to New food production systems.</li> <li>3. Strengthen food and nutrition labelling.</li> <li>4. Enhance food safety surveillance systems.</li> <li>5. Enhance data collection and analysis to consolidate scientific basis on decision making.</li> <li>6. Clarify the inclusion of one health approach in codex activities.</li> </ol>	<b>Kenya</b>
<p>Codex has contributed its expertise through developing its standards and related text in food safety and quality within its mandate in protecting the health of the consumers and ensuring fair practices in the food trade. Malaysia believes Codex through its work have already supporting broader global goals by ensuring sufficient level of protection of consumer health</p>	<b>Malaysia</b>

<p>through the food safety standards, based on scientific evidence.</p> <p>Codex can strengthen its contribution by addressing the drivers for change that is within its mandate, complementing and contributing to food security and environmental objectives.</p> <p>Malaysia also recognises the important role play by food safety in achieving relevant FAO and WHO strategic directions including one-health initiative and FAO's Strategic Framework 2022 – 2031, that seeks to support the 2030 Agenda through the transformation to more efficient, inclusive, resilient and sustainable, agri-food systems for better production, better nutrition, a better environment. To achieve these, an integrated-multi-sectoral food safety collaboration would enhance the implementation of food safety policies and strategies across the initiatives. Nevertheless, the collaboration across the international organisations should be within its mandate to assure complementing roles between the organisations and prevent overlapping works.</p>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Tenir compte des facteurs de changement lors de l'élaboration ou de la révision des normes Codex ;</li> <li>▪ Prioriser les préoccupations des pays en développement (PED) et pays moins avancés (PMA), Pays les plus vulnérables face, aux « facteurs de changement » identifiés ;</li> <li>▪ Encourager les membres à soumettre des nouveaux travaux dans les nouveaux domaines tel que : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="checkbox"/> La fraude alimentaire ;</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Les nouvelles sources alimentaires ;</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Les matériaux en contact des produits alimentaires ;</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> L'étiquetage alimentaire et information du consommateur.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<b>Morocco</b>
<p>Codex can respond to the food safety, nutrition and food quality implications of, and support efforts to address, the drivers for change by:</p> <p>Ensuring there are stronger processes to identify and prioritise new work (including the review of existing texts in a timely manner).</p> <p>While the responsibility for risk assessment lies primarily with the joint FAO/WHO expert bodies and consultations, their work is within the Codex framework and their outputs are key Codex deliverables. We would therefore support stronger processes and resourcing of these expert bodies including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Most critically - timely assessment of data to identify emerging risks.</li> <li>• Ensuring coordination with relevant international organizations.</li> <li>• Clear communication and transparency on data requirements for risk assessments.</li> <li>• Clear communication about the prioritisation of risk assessments to ensure that priorities reflect the significance of global goals including sustainable food production to ensure the attainment of food security and nutrition targets SDG 2030 and climate reduction goals.</li> </ul>	<b>New Zealand</b>

<p>New Zealand would therefore support as an aspirational goal that Codex has good processes to identify prioritise and undertake work that supports the drivers for change identified in the Strategic Plan, in a timely manner.</p>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>o Respond to implications by working multi-sectoral and interdisciplinary (adopting a One Health approach) and by systematically considering emerging issues relevant to food standards</li> <li>o Support efforts by prioritizing standards that support the transformation towards more sustainable food systems and advocating for capacity building in the implementation of such standards (not prioritizing work on standards that are likely to have a negative indirect impact on environmental or animal health)</li> </ul>	<b>Norway</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• يمكن للدستور الغذائي العمل على توحيد مستوى نظم الرقابة على الأغذية في الدول الأعضاء بالتعاون مع المنظمات الدولية، من خلال تقييم هذه النظم وفقا للمعايير الصادرة من الدستور الغذائي و المنظمات الدولية الأخرى.</li> <li>• دعم الدول الأعضاء في تنفيذ التزاماتها بموجب اتفاقية التجارة الدولية، وضمان عدم استخدام معايير سلامة الأغذية وجودتها كحواجز تجارية غير ضرورية.</li> <li>• التركيز على مفهوم الاستدامة في جميع مراحل السلسلة الغذائية متضمنا الحد من الفقد والهدر لضمان الحفاظ على الموارد والبيئة.</li> <li>• التأكيد على إعداد نصوص مرنة قادرة على التكيف ومواكبة التغيرات السريعة في مجال الأغذية والتغذية.</li> <li>• العمل على تبني و تضمين المعايير الخاصة بمنظومة الصحة الواحدة التي تشرف عليها المنظمات العالمية ذات العلاقة وذلك ضمن أعمال هيئة الدستور الغذائي.</li> <li>• تطوير معايير علمية لسلامة وجودة الأغذية بناءً على الأدلة العلمية المتاحة، مع مراعاة المخاطر الصحية المحتملة والممارسات الجيدة في التصنيع ووضع إرشادات عملية لمساعدة الدول الأعضاء على تنفيذ هذه المعايير.</li> <li>• مراجعة وتحديث المعايير والإرشادات بشكل دوري لضمان مواكبتها للتطورات العلمية والتكنولوجية.</li> <li>• تطوير معايير وإرشادات لسلامة الأغذية وجودتها تناسب أنماط الاستهلاك الغذائي المتغيرة، وتعزيز البحث في هذا المجال.</li> </ul>	<b>Oman</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Desarrollar programas educativos para informar a los consumidores sobre la importancia de elegir alimentos seguros y equitativos.</li> <li>• Impulsar la concientización sobre la sostenibilidad y la responsabilidad social en la cadena alimentaria ante la coyuntura actual que afecta a la producción y comercialización de los alimentos a nivel mundial.</li> <li>• Trabajar en colaboración con otros organismos internacionales, gobiernos y la industria alimentaria para abordar desafíos globales presentados por los factores de cambio determinados.</li> </ul>	<b>Peru</b>
<p>While the drivers for change have an important effect on the sustainability, as these effects are linked in some manner to consumer's health all over the world. Therefore, and from this sense, Saudi Arabia highly encourages Codex to undertake the following actions to respond to the drivers for change identified in the draft section of the Strategic Plan 2026-2031:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Promoting Community Well-being:</li> </ul>	<b>Saudi Arabia</b>

<p>As one of drivers change is malnutrition, so we suggest that codex could work on the following activities to tackle this issue:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Codex should work more on nutrition standards that aim to enhance public health and reduce the burden of non-communicable diseases. These standards could include banning certain nutrients that have negative effects on health, such as partially hydrogenated oils. Additionally, setting standards aims to reduce the intake of salt, added sugar, fat and food with low nutritional value.</li> <li>2. Saudi Arabia is looking to encourage Codex to work on developing a new standard that is related to high nutritional value food products, which could be develop by setting a standardized nutrient profile model (Scoring system) that classifies food into two categories: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• high nutritional value</li> <li>• low nutritional value</li> </ul> </li> <li>3. The current serving size for food products is different between foods within the same category. As a result, it is crucial to set a standardized serving size for food products. Especially, if we know that the variety and large serving size could lead to food waste and over nutrition. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Promotion of Sustainable Practices: Codex can promote sustainable practices within the food industry to mitigate the impacts of climate change, loss of biodiversity, pollution, food waste and water scarcity. This includes setting a mechanism for the abundance of food and develop strategies to mitigate climate-related risks, such as emerging food safety risks, which may arise from environmental changes (e.g. new pathogens or changes in food production and supply chains) to ensure food security and resilience in the face of environmental pressures.</li> <li>• Implementation of Real-Time Data Sharing Platforms: Establish real-time data sharing platforms that enable rapid exchange of information between regulatory bodies, industry stakeholders, and public health authorities. By sharing data on emerging issues, offer a space for countries to exchange inquiries, and raise awareness on matters related to food safety. Codex can facilitate coordinated responses and enhance risk management efforts to address new trends and challenges that may affect consumer health.</li> </ul> </li> </ol> <p>By incorporating these additional measures into its strategic approach, Codex can comprehensively address the drivers for change outlined in the Strategic Plan 2026-2031 and effectively support efforts to promote a safe, nutritious, and sustainable global food supply.</p>	
<p>Thailand recognizes the importance of enhancing Codex's efficiency to address current and emerging challenges. To achieve this, Thailand proposes that Codex prioritizes supporting and building capacity for the provision of scientific information from its expert panels, members, and observers. This robust data, informed by a wide range of expertise, could contribute to the development of more comprehensive and effective international standards for consumer health protection and fair food trade practices.</p> <p>In addition, for the supporting scientific data and information from the expert panels, these should be also provided for the other area related to drivers for change and directly affecting food safety, such as food contact material including recycle food packaging material.</p>	<b>Thailand</b>

Undertake a comprehensive and transparent horizon scan to identify potential areas of intervention	<b>Uganda</b>
<p>United Arab Emirates proposes that Codex could work on the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To strengthen the harmonization between the various food control systems internally developed by member countries in cooperation with international organizations, by evaluating these systems in accordance with the standards issued by the Codex and other international organizations.</li> <li>• To support member countries in accomplishing their obligations under the SPS Agreement to ensure that food safety and quality standards are not used as unnecessary trade barriers.</li> <li>• To focus on the concept of sustainability at all stages of the food chain, including reducing food loss and waste to ensure the preservation of resources and the environment.</li> <li>• To keep developing flexible texts capable of adapting and keeping pace with rapid changes in the field of food and nutrition.</li> <li>• To encourage the implementation of One Health concept as agreed by the Quadripartite while dealing with food safety issues in the context of Codex work.</li> </ul>	<b>United Arab Emirates</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Codex to continue to work collaboratively with other intergovernmental organisations in order to address food system challenges and support SDGs.</li> </ul> <p>Codex must maintain effective mechanisms for participation of consumers as their needs evolve.</p>	<b>United Kingdom</b>
<p>The United States agrees that the Commission must maintain a steady focus on its statutory purpose. It must also be flexible and able to respond in a timely manner to emerging issues that impact on food safety and quality, with the aim of protecting consumer health and ensuring fair practices in the food trade. For example, Codex can and should do its part to support a One Health approach and undertake work within its expertise and mandate/statutory purpose that contributes to addressing the drivers for change in the draft introductory sections of the draft Strategic Plan.</p> <p>A good example of how this can be implemented is the work of the Codex ad hoc Task Force on Anti-Microbial Resistance (AMR) that focused on foodborne AMR issues within the scope and expertise of Codex. By heeding the intent of the founders of Codex that duplication of effort and publication of conflicting standards should be avoided, the ad Hoc Task Force on Anti-Microbial Resistance was successful in providing valuable guidelines that fit into and enhance the work of other organizations such as FAO, WHO and WOA. Other examples of how Codex within its mandate can contribute to the needs of Members in addressing broader drivers for change include the texts developed by the Codex Committee on Food Hygiene on safe use and re-use of water in food production, and, potentially, guidance on food safety considerations related to the use of recycled materials in food packaging, as well as the recently updated General Principles of Food Hygiene and various Codes of Practice which, when implemented, will prevent contamination and thereby avoid food loss and waste as well as reduce foodborne disease.</p> <p>In summary, Codex plays a key role in One Health, sustainability, and other topics through its core work. To be successful in the future, Codex must do its part in the overall effort but keep focused on its area of expertise and statutory mandate, while</p>	<b>USA</b>

<p>recognizing that Codex standards can contribute to larger goals. The Codex mandate/statutory purpose is a big job in itself and demands exceptional dedication and expertise. In fulfilling its large mandate, Codex should respect its position in an overall One Health approach and avoid undertaking work that could lead to duplication of effort, conflicting texts, and/or erosion of the credibility of the organization.</p>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Encourage member to submit proposal for new work to develop standards in other new food sources to address malnutrition and increase access to food</li> <li>- Encourage members to submit proposals for new food production systems that will contribute to mitigation of climate change effects on food production systems</li> <li>- Strengthen standards on food labelling on nutrition and develop guidelines on consumer awareness on food nutrition and labelling</li> <li>- Develop advocacy material on food fraud</li> <li>- Undertake more risk assessment in microbial contaminants in order to address food safety challenges due to microbial contamination</li> <li>- Put up deliberate efforts to have academia and researchers to be part of Codex committees by calling for list of specific experts from members in form of circular letters. This will allow all members to contribute to a pool of experts that will contribute to issues like innovation in food science and technology, climate change matters</li> </ul>	<p><b>Zambia</b></p>

<b>Vision</b>	
Australia notes the Vision, Mission and Core Values remain unchanged from the 2020-25 Strategic Plan. Australia supports this approach. These elements reflect at a high level our core purpose as found in the Statutes of the Codex Alimentarius Commission and the way we aspire to work to achieve that purpose.	<b>Australia</b>
Indonesia is of the view that the current vision and mission are still relevant and can be used in the next Codex Strategic Plan.	<b>Indonesia</b>
Canada strongly supports the current Vision statement of Codex. It appears that prior to the current strategic plan, Codex operated under a strategic vision statement (rather than a vision and mission). This vision statement was thoroughly discussed and agreed upon during the development of the current Codex strategic plan and Canada believes that it remains appropriate and relevant to the organization. Codex should continue to aspire to develop food safety and quality and nutrition standards to protect everyone everywhere. Further, Canada supports the approach agreed upon by CCEXEC84, where CCEXEC84 Members supported the proposed approach that the vision would remain unchanged from the current strategic plan.	<b>Canada</b>
Thailand supports the current vision, mission and core values. Codex has shown its commitment to achieve the vision, mission and core values in the development of Codex text under the current strategic plan. Therefore, Thailand considers the modifications unnecessary at this time. Looking towards the new strategic plan, Thailand perceives a significant opportunity to further improve Codex's work by ensuring even closer adherence to these principles. This will strengthen Codex's reputation as a leading international food standards setting body.	<b>Thailand</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- express preference for having a mission and vision statement that is inclusive of all Codex work e.g. in the field of nutrition. This could be achieved by stating (in line with statutory purpose/Art.1 PM) "food standards" rather than "food safety and quality standards" in the mission &amp; vision</li> <li>- encourage more ambitious vision that reflects the changing global discourse and context Codex is operating in. Example "Building safer and more sustainable food systems through international food standards"</li> <li>- encourage more ambitious mission e.g. "Protect consumer health and promote fair practices in the food trade by setting international, science-based food safety and quality standards contributing to sustainable food systems"</li> </ul>	<b>Czechia</b>
<p>«<del>Quand le « Un monde se réunit uni pour créer établir des normes sur la sécurité sanitaire et la qualité des aliments, afin de protéger chacun, dans le monde entier la santé humaine.»</del></p> <p>Une vision est un état idéal souhaité pour le futur. Aussi, le mot "monde" est répété deux fois dans cette courte phrase. Je propose la reformulation suivante "Un monde uni pour établir des normes de sécurité sanitaire et de qualité des aliments, afin de protéger la santé humaine"</p>	<b>Benin</b>
<p>"Where the world comes together to <del>create</del> food safety and quality standards to protect everyone everywhere."</p> <p>Replace "create" with "establish". The new wording reflects how standards are derived and easily understood.</p>	<b>Uganda</b>

<p><del>“Where the world comes together to create food safety build safe and quality standards to protect everyone everywhere sustainable food systems through international food standards.”</del></p> <p>In order to make the vision stand out, we think it should be redrafted to better reflect that improving sustainability is at the core of most UN policies, especially in the years leading up to 2030.</p>	<b>Finland</b>
<p><del>“Where the world comes together to create food safety and quality standards to protect everyone everywhere.”</del></p> <p>Or alternative text: "Building safer and more sustainable food systems through international food standards."</p>	<b>European Union</b>
<p>Where the world comes together to create food safety and quality standards to protect everyone everywhere.”Gafta represents the international grain and feed trade, established in 1878. Our membership comprises over 2,000 agricultural commodity companies in more than 100 countries and our aim is to promote free and open trade globally. Over 80% of the world trade of grain is shipped according to Gafta standard terms. Gafta supports the “Vision” as proposed.</p>	<b>GAFTA</b>
<p><del>“Where the world comes together to create food standards to protect everyone everywhere.”</del></p> <p>Deleting the term safety and quality broadens the scope and relevance of the Codex in its mission, including nutrition. Or replace for "Building safer and more sustainable food systems through international food standards".</p>	<b>Portugal</b>
<p><del>“Where the world comes together to create food safety and quality standards to protect everyone everywhere everywhere and building safer and more sustainable food systems through international food standard setting .”</del></p> <p>We would like to suggest using “food standards” to ensure that the mission and vision statement is inclusive of all Codex work meaning also in the field of nutrition. This would be in line with the statutory purpose (ref Art. 1 in the PM). We would also like to add some worthing to better reflect the changing global discourse and context Codex is operating in.</p>	<b>Norway</b>
<p>Visión</p> <p>“Donde el mundo se reúne a fin de crear normas de inocuidad y calidad alimentarias que protejan a todas las personas en todas partes, acorde a las nuevas tecnologías de producción, información y comunicación; generando credibilidad en la población”.</p>	<b>Peru</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>De acuerdo con conservar la visión del Plan Estratégico 2020-2025</li> </ul>	<b>Guatemala</b>
<p>COCERAL supports the Vision of Codex Alimentarius.</p> <p>COCERAL is the European association of trade in cereals, oilseeds, rice, pulses, olive oil, oils and fats, animal feed and agrisupply. It represents some 3000 companies who trade agricultural raw materials destined to the supply of the food and feed chains, as well as for technical and energy uses and operate at every step of the agrisupply chain, through 20 national trade associations in 16 countries. COCERAL is committed to moving agricultural commodities from areas of surplus to areas of deficit efficiently and at affordable prices. This is a strategic contribution of global trade towards enhancing food security worldwide.</p>	<b>COCERAL</b>
<b>Mission</b>	
<p>Canada strongly supports the current Mission statement of Codex. Prior to the current strategic plan, it does not appear that the previous Codex Strategic Plans included a mission statement. Canada believes that this mission statement offers a concise</p>	<b>Canada</b>

<p>explanation of the Codex reason for being, and describes its purpose, intention and overall objectives. Canada supports the approach agreed upon by CCEXEC84, where CCEXEC84 Members supported the proposed approach that the mission statement would remain unchanged from the current strategic plan.</p>	
<p>- Amender cette partie en ajoutant les nouveaux défis et les principaux facteurs de changement; «Protéger la santé des consommateurs et promouvoir la loyauté des pratiques dans le commerce <u>international</u> d'aliments en établissant des normes mondiales de sécurité sanitaire et de qualité des aliments fondées sur la science».</p>	<b>Morocco</b>
<p>"Protect consumer health and promote fair practices in the food trade by setting international, science-based food <del>safety and quality</del> standards."  The Mission of Codex should be as succinct as possible, and qualifiers such as "safety and quality" will needlessly limit our Mission.</p>	<b>Finland</b>
<p>The UK suggests referring to the role of the mission being able to ensure consumers can make informed choices, as this is an important aspect of Codex's work.  The UK propose amending the mission statement to include the following (in bold):  "Protect consumer health, enable them to make informed choices, and promote fair practices in the food trade by setting international, science-based food <b>safety and quality standards.</b>"</p>	<b>United Kingdom</b>
<p>"Protect consumer health and promote fair practices in the food trade by setting international, science-based food <del>safety and quality standards</del> <u>standards contributing to sustainable food systems.</u>"</p>	<b>European Union</b>
<p>"Protect consumer health and promote fair practices in the food trade by setting international, science-based food <del>safety</del> <u>safety, quality, and quality information standards, based on a systemic One Health approach.</u>"  We propose that the mission statement make explicit reference to the need for a systemic, One Health approach. Securing planetary health is an essential condition for achieving the vision of "food safety and quality standards to protect everyone everywhere", and is necessary for both protecting consumer health and promoting fair trade practices. This is clearly within Codex's mandate (as is noted in the subsequent sections of the draft strategic plan, especially 'Drivers for change'), and should be reflected in the mission statement.  We additionally propose that the mission statement make reference to the importance of consumer information, also a significant aspect of Codex's work.</p>	<b>Consumers International</b>
<p>"Protect consumer health and promote fair practices in the food trade by setting international, science-based food safety and quality standards." Gafta supports the Mission statement. We would like to underline the importance of science-based standards in establishing Codex international standards. Nourishing the world in a safe way is critical for the international grain</p>	<b>GAFTA</b>

<p>trade to ensure consumer health and promote fair trade practices as food moves from places of abundance to places of scarcity. Gafta members have benefited from 60 years of Codex standards, Guidance, Codes of Practice and recommendations on cereals which have facilitated international trade and minimized disruption. Codex is the only global standard maker ensuring standards based on sound science and risk assessment which gives the necessary transparency, reliability, and predictability to reassure consumers and also benefits those in developing countries who can rely on these international standards. Codex standards ensure that food is safe and can be traded.</p>	
<p>“Protect consumer health and promote fair practices in the food trade by setting international, science-based food standards contributing to sustainable food systems.” Deleting the term "safety and quality" broadens the scope and relevance of the Codex for the present time. In addition, sustainable food systems consider the interdependence between food and its safe production.</p>	<b>Portugal</b>
<p>“Protect consumer health and promote fair practices in the food trade by setting international, science-based food <del>safety and quality standards</del> <u>standards contributing to sustainable food systems.</u>”</p> <p>Rationale: These amendments would reflect a more ambitious mission for Codex, also reflecting the changing global discourse Codex is operating in.</p>	<b>Norway</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>De acuerdo con conservar la visión del Plan Estratégico 2020-2025</li> </ul>	<b>Guatemala</b>
<p>COCERAL supports the Codex Alimentarius Mission and recognizes the value of science-based standards as a principal route to achieving consensual, internationally tenable, and coherent trade agreements, so as to ensure consumer health and promote fair trade practices as food moves from places of abundance to places of scarcity. This is even more relevant at a critical time for global food security, with rerouting and reorienting commodity flows becoming common practice (due to climate change, pest pressure, warfare-conflicts, etc).</p> <p>COCERAL members have benefited from 60 years of Codex standards, Guidance, Codes of Practice and recommendations on cereals which have facilitated international trade. Codex is the only global standard maker ensuring standards based on sound science and risk assessment which gives the necessary transparency, reliability, and predictability to reassure consumers and also benefits those in developing countries who can rely on these international standards.</p> <p>Many countries at the global stage rely on the Codex toolbox as a privileged (and sometimes, only) gateway to guarantee a proper risk assessment, hence food safety and open trade.</p>	<b>COCERAL</b>
<b>Core values</b>	
<p>Egypt proposes to include the sustainability as one of core values of the strategy to be as follows:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Inclusiveness</li> <li>Collaboration</li> <li>Consensus Building</li> <li>Transparency</li> <li>Sustainability</li> </ol>	<b>Egypt</b>
<p>Malaysia supports to keep these core values.</p>	<b>Malaysia</b>

<p>Canada strongly supports the Core Values, which are listed here. Canada recalls that these core values were thoroughly discussed during the drafting of the current Codex Strategic Plan 2020-2025. Canada believes that these core values are appropriate for Codex. Further, Canada supports the approach agreed upon by CCEXEC84, where CCEXEC84 Members supported of the proposed approach that the Core Values would remain unchanged from the current strategic plan.</p>	<p><b>Canada</b></p>
<p>The Core Values outlined in the Codex Strategic Plan 2026-2031 serve as guiding principles for the organization's actions and decisions. These values reflect the essence of Codex's mission and its commitment to global food safety, quality, and fair practices. As we look ahead to the next strategic plan, here are some proposed new core values:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Innovation: embracing cutting-edge technologies, scientific advancements, and novel approaches to address emerging food safety challenges.</li> <li>• Continuous Learning and Development: prompting consistent development and enhance understanding and skills among stakeholders, fostering a resilient and sustainable food system for present and future generations.</li> </ul>	<p><b>Saudi Arabia</b></p>
<p>Adding the following value: - non-discrimination or bias to the core values</p>	<p><b>Iraq</b></p>
<p>In developing the new Codex strategy, considering the development of global trade and the increase of frauds, it is suggested to add the following items to the core values:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ethical,</li> <li>• Innovative,</li> <li>• Reliability,</li> <li>• Altruism,</li> <li>• Nurturing the next generation</li> </ul>	<p><b>Iran</b></p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• De acuerdo con conservar la visión del Plan Estratégico 2020-2025</li> </ul>	<p><b>Guatemala</b></p>
<p>Nepal agreed the core value of consensus building as per principle of Codex and Codex Procedure Manual.</p>	<p><b>Nepal</b></p>
<p><u>Transparency</u><u>Rights-Based</u></p> <p>We propose that 'Rights-based' be considered as an additional core value, given the central importance of the right to safe, nutritious, and sustainable food in achieving Codex's mission.</p>	<p><b>Consumers International</b></p>
<p><b>Introduction</b></p>	
<p>Australia strongly supports the language in Paragraph 2 of the Introduction regarding the importance of the Commission being able respond in a timely manner to the impacts of emerging trends. The 2020-2025 Strategic Plan places a key focus on ensuring Codex can address current and emerging issues in a timely manner – it is the first goal. We note this concept is</p>	<p><b>Australia</b></p>

<p>reduced to a small paragraph in the introduction and is also referenced in the Role of Codex section, but we hope that by elevating it to these overarching sections of the 2026-2031 strategic plan we will help focus the goals through this lens. Codex will continue to be relevant if it is able to efficiently develop consensus on issues within its unique statutory purpose. Australia appreciates the clarity provided by the text in square brackets in Paragraph 4 of the introduction. We support this text being included in the introductory section. While the 2026-2031 strategic plan might include aspiration goals, it is important to ground these within the overarching objective of the organization. The role of a strategic plan is to orientate the organization to achieve its objective. To omit the key objective risks the organization losing its orientation in its attempt to achieve shorter term goals. The short-term goals should lead us toward the overarching objective, taking into account the likely operating environment of the proceeding 5 years.</p>	
<p>On the section "Introduction", Brazil would like to reaffirm the importance of maintaining the disclaimer that the document does not "supersede, extend, or contradict the Codex statutory purpose of provisions of the Procedural Manual"</p>	<b>Brazil</b>
<p>- Suggest deletion of THE TEXT IN square brackets due to the repetitive nature of the statement.</p>	<b>Czechia</b>
<p>The role of Codex and its operational environment are adequately explained in the introduction and proposed text.</p>	<b>Iran</b>
<p>En 1963, l'Organisation des Nations Unies pour l'alimentation et l'agriculture (FAO) et l'Organisation mondiale de la Santé (OMS) ont mis sur pied la Commission du Codex Alimentarius. Celle-ci compte aujourd'hui <del>188 États</del> <u>189 membres composés de 188 pays membres et une d'une organisation membre (l'Union européenne)</u>. En outre, 240 organisations intergouvernementales et organisations internationales non gouvernementales sont accréditées à titre d'observateurs.</p>	<b>Morocco</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Conservar texto entre corchetes.</li> </ul>	<b>Guatemala</b>
<p>L'objectif statutaire de la Commission<sup>2</sup> consiste en l'élaboration de normes, de lignes directrices et de codes d'usages internationaux régissant les aliments dans le but de protéger la santé des consommateurs et de garantir la loyauté des pratiques dans le commerce <u>international</u> alimentaire. Alors que la mondialisation prend de l'ampleur et que les volumes de denrées alimentaires échangées au niveau international augmentent, la Commission se doit aussi d'être en mesure de réagir rapidement aux incidences des nouvelles tendances et des nouveaux défis en matière de protection de la santé des consommateurs et de loyauté des pratiques dans le commerce <u>international</u> des aliments, dans la mesure où les mesures prises pour apporter une réponse à ces incidences peuvent faire l'objet d'une normalisation.</p>	<b>Morocco</b>
<p>The Commission's statutory purpose<sup>2</sup> is the development of international food standards, guidelines and codes of practice to protect the health of consumers and ensure fair practices in the food trade. With increased globalization and increases in the volumes of food traded internationally, the Commission must also be capable of responding in a timely manner to the impacts of emerging trends and challenges to consumer health protection <del>of</del> <u>or</u> fair practices in the food trade, to the extent that steps to address those impacts are amenable to standardization.</p> <p>Change of to or</p>	<b>USA</b>

<p>The Commission's statutory purpose<sup>2</sup> is the development of international food standards, guidelines and codes of <b>practice to</b> protect the health of consumers and ensure fair practices in the food trade. With increased globalization and increases in the volumes of food traded internationally, the Commission must also be capable of responding in a timely manner to the impacts of emerging trends and challenges to consumer health protection of fair practices in the food trade, to the extent that steps to address those impacts are amenable to standardization.</p> <p>Add joining text as "in order.....". This helps in connecting the two roles.</p>	<b>Uganda</b>
<p>In the introduction and the description of the statutory purpose of Codex, it is mentioned that they have a role in ensuring "fair practices in food trade" as well as food safety. Elsewhere in the document, this element of work is inconsistently referenced.</p>	<b>United Kingdom</b>
<p>Nepal agreed the Commission's statutory purpose as protection of consumer health and ensure of fair practices in food trade is the principle objectives of Codex and statutes of the CAC, Article 1 (a).</p>	<b>Nepal</b>
<p>Dans l'exercice de ses travaux, la Commission tient compte, le cas échéant, des politiques, stratégies et lignes directrices pertinentes de la FAO et de l'OMS, ainsi que d'autres organisations intergouvernementales, conformément à son mandat unique consistant à protéger la santé des consommateurs et à garantir des pratiques loyales dans le commerce <u>international</u> des denrées alimentaires grâce à l'élaboration de normes alimentaires internationales. Le Codex travaille en étroite collaboration avec ces organisations, selon qu'il convient, sur des questions d'intérêt commun.</p>	<b>Morocco</b>
<p>En el desempeño de su labor, la Comisión tiene en cuenta, cuando procede, las políticas, estrategias y directrices pertinentes de la FAO y la OMS, así como de otras organizaciones intergubernamentales, en consonancia con el cumplimiento de su objeto único de proteger la salud de los consumidores y asegurar prácticas equitativas en el comercio alimentario mediante el establecimiento de normas alimentarias internacionales, cuyo fundamento se basa en el asesoramiento científico proporcionado por los órganos y consultas de expertos de la FAO y la OMS. El Codex colabora estrechamente en asuntos de interés común con dichas organizaciones, según procede.</p>	<b>Peru</b>
<p>{The objective of this strategic plan is to advance the statutory purpose of the Codex Alimentarius Commission during the period 2026-2031. This document does not supersede, extend, or contradict the Codex statutory purpose or provisions of the Procedural Manual.}</p> <p>Remove square brackets and maintain this statement, based on the current Strategic Plan, to avoid creating the misperception that there has been a change, or this is no longer true for the next Strategic Plan</p>	<b>USA</b>
<p>The objective of this strategic plan is to <del>advance</del> <u>deliver</u> the statutory purpose of the Codex Alimentarius Commission during the period 2026-2031. This document does not supersede, extend, or contradict the Codex statutory purpose or provisions of the Procedural Manual.]</p>	<b>COCERAL</b>
<p><del>{The objective of this strategic plan is to advance the statutory purpose of the Codex Alimentarius Commission during the period 2026-2031. This document does not supersede, extend, or contradict the Codex statutory purpose or provisions of the Procedural Manual.}</del></p>	<b>Finland</b>

<p>Repetitive, suggest complete deletion of the paragraph.</p>	
<p>[The objective of this strategic plan is to <del>advance</del> <u>deliver</u> the statutory purpose of the Codex Alimentarius Commission during the period 2026-2031. This document does not supersede, extend, or contradict the Codex statutory purpose or provisions of the Procedural Manual.]</p> <p>Change to deliver or support, to avoid any potential confusion that advance may mean expand</p>	<p><b>IDF/FIL</b></p>
<p>{The objective of this strategic plan is to advance the statutory purpose of the Codex Alimentarius Commission during the period 2026-2031. This document does not supersede, extend, or contradict the Codex statutory purpose or provisions of the Procedural Manual.}</p> <p>Japan proposes to delete square brackets. What the Strategic Plan aims to achieve should be included in the Introduction, and the same objective and nature as SP2019-2025 and SP2014-2019 should be retained.</p>	<p><b>Japan</b></p>
<p><del>{The objective of this strategic plan is to advance the statutory purpose of the Codex Alimentarius Commission during the period 2026-2031. This document does not supersede, extend, or contradict the Codex statutory purpose or provisions of the Procedural Manual.}</del></p>	<p><b>European Union</b></p>
<p><del>{The</del> The objective of this strategic plan is to advance the statutory purpose of the Codex Alimentarius Commission during the period 2026-2031. This document does not supersede, extend, or contradict the Codex statutory purpose or provisions of the Procedural Manual.<del>}</del><u>Through the implementation of this strategic plan, it is hoped that significant improvements in global food safety and fair food trade practices can be achieved</u></p> <p>Indonesia agrees with the proposed objectives of the Codex strategic plan, which emphasize that this document does not replace the statutory purposes of Codex or the provisions in the Codex Procedural Manual.</p> <p>In addition, Indonesia proposes to add a new paragraph/sentence regarding the expectations from the implementation of this document, as follows:</p> <p>“Through the implementation of this strategic plan, it is hoped that significant improvements in global food safety and fair food trade practices can be achieved.”</p>	<p><b>Indonesia</b></p>
<p>[The objective of this strategic plan is to <del>advance</del> <b>deliver</b> the statutory purpose of the Codex Alimentarius Commission during the period 2026-2031. This document does not supersede, extend, or contradict the Codex statutory purpose or provisions of the Procedural Manual.]</p> <p>CropLife International would recommend using the verb "deliver" in place of "advance" as it is clearer particularly for non-native English speakers.</p>	<p><b>CropLife International</b></p>

<p>{The objective of this strategic plan is to advance the statutory purpose of the Codex Alimentarius Commission during the period 2026-2031. This document does not supersede, extend, or contradict the Codex statutory purpose or provisions of the Procedural Manual.}</p> <p>Canada supports maintaining the text in brackets within the strategic plan. This text provides context for how the strategic plan relates to the procedural manual and has been used in previous Codex strategic plans.</p>	<b>Canada</b>
<p>[The objective of this strategic plan is to <del>advance deliver</del> the statutory purpose of the Codex Alimentarius Commission during the period 2026-2031. This document does not supersede, extend, or contradict the Codex statutory purpose or provisions of the Procedural Manual.]</p>	<b>GAFTA</b>
<p>Thailand agrees with the text in square brackets. “[The objective of this strategic plan is to advance the statutory purpose of the Codex Alimentarius Commission during the period 2026-2031. This document does not supersede, extend, or contradict the Codex statutory purpose or provisions of the Procedural Manual.]”.</p> <p>To us, the sentence simply emphasizes Codex's existing obligations to adhere to its core mandates and the Procedural Manual.</p>	<b>Thailand</b>
<p><del>{The objective of this strategic plan is to advance the statutory purpose of the Codex Alimentarius Commission during the period 2026-2031. This document does not supersede, extend, or contradict the Codex statutory purpose or provisions of the Procedural Manual.}</del></p> <p>Delete the paragraph between square brackets due to the repetitive nature of the statement.</p>	<b>Portugal</b>
<p><del>[The objective of this strategic plan is to advance the statutory purpose of the Codex Alimentarius Commission during the period 2026-2031. This document does not supersede, extend, or contradict the Codex statutory purpose or provisions of the Procedural Manual.]</del></p> <p>We suggest deleting this text. Rationale: The text is redundant.</p>	<b>Norway</b>
<p>{The objective of this strategic plan is to advance the statutory purpose of the Codex Alimentarius Commission during the period 2026-2031. This document does not supersede, extend, or contradict the Codex statutory purpose or provisions of the Procedural Manual.}</p> <p>NZ can support the text in square brackets (if deemed necessary). In developing the Codex Strategic Plan, Codex has no mandate to supersede, extend or contradict the Codex statutory purpose or provisions of the Procedural Manual.</p>	<b>New Zealand</b>
<b>Drivers for change</b>	
<p>The UK suggests that the recent challenge of food price inflation across the globe should be recognised under this section (drivers for change) on the basis that it has implications for both business and consumer practices, along with standards/enforcement responses required to tackle the impact of global inflation.</p> <p>The UK suggests that the concept of increasing digitisation should be considered under this section as a driver for change, and that this acknowledges the potential risks and benefits for the food system and specific supply chains, along with the rapid development and use of Artificial Intelligence (AI).</p>	<b>United Kingdom</b>

<p>Australia is pleased that the drivers for change section highlights the continued central role of food safety in the global context, as highlighted by the referenced outputs of the FAO, WHO, the quadripartite and the WTO. It exemplifies that Codex should continue to develop standards to advance the primary purpose of Codex, and that in doing so we will be able to contribute strongly to the advancement of wider global goals, including by enabling members to modernize food control systems. This concept is foundational in setting the strategic direction for Codex, which should be that Codex texts are developed efficiently so that members can incorporate them into their regulatory frameworks, including through the implementation of One Health approaches at the national level.</p> <p>Australia is generally comfortable with the drivers for change listed in the first paragraph of this section. However, we suggest removing reference to loss of biodiversity. With all of the other examples, there is a feasible link to standardization work that could be undertaken in Codex over the course of the 5-year strategic plan to address potential food safety matters arising as result of the driver for change. With loss of biodiversity, it is not clear how this might lead to the development of specific Codex standards that could be used by members to address food safety matters related to biodiversity within their regulatory/One Health frameworks. The link is tenuous at best. The Commission on Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture, in their report on the State of the World's Biodiversity for Food and Agriculture, released in 2019, notes the link between food biodiversity and food security, which is already one of the drivers for change. This unique intergovernmental forum specifically addresses biological diversity for food and agriculture and highlights that biodiversity-focused practices are complex and require good understanding of the local ecosystem.</p>	<p><b>Australia</b></p>
<p>In the section Drivers for Change, it is suggested to delete "loss of biodiversity" in the square brackets. Since the relation between loss of biodiversity and the vision or mission of Codex is not clear. With limited resource at hand, it is recommended that future Codex work still focus on protecting public health and promoting fair practices in the international food trade.</p>	<p><b>China</b></p>
<p>The UK believes that loss of biodiversity is directly relevant to the work of Codex and impact of its standards, and therefore suggests removing square brackets currently included in the following sentence (in bold):</p> <p>"The environment in which Codex operates continues to evolve. Changes in the global feed and food supply chain system, resource optimization efforts, reduction of food loss and waste, food security and safety concerns, malnutrition, demographic changes, innovations in food science and technology, food fraud, climate change, [loss of biodiversity,] pollution, and water scarcity may introduce new opportunities and challenges."</p>	<p><b>United Kingdom</b></p>
<p>This should not spark a change in the scope of Codex work.</p>	<p><b>IDF/FIL</b></p>
<p>CropLife International would like to highlight also that another driver for change is the increased pest and disease pressure, which may require innovative solutions. As such, Codex plays a critical role in getting the necessary solutions in the hands of the farmers and in consumer acceptance.</p>	<p><b>CropLife International</b></p>

<p>Thailand acknowledging Codex's existing progress in the area relevant to environmental concern, such as the Guidelines for the Safe Use and Reuse of Water in Food Production and Processing, developed by the Codex Committee on Food Hygiene (CCFH). Furthermore, addressing environmental issues within Codex texts further enhance the visibility of the work of its parent organizations.</p> <p>However, to ensure primary focus on Codex's core mandates, Thailand suggests prioritizing issues directly impacting these mandates.</p>	<b>Thailand</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Suggest to retain the text in square brackets. Rationale: Loss of biodiversity increasingly puts food security and nutrition at risks and affects global food trade. It also increases the likelihood of zoonotic spill overs. There may not be a direct impact of the loss of biodiversity on food safety but it can certainly be considered a driver of new opportunities and challenges in the development of food standards.</li> <li>- Digitalization could be highlighted as a driver (currently only "innovation in food science and technology"). Rationale: it is already driving several standardization projects in Codex (e-commerce, remote audit, paperless certification, labelling) and will most likely also impact food safety risk assessment in the future.</li> </ul>	<b>Czechia</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Guatemala no cuenta con información para vincular el impacto que puedan tener las actividades del Codex con la conservación de la biodiversidad por lo que considera que el texto podría eliminarse para este plan estratégico 2026-2031.       <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>o De acuerdo. Amplio la justificante de la posición:           <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="checkbox"/> En Naciones Unidas tiene una Secretaría de Diversidad Biológica, como parte del Programa de Naciones Unidas del Medio Ambiente (PNUMA).</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Cada 2 años, se realizan las reuniones de la Conferencia de las Partes donde se abordan los temas de interés sobre biodiversidad. Incluirlo en el Codex Alimentarius, afectará una desviación de la atención sobre el enfoque de la inocuidad alimentaria.</li> </ul> </li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<b>Guatemala</b>
<p>L'environnement dans lequel intervient le Codex continue d'évoluer. Les changements survenus dans <del>le système le</del> de la chaîne d'approvisionnement alimentaire destiné à la consommation humaine et animale, la limitation des pertes et du gaspillage alimentaires, les préoccupations liées à la sécurité alimentaire et à la sécurité sanitaire des aliments, la malnutrition, les changements démographiques, l'innovation dans le domaine des sciences et des technologies alimentaires, la fraude alimentaire, les changements climatiques, [la perte de biodiversité,] la pollution et la raréfaction de l'eau peuvent entraîner l'apparition de nouvelles occasions à saisir et de nouveaux défis à relever.</p>	<b>Morocco</b>
<p>The environment in which Codex operates continues to evolve. Changes in the global feed and food supply chain system, resource optimization efforts, <del>reduction of increased focus on reducing</del> food loss and waste, food security and safety concerns, malnutrition, demographic changes, innovations in food science and technology, <u>mitigating</u> food fraud, climate change, <del>[loss of biodiversity,]</del> pollution, and water scarcity may introduce new opportunities and challenges.</p> <p>Delete bracketed text. It is not within the scope of Codex and no linkage has been identified (as observed by FAO representative during discussion).</p>	<b>USA</b>

<p>The environment in which Codex operates continues to evolve. Changes in the global feed and food supply chain system, resource optimization efforts, reduction of food loss and waste, food security and safety concerns, malnutrition, demographic changes, innovations in food science and technology, <u>digitalization</u>, <u>artificial intelligence</u>, food fraud, climate change, <del>loss</del> <u>loss</u> of biodiversity, <del>pollution</del>, and water scarcity may introduce new opportunities and challenges.</p> <p>Digitalization is a big driver already, as is artificial intelligence (AI), and both will impact food control, regulation, and certification in ways which are hard to foresee right now, but that will probably materialize during the years in which the Strategic Plan will be implemented. In this list, we should maybe strive for a word(ing) that would cover all advances in information technology. The inclusion of "loss of biodiversity" is crucial to this list; save for climate change, it would be hard to come up with a driver with more impact on the environment in which Codex and food systems operate.</p>	<b>Finland</b>
<p>The environment in which Codex operates continues to evolve. Changes in the global feed and food supply chain system, resource optimization efforts, reduction of food loss and waste, food security and safety concerns, malnutrition, demographic changes, innovations in food science and technology, food fraud, climate change, [loss of biodiversity,] <del>pollution</del> <u>contamination</u>, <u>animal and plant diseases</u> and water scarcity may introduce new opportunities and challenges.</p>	<b>IDF/FIL</b>
<p>Drivers which have been identified in this paragraph are important global issues, however, it is not clear how some of them are linked to the mandate of Codex.</p>	<b>Japan</b>
<p>The environment in which Codex operates continues to evolve. Changes in the global feed and food supply chain system, resource optimization efforts, reduction of food loss and waste, food security and safety concerns, malnutrition, demographic changes, innovations in food science and technology, food fraud, climate change, <del>loss</del> <u>loss</u> of biodiversity, <del>pollution</del>, and water scarcity may introduce new opportunities and challenges.</p>	<b>European Union</b>
<p>The environment in which Codex operates continues to evolve. Changes in the global feed and food supply chain system, resource optimization efforts, reduction of food loss and waste, food security and safety concerns, malnutrition, <u>emerging foodborne diseases</u>, demographic changes, innovations in food science and technology, food fraud, climate change, <del>loss</del> <u>loss</u> of biodiversity, <del>pollution</del>, and water scarcity may introduce new opportunities and challenges.</p> <p>Indonesia is of the view that the "loss of biodiversity" can indirectly impact food security by potentially disrupting the availability of safe food raw materials, compromising the sustainability of food resources, or increasing the risk of spreading foodborne diseases. Consequently, Indonesia proposes that this issue be considered among the current challenges and opportunities facing Codex by opening the square bracket. Additionally, Indonesia suggests the addition of "emerging foodborne diseases" as one of the challenges faced by Codex.</p> <p>Furthermore, Indonesia suggests that the narrative on factors relevant to Codex's future opportunities and challenges be organized based on their significance. Therefore, they could be arranged as follows:</p> <p>Food security and safety concerns, changes in the global feed and food supply chain system, climate change, malnutrition, emerging foodborne diseases, demographic changes, innovations in food science and technology, resource optimization efforts,</p>	<b>Indonesia</b>

reduction of food loss and waste, food fraud, loss of biodiversity, pollution, and water scarcity may introduce new opportunities and challenges.	
<p>The environment in which Codex operates continues to evolve. Changes in the global feed and food supply chain system, resource optimization efforts, reduction of food loss and waste, food security and safety concerns, malnutrition, demographic changes, innovations in food science and technology, food fraud, climate change, <b>[loss of biodiversity,]</b> pollution, and water scarcity may introduce new opportunities and challenges.</p> <p>Support inclusion: Loss of biodiversity and climate change are pressing global challenges and global drivers for change. Inclusion is consistent with further text “Codex texts can provide an enabling environment which facilitates the uptake and implementation of policies and programmes to address global challenges around areas such as climate change, environment, sustainability, and trade. In doing so, Codex recognises that the inherent international diversity of food systems means that, different values or solutions may be relevant in different national or regional situations or contexts.”</p> <p>There is sufficient recognition that Codex work should be within its statutory mandate and recognise countries’ specific contexts.</p>	<b>New Zealand</b>
<p>The environment in which Codex operates continues to evolve. Changes in the global feed and food supply chain system, resource optimization efforts, reduction of food loss and waste, food security and safety concerns, malnutrition, demographic changes, innovations in food science and technology, food fraud, climate change, <del>loss of biodiversity,</del> <b>pollution, contamination</b> and water scarcity may introduce new opportunities and challenges.</p> <p>The text on ‘loss of biodiversity’ should be retained, as this is crucial for Codex’s work and the impact of its standards. CropLife International believes that the drivers of change discussed in this paragraph are already covered by the supply chain and resource optimization work undertaken by Codex.</p> <p>In the context of Codex standards, we would recommend using “contamination” instead of "pollution", as this term is more relevant for food safety texts.</p>	<b>Consumers International</b>
<p>The environment in which Codex operates continues to evolve. Changes in the global feed and food supply chain system, resource optimization efforts, reduction of food loss and waste, food security and safety concerns, malnutrition, demographic changes, innovations in food science and technology, food fraud, climate change, <del>loss of biodiversity,</del> pollution, and water scarcity may introduce new opportunities and challenges.</p> <p>While we believe that issues related to loss of biodiversity are important, Canada does not support the inclusion of this reference within the Codex Strategic Plan. Canada agrees with the views expressed at CCEXEC85 that there was no established link on how loss of biodiversity affected food safety. With this rationale, it would not be appropriate to include loss of biodiversity as an established driver for change for Codex and should be deleted.</p>	<b>Canada</b>
The environment in which Codex operates continues to evolve. Changes in the global feed and food supply chain system, resource optimization efforts, reduction of food loss and waste, food security and safety concerns, malnutrition, demographic changes, innovations in food science and technology, food fraud, climate change, contamination, animal and plant diseases, and water scarcity may introduce new opportunities and challenges.	<b>GAFTA</b>

<p>The environment in which Codex operates continues to evolve. Changes in the global feed and food supply chain system, resource optimization efforts, reduction of food loss and waste, food security and safety concerns, malnutrition, demographic changes, innovations in food science and technology, food fraud, climate change, <b>[loss of biodiversity,]</b> pollution, and water scarcity may introduce new opportunities and challenges.</p> <p>Regarding “loss of biodiversity”, Thailand proposes an initial evaluation to determine if this issue falls within Codex’s mandates. Clarifying its relevance to Codex’s core functions would enhance member countries’ effective implementation of this Strategic Plan while minimizing confusion and streamlining decision-making processes.</p>	<b>Thailand</b>
<p>The environment in which Codex operates continues to evolve. Changes in the global feed and food supply chain system, resource optimization efforts, reduction of food loss and waste, food security and safety concerns, malnutrition, demographic changes, innovations in food science and technology, <u>digitalization</u>, food fraud, climate change, <del>loss-loss</del> of biodiversity, pollution, and water scarcity may introduce new opportunities and challenges.</p> <p>We support deleting the square brackets and retain the text. Rationale: Loss of biodiversity increasingly puts food security and nutrition at risks and affects global food trade. It also increases the likelihood of zoonotic spill overs. There may not be a direct impact of the loss of biodiversity on food safety, but it can certainly be considered a driver of new opportunities and challenges in the development of food standards.</p> <p>We note that “innovations in food science and technology” is mentioned as a driver, however we would like to add that “digitalization” could be highlighted as a driver. Rationale: it is already driving several standardization projects in Codex (e-commerce, remote audit, paperless certification, labelling) and will most likely also impact food safety risk assessment in the future.</p>	<b>Norway</b>
<p>It is suggested to add:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Nutrition for sustainable and healthy diets</li> <li>• Climate-smart and environmentally sustainable food systems</li> <li>• Circular and resource efficient food systems</li> <li>• Food systems innovation and empowerment of communities</li> <li>• Sustainable food production (food security and environmental protection)</li> <li>• Transparency in the food industry</li> <li>• Improving the resilience of the food supply chain</li> <li>• Ethical implications of emerging technologies, such as artificial intelligence and blockchain, alternative protein production and cell culture food products such as (laboratory meat, etc.)" and its regulatory frameworks and food safety practices, ethical traceability and informed food choices, and ethical considerations surrounding food waste and sustainable agricultural.</li> </ul>	<b>Iran</b>
<p>The environment in which Codex operates continues to evolve. Changes in the global feed and food supply chain system, resource optimization efforts, reduction of food loss and waste, food security and safety concerns, malnutrition, demographic</p>	<b>Iran</b>

<p>changes, innovations in food science and technology, food fraud, climate change, <b>[loss of biodiversity,]</b> pollution, and water scarcity may introduce new opportunities and challenges.</p> <p>Add loss of biodiversity</p>	
<p>“Both the FAO and WHO strategic directions on food safety acknowledge the importance of food control systems, based on scientific evidence, in achieving the UN Sustainable Development Goals. They also recognize the importance of agri-food systems in responding to major global drivers ranging from environmental changes and digital advances to emerging hazards in the food chain and the approaches to mitigating these challenges, such as food system transformation and promotion of the One Health approach. Codex will therefore continue to work towards supporting healthier and sustainable food systems by supporting consumers to make healthy and sustainable choices.”</p>	<p><b>United Kingdom</b></p>
<p>Les directions stratégiques de la FAO comme de l’OMS en matière de sécurité sanitaire des aliments reconnaissent l’importance des systèmes de contrôle des aliments, qui doivent reposer sur <u>les principes et des éléments de preuve scientifiques</u>, pour atteindre les objectifs de développement durable des Nations Unies. Elles reconnaissent en outre l’importance des systèmes agroalimentaires à l’égard de grands facteurs mondiaux allant des changements environnementaux et des avancées numériques aux dangers émergents dans la chaîne alimentaire et aux approches visant à atténuer ces problèmes, par exemple la transformation des systèmes alimentaires et l’approche «Une seule santé»<sup>3</sup>.</p>	<p><b>Morocco</b></p>
<p>El entorno en el que actúa el Codex continúa evolucionando. Los cambios en el sistema de cadenas de suministro mundiales de alimentos y piensos, los esfuerzos por optimizar los recursos, la reducción de la pérdida y desperdicio de alimentos, las preocupaciones relacionadas con la seguridad alimentaria y la inocuidad de los alimentos, la malnutrición, los cambios demográficos, las innovaciones en el ámbito de la ciencia y la tecnología alimentarias, el fraude alimentario, el cambio climático, <b>[la pérdida de biodiversidad,]</b> la contaminación y la escasez de agua pueden plantear nuevos retos y oportunidades.</p> <p>Referente a [la pérdida de biodiversidad]. Costa Rica considera que ya existen otros organismos y acuerdos internacionales como la Convención sobre la Diversidad Biológica, que están específicamente diseñados para abordar la pérdida de biodiversidad y la conservación de la diversidad biológica. sin embargo, el Codex Alimentarius puede colaborar en el ámbito de sus competencias con dichos organismos para que se aborden de manera integral los desafíos relacionados con la biodiversidad.</p> <p>Justificación: algunas de sus textos aprobados relacionadas con Ingredientes Alimentarios y Materias Primas, el uso inadecuado de Residuos de Plaguicidas y Medicamentos Veterinarios podrían tener implicaciones indirectas en relación con la biodiversidad.</p> <p>En el mismo sentido; ya en las evaluaciones que Naciones Unidas ha establecido como el análisis de registro, evaluación, autorización y restricción de las sustancias y mezclas químicas (REACH) y las evaluaciones de ecotoxicidad que se deben hacer a los productos de uso agrícola y veterinario toman en consideración las implicaciones en biodiversidad. Le corresponde al Codex hacer las valoraciones y análisis de riesgo sobre la salud de las personas teniendo en consideración que el buen uso de este tipo de sustancias será siempre determinante en el impacto en otras áreas del ecosistema.</p>	<p><b>Costa Rica</b></p>

<p>Given the diversity and interconnectedness of the opportunities and challenges identified, we agree that food systems transformation and One Health approaches (recognising the inseparability of consumer and planetary health) must be central to the strategic plan and goals; we additionally propose that equity and rights-based approaches be explicitly highlighted also. Against this context, the importance of Codex's work in enabling a shift to healthier and more sustainable food systems is clear, including by supporting consumers to access safe, healthy, and sustainable food.</p>	<p><b>Consumers International</b></p>
<p>Nepal agreed on One Health approach and recently Government of Nepal has approved the National Action Plan for One Health approach.</p>	<p><b>Nepal</b></p>
<p><del>The One Health joint plan of action (2022-2026) of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), the UN Environment Programme (UNEP), the World Health Organization (WHO) and the World Organisation for Animal Health (WOAH) quadripartite also highlights the importance of a One Health approach to food safety.</del></p> <p>Should these references also be provided/linked via a footnote analogous to Footnote 3?</p>	<p><b>USA</b></p>
<p>The One Health joint plan of action (2022-2026) of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), the UN Environment Programme (UNEP), the World Health Organization (WHO) and the World Organisation for Animal Health (WOAH) quadripartite also highlights the importance of a One Health approach to food <del>safety</del><u>safety and provides the opportunity for members to promote the use of and improve the uptake and impact of Codex standards.</u></p> <p>Canada believes that it is important to highlight that the work under the joint action plan provides the opportunity for Members to promote the use of and improve uptake and impact of Codex standards by increasing awareness of the existence of relevant standards.</p>	<p><b>Canada</b></p>
<p>L'Organisation mondiale du commerce (OMC) reconnaît également le rôle central du dispositif d'établissement de normes du <del>Codex</del><u>Codex, de lignes directrices et de codes d'usages internationaux</u> dans le système multilatéral compte tenu des défis mondiaux émergents.</p>	<p><b>Morocco</b></p>
<p><del>The World Trade Organization (WTO) acknowledges the centrality of Codex standard setting in the multilateral system in the context of emerging global challenges.</del></p> <p>Should these references also be provided/linked via a footnote analogous to Footnote 3?</p>	<p><b>USA</b></p>
<p>Through its global standard setting approach and role as a reference body to the World Trade Organization, Codex supports delivery of the sustainable development goals by supporting farmers in low- and middle-income countries that depend on agriculture for development, by enabling market access in high value markets for their produce; and, by smoothing trade flows supports transfer of food to where it is needed towards enabling sufficient food for all world citizens.</p>	<p><b>CropLife International</b></p>
<p>This statement appears to relate generally to how the WTO operates rather than demonstrating a driver for change. Canada suggests that this sentence would be better suited under the Introduction section, perhaps as a new fourth paragraph.</p>	<p><b>Canada</b></p>

<p>All these initiatives point to the important role food safety plays to support public health, food security and trade and the need to integrate foresight and preparedness for the emerging issues to come. They further highlight that food safety <del>has</del> <u>must play</u> a critical role in the successful transformation of the agrifood system in order to meet the needs of the world.</p>	<p><b>USA</b></p>
<p>The UK suggests that in the final paragraph of this section (drivers for change) be amended as follows (in bold) to accurately reflect the role Codex plays in developing quality standards that are not related to safety:</p> <p>“All these initiatives point to the important role food safety plays to support public health, food security and trade and the need to integrate foresight and preparedness for the emerging issues to come. They further highlight that food safety and quality have a critical role in the successful transformation of the agrifood system in order to meet the needs of the world.”</p>	<p><b>United Kingdom</b></p>
<p>All these initiatives point to the important role food safety plays to support public health, food security and trade and the need to integrate foresight and preparedness for the emerging issues to come. They further highlight that food safety has a critical role <del>in</del> <u>within the successful transformation of the</u> agrifood system in order to meet the needs of the world.</p> <p>Suggest deletion as it is unclear what "successful" refers to and what type of transformation is being discussed.</p>	<p><b>IDF/FIL</b></p>
<p>All these initiatives point to the important role food safety plays to support public health, food security and trade and the need to integrate foresight and preparedness for the emerging issues to come. They further highlight that food safety has a critical role <u>within</u> <del>in the successful transformation of the</del> agrifood system in order to meet the needs of the world.</p>	<p><b>COCERAL</b></p>
<p>All these initiatives point to the important role food safety plays to support public health, food security and trade and the need to integrate foresight and preparedness for the emerging issues to come. They further highlight that food safety has a critical role in the successful transformation of <del>the</del> agrifood <del>system</del> <u>systems</u> in order to meet the needs of the world.</p>	<p><b>European Union</b></p>
<p>All these initiatives point to the important role food safety plays to support public health, food security and trade and the need to integrate foresight and preparedness for the emerging issues to come. They further highlight that food safety <del>has</del> <u>and quality have</u> a critical role in the successful transformation of the agrifood system in order to meet the needs of the world.</p>	<p><b>Consumers International</b></p>
<p>All these initiatives point to the important role food safety plays to support public health, food security and trade and the need to integrate foresight and preparedness for the emerging issues to come. They further highlight that food safety has a critical role within in the successful transformation of the agrifood system in order to meet the needs of the world.</p>	<p><b>GAFTA</b></p>
<p><b>The role of Codex</b></p>	
<p>Australia supports this section as drafted, noting our preference for the text “continue playing a” in the first line of Paragraph 3. Codex already develops international food standards that support advancement of global goals, so the alternative drafting would</p>	<p><b>Australia</b></p>

<p>be confusing for the reader. Codex is already supporting One Health and Sustainable Development Goals under its current strategic plan, and excellent examples were provided in earlier correspondence on the draft 2026-2031 Strategic Plan.</p> <p>With respect to the scientific basis of Codex Standards, Australia believes that it is important to make specific reference to the FAO/WHO Scientific Advice Programme as providing the underpinning to Codex standards, in particular work of the expert meetings JECFA, JMPR, JEMRA, and JEMNU. The value of these authoritative FAO/WHO expert meetings arise from the credibility of its independent peer-reviewed scientific assessments which encompass global scientific perspectives</p>	
<p>On the section "role of Codex", Brazil would like to highlight that global challenges faced by Codex members are diverse, and that understands that the examples mentioned in Appendix I were provided for illustrative purposes only. However, we would like to propose to add "fight against hunger and poverty" as an example of challenge, so the text could be read as "Codex texts can provide an enabling environment which facilitates the uptake and implementation of policies and programmes to address global challenges around areas such as climate change, fight against hunger and poverty, environment, sustainability, and trade.</p>	<b>Brazil</b>
<p>Canada believes that it would be useful to include examples of work that Codex completed that already provides an enabling environment. For example, the work done by the TFAMR, or the work by CCFH on the use and re-use of water, or the work done on setting outcome based standards for fruits and vegetables that can help reduce food waste and loss.</p>	<b>Canada</b>
<p>- signal that Codex can "strengthen its" pivotal role in supporting the advancement of global goals by developing international food standards.</p>	<b>Czechia</b>
<p>There is a fundamental need to change the way that our societies produce and consume goods and services. Governments, relevant international organizations, the private sector and all stakeholders must play an active role in changing unsustainable consumption and production patterns and promote social and economic development within the carrying capacity of ecosystems.</p> <p>It is necessary to add an environmental dimension to food standards, in order to successfully make the transition to sustainable food systems. Codex must evolve to meet recent developments, including increased environmental challenges and changing consumer expectations regarding health, food and nutrition.</p> <p>Codex can help to accelerating the transition to sustainable, healthy and inclusive food systems from primary production to consumption. Codex standards have a critical role to play, and indeed a responsibility to fulfil, as enablers of innovation and economic integration.</p> <p>Also, the essential role of the Codex Alimentarius Commission in promoting the coordination of all standard-setting work regarding food by international and intergovernmental organizations is very important. In this regard, the importance of ensuring adequate articulation with the work undertaken in particular by the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) and the International Standardization Organization (ISO) and other organizations is highlighted.</p>	<b>Iran</b>

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Guatemala elige “REFORZAR SU” de las opciones entre corchetes, ya que como miembros de la Comisión, tenemos muchas oportunidades de mejora, y si bien la Comisión a nivel global ya está desempeñando esta función central, hay niveles en los que se puede reforzar. Si la palabra “reforzar” da lugar a interpretar que actualmente no se hace, se puede usar “Potenciar”.</li> </ul>	<b>Guatemala</b>
<p>Il faut que la Commission continue de porter une attention constante à son objectif statutaire. Elle doit être en mesure de réagir <del>activement</del> <u>activement, objective</u> et de manière souple et rapide aux nouveaux défis qui ont des incidences sur la sécurité sanitaire et la qualité des aliments<sup>4</sup>, dans le but de protéger la santé des consommateurs et d’assurer la loyauté des pratiques dans le commerce des aliments.</p>	<b>Morocco</b>
<p>The Commission must maintain a steady focus on its statutory purpose. It must be sufficiently capable of being <del>proactive</del> <u>proactive and</u>, flexible and <del>responding</del> <u>respond</u> in a timely manner to emerging issues that <del>impact on</del> <u>impact</u> food safety and quality<sup>4</sup> with the aim of protecting consumer health and ensuring fair practices in the food trade.</p>	<b>USA</b>
<p>Nepal agreed on taking account and following the Codex Procedure Manual.</p>	<b>Nepal</b>
<p>Malaysia fully agrees that Codex must maintain focus on its statutory purpose.</p>	<b>Malaysia</b>
<p>Le système régissant l’élaboration des normes du Codex s’est révélé efficace au cours des 60 années d’existence du Codex. Il s’inscrit dans le processus décrit dans le Manuel de procédure et produit ce qu’on appelle couramment les «textes du Codex», qui englobent des normes, des directives et des codes d’usages. La Commission, en tant que gestionnaire des risques, établit les textes du Codex qui contribuent, une fois incorporés par les membres dans leur législation nationale, à garantir la sécurité sanitaire des aliments et la possibilité d’en faire commerce. Le fondement scientifique des textes du Codex est un aspect essentiel pour que le Codex conserve son rôle clé en tant que référence internationale en matière de sécurité sanitaire des aliments et de pratiques loyales dans le commerce <u>international</u> des denrées alimentaires, et comme première source de normes alimentaires fondées sur la science <u>et l’évaluation des risques</u> pour de nombreux pays, avec la reconnaissance de l’OMC.</p>	<b>Morocco</b>
<p>The system for Codex standards elaboration has served well in the 60 years that Codex has been in existence. The system is anchored in the process described in the Procedural Manual with the product being Codex standards, guidelines and codes of practice, commonly referred to as Codex texts. The Commission, as risk manager, establishes Codex texts that when incorporated into national legislation by Members contribute to ensuring that food is safe and can be traded. The scientific basis that underpins Codex texts is fundamental to ensuring that Codex maintains its pre-eminence as the international reference for food safety and fair practices in food trade, as well as the primary source of science-based food standards for many countries and recognized by the WTO. <u>This scientific underpinning is provided by the FAO/WHO Scientific Advice Programme and in particular by the work of the expert meetings JECFA, JMPR, JEMRA, and JEMNU.</u></p>	<b>Australia</b>
<p>The system for Codex standards elaboration has served well in the 60 years that Codex has been in existence. The system is anchored in the process described in the Procedural Manual with the product being Codex standards, guidelines and codes of practice, commonly referred to as Codex texts. The Commission, as risk manager, establishes Codex texts that when</p>	<b>United Kingdom</b>

<p>incorporated into national legislation by Members contribute to ensuring that food is safe, can be traded and that fair and consistent practices are adhered to The scientific basis that underpins Codex texts is fundamental to ensuring that Codex maintains its pre-eminence as the international reference for food safety and fair practices in food trade, as well as the primary source of science-based food standards for many countries and recognized by the WTO.</p> <p>The UK suggests that the role of other legitimate factors (OLFs) are referenced in this section, alongside where reference is made to the scientific basis that underpins Codex standards on the basis that this is set out in the Codex principles for risk analysis and Statement of Principles (SoP). Suggested amendments as follows (in bold):</p> <p>“The scientific basis and other legitimate factors (OLFs) that underpin Codex texts are fundamental to ensuring that Codex maintains its pre-eminence as the international reference for food safety and fair practices in food trade, as well as the primary source of science-based food standards for many countries and recognized by the WTO.”</p>	
<p>The system for Codex standards elaboration has served well in the 60 years that Codex has been in existence. The system is anchored in the process described in the Procedural Manual with the product being Codex standards, guidelines and codes of practice, commonly referred to as Codex texts. The Commission, <u>and its subsidiary committees</u>, as risk manager, <del>establishes</del> <u>develop</u> Codex texts that when incorporated into national legislation by Members contribute to ensuring that food is safe and can be traded. The scientific basis that underpins Codex texts is fundamental to ensuring that Codex maintains its pre-eminence as the international reference for food safety and fair practices in food trade, as well as the primary source of science-based food standards for many countries and recognized by the WTO.</p>	<b>USA</b>
<p>The system for Codex standards elaboration has served well <b>in the 60</b> years that Codex has been in existence. The system is anchored in the process described in the Procedural Manual with the product being Codex standards, guidelines and codes of practice, commonly referred to as Codex texts. The Commission, as risk manager, establishes Codex texts that when incorporated into national legislation by Members contribute to ensuring that food is safe and can be traded. The scientific basis that underpins Codex texts is fundamental to ensuring that Codex maintains its pre-eminence as the international reference for food safety and fair practices in food trade, as well as the primary source of science-based food standards for many countries and recognized by the WTO.</p> <p>Insert text as "over" since the 60 years milestone has since passed</p>	<b>Uganda</b>
<p>The system for Codex standards elaboration has served well in the 60 years that Codex has been in existence. The system is anchored in the process described in the Procedural Manual with the product being Codex standards, guidelines and codes of practice, commonly referred to as Codex texts. The Commission, as risk manager, establishes Codex texts that when incorporated into national legislation by Members contribute to ensuring that food is safe and can be traded. The scientific basis that underpins Codex texts is fundamental to ensuring that Codex maintains its pre-eminence as the international reference for <del>food safety-protecting the health of consumers</del> and fair practices in food trade, as well as the primary source of science-based food standards for many countries and recognized by the WTO.</p>	<b>European Union</b>
<p>The system for Codex standards elaboration has served well in the 60 years that Codex has been in existence. The system is anchored in the process described in the Procedural Manual with the product being Codex standards, guidelines and codes of</p>	<b>COCERAL</b>

<p>practice, commonly referred to as Codex texts. The Commission, as risk manager, establishes Codex texts that when incorporated into national legislation by Members contribute to ensuring that food is safe and can be traded. The scientific basis that underpins Codex texts is fundamental to ensuring that Codex maintains its pre-eminence as the international reference for food safety and fair practices in food trade, as well as the primary source of science-based food standards for many countries and recognized by the WTO. <u>Being a reference for the WTO SPS agreement, in turn, provides for a predictable and reliable dispute settlement framework between countries, favoring harmonization and keeping trade open. This holds special value in the context of an emerging multipolar world with different legal systems at the local-regional level.</u></p> <p><u>Indeed, standards harmonization is fundamental to maintaining an open, equitable, and non-discriminatory multilateral trading system</u></p>	
<p>FIVS believes Codex standards should stay within the remit of Codex's historical mandate, which is to protect the health of consumers and ensure fair practices in the food trade. Codex standards have been instrumental over the past 60 years in ensuring that foods are safe, wholesome, free from adulteration, and correctly labelled and presented to consumers. This mission remains of paramount importance today.</p>	<b>FIVS</b>
<p>Where reference is made to the scientific basis that underpins Codex standards, reference should also be made to the role of other legitimate factors as set out in Codex's principles for risk analysis and 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 (page 245 of the 19th edition of the Codex Procedural manual).</p>	<b>Consumers International</b>
<p>The system for Codex standards elaboration has served well in the 60 years that Codex has been in existence. The system is anchored in the process described in the Procedural Manual with the product being Codex standards, guidelines and codes of practice, commonly referred to as Codex texts. The Commission, as risk manager, establishes Codex texts that when incorporated into national legislation by Members contribute to ensuring that food is safe and can be traded. The scientific basis that underpins Codex texts is fundamental to ensuring that Codex maintains its pre-eminence as the international reference for food safety and fair practices in food trade, as well as the primary source of <b>science and evidence-based</b> food standards for many countries and recognized by the WTO.</p> <p>CropLife International would recommend using "science and evidence-based" in place of "science-based"</p>	<b>CropLife International</b>
<p>The scientific basis that underpins Codex texts is fundamental to ensuring that Codex maintains its pre-eminence as the international reference for protecting the health of consumers and fair practices in food trade, as well as the primary source of science-based food standards for many countries and recognized by the WTO. Replace "food safety" by "protecting health of consumers", consistent with the above</p>	<b>Portugal</b>
<p>À l'avenir, le Codex pourra [continuer à jouer un rôle central/renforcer le rôle central qu'il joue] dans la réalisation des objectifs mondiaux en élaborant des normes alimentaires internationales. La collaboration au sein du système multilatéral relatif au</p>	<b>Morocco</b>

<p>commerce et à l'alimentation offre au Codex et à ses membres de nombreux avantages, notamment une meilleure sécurité sanitaire des aliments, des partenariats renforcés, une communication efficace sur les risques, <u>accroître la crédibilité, promouvoir le commerce alimentaire international</u>, une harmonisation réglementaire et la capacité de répondre aux défis mondiaux complexes.</p>	
<p>As we move into the future, Codex <del>can [continue playing a/strengthen its]</del> <u>should continue to play a</u> pivotal role in supporting the advancement of global goals by developing international food <u>safety and quality</u> standards. Collaboration <u>and coordination with partners</u> across the multilateral system for trade and food, offers Codex and its members numerous benefits, including enhanced food safety, <u>quality and nutrition</u> strengthened partnerships, effective risk communication, regulatory harmonization, and the ability to address complex global challenges.</p>	<b>USA</b>
<p>As we move into the future, Codex can [continue playing a/strengthen its] pivotal role in supporting the advancement of global goals by developing international food standards, including in novel areas such as environmental standards for food. Collaboration across the multilateral system for trade and food, offers Codex and its members numerous benefits, including enhanced food safety, strengthened partnerships, effective risk communication, regulatory harmonization, and the ability to address complex global challenges associated with food production such as lack of food security, biodiversity loss and climate change.</p> <p>Regarding moving into the future and addressing global challenges, the UK suggests Codex has a role to play in addressing cross-border and jurisdictional challenges that are increasingly emerging, and where the scope of action at a national level is limited. Examples include growth in food trade via online marketplaces and social media.</p>	<b>United Kingdom</b>
<p>As we move into the future, Codex can <b>[continue playing a/strengthen its]</b> pivotal role in supporting the advancement of global goals by developing international food standards. Collaboration across the multilateral system for trade and food, offers Codex and its members numerous benefits, including enhanced food safety, strengthened partnerships, effective risk communication, regulatory harmonization, and the ability to address complex global challenges.</p> <p>Replace entire text with "continue to play". This reflects the contribution that Codex can have as part of the players in the Global systems which includes many other actors assigned specific mandates.</p>	<b>Uganda</b>
<p>As we move into the future, Codex can <del>[continue playing a/strengthen its]</del> <u>strengthen its</u> pivotal role in supporting the advancement of global goals by developing international food standards. Collaboration across the multilateral system for trade and <del>food, food</del> offers Codex and its members numerous benefits, including enhanced food safety, strengthened partnerships, effective risk communication, regulatory harmonization, and the <del>ability</del> <u>possibility to address successfully confront</u> complex global challenges.</p> <p>Editorial. Suggest also now wording at the end of the para to open up for the possibility of Codex members achieving more in cooperation with others.</p>	<b>Finland</b>
<p>As we move into the future, Codex can <b>[continue playing a/strengthen its]</b> pivotal role in supporting the advancement of global goals by developing international food standards. Collaboration across the multilateral system for trade and food, offers Codex</p>	<b>Japan</b>

<p>and its members numerous benefits, including enhanced food safety, strengthened partnerships, effective risk communication, regulatory harmonization, and the ability to address complex global challenges.</p> <p>Japan prefers "continue playing a", as Codex is effectively carrying out the pivotal role currently.</p>	
<p>As we move into the future, Codex can <del>[continue playing a/strengthen its]</del> <u>strengthen its</u> pivotal role in supporting the advancement of global goals by <del>developing</del> <u>prioritizing the development of international food standards</u> <del>standards that have a positive impact on the transformation towards sustainable food systems.</del> Collaboration across the multilateral system for trade and food, offers Codex and its members numerous benefits, including enhanced food safety, strengthened partnerships, effective risk communication, regulatory harmonization, and the ability to address complex global <del>challenges</del> <u>challenges through the One Health approach.</u></p>	<b>European Union</b>
<p>As we move into the future, Codex can <del>[continue playing a/strengthen its]</del> <u>strengthen and extend its</u> pivotal role in supporting the advancement of global goals by developing international food standards. Collaboration across the multilateral system for trade and food, offers Codex and its members numerous benefits, including enhanced food safety, strengthened partnerships, effective risk communication, regulatory harmonization, and the ability to address complex global challenges.</p> <p>Indonesia agrees to use the term "strengthen" instead of "continue playing" because it emphasizes the importance of enhancing Codex's crucial role to be more effective in supporting broader global goals. Additionally, Indonesia proposes to add the word "and extend" after "strengthen" to further reinforce the meaning of this sentence.</p> <p>So, the wording will be read as follows: ...strengthen and extend its pivotal role...</p>	<b>Indonesia</b>
<p>As we move into the future, Codex can <del>[continue playing a/strengthen its]</del> <u>strengthen its</u> pivotal role in supporting the advancement of global goals by developing international food standards. Collaboration across the multilateral system for trade and food, offers Codex and its members numerous benefits, including enhanced food safety, strengthened partnerships, effective risk communication, regulatory harmonization, and the ability to address complex global challenges.</p>	<b>COCERAL</b>
<p>As we move into the future, Codex can <del>[continue playing a/strengthen its]</del> <u>can continue having a</u> pivotal role in supporting the advancement of global goals by developing international food standards. Collaboration across the multilateral system for trade and food, offers Codex and its members numerous benefits, including enhanced food safety, strengthened partnerships, effective risk communication, regulatory harmonization, and the ability to address complex global challenges.</p>	<b>CropLife International</b>
<p>As we move into the future, Codex can <del>[continue playing a/strengthen its]</del> <u>strengthen its</u> a pivotal role in supporting the advancement of global goals by developing international food <del>standards</del> <u>standards based on the most up-to-date science and evidence.</u> Collaboration across the multilateral system for trade and food, offers Codex and its members numerous benefits, including enhanced food safety, strengthened partnerships, effective risk communication, regulatory harmonization, and the ability to address complex global <del>challenges</del> <u>challenges as it relates to food and nutrition.</u></p>	<b>Canada</b>

<p>Canada strongly supports maintaining the language 'continue playing a' within this paragraph. The work of Codex is incredibly important and already contributes to advancing global goals. Codex has always been forward-looking and adaptive to the current drivers for change, therefore maintaining 'continuing to play a pivotal role' simply reflects and reinforces this.</p>	
<p>As we move into the future, Codex can continue playing a pivotal role in supporting the advancement of global goals by developing international food standards. Collaboration across the multilateral system for trade and food, offers Codex and its members numerous benefits, including enhanced food safety, strengthened partnerships, effective risk communication, regulatory harmonization, and the ability to address complex global challenges.</p>	<b>GAFTA</b>
<p>Thailand supports to use of the term [continue playing a] since it represents the current direction of Codex work. Therefore, the text will read, "As we move into the future, Codex can continue playing a pivotal role in supporting the advancement of global goals by developing international food standards."</p>	<b>Thailand</b>
<p>As we move into the future, Codex can <del>continue playing a/strengthen its</del> <b>strengthen its</b> pivotal role in supporting the advancement of global goals by developing international food standards. Collaboration across the multilateral system for trade and food, offers Codex and its members numerous benefits, including enhanced food safety, strengthened partnerships, effective risk communication, regulatory harmonization, and the ability to address complex global challenges <b>in the context of the One Health approach.</b></p> <p>Replace "continue playing a/" by "strengthen its". Add, at the end - "challenges "in the context of the One Health approach".</p>	<b>Portugal</b>
<p>As we move into the future, Codex can <del>continue playing a/strengthen its</del> <b>strengthen its</b> pivotal role in supporting the advancement of global goals by developing international food standards. Collaboration across the multilateral system for trade and food, offers Codex and its members numerous benefits, including enhanced food safety, strengthened partnerships, effective risk communication, regulatory harmonization, and the ability to address complex global challenges.</p> <p>Rationale: We would prefer strong language in this context, reflecting the necessary forward leaning approach to food standard development.</p>	<b>Norway</b>
<p>As we move into the future, Codex can <del>continue playing a</del> <b>strengthen its</b> pivotal role in supporting the advancement of global goals by developing international food standards. Collaboration across the multilateral system for trade and food, offers Codex and its members numerous benefits, including enhanced food safety, strengthened partnerships, effective risk communication, regulatory harmonization, and the ability to address complex global challenges.</p> <p>New Zealand would support Codex aiming to strengthen its pivotal role in supporting the advancement of global goals. We acknowledge Codex has always had a role in supporting the advancement of global goals (as they impact on food safety and facilitating safe trade). However now, given the world faces such complicated and interconnected global challenges we see a need for Codex to strengthen its efforts in contributing to these challenges. Additionally we believe 'strengthen' may be more aspirational language for use as a strategic goal.</p>	<b>New Zealand</b>

<p>As we move into the future, Codex can <del>continue playing a</del> <b>strengthen its</b> pivotal role in supporting the advancement of global goals by developing international food standards. Collaboration across the multilateral system for trade and food, offers Codex and its members numerous benefits, including enhanced food safety, strengthened partnerships, effective risk communication, regulatory harmonization, and the ability to address complex global challenges.</p> <p>"strengthen its" is approved.</p>	<b>Iran</b>
<p>Les textes du Codex peuvent constituer un cadre favorable à l'adoption et à la mise en œuvre de politiques et programmes répondant aux défis mondiaux dans des domaines tels que les changements climatiques, l'environnement, la durabilité et le commerce. Le Codex reconnaît également que compte tenu de la diversité internationale inhérente aux systèmes alimentaires, des valeurs ou solutions <del>différentes</del> <u>adaptées</u> peuvent être appropriées dans des situations ou des contextes nationaux ou régionaux différents.</p> <p>Les valeurs "inclusivité, collaboration, recherche de consensus, transparence" retenues ci-dessus comme valeurs fondamentales du Codex sont aussi des principes de bonne gouvernance. Le remplacement de mot "différentes" par le mot "adaptées" est proposé pour ne pas laisser croire que des valeurs qui sont contre les valeurs fondamentales du Codex sont encouragées dans les régions ou les pays</p>	<b>Benin</b>
<p>A medida que avanzamos hacia el futuro, el Codex puede <b>seguir desempeñando</b> una <del>referzar su</del> función central como respaldo del avance de objetivos mundiales mediante la elaboración de normas alimentarias internacionales. La colaboración en todo el sistema multilateral de comercio y alimentación ofrece al Codex y a sus miembros numerosos beneficios, entre ellos, mejoras en la inocuidad alimentaria, el fortalecimiento de las asociaciones, una comunicación de los riesgos eficaz, la armonización reglamentaria y la capacidad de hacer frente a problemas mundiales complejos.</p> <p>Costa Rica apoya el que se mantenga la frase "seguir desempeñando una"</p> <p>Justificación: en este mismo documento se indica que "En los 60 años de existencia del Codex, su sistema de elaboración de normas ha funcionado con eficacia"; es por ello por lo que Costa Rica ve con preocupación que la inclusión de la frase "referzar" puede interpretarse como una apertura a la inclusión del abordaje de temas que no se encuentran en el marco de sus competencias y de sus objetivos.</p>	<b>Costa Rica</b>
<p>Codex texts can <del>provide</del> <u>contribute to</u> an enabling environment <del>which that</del> facilitates the uptake and implementation of policies and programmes to address global challenges around areas such as climate change, environment, sustainability, and trade. <u>Examples include recent adoption of texts on the safe use and re-used of water in food production, and proposals to consider work related to new foods and production systems and to develop guidance on food safety considerations related to use of recycled packaging materials. In carrying out its mission and developing its texts</u> <del>In doing so, Codex</del> recognises that the inherent international diversity of food systems means that, different values or solutions may be relevant in different national or regional situations or contexts.</p> <p>Examples are needed to illustrate what is meant by "enabling environment."</p>	<b>USA</b>

<p>Codex texts can provide an enabling environment which facilitates the uptake and implementation of policies and programmes to address global challenges around areas such as climate change, <u>fight against hunger and poverty</u>, environment, sustainability, and trade. In doing so, Codex recognises that the inherent international diversity of food systems means that, different values or solutions may be relevant in different national or regional situations or contexts.</p>	<p><b>Brazil</b></p>
<p><del>Codex texts can provide an enabling environment which facilitates</del> <u>that promotes food safety by facilitating</u> the uptake and implementation of policies and programmes to address global challenges around areas such as climate change, environment, sustainability, and trade. In doing so, Codex recognises that the inherent international diversity of food systems means that, different <del>values</del> <u>values, innovations</u> or solutions may be relevant in different national or regional situations or contexts.</p>	<p><b>IDF/FIL</b></p>
<p><del>Codex texts can provide supports innovation by providing an enabling environment which</del> <u>which facilitates for</u> the uptake and implementation of policies and programmes to address global challenges <del>around areas</del> such as climate change, environment, <b>sustainability</b>, and trade. In doing so, Codex recognises that the inherent international diversity of food systems means that, different values or solutions may be relevant in different national or regional situations or contexts.</p> <p>CropLife International would like to include a reference to the following relevant publication: International Agri-Food Network Position - Codex Alimentarius Contribution to Sustainability in Food and Agricultural Production 2023, IAFN Coalition for an Enhanced Codex. Link to document: <a href="https://t.ly/Vlj7f">https://t.ly/Vlj7f</a></p>	<p><b>CropLife International</b></p>
<p>Codex <u>provides an environment that promotes food safety by</u> <del>texts can provide an enabling environment which facilitates</del> the uptake and implementation of policies and programmes to address global challenges <del>around areas such as climate change, environment, sustainability, and trade</del>. In doing so, Codex recognises that the inherent international diversity of food systems means that, different values, <u>innovations</u> or solutions may be relevant in different national or regional situations or contexts.</p>	<p><b>COCERAL</b></p>
<p>Codex provides an environment that promotes food safety by facilitating the uptake and implementation of policies and programmes to address global challenges. In doing so, Codex recognises that the inherent international diversity of food systems means that, different values, innovations or solutions may be relevant in different national or regional situations or contexts</p>	<p><b>GAFTA</b></p>
<p><b>A high-level description of Codex ways of working</b></p>	
<p>Australia notes that the elements in this section, aside from that in square brackets, are lifted from the current strategic plan, in which they are the goals of the strategic plan. We think it is good that we haven't lost these elements in the draft 2026-31 strategic plan, but we think they probably are a little more than ways of working. They are key areas of focus that can uplift our ability to implement the Codex Mission while upholding our core values. Hence the reason they make good aspirational strategic goals. To decide they are no longer strategic goals we would have to demonstrate how we have solved these issues first. Australia doesn't think we have done that. They are not business as usual processes. In fact, some of the very useful activities that came about under the current plan (the Codex Secretariat's work on the use and impact of Codex texts, for example) are looking for ongoing funding. How will we resource new initiatives aimed at progressing new goals and outcomes and continue to move the dial on the areas of focus in this section? Australia is concerned that momentum will be lost if these are left as "ways of working", because the regional implementation plans are designed to implement activities aimed at progressing the strategic plan goals, and not necessarily the "ways of working".</p>	<p><b>Australia</b></p>

<p>Australia does not agree with the text in square brackets. This is part of the Codex statutes enshrined in the procedural manual and does not require repeating in this section. The other parts of this section set out key areas of focus for the Commission that improve our ability to deliver on our statutes. By focusing on the other areas in this section we are in a better position to influence the coordination of other standard setting work, but our focus should squarely be on the effective and efficient operation of our organization.</p> <p>Additionally, with respect to the scientific basis of Codex Standards, Australia suggests that paragraph 3 should make specific reference to the FAO/WHO Scientific Advice Programme as providing the underpinning to Codex standards.</p>	
<p>Canada finds that it is unclear as to the objective of this section and finds that the title and content are inconsistent, which could lead to confusion. The title of the section states that it is about Codex' ways of working, which are already described in the Procedural Manual; however, the content of the section are made up of: a) the five Goals of the Codex Strategic Plan 2020-2025 (including their associated explanatory text), and, b) new text in brackets consisting of a new criteria for Article 1(b) of the Statutes of the CAC.</p> <p>Canada is of the view that many, if not all, of the Goals of the Strategic Plan 2020-2025 are enduring, remain highly relevant and should be carried over to the new Strategic Plan. Referring to these goals as "ways of working" undervalues their importance.</p> <p>Regarding the text in brackets on the promotion of coordination of all food standards work, Canada is also unclear of the rationale for including a revision of Article 1(b) of the Codex Statutes as a "way of working". The Statutes of the CAC should not be selectively included/re-interpreted in the Strategic Plan. Canada recommends deleting this paragraph - see further comments on this below.</p>	<b>Canada</b>
<p>Thailand supports 5 goals as follows :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Address current, emerging and critical issues in a timely manner</li> <li>- Develop standards based on science and Codex risk analysis principles</li> <li>- Increase impact through the recognition and use of Codex standards</li> <li>- Facilitate the participation of all Codex Members throughout the standard setting process</li> <li>- Enhance work management systems and practices that support the efficient and effective achievement of all strategic work plan goals</li> </ul> <p>We think that Codex can scope its works to reflect the two objectives and response to emerging issues and critical issues through these goals.</p>	<b>Thailand</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Suggest to retain the text in square brackets which is in line with Art. 1 of the Procedural Manual</li> <li>- Welcome additions such as: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>o anticipate critical issues for standardization</li> <li>o address issues in a timely manner and in line with the One Health approach</li> <li>o prioritize standards that support the transformation towards more sustainable food systems</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<b>Czechia</b>

<p>o use of technology to increase participation and transparency and reduce negative environmental impact of Codex' work</p> <p>- Suggest deletion of "increase impact through the recognition and use of Codex standards" as this does not qualify as a way of working</p>	
<p>• Respecto al texto entre corchetes [Promover la coordinación de toda la labor relacionada con las normas alimentarias] a diferencia del texto a analizar en el párrafo de la FUNCIÓN DEL CODEX, en este caso no es necesario que esto sea tomado en cuenta como una de las formas de trabajar en este plan estratégico pues la coordinación está contemplada desde el Manual de Procedimientos. Conservarlo daría a entender que no hay coordinación.</p>	<b>Guatemala</b>
<p>The Codex Alimentarius Commission re-commits itself to the following <del>ways of working</del><u>goals</u> in its work, through which it will develop Codex texts <del>that will contribute to achievement of its goals</del>:</p> <p>From Canada's perspective, the elements captured in the section below that were taken from the current strategic plan continue to be relevant objectives and goals for the organization. As such, they should remain as goals under the current strategic plan.</p>	<b>Canada</b>
<p>The Codex Alimentarius Commission re-commits itself to the following <b>ways of working</b>, through which it will develop Codex texts that will contribute to achievement of its goals:</p> <p>Iran would like to add 2 items as follows:</p> <p>Global changes and their impact on the food supply chain:</p> <p>The entry of new high-value foods into the market can create a strong incentive for food fraud. Though food fraud mainly undermines food quality, it can result in a food safety issue if unsafe ingredients or substitutions are added to the food. Extended and complex global food supply chains and food ingredients increase the risk of intentional contamination and pose new challenges for traceability and authenticity of foods.</p> <p>Rise of new technologies and digital transformation:</p> <p>Nanotechnology applications in the food sector, alternative food proteins, novel plant and animal breeding methods involving genetic editing offer the potential for developing species with new traits, such as disease resistance and drought tolerance. So, they must be fully assessed from a public health point of view before products are placed on the market.</p>	<b>Iran</b>
<p><i>Address current, emerging and critical issues in a timely <del>manner</del><u>manner and in line with the One Health approach</u></i></p>	<b>European Union</b>
<p>Address current, emerging and critical issues in a timely manner <b>and in line with the One Health approach</b></p>	<b>Portugal</b>

<p>The focus and needs of Codex Members are evolving, as is the environment in which Codex operates. Codex will need to be proactive and flexible and to respond in a timely manner to the opportunities and challenges that result.</p>	<p><b>Finland</b></p>
<p>The focus and needs of Codex Members are evolving, as is the environment in which Codex operates. Codex will need to be proactive and flexible and to respond in a timely manner to the opportunities and challenges that result. <u>Codex will also need to work in line with a One Health approach for the developments of its standards or the coordination of food standards developed by other international organisations.</u></p>	<p><b>European Union</b></p>
<p>The focus and needs of Codex Members are evolving, as is the environment in which Codex operates. Codex will need to be proactive and flexible and to respond in a timely manner to the opportunities and challenges that result.</p> <p>Add the sentence "Codex will also need to work in line with a One Health approach for the developments of its standards or the coordination of food standards developed by other international organisations."</p>	<p><b>Portugal</b></p>
<p>The focus and needs of Codex Members are evolving, as is the environment in which Codex operates. Codex will need to be proactive and flexible and to respond in a timely manner to the opportunities and challenges that result. <u>Likewise, Codex will need to address issues in line with the One Health approach and Codex will need to anticipate critical issues for standardization and prioritize standards that support the transformation towards more sustainable food systems.</u></p> <p>We would like to suggest including a more forward leaning approach on emerging issues. Rationale: This would show Codex' interest in a forward leaning approach to emerging issues.</p>	<p><b>Norway</b></p>
<p><i>Develop standards based on science and Codex risk analysis principles</i></p> <p>FIVS agrees that the scientific basis that underpins Codex texts is fundamental to ensuring that Codex maintains its pre-eminence as the international reference for food safety and fair practices in food trade. It is critical that sufficient funding be allocated to Codex's scientific advice bodies. This will ensure that it remains the source of science-based food standards for many countries as well as the reference for WTO and trade-related matters.</p>	<p><b>FIVS</b></p>
<p><i>Develop standards based on <del>science</del> <u>scientific evidence</u> and Codex risk analysis principles</i></p>	<p><b>CropLife International</b></p>
<p>Members and those engaged in the food trade who use Codex standards value the strong scientific base of Codex. <u>Codex must continue to prioritize the securing of independent, timely and high-quality scientific advice to Codex through a fully and sustainably funded-resourced program.</u></p>	<p><b>COCERAL</b></p>

<p>Members and those engaged in the food trade who use Codex standards value the strong scientific base of Codex. Codex must continue to prioritize the securing of independent, timely and high-quality scientific advice to Codex through a fully and sustainably funded <u>FAO/WHO</u> program.</p>	<b>Australia</b>
<p>The UK suggests that under the subheading ‘develop standards based on science and Codex risk analysis principles’ the role of ‘other legitimate factors’ should also be explicitly stated. Suggested amendment as follows (in bold):</p> <p>“Members and those engaged in the food trade who use Codex standards value both the strong scientific base of Codex, and agreed OLFs that underpin agreed standards. Codex must continue to prioritize the securing of independent, timely and high-quality scientific advice to Codex through a fully and sustainably funded program.”</p>	<b>United Kingdom</b>
<p>Members and those engaged in the food trade who use Codex standards value the strong scientific base of Codex. Codex must continue to prioritize the securing of independent, timely and high-quality scientific advice to Codex through a <b>fully and sustainably funded program</b>.</p> <p>Text might not sufficiently capture the need for greater resources, which has been the continuous guidance of Members, who value the importance of the standard setting and normative work of Codex.</p>	<b>IDF/FIL</b>
<p>Under ‘develop standards based on science and Codex risk analysis principles’, the role of ‘other legitimate factors’ should also be explicitly stated.</p> <p>Caution is needed where the international, science-based food safety and quality standards that Codex sets become a trade-off between the scientific evidence and trade implications, rather than ensuring fair practices in the food trade. For example, in the approach that is being taken to establishing maximum levels for heavy metals in various spices, where limits are being set that are not just based on ‘protecting consumer health’, but on what would be minimally disruptive to trade. MLs must be science-based and consider how intake affects exposure and health of consumers, particularly vulnerable consumers such as children.</p>	<b>Consumers International</b>
<p>Members and those engaged in the food trade who use Codex standards value the strong scientific <u>and evidence</u> base of Codex. Codex must continue to prioritize the securing of independent, timely and high-quality scientific advice to Codex through a fully and sustainably <del>funded program</del> <u>resourced programme which is ready to meet current and future demands for Codex texts</u>.</p> <p>CropLife International would also like to recall and include a reference to the Seventy-third World Health Assembly Resolution where, among others, the Assembly called for ensuring sustainable, predictable, consistent and sufficient resources from WHO and FAO for the provision of timely scientific advice on food safety to the Codex Alimentarius Commission in order to facilitate the timely development by Codex of its standards, guidelines and recommendations, including by increasing the level of financial and in-kind contributions from member governments to support the Codex Alimentarius Commission and its work. The document can be found here: <a href="https://shorturl.at/LRTU1">https://shorturl.at/LRTU1</a></p>	<b>CropLife International</b>
<p>Members and those engaged in the food trade who use Codex standards value the strong scientific base of Codex. Codex must continue to prioritize the securing of independent, timely and high-quality scientific advice to Codex through a fully and sustainably resourced program. Gafta members transport millions of tonnes of agricultural products around the world and</p>	<b>GAFTA</b>

<p>understand the value of Codex standard setting and normative work. This work aims to bring harmonisation and alignment at international level and are based on science. Through harmonization there are fewer barriers to trade and more open trade to feed the world reducing hunger and poverty and contributing to the UN SDGs.</p> <p>The WTO SPS and TBT agreements also recognize the value of global food standards both referencing Codex food standards and encouraging international harmonization. Codex is a focal point for scientific research and investigation and important venue for exchanging information about safety of food which is accessible for all countries globally. Codex food standards are also an important reference point for WTO Dispute Settlement Mechanism cases.</p> <p>Gafta also fully supports the need to have sustainable financing for an ever-increasing workload and greater resources to carry out scientific advice as resource constraints remain.</p>	
<p>Globally representative data are needed for scientific advice to be comprehensive and for Codex standard to be relevant to the global food supply. This requires, among other things, capacity building in developing countries that is specific to robust data generation, scientific analysis, and overall increased capacity to conduct such work. <u>Codex Members and Observers (including the global scientific community), as well as WHO and FAO capacity building programs, all have important roles to play.</u></p>	<b>USA</b>
<p>Globally representative data are needed for scientific advice to be comprehensive and for Codex <del>standard-standards</del> to be relevant to the global food supply. This requires, among other things, capacity building in developing countries that is specific to robust data generation, scientific analysis, and overall increased capacity to conduct such work.</p>	<b>Finland</b>
<p>Globally representative data are needed for scientific advice to be comprehensive and for Codex standard to be relevant to the global food supply. This requires, among other things, capacity building in developing countries that is specific to robust data generation, scientific analysis, and overall increased capacity to conduct such work. <u>Ultimately, the adoption and implementation of Codex standards should be encouraged both by Codex itself and its various stakeholders. Sharing information on the practical benefits to trade facilitation and best practices in implementing Codex texts in national legislation and along the supply chain should be standard practice among members.</u></p>	<b>CropLife International</b>
<p>Se necesitan datos representativos a nivel mundial para que el asesoramiento científico sea integral y las normas del Codex resulten pertinentes para el suministro mundial de alimentos. Esto exige, entre otras cosas, que en los países en desarrollo que son miembros de la Comisión del Codex Alimentarius se cree la capacidad específica para la generación de datos sólidos y el análisis científico y, en general, una mayor capacidad para llevar a cabo dicha labor; siendo el soporte para ello el trabajo en conjunto con la ACADEMIA.</p>	<b>Peru</b>
<p><del>Communications</del> <u>Communication that drive-drives</u> greater awareness, understanding, and recognition of available, harmonized standards are essential to the effectiveness of Codex. Even in the absence of adoption of Codex standards into national legislation, the greater use of Codex standards by the food trade and other actors can contribute to consumer health protection and ensuring fair practices in the food trade.</p>	<b>Finland</b>

Why a plural "communications", seems unorthodox to me?	
<p>Communications that drive greater awareness, understanding, <del>and recognition</del> <u>adoption and use</u> of available, harmonized standards are essential to the effectiveness of Codex. Even in the absence of adoption of Codex standards into national legislation, the greater use of Codex standards by the food trade and other actors can contribute to consumer health protection and ensuring fair practices in the food trade.</p> <p>The last sentence should encourage the adoption and implementation of standards. This sentence aims to encourage wide adoption of standards in the absence of regulatory adoption. Perhaps inverting the clauses is more effective.</p> <p>"The greater the use of Codex standards by the food trade and other actors can substantially contribute to consumer health protection and ensuring fair practices in the food trade, even in the absence of adoption into national legislation."</p>	IDF/FIL
<p>Communications that drive greater awareness, understanding, and recognition of available, harmonized standards are essential to the effectiveness of Codex. <del>Even in Monitoring the absence of adoption of Codex standards into national legislation, the greater use of Codex standards by the food trade and other actors can contribute</del> <u>enables to consumer health protection assess their impact and ensuring fair practices in the food trade. to identify needs for their review.</u></p>	European Union
<p>Communications that drive greater awareness, understanding, and recognition of available, harmonized standards are essential to the effectiveness of Codex. <u>Additionally, the importance of harmonisation with Codex standards and adoption of Codex texts should be continuously highlighted both by Codex and its members.</u> Even in the absence of adoption of Codex standards into national legislation, the greater use of Codex standards by the food trade and other actors can contribute to consumer health protection and ensuring fair practices in the food trade.</p> <p>Under 'Increase impact through the recognition and use of Codex standards' it would be helpful to make reference to Codex's important role in helping to enhance the effectiveness of enforcement systems.</p>	CropLife International
<p>Communications that drive greater awareness, understanding, and recognition of available, harmonized standards are essential to the effectiveness of Codex. <b>Even in the absence of adoption of Codex standards into national legislation, the greater use of Codex standards</b> by the food trade and other actors can contribute to consumer health protection and ensuring fair practices in the food trade.</p> <p>Communications that drive greater awareness, understanding, recognition, adoption, and use of available, harmonized standards are essential to the effectiveness of Codex.</p> <p>The greater the use of Codex standards by the food trade and other actors can substantially contribute to consumer health protection and ensuring fair practices in the food trade, even in the absence of adoption into national legislation.</p>	GAFTA
<p>Communications that drive greater awareness, understanding, and recognition of available, harmonized standards are essential to the effectiveness of Codex. Even in the absence of adoption of Codex standards into national legislation, the greater use of</p>	GAFTA

Codex standards by the food trade and other actors can contribute to consumer health protection and ensuring fair practices in the food trade.	
<p>Communications that drive greater awareness, understanding, <del>and recognition, adoption, and use</del> of available, harmonized standards are essential to the effectiveness of Codex. <del>Even in the absence of adoption of Codex standards into national legislation, the greater use of Codex standards by the food trade and other actors can contribute to consumer health protection and ensuring fair practices in the food trade.</del></p> <p><u>The greater the use of Codex standards by the food trade and other actors can substantially contribute to consumer health protection and ensuring fair practices in the food trade, even in the absence of adoption into national legislation.</u></p>	<b>COCERAL</b>
<p>Replace "Even in the absence of adoption of Codex standards into national legislation, the greater use of Codex standards by the food trade and other actors can contribute to consumer health protection and ensuring fair practices in the food trade." for "Monitoring the adoption of Codex standards enables to assess their impact and to identify needs for their review."</p>	<b>Portugal</b>
<p><i>[Promouvoir la coordination de tous les travaux en matière de normes alimentaires]</i></p> <p>Nécessité de détailler ce paragraphe, vu son importance et de prévoir des actions concrètes à ce sujet afin de clarifier le processus de concertation, partager les informations et hausser le niveau de coordination qui permettrait une complémentarité d'action en matière de normalisation alimentaire.</p>	<b>Morocco</b>
<p>Singapore supports the inclusion of the additional way of working:</p> <p>"Promote coordination of all food standards work</p> <p>Codex works closely on matters of common interest with other relevant international organizations to avoid duplication and development of contradictory standards."</p> <p>The inclusion of the additional way would help to promote consolidated effort and collaboration across relevant organizations. It also further reinforces Codex's position as the international food standard setting body.</p>	<b>Singapore</b>
<p>Section should be taken to the role Codex as it does not fit in this section</p>	<b>Uganda</b>
<p><del><i>[Promote coordination of all food standards work]</i></del></p> <p>Recommend deletion of bracketed text. This does not seem necessary in a strategic plan and is not an area where the United States believes resources should be focused at this time. Coordination and collaboration should continue, but are adequately addressed above, e.g., in the description of how Codex fits into efforts related to drivers for change.</p>	<b>USA</b>
<p><del><i>[Promote Promote coordination of all food standards work]</i></del><u>work</u></p> <p>See comment below</p>	<b>Finland</b>

<del><i>[Promote Promote coordination of all food standards work] work</i></del>	<b>European Union</b>
The UK suggests that the square brackets around subheading 'Promote coordination of all food standards work' and the text beneath this should be retained on the basis that it is crucial Codex works collaboratively with other relevant international organisations to effectively tackle the many global food system challenges.	<b>United Kingdom</b>
<del><i>[Promote Promote effective coordination of all food standards work] work</i></del> Indonesia proposes to open the square bracket and insert the word "effective" after the word "promote".	<b>Indonesia</b>
<del><i>[Promote Promote coordination of all food standards work] work</i></del> 'Promote coordination of all food standards work' and the text beneath this should be retained. It is crucial that Codex works collaboratively with other relevant international organisations. This is essential for tackling the many global food system challenges.	<b>Consumers International</b>
<del><i>[Promote coordination of all food standards work]</i></del>	<b>Canada</b>
<i>[Promote coordination of all food standards work]</i> In addition, Thailand can agree with the inclusion of "Promote coordination of all food standards work" in this section. Codex could consider incorporating food safety information or standards established by other international organizations to enhance efficiency and gain widespread acceptance for Codex text.	<b>Thailand</b>
<i>[Promote coordination of all food standards work]</i> Keep the sentence. Remove the square brackets	<b>Portugal</b>
<del><i>[Promote Promote coordination of all food standards work] work</i></del>	<b>Norway</b>
<i>[Promote coordination of all food standards work]</i> We do not consider this text is necessary as clauses b-d are recognised as being supportive of clause a (that speaks to facilitating trade of safe food) of article 1 'Statutes of the Codex Alimentarius Commission'.	<b>New Zealand</b>
<del><i>[Codex works closely on matters of common interest with other relevant international organizations to avoid duplication and development of contradictory standards.]</i></del>	<b>USA</b>

<p>Recommend deletion of bracketed text. This does not seem necessary in a strategic plan and is not an area where the United States believes resources should be focused at this time. Coordination and collaboration should continue, but are adequately addressed above, e.g., in the description of how Codex fits into efforts related to drivers for change.</p>	
<p><del>{Codex-Codex works closely on matters of common interest with other relevant international organizations to avoid duplication and development of contradictory standards.}</del></p> <p>Retain this paragraph, which describes one of the most effective ways by which Codex could contribute to the improved sustainability of food systems. This hints at the "do not harm"-principle put forward by some members at the CAC: Codex should not only ensure that decisions by other international organisations do not impact negatively on consumer health and fair trade practices, but should, reciprocally, aim to ensure that no text adopted by Codex will have a negative impact on the Sustainable Development Goals, to which all Codex members have pledged themselves.</p>	<b>Finland</b>
<p>In the section A high-level description of Codex ways or working, it is suggested to retain “Codex works closely on matters of common interest with other relevant international organizations to avoid duplication and development of contradictory standards.” in the square brackets. This actually reflected the current Codex work patterns, while some relevant international organizations are Codex observers, and they have been providing information and updates, not only about their work closely related with specific topics in Codex committees, but also about their practices or procedures on elaborating, reviewing or amending international standards. With this information, Codex will avoid duplication, repeating or contradictory work, and may collaborate with other international organizations, to contribute to building up the joint efforts for ensuring food security and food safety, and achieving the Sustainable Development Goals of the United Nations.</p>	<b>China</b>
<p><del>{Codex works closely on matters of common interest with other relevant international organizations to avoid duplication and development of contradictory standards.}</del></p> <p>This is important to keep. It is crucial to avoid duplication, especially in light of limited resources of Codex.</p>	<b>IDF/FIL</b>
<p>Japan proposes to delete [Promote coordination of all food standards work] and [Codex works closely on matters of common interest with other relevant international organizations to avoid duplication and development of contradictory standards.]. At CCEXEC84, it was clarified the items (b)-(e) of Article 1 of the Statutes of the Codex Alimentarius Commission could be considered to inform how work on item (a), the Commission’s statutory purpose, was undertaken, therefore, it may not be appropriate to include this content reflecting item (b) as a way of working.</p>	<b>Japan</b>
<p><del>{Codex-Codex works closely on matters of common interest with other relevant international organizations to avoid duplication and development of contradictory standards.}</del> <u>standards and to support the adoption of a One Health approach at international, regional and national level.</u></p>	<b>European Union</b>
<p><del>{Codex-Codex works closely on matters of common interest with other relevant international organizations to avoid duplication and development of contradictory standards}</del> <u>standards for effective utilization.</u></p>	<b>Indonesia</b>

<p>Indonesia proposes to open the square bracket in this sentence and add the phrase "for effective utilization" because Indonesia considers that these goals are established not solely for standard development processes but also for the practical application of the standards.</p>	
<p>[Codex works closely on matters of common interest with other relevant international organizations to avoid duplication and development of contradictory <del>standards</del>standards by assigning lead organization and considering the individual remits.]</p>	<p><b>CropLife International</b></p>
<p><del>[Codex works closely on matters of common interest with other relevant international organizations to avoid duplication and development of contradictory standards.]</del></p> <p>See Canada's comment above regarding this section and concerns regarding inconsistencies that could cause confusion.</p> <p>Canada is of the view that this paragraph in brackets should be deleted as the sub-elements under the Codex statutory purpose cannot be read or interpreted in isolation of each other, nor should they be paraphrased or given new criteria. The primary element of Codex' statutory purpose is to protect the health of the consumers and ensuring fair practices in the food trade (Article 1(a)). This is done by initiating and guiding the preparation of draft standards (Article 1(c)) and finalizing standards (Article 1(d)) for the health of consumers and ensuring fair practices in the food trade, i.e. through developing standards on food safety, quality, and nutrition. Any role that Codex has in promoting coordination of standards work undertaken by international governmental and non-governmental organizations (Article 1(b)) must also be done under the umbrella of the protecting of the health of consumers and ensuring fair practices in the food trade.</p> <p>Canada noted that in the CCEXEC85 report, the Codex Secretariat "... noted that the relationships with other organizations varied by committee and each organization was working within their own mandate." As such, Canada is of the view that there should be no language that specifies the purpose with which Codex works with other organizations (e.g. to avoid duplication and development of contradictory standards).</p> <p>Further, other organizations would be fundamentally different from Codex and would develop standards/guidelines depending on their mandate and interest. There are likely very high numbers of international organizations and Codex would not be able to stop this from happening.</p>	<p><b>Canada</b></p>
<p>Codex works closely on matters of common interest with other relevant international organizations to avoid duplication and development of contradictory standards. Gafta members fully support the coordination of all food standards work and the intentions to avoid duplication of efforts with other institutions which we have seen elsewhere with IARC and WHO for example, and particularly with Codex budgetary constraints. Codex already has a significant workload that is ever increasing and needs to balance priorities of ongoing work and any new standard setting work as agreed by its membership.</p>	<p><b>GAFTA</b></p>
<p>Thailand proposes revising the term "to avoid duplication". Alternative terms could be "to better streamline workflows" or "to enhance work efficiency and gain broader acceptance".</p>	<p><b>Thailand</b></p>

<p>Keep the sentence, remove the square brackets and add the sentence "Codex works closely on matters of common interest with other relevant international organizations to avoid duplication and development of contradictory standards and support the adoption of a One Health approach at international, regional and national level."</p>	<b>Portugal</b>
<p><del>{Codex</del> Codex works closely on matters of common interest with other relevant international organizations to avoid duplication and development of contradictory standards.}</p> <p>Rationale: By including this text Codex underscores its intention to actively working with other relevant international organizations. This would be in line with art 1 in the PM.</p>	<b>Norway</b>
<p><del>{Codex works closely on matters of common interest with other relevant international organizations to avoid duplication and development of contradictory standards.}</del></p> <p>We would support the inclusion of this text. It is true as noted by the Codex Secretariat, that relationships with other organisations varied by committee and each organisation was working within their own mandate. If deemed necessary to add we could support the addition of 'and its committee's' after 'Codex' at the beginning of the sentence, though we would consider by using the word Codex it does encompass the work of Codex committees.</p>	<b>New Zealand</b>
<p><del>{El Codex colabora estrechamente en asuntos de interés común con otras organizaciones internacionales pertinentes para evitar duplicidades y la elaboración de normas contradictorias.}</del></p> <p>Costa Rica apoya la inclusión de la frase que se encuentra entre corchetes, incluyendo la frase "en el ámbito de sus competencias", para que se lea de la siguiente manera: [El Codex en el ámbito de sus competencias colabora estrechamente en asuntos de interés común con otras organizaciones internacionales pertinentes para evitar duplicidades y la elaboración de normas contradictorias.]”</p>	<b>Costa Rica</b>
<p><i>Facilitate the participation of all Codex Members throughout the standard setting process</i></p> <p>FIVS welcomes Codex's efforts to facilitate the participation of Codex Members, and also believes the participation of Observers is critical to ensure wider representation.</p>	<b>FIVS</b>
<p>As well as 'Facilitate the participation of all Codex members throughout the standard-setting process', an additional sub-heading should be included on 'Supporting the effective participation of civil society, including consumers and their representatives in the standards setting process'. Consumers are the ultimate recipients of the outcomes of Codex standards and so it is important that they have a voice in the process, even if this will require some capacity building by Codex, as well as its members in shaping their own input.</p>	<b>Consumers International</b>
<p>Members' abilities to participate actively in the development of Codex texts still carries widely and is dependent on the capacity and sustainability of national Codex systems. While the responsibility for these systems resides with Members, there is a role for support that will help to close gaps in capabilities. Sources of funding and a broad range of formal and informal capacity building,</p>	<b>USA</b>

<p>partnering and technical knowledge sharing activities all play important roles in strengthening the capacity of Members for sustainable, active participation in Codex activities, supporting all Members in maintaining national <del>systems</del> <u>Codex programmes</u> and expanding the potential for co-hosting of committees, <u>and chairing working groups</u> consistent with <del>our</del> <u>the Codex core value</u> of inclusiveness.</p>	
<p>Members' abilities to participate actively in the development of Codex texts still <del>carries</del> <u>varies</u> widely and is dependent on the capacity and sustainability of national Codex systems. While the responsibility for these systems resides with Members, there is a role for support that will help to close gaps in capabilities. Sources of funding and a broad range of formal and informal capacity building, partnering and technical knowledge sharing activities all play important roles in strengthening the capacity of Members for sustainable, active participation in Codex activities, supporting all Members in maintaining national systems and expanding the potential for co-hosting of committees, consistent with our value of inclusiveness.</p>	<b>Finland</b>
<p>Members' abilities to participate actively in the development of Codex texts still <del>carries</del> <u>varies</u> widely and is dependent on the capacity and sustainability of national Codex systems. While the responsibility for these systems resides with Members, there is a role for support that will help to close gaps in capabilities. Sources of funding and a broad range of formal and informal capacity building, partnering and technical knowledge sharing activities all play important roles in strengthening the capacity of Members for sustainable, active participation in Codex activities, supporting all Members in maintaining national systems and expanding the potential for co-hosting of committees, consistent with our value of inclusiveness. In respect of formal and informal capacity building, partnering and technical knowledge sharing activities for members, as well as the value of inclusiveness, reference should also be made to the importance of maintaining the independence and credibility of the standards setting process.</p>	<b>CropLife International</b>
<p>Members' abilities to participate actively in the development of Codex texts still carries widely and is dependent on the capacity and sustainability of national Codex systems. While the responsibility for these systems resides with Members, there is a role for support that will help to close gaps in capabilities. Sources of funding and a broad range of formal and informal capacity building, partnering and technical knowledge sharing activities all play important roles in strengthening the capacity of Members for sustainable, active participation in Codex activities, supporting all Members in maintaining national systems and expanding the potential for co-hosting of committees, consistent with our value of inclusiveness. <u>Host countries are encouraged to actively use technology to increase participation and transparency and reduce negative environmental impact of Codex' work.</u></p> <p>We would like to suggest including the use of technology here. Rationale: By including the use of technology Codex underscores its intention to increase participation and transparency and reduce negative environmental impact of Codex' work.</p>	<b>Norway</b>
<p><del>Our</del> <u>Codex</u> ways of working are supported by the continuing review and improvement of <del>Codex</del> <u>its</u> work management systems and practices. Improvements to workflows, proposal prioritisation and input/comment management will support participation by Members with significant resource constraints and enhance inclusiveness in the standard-setting process.</p>	<b>USA</b>

<p>Our ways of working are supported by the continuing review and improvement of Codex work management systems and practices, <u>in which an adequately resourced Codex Secretariat plays a crucial role</u>. Improvements to workflows, proposal prioritisation and input/comment management will support participation by Members with significant resource constraints and enhance inclusiveness in the standard-setting process.</p> <p>At times, the delays in translation and publication of Codex documents have created situations, where they could not be discussed due to insufficient time for preparation, causing needless delays. Alternatively the documents have been discussed, but at sadly superficial level. There are clear timelines for the publication of Codex documents, which should be more strictly followed.</p>	<b>Finland</b>
<p>Our ways of working are supported by the continuing review and improvement of Codex work management systems and practices. Improvements to workflows, proposal prioritisation and input/comment management will support participation by Members with significant resource constraints and enhance inclusiveness in the standard-setting process.</p> <p>In relation to ‘enhance work management systems and practices that support the efficient and effective achievement of all strategic work plan goals’, the importance of horizon scanning and importance of Codex’s ability to respond to new developments in a timely way should be included.</p>	<b>Consumers International</b>
<p>Our ways of working are supported by the continuing review and improvement of Codex work management systems and practices. Improvements to workflows, proposal prioritisation and input/comment management will support participation by Members with significant resource constraints and enhance inclusiveness in the standard-setting process and to consider best practices to progress work outside of conducting meetings.</p>	<b>GAFTA</b>
<p>Our ways of working are supported by the continuing review and improvement of Codex work management systems and practices. Improvements to workflows, proposal prioritisation and input/comment management will support participation by Members with significant resource constraints and enhance inclusiveness in the standard-setting process.<u>and to consider best practices to progress work outside of conducting meetings.</u></p> <p>The Commission recognises that the effective development of Codex texts depends heavily on the resources contributed by host countries of subsidiary bodies and their working groups, <u>Codex Members providing in-kind expertise ie JMPR, and particularly their chairpersons and secretariats, and thanks them for their contributions.</u></p>	<b>COCERAL</b>
<p>The Commission recognises that the effective development of Codex texts depends heavily on the resources contributed by host countries of subsidiary bodies and their working groups, <u>Codex Members providing in-kind expertise and particularly their chairpersons and secretariats, and thanks them for their contributions.</u></p>	<b>IDF/FIL</b>

<p>The Commission recognises that the effective development of Codex texts depends heavily on the resources contributed by host countries of subsidiary bodies and their working groups, particularly their chairpersons and secretariats, and thanks them for their contributions. <u>Simultaneously, The Commission would like to also acknowledge the resources provided by its Members in support of the scientific advice bodies such as JMPR, whose work is a corner stone for the development of Codex texts.</u></p>	<p><b>CropLife International</b></p>
<p>The Commission recognises that the effective development of Codex texts depends heavily on the resources contributed by host countries of subsidiary bodies and their working groups, Codex Members providing in-kind expertise ie JMPR, and particularly their chairpersons and secretariats, and thanks them for their contributions.</p>	<p><b>GAFTA</b></p>