

# CODEX ALIMENTARIUS COMMISSION



Food and Agriculture  
Organization of the  
United Nations



World Health  
Organization

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**Agenda Items 1, 2, 3, 4.1-4.3, 4.5-4.7, 4.9-4.12, 6, 7, 10, 12, 13, 14**

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## JOINT FAO/WHO FOOD STANDARDS PROGRAMME

### CODEX ALIMENTARIUS COMMISSION

**Forty-seventh Session**

**Geneva, Switzerland, CIG**

**25-30 November 2024**

#### COMMENTS OF KENYA

##### **Agenda Item 1: Adoption of the agenda (CX/CAC 24/47/1)**

**Position:** Kenya supports the adoption of the provisional agenda and the proposed methods of work for CAC47 as circulated.

##### **Agenda Item 2: Report of the 86th Session of the Executive Committee of the Codex Alimentarius Commission (REP24/EXEC1)**

**Position:** Kenya takes note and supports the adoption of the outputs from the report of the 86th and 87th Sessions of the Executive Committee and further appreciates the efforts to develop the Codex Strategic Plan (2026-2031) and commits to contributing to its ongoing development.

##### **Agenda Item 3: Amendments to the Procedural Manual (CX/CAC 24/47/2)**

###### **Position:**

Kenya notes the issuance of the 29<sup>th</sup> edition of the Codex Procedural Manual and the amendments contained therein. Kenya welcomes the amendments and looks forward to the continued and consistent application of the Procedural Manual to Codex work to advance the purpose of the Codex Alimentarius Commission.

##### **Agenda Item 4: Work of Codex Committees (Adoption, New Work, Revocation, Discontinuation and Editorial; Amendments to Codex Texts Proposed by the Committee)**

##### **Agenda Item 4.1: Codex Committee on Spices and Culinary Herbs (CX/CAC 24/47/3 & CX/CAC 24/47/3 Add.1)**

###### **Position:**

Kenya supports and agrees with the recommendations to adopt the draft standards at Step 5/8 and/or Step 8, and to approve new work proposals as recommended by CCSCH7.

##### **Agenda Item 4.2: Codex Committee on Fats and Oils (CX/CAC 24/47/4)**

###### **Standards and related texts submitted for final adoption**

###### **Position:**

Kenya supports final adoption of the above revisions/amendments to standards and related texts on fats and oils by CAC47.

###### **Rationale:**

The standards are based on sound science, their adoption will promote consumer protection and safe trade.

- 1) **Amendments to the labelling provisions for non-retail containers in the six existing fats and oils standards (CXS 19-1981; CXS 33-1981; CXS 210- 1999; CXS 211-1999; CXS 256-1999; and CXS 329-2017)**

###### **Position:**

Kenya supports adoption of the draft amendments to the labelling provisions of non-retail containers in the 6 existing fats and oils standards.

###### **Rationale:**

The amendments are aligned to the procedures established for elaboration of Codex standards.

2) **Amendments/revisions to the Code of practice for the storage and transport of edible fats and oils in bulk (CXC 36-1987) and associated data needs**

**Position:**

Kenya supports the proposed amendment to CXC 36-1987.

**Rationale:**

The decision to amend/revise the Code of practice is based on sound scientific advice from JECFA evaluation.

**Proposals to elaborate new standards and related texts**

1) **New work on the proposed revision to Codex standards on fats and oils to reduce trans-fatty acid intake**

**Position:**

Kenya supports the approval of the project document to initiate work on revision of the 3 Codex standards to reduce trans-fatty acid intake TFAs.

**Rationale:**

TFAs are a public health concern and there is a need to establish harmonized international measures to reduce their intake.

2) **New work on a standard for microbial omega-3 oils**

**Position:**

Kenya supports approval of the project document to initiate work on a standard for microbial omega-3 oils

**Rationale:**

There is a need to establish an international standard for microbial omega-3 oils to avoid the current state where these oils are traded with differences in information which present challenges for regulators. Thus, development of a Codex standard with quality, safety and compositional factors will ensure the protection of consumer's health and fair practices in trade of these oils.

**Agenda Item 4.3: Codex Committee on Food Hygiene (CX/CAC 24/47/5 & CX/CAC 24/47/5 Add.1)**

**Standards and related texts submitted for final adoption**

1) **Annex II on Fresh leafy vegetables and Annex IV on Sprouts of the Guidelines for the control of shiga toxin-producing *Escherichia coli* (STEC) in raw beef, fresh leafy vegetables, raw milk and raw milk cheeses, and sprouts (CXG 99-2023) (Step 5/8)**

**Position:**

Kenya supports the final adoption of Annexes II and IV and their subsequent inclusion in CXG 99-2023.

**Rationale:**

The Annexes were finalized taking into consideration comments from Members and it ensures that publication of a consolidated CXG 99-2023 which is in accordance with the Committee's terms of reference to control STEC which poses a health burden worldwide in addition to being an economic burden with negative impacts on food trade.

2) **Annex III on Milk and milk products of the Guidelines for the safe use and reuse of water in food production and processing (CXG 100-2023) (Step 5/8)**

**Position:**

Kenya supports the final adoption of Annex III on Milk and milk products and its inclusion in CXG 100-2023.

**Rationale:**

The Guidelines provide a risk-based approach for specific assessment of the fitness of the water for the intended purpose. The Guidelines will further contribute to the sustainable use of water in food production and processing.

3) **Guidelines for food hygiene control measures in traditional markets for food (Step 5/8)**

**Position:**

Kenya supports the adoption of Guidelines for food hygiene control measures in traditional markets for food at step 5/8.

**Rationale:**

The guidelines will provide competent authorities, food business operators (FBOs) and consumers with knowledge necessary to strengthen food hygienic capacities in these markets to assure food safety in the framework of a One Health approach. It's estimated that over 70% of consumers in the African and Asian regions source food for household consumption from traditional markets, while these same regions experience very high rates of foodborne disease, hence it was critical that such markets were addressed in Codex texts.

**Standards and related texts submitted for adoption at Step 5**

**1) Revised Guidelines on the application of the general principles of food hygiene to the control of pathogenic *Vibrio* species in seafood (CXG 73-2010)**

**Position:**

Kenya supports adoption of the Revised Guidelines on the application of the general principles of food hygiene to the control of pathogenic *Vibrio* species in seafood (CXG 73-2010) at step 5.

**Rationale:**

The increase in cases of foodborne disease attributed to pathogenic *Vibrio* species, particularly presence of pathogenic *Vibrio* spp. in seafood has led to a disruption in international trade. The guidelines provide specific guidance on risk management strategies for control of related food safety concerns. In addition, completion of this work is related to the finalization of Annex II on Fish and fishery products of CXG 100-2023 and thus the adoption at step 5.

**Proposals to elaborate new work or revise standards**

**1) New work proposal on the revision of the Guidelines on the application of general principles of food hygiene to the control of viruses in food (CXG 79-2012)**

**Position:**

Kenya supports approval of work for the revision of the Guidelines on the application of general principles of food hygiene to the control of viruses in food (CXG 79-2012).

**Rationale:**

The revision will provide updated guidance to competent authorities and food business operators on a framework for the control of human foodborne viruses in food based on the latest scientific advice from FAO/WHO. It will also ensure alignment of CXG 79-2012 with the revision of the General Principles of Food Hygiene (CXC 1-1969) in addition to expansion of the scope to address other foodborne viral infections such as hepatitis E (HEV).

**2) New work proposal on the revision of the Guidelines for the control of *Campylobacter* and *Salmonella* in chicken meat (CXG 78-2011)**

**Position:**

Kenya supports approval of work for the revision of the Guidelines for the control of *Campylobacter* and *Salmonella* in chicken meat (CXG 78-2011).

**Rationale:**

The revision will provide risk management options based on the latest scientific advice from FAO/WHO and will incorporate relevant aspects of the latest revision of the General Principles of Food Hygiene (CXC 1-1969).

**3) New work proposal on the revision of the Guidelines on the application of general principles of food hygiene to the control of *Listeria monocytogenes* in foods (CXG 61-2007).**

**Position:**

Kenya supports approval of work for the revision of the Guidelines on the application of general principles of food hygiene to the control of *Listeria monocytogenes* in foods (CXG 61-2007).

**Rationale:**

New scientific information provided by JEMRA justifies the need and timeliness for revision of CXG 61-2007.

**Standards and related texts submitted for final adoption**

- 2) MLs for lead and cadmium in quinoa for inclusion in the General standard for contaminants and toxins in food and feed (CXS 193-1995)

**Position:**

Kenya supports the adoption of the proposed MLs for cadmium (0.15 mg/kg) and lead (0.2 mg/kg) in quinoa.

**Rationale:**

Available scientific data that was evaluated support the establishment of the MLs and the MLs have been established in accordance with the ALARA principle. The proposed MLs will safeguard public health and facilitate international trade.

- 3) **Code of practice for the prevention and reduction of ciguatera poisoning (Step 5/8)**

**Background:**

CAC46 (2023) approved new work on a Code of Practice (CoP)/Guidelines for the prevention or reduction of ciguatera poisoning. Work was undertaken through an EWG and the EWG concluded that a CoP was appropriate. A PWG prior to CCCF17 reviewed and revised the draft CoP and subsequently, the Committee agreed to forward the code of practice for the prevention and reduction of ciguatera poisoning to CAC47 for adoption at Step 5/8. It was further agreed that the Codex Secretariat publishes the information on resources (examples of monitoring programmes, training and guidance resources) with the relevant links, as an information document.

**Position:**

Kenya supports the adoption of the Code of practice for the prevention and reduction of ciguatera poisoning at step 5/8.

**Rationale:**

Ciguatotoxic poisoning (CP) is a global health concern and is increasing in prevalence, especially in coastal communities that rely on local fishing as a food supply and as a source of income. The code of practice provides guidance on recommended practices to prevent or reduce CP for different types of stakeholders including competent authorities, fish sector operators (fishers, seafood processors, and seafood retail workers), health care professionals, and consumers.

**Standards and related texts submitted for adoption at Step 5**

- 1) **MLs for lead in dried bark and dried culinary herbs for inclusion in the General standard for contaminants and toxins in food and feed (CXS 193-1995)**

**Position:**

Kenya supports the adoption of ML of 2.5 mg/kg for lead in both dried bark and dried culinary herbs at step 5.

**Rationale:**

While there was general agreement on proposals for MLs of 2.5 mg/kg for dried culinary herbs and dried bark, some Members expressed that data available should support a lower ML i.e. 1.5 mg/kg for dried culinary herbs while consideration is also provided for new data on lead contamination in dried bark.

- 1) **Sampling plans for total Aflatoxins and Ochratoxin A in certain spices (dried chilli pepper and paprika, and nutmeg) for inclusion in the General standard for contaminants and toxins in food and feed (CXS 193-1995)**

**Position:**

Kenya supports the adoption of the sampling plans for total Aflatoxins and Ochratoxin A in certain spices at step 5.

**Rationale:**

To address outstanding issues with a view of finalizing the work at CCCF18.

**Proposals to elaborate new work or revise a standard**

- 1) **New work on the revision of the Code of practice for the prevention and reduction of aflatoxin contamination in peanuts (CXC 55-2004)**

**Position:**

Kenya supports approval of the new work on the revision of CXC 55-2004.

**Rationale:**

Revision of the CoP will ensure that new scientific information is considered to enhance risk management measures to prevent and/or reduce aflatoxin contamination in peanuts, supported by scientific data..

## **2) New work on a code of practice for the prevention and reduction of cadmium contamination in foods**

### **Position:**

Kenya supports approval of the new work on a code of practice for the prevention and reduction of cadmium contamination in foods

### **Rationale:**

The new work can help to reduce exposures to cadmium in food. In addition, development and implementation of this CoP will provide practical measures, supported by scientific data, to prevent or reduce cadmium contamination in wide range of foods other than cocoa beans.

### **Work proposed for discontinuation**

#### **1) Draft MLs for lead in dried spices, flowers; and fresh culinary herbs in CXS 193-1995**

### **Position:**

Kenya supports discontinuation of the draft MLs for lead in dried spices, flowers; and fresh culinary herbs.

### **Rationale:**

Chamomile (spices, dried flowers) is mostly used in herbal infusions while the ML for lead in fresh culinary herbs can be derived from the ML for dried culinary herbs, taking into account the moisture water content of the fresh and the dry herbs.

### **Agenda Item 4.5: Codex Committee on Food Additives (CX/CAC 24/47/7 & CX/CAC 24/47/7 Add.1)**

### **Standards and related texts submitted for final adoption**

#### **1) Specifications for the identity and purity of food additives (Step 5/8)**

### **Position:**

Kenya supports the adoption of all the provisions presented by CCFA

### **Rationale:**

The revision of provision in the General standard of food additives is based on sound scientific basis supported by evidence generated by JECFA. The alignment of GSFA to commodity standards will ensure compliance to the requirement of the procedural manual. The revocation of Azodicarbonamide is informed by safety concerns that recent evaluations link the food additive to cancers with fast green, brilliant blue and caramel IV- Sulphite ammonia being not technologically justifiable in the specific food categories.

### **Proposals to undertake new work or revise a standard**

#### **1) Priority list of substances proposed for evaluation by JECFA**

### **Position:**

Kenya supports the new proposed provision for food additives for discussion by CCFA and well as the priority list for evaluation/re-evaluation

### **Rationale:**

All the proposed food additives for discussion at step 2 have been evaluated for safety by JECFA and approved to be used as food additives in various food categories. The updated priority list of evaluation will inform the Committee on the decision to be made regarding the food additives, processing aids and flavouring agents.

### **Agenda Item 4.6: Codex Committee on Methods of Analysis and Sampling (CX/CAC 24/47/8 & CX/CAC 24/47/8 Add.1)**

### **Standards and related texts submitted for final adoption**

- 1) Methods of analysis/performance criteria for provisions in Codex standards for inclusion in the Recommended methods of analysis and sampling (CXS 234-1999)**
- 2) Sampling plan for methylmercury in fish for inclusion in the General standard for contaminants and toxins in food and feed (CXS 193-1995)**
- 3) Inclusion of “Nitrogen to protein conversion factors” as an Annex to the Recommended methods of analysis and sampling (CXS 234-1999)**

**Position:**

Kenya supports the final adoption of the standards and related texts as submitted to CAC47 by CCMAS

**Rationale:**

The methods of analysis are validated and meet performance criteria. Related sampling plans define conditions for representative sampling and reliable analytical results to support decision-making and have undergone adequate evaluation by CCMAS and other relevant Codex subsidiary bodies.

**Codex standards and related texts proposed for revocation****1) General methods for the detection of irradiated foods (CXS 231-2001)****Position:**

Kenya supports the proposed revocation of General methods for the detection of irradiated foods (CXS 231-2001)

**Rationale:**

The methods provided for in CXS 231-2001 present limitations in practical application and they are to be replaced by the methods elaborated in CRD03 Appendix IV of CCMAS43 proposed for inclusion in CXS 234.

**Codex standards and related texts proposed for consideration/advice by CAC****(i) Provision of assistance to CCMAS on ashing temperature and/or acceptability to endorse two ash provisions for relevant cereals, pulses and legumes standards (CXS 152-1985, CXS 154-1985, CXS 155-1985, CXS 172-1989, CXS 173-1989 and CXS 202-1995)****Position:**

Kenya supports the approval for the two provisions for ash at 550°C and 900°C.

**Rationale:**

The determination of ash content at 900°C requires the use of expensive platinum dishes which are not readily available. However, ashing at 550°C has been found to be fit for purpose. The two temperatures can be considered fit for purpose as long as validation studies indicate insignificant differences in results of analysis.

**Agenda Item 4.7: Codex Committee on Pesticide Residues (CX/CAC 24/47/9 & CX/CAC 24/47/9 Add.1)****Standards and related texts submitted for final adoption****Position:**

Kenya supports the adoption of the proposed MRLs for different pesticide/commodity(ies) at step 5/8 and consequential amendments to the CXLs for peppers groups/subgroups: MRLs for okra as well as consequential amendment to the Classification of food and feed (CXA 4-1989) – Additional commodities for Class D – Processed Foods of Plant Origin

**Rationale:**

- 1) The proposed MRLs present no public health concerns according to the JMPR evaluations and have been identified as result of risk characterization and will facilitate international trade in these commodities.
- 2) The MRLs provisionally apply to okra, roselle and martynia, extrapolating from the subgroup of peppers.
- 3) Code 0448 was a temporary code.

**Standards and related texts submitted for adoption at Step 5**

- 1) Guidelines for monitoring the stability and purity of reference materials and related stock solutions of pesticides during prolonged storage

**Position:**

Kenya supports the adoption of the Guidelines for monitoring the stability and purity of reference materials and related stock solutions of pesticides during prolonged storage by CAC47 at step 5.

**Rationale:**

The guidelines will provide support in monitoring the stability and purity of individual and mixed pesticide standard solutions during prolonged storage and identify expired materials with continued stability and purity.

**Proposed priority list of pesticides for evaluation by JMPR for approval**

- 1) Priority list of pesticides for evaluation by JMPR



**Position:**

Kenya supports approval of the proposed priority list of pesticides for evaluation by JMPR and the re-establishment of the EWG on Schedules and Priorities.

**Rationale:**

Continued evaluation or re-evaluation of compounds and/or corresponding MRLs ensures trade facilitation while safeguarding public health. The listed compounds meet the prioritization criteria of being registered in some countries and there is proof of both residue and toxicological data submission. In addition, compounds listed for periodic review comply with the 15-year rule.

**Codex standards and related texts proposed for revocation****(i) CXLs for different combinations of pesticide/commodity(ies)****Position:**

Kenya supports the proposed revocation of CXLs for different combinations of pesticide/commodity(ies).

**Rationale:**

Either the CXLs have been deemed to potentially have dietary intake concerns with no alternative Good Agricultural Practices (GAP) or are being replaced based on review of additional data, and therefore their use is no longer supported.

**Work proposed for discontinuation****1) MRLs for different combinations of pesticide/commodity(ies) withdrawn from the step procedure****Position:**

Kenya supports the withdrawal from the step procedure or discontinuation of work on MRLs for the proposed compounds.

**Rationale:**

Either the MRLs have been deemed to potentially have public health concerns with no alternative Good Agricultural Practices (GAP) or are being replaced based on review of additional data and evaluation.

**Agenda Item 4.9: Codex Committee on Food Import and Export Inspection and Certification Systems  
(CX/CAC 24/47/11 & CX/CAC 24/47/17)****Standards and related texts submitted for adoption at Step 5****1) Draft guidelines on the prevention and control of food fraud****Position:**

Kenya supports advancement of the Draft guidelines on the prevention and control of food fraud at step 5.

**Rationale:**

Adoption of this work at step 5 shall consolidate on the significant progress made so far, as well as its advancement to Step 6 for further comments and consideration by CCFICS28. In addition, progressing the draft guideline would affirm the recognition and importance of the guidance to competent authorities and food business operators on the prevention, detection, mitigation, and control of food fraud.

**Proposals to undertake new work or revise a standard****1) New work on developing guidance on appeals mechanism in the context of rejection of imported food****Position:**

Kenya supports the development of a Codex guidance on appeals mechanism in the context of rejection of imported food as well as the creation of an EWG for this work to facilitate wider participation of Codex Members and Observers.

**Rationale:**

The proposed work addresses critical challenges that disproportionately affect global food trade. Rejections at borders often result from issues unrelated to food safety, e.g. documentation errors, leading to significant economic losses, wasted food, and diminished trust in exports, even when the products are otherwise safe for consumption. By establishing a transparent and standardized appeal process, trading partners can mitigate

these unnecessary losses, and ensure that products can be reconditioned or relabeled to meet import requirements rather than being rightly discarded.

2) **New work on developing guidance on the standardization of the representation of sanitary requirements**

**Position:**

Kenya supports the commencement of work on the standardization of sanitary requirements as well as the creation of an EWG for this work to facilitate wider participation of Codex Members and Observers.

**Rationale:**

The current system of non-standardized sanitary requirements poses significant challenges particularly in managing the complexities of international trade. Standardizing these requirements would reduce the risk of errors, streamline certification processes, and enhance transparency, thereby improving market access for exports.

3) **New work on revision to the principles and guidelines for the exchange of information between importing and exporting countries to support the trade in food (CXG 89-2016)**

**Position:**

Kenya supports the approval and commencement of work on the revision of CXG 89-2016 as well as the creation of an EWG for this work to facilitate wider participation of Codex Members and Observers.

**Rationale:**

Principles and guidelines for establishment listings will facilitate harmonized, streamlined, and timely information sharing when such lists are justified. This could decrease the requirement for burdensome data gathering, contribute to saving resources such as time and money, ensure updated information is readily available for trading partners, and consequently facilitate fair practices in food trade and trade in safe food.

4) **New work on the development of principles for the digitalisation of National Food Control Systems (NFCSs)**

**Position:**

Kenya supports approval of work on the digitalization of National Food Control Systems and its commencement and the creation of an EWG to facilitate wider participation of Codex Members and Observers.

**Rationale:**

Development of Codex principles and guidelines for digitalization of National Food Control Systems will provide a clear pathway for digitalizing their NFCS and encourage broader adoption of digital tools and technologies that will promote faster, secure and efficient exchange of data and information and thus facilitate global food trade.

**Agenda Item 4.10: Codex Committee on Nutrition and Foods for Special Dietary Uses (CX/CAC 24/47/12 & CX/CAC 24/47/12 Add. 1)**

**Standards and related texts submitted for final adoption**

- 1) **General principles for establishing Nutrient Reference Values - Requirements (NRVs-R) for persons aged 6 – 36 months (inclusion in CXG 2-1985 as Annex 1, Part B) - (Step 8)**
- 2) **NRVs-R for persons aged 6 – 36 months: Vitamins A, B6, D and E, thiamin, riboflavin, niacin, pantothenic acid, calcium, copper, iodine, potassium, zinc and protein (CXG 2-1985) - (Step 5/8)**

**Position:**

Kenya supports the adoption of the General principles for establishing Nutrient Reference Values - Requirements (NRVs-R) for persons aged 6 – 36 months (inclusion in CXG 2-1985 as Annex 1, Part B) at (Step 8)

**Rationale:**

There was unanimous support for the adoption of the FAO/WHO definition of adequate intake (AI) and majority of Members supported using the mean to determine the NRVs-R for the combined age range. The General principles for establishing nutrient reference values also allow for the use of the highest or lowest requirements if national authorities choose not to use the mean. In addition, agreement was obtained on the NRVs for Vitamins A, B6, D and E, thiamin, riboflavin, niacin, pantothenic acid, calcium, copper, iodine, potassium, zinc and protein proposed for adoption at step 8.



All other vitamins with sustained concerns were held at step 2/3 for further discussion by the Committee prior to CCNFSDU45.

### 3) Amendments to the Standard for infant formula and formulas for special medical purposes intended for infants (CXS 72-1981)

#### **Position:**

Kenya supports the consequential amendments to the Standard for infant formula and formulas for special medical purposes intended for infants (CXS 72-1981).

#### **Rationale:**

A systematic approach was followed to determine the essential composition per 100 kcal to ensure that the values converted from per 100 kcal to per 100 kJ are nutritionally equivalent to a reasonable level of specificity.

### 4) Inclusion of the nitrogen to protein conversion factor for follow-up formula for older infants and products for young children in the annex in CXS 234-1999

Refer to Agenda Item 4.6

#### **Proposals to undertake new work**

### 1) New work proposal for the development of a standard for foods for older infants and young children

#### **Position:**

Kenya supports approval of new work for the development of a standard for foods for older infants and young children and subject to approval of the new work item at CAC47, establish an EWG to prepare the proposed draft standard for circulation for comments at Step 3 and consideration at CCNFSDU45, including the title of the standard.

#### **Rationale:**

Complementary feeding of children between the ages of 6 and 36 months is necessary for healthy growth and development at this critical period.

#### **Agenda Item 4.11: Codex Committee on Fish and Fishery Products (CX/CAC 24/47/13 & CX/CAC 24/47/13 Add. 1)**

#### **Standards and related texts submitted for final adoption**

### 1) Inclusion of *Sardinella lemuru* in the list of sardine species under Section 2.1 in the Standard for canned sardines and sardine-type products (CXS 94-1981)

#### **Position:**

Kenya supports the inclusion of *Sardinella lemuru* in the list of sardine species under Section 2.1 in the Standard for canned sardines and sardine-type products (CXS 94-1981).

#### **Rationale:**

The procedure for inclusion of new species in the standards for fish and fishery products according to the Codex procedural manual was duly followed and the EWG report concerning the sensory evaluation indicated no significant differences in results for sardine species.

### 2) Editorial amendments of the following scientific names in Section 2.1 of CXS 94-1981:

- a) *Sardinops neopilchardus* and *Sardinops caeruleus* replaced by *Sardinops sagax*;
- b) *Clupea bentincki* replaced by *Strangomera bentincki*; and
- c) *Etrumeus teres* replaced by *Etrumeus sadina*

#### **Position:**

Kenya supports the proposed editorial amendments to scientific names of four sardine species in Section 2.1 of CXS 94-1981.

#### **Rationale:**

To ensure alignment with the current scientific nomenclature.

### 3) Consequential amendments to the labelling provisions for non-retail containers in fish and fishery products standards

**Position:**

Kenya supports the consequential amendments to the 24 fish and fisheries products standards.

**Rationale:**

The consequential amendments ensure that the fish and fisheries products standards are in alignment with the provisions of the General Standard for the Labelling of Non-Retail Containers of Foods (CXS 346-2021) and to the section on Labelling in the Procedural Manual.

**1) Future Codex work on seaweed and other algae****Position:**

Kenya supports future work on seaweed and other algae.

**Rationale:**

The global production of algae continues to increase and these algae contribute significantly to international trade.

**Agenda Item 4.12: Codex Committee on Residues of Veterinary Drugs in Foods (CX/CAC 24/47/14 & CX/CAC 24/47/14 Add. 1)**

**Standards and related texts submitted for final adoption****1) Code of Practice on Good Animal Feeding (CXC 54-2004)****Position:**

Kenya supports the adoption of the Code of Practice on Good Animal Feeding with an update of Footnote 9

**Rationale:**

Updating the Code of Practice aligns it with current standards, improving clarity and supporting safe, consistent use of veterinary drugs in animal feed.

**2) MRLs for:**

- (i) Clopidol (chicken – skin/fat (2600 µg/kg), kidney (8800µg/kg), liver (10400ug/kg), and muscle 4100µg/kg) (Step 5/8); and
- (ii) Imidacloprid (finfish (fillet) (muscle with skin in natural proportions and/or muscle)) (600 µg/kg)(Step 5/8).

**Position:**

Kenya supports the adoption of MRLs for Clopidol (chicken – skin/fat, kidney, liver, and muscle) and Imidacloprid (finfish (fillet) (muscle with skin in natural proportions and/or muscle)) at step 5/8.

**Rationale:**

JECFA evaluations for the two compounds indicate no safety concerns at the established MRLs. The establishment of the MRLs promotes food safety and facilitates international trade.

**Extrapolation of MRLs for lufenuron, emamectin benzoate and diflubenzuron in finfish, extrapolated MRL for ivermectin in milk to all other ruminants****Position:**

Kenya:

- Supports the advancement of the proposed extrapolated MRL (1350µg/kg) for lufenuron in finfish for adoption at Step 5/8.
- Supports the amendment to Criterion 2b in Annex C – Approach for the extrapolation of MRLs for veterinary drugs to one or more species of the Risk Analysis Principles applied by CCRVDF (Appendix V);
- Supports the advancement of the proposed extrapolated MRL (100µg/kg) for emamectin benzoate in finfish to CAC47 for adoption at Step 5/8, upon acceptance of the amendment to Criterion 2b (Appendix IV); and (iv)
- Supports the advancement of the proposed extrapolated MRL (10µg/kg) for milk tissues of all other ruminants upon acceptance of the additional criterion for milk extrapolation.

**Rationale:**

The MRLs provide evidence-based risk management decisions to ensure safe residue levels and hence promote food safety and facilitate international trade.

#### **Standards and related texts submitted for adoption at Step 5**

- 1) MRLs for fumagillin dicyclohexylamine (DCH) (fish fillet and honey)

#### **Position:**

Kenya supports adoption of the MRLs for fumagillin dicyclohexylamine (DCH) in fish fillet (10 µg/kg for the marker residue (MR) fumagillin) and honey 20 µg/kg for the marker residue (MR) DCH) at step 5.

#### **Rationale:**

Setting MRLs upon substantially addressing Member's concerns ensures evidence-based risk management decisions to ensure safe residue levels and hence promote food safety and facilitate international trade.

### **Agenda Item 6: Other matters relating to Codex subsidiary bodies (CX/CAC 24/47/17)**

#### **(i) Proposed amendment of the General Standard for Fruit Juices and Nectars (CXS 247-2005)**

#### **Position:**

Kenya Support adoption of the proposed amendment to the brix level grape juice from *Vitis labrusca* and hybrids in the General Standard for Fruit Juices and Nectars (CXS 247-2005).

#### **Rationale:**

The discussions at the EWG exhausted the issues that were raised by some of the Members. The provision of lowering the Brix does not present potential adulteration as there are existing analytical methods to determine added water in grape juice. The proposal is trade facilitative and consistent with the Codex core value of inclusivity.

### **Agenda Item 7: Editorial amendments to Codex texts proposed by the Codex Secretariat (CX/CAC 24/47/18)**

#### **Position:**

Kenya takes note of the editorial amendments as raised by the Codex Secretariat as listed in Appendix I that are geared to improve editorial consistency and correctness. Kenya supports the request to endorse the editorial amendments as listed in Appendix II.

### **Agenda Item 10: Codex strategic plan 2020-2025 – Implementation report 2022-2023 (CX/CAC 24/47/20)**

#### **Position:**

Kenya takes note of the implementation report of the strategic plan 2020-25 for the year 2022 to 2023 where there were focused discussions on the review of the monitoring framework of the strategic plan. Kenya further notes that, though some challenges remain, such as timeliness of documents, the use of the survey as on the impact of Codex texts, presented several outcomes with corresponding SMART indicators, that can be compared over time. Important lessons have been learned from the implementation of the monitoring framework will be useful in the proposal that the Codex Secretariat will make to monitor the Codex Strategic Plan 2026-2031.

### **Agenda Item 12: Matters arising from FAO and WHO (CX/CAC 24/47/22)**

#### **Position:**

Kenya appreciates the invaluable support from FAO and WHO in advancing food safety in its work. To build resilient food safety systems, Kenya calls for strengthened collaboration, technical capacity building, and additional resources. These efforts will ensure that food safety and regulatory frameworks are robust, equitable, and aligned with the region's food security and trade objectives, fostering a transparent and competitive environment that empowers nations to safeguard public health and participate fully in global markets.

### **Agenda Item 13: Potential webcasting of the Executive Committee (CX/CAC 24/47/23)**

#### **Position:**

Kenya does not support the online transmission of CCEXEC meetings unless as established at CCEXEC80, meetings may be held in other formats, if the following criteria apply:

- a) any UN declared global emergency situation;

- b) the extent of travel restrictions or changes/expected changes in travel restrictions;
- c) priority of the matters scheduled for the relevant Codex session;
- d) information from Codex Members concerning their inability to participate in physical meetings; and
- e) security concerns (global, regional, or local as appropriate to the meeting of interest).

**Rationale:**

Taking into account the composition and roles/responsibility of CCEXEC and the specific procedures related to CCEXEC meetings, Kenya believes that it is more efficient for sessions of the Executive Committee to be held in-person only. Between CAC sessions, CCEXEC serves as the executive organ of the Commission with representation from all the Codex Regions. In particular, the Executive Committee can make proposals to the Commission regarding general orientation, strategic planning, programming of the work of the Commission and critical review of work executed by Codex subsidiary bodies.

**Agenda Item 14: Election of the Chairperson and Vice-Chairpersons, Members of the Executive Committee elected on a geographical basis and appointment of Coordinators (CX/CAC 24/47/24)**

**Position:**

Kenya supports Dr. Allan Azegele's candidature as the Chairperson of the Codex Alimentarius Commission and Member States are urged to support him by working closely with their embassies in Geneva to ensure their presence and support for Dr. Azegele.

On the Positions of the three Vice-Chairpersons, the Kenya was informed of the expressed interest in vying for position of Vice Chairperson i.e. Canada, China, Ecuador, Jordan, Saudi Arabia and Turkey. Kenya has no preference for any but will listen to their manifestos and consider them on a case-by-case basis.