

# codex alimentarius commission



FOOD AND AGRICULTURE  
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JOINT FAO/WHO FOOD STANDARDS PROGRAMME

CODEX ALIMENTARIUS COMMISSION

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**EVALUATION OF THE CODEX ALIMENTARIUS AND OTHER FAO AND  
WHO FOOD STANDARDS WORK**

**FAO MANAGEMENT RESPONSE**

**REPORT BY THE DIRECTOR-GENERAL (WHO)  
TO THE WHO EXECUTIVE BOARD**

## **FAO MANAGEMENT RESPONSE**

### **Introduction**

1. FAO Management wishes to compliment the Evaluation Team and the Independent Expert Panel (Evaluation) for their excellent report, for the depth of their analysis, and for the thoughtfulness of their proposals. Many of these proposals are found suitable, relevant and forward-looking. FAO Management welcomes the findings and recommendations that are presented with a view to enabling Codex to serve the needs, and to maintain the strong support, of all countries and major interest groups. It shares this aim and reiterates its commitment to continue to support Codex and Codex-related activities, with emphasis on science-based advice and capacity building.
2. FAO Management wishes to reaffirm the high importance that it attaches to food standards for the protection of consumer health and for the facilitation of domestic and international trade. It also emphasises that the provision of scientific advice to support standard setting activities and technical assistance for capacity building, particularly in developing countries, is critical for food security and fostering economic development in all countries.
3. FAO Management shares the Evaluation's view that a comprehensive and clear mandate (Rec. 4) needs to be developed for Codex. It considers that this mandate should be developed by the Codex Alimentarius Commission and submitted to the Governing Bodies of FAO and WHO for decision. FAO Management also agrees that Codex should continue to be "housed within FAO and WHO" (Rec. 7).
4. FAO Management notes that the recommendations contained in the report result in very substantial budget increases for both FAO and WHO in the immediate order of US\$ 4 million per biennium. Depending upon the total resource levels approved for the FAO and WHO budgets for 2004-05, absorption of all additional resource requirements necessary to implement the recommendations would be difficult. FAO will, on its part, try its best to mobilize resources for this high-priority area. For the Regular Programme budget, guidance will have to come from the FAO's Governing Bodies on how this priority might be addressed, particularly if additional resources to FAO (or WHO) are not approved for 2004-05. As Codex and independent expert advice for food standards are expected to continue to be an expanding area and for the medium term, FAO would propose to discuss with WHO and the Codex Alimentarius Commission the various modalities and options available for increasing funding through extra-budgetary contributions.
5. The following comments address the more specific recommendations, particularly those that would have far-reaching consequences for the future of Codex and FAO and WHO food standards work. Unless commented upon below, FAO Management is in general agreement with recommendations contained in the report.

### **Recommendations on the Scope and Work of Codex**

6. FAO Management appreciates Recommendation 1, that Codex give high priority to food safety and health. Regarding health-related issues, it acknowledges the need to gradually increase work on the role of diet and nutrition in the prevention of chronic, non-communicable diseases. This work would be supported by FAO's ongoing programmes on good agricultural, manufacturing and veterinary practices within a food chain approach.
7. Regarding the scope of Codex work (Rec. 1, 2 and 3), FAO Management accepts the priority accorded to the health and safety aspect, bearing in mind the expectation of members that international food trade issues also need to be given due consideration as required by the existing WTO agreements, particularly TBT. In this respect, it notes that certain aspects of Codex work on product descriptors and informational labelling would

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need to continue, and recommends that those aspects of trade that require international regulation but cannot be established by the trading partners alone should be addressed by Codex.

8. With regard to Recommendation 5, FAO Management notes that the decisions of the Commission, which is a joint body of FAO and WHO, are reported, as necessary, to the respective Governing Bodies of these organizations through their Directors-General - in the case of FAO, to the Conference. FAO Management is of the view that while this hierarchy of reporting does not necessarily need to be changed, ways of improving the efficiency and transparency of the process should be explored. In order to ensure that the implications for other FAO work related to food standards be appropriately addressed, the FAO Conference could decide that certain types of issues/recommendations contained in reports of Codex be regularly considered by appropriate specialized FAO Committees.

9. FAO Management agrees that Codex and OIE should intensify collaboration to minimize overlaps and avoid gaps in standard setting relating to food safety and animal health (Rec. 8).

10. FAO Management agrees to the proposed replacement of the Codex Executive Committee by a Codex Executive Board (Rec. 9 and 10) charged with more strategic and managerial responsibilities. It agrees that the Executive Board should not have the authority to adopt standards. FAO Management agrees to the proposed composition of the Executive Board but suggests that the participation of observers would need to be addressed by the Commission.

11. FAO Management supports in principle the proposal for the establishment of a Standards Management Committee (Rec.11), which would facilitate the Commission's work with regard to priority setting and work planning for standards development. Its proposed functions (para. 96) and composition (para. 98) would need further consideration by the Commission.

12. FAO Management acknowledges the Evaluation's appreciation of the Codex Secretariat's effective and member-oriented work (para. 100). It agrees with the observation that resources and manpower available to it are insufficient compared to the steadily increasing workload, which is resulting in "*certain functions as being inadequately served*". In this regard, FAO Management notes the proposed upgrading of the post of Secretary to the Commission to Executive Secretary (para. 103 and Rec. 13). While the rationale given is appreciated - the complexity of Codex work, the technical and managerial expertise required, and the need for international visibility - FAO Management feels that, in view of the recent upgrading, it would be premature to further upgrade the post at this time.

13. As regards the proposed organizational change (Rec. 14) to move the Secretariat from within the Food and Nutrition Division (ESN), FAO Management is of the view that the current location is appropriate, given that ESN remains the principal area of relevant expertise in FAO and that relations with other expertise in FAO can be reinforced by other means.

14. FAO Management notes the proposal that "*the appointment of the Secretary would be carried out in consultation with Codex*" (Rec. 14), but would need to examine specific procedures in order to consider this proposal further. It recalls that the appointment of the Secretary is the prerogative of the Directors-General of FAO and WHO.

15. FAO Management agrees that employment of part of the Secretariat by WHO would be "administratively cumbersome" (para. 105) and supports the current practice whereby all job descriptions are prepared jointly, and Secretariat staff selected jointly, by FAO and WHO. It would be pleased to consider any additional measures that would make this "joint nature" of the Secretariat still more visible and effective.

16. FAO Management is fully aware of the increasing demands being placed upon Codex and of the need to increase the current staff and financial resources (Rec. 15). In this context, and as recognized by the Evaluation,

attention is drawn to the current Joint FAO/WHO Programme budget in which the FAO share is about 75 percent (para. 4 above also refers).

17. FAO Management agrees with Recommendation 16 that Codex should undertake a review of General Subject and Commodity Committees. With regard to the suggested possible reduction of the treatment of health-related work in the commodity committees/task forces, it would emphasize that such a reduction should not lead to a decline in scientific soundness of standards which would still require the input of commodity-specific expertise, including that for best practices.

18. FAO Management concurs with the Evaluation's analysis of risk communication and with Recommendations 29 and 30. It draws attention to the fact that communication of risk to the public (consumers) requires further consultation between FAO and WHO and other partners concerned to formulate a common strategy on risk communication.

### **Independent Risk Assessment – Expert Scientific Input to Codex**

19. FAO Management observes that the report focuses on the provision by FAO and WHO of scientific advice on risk assessment to service Codex needs. In this regard, it underlines that the provision of such advice is broader in scope than Codex alone and is intended to serve member countries, in particular those that do not have the capacity to carry out their own risk assessments, as well as other clients. The system utilized for the provision of scientific advice by FAO and WHO needs to be flexible enough to accommodate this variety of services and clients. It needs also to have the necessary resources to address emerging issues independently or in advance of them being addressed by Codex.

20. FAO Management agrees that the Joint Expert Meeting on Microbiological Risk Assessment (JEMRA) be ratified as a permanent committee (Rec. 32) and is willing to implement this in consultation with WHO. Operational steps would include the definition of JEMRA's terms of reference and the creation of a post of Joint Secretary to JEMRA in FAO.

21. FAO Management agrees that there should be a clear budget and human resource allocation for scientific advice and risk assessment (Rec. 33) and agrees that prioritization is necessary, even though the situation is not the same for all three committees. FAO will examine the feasibility of making relevant proposals to the July 2003 Session of the Commission, in consultation with WHO.

22. FAO Management agrees with Recommendation 34 that increased funding for risk assessment is a top priority.

23. FAO Management agrees that the quality of scientific advice is highly dependent upon the adequacy of the data (Rec. 35) and that, although generally sound, improvements in the database could be achieved through greater coverage from developing countries. This applies particularly to data on dietary intake and on production and processing practices.

24. FAO Management supports the emphasis on the independence of experts (para.189). It agrees in principle with the payment of fees to experts (Rec. 36) but proposes that such fees should be paid in relation to the preparatory work done by experts and not be linked to their attendance at expert meetings, and, as experts are normally drawn from government risk assessment agencies, any payment should be cleared with the agency concerned.

25. FAO Management agrees with the proposals for improving quality, quantity and timeliness of scientific advice to Codex. With regard to Recommendation 37, it agrees that consultancy studies on expert advice and risk

assessment should be undertaken. However, due to the many elements to be considered, including emerging issues, the process would require time and substantial additional resources.

26. FAO Management supports in principle the establishment of a Scientific Committee (Rec. 38). However, it considers that its rationale needs further elaboration while the composition of the Committee, its terms of reference, its interaction with the relevant Codex Committees and FAO and WHO and reporting arrangements need to be clarified. FAO Management is of the opinion that the establishment of a Scientific Committee and related issues could be addressed within the framework of activities reflected under Recommendation 37.

27. FAO Management supports the enhancement of a coordinating function among the scientific expert committees. With regard to the creation of a post of Joint Coordinator (Rec. 39) it considers that the rationale for the proposed Coordinator would need to be further substantiated and the terms of reference discussed and carefully revised to avoid duplication and conflicts of authority. In particular, the interaction with the Joint Secretaries of the expert committees would need clarification. FAO Management is willing to discuss these issues further with WHO. The proposed posting of the Joint Coordinator at WHO is noted. Procedures to ensure effective interaction with the Codex Secretariat and modalities of joint funding would need to be elaborated.

28. FAO Management agrees with Recommendation 40, that FAO and, in particular, WHO markedly increase their contributions to health risk assessment and expert advice to contribute to Codex. The suggested distribution of work, which would be “in addition to the immediate direct resource requirements”, needs to be carefully considered further by both agencies.

### **Capacity Building in Relation to Food Standards**

29. FAO Management underlines the importance of capacity building to enhance the participation of developing countries in Codex work, for improving the quality and safety of their local food supplies, and for facilitating access to international markets. It agrees with the overall assessment of FAO’s capacity building activities and of the needs of developing member countries in this regard. It confirms its willingness to explore means for increasing staff resources for capacity building in food safety and, in particular, to create additional posts for food safety officers in priority developing regions and sub-regions subject to the availability of resources.

30. FAO Management welcomes the recommendation to enhance coordination between FAO and WHO at country level aimed at more effective use of FAO/WHO resources and avoiding overlaps and inconsistencies (Rec. 41). However, it is of the opinion that a formal *a priori* delineation of responsibilities and division of work is impractical as capacity building often involves joint and individual activities determined on a case-by-case basis. On the other hand, FAO agrees that FAO and WHO inform the Commission regularly of their capacity-building activities.

31. FAO Management affirms its support to mobilizing donor funding for capacity building in food safety (Rec. 42), as well as its commitment to promote complementarities and consistency between the existing and planned trust funds and projects.



# WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION

**EXECUTIVE BOARD**  
**111th Session**  
**Provisional agenda item 10.2**

**EB111/29**  
**15 December 2002**

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## **Joint FAO/WHO evaluation of the work of the Codex Alimentarius Commission**

### **Report by the Director-General**

1. In line with the provisions of resolution WHA53.15 on food safety and the request made by the FAO Programme Committee at its Eighty-sixth Session in September 2001, a report has been prepared on the joint FAO/WHO evaluation of the Codex Alimentarius Commission and other FAO and WHO work on food standards,<sup>1</sup> a summary of which is presented in this document, with comments by the Director-General, and an analysis of the main policy implications of the report for the work of WHO in the areas of food safety and nutrition.

#### **SUMMARY OF THE REPORT**

##### **Purpose and conduct of the evaluation**

2. The evaluation was commissioned by FAO and WHO and, although it concentrates on the FAO/WHO Codex Alimentarius Commission, it also covers all aspects of the food-standards work of FAO and WHO, which includes capacity-building and expert scientific advice. The work of the evaluation was undertaken by an independent team advised by an independent expert panel. The evaluation team consisted of five persons, three of whom, including the team leader, were external to the two organizations. The independent expert panel had 10 members drawn from all parts of the world and from stakeholder interests. The evaluation also benefited from the advice of the Executive Committee of the Codex Alimentarius Commission.

3. In the conduct of the evaluation, 24 countries were visited, in all parts of the world and at all levels of development. The evaluation team held discussions with a broad range of government and stakeholder representatives relevant to food production, control and consumption as well as with other international standard-setting organizations. Questionnaires were sent to all members of the Codex Alimentarius Commission and Member States of FAO and WHO that were not members of the Codex Alimentarius Commission and to international nongovernmental organizations and intergovernmental organizations that were observers of the Codex Alimentarius Commission and of WHO. There were two general calls for comments on the Internet, the first completely open, the second targeted to national nongovernmental organizations.

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<sup>1</sup> The full report will be available in the Executive Board room.

## Findings

4. The evaluation found that Codex Alimentarius Commission food standards were considered to be very important by members. The standards were perceived as vital in promoting food-control systems designed to protect consumer health, including issues related to international trade and the agreements on the Application of Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures and on Technical Barriers to Trade of WTO. Codex standards also provide a basis for standard-setting by smaller and less developed countries. The capacity-building activities of FAO, WHO and the Codex Alimentarius Commission were found to be continuing to make a substantial contribution both internationally and to individual countries which were thereby better able to protect their own citizens and to benefit from an increasingly globalized market in food.

5. The following main areas for improvement were identified:

- greater speed in Codex Alimentarius Commission work and provision of expert scientific advice;
- increased inclusion of developing Member States in the Codex Alimentarius Commission standard-development process, including risk assessment;
- Codex Alimentarius Commission standards that are more useful to Member States in terms of relevance to their needs and timeliness;
- more effective capacity-building for development of national food-control systems.

## Mandate and priorities

6. A revised, precise mandate for the Codex Alimentarius Commission was suggested, reflecting an increase in activities related to health priorities (to be adopted by the respective FAO and WHO governing bodies in the form of an amendment to the Statutes of the Codex Alimentarius Commission): “The formulation and revision of international standards for food, in collaboration with other appropriate international organizations, with priority to standards for the protection of consumer health, while taking into full account the needs of developing countries”.

7. The health-related demands on the Codex Alimentarius Commission are growing, with greater consumer consciousness, the emergence of new technologies, pathogens and nutrition-related issues including supplements, functional foods and health claims. At the same time work on food safety increasingly addresses the food chain in a unified way suggesting increased intersectoral collaboration, also at an international level. One important area where such collaboration should be improved is between the Codex Alimentarius Commission and the Office international des épizooties, in order to formalize their relationship and thus facilitate their ability to deal with overlapping issues.

8. If the Codex Alimentarius Commission is fully to cover health risks in food, prioritization will be essential in determining its standard-setting programme. The following order of priorities for Codex Alimentarius Commission work is suggested:

- (i) standards having an impact on consumer health and safety;
- (ii) commodity standards responding to the expressed needs of developing countries;

- (iii) commodity standards responding to the expressed needs of developed countries;
- (iv) informational labelling relating to non-health and non-safety issues.

### **Management structure**

9. Within the overall structure of FAO and WHO, the Codex Alimentarius Commission should have greater independence in the planning and execution of its work programme, as approved by the two parent organizations. Proposals for a revised organizational structure are designed to improve and tighten management of the Codex Alimentarius Commission. The development of standards was regarded as a critical process needing improved management and mechanisms. A review followed by consultation on the Codex Alimentarius Commission committee structure was recommended. The executive role of the Codex Alimentarius Commission secretariat should be enhanced to support greater independence and increased operational efficiency, through expansion and through raising the seniority of its staff. The increased financial resources needed for these changes are estimated initially at US\$ 1.4 million per biennium.

10. The recommended review should aim for greater consistency and focus on priorities, including emerging issues, and to streamline and speed up working procedures of the various committees, while ensuring better participation and consultation, especially with developing countries. Decisions in committees and the Codex Alimentarius Commission should, wherever possible, continue to be taken by consensus. In the case of a vote, the process should be undertaken by the Codex Alimentarius Commission, with decisions made by a two-thirds majority of those present and voting.

11. There should be a clearer distinction between risk assessment and risk management. Codex Alimentarius Commission committees should concentrate on risk management, while scientific risk assessment should be referred to FAO and WHO scientific expert bodies.

12. Expert advice to the Codex Alimentarius Commission needs to have greater identity and coordination and significantly increased resources. Its independence and transparency need to be further reinforced within FAO and WHO. The Codex Alimentarius Commission needs to be able to establish priorities within an agreed budget for expert advice in line with its work programme. This budget needs to be adequate not only to cover the inputs from existing expert bodies, but also to respond to priorities for more ad hoc advice, including on emerging issues.

13. It is recommended that FAO and WHO establish a scientific committee of eminent scientists to provide, to the Codex Alimentarius Commission and the two organizations, overarching scientific advice, including on emerging challenges, and to provide guidance and quality control to existing and ad hoc committees. It is recommended that the position of joint coordinator of current FAO/WHO activities on food-safety risk assessment should be created, to be housed in WHO, to coordinate scientific advice to the Codex Alimentarius Commission and to act as Secretary to the scientific committee. It is recommended that WHO markedly increase its contribution for health-related risk assessment, while FAO should strengthen its input on good manufacturing and handling practices. It is also recommended that a consultancy study be immediately undertaken of expert advice and risk assessment, and that this should be followed by an expert consultation and discussion in the Codex Alimentarius Commission. In general, the budgetary implications of expansion in the necessary FAO/WHO risk assessment work are estimated at US\$ 2.5 million per biennium.

14. Capacity-building for food safety and health systems for domestic consumers and for trade is a major priority of developing countries. In this area the evaluation found many examples of successful



capacity-building by FAO and WHO, but inadequate interaction between FAO and WHO at country level. The initiative to create the new FAO/WHO trust fund to enable effective participation in the Codex Alimentarius Commission is welcomed, as is the interagency global facility/framework launched by WTO, the World Bank, FAO, WHO and Office international des épizooties for capacity-building in sanitary and phytosanitary measures. The facility has been set up with seed money from the World Bank and is administered by WTO. A major joint FAO/WHO effort is recommended to mobilize extrabudgetary funds and foster coordinated bilateral assistance in capacity-building. Also, FAO and WHO should urgently analyse how they will improve coordination and distribution of work, drawing on their mutual strengths and synergies, and share the results with the Codex Alimentarius Commission.

15. Lastly, the report calls for early and continued action to implement agreed recommendations with:

- early decisions on funding requirements and new managerial arrangements by the FAO and WHO governing bodies;
- early action by the Codex Alimentarius Commission itself to act on recommendations without loss of momentum by reference to the Codex Alimentarius Commission's general committees; and
- establishment of a task force between FAO, WHO and the Codex Alimentarius Commission's Chair and Vice-chairs to follow up and monitor implementation of the evaluation recommendations.

## **COMMENTS BY THE DIRECTOR-GENERAL**

16. The Director-General welcomes the "Report of the evaluation of the Codex Alimentarius and other FAO and WHO food standards work". Within a relatively short time, and thanks to the input of governments and many other stakeholders in the process of setting international standards for food, a thorough and comprehensive analysis has been made. The recommendations made in the report will prove useful in ensuring that the Codex Alimentarius Commission and its subsidiary bodies better achieve their objectives; that scientific advice to the Codex Alimentarius Commission is strengthened; and that participation of Member States, in particular developing countries, is improved.

17. The Director-General considers the Codex Alimentarius Commission to be an important entity that significantly contributes to the objectives of WHO in the areas of food safety and nutrition, and is pleased to note the recommendation that the scope of the Codex Alimentarius Commission should fully cover health-related aspects of food standards. This should translate into WHO's increased direct involvement in the Codex Alimentarius Commission and enhanced capacity within WHO for risk assessment, including a coordination function, for which sufficient resources will be made available.

18. The Director-General supports the recommendation that the Codex Alimentarius Commission should remain a cosponsored programme of its parent organizations. The recommendations to define its mandate and redefine its independence are acceptable within the limits of a budget and programme of work approved by those parent organizations. Such definitions should explicitly reflect the Codex Alimentarius Commission's important role in food safety and nutrition, and in promoting sound regulatory frameworks through establishing guidelines on national food-control systems. This would also represent a recognition of the activities currently undertaken by the Codex Alimentarius

Commission as described in the strategic framework of the Codex Alimentarius Commission for the period 2003-2007. A clear revised mandate should be developed for the Codex Alimentarius Commission and submitted to the governing bodies of FAO and WHO for adoption.

19. The Director-General stresses that the activities currently relevant to the Codex Alimentarius Commission should remain joint activities of WHO and FAO, particularly in relation to risk assessment and capacity-building. She will work together with the Director-General of FAO to ensure that coordination and distribution of work between the two organizations are optimized in order to draw on mutual strengths and synergies. Capacity-building in developing countries, which should enable them to represent their interests effectively in the Codex Alimentarius Commission and in WTO negotiations, should benefit from the proposed 12-year FAO/WHO trust fund supported in 2002 by the Executive Committee of the Codex Alimentarius Commission. The integration of food safety, food standards, food production and food trade considerations in relation to an agreed focus on sustainable development would represent a significant step forward for developing economies.

20. The Director-General fully supports the recommendation to move forward expeditiously with the implementation of the agreed recommendations through the establishment of a joint task force. She will work with FAO to convene a consultation urgently to review the status and procedures of the expert bodies in order to improve the quality, quantity and timeliness of scientific advice, as requested by the Codex Alimentarius Commission at its Twenty-fourth session in July 2001.

## THE POLICY PERSPECTIVE

21. The results of the evaluation are reviewed in the following paragraphs from a policy perspective, focusing on the relevance of the Codex Alimentarius Commission in relation to WHO strategies for food safety and nutrition. The purpose of the review is to inform the Executive Board of the potential implications for areas of work related to the Codex Alimentarius Commission where WHO may increase its input, in order to improve protection of human health.<sup>1</sup>

22. WHO has already elaborated strategies on food safety and nutrition,<sup>2</sup> and is in the process of developing new strategies in areas relevant to the work of the Codex Alimentarius Commission, to which the Codex Alimentarius Commission also contributes in return. In May 2000, the Fifty-third World Health Assembly requested the Director-General, *inter alia*, “to give greater emphasis to food safety”.<sup>3</sup> The Executive Board at its 109th session in January 2002 endorsed the draft global WHO food safety strategy, with the primary goal of reducing the health and social burden of foodborne disease.<sup>4</sup> The approaches to achieve this goal include enhancing the scientific and public health role of WHO in the Codex Alimentarius Commission, strengthening surveillance systems for foodborne diseases, improving risk assessments, and strengthening capacity-building in developing countries.

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<sup>1</sup> The Twenty-fifth (Extraordinary) Session of the Codex Alimentarius Commission is scheduled to take place in February 2003, primarily to consider the report of the evaluation. The views of the Codex Alimentarius Commission will be reflected in the documentation (and any relevant resolution) to be submitted to the Fifty-sixth World Health Assembly in May 2003, so that they may be taken fully into consideration when the relevant decisions are taken.

<sup>2</sup> See document EB109/13 and resolution WHA55.25.

<sup>3</sup> See resolution WHA53.15.

<sup>4</sup> See document EB109/2002/REC/2, summary record of the fourth meeting.

23. The report of the evaluation has highlighted the need for the Codex Alimentarius Commission to give higher priority to setting science-based standards related to food safety, nutrition-related issues and health. This work should include the establishment of internationally agreed guidelines for national food-control systems, based on the criteria of consumer health protection and fair practices in the food trade, and the promotion of optimal nutrition among consumers through adequate labelling and the use of health claims, to assist them in making the right choices.

24. WHO has started work on a global strategy on diet, physical activity and health. Promoting healthier diets through appropriate labelling of food and the use of health claims are tools within this strategy.

25. WHO already has in place a global strategy on infant and young-child feeding,<sup>1</sup> which will combat malnutrition. Food supplements, and in particular food fortification, are among the various tools available to this end. In May 2002, the Fifty-fifth World Health Assembly specifically requested the Codex Alimentarius Commission “to continue to give full consideration ... to action it might take to improve the quality standards of processed foods for infants and young children and to promote their safe and proper use at an appropriate age, including through adequate labelling, consistent with the policy of WHO, in particular the International Code of Marketing of Breast-milk Substitutes ...”.<sup>1</sup>

26. The timely provision of scientific advice is crucial to enable the Codex Alimentarius Commission to establish health-related standards. The report highlights a clear need to modernize and transform the current process and working arrangements of expert bodies such as the Joint FAO/WHO Expert Committee on Food Additives and the Joint FAO/WHO Meeting on Pesticide Residues, and to create an overarching and uniform approach for assessment of risks associated with food. Such an approach would include consideration of microbiological risks and risks related to foods derived from biotechnology. In order to reflect best practice in this area, peer-review methodology drawing on the work of others should be used to reach science-based conclusions at the international level more speedily, without jeopardizing the quality, independence and transparency of the advice. Through strengthening of surveillance and monitoring systems of foodborne diseases, WHO will develop data from around the world on health risks from food as well as the related disease burden, enabling the Codex Alimentarius Commission and governments to define their priorities better.

## CONCLUSIONS

27. The Codex Alimentarius Commission is an important instrument to achieve the goals of the global WHO food safety strategy, and it can also significantly contribute to the work of WHO in the area of nutrition.

28. In May 2003, the Fifty-sixth World Health Assembly is expected to consider the necessary action to support the work of the Codex Alimentarius Commission, including proposals to increase WHO’s engagement, notably also focusing on appropriate risk-assessment advice.

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<sup>1</sup> See resolution WHA55.25.

**ACTION BY THE EXECUTIVE BOARD**

29. The Executive Board is invited to note the report of the evaluation of the Codex Alimentarius Commission and its possible implications for the work of WHO. It is proposed that, exceptionally, a relevant resolution for consideration by the Health Assembly in May 2003 should be prepared only after the reaction of the Codex Alimentarius Commission to the report is known.

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