



## Agenda Item 7

**CX/ASIA 10/17/8  
September 2010**

### **JOINT FAO/WHO FOOD STANDARDS PROGRAMME FAO/WHO COORDINATING COMMITTEE FOR ASIA**

Seventeenth session

Yogyakarta, Indonesia, 22 – 26 November 2010

### **NATIONAL FOOD CONTROL SYSTEMS AND CONSUMER PARTICIPATION IN FOOD STANDARD SETTING**

*(Replies to CL 2010/17-ASIA of Indonesia, Nepal and Philippines)*

#### **Question 1: Strengthening National Food Control Systems**

*Objective 1 of the Regional Strategic Plan aims to develop and strengthen national food regulatory system and Codex Contact Points and/or National Codex Committee. Please describe any significant developments/actions taken in your country to improve national food regulatory systems and Codex Contact Points and/or National Codex Committee. These may include actions relating to:*

- *Update of structure and organization of national food control system and consultative structures and processes on Codex matters including promoting increased involvement and participation of consumers and other stakeholders;*
- *Identify capacity building needs in national food regulatory systems and identify the resources required including funding;*

#### **INDONESIA**

- The authority of food controlling in Indonesia involves several institutions such as Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries, National Agency of Drug and Food Control (NADFC), Ministry of Industry, Ministry of Trade and Local Government.

Ministry of Agriculture has responsibility in controlling the safety of fresh foods from farms and animal husbandries.

Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries has responsibility in controlling the safety of fish and marine products.

NADFC has responsibility in controlling processed food.

Ministry of Trade has responsibility in controlling food products which comply with the requirement of compulsory national standard such as wheat, packaged drinking/mineral water, refined sugar, and cacao powdered,

Ministry of Industry has responsibility in supervision in the factory of compulsory national standard products by Standard Supervisory Officer in Factory.

Local Government has responsibility in controlling the safety of ready to eat and street foods, and household foods produced locally.

With regard to the consultative structures and on Codex matters, Indonesia has established *Guideline for handling Codex activities* in Indonesia in order to ensure the effectiveness of our participation in Codex works. This guideline was agreed by several institution related to Codex activities such as Ministry of Agriculture, National Agency for Drugs and Food Control, Ministry of Industry, Ministry of Trade, Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries, Ministry of Health, Ministry of Foreign Affairs and National Standardization Agency. Under this guideline, Indonesia has established National Codex Committee (NCC) which consists of Director Generals from related ministries, senior scientist and food producer

association. When developing national positions for Codex meetings, NCC is assisted in technical matters by Mirror Codex Committee and working group. Codex Contact Point (CCP) Secretariat, located in the National Standardization Agency, manages the national Codex activities, including circulating of Codex documents and invitations to related mirror committee, organize working group and NCC meeting, submitting national position and delegations, and monitor all the issues of interest to Indonesia.

- The following Capacity Buildings are needed:
  - method and procedure on traceability including recall system
  - implementation of risk analysis in food control system
  - Good Regulatory Practices
  - Regulatory Impact Assessment
  - HACCP
  - Sampling plan and analytical method development

### **NEPAL**

Department of Food Technology and Quality Control (DFTQC) under the Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives, has been enforcing food legislation to ensure the safety and quality of food. It is a sole governmental authority, which has been mandated to execute & enforce the Food and Feed Acts & Regulations. The main activities are inspection, law enforcement, food & feed industry licensing, and food & feed standardization and consumer awareness as well as development and implementation of code of practices. The existing food legislation, which is mainly focus on end product quality control, is being enforced as a sectoral approach of food safety and quality control.

Nepal is a member country of WTO since 2004. After being WTO member, the infrastructure of food safety has been strengthened with the establishment of four Food Quarantine Labs. in custom points, 20 District Food Inspection Units, and Food Inspection Unit in Tribhuvan International Airport. Furthermore, Government of Nepal has given authority to DFTQC for the function of SPS Enquiry Point. DFTQC is also the member of INFOSAN and Contact Point of INFOSAN Emergency.

Government of Nepal is under the process of amendment of food law encompassing food safety throughout food chain. The department is working on changing food law enforcement agency to food authority approach. UNIDO is keen on contact to support the department to work on framework of food authority.

### **PHILIPPINES**

#### *General Comment:*

1. The national food regulatory system is being strengthened through the joint effort being undertaken by the Department of Agriculture (DA) and the Department of Health (DOH) in clarifying and coordinating overlapping control functions.
2. The Philippines has also been engaged in a 3 –year capacity building program for its food control system. (this is described below)
3. The Codex Contact Point has been transferred to an agency in the DA with a broader mandate to better implement its tasks and strengthen coordination with the DOH.
4. The National Codex Committee is strengthened and renamed the National Codex Organization (NCO).
5. The Philippine Departments of Health and Agriculture allocated funds for regular attendance of delegates to the Codex meetings.
6. The Philippines has strengthened its food regulatory systems for processed food under the DOH-Food and Drug Administration through the passage of Republic Act No. 9711 which includes the creation of a food research and standard development division.

*Update of structure and organization of national food control system and consultative structures and processes on Codex matters including promoting increased involvement and participation of consumers and other stakeholders;*

Within the Philippine National Codex Organization (NCO):

1. The NCO completed its Manual of Operations (MOP) last March 31, 2010. The Manual is officially signed by the Secretaries of the Department of Health and the Department of Agriculture. The MOP describes the processes to be used by the members of the various NCO bodies to help them in the performance of their duties and responsibilities in Codex work. It enables governments, competent authorities, food industries, private organizations, farmers, consumers and others concerned to understand the NCO as an organization. It was developed to serve as guide of the NCO members to effectively implement the NCO tasks. The MOP also has a section on the criteria for the selection of country delegates from government and the private sector to Codex meeting. An orientation/seminar on the MOP for NCO members and selected stakeholders is scheduled on the 2<sup>nd</sup> semester of 2010. Likewise, the MOP will be printed for distribution and posted in DOH website.
2. The National Codex Organization provides a venue for consultation of interested stakeholders in NCO-Sub-Committees (SCs) or Task Forces (TFs). The latter replicate the relevant Codex Committees at the national level. The national food manufacturer associations, professional food associations and food industry are members in the different SCs or TFs. The NCO SCs or TFs draft country positions, generate information and comments on Codex agenda items through its meetings, the holding of public consultations, surveys, etc. Draft country positions are circulated electronically for comments to the SC/TF members and the final draft is then circulated to the Technical Committee (TC) for comments and for review of cross-cutting issues. The TC is comprised of Chairs of different SCs or TFs, private sectoral representative and association of food technologists. The official country position is endorsed by the TC Chair.

Efforts to strengthen food control systems in the Departments of Health and of Agriculture:

In 2007, the Philippines participated at a training course on “Capacity Building Needs of National Food Control Systems in APEC Developing Economies” held in Beijing, China. The training was sponsored by Food Safety Australia-New Zealand (FSANZ) in cooperation with FAO and the Republic of China under the auspices of the APEC Food Safety Cooperation Forum.

In 2008, a follow-up activity to assess the capacity building needs of the Philippine food control system was conducted entitled “Assessing the Capacity Building Needs of the Philippine Food Control System” with the Bureau of Agriculture and Fisheries Product Standards of the Department of Agriculture (BAFPS-DA) as the lead agency. The FAO/WHO tools on assessing the capacity building needs of national food control systems were used. It entailed a needs assessment of the Philippine food control system, development of a vision statement, identifying capacity building needs and development of action plans. The Departments of Agriculture and Health participated in the project as food safety is a shared responsibility of both Departments. The Department of Agriculture regulates fresh and secondary processed products while the Department of Health regulates tertiary/fully processed products, except meat products which is handled by National Meat Inspection Service-DA.

In 2009, another project was conducted entitled “Strengthening the Philippine Food Control System” which aimed to Implement capacity building action plans based on the needs assessment of the Philippine food control system conducted in 2008. Three (3) capacity building activities were implemented as follows:

- 1) A seminar on “Updates on International Issues on Food Safety and Quality” (co-sponsored by FAO RAP) held on 16 July 2009
- 2) A seminar / workshop on “Development of Food Laws, Regulations and Standards” (co-sponsored by FSANZ) that was held from 01 to 03 September 2009
- 3) Training on “ASEAN Risk-Based Inspection” (co-sponsored by FAO RAP) – 27-29 October 2009

*Identify capacity building needs in national food regulatory systems and identify the resources required including funding;*

Within the Philippine Food Control System:

Capacity building needs of the Philippine food control system were identified as follows:

#### Food Control Management

1. Coordination and communication mechanism among government agencies involved in food safety and quality that would allow sharing of data, i.e., monitoring of Salmonella in various food products handled by different agencies
2. Integrated policies and protocol on food safety and quality through a Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) between agencies
3. Currently, overlaps among DA and DOH agencies are addressed through MOAs for identified food commodity coverage but cannot be regarded as “integrated policies” as the main functions/ regulations are still lodged with the original Departments/ Agencies. Integrated policies or clear delineation of functions will be better addressed by updating food legislation (Item 4 of Food Legislation below).

Funding: Government funding

#### Food Legislation

1. Drafting and/or updating of laws on food safety encompassing production to consumption and using risk-based approach
2. Revision of existing laws and include Implementing Rules and Regulations
3. Development of national standards harmonized with international standards (Halal, etc.)
4. Consolidate all existing food laws, update food laws and delineate functions of government agencies involved in food regulation. The food safety law should also provide structure of the agency and provision of funding availability.

Proposed source of Funding: Government funding and international donor organizations (FAO/WHO, Food Standards Australia-New Zealand, FSANZ)

#### Food Inspection

1. Training on risk-based inspection
2. Accreditation of inspectors to ISO 17020
3. Development of policies and procedures on risk-based inspection system

Proposed source of Funding: Government funding and international donor organizations (FAO/WHO)

#### Official Food Control Laboratories

1. Training on new methods of food analysis especially the use of corresponding high technology equipment
2. Accreditation to ISO 17025
3. Rationalization of laboratories – (this is a work in progress at the Department of Agriculture)
4. Upgrade or acquisition of up-to-date laboratory equipment/ facilities to be able to implement Codex standards or test for other contaminants/ additives/ veterinary drug residues, etc.

Proposed source of Funding: Government funding and international donor organizations (FAO/WHO, EU-Trade Related Technical Assistance, EU TRTA)

#### Information, Education and Communication (IEC)

1. Policies and strategies on IEC
2. Communication mechanism on IEC among government agencies and private sector
3. Training on the development of IEC materials

#### 4. Upgrade or acquisition of up-to-date equipment/facilities to support IEC activities

Proposed source of Funding: Government funding and international donor organizations (FAO/WHO, APEC)

### ***Question 2: Promotion of Codex standards and related texts***

*Objective 5 of the Regional Strategic Plan aims to promote use of Codex standards and related texts as a basis for national legislation. Please describe any significant actions that your country has taken to increase awareness on the importance of Codex amongst relevant stakeholders i.e. government, industries, consumers, academia and professional bodies, or to train technical personnel and policy makers responsible for the elaboration of food safety policy, as well as to promote more effective participation in Codex.*

#### **INDONESIA**

In order to increase awareness on the importance of Codex amongst relevant stakeholders, Indonesia has conducted some activities as follow:

1. Codex standards and related texts are one of our main reference in the elaboration of regulation and standards
2. Capacity Building on Codex matters organized by CCP Secretariat
3. Dissemination on the report of Codex meetings by Coordinator of Mirror Committee
4. Workshop on Codex Food Export Import Certification System held by Ministry of Trade in cooperation with CCFICS Secretariat
5. Elaboration of national position before attending Codex meetings, involving relevant stakeholders

#### **NEPAL**

As Nepal is WTO member country, Nepal has been giving priority on promotion of quality of comparative advantage food products. Some of the Nepalese standards of food products like milk powder, cereal has updated harmonizing with Codex standards and guidelines. Food Standardization Committee under the Food Act and Regulation is working on harmonization of national standards with international standards based on Codex bench mark standards. DFTQC has organized awareness program on Codex via workshops, seminars and trainings. It has requested to Codex Trust Fund for the support on participation of Codex meetings from Food Consumer Association and Forums of Nepal.

#### **PHILIPPINES**

##### **Update information since the 16<sup>th</sup> CCASIA**

##### **On use of Codex standards and related texts as basis of national legislation**

Codex standards are harmonized with Philippine national standards, codes of practices, guidelines, etc.

Food and Drug Administration (FDA) revisited the current food labeling guidelines taking into consideration some Codex labeling information relevant to the Philippines. Department of Agriculture issued an Administrative Order on Implementing Guidelines on the National Veterinary Drug Residues Control Program in Foods last November 3, 2009. The Order applies to the manufacture, importation, exportation, distribution, administration, regulation, control and rational use of veterinary drugs in food producing animals. Likewise, Codex standards on Veterinary Drug Residue has already been adopted as National Standard. Other DA agencies reviewed and amended their Administrative Orders, Bureau Circulars to harmonize with international standards in collaboration with the concerned stakeholders, consumers, professional groups, academe, through public consultations and as members of the Sub-committees/ Task Forces.

### **Question 3: Strengthen communication and coordination**

Taking into account the actions listed in Objective 2, please describe any significant actions that your country has taken to optimize the use of electronic communication systems. These may include:

- Institutional internet infrastructure at the national level for reliable internet connection
- Conducting e-discussions amongst member countries on issues of mutual interest;
- Sharing of national position/written comments on issues of interest to the region;
- Promoting regional networking among Codex Contact Points to improve communication and share experiences on Codex and related issues.

#### **INDONESIA**

- Indonesia has just developed Codex Indonesia website ([www.codexindonesia.org](http://www.codexindonesia.org)), however it still needs improvement on the content and the usage.
- Indonesia was as a lead of electronic Working Group established by the last CCASIA session on national food control systems and consumer participation in food standard setting and as a participant in the eWG such as Proposed Draft Regional Standard for Chili Sauce.
- Indonesia has not tried to share national position through electronic communication systems yet. As Regional Coordinator, before attending the Executive Committee meeting, Indonesia invited Asian Member Countries to submit comments on the agendas of the meeting particularly on the issues relevant to Asia. However, there were very limited responses from Asian member countries. Therefore, Indonesia would like to invite the Committee to further discuss how the best way to get comments from member countries before Coordinator participates in the Executive Committee meeting.
- Indonesia, supported by FAO, has developed CCAsia website ([www.ccasia.org](http://www.ccasia.org)) as a tool to promote regional networking among CCP. However it is still needed improvement on the content and the usage. This website should be transferred to the next Regional Coordinator for further improvement and maintenance.

#### **NEPAL**

Director General of DFTQC is functioning as Codex Contact Point as well as SPS Enquiry Point and INFOSAN. Currently Director General of DFTQC, as National Codex Contact Point, communicates on Codex Forum through Email and Internet. The email address of DFTQC: [dgdftqc@mail.com.np](mailto:dgdftqc@mail.com.np) and website: [www.dftqc.gov.np](http://www.dftqc.gov.np); [www.spsenquiry.gov.np](http://www.spsenquiry.gov.np).

#### **PHILIPPINES**

- This has yet to be set in place or further strengthened for some agencies, so that all members of the NCO can participate in e-discussions. As part of CCASIA objectives, the ACAsia should highlight this concern and bring it to the attention of relevant government authorities in the countries.
- This takes place only as part of an electronic working group activity.
- members of the NCO participated in the electronic working group and prepared national positions/written comments on issues of interest to the region  
The Department of Health posts all its advisories in the website.
- Philippine CCP has constant communication with CCPs

### **Question 4: Training and Capacity building**

Has your country participated in or organized any regional training programmes in relation to any of the objectives listed in the Regional Strategic Plan (e.g. 1.4, 1.5, 4.6)? Please comment on the Training Programme and any follow up actions taken at the national level arising from such participation.

- Organize technical exchange programmes amongst member countries of the region on a mutual basis; assist CCASIA Member Countries in developing and strengthening national food regulatory system and Codex Contact Point and/or National Codex Committee such as mentoring and training programme with the assistance of FAO/WHO and other international organizations

- Assist member countries in terms of capacity building to harmonize national legislation with that of Codex with assistance of FAO/WHO and other international organizations

### **INDONESIA**

- As organizer, we have conducted the following events:

No	Event	Place & Date	Organizer	Funding
1	FAO ASEAN Regional Project (Workshop on Modern Principles on Food Inspection)	Indonesia, April 2008	Indonesia	FAO
2	Workshop on Improving and Further Developing of the CCASIA Website	Indonesia, 22-23 May 2008	Indonesia	FAO

Indonesia also participated in several events, such as:

No	Event	Place & Date	Organizer	Funding
1	APEC Seminar on the Development and Strengthening of Food Recall System	Phillipines, May 2010	APEC	APEC
2	Biotech Labelling Outreach Workshop	Singapore, February 2009	USDA	USDA
3	APEC Seminar on Food Safety Control System and Risk Analysis	Peru, August 2008	APEC	APEC
4	SIDA International Training Programme : Regulatory and Quality Infrastructure Development for Food Quality and Safety	Sweden, September 2009	SIDA	SIDA
5	Developing Food Law, Standards and Enforcement System workshop	Vietnam, September 2008	FSANZ	FSANZ
6	APEC Capacity Building Workshop "Ensuring Food Safety for Consumers"	Malaysia, November 2008	APEC	APEC
7	APEC Capacity Building Training on Food Safety Risk Communication for APEC Developing Member Economies	Phillipines, June 2008	APEC	APEC
8	Regional Workshop on the European Food Legislation for Third Countries	Thailand, March 2008	EC	EC

### **NEPAL**

There is some initiation on preparation of draft food law under the support of FAO. However, it has not got materialized yet. FAO/WHO is somehow supporting on conduction trainings in food safety and quality control in term of capacity building.

### **PHILIPPINES**

The Philippines has yet to participate or be involved in the activities stated above

Has your country participated in or organized any regional training programmes?

Yes, two participants (1 DA-BAFPS and 1 DOH-FDA) attended the FAO/WHO Codex Training Course for Asia and the Pacific at Sanur, Bali, Indonesia last 13-15 November 2008.

Need for mentoring and training programs with the assistance of FAO/WHO and other international organizations

Training of permanent and regular staff on standard setting process of Codex and in relation to Question 1-responses # 3 & 4

On capacity building to harmonize national legislation with that of Codex with assistance of FAO/WHO and other international organizations

This is a recognized concern by the NCO and DA and DOH. However, early initiatives to harmonize national legislation have not been sustained. While the NCO is keeping tab of efforts to come up with food safety legislation, a training course (to include legislators and policy makers) on this would be useful

including how other countries have successfully harmonized its food legislation or established its food safety agency.

#### **Question 5: Regional Strategic Plan-priority areas for implementation**

*Of the activities listed in the Regional Strategic plan to support its effective implementation what activity (ies) is/are most important to meet the needs of your country including demands regarding training and development? How effective are we in disseminating the Regional Strategic Plan? Was it disseminated to concerned stakeholders? Is there monitoring or feedback on information disseminated? Who is the identified focal person/agency responsible in disseminating and monitoring (include contact details, i.e. CCP)?*

#### **INDONESIA**

- What activities are most important to meet the needs of your country including demands regarding training and development?  
*The most important are the actions in objectives 1, objectives 4 and objectives 2.*
- How effective are we in disseminating the Regional Strategic Plan?  
*It is quiet effective but need to be improved*
- Was it disseminated to concerned stakeholders?  
*Yes, it was*
- Is there monitoring or feedback on information disseminated?  
*Yes, there is*
- Who is the identified focal person/agency responsible in disseminating and monitoring?  
*Codex Contact Point*

#### **NEPAL**

Among the activities of the objectives 1: To develop and strengthen national food regulatory and Codex Contact Point and National Codex Committee, the activities to assist CCASIA member countries in developing and strengthening national food regulatory system and Codex Contact Point and National Codex Committee; and identify capacity building needs in national food regulatory system and to identify the resources required including funding, are most important to meet the needs of our country.

The Codex Contact Point of Nepal is:

*The Director General  
Department of Food Technology and Quality Control  
Babarmahal, Kathmandu, Nepal  
Tel.: 00977-1-4262369  
Fax: 00977-1-4262337  
Email: dgdfqc@mail.com.np*

#### **PHILIPPINES**

The following activities are strongly relevant:

1. Identify capacity-building needs in national food regulatory system and resources required including funding
2. Conduct national workshops on effective functioning of Codex Contact Points and National Codex Committee/ Organization
3. Optimize the use of electronic communication systems
4. Develop a list of experts and institutions that can provide the required scientific/technical expertise to discuss, i.e., how Codex has helped their stakeholders.
5. (See response to Question # 1)
6. Increase awareness on the importance of Codex amongst relevant stakeholders

How effective are we in disseminating the Regional Strategic Plan?

The NCO Sub-Committee on Coordinating Committee for Asia (SCAsia) was organized in September 2009, convened December 2009 and just started in 2010 to participate in CCASIA i.e. electronic working group on national food control systems and consumer participation in food standard setting. Hopefully, the SCAsia would be able to effectively disseminate information on Regional Strategic Plan to Philippine stakeholders as part of the NCO consultative process.

The identified focal person/agency responsible in disseminating?

For CCASIA concerns, the focal person/agency is

***Maria Lourdes C. Santiago***

***Chairperson, Sub-Committee on Coordinating Committee for Asia (SCAsia)***

*Food Drug Regulation Officer V*

*Chief, Laboratory Services Division*

*Food and Drug Administration, Department of Health*

*Civic Drive, Filinvest Corporate City*

*Alabang, Muntinlupa City, Philippines*

*Contact details:*

*Telephone #: (632) 807-2843*

*Fax/Tele-fax #: (632) 807-8511*

*E-mail address: mlcsantiago@yahoo.com, tessacodex@yahoo.com*

The identified focal person/agency responsible in monitoring?

For Sub-Committee Level (same as SCAsia Chairperson)

For Technical Committee Level (Management Support Office)

*Director, Food Development Center and*

*Head of the Management Support Office*

*FDC, FTI Complex, Taguig City, Philippines*

*Contact Details:*

*Tel. No.: (632)838-4715*

*Fax/Telefax: (632)838-4017; (632)838-4692*

*E-mail address: director@fdc.net.ph*

*Management Support Office*

*Food Development Center Extension Office*

*6/F Philsugin Bldg. North Avenue,*

*Diliman, Quezon City, Philippines*

*Contact Details:*

*Telefax No.: (632)929-3690*

*Tel No.: (632)453-3900; (632)981-3800 local 6226*

*E-mail address: nco\_mso\_fdc@yahoo.com*

**Question 6: Codex Standards-national priorities, interests and training needs**

*Taking into account several CCASIA Strategic Plan activities (1.7, 4.1, 4.5, 5.1, 5.2, 6.1 and 6.2) what specific Codex standards and related texts, currently under development or already in existence, are of most importance and interest to your country and for which of these would additional information/training/mentoring/scientific advice be desired ?*

**INDONESIA**

The following Codex texts are used as references in developing Indonesian regulations and standards:

- General Standard for Contaminants and Toxins in Food and Feed
- General Standard for Food Additives
- General Standard for the Labelling of Prepackaged Foods
- General Standard for Bottled/Packaged Drinking Water (other than natural mineral water)
- General Standard for Quick Frozen Fish Fillets
- Standard for Infant Formula and Formulas for Special Medical Purposes Intended for Infants

- Standard for Processed Cereal-Based Foods for Infants and Young Children
- Standard for Quick Frozen Finfish, Eviscerated or Uneviscerated
- Standard for Canned Shrimps or Prawns
- Standard for Canned Tuna and Bonito
- Standard for Canned Crab Meat
- Standard for Quick Frozen Shrimps or Prawns
- Standard for Sardines and Sardine-Type Products
- Standard for Quick Frozen Lobsters
- Standard for Quick Frozen Blocks of Fish Fillets, Minced Fish Flesh and Mixtures of Fillets and Minced Fish Flesh
- Standard for Quick Frozen Fish Sticks (Fish Fingers), Fish Portions and Fish Fillets - Breaded or in Batter
- Standard for Salted Fish and Dried Salted Fish of the Gadidae Family of Fishes
- Standard for Dried Shark Fins
- Standard for Quick Frozen Raw Squid
- Standard for Crackers from Marine and Freshwater Fish, Crustaceans and Molluscan Shellfish
- Standard for Boiled Dried Salted Anchovies
- Standard for Live and Raw Bivalve Molluscs
- Standard for Food Grade Salt
- Standard For Name Vegetable Oil
- Standard for Olive Oil, Virgin and Refined, and for Refined Olive-Pomace Oil
- Standard for Edible Coconut Oil.
- Standard for Edible Fats and Oils
- Standard for Jams, Jellies and Marmalades
- Standard for Natural Mineral Water
- Standard for Milk Powder and Cream Powder
- Standard for Edible Fats and Oils not Covered by Individual Standards
- Standard for General Standard for Cheese
- Standard for Fermented Milks
- Standard For Fruit Juice and Necttars.
- Guidelines on Claims
- Guidelines for the Production, Processing, Labelling and Marketing of Organically Produced Foods
- Guidelines on Nutrition Labelling
- Guidelines for Use of Nutrition and Health Claims
- General Guidelines on Sampling
- Recommended International Code of Hygienic Practice for Smoked Fish
- Code of Practice for Fish and Fishery Products
- FAO/WHO Codex Alimentarius Sampling Plans For Prepacked Food (AQL-6.5) CAC/RM 42-1969.

However, we identified several Codex texts that need additional information and scientific advice, such as :

- General Standard for Contaminants and Toxins in Food and Feed
- General Standard for Food Additives
- Standard for Infant Formula and Formulas for Special Medical Purposes Intended for Infants
- Standard for Name Vegetable Oil
- Standard for Edible Fats and Oils not Covered by Individual Standards
- Standard for General Standard for Cheese
- Standard for Fermented Milks

### **NEPAL**

Taking in account CCASIA Strategic Plan, the activities: 7.1; 4.1 & 6.2 are the most importance and interest to our country and for which of these would additional information/ training/ mentoring/ scientific advice be desired.

### **PHILIPPINES**

Training on risk assessment for residues for ML and food contaminants and food additives MRL

***Question 7: Any other matters***

*Are there any other comments you would like to make in any of the areas covered by the Regional Strategic Plan?*

**INDONESIA**

No

**NEPAL**

Clear and workable implementation framework and action plan for Regional Strategic Plan is necessary in order to identify the role of each member of CCP in Asia.

We anticipate the continual supports from Codex Trust Fund, WHO, FAO, UN Organizations for our active participation in Codex Committee Meetings and Regional Coordination Committee of Asia. We also request for supports on participation for the 17th Session of the FAO/WHO Regional Coordinating Committee for Asia.

**PHILIPPINES**

No further comments.