

CODEX ALIMENTARIUS COMMISSION



**Food and Agriculture
Organization of
the United Nations**



**World Health
Organization**

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Agenda Item 7

**CX/GP 14/28/6 Add.1
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JOINT FAO/WHO FOOD STANDARDS PROGRAMME

CODEX COMMITTEE ON GENERAL PRINCIPLES

Twenty-eighth Session

Paris, France, 7–11 April 2014

Report of the Electronic Working Group on Codex-OIE Cooperation

Background information

Prepared by Canada

CODEX DOCUMENTS REFERRING TO OIE				
Codex Committee	Codex Document Number	Codex Document	Text referring to OIE	Comments
CCMH	CAC/RCP 58-2005	CODE OF HYGIENIC PRACTICE FOR MEAT CAC/RCP 58-2005	3. At the national level the activities of the Competent Authority having jurisdiction at the slaughterhouse (usually Veterinary Administrations ²) very often serve animal health as well as public health objectives.	
			Footnote 2: OIE is currently working on guidelines on application at national level addressing 'ante- and post-mortem activities in the production of meat to reduce hazards of public and animal health significance'.	
			2. Scope and Use of this Code 10. To provide information that will enhance consistency, linkages should also be made to the standards, guidelines and recommendations contained in the OIE Terrestrial Animal Health Code that relate to zoonoses.	
			Definition of Competent authority ⁹ Footnote 9: The Competent Authority provides official assurances in international trade of meat. Requirements for certification for public health and fair trade purposes have been developed by the Codex Committee on Food and Import and Export Inspection and Certification Systems (ref. CAC/GL 26-1997). Requirements for certification for animal health (including zoonoses) purposes are contained in the OIE Terrestrial Animal Health Code (ref. Section 1.2 Obligations and ethics in international trade). Both should be read in parallel where veterinary certification is required.	
			5.4 Hygiene of feed and feed ingredients 29. There is a need for collaboration between all parties involved in production, manufacturing and use of feed and feed ingredients, so as to establish any linkage between identified hazards and the level of risk to consumers that may result from transmission through the food chain ²⁹ . Footnote 29: OIE International Animal Health Code (chapters on zoonotic diseases); OIE Guidelines on antimicrobial resistance.	
			5.6 Transport 5.6.1 Transport for slaughter animals 32. Transport of slaughter animals should be carried out in a manner that does not have an adverse impact on the safety and suitability of meat. ³⁰ Footnote 30: OIE International Animal Health Code (chapter on transport); Report of the OIE Working Group on Animal Welfare, October 2002.	
TFAMR	CAC/GL 77-2011	GUIDELINES FOR RISK ANALYSIS OF FOODBORNE ANTIMICROBIAL	2. Over the past decade, there have been significant developments with respect to the use of risk analysis approaches in addressing AMR. A series of FAO/OIE/WHO expert consultations on AMR have led to agreement that foodborne AMR microorganisms are potential microbiological food safety hazards. Consequently, the need for the development of a structured and coordinated approach for AMR risk analysis has been	

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		RESISTANCE CAC/GL 77- 2011	<p>emphasized1, 2, 3, 4. WHO/FAO and OIE guidelines on risk analysis provide broad, structured approaches to address the potential public health impact of AMR microorganisms of animal/crop origin via food5 ,6.</p> <p>Footnotes: 1 FAO/OIE/WHO. 2003. First Joint FAO/OIE/WHO Expert Workshop on Non-human Antimicrobial Usage and Antimicrobial Resistance: Scientific assessment, Geneva, Switzerland, 1-5 December 2003. http://www.who.int/foodsafety/micro/meetings/nov2003/en/. 2 FAO/OIE/WHO. 2004. Second Joint FAO/OIE/WHO Expert Workshop on Non-Human Antimicrobial Usage and Antimicrobial Resistance: Management options, Oslo, Norway, 15–18 March 2004. http://www.who.int/foodsafety/publications/micro/mar04/en/index.html. 3 FAO/OIE/WHO. 2006. Joint FAO/OIE/WHO Expert Meeting on Antimicrobial Use in Aquaculture and Antimicrobial Resistance, Seoul, Republic of Korea, 13-16 June 2006 ftp://ftp.fao.org/ag/agn/food/aquaculture_rep_13_16june2006.pdf. 4 FAO/OIE/WHO. 2008. Joint FAO/WHO/OIE Expert Meeting on Critically Important Antimicrobials Report of the FAO/WHO/OIE Expert meeting, FAO, Rome, Italy, 26–30 November 2007. ftp://ftp.fao.org/docrep/fao/010/i0204e/i0204e00.pdf. 5 FAO/WHO. 2006. Food safety risk analysis: A guide for national safety authorities. (FAO Food and Nutrition Paper 87). ftp://ftp.fao.org/docrep/fao/009/a0822e/a0822e00.pdf. 6 OIE. Terrestrial Animal Health Code (Section Veterinary Public Health). http://www.oie.int/eng/normes/mcode/en_sommaire.htm</p>	
			<p>6. This document should be read in conjunction with...as well as Animal Feed Impact on Food Safety and the chapters related to the control of AMR in the OIE Terrestrial Animal Health Code6.</p> <p>Footnote 6: OIE Terrestrial Animal Health Code (Section Veterinary Public Health). http://www.oie.int/eng/normes/mcode/en_sommaire.htm</p>	
			<p>10. The Working Principles for Risk Analysis for Food Safety for Application by Governments (CAC/GL 62-2007) shall apply to all aspects of foodborne AMR risk analysis. General principles specific to foodborne AMR risk analysis are as follows.</p> <p>Principle 3: Foodborne AMR risk analysis should give consideration to relevant international documents (for example, recommendations of the “Joint FAO/WHO/OIE Expert Meeting on Critically Important Antimicrobials”) for setting priorities for risk assessment and / or risk management activities.</p>	

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			Principle 8: Evaluation of pre-harvest foodborne AMR RMOs should include, whenever appropriate, animal health aspects relevant to food safety. Foodborne AMR risk analysis when considering such animal health aspects should take into account relevant OIE standards.	
			15. The depth and breadth of the foodborne AMR risk profile may vary depending on the needs of the risk managers and the complexity and urgency of the food safety issue. A list of elements for consideration in a foodborne AMR risk profile is described in Appendix 1 of this document. Additional risk profile elements can be found in The Principles and Guidelines for the Conduct of Microbiological Risk Management (CAC/GL 63-2007). In addition, it is important to consider critically important antimicrobial agent lists developed by international organizations and national/regional authorities (e.g., see Joint FAO/WHO/OIE Expert Meeting on Critically Important Antimicrobials, Rome 200811). Footnote 11: WHO List of Critically Important Antimicrobials (CIA) at: www.who.int/foodborne_disease/resistance/cia/en ; OIE List of Antimicrobials of Veterinary Importance at: http://www.oie.int/download/Antimicrobials/OIE_list_antimicrobials.pdf	
			32. The fundamental activities in exposure assessment should include: (a) clear depiction or drawing of the exposure pathway; (b) detailing the necessary data requirements based on the pathway; and (c) summarising the data. Considerations related to exposure assessment are illustrated in Figure 2a12. Footnote 12: The exposure assessment covers the release and exposure assessments of the OIE risk assessment scheme (OIE. Terrestrial Animal Health Code (Risk assessment for AMR arising from the use of antimicrobials in animals)).	
			48. Additionally, relevant sections of the OIE Terrestrial Animal Health Code ⁶ , the FAO Responsible Use of Antibiotics in Aquaculture ¹⁵ and the WHO Global Principles for the Containment of Antimicrobial Resistance in Animals Intended for Food ¹⁶ should be consulted. Footnote 6: OIE Terrestrial Animal Health Code (Section Veterinary Public Health). http://www.oie.int/eng/normes/mcode/en_sommaire.htm	
			51. To identify RMOs to address an AMR food safety issue, risk managers should ensure the previously listed Codex Codes of Practice, OIE and WHO documents are considered (paragraphs 47 and 48), as they may contain sources of RMOs that can be adapted to a particular AMR food safety issue.	
			Table 1. Examples of non-regulatory controls on condition of use of veterinary antimicrobial agents and additives:	

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			<p>Develop and regularly update antimicrobial responsible use guidelines¹⁹ written by professional bodies or internationally recognized entities, such as OIE.</p> <p>Footnote 19: Responsible Use Guidelines – Judicious use, responsible use, and prudent use guidelines are all documents that contain broad principles with respect to the administration of antimicrobials; some may be species-specific. For the purposes of this document, these guidelines will be referred to as responsible use guidelines. Guidance on Responsible Use can be found, e.g. in the Code of Practice to Minimize and Contain Antimicrobial Resistance (CAC/RCP 61-2005) and OIE Terrestrial Animal Health Code (Section Veterinary Public Health). http://www.oie.int/eng/normes/mcode/en_sommaire.htm.</p> <p>Table 1. Disseminate and use international standards for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bacterial culture and antimicrobial susceptibility testing²⁰ <p>Footnote 20: OIE Manual of Diagnostic Tests and Vaccines for Terrestrial Animals (Laboratory Methodologies for Bacterial Antimicrobial Susceptibility Testing)</p>	
			70. Surveillance of use of antimicrobial agents should, to the extent possible, include all antimicrobial agents used in food producing animal and crop production. Ideally, such surveillance should provide data per animal species or crop. National/regional authorities may use guidelines such as those described in the OIE Terrestrial Animal Health Code, “Monitoring of the quantities of antimicrobial agents used in animal husbandry” and relevant WHO guidance.	
			71. Surveillance of AMR in microorganisms originating from food producing animals, crops and food should ideally be integrated with programmes that monitor resistance in humans. Consideration may also be given to inclusion of animal feed, feed ingredients and biosolids, waste-water, manure and other waste-based fertilisers in such programmes. National/regional authorities may use established guidelines such as those published in the OIE Terrestrial Animal Health Code “Harmonisation of national AMR surveillance and monitoring programmes” and relevant WHO guidance to describe key elements of programmes to monitor the prevalence of foodborne AMR microorganisms in animals.	
TFAF	CAC/RCP 54-2004	<p>CODE OF PRACTICE ON GOOD ANIMAL FEEDING</p> <p>CAC/RCP 54-2004</p>	<p>4.5.3 Undesirable substances</p> <p>25. The presence in feed and feed ingredients of undesirable substances such as industrial and environmental contaminants, pesticides, radionuclides, persistent organic pollutants, pathogenic agents and toxins such as mycotoxins should be identified, controlled and minimised. Animal products that could be a source of the Bovine Spongiform Encephalopathy (BSE) agent¹¹ should not be used for feeding directly to, or for feed manufacturing for, ruminants.</p>	

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			Footnote 11: Joint WHO/FAO/OIE Technical Consultation on BSE: public health, animal health and trade, OIE Headquarters, Paris, 11–14 June 2001	
CCRVDF	CAC/RCP 61-2005	CODE OF PRACTICE TO MINIMIZE AND CONTAIN ANTIMICROBIAL RESISTANCE CAC/RCP 61-2005	13. The relevant authorities should make sure that all the antimicrobial agents used in foodproducing animals are prescribed by a veterinarian or other suitably trained person authorized in accordance with national legislation or used under conditions stipulated in the national legislation. (See OIE Guidelines for Antimicrobial Resistance: Responsible and Prudent Use of Antimicrobial Agents in Veterinary Medicine (Terrestrial Animal Health Code, Appendix 3.9.3)	
			25. Appropriate information should be provided to support an adequate assessment of the safety of veterinary antimicrobial drugs being considered for authorisation in food-producing animals. The regulatory authorities should develop criteria for conducting such assessments and interpreting their results. Existing guidelines for antimicrobial resistance risk assessment, such as the OIE Guideline ⁴ may be used for more comprehensive information.	
			Footnote 4: Antimicrobial resistance: risk analysis methodology for the potential impact on public health of antimicrobial resistant bacteria of animal origin, http://www.oie.int/eng/publicat/rt/2003a_r20314.htm	
			30. For reasons of efficiency, the methods used to establish such programmes (laboratory techniques, sampling, choice of veterinary antimicrobial drug(s) and microorganism(s)) should be harmonized as much as possible at the international level (e.g. OIE documents on “Harmonisation of National Antimicrobial Resistance Monitoring and Surveillance Programmes in Animals and Animal Derived Food” http://www.oie.int/eng/publicat/rt/2003/a_r20318.htm and “Standardisation and Harmonisation of Laboratory Methodologies Used for the Detection and Quantification of Antimicrobial Resistance” http://www.oie.int/eng/publicat/rt/2003/a_r20317.htm).	
			ENDNOTES: ¹ A. Franklin, J. Acar, F. Anthony, R. Gupta †T. Nicholls, Y. Tamura, S. Thompson, E.J. Threlfall, D. Vose, M. van Vuuren, D.G. White, H. C. Wegener & M.L. Costarrica. Antimicrobial resistance: harmonization of national antimicrobial resistance monitoring and surveillance programmes in animals and in animal-derived food. Rev. sci. Off. Int. Epiz., 20 (3), 859-870. http://www.oie.int/eng/publicat/rt/2003/a_r20318.htm ² D.G. White, J. Acar, F. Anthony, A. Franklin, R. Gupta, †T. Nicholls, Y. Tamura, S. Thompson, E.J. Threlfall, D. Vose, M. van Vuuren, H. C. Wegener & M.L. Costarrica. Antimicrobial resistance: standardization and harmonization of laboratory methodologies for the detection and quantification of antimicrobial resistance. Rev. sci. tech. Off. Int. Epiz., 2001, 20 (3), 849-858. http://www.oie.int/eng/publicat/rt/2003/a_r20317.htm	
CCFH	CAC/GL 78-2011		Definition- Flock6:	

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		GUIDELINES FOR THE CONTROL OF CAMPYLOBACTER AND SALMONELLA IN CHICKEN MEAT CAC/GL 78-2011	<p>A number of animals of one kind kept together under human control or a congregation of gregarious wild animals. For the purposes of the Terrestrial Code, a flock is usually regarded as an epidemiological unit.</p> <p>Footnote 6: This definition is taken directly from the OIE Terrestrial Animal Health Code. www.oie.int</p>	
			<p>22. The intent of the following table is to illustrate where specific control measures for Campylobacter and/or Salmonella have been identified in relation to each of the process flow steps at different sections of the food chain. Control measures are indicated by a tick and their details are provided in these Guidelines or the OIE Terrestrial Animal Health Code¹⁹ in the case of GHP.</p> <p>Footnote 19: Refer to web site: www.oie.int</p>	
			<p>23. These Guidelines on primary production are supplementary to, and should be used in conjunction with, the:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • OIE Terrestrial Animal Health Code¹⁹ (applies to Salmonella only): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Chapter 6.4 "Biosecurity Procedures in Poultry Production", and - Chapter 6.5 "Prevention, Detection and Control of Salmonella in Poultry" <p>Note: specific provisions from the OIE Terrestrial Animal Health Code and Animal Feed documents are not provided in these Guidelines.</p> <p>Footnote 19: Refer to web site: www.oie.int</p>	
			<p>26. Where a flock is found to be Salmonella-positive a range of responses, detailed in the OIE Terrestrial Animal Health Code¹⁹, Chapter 6.5 "Prevention, Detection and Control of Salmonella in Poultry", should be taken.</p> <p>Footnote 19: Refer to web site: www.oie.int</p>	
			<p>144. Monitoring should be carried out at appropriate steps³⁵ in the food chain using randomized or targeted sampling as appropriate.</p> <p>Footnote 35: Recommendations on surveillance in poultry flocks for Salmonella are provided in the OIE Terrestrial Animal Health Code, Chapter 6.5 "Prevention, Detection and Control of Salmonella in Poultry"</p>	
CCFH	CAC/RCP 57-2004	CODE OF HYGIENIC PRACTICE FOR MILK AND MILK PRODUCTS	<p>3.2.2. The milk should originate from herds or animals that are officially free of brucellosis and tuberculosis, as defined by the OIE Terrestrial Animal Health Code.</p> <p>Milk should be drawn from animals that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • do not show any evidence of infectious diseases transferable to humans through 	

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		CAC/RCP 57-2004	<p>milk including but not limited to diseases governed by the OIE Terrestrial Animal Health Code.</p> <p>The milk cannot carry unacceptable levels of zoonotic agents. Therefore, the milk shall originate from individual animals:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • that do not show any evidence (signs or analytical results) of infectious diseases caused by human pathogens (e.g., Listeriosis) that are transferable to humans through milk including but not limited to such diseases governed by the OIE Terrestrial Animal Health Code; • that, in relation to brucellosis and tuberculosis, shall comply with the following criteria: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – cows milk shall be obtained from animals belonging to herds that are officially free of tuberculosis and brucellosis in accordance with the relevant chapters of the OIE Terrestrial Animal Health Code; – sheep or goat milk shall be obtained from animals belonging to sheep or goat herds that are officially free or free of brucellosis as per the OIE Terrestrial Animal Health Code; 	
			<p>5.1.1. When evaluating potential microbiological hazards, consideration should be given to which of the organisms are likely to be present in the milk. For instance, microbiological hazards that are not relevant in the geographical area of concern (e.g. because the prevalence is insignificant or zero) can be ruled out at an early stage. Also, where it can be verified that specific sanitary measures are successfully applied during primary production to prevent or significantly reduce introduction of a pathogen into the herd, including efficient eradication programmes, the pathogen in question may be ruled out. The manufacturer or other appropriate party is responsible for documenting the conditions that support such a determination. This can be accomplished by documenting the OIE status (e.g. disease-free area), the effectiveness of national programmes, the effectiveness of individual producer screening programmes, on the basis of documented historical evidence, and through the development of epidemiological evidence.</p>	
			<p>5.1.2. Attention should be paid to the application of microbiocidal control measures with such performance that they effectively eliminate any risks associated with the transfer of additional zoonotic hazards to the milk. Similarly, where certain animal diseases are present in herds producing the milk, particular attention should be drawn to the recommendations in the OIE Terrestrial Animal Health Code, as specific microbiocidal control measures or performances thereof may be necessary to eliminate the animal health risks associated with these diseases.</p>	
CCFICS	CAC/GL 26-1997	GUIDELINES FOR THE DESIGN, OPERATION, ASSESSMENT AND	<p>ANNEX</p> <p>3. This annex is to be read in conjunction with section 9 - Assessment and verification of inspection and certification systems of Guidelines for the Design, Operation, Assessment and Accreditation of Food Import and Export Inspection and Certification</p>	

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		ACCREDITATION OF FOOD IMPORT AND EXPORT INSPECTION AND CERTIFICATION SYSTEMS CAC/GL 26-1997	Systems (CAC/GL 26-1997). In addition, the relevant sections of the OIE Performance of Veterinary Service Tool for Evaluation of Veterinary Services, Chapter 3.2 of the OIE Terrestrial Animal Health Code should be considered where appropriate	
	CAC/GL 60-2006	PRINCIPLES FOR TRACEABILITY/PRODUCT TRACING AS A TOOL WITHIN A FOOD INSPECTION AND CERTIFICATION SYSTEM CAC/GL 60-2006	1. This document elaborates a set of principles to assist competent authorities in utilising traceability/product tracing as a tool within their food inspection and certification system. This document should be read in conjunction with all relevant Codex texts as well as those adopted by IPPC and OIE where appropriate.	[Note: is a general reference to OIE texts rather than reference to a specific standard. It could be updated to refer to specific sections or chapters in the terrestrial and Aquatic Codes]
	CAC/GL 38-2001	GUIDELINES FOR DESIGN, PRODUCTION, ISSUANCE AND USE OF GENERIC OFFICIAL CERTIFICATES CAC/GL 38-2001	30. When a certificate requires multiple attestations (e.g., food safety, animal health and/or plant health) standard attestations developed by organizations recognized in the World Trade Organization (WTO) Sanitary and Phytosanitary Agreement (SPS) may be used (i.e. Codex, OIE, IPPC).	
CCGP	CAC/GL 62-2007	WORKING PRINCIPLES FOR RISK ANALYSIS FOR FOOD SAFETY FOR APPLICATION BY GOVERNMENTS CAC/GL 62-2007	13. National governments should take into account relevant guidance and information obtained from risk analysis activities pertaining to human health protection conducted by Codex, FAO, WHO and other relevant international intergovernmental organizations, including OIE and IPPC.	
CCMMP	CAC/GL67-2008	MODEL EXPORT CERTIFICATE FOR MILK AND MILK PRODUCTS CAC/GL 67-2008	SCOPE The Model Export Certificate for Milk and Milk Products applies to milk, milk products and composite milk products as defined in General Standard for the Use of Dairy Terms (CODEX STAN 206-1999) presented for international trade that meet food safety and suitability requirements. The Model Export Certificate does not deal with matters of animal and plant health unless directly related to food safety or suitability. Where attestation on animal health matters is required, reference should be made to the OIE	

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			Terrestrial Animal Health Code.	
CCFFP	CAC/RCP 52-2003	CODE OF PRACTICE FOR FISH AND FISHERY PRODUCTS CAC/RCP 52-2003	Section 6 - Aquaculture Production Fish should be routinely monitored for disease using, where applicable, the methods described in the OIE Manual of Diagnostic Tests for Aquatic Animals.	

OTHER TEXT WHICH MAY BE RELEVANT TO OIE

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CCFH		CODE OF HYGIENIC PRACTICE FOR EGGS AND EGG PRODUCTS CAC/RCP 15-1976	This text covers areas which may concern OIE such as flock management, animal health and general animal hygiene.	
CCCF	CAC/RCP 62-2006	DIOXIN AND DIOXIN-LIKE PCB CONTAMINATION IN FOODS AND FEEDS CAC/RCP 62-2006	This text talks about the acceptable level of dioxins and dioxin-like PCBs in animal feed and animal housing which may concern the OIE.	
TFFBT	CAC/RCP 68-2008	GUIDELINE FOR THE CONDUCT OF FOOD SAFETY ASSESSMENT OF FOODS DERIVED FROM RECOMBINANT-DNA ANIMALS CAC/RCP 68-2008	This text addresses the safety and nutritional aspects of using genetically modified animals as a source of food. Although the paper does not address animal welfare directly, this matter may concern the OIE.	
CCFL	CAC/GL 32-1999	GUIDELINES FOR THE PRODUCTION, PROCESSING, LABELLING AND MARKETING OF ORGANICALLY PRODUCED FOODS CAC/GL 32-1999	This text covers topics involved in the production of organic foods, such as livestock husbandry, transport and slaughter	
CCFH		PROPOSED DRAFT GUIDELINES FOR CONTROL OF SPECIFIC ZOOLOGICAL PARASITES IN MEAT: TRICHINELLA SPIRALIS AND CYSTICERUS BOVIS	This paper is currently being developed by the Codex Committee on Food Hygiene (CCFH) with input from OIE	

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CCFH		Discussion paper on the occurrence and control of parasites in food including beef and pork	The recent meeting of CCFH (Nov 2012) • Recommended development of discussion paper on the occurrence and control of parasites in food. The paper should address whether control of parasites be done in a general code of practice or within existing codes; whether guidance on criteria for prioritisation of parasites be developed and include a project document for consideration at next year's WG meeting. Australia will lead this work (with electronic WG)	
CCFL		eWG on the inclusion of aquaculture animals and seaweed	Step 2 for redrafting by the electronic working group, for circulation for comments at Step 3, for consideration by the physical working group and for consideration at Step 4 at the next session.	Codex should ensure engagement of OIE in this work to ensure that definitions used are consistent with the OIE Aquatic Animal Health Code
CCFICS		Draft Principles and Guidelines for National Food Control Systems (under development)	This document includes a reference that the relevant chapters of the World Organisation for Animal Health (OIE) terrestrial animal health and aquatic animal health codes	OIE has been involved in this work
CCFICS	CAC/GL 19-1995	Proposed new work to revise existing Codex Principles and Guidelines for the Exchange of Information in Food Safety Emergency Situations CAC/GL 19-1995	The purpose of the new work will be to revise the existing Codex Principles and Guidelines for the Exchange of Information in Food Safety Emergency Situations (CAC/GL 19-1995) to include information relating to the roles of various parties (government, industry, consumers) involved in food safety emergency situations and to include guidance on the process of managing food safety emergency situations.	There may interest from OIE's perspective to include where the food safety emergency results from an animal health emergency
CCFICS		Proposed new work on monitoring regulatory performance of national food control systems	This proposal relates to the development of performance metrics to assess the capability of a national food control system. Whether it be in the context of a country assessing its own system, in the context of systems recognition or other approaches to assessing and recognizing a food control system, or in the context of one country simply wishing to assess the performance of nother food control system.	This work may need to take into consideration the OIE PVS tool for good governance of veterinary services

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TFAF		Proposed Draft Guidelines on Application of Risk Assessment for Feed	OIE addresses issues the use of antimicrobial agents such as feeds aditivies. The OIE mandate includes setting standards for animal production food safety, i.e. the management of risks arising at the level of the farm through to primary processing	
CCRVDF		GUIDELINES FOR THE DESIGN AND IMPLEMENTATION OF NATIONAL REGULATORY FOOD SAFETY ASSURANCE PROGRAMMES ASSOCIATED WITH THE USE OF VETERINARY DRUGS IN FOOD PRODUCING ANIMALS CAC/GL 71-2009		Reference as requested by IEC. Reference to OIE could not be located.
CCCF	CAC/RCP 45-1997	Code of Practice for the Reduction of Aflatoxin B1 in Raw Materials and Supplemental Feedingstuffs for Milk-Producing Animals CAC/RCP 45-1997		Reference as requested by IEC. Reference to OIE could not be located.

CODEX COMMITTEE ON MEAT HYGIENE (CCMH)	
Codex Document	Text referring to OIE
CODE OF HYGIENIC PRACTICE FOR MEAT CAC/RCP 58-2005	<p>3. At the national level the activities of the Competent Authority having jurisdiction at the slaughterhouse (usually Veterinary Administrations²) very often serve animal health as well as public health objectives.</p> <p>Footnote 2: OIE is currently working on guidelines on application at national level addressing 'ante- and post-mortem activities in the production of meat to reduce hazards of public and animal health significance'.</p>
	<p>2. Scope and Use of this Code</p> <p>10. To provide information that will enhance consistency, linkages should also be made to the standards, guidelines and recommendations contained in the OIE Terrestrial Animal Health Code that relate to zoonoses.</p>
	<p>Definition of Competent authority⁹</p> <p>Footnote 9: The Competent Authority provides official assurances in international trade of meat. Requirements for certification for public health and fair trade purposes have been developed by the Codex Committee on Food and Import and Export Inspection and Certification Systems (ref. CAC/GL 26-1997). Requirements for certification for animal health (including zoonoses) purposes are contained in the OIE Terrestrial Animal Health Code (ref. Section 1.2 Obligations and ethics in international trade). Both should be read in parallel where veterinary certification is required.</p>
	<p>5.4 Hygiene of feed and feed ingredients</p> <p>29. There is a need for collaboration between all parties involved in production, manufacturing and use of feed and feed ingredients, so as to establish any linkage between identified hazards and the level of risk to consumers that may result from transmission through the food chain²⁹.</p> <p>Footnote 29: OIE International Animal Health Code (chapters on zoonotic diseases); OIE Guidelines on antimicrobial resistance.</p>
	<p>5.6 Transport</p> <p>5.6.1 Transport for slaughter animals</p> <p>32. Transport of slaughter animals should be carried out in a manner that does not have an adverse impact on the safety and suitability of meat.³⁰</p> <p>Footnote 30: OIE International Animal Health Code (chapter on transport); Report of the OIE Working Group on Animal Welfare, October 2002.</p>

TASK FORCE ON ANTIMICROBIAL RESISTANCE (AMR)	
Codex Document	Text referring to OIE
<p>GUIDELINES FOR RISK ANALYSIS OF FOODBORNE ANTIMICROBIAL RESISTANCE</p> <p>CAC/GL 77- 2011</p>	<p>2. Over the past decade, there have been significant developments with respect to the use of risk analysis approaches in addressing AMR. A series of FAO/OIE/WHO expert consultations on AMR have led to agreement that foodborne AMR microorganisms are potential microbiological food safety hazards. Consequently, the need for the development of a structured and coordinated approach for AMR risk analysis has been emphasized^{1,2,3,4}. WHO/FAO and OIE guidelines on risk analysis provide broad, structured approaches to address the potential public health impact of AMR microorganisms of animal/crop origin via food^{5,6}.</p> <p>Footnotes:</p> <p>1 FAO/OIE/WHO. 2003. First Joint FAO/OIE/WHO Expert Workshop on Non-human Antimicrobial Usage and Antimicrobial Resistance: Scientific assessment, Geneva, Switzerland, 1-5 December 2003. http://www.who.int/foodsafety/micro/meetings/nov2003/en/.</p> <p>2 FAO/OIE/WHO. 2004. Second Joint FAO/OIE/WHO Expert Workshop on Non-Human Antimicrobial Usage and Antimicrobial Resistance: Management options, Oslo, Norway, 15–18 March 2004. http://www.who.int/foodsafety/publications/micro/mar04/en/index.html.</p> <p>3 FAO/OIE/WHO. 2006. Joint FAO/OIE/WHO Expert Meeting on Antimicrobial Use in Aquaculture and Antimicrobial Resistance, Seoul, Republic of Korea, 13-16 June 2006 ftp://ftp.fao.org/ag/agn/food/aquaculture_rep_13_16june2006.pdf.</p> <p>4 FAO/OIE/WHO. 2008. Joint FAO/WHO/OIE Expert Meeting on Critically Important Antimicrobials Report of the FAO/WHO/OIE Expert meeting, FAO, Rome, Italy, 26–30 November 2007. ftp://ftp.fao.org/docrep/fao/010/i0204e/i0204e00.pdf.</p> <p>5 FAO/WHO. 2006. Food safety risk analysis: A guide for national safety authorities. (FAO Food and Nutrition Paper 87). ftp://ftp.fao.org/docrep/fao/009/a0822e/a0822e00.pdf.</p> <p>6 OIE. Terrestrial Animal Health Code (Section Veterinary Public Health). http://www.oie.int/eng/normes/mcode/en_sommaire.htm</p> <p>6. This document should be read in conjunction with...as well as Animal Feed Impact on Food Safety and the chapters related to the control of AMR in the OIE Terrestrial Animal Health Code⁶.</p> <p>Footnote 6: OIE Terrestrial Animal Health Code (Section Veterinary Public Health). http://www.oie.int/eng/normes/mcode/en_sommaire.htm</p> <p>10. The Working Principles for Risk Analysis for Food Safety for Application by Governments (CAC/GL 62-2007) shall apply to all aspects of foodborne AMR risk analysis. General principles specific to foodborne AMR risk analysis are as follows.</p> <p><i>Principle 3:</i> Foodborne AMR risk analysis should give consideration to relevant international documents (for example, recommendations of the “Joint FAO/WHO/OIE Expert Meeting on Critically Important Antimicrobials”) for setting priorities for risk assessment and / or risk management activities.</p> <p><i>Principle 8:</i> Evaluation of pre-harvest foodborne AMR RMOs should include, whenever appropriate, animal health aspects relevant to food safety. Foodborne AMR risk analysis when considering such animal health aspects should take into account relevant OIE standards.</p> <p>15. The depth and breadth of the foodborne AMR risk profile may vary depending on the needs of the risk managers and the complexity and urgency of the food safety issue. A list of elements for consideration in a foodborne AMR risk profile is described in Appendix 1 of this document. Additional risk profile elements can be found in The Principles and Guidelines for the Conduct of Microbiological Risk</p>

TASK FORCE ON ANTIMICROBIAL RESISTANCE (AMR)	
Codex Document	Text referring to OIE
	<p>Management (CAC/GL 63-2007). In addition, it is important to consider critically important antimicrobial agent lists developed by international organizations and national/regional authorities (e.g., see Joint FAO/WHO/OIE Expert Meeting on Critically Important Antimicrobials, Rome 2008¹¹).</p> <p>Footnote 11: WHO List of Critically Important Antimicrobials (CIA) at: www.who.int/foodborne_disease/resistance/cia/en ; OIE List of Antimicrobials of Veterinary Importance at: http://www.oie.int/download/Antimicrobials/OIE_list_antimicrobials.pdf</p>
	<p>32. The fundamental activities in exposure assessment should include: (a) clear depiction or drawing of the exposure pathway; (b) detailing the necessary data requirements based on the pathway; and (c) summarising the data. Considerations related to exposure assessment are illustrated in Figure 2a¹².</p> <p>Footnote 12: The exposure assessment covers the release and exposure assessments of the OIE risk assessment scheme (OIE. Terrestrial Animal Health Code (Risk assessment for AMR arising from the use of antimicrobials in animals)).</p>
	<p>48. Additionally, relevant sections of the OIE Terrestrial Animal Health Code⁶, the FAO Responsible Use of Antibiotics in Aquaculture¹⁵ and the WHO Global Principles for the Containment of Antimicrobial Resistance in Animals Intended for Food¹⁶ should be consulted.</p> <p>Footnote 6: OIE Terrestrial Animal Health Code (Section Veterinary Public Health). http://www.oie.int/eng/normes/mcode/en_sommaire.htm</p>
	<p>51. To identify RMOs to address an AMR food safety issue, risk managers should ensure the previously listed Codex Codes of Practice, OIE and WHO documents are considered (paragraphs 47 and 48), as they may contain sources of RMOs that can be adapted to a particular AMR food safety issue.</p>
	<p>Table 1. Examples of non-regulatory controls on condition of use of veterinary antimicrobial agents and additives:</p> <p>Develop and regularly update antimicrobial responsible use guidelines¹⁹ written by professional bodies or internationally recognized entities, such as OIE.</p> <p>Footnote 19: Responsible Use Guidelines – Judicious use, responsible use, and prudent use guidelines are all documents that contain broad principles with respect to the administration of antimicrobials; some may be species-specific. For the purposes of this document, these guidelines will be referred to as responsible use guidelines. Guidance on Responsible Use can be found, e.g. in the Code of Practice to Minimize and Contain Antimicrobial Resistance (CAC/RCP 61-2005) and OIE Terrestrial Animal Health Code (Section Veterinary Public Health). http://www.oie.int/eng/normes/mcode/en_sommaire.htm.</p>
	<p>Table 1. Disseminate and use international standards for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bacterial culture and antimicrobial susceptibility testing²⁰ <p>Footnote 20: OIE Manual of Diagnostic Tests and Vaccines for Terrestrial Animals (Laboratory Methodologies for Bacterial Antimicrobial Susceptibility Testing)</p>
	<p>70. Surveillance of use of antimicrobial agents should, to the extent possible, include all antimicrobial agents used in food producing animal and crop production. Ideally, such surveillance should provide data per animal species or crop. National/regional authorities may use guidelines such as those described in the OIE Terrestrial Animal Health Code, “Monitoring of the quantities of antimicrobial agents used in animal husbandry” and relevant WHO guidance.</p>

TASK FORCE ON ANTIMICROBIAL RESISTANCE (AMR)	
Codex Document	Text referring to OIE
	<p>71. Surveillance of AMR in microorganisms originating from food producing animals, crops and food should ideally be integrated with programmes that monitor resistance in humans. Consideration may also be given to inclusion of animal feed, feed ingredients and biosolids, waste-water, manure and other waste-based fertilisers in such programmes. National/regional authorities may use established guidelines such as those published in the OIE Terrestrial Animal Health Code “Harmonisation of national AMR surveillance and monitoring programmes” and relevant WHO guidance to describe key elements of programmes to monitor the prevalence of foodborne AMR microorganisms in animals.</p>

TASK FORCE ON ANIMAL FEEDING (TFAF)	
Codex Document	Text referring to OIE
<p>CODE OF PRACTICE ON GOOD ANIMAL FEEDING</p> <p>CAC/RCP 54-2004</p>	<p>4.5.3 Undesirable substances</p> <p>25. The presence in feed and feed ingredients of undesirable substances such as industrial and environmental contaminants, pesticides, radionuclides, persistent organic pollutants, pathogenic agents and toxins such as mycotoxins should be identified, controlled and minimised. Animal products that could be a source of the Bovine Spongiform Encephalopathy (BSE) agent¹¹ should not be used for feeding directly to, or for feed manufacturing for, ruminants.</p> <p>Footnote 11: Joint WHO/FAO/OIE Technical Consultation on BSE: public health, animal health and trade, OIE Headquarters, Paris, 11–14 June 2001</p>

CODEX COMMITTEE ON RESIDUES OF VETERINARY DRUGS IN FOODS (CCRVDF)	
Codex Document	Text referring to OIE
<p>CODE OF PRACTICE TO MINIMIZE AND CONTAIN ANTIMICROBIAL RESISTANCE</p> <p>CAC/RCP 61-2005</p>	<p>13. The relevant authorities should make sure that all the antimicrobial agents used in foodproducing animals are prescribed by a veterinarian or other suitably trained person authorized in accordance with national legislation or used under conditions stipulated in the national legislation. (See OIE Guidelines for Antimicrobial Resistance: Responsible and Prudent Use of Antimicrobial Agents in Veterinary Medicine (Terrestrial Animal Health Code, Appendix 3.9.3))</p>
	<p>25. Appropriate information should be provided to support an adequate assessment of the safety of veterinary antimicrobial drugs being considered for authorisation in food-producing animals. The regulatory authorities should develop criteria for conducting such assessments and interpreting their results. Existing guidelines for antimicrobial resistance risk assessment, such as the OIE Guideline⁴ may be used for more comprehensive information.</p> <p>Footnote 4: Antimicrobial resistance: risk analysis methodology for the potential impact on public health of antimicrobial resistant bacteria of animal origin, http://www.oie.int/eng/publicat/rt/2003a_r20314.htm</p>
	<p>30. For reasons of efficiency, the methods used to establish such programmes (laboratory techniques, sampling, choice of veterinary antimicrobial drug(s) and microorganism(s)) should be harmonized as much as possible at the international level (e.g. OIE documents on “Harmonisation of National Antimicrobial Resistance Monitoring and Surveillance Programmes in Animals and Animal Derived Food” http://www.oie.int/eng/publicat/rt/2003/a_r20318.htm and “Standardisation and Harmonisation of Laboratory Methodologies Used for the Detection and Quantification of Antimicrobial Resistance” http://www.oie.int/eng/publicat/rt/2003/a_r20317.htm).</p>
	<p>ENDNOTES:</p> <p>¹A. Franklin, J. Acar, F. Anthony, R. Gupta †T. Nicholls, Y. Tamura, S. Thompson, E.J. Threlfall, D. Vose, M. van Vuuren, D.G. White, H. C. Wegener & M.L. Costarrica. Antimicrobial resistance: harmonization of national antimicrobial resistance monitoring and surveillance programmes in animals and in animal-derived food. Rev. sci. tech. Off. Int. Epiz., 20 (3), 859-870. http://www.oie.int/eng/publicat/rt/2003/a_r20318.htm</p> <p>²D.G. White, J. Acar, F. Anthony, A. Franklin, R. Gupta, †T. Nicholls, Y. Tamura, S. Thompson, E.J. Threlfall, D. Vose, M. van Vuuren, H. C. Wegener & M.L. Costarrica. Antimicrobial resistance: standardization and harmonization of laboratory methodologies for the detection and quantification of antimicrobial resistance. Rev. sci. tech. Off. Int. Epiz., 2001, 20 (3), 849-858. http://www.oie.int/eng/publicat/rt/2003/a_r20317.htm</p>

CODEX COMMITTEE ON FOOD HYGIENE (CCFH)	
Codex Documents	Text referring to OIE
<p>GUIDELINES FOR THE CONTROL OF CAMPYLOBACTER AND SALMONELLA IN CHICKEN MEAT</p> <p>CAC/GL 78-2011</p>	<p>Definition- Flock⁶: A number of animals of one kind kept together under human control or a congregation of gregarious wild animals. For the purposes of the Terrestrial Code, a flock is usually regarded as an epidemiological unit.</p> <p>Footnote 6: This definition is taken directly from the OIE Terrestrial Animal Health Code. www.oie.int</p>
	<p>22. The intent of the following table is to illustrate where specific control measures for Campylobacter and/or Salmonella have been identified in relation to each of the process flow steps at different sections of the food chain. Control measures are indicated by a tick and their details are provided in these Guidelines or the OIE Terrestrial Animal Health Code¹⁹ in the case of GHP.</p> <p>Footnote 19: Refer to web site: www.oie.int</p>
	<p>23. These Guidelines on primary production are supplementary to, and should be used in conjunction with, the:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • OIE Terrestrial Animal Health Code¹⁹ (applies to Salmonella only): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Chapter 6.4 “ Biosecurity Procedures in Poultry Production”, and - Chapter 6.5 “Prevention, Detection and Control of Salmonella in Poultry” <p><u>Note:</u> specific provisions from the OIE Terrestrial Animal Health Code and Animal Feed documents are not provided in these Guidelines.</p> <p>Footnote 19: Refer to web site: www.oie.int</p>
	<p>26. Where a flock is found to be Salmonella-positive a range of responses, detailed in the OIE Terrestrial Animal Health Code¹⁹, Chapter 6.5 “Prevention, Detection and Control of Salmonella in Poultry”, should be taken.</p> <p>Footnote 19: Refer to web site: www.oie.int</p>
	<p>144. Monitoring should be carried out at appropriate steps³⁵ in the food chain using randomized or targeted sampling as appropriate.</p> <p>Footnote 35: Recommendations on surveillance in poultry flocks for Salmonella are provided in the OIE Terrestrial Animal Health Code, Chapter 6.5 “Prevention, Detection and Control of Salmonella in Poultry”</p>
<p>CODE OF HYGIENIC PRACTICE FOR MILK AND MILK PRODUCTS</p> <p>CAC/RCP 57-2004</p>	<p>3.2.2. The milk should originate from herds or animals that are officially free of brucellosis and tuberculosis, as defined by the OIE Terrestrial Animal Health Code.</p> <p>Milk should be drawn from animals that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • do not show any evidence of infectious diseases transferable to humans through milk including but not limited to diseases governed by the OIE Terrestrial Animal Health Code. <p>The milk cannot carry unacceptable levels of zoonotic agents. Therefore, the milk shall originate from individual animals:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • that do not show any evidence (signs or analytical results) of infectious diseases caused by human pathogens (e.g., Listeriosis) that are transferable to humans

CODEX COMMITTEE ON FOOD HYGIENE (CCFH)	
Codex Documents	Text referring to OIE
	<p>through milk including but not limited to such diseases governed by the OIE Terrestrial Animal Health Code;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • that, in relation to brucellosis and tuberculosis, shall comply with the following criteria: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – cows milk shall be obtained from animals belonging to herds that are officially free of tuberculosis and brucellosis in accordance with the relevant chapters of the OIE Terrestrial Animal Health Code; – sheep or goat milk shall be obtained from animals belonging to sheep or goat herds that are officially free or free of brucellosis as per the OIE Terrestrial Animal Health Code; <p>5.1.1. When evaluating potential microbiological hazards, consideration should be given to which of the organisms are likely to be present in the milk. For instance, microbiological hazards that are not relevant in the geographical area of concern (e.g. because the prevalence is insignificant or zero) can be ruled out at an early stage. Also, where it can be verified that specific sanitary measures are successfully applied during primary production to prevent or significantly reduce introduction of a pathogen into the herd, including efficient eradication programmes, the pathogen in question may be ruled out. The manufacturer or other appropriate party is responsible for documenting the conditions that support such a determination. This can be accomplished by documenting the OIE status (e.g. disease-free area), the effectiveness of national programmes, the effectiveness of individual producer screening programmes, on the basis of documented historical evidence, and through the development of epidemiological evidence.</p> <p>5.1.2. Attention should be paid to the application of microbiocidal control measures with such performance that they effectively eliminate any risks associated with the transfer of additional zoonotic hazards to the milk. Similarly, where certain animal diseases are present in herds producing the milk, particular attention should be drawn to the recommendations in the OIE Terrestrial Animal Health Code, as specific microbiocidal control measures or performances thereof may be necessary to eliminate the animal health risks associated with these diseases.</p>

CODEX COMMITTEE ON FOOD IMPORT AND EXPORT INSPECTION AND CERTIFICATION SYSTEMS (CCFICS)		
Codex Documents	Text referring to OIE	Comments
<p>GUIDELINES FOR THE DESIGN, OPERATION, ASSESSMENT AND ACCREDITATION OF FOOD IMPORT AND EXPORT INSPECTION AND CERTIFICATION SYSTEMS</p> <p>CAC/GL 26-1997</p>	<p>ANNEX</p> <p>3. This annex is to be read in conjunction with section 9 - Assessment and verification of inspection and certification systems of Guidelines for the Design, Operation, Assessment and Accreditation of Food Import and Export Inspection and Certification Systems (CAC/GL 26-1997). In addition, the relevant sections of the OIE Performance of Veterinary Service Tool for Evaluation of Veterinary Services, Chapter 3.2 of the OIE Terrestrial Animal Health Code should be considered where appropriate</p>	
<p>PRINCIPLES FOR TRACEABILITY/PRODUCT TRACING AS A TOOL WITHIN A FOOD INSPECTION AND CERTIFICATION SYSTEM</p> <p>CAC/GL 60-2006</p>	<p>1. This document elaborates a set of principles to assist competent authorities in utilising traceability/product tracing as a tool within their food inspection and certification system. This document should be read in conjunction with all relevant Codex texts as well as those adopted by IPPC and OIE where appropriate.</p>	<p>[Note: is a general reference to OIE texts rather than reference to a specific standard. It could be updated to refer to specific sections or chapters in the terrestrial and Aquatic Codes]</p>
<p>GUIDELINES FOR DESIGN, PRODUCTION, ISSUANCE AND USE OF GENERIC OFFICIAL CERTIFICATES</p> <p>CAC/GL 38-2001</p>	<p>30. When a certificate requires multiple attestations (e.g., food safety, animal health and/or plant health) standard attestations developed by organizations recognized in the World Trade Organization (WTO) Sanitary and Phytosanitary Agreement (SPS) may be used (i.e. Codex, OIE, IPPC).</p>	

CODEX COMMITTEE ON GENERAL PRINCIPLE (CCGP)	
Codex Documents	Text referring to OIE
WORKING PRINCIPLES FOR RISK ANALYSIS FOR FOOD SAFETY FOR APPLICATION BY GOVERNMENTS CAC/GL 62-2007	13. National governments should take into account relevant guidance and information obtained from risk analysis activities pertaining to human health protection conducted by Codex, FAO, WHO and other relevant international intergovernmental organizations, including OIE and IPPC.

CODEX COMMITTEE ON MILK AND MILK PRODUCTS (CCMMP)	
Codex Documents	Text referring to OIE
<i>MODEL EXPORT CERTIFICATE FOR MILK AND MILK PRODUCTS</i> CAC/GL 67-2008	SCOPE The Model Export Certificate for Milk and Milk Products applies to milk, milk products and composite milk products as defined in General Standard for the Use of Dairy Terms (CODEX STAN 206-1999) presented for international trade that meet food safety and suitability requirements. The Model Export Certificate does not deal with matters of animal and plant health unless directly related to food safety or suitability. Where attestation on animal health matters is required, reference should be made to the OIE Terrestrial Animal Health Code.

CODEX COMMITTEE ON FISH AND FISH PRODUCTS (CCFFP)	
Codex Document	Text referring to OIE
CODE OF PRACTICE FOR FISH AND FISHERY PRODUCTS CAC/RCP 52-2003	Section 6 - Aquaculture Production Fish should be routinely monitored for disease using, where applicable, the methods described in the OIE Manual of Diagnostic Tests for Aquatic Animals .

OTHER TEXT WHICH MAY BE RELEVANT TO OIE			
Codex Committee	Codex Document	Relevance to OIE	Comments
CCFH	CODE OF HYGIENIC PRACTICE FOR EGGS AND EGG PRODUCTS <i>CAC/RCP 15-1976</i>	This text covers areas which may concern OIE such as flock management, animal health and general animal hygiene.	
CCCF	DIOXIN AND DIOXIN-LIKE PCB CONTAMINATION IN FOODS AND FEEDS <i>CAC/RCP 62-2006</i>	This text talks about the acceptable level of dioxins and dioxin-like PCBs in animal feed and animal housing which may concern the OIE.	
TFFBT	GUIDELINE FOR THE CONDUCT OF FOOD SAFETY ASSESSMENT OF FOODS DERIVED FROM RECOMBINANT-DNA ANIMALS <i>CAC/RCP 68-2008</i>	This text addresses the safety and nutritional aspects of using genetically modified animals as a source of food. Although the paper does not address animal welfare directly, this matter may concern the OIE.	
CCFL	GUIDELINES FOR THE PRODUCTION, PROCESSING, LABELLING AND MARKETING OF ORGANICALLY PRODUCED FOODS <i>CAC/GL 32-1999</i>	This text covers topics involved in the production of organic foods, such as livestock husbandry, transport and slaughter	
CCFH	PROPOSED DRAFT GUIDELINES FOR CONTROL OF SPECIFIC ZOOLOGICAL PARASITES IN MEAT: TRICHINELLA SPIRALIS AND CYSTICERUS BOVIS	This paper is currently being developed by the Codex Committee on Food Hygiene (CCFH) with input from OIE	
CCFH	Discussion paper on the occurrence and control of parasites in food including beef and pork	The recent meeting of CCFH (Nov 2012) • Recommended development of discussion paper on the occurrence and control of parasites in food. The paper should address whether control of parasites be done in a general code of practice or within existing codes; whether guidance on criteria for prioritisation of parasites be developed and include a project document for consideration at next year's WG meeting. Australia will lead this work (with electronic WG)	
CCFL	eWG on the inclusion of aquaculture animals and seaweed	Step 2 for redrafting by the electronic working group, for circulation for comments at Step 3, for consideration by the physical working group and for consideration at Step 4 at the next session.	Codex should ensure engagement of OIE in this work to ensure that definitions used are consistent with the OIE Aquatic Animal Health Code

OTHER TEXT WHICH MAY BE RELEVANT TO OIE			
Codex Committee	Codex Document	Relevance to OIE	Comments
CCFICS	<i>Draft Principles and Guidelines for National Food Control Systems (under development)</i>	This document includes a reference that the relevant chapters of the World Organisation for Animal Health (OIE) terrestrial animal health and aquatic animal health codes	OIE has been involved in this work
CCFICS	<i>Proposed new work to revise existing Codex Principles and Guidelines for the Exchange of Information in Food Safety Emergency Situations</i> CAC/GL 19-1995	The purpose of the new work will be to revise the existing Codex <i>Principles and Guidelines for the Exchange of Information in Food Safety Emergency Situations (CAC/GL 19-1995) to include information relating to the roles of various parties (government, industry, consumers) involved in food safety emergency situations and to include guidance on the process of managing food safety emergency situations.</i>	There may interest from OIE's perspective to include where the food safety emergency results from an animal health emergency
CCFICS	<i>Proposed new work on monitoring regulatory performance of national food control systems</i>	This proposal relates to the development of performance metrics to assess the capability of a national food control system. Whether it be in the context of a country assessing its own system, in the context of systems recognition or other approaches to assessing and recognizing a food control system, or in the context of one country simply wishing to assess the performance of nother food control system.	This work may need to take into consideration the OIE PVS tool for good governance of veterinary services
TFAF	<i>Proposed Draft Guidelines on Application of Risk Assessment for Feed</i>	OIE addresses issues the use of antimicrobial agents such as feeds aditivies. The OIE mandate includes setting standards for animal production food safety, i.e. the management of risks arising at the level of the farm through to primary processing	
CCRVDF	<i>GUIDELINES FOR THE DESIGN AND IMPLEMENTATION OF NATIONAL REGULATORY FOOD SAFETY ASSURANCE PROGRAMMES ASSOCIATED WITH THE USE OF VETERINARY DRUGS IN FOOD PRODUCING ANIMALS</i> CAC/GL 71-2009		Reference as requested by IEC. Reference to OIE could not be located.
CCCF	<i>Code of Practice for the Reduction of Aflatoxin B1 in Raw Materials and Supplemental Feedingstuffs for Milk-Producing Animals</i> CAC/RCP 45-1997		Reference as requested by IEC. Reference to OIE could not be located.

OIE TERRESTRIAL ANIMAL HEALTH CODE		
Section / Chapter	Text referring to Codex	Comments
Chapter 3.2. Evaluation of Veterinary Services	<p>Article 3.2.7. Legislation and functional capabilities</p> <p>2. Export and import inspection</p> <p>...</p> <p>In the context of production for export of foodstuffs of animal origin, the Veterinary Authority should demonstrate that comprehensive legislative provisions are available for the oversight by the relevant authorities of the hygienic process and to support official inspection systems of these commodities which function to standards consistent with or equivalent to relevant Codex Alimentarius and OIE standards.</p>	
	<p>Article 3.2.9. Veterinary public health controls</p> <p>3. Chemical residue testing programmes</p> <p>Adequacy of controls over chemical residues in exported animals, animal products and feedstuffs should be demonstrated. Statistically-based surveillance and monitoring programmes for environmental and other chemical contaminants in animals, in animal-derived foodstuffs and in animal feedstuffs should be favourably noted. These programmes should be coordinated nationwide. Correlated results should be freely available on request to existing and prospective trading partner countries. Analytical methods and result reporting should be consistent with internationally recognised standards. If official responsibility for these programmes does not rest with the Veterinary Services, there should be appropriate provision to ensure that the results of such programmes are made available to the Veterinary Services for assessment. This process should be consistent with the standards set by the Codex Alimentarius Commission or with alternative requirements set by the importing country where the latter are scientifically justified.</p> <p>4. Veterinary medicines</p> <p>...</p> <p>It is valid, for evaluation purposes, to seek assurances of effective government controls over veterinary medicines in so far as these relate to the public health risks associated with residues of these chemicals in animals and animal-derived foodstuffs. This process should be consistent with the standards set by the Codex Alimentarius Commission or with alternative requirements set by the importing country where the latter are scientifically justified.</p>	

OIE TERRESTRIAL ANIMAL HEALTH CODE		
Section / Chapter	Text referring to Codex	Comments
Chapter 3.4. Veterinary legislation	<p>Article 3.4.1 Introduction and Objective</p> <p>...</p> <p>Veterinary legislation should, at a minimum, provide a basis for Competent Authorities to meet their obligations as defined in the Terrestrial Code and the relevant recommendations of the Codex Alimentarius Commission. In addition, there is an obligation for World Trade Organization (WTO) Members under the Agreement on the Application of Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures (SPS Agreement) to notify the WTO of changes in sanitary measures, including changes in legislation that affect trade, and provide relevant information.</p>	
Chapter 4.1. General principles on identification and traceability of live animals	Animal traceability and traceability of products of animal origin should have the capability to be linked to achieve traceability throughout the animal production and food chain taking into account relevant OIE and Codex Alimentarius standards.	
Chapter 4.2. Design and implementation of identification systems to achieve animal traceability		OIE texts developed with CAC input
Chapter 4.11. Somatic cell nuclear transfer in production livestock and horses	<p>Article 4.11.3. Scope</p> <p>Recognising further that the following issues have been discussed or may be addressed by other bodies or instruments, or that they may be addressed at a later stage by the OIE, the document does not address:</p> <p>safety and nutritional aspects of food derived from assisted reproductive technologies, for example transgenics (addressed by Codex);</p>	
Chapter 5.3. Agreement on Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures		As requested by Nigeria. Reference to Codex could not be located
Chapter 6.1. The role of the Veterinary Services in food safety	<p>Article 6.1.3.Approaches to food safety</p> <p>5. Meat inspection</p> <p>Wherever practicable, inspection procedures should be risk-based. Management systems should reflect international standards and address the significant hazards to both human and animal health in the livestock being slaughtered. The Codex Alimentarius Code of Hygienic Practice for Meat (CHPM)</p>	

OIE TERRESTRIAL ANIMAL HEALTH CODE		
Section / Chapter	Text referring to Codex	Comments
	<p>constitutes the primary international standard for meat hygiene and incorporates a risk-based approach to application of sanitary measures throughout the meat production chain. Chapter 6.2. of the Terrestrial Code contains recommendations for the control of biological hazards of animal health and public health importance through ante- and post-mortem meat inspection, which complement the CHPM.</p> <p>Traditionally, the primary focus of the Terrestrial Code was on global animal health protection and transparency. Under its current mandate, the OIE also addresses animal production food safety risks. The Terrestrial Code includes several standards and recommendations aimed at protecting public health (such as Chapter 6.2. on the control of biological hazards of animal health and public health importance through ante- and post- mortem meat inspection) and work is underway developing new standards to prevent the contamination of animal products by Salmonella spp. and Campylobacter spp. The OIE and Codex collaborate closely in the development of standards to ensure seamless coverage of the entire food production continuum. The recommendations of the OIE and the Codex Alimentarius Commission on the production and safety of animal commodities should be read in conjunction.</p>	
<p>Chapter 6.2.</p> <p>Control of biological hazards of animal health and public health importance through ante- and post-mortem meat inspection</p>	<p>Article 6.2.3. Hygienic practice throughout the meat production chain</p> <p>The Codex Alimentarius Code of Hygienic Practice for Meat (CHPM) constitutes the primary international standard for meat hygiene and incorporates a risk-based approach to application of sanitary measures throughout the meat production chain. Ante-mortem inspection is described as a primary component of meat hygiene before slaughter, and post-mortem inspection is described as a primary component of process control in post-slaughter meat hygiene. The CHPM specifically recognises the dual objectives that slaughterhouse inspection activities deliver in terms of animal and public health.</p> <p>The CHPM does not provide inspection measures for specific hazards, which remain the responsibility of national competent authorities. The animal and public health risks associated with livestock populations vary across regions and animal husbandry systems, and ante- and post-mortem inspection needs to be tailored to the individual country situation and its animal and public health objectives.</p> <p>The CHPM provides a platform for development of meat hygiene systems that are based on risk assessment. There are few risk assessment models and little relevant scientific information available on public health hazards derived specifically from animals and their products, making difficult the development of risk-based standards for foodborne diseases and zoonoses. While this scientific information is being accumulated, ante- and post-mortem inspection systems will remain dependent on traditional approaches.</p>	
<p>Chapter 6.3.</p> <p>The control of hazards of</p>	<p>Article 6.3.2. Objective and scope</p> <p>The objective of this chapter is to provide guidance on animal feeding in relation to animal health and to</p>	

OIE TERRESTRIAL ANIMAL HEALTH CODE		
Section / Chapter	Text referring to Codex	Comments
animal health and public health importance in animal feed	complement the guidance provided by the Codex Code of Practice on Good Animal Feeding (CAC/RCP 54-2004) which deals primarily with food safety, and related other Codex texts covering animal feeding, e.g. Code of Practice for Source Directed Measures to Reduce Contamination of Food with Chemicals (CAC/RCP 49-2001).	
	<p>Article 6.3.4. General principles</p> <p>3. Risk analysis (risk assessment, risk management and risk communication) Internationally accepted principles and practices on risk analysis (Section 2 of the Terrestrial Code and relevant Codex texts) should be used in developing and applying the regulatory framework.</p> <p>8. Labelling Labelling should be informative, unambiguous, legible and conspicuously placed on the package if sold in package form and on the waybill and other sales documents if sold in bulk, un-packaged form, and should comply with regulatory requirements and Section 4.2.10 Labelling of Codex Code of Practice on Good Animal Feeding (CAC/RCP 54-2004), including listing of ingredients and instructions on the handling, storing and use. All claims made on a label should be able to be substantiated.</p>	
Chapter 6.4. Hygiene and disease security procedures in poultry breeding flocks and hatcheries	<p>Article 6.4.2 Purpose and scope</p> <p>This chapter deals with biosecurity procedures in intensive poultry production. It should be read in conjunction with the Codex Alimentarius Code of Hygienic Practice for Meat (CAC/RCP 58-2005), Code of Hygienic Practice for Eggs and Egg Products (CAC/RCP 15-1976) and Guidelines for the control of Campylobacter and Salmonella in chicken meat (CAC/GL 78-2011).</p>	
	<p>Article 6.4.5 Recommendations applicable to the operation of poultry establishments</p> <p>...</p> <p>3. Additional measures for layers</p> <p>Refer to Section 3 of the Codex Alimentarius Code of Hygienic Practice for Eggs and Egg Products (CAC/RCP 15-1976).</p>	
Chapter 6.5. Prevention, detection and control of Salmonella in poultry	<p>Article 6.5.2. Purpose and scope</p> <p>This chapter deals with methods for on farm prevention, detection and control of Salmonella in poultry, and complements the Codex Alimentarius Code of Hygienic Practice for Meat (CAC/RCP 58-2005) and Code of Hygienic Practice for Eggs and Egg Products (CAC/RCP 15-1976). A pathogen reduction strategy at the farm level is seen as the first step in a continuum that will assist in reducing the presence of foodborne pathogens in eggs and meat.</p>	
Chapter 6.6. Salmonella Enteritidis and Salmonella typhimurium in poultry		OIE texts developed with CAC input

OIE TERRESTRIAL ANIMAL HEALTH CODE		
Section / Chapter	Text referring to Codex	Comments
Chapter 6.7. Introduction to the recommendations for controlling antimicrobial resistance		OIE texts developed with CAC input
Chapter 6.8. Harmonisation of national antimicrobial resistance surveillance and monitoring programmes		OIE texts developed with CAC input
Chapter 6.9. Monitoring of the quantities of antimicrobials used in animal husbandry		OIE texts developed with CAC input
Chapter 6.10. Responsible and prudent use of antimicrobial agents in veterinary medicine		OIE texts developed with CAC input
Chapter 6.11. Risk assessment for antimicrobial resistance arising from the use of antimicrobials in animals.		OIE texts developed with CAC input
Chapter 8.4. Enhinococcosis/ Hydatidosis		As requested by Panama and Uruguay. Reference to Codex could not be located
Chapter 8.11. Rift Valley fever	<p>Article 8.11.13. (Under study) Recommendations for importation from RVF infected countries or zones with disease or from RVF infected countries or zones without disease</p> <p>For milk and milk products</p> <p>Veterinary Authorities of importing countries should require the presentation of an international veterinary certificate attesting that the consignment:</p> <p>was subjected to pasteurization; or</p> <p>was subjected to a combination of control measures with equivalent performance as described in the</p>	

OIE TERRESTRIAL ANIMAL HEALTH CODE		
Section / Chapter	Text referring to Codex	Comments
	Codex Alimentarius Code of Hygienic Practice for Milk and Milk Products.	
Chapter 8.13. Infection with Trichinella spp.		Draft
Chapter 11.3. Bovine Brucellosis (under revision)		Under revision
Chapter 11.6. Bovine tuberculosis	<p>Article 11.6.10. Recommendations for the importation of milk and milk products of cattle, water buffaloes and wood bison</p> <p>Veterinary Authorities of importing countries should require the presentation of an international veterinary certificate attesting that the consignment:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. has been derived from animals in a herd free from bovine tuberculosis; or 2. was subjected to pasteurization; or 3. was subjected to a combination of control measures with equivalent performance as described in the Codex Alimentarius Code of Hygienic Practice for Milk and Milk Products. 	

OIE AQUATIC ANIMAL HEALTH CODE	
Section/Chapter	Text referring to Codex
Chapter 6.1. Control of hazards in aquatic animal feed	Article 6.1.1. Introduction These recommendations complement the Codex Alimentarius Commission (CAC) Code of Practice on Good Animal Feeding (CAC/RCP 54-2004). The FAO Technical Guidelines for Responsible Fisheries: Aquaculture Development: 1. Good aquaculture feed manufacturing practice (2001) and the FAO/ IFIF Good Practices for the Feed Industry (2010) may be relevant sources of guidance. OIE Members are encouraged to consult these publications.
	Article 6.1.3. General principles 3. Risk analysis Internationally accepted principles and practices for risk analysis (see Section 2 of the Aquatic Code and relevant Codex texts) should be used in developing and applying the regulatory framework. 10. Labelling Labelling should be informative, unambiguous, legible and easily visible on the package if sold in package form and on accompanying documents if sold in bulk, un-packaged form, and should comply with regulatory requirements and Section 4.2. Labelling of Codex Code of Practice on Good Animal Feeding (CAC/RCP 54-2004), including listing of ingredients and instructions on the handling, storing and use. All claims made on a label should be able to be substantiated.

COMPILATION OF COMMENTS**First Round of Discussion**

Question Country	1) Are there additional texts relevant to both the Codex Alimentarius Commission and OIE that could be included in the table?	Table	2) Is there current work in progress by the Codex Alimentarius Commission that would be relevant to both organizations?	3) In your opinion, do the current work arrangements enable both organizations to engage effectively on work relevant to them?	4) Do you have any recommendations for improving (a) work procedures; and (b) consistent cross-referencing to each others standards, where relevant?
Australia	See table.	Y	See table.	<p>In our view the current frameworks for consultation provide a basis for effective mechanisms for communication and cooperation between Codex and the OIE. We have noticed a significant improvement in cooperation in recent years; however improvements can be made to allow for increased consistency and transparency as detailed in question 4.</p>	<p>In Australia's view it could be useful if both organisations published on each other's websites methods for communication and consultation between the two bodies. For example if the Codex website included a section on cooperation between Codex and other international organisations that detailed the interactions between the Secretariats; membership and work program of the OIE Animal Production Food Safety Working Group and other relevant information about their interactions. The OIE could set up a similar section on its website referencing Codex. This would also act as a catalyst to improve transparency and knowledge between the organisations, and therefore increase cooperation and communication.</p> <p>In respect of cross referencing standards there is some inconsistency in how this is done in both Codex and OIE texts and it would be useful if there was an agreed approach between the Secretariats of the two organisations rather than an Ad hoc or historical approach.</p>

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Canada	Some CCFICS texts should be reviewed for inclusion, in particular the text related to Generic Official Certificates.	N	The following ongoing work has relevancy to both organizations: the work of the Ad hoc Intergovernmental Task Force on Animal Feeding, the CCFH work related to the Control of Specific Zoonotic Parasites in Meat, the CCFICS work on the National Food Control System.	The "Guidelines on Cooperation between the Codex Alimentarius Commission and International Intergovernmental Organizations in the Elaboration of Standards and Related Texts" provide the framework to enable cooperating activities as required. The "Criteria for the Establishment of Work Priorities" identifies the relevancy of work undertaken by other relevant international intergovernmental organizations. The "Procedures for the Elaboration of Codex Standards and Related Texts - Part 2. Critical review" notes that prior to approval of new work, "the identification of any need for technical input to the standard from external bodies so that it can be planned for" (8th bullet). We believe the above arrangements can enable effective joint activities. However, consideration could be given to use more effectively these arrangements, as is noted in our response to Question 4.	One criteria identified in the "Criteria for the Establishment of Work Priorities" and applicable to General Subjects include point © : "Work already undertaken by other international organizations in this field and/or suggested by the relevant international intergovernmental body(ies)". The relevant Codex subsidiary body and the CCEXEC (in its critical review function) should ensure appropriate consideration is given to OIE work that may be relevant to new work proposal. In the "Procedures for the Elaboration of Codex Standards and Related Texts - Part 2. Critical review", the 8th bullet notes that prior to approval of new work, "the identification of any need for technical input to the standard from external bodies so that it can be planned for". This provides another opportunity to identify the need for formal input from OIE, as may be necessary. It might be useful to consider how a "more formal" recognition process could be in place to acknowledge the necessary Codex/OIE collaboration has occurred prior to adoption of relevant standards. Should there be a mechanism at the Commission level to recognize the necessary Codex/OIE collaboration took place in the development of relevant standards? For example, it might be envisaged the CAC report notes such Codex/OIE cooperation took place that enabled the adoption of the relevant standards.
Croatia	Since Croatia is EU, our opinion and our comments are part of a common	N	Since Croatia is EU, our opinion and our comments are part of a common opinion of the Council of	Since Croatia is EU, our opinion and our comments are part of a common opinion of the Council of Europ.	Since Croatia is EU, our opinion and our comments are part of a common opinion of the Council of Europ.

Question Country	1) Are there additional texts relevant to both the Codex Alimentarius Commission and OIE that could be included in the table?	Table	2) Is there current work in progress by the Codex Alimentarius Commission that would be relevant to both organizations?	3) In your opinion, do the current work arrangements enable both organizations to engage effectively on work relevant to them?	4) Do you have any recommendations for improving (a) work procedures; and (b) consistent cross-referencing to each others standards, where relevant?
	opinion of the Council of Europ.		Europ.		
Denmark	0	N	0	The current arrangements in the "Codex Guidelines on Cooperation between Codex Alimentarius Commission and International Intergovernmental Organizations in the Elaboration of Standards and Related Texts" provide a suitable framework for cooperation activities for both Codex and OIE.	<p>What contributes to the good cooperation is:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Participation in each other's meetings as observers 2. Systematic cross-referencing to relevant Codex/OIE texts 3. Willingness to cooperate 4. Acceptance of the "division of competence" between Codex and OIE 5. Acceptance of the decision-making procedures are different <p>It seems that the basis for cooperation is present but there is always room for improvement. We find it important to focus on a close cooperation at national level between Codex and OIE representatives. In relation to the Codex work the focus should be to identify the need for input from OIE and vice versa relevant to the work in progress. If cooperation is enhanced at national level it will contribute to effective joint activities.</p>
Egypt	With regard to Question No. 1 about additional texts relevant to both Codex and OIE to be included. We would appreciate the activities performed between these two great organizations for the sake of human health and animal welfare. We would ask if possible to include the drug residues that can be excreted in milk and show in milk products as it was only	N	In relation to question No. 2 about current work in progress by the CODEX relevant to both organizations, we would like to include points in relation to Aquatic life and bees in dealing future activities of CAC regulations	In relation to question No. 3 about our opinion about the current work arrangements. We do assure the cooperation between the CODEX (CAC) and other organization as WHO, FAO and OIE aiming for cooperation for the sake of human health through the perfect production series from farm to fork.	Regarding Question No. 4, and in relation to recommendations for improving work procedures and cross referring to each other standards, and from what was discussed in conjoined meeting of CAC and OIE we do realize that it would be quite helpful circulating reports about these meetings to all organizations and member governments.

Question Country	1) Are there additional texts relevant to both the Codex Alimentarius Commission and OIE that could be included in the table?	Table	2) Is there current work in progress by the Codex Alimentarius Commission that would be relevant to both organizations?	3) In your opinion, do the current work arrangements enable both organizations to engage effectively on work relevant to them?	4) Do you have any recommendations for improving (a) work procedures; and (b) consistent cross-referencing to each others standards, where relevant?
	about micro organisms including brucellosis and tuberculosis without any pointing about drug residues.				
EU	There are certain Codex texts developed by CCFICS containing references to OIE texts that could be included in the table: Paragraph 3 of Annex to CAC/GL 26-1997, paragraph 30 of CAC/GL 38-2001 and paragraph 1 of CAC/GL 60-2006.	N	On-going work at CCFH on the "Proposed Draft Guidelines for Control of Specific Zoonotic Parasites in Meat: Trichinella spiralis and Cysticercus bovis" where the trichinella provisions refer to the corresponding OIE provisions on trichinella (Chapter 8.13 of the OIE Terrestrial Code). The OIE is currently reviewing these provisions. On-going work in CCFICS on the principles and guidelines for national food control systems where the current draft text in its paragraph 3 refers to the OIE Terrestrial Code.	The current arrangements laid down in the Guidelines on Cooperation between Codex Alimentarius and International Intergovernmental Organizations in the Elaboration of Standards and related Text provide a well-functioning basis for the cooperation with other international organizations, including the OIE.	Although the procedures for cooperation (a) are in place it could be useful to introduce some specific provisions on systematic cross-referencing to the OIE texts (b), where relevant, mainly concerning pre-harvest control measures of zoonotic diseases. A new paragraph to this effect could be inserted in the Guidelines on Cooperation between Codex Alimentarius and International Intergovernmental Organizations in the Elaboration of Standards and related Text. For reciprocity, it should be enquired whether OIE could consider introducing similar type of provisions in its procedures on cross-referencing to Codex texts.
France	The following Codex references refer to the OIE. They could be included in the table : · CAC/GL 62-2007 (CCGP) : WORKING PRINCIPLES FOR RISK ANALYSIS FOR FOOD SAFETY FOR APPLICATION BY GOVERNMENTS « 13. Les gouvernements nationaux doivent tenir compte des directives et des informations pertinentes issues des activités d'analyse des risques relatives à la protection de la	N	· Current work on Trichinella spiralis : o Codex draft : PROPOSED DRAFT GUIDELINES FOR CONTROL OF SPECIFIC ZONOTIC PARASITES IN MEAT: TRICHINELLA SPIRALIS AND CYSTICERCUS BOVIS (CCFH : CX/FH 12/44/7). o OIE draft : CHAPTER 8 . 1 3 . INFECTION WITH TRICHINELLA SPP. A coordinated approach was developed by OIE and Codex : cross-referencing was introduced in each draft (the OIE draft and the Codex draft)	The Guidelines on Cooperation between the Codex Alimentarius Commission and International Intergovernmental Organizations in the elaboration of standards and related texts provide provisions for establishing collaboration between OIE and Codex as required. Examples of collaboration established on this basis were presented during the last CAC session (CX/CAC 12/35/16 and CAC/35/INF/2), that and show an effective participation of OIE to Codex works and vice versa.	→ Work procedures (a) as described in the guidelines on Cooperation between the Codex Alimentarius Commission and International Intergovernmental Organizations are generally appropriated. Nevertheless, their effective implementation could be improved by examining the following in the particular case of cooperation between Codex and OIE : (1) - For each proposal of new work a more systematic analysis of the links with existing standards of OIE (or Codex when dealing with OIE work) and of areas of potential complementarities should be realised. A pre-list of subjects of common interest could be established

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	<p>santé humaine conduites par le Codex, la FAO, l'OMS et d'autres organisations internationales intergouvernementales compétentes, y compris l'OIE et la CIPV. «</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · CAC/GL 67-2008 (CCMMP) : MODEL EXPORT CERTIFICATE FOR MILK AND MILK PRODUCTS « Scope : The Model Export Certificate for Milk and Milk Products applies to milk, milk products and composite milk products as defined in General Standard for the Use of Dairy Terms (CODEX STAN 206-1999) presented for international trade that meet food safety and suitability requirements. The Model Export Certificate does not deal with matters of animal and plant health unless directly related to food safety or suitability. Where attestation on animal health matters is required, reference should be made to the OIE Terrestrial Animal Health Code. · CAC/GL 26-1997 (CCFICS) : GUIDELINES FOR THE DESIGN, OPERATION, ASSESSMENT AND ACCREDITATION OF FOOD IMPORT AND 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Current Codex work on the national food control system : DRAFT AND PROPOSED DRAFT PRINCIPLES AND GUIDELINES FOR NATIONAL FOOD CONTROL SYSTEMS (CX/FICS/13/20/3) This draft refers to the OIE in the para 3 : "In addition, the relevant chapters of the OIE terrestrial animal health and aquatic animal health codes are valuable resources for member governments and organizations [...]" 		<p>in this context.</p> <p>Such an analysis is yet included in the Codex procedures as it is a step of the critical review conducted by the Executive Committee based on the "Criteria for the establishment of work priorities", but only regarding "work already undertaken by other international organizations [...]" (paragraph c) for general subject and g) for commodities, p40 of the English version of the Procedural Manual). The approach could be more prospective.</p> <p>The project document could be extended to this issue. The procedural manual states that it shall detail "information on the relation between the proposal and other existing Codex document" (p 29 of the English version), but nothing is provided concerning the relation with existing document or project documents of other intergovernmental organizations, such as OIE.</p> <p>(2) - In case such links have been identified, the work programme should clearly state that the standard has to be elaborate through a collaborative work with OIE (or Codex when dealing with OIE work). Moreover, clear indications on how to work on the issue should be addressed to the relevant committees and working groups of OIE and Codex.</p> <p>→ Regarding the improvement of cross-referencing (b), the following could be examined :</p> <p>(1) – The way to make cross-references from a standard to another could be defined and harmonised, keeping in mind that clear indications on the particular provisions of the OIE</p>

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	<p>EXPORT INSPECTION AND CERTIFICATION SYSTEMS "3. This annex is to be read in conjunction with section 9 - Assessment and verification of inspection and certification systems of Guidelines for the Design, Operation, Assessment and Accreditation of Food Import and Export Inspection and Certification Systems (CAC/GL 26-1997). In addition, the relevant sections of the OIE Performance of Veterinary Service Tool for Evaluation of Veterinary Services, Chapter 3.2 of the OIE Terrestrial Animal Health Code should be considered where appropriate." - CAC/GL 38-2001 (CCFICS) : GUIDELINES FOR DESIGN, PRODUCTION, ISSUANCE AND USE OF GENERIC OFFICIAL CERTIFICATES "30. When a certificate requires multiple attestations (e.g., food safety, animal health and/or plant health) standard attestations developed by organizations recognized in the World Trade Organization (WTO) Sanitary and Phytosanitary Agreement (SPS) may be used (i.e., Codex, OIE, IPPC)."</p>				<p>standards that have to be taken into account in the context of the Codex standards is often preferable to a generic wording stating that "OIE standard is also a valuable source of information" (and vice-versa when dealing with OIE standard). (2) - Consideration could be given to a common OIE-Codex working group held in a reduced form in charge to define the terms of reference of each organization for the specific issue dealt with. This working group could also discuss a common agenda for drafting the specific standard. → Regarding paragraph c), it should be useful to compare the OIE guidelines / procedures on how to perform a collaborative work with intergovernmental organizations like Codex with the one developed by Codex</p>

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	<p>· CAC/GL 60-2006 (CCFICS) : PRINCIPLES FOR TRACEABILITY/PRODUCT TRACING AS A TOOL WITHIN A FOOD INSPECTION AND CERTIFICATION SYSTEM</p> <p>“1. This document elaborates a set of principles to assist competent authorities in utilising traceability/product tracing as a tool within their food inspection and certification system. This document should be read in conjunction with all relevant Codex texts as well as those adopted by IPPC and OIE where appropriate.”</p> <p>The document CX/CAC 12/35/16 which was distributed for the 2012 CAC session summarizes in the annexe 1 the Codex and OIE texts with cross-references.</p>				
Japan	<p>We found that there are several Codex texts including the provision related to OIE in addition to those provided in the proposed attached table. Please refer to the attached excel file. Newly added texts are highlighted with yellow. For Members' reference, Japan attached word file showing OIE standards that</p>	Y, also sent Word doc (OIE_AHC_ref)	<p>Zoonotic Parasites</p> <p>We think that proposed draft “Guidelines for Control of Specific Zoonotic Parasites in Meat: Trichinella spiralis and Cysticercus bovis” which is currently discussed in CCFH is a good example of the work that is relevant to both organizations.</p>	<p>Having OIE as observer organization at the relevant Committee is very helpful, especially in avoiding discordance between Codex and OIE works. We find the current work arrangements under Codex rule are appropriate. However, we have some suggestions regarding the implementation. Please see 4).</p>	<p>(a) Work procedures</p> <p>In Codex, we have already discussed how to cooperate with other international organizations in the elaboration of standards and related texts and developed the guidelines (See section VII of Procedural Manual 20th Edition). Japan is of the opinion that the mentioned guidelines in the current work procedures of Codex are working well. Therefore, we do not have any further recommendation as regards work</p>

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	refer to Codex documents. Since TOR of EWG says that EWG will “identify means to consistently reference each other’s standards and guidance”, we need to understand how Codex standards are indicated in OIE standards too.				<p>procedures. However, we would like to emphasize the importance of its effective implementation. We should pay special attention to the following provisions in the “Guidelines on Cooperation between the Codex Alimentarius Commission and International Intergovernmental Organizations in the Elaboration of Standards and Related Texts” paragraph 6) The cooperating International Intergovernmental Organization shall have the same principles of membership that form the basis for membership in the Codex Alimentarius Commission and equivalent principles of standards-setting. paragraph 4) Such cooperation may consist:</p> <p>a) Cooperation at the initial drafting stages of a Codex standard or related text;</p> <p>b) Cooperation through mutual exchange of information and participation in meetings.</p> <p>(b) Consistent cross-referencing to each other’s standards Developing guidance will definitely contribute to consistent cross-reference of both standards. To make it practical, Japan suggest including following description in the guidance:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - When referring to OIE standards, it should simply refer to overall Terrestrial or Aquatic Animal Health Codes, or the OIE website (www.oie.int), rather than specific Chapters, Articles and their titles; and - OIE standards should be clearly indicated in a uniform manner as

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					<p>reference documents for Codex Members.</p> <p>OIE standards are developed and revised more frequently than those of Codex. All OIE standards are open to revision without approved work programme by member countries and may be revised every year. The referenced chapters and articles, including their contents, may become inconsistent soon after we have completed elaboration or revision of Codex tests (e.g. "Appendix 3.9.3." in the reference found in CAC/RCP 61-2005 should be renumbered as "Chapter 6.9"). In addition, it is important to note that "Animal Welfare" and "Animal Health (except foodborne zoonoses)" included in the mandate of OIE, are outside the scope of Codex. This difference need to be taken into account when referring to OIE standard.</p> <p>(c) Others</p> <p>Japan thinks it is prerequisite to understand OIE standard setting to discuss the issue. Japan appreciates if the OIE would provide the followings, core components of our procedural manual as they are very useful to EWG participants:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Official standard setting procedure in OIE; and - Mechanism to facilitate consensus in OIE.
Mauritius	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prevention and Reduction of Food and Feed Contamination (1st edition) • Animal food production • Guideline for the Conduct 	N	At CCFICS Draft and proposed draft Principles and Guidelines for National Food Control Systems (N06-2009)	Arrangements do exist but the degree of effectiveness might differ.	A database of Codex and OIE cooperation would be helpful. The meetings underpinning the collaborations between OIE/CAC should be more formal.

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	<p>of Food Safety Assessment of Foods Derived from Recombinant-DNA Animals</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Guidelines for the Design and Implementation of National Regulatory Food Safety Assurance Programmes Associated with the Use of Veterinary Drugs in Food Producing Animals • Maximum Residue Limits for Veterinary Drugs in Food • Classification of Foods and Animal Feeds 		<p>CX/FICS 13/20/3 At CCFH Proposed Draft Guidelines for Control of Specific Zoonotic Parasites in Meat: Trichinella spiralis and Cysticercus bovis at Step 4. At CCRVDF CCRVDF Risk Analysis Principles Maximum Residue Limits (MRLs) for veterinary drugs</p>		
Mexico	<p>Some CCFICS text containing references to OIE texts that could be included in the table: Paragraph 3 of Annex to CAC/GL 26-1997, paragraph 30 of CAC/GL 38-2001 and paragraph 1 of CAC/GL 60-2006. CCFH, the Proposed Draft Guidelines for Control of Specific Zoonotic Parasites in Meat: Trichinella spiralis and Cysticercus bovis should be referenced.</p>	N	<p>The following Committees ongoing work has relevancy to both organizations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ad-Hoc Intergovernmental Codex Task Force on Animal Feeding (TFAF) • Codex Committee on Food Hygiene (CCFH) • Codex Committee on Food Import and Export Inspection and Certification Systems (CCFICS) • Codex Committee on Residues of Veterinary Drugs in Food (CCRVDF) 	<p>The “Guidelines on Cooperation between the Codex Alimentarius Commission and International Intergovernmental Organizations in the Elaboration of Standards and Related Texts” provide the framework to enable cooperating activities with other international organizations, including the OIE.</p>	<p>In line with the abovementioned guidelines, participation in each other’s adhoc groups and committee meetings as observers with reports of any related issues from the relevant Codex/OIE groups as part of the working procedures for every meeting could help improve the cooperation.</p>
New Zealand	<p>New Zealand has identified a number of Codex texts that contain specific references to OIE documents and these are listed in the attached table. While the mandate and focus of the CCGP working group is to compile Codex texts containing references to OIE, New</p>	Y	<p>As regards current work in Codex that would be of relevance and interest to both organizations, New Zealand would like to refer to two items of work that are currently in progress in Codex. The first is the proposed draft guidelines for the control of specific Zoonotic parasites in meat: trichinella spiralis and</p>	<p>Both OIE and Codex recognize the importance of collaboration and cooperation in each others’ work to ensure that their outputs are aligned and address food safety and veterinary public health issues across the food chain. Given the very different structures and working procedures the emphasis has been and will continue to be on promoting</p>	<p>We see some value in consolidated references to international standards that address animal production food safety issues but recognize some of the practical difficulties involved in such an exercise. New Zealand believes that a possible option might be to use the FAO/WHO International Portal on Food Safety animal and plant health(IPFSAPH) as a vehicle for</p>

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	Zealand has provided, for the purposes of illustration an example of an OIE text containing reference to Codex. There are no doubt other texts with references to Codex. We see some value in consolidated references to international standards that address animal production food safety issues but recognize some of the practical difficulties involved in such an exercise. New Zealand believes that a possible option might be to use the FAO/WHO International Portal on Food Safety animal and plant health(IPFSAPH) as a vehicle for disseminating information and relevant texts covering animal production food safety matters.		cysticercus bovis currently under development within CCFH. The Committee has already established clear procedures to ensure that there is good collaboration and cooperation in the development of this work. The second example that New Zealand would identify is the current work within the Ad hoc task force on Animal feeding.	practical cooperation within respective rules of procedures. New Zealand believes that there are ample opportunities for both organizations to support collaborative effort in the development of international texts that are well aligned and consistent. In particular we see merit in examining the possibilities for making available consolidated texts bringing together or linking the texts developed by Codex and the OIE in specific areas(eg meat hygiene and inspection) but readily recognize that there may well be a number of practical constraints in terms of costs and responsibilities. Nevertheless New Zealand believes that the idea is worthy of further exploration within the framework of IPFSAPH.	disseminating information and relevant texts covering animal production food safety matters. In terms of other suggestions and ideas to promote closer collaboration on Codex and OIE, New Zealand would like to emphasise the importance of promoting closer linkages and communication at the national level between officials involved in work related to Codex and OIE. It is important that there are good communications between food safety and veterinary public health officials at the national level to share information on work programmes, identify linkages and potential opportunities for collaboration. Strengthened collaboration at the national level will be important to supporting complementary and well aligned standards at the global level.
Nigeria	An additional text relevant to both CAC and OIE that could be included in the table is the OIE procedures relevant to the agreement on Application of Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures of the WTO (OIE Terrestrial Animal Health Code Chapter 5.3)	N	At CCFICS Draft and proposed draft Principles and Guidelines for National Food Control Systems (N06-2009) CX/FICS 13/20/3 At CCFH Proposed Draft Guidelines for Control of Specific Zoonotic Parasites in Meat: Trichinella spiralis and Cysticercus bovis at Step 4. At CCRVDF CCRVDF Risk Analysis Principles Maximum Residue Limits (MRLs)	0	Nigeria supports enhanced collaboration between Codex and OIE and aligns herself with the comments already made especially those from IFAH. We will however wish to stress that there is a need for both Codex and OIE to harmonize or streamline their risk assessment and analysis process as well as work plans so as not to duplicate activities since they both relate with more or less the same agencies. We also want to emphasize closer collaboration between Codex and OIE at regional, sub-regional and national levels.

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			for veterinary drugs		
Norway	We will not repeat documents already mentioned by other ewg members, however we would like to add the reference to OIE in CAC/RCP 52-2003 Code of Practice for Fish and Fishery Products SECTION 6 – AQUACULTURE PRODUCTION: Fish should be routinely monitored for disease using, where applicable, the methods described in the OIE Manual of Diagnostic Tests for Aquatic Animals.	N	0	0	<p>We support a more active use of the procedures in the Codex PM as mentioned by other ewg members. Especially in regard the criteria to be taken into account when suggesting new work, and the critical review by CCEXEC in the development procedure. We would suggest an addition to the PM chapter on Criteria for the establishment of work priorities to state more clear that the work by the two other sisters are especially important: PM 20th edition English version page 40 c)</p> <p>Work already undertaken by other international organizations in this field and/or suggested by the relevant international intergovernmental body(ies), especially OIE and IPPC. We also support that information on standard development in both OIE and IPPC could be given to relevant Codex committees and put on the agenda as a regular information point, e.g. under agenda item “2 or 3”. However the information should be short, to the point and focusing on what is of importance to the actual committee.</p> <p>The suggestion on giving a more general reference where appropriate instead of referring to specific chapters, seems interesting (due to revisions etc.), however it will not be very user friendly as he has to do extensive search to find the relevant information. We are tempted to suggest that when documents are revised and references are no longer accurate, the responsibility on technical amendments should be clear. Therefore we would support developing a short</p>

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					<p>procedure to establish guidelines for cross-referencing.</p> <p>A very important element which will give much effect on better communication, is cooperation on the national level between Codex and OIE delegates. It could be interesting to explore experiences on this amongst members.</p>
Panama	<p>We recommend adding the following references: CAC texts with cross references to OIE texts - Principles for Traceability/Product Tracing as a Tool within a Food Inspection and Certification System (CAC/GL 60-2006). Section 1.1 - Working Principles for Risk Analysis for Food Safety for Application by Governments (CAC/GL 62-2007). Item 13 - Model Export Certificate for Milk and Milk Products (CAC/GL 67-2008). Section 1.1</p> <p>OIE texts with cross references to CAC texts OIE Terrestrial Animal Health Code: - Chapter 6.5. Prevention, detection and control of Salmonella in poultry - Chapter 8.13. Trichinellosis (Trichinella spiralis). - Chapter 8.4. Echinococcosis/Hydatidosis</p>	N	<p>CAC currently is working in two standards that have mutual interest for both Organizations, they are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Proposed Draft Guidelines for Control of Specific Zoonotic Parasites in Meat: Trichinella spiralis and Cysticercus bovis. Food Hygiene Committee. - Proposed Draft principles and guidelines for national food control systems. Food import and export inspection and certification system Committee 	<p>Panama believes that currently coordination work implemented between OIE/CAC is relevant and it has a basic importance to obtain consistent standards. It is essential to continue working for strengthening a consistent approach and to have standards for all food production chain, within the concept "from the farm to the fork".</p> <p>However, to improve the work between the organizations it could be a good option to identify the means to develop and improve the coordination between Codex and OIE national representatives. In order to achieve a good national coordination level, Panamá proposes that the governments support meetings between CAC and OIE national delegates in their own countries.</p>	0

Question Country	1) Are there additional texts relevant to both the Codex Alimentarius Commission and OIE that could be included in the table?	Table	2) Is there current work in progress by the Codex Alimentarius Commission that would be relevant to both organizations?	3) In your opinion, do the current work arrangements enable both organizations to engage effectively on work relevant to them?	4) Do you have any recommendations for improving (a) work procedures; and (b) consistent cross-referencing to each others standards, where relevant?
Sweden	Regarding the table (Codex/OIE documents) we support the comments previously sent by EU, France, Canada, Australia, Mexico.	N	0	<p>In our view a good cooperation between the two organizations in full respect of their respective mandates, is fundamental for the development of international standards.</p> <p>The current Codex- arrangements laid down in the Guidelines on Cooperation between Codex Alimentarius and International Intergovernmental Organisations in the Elaboration of Standards and related Texts (Procedural Manual, 21th Edition, p. 198) has been a useful tool in order to improve the cooperation with OIE.</p> <p>A few years ago, Sweden had the pleasure of co- chairing the WG for developing the Guidelines for the Control of Campylobacter and Salmonella spp. in Chicken Meat (CAC/GL 78-2011).</p> <p>The OIE representative was present and gave very useful contributions. This is one of many evidences of strong/successful collaboration between both organizations.</p> <p>Furthermore, Sweden appreciates the creation of the permanent working group for Animal Production Food Safety under OIEs auspices. The seminar for the OIE National Focal Points for Animal Production Food Safety, organized by OIE in November 2011, offered one more platform for starting discussions on future collaboration.</p> <p>The farm-to-fork approach, as well as the concept of One Health, is imperative in the development of</p>	<p>Experiences gained from recent and ongoing work show us that further improvements are possible, particularly in harmonizing approaches to risk management.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Cooperation should take place as early as possible in the process of endorsing the work of new standards. By close collaboration at the early stage of discussing New Work at committee level, the work could be done in a more effective manner, avoiding duplications or gaps. <p>The goals - enhancing consumer protection and facilitating trade could be easier achieved.</p> <p>A good forum to underline the necessity of cooperation could be during the CAC meetings (under agenda item – New work).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - A structured approach regarding cross references in relevant documents would be helpful. - We see benefits for the member countries encouraging the cooperation between OIE and Codex delegates at national level. <p>A closer working relationship at national level may help to avoid discrepancies, provide a more efficient use of resources and assure timing of standards.</p>

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				<p>standards relevant to the entire food production chain.</p> <p>A good collaboration between OIE, developing on-farm standards and recommendations in order to determine and maintain the health status of animal populations, and Codex, developing standards related to safe foods, should result into a high level of consumer protection.</p> <p>As we already mentioned in our general comments, the present arrangements and current working relationship, provide a good starting point for fruitful cooperation.</p>	
Thailand	0	Y	0	<p>(a) In general, Thailand thinks that Guidelines on Cooperation between the Codex Alimentarius Commission and International Intergovernmental Organizations in the Elaboration of Standards and Related Texts given in Procedural Manual provide an appropriate the modalities of cooperation. However, an effective cooperation seemed to be difficult because standard setting procedures of Codex and OIE are quietly different. We therefore would like to recommend that a possible way for encouraging the active participation of the Commission or a subsidiary body of the Commission or others in work of OIE relevant to Codex should be explored. The participation might be limited in unclear issues e.g. scope of work of each organization. The consideration on OIE drafts still remains the responsibility of national delegates. These will help to avoid the duplication of works and promote</p>	<p>(a) In general, Thailand thinks that Guidelines on Cooperation between the Codex Alimentarius Commission and International Intergovernmental Organizations in the Elaboration of Standards and Related Texts given in Procedural Manual provide an appropriate the modalities of cooperation. However, an effective cooperation seemed to be difficult because standard setting procedures of Codex and OIE are quietly different. We therefore would like to recommend that a possible way for encouraging the active participation of the Commission or a subsidiary body of the Commission or others in work of OIE relevant to Codex should be explored. The participation might be limited in unclear issues e.g. scope of work of each organization. The consideration on OIE drafts still remains the responsibility of national delegates. These will help to avoid the duplication of works and promote much more effectiveness of Codex working due to</p>

Question Country	1) Are there additional texts relevant to both the Codex Alimentarius Commission and OIE that could be included in the table?	Table	2) Is there current work in progress by the Codex Alimentarius Commission that would be relevant to both organizations?	3) In your opinion, do the current work arrangements enable both organizations to engage effectively on work relevant to them?	4) Do you have any recommendations for improving (a) work procedures; and (b) consistent cross-referencing to each others standards, where relevant?
				much more effectiveness of Codex working due to the reduction of standard setting time.	the reduction of standard setting time. (b) Thailand is of an opinion that texts relevant to the other organization's standard should be only referred the source of those texts. This is to avoid any inconsistency caused by the amendment of the referred texts in the future. Furthermore, the website that the texts are available should be given as footnote to be useful for members in application.
United States	We have reviewed the chart illustrating the current Codex texts which reference OIE and do not have any additional texts to add.	N	There are three Codex texts which are currently being developed which reference OIE: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Principles and Guidelines for National Food Control Systems (CCFICS) · Proposed Draft Guidelines for Control of Specific Zoonotic Parasites in Meat: <i>Trichinella spiralis</i> and <i>Cysticercus bovis</i> (CCFH) · Proposed Draft Guidelines on Application of Risk Assessment for Feed (TFAF) 	With regarding to the current work arrangements between Codex and OIE, the United States believes that a strong working relationship between these two organizations is critical to these organizations being able to fulfill their mandates. To that end, we appreciate the participation of OIE in the work of Codex through its observer status, and the invitation from OIE for participation of the Chair of the Codex Commission in OIE meetings. Throughout discussion of joint Codex/OIE standards over the last several years, the United States has expressed concern about the difference in mission, priorities, and operating procedures between the two organizations, particularly with respect to transparency and inclusiveness. We continue to believe that such differences would make it difficult to develop joint standards in an efficient manner because of the potential to embroil each organization in the other's policies, procedures, and processes.	In terms of improving work procedures and collaboration between OIE and Codex, the United States believes that several Codex committees have in place procedures that facilitate cooperation between OIE and Codex that could perhaps be adopted by OIE if they do not currently exist. For example, the Codex Committee on Residues of Veterinary Drugs in Food has a standing agenda item for an OIE report and the Codex Committee on Food Hygiene has invited OIE to actively participate in the working group that developed Guidelines for Control of Specific Zoonotic Parasites in Meat: <i>Trichinella spiralis</i> and <i>Cysticercus bovis</i> . Thus, if OIE does not currently receive routine updates from Codex committee or invite active participation by Codex in their working groups, the eWG may want to recommend they do so. While participation in Codex working groups is open to all Member Countries, participation in OIE working groups is much more restrictive. By opening OIE working groups to Codex participants, OIE's working groups may become more

Question Country	1) Are there additional texts relevant to both the Codex Alimentarius Commission and OIE that could be included in the table?	Table	2) Is there current work in progress by the Codex Alimentarius Commission that would be relevant to both organizations?	3) In your opinion, do the current work arrangements enable both organizations to engage effectively on work relevant to them?	4) Do you have any recommendations for improving (a) work procedures; and (b) consistent cross-referencing to each others standards, where relevant?
				<p>Nonetheless, opportunities exist for collaboration. If each organization works to coordinate work products, when appropriate, Codex and OIE can maximize their unique individual roles and expertise, build on their mutual interests, and avoid duplication while promoting safe food for consumers.</p> <p>The current working relationship supports such collaboration: OIE can actively engage in the work of Codex through its observer status; the two Secretariats maintain on-going discussions; and the two organizations exchange reports on their activities. This approach has worked well. OIE's input into pertinent Codex standards has been significant, and we believe that both Codex and OIE's interests have been adequately and appropriately served. In order for this collaboration to remain successful, it is important that each organization respects the mission and responsibilities of the other and works within its respective confines; i.e., OIE develops on-farm standards and recommendations and determines and maintains the health status of animal populations, and Codex develops standards related to safe food.</p>	<p>inclusive and thus more closely resemble those of Codex.</p> <p>It may be helpful to learn how OIE requests comments and feedback on their guidelines, publications and standards from Codex committees prior to OIE publication? The United States would be interested in learning the procedure Codex follows for commenting on OIE documents and how Codex comments that are sent to the OIE are vetted.</p>
Uruguay	<p>We recommend adding the following references: CAC texts with cross references to OIE texts</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Principles for Traceability/Product Tracing as a Tool within a Food 	N	<p>CAC currently is working in two standards that have mutual interest for both Organizations, they are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Proposed Draft Guidelines for Control of Specific Zoonotic Parasites in Meat: Trichinella 	<p>Uruguay believes that currently coordination work implemented between OIE/CAC is relevant and it has a basic importance to obtain consistent standards. It is essential to continue working for strengthening a consistent approach and to have</p>	<p>Uruguay has the following recommendations for improving work procedures:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To systematize an agenda where could be identified the subjects of interest that should be treated in a coordinated way by both organizations. It is suggested

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	<p>Inspection and Certification System (CAC/GL 60-2006). Section 1.1</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Working Principles for Risk Analysis for Food Safety for Application by Governments (CAC/GL 62-2007). Item 13 Model Export Certificate for Milk and Milk Products (CAC/GL 67-2008). Section 1.1 <p>OIE texts with cross references to CAC texts OIE Terrestrial Animal Health Code:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Chapter 6.5. Prevention, detection and control of Salmonella in poultry Chapter 8.13. Trichinellosis (<i>Trichinella spiralis</i>). Chapter 8.4. Echinococcosis/Hydatidosis 		<p>spiralis and <i>Cysticercus bovis</i>. Food Hygiene Committee.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Proposed Draft principles and guidelines for national food control systems. Food import and export inspection and certification system Committee 	<p>standards for all food production chain, within the concept “from the farm to the fork”.</p> <p>However, to improve the work between the organizations it could be a good option to identify the means to develop and improve the coordination between Codex and OIE national representatives. In order to achieve a good national coordination level, Uruguay proposes that the governments support meetings between CAC and OIE national delegates in their own countries.</p> <p>Uruguay also thinks that is essential to have more formal collaboration between the Headquarters Organizations in relevant standards for both organizations.</p>	<p>that the Secretaries of both organizations coordinate and establish a mechanism to interchange information through a common agenda. It should be the annual plan between the CAC and the OIE. With this we think we can improve the setting of relevant standards for the future.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To reinforce and to formalize the invitations/participations of experts in the CAC and OIE working groups when there will be relevant matters. Each organization should commit to formalize the inclusion of experts of the other organization in the working groups. This will allow a better expert understanding and improvement in future standard coordination. To improve the working procedures it would be convenient to do an analysis to identify the duplications, gaps and contradictions between both organizations' standards, having in mind all the complete food production chain. To develop a procedure to establish guidelines for cross-referencing CAC/OIE standards.
IDF	IDF could not identify any additional Codex text of relevance to the global dairy sector that is missing from the table.	N	<p>Yes, in particular the work undertaken by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ad-Hoc Intergovernmental Codex Task Force on Animal Feeding (TFAF) Codex Committee on Food Hygiene (CCFH) Codex Committee on Food Import and Export Inspection and Certification Systems (CCFICS) Codex Committee on Residues of Veterinary Drugs in Food (CCRVDF) 	IDF notes that the current Codex arrangement allows for active OIE participation in all Codex work of relevance to OIE. This has been proven to be very effective for instance with regard to the development of Codex Draft Guidelines for Risk Analysis of Foodborne Antimicrobial Resistance to which OIE has provided very substantial input.	Both organizations should strive to develop a formal mechanism that would ensure joint consultation on proposed new standard-setting work that is of interest to both. The objective should be to reach joint agreement on the most appropriate way to develop the work in close collaboration. With regard to Codex, CCGP may consider to develop a new provision for inclusion in the Codex Procedural Manual that would ensure formal consultation with OIE on any proposal of new Codex work in fields

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					that are linked to the mandate of the OIE.
IEC	Additional Codex texts from the Animal Food production (2nd edition) would be relevant to both organizations: - Code of hygienic practices for milk and milk products (CAC/RCP 57-2004); - Code of Hygienic Practices for Eggs and Egg Products (CAC/RCP 15 – 1976); - Guidelines for the design and implementation of national regulatory food safety assurance programmes associated with the use of veterinary drugs in food-producing animals (CAC/GL 71-2009); - Code of practice for the reduction of aflatoxin B1 in raw materials and supplemental feedingstuffs for milk producing animals (CAC/RCP 45-1997); - the Codex Guidelines for the Control of Campylobacter and Salmonella in Chicken Meat (CAC/GL 78-2011), which also includes primary production with reference to OIE Terrestrial Animal Health Code.	N	- Ongoing work of the Ad-Hoc Intergovernmental Codex Task Force on Animal Feeding (TFAF); - Codex Committee on Food Import and Export Inspection and Certification Systems (CCFICS); - Codex Committee on Residues of Veterinary Drugs in food (CCRVDF);	The cooperation between Codex and OIE is often successful when properly initiated. But there has been some examples where the OIE was not involved.	a) There should be a formal mechanism of consultation for any new standard-setting activity to identify / define the relevance to the OIE and Codex of any new work. b) List of areas / topics where cross-referencing should apply. At this time, it seems that cross-referencing is done more consistently from the OIE side.
IFAH	IFAH believes that ongoing work at CCFH, the Proposed Draft Guidelines for Control of Specific Zoonotic	N	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ad-Hoc Intergovernmental Codex Task Force on Animal Feeding (TFAF) • Codex Committee on Food 	The regular participation of the OIE in Codex work allows efficient and systematic cross-referencing of texts. OIE observers are in a position to	At this stage, and pending further discussions, we do not see that major improvements are necessary. The OIE reports in its own work in the relevant

Question Country	1) Are there additional texts relevant to both the Codex Alimentarius Commission and OIE that could be included in the table?	Table	2) Is there current work in progress by the Codex Alimentarius Commission that would be relevant to both organizations?	3) In your opinion, do the current work arrangements enable both organizations to engage effectively on work relevant to them?	4) Do you have any recommendations for improving (a) work procedures; and (b) consistent cross-referencing to each others standards, where relevant?
	Parasites in Meat: Trichinella spiralis and Cysticercus bovis should be referenced. In addition we feel that there may be relevant texts in the OIE codes that could reference Codex texts. Perhaps it would be good to have the same work of listing of relevant texts done at the OIE level		Hygiene (CCFH) · Codex Committee on Food Import and Export Inspection and Certification Systems (CCFICS) · Codex Committee on Residues of Veterinary Drugs in Food (CCRVDF)	advise on consistency and harmonization of standards.	Codex Committees and can draw the attention of Codex delegates when consistency is threatened or when gaps in consumer safety are identified.
SSAFE	SSAFE is of the opinion that 3 more Codex texts are relevant to OIE as well: - the Code of Hygienic Practices for Eggs and Egg Products (CAC/RCP 15 – 1976, last revised in 2007), which includes primary production (flock management and animal health), though this text does not cross reference OIE today; - the Code of Hygienic Practices for Meat (CAC/RCP 58-2005), which also includes primary production (principles of meat hygiene applying to primary production) and 'ante mortem' inspection; - the Codex Guidelines for the Control of Campylobacter and Salmonella in Chicken Meat (CAC/GL 78-2011), which also includes primary production with reference to OIE Terrestrial Animal	N	- Some aspects of the ongoing work of the Ad-Hoc Intergovernmental Codex Task Force on Animal Feeding (TFAF) are also relevant to OIE. - Generally speaking, the work of the Codex Committee on Residues of Veterinary Drugs in Food (CCRVDF). According to the agreement between OIE and the International Federation for Animal Health, IFAH, which represents the manufacturers of veterinary drugs world-wide, 'consultation on international standards for the usage of veterinary medicines' is an issue of common interest to both organizations. - The work of the Codex Committee on Food Import and Export Inspection and Certification Systems (CCFICS) is also of interest to OIE, especially when it comes to Food Import Control System, of Equivalence of Sanitary Measures, of Traceability/Product tracing and of Official Certificates	There are instances where cooperation between Codex and OIE was successful, e.g. for the development of Codex Guidelines for Risk Analysis of Foodborne Antimicrobial Resistance (CAC/GL 77-2011) but there are also instances where the cooperation failed, e.g. OIE was not involved in the development of model export certificates for products of animal origin, although most of the trade barriers are linked with animal health Therefore, SSAFE is of the opinion that the mechanism by which the two organizations should cooperate to ensure 'farm to fork' continuum to food safety should be more explicit.	Both organizations should develop a formal mechanism of consultation for new standard-setting work of common relevance, with the objective of agreeing on the most appropriate way to develop the work in close collaboration. With regard to Codex, CCGP may consider to develop a new provision for inclusion in the Codex Procedural Manual that would ensure formal consultation with OIE on any proposal of new Codex work in fields that are linked with the mandate of the OIE

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	Health Code.				
OIE	See OIE paper.	0	See OIE paper.	See OIE paper	<p>Clarifying the relationship between standards of the OIE and CAC: While both OIE and CAC standards make reference to each other's standards, referencing is not done in a consistent manner. This can lead to errors and confusion, especially in older standards that have not been updated recently.</p> <p>It is also desirable that definitions be aligned as closely as possible. In any WTO dispute that concerns animal health and food safety, the OIE and the CAC may be called upon to advise how their respective standards are related and to explain any perceived ambiguity or confusion. This type of question could arise in relation to diseases (eg BSE, salmonellosis, trichinellosis) or horizontal issues (e.g. antimicrobial resistance). Inconsistency in definitions and variable approaches to cross referencing may be difficult to explain to a WTO Panel.</p> <p>It is suggested that the eWG review the approach to referencing in existing OIE and Codex texts as a basis to provide general guidance on how to address this issue in the future, including a systematic approach to cross referencing relevant standards. Tables 1, 2 and 3 provide a starting point for this work.</p> <p>Setting priorities for future standards: The OIE and the CAC have different approaches to setting priorities for the development of future standards. Informally, the two organisations become aware of respective work priorities</p>

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					<p>sooner or later. However, there is no formal procedure to exchange information on priorities, meaning that proposals for the development of new standards may be discussed and accepted or rejected, or work commenced, without reference to the status of work on the same topic by the sister organisation.</p> <p>Given that both OIE and CAC must react to the requests of Member countries and the WTO SPS Committee, and that the resolution of problems affecting international trade is a priority for both organisations, the OIE sees a need for better coordination on standard setting priorities.</p> <p>While it may be difficult to fully align approaches to priority setting due to the different procedures of the OIE and the CAC, closer alignment may be feasible. As a starting point, the OIE will include this as a standing agenda item for APFSWG meetings. Additionally, the OIE and CAC Secretariats could make a regular exchange of relevant information on work priorities and planning. Consideration could be given to informing the SPS Secretariat of these exchanges.</p> <p>The OIE suggests that the eWG provide guidance on mechanisms for improving coordination on setting priorities for standards relevant to the food production continuum.</p> <p>Scientific collaboration in the development of standards: Reference has already been made to the effective collaboration between the OIE and the CAC in the development of</p>

Question Country	1) Are there additional texts relevant to both the Codex Alimentarius Commission and OIE that could be included in the table?	Table	2) Is there current work in progress by the Codex Alimentarius Commission that would be relevant to both organizations?	3) In your opinion, do the current work arrangements enable both organizations to engage effectively on work relevant to them?	4) Do you have any recommendations for improving (a) work procedures; and (b) consistent cross-referencing to each others standards, where relevant?
					<p>standards on trichinellosis, which has effectively become a benchmark for scientific collaboration in standard setting.</p> <p>The OIE suggests that the eWG consider how this example of 'best practice' could be introduced systematically into CAC and OIE procedures.</p> <p>Routine work procedures could include provision for the invitation of at least one expert (or, depending on the topic, a Secretariat member) representing the sister organisation when convening expert groups to develop standards relevant to the food production continuum.</p> <p>The eWG could develop criteria for the invitation of experts or Secretariat members and a list of topics of mutual interest - see Tables 1, 2 and 3 for examples of such topics.</p> <p>Joint work on horizontal issues relevant to the SPS Committee:</p> <p>The OIE notes the SPS Committee Decision encouraging the Three sisters to undertake joint work on cross cutting issues such as certification, inspection, approval procedures or risk analysis. To date, the Three sisters have not identified any joint activity in response to this Decision.</p> <p>The OIE recommends the establishment of a pilot project to develop joint recommendations on a topic relevant to the SPS Committee. Depending on the topic, this pilot group could involve the CAC and the OIE, or all Three sisters. This would address the Committee's Decision and would help to clarify the</p>

Question Country	1) Are there additional texts relevant to both the Codex Alimentarius Commission and OIE that could be included in the table?	Table	2) Is there current work in progress by the Codex Alimentarius Commission that would be relevant to both organizations?	3) In your opinion, do the current work arrangements enable both organizations to engage effectively on work relevant to them?	4) Do you have any recommendations for improving (a) work procedures; and (b) consistent cross-referencing to each others standards, where relevant?
					<p>broader implications of the Decision for the relationship between the Three sisters and the SPS Committee.</p> <p>The objective of the pilot project would not be the development of a standard. Rather, the output might be guidelines, recommendations or a discussion paper, which could be published by participants as an advisory document on relevant websites.</p> <p>One benefit of such work would be to facilitate coordination between OIE Delegates and focal points, and Codex contact points at the national level and, possibly, coordination at the regional and sub-regional level.</p> <p>The OIE suggests that the eWG consider this proposal and, if appropriate, identify candidate topics. Some possible topics for this work, in no particular order of preference, are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Guidelines on preventing fraud in international certification - Guidelines for collaboration, at national and regional level, between SPS contact points and OIE/CAC (and IPPC?) focal points - Procedures for enhancing implementation by Member countries of the standards of the Three sisters - Procedures for standardised cross referencing in Codex and OIE texts.

Second Round of Discussion

Question	Q1: Agree, Generally agree or Disagree?	Q1) Based on the comments received from the eWG members, do you agree with the three primary proposed themes to promote collaboration between Codex and OIE? Please explain why.	Q2a) With regards to the specific recommendations under each theme, which recommendation(s) do you believe would be most effective in promoting collaboration between OIE and Codex?	Q2b) With regards to the specific recommendations under each theme, are there any other recommendation(s) which should be included under any of the proposed themes?
Argentina				
Australia	A	Australia supports the themes in the proposed recommendations	<p>Australia supports the proposed recommendations under point 7a.</p> <p>Australia supports the proposed recommendations under point 7b. With respect to point iv "Systematize the agenda where subjects of common interest which require a coordinated approach between OIE and Codex are identified" we would seek further clarification as to how this might be achieved.</p> <p>Australia supports the proposed recommendations under point 7c. In Australia's view the nomination of food safety experts (c point iii) to participate in regional seminars on animal production food safety should be a matter for national governments rather than FAO and WHO. Invitations could be sent by OIE to both OIE and Codex contact points this would also strengthen collaboration at the national level. This would not preclude OIE from also inviting FAO and WHO participation.</p> <p>With respect to c point iv (appointment of focal point for both OIE and INFOSAN activities) we are not sure that this is an effective mechanism for promoting collaboration at the national level. In Australia's situation the key focal point for INFOSAN activities is the main agency responsible for food safety under the health portfolio (Food Standards Australia New Zealand (FSANZ)), however the Department of Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry also has a focal point through the Codex Contact Point who disseminates key information to the OIE contact and other relevant areas of the Agriculture portfolio.</p>	

Question	Q1: Agree, Generally agree or Disagree?	Q1) Based on the comments received from the eWG members, do you agree with the three primary proposed themes to promote collaboration between Codex and OIE? Please explain why.	Q2a) With regards to the specific recommendations under each theme, which recommendation(s) do you believe would be most effective in promoting collaboration between OIE and Codex?	Q2b) With regards to the specific recommendations under each theme, are there any other recommendation(s) which should be included under any of the proposed themes?
Canada	A	Canada agrees with the three themes identified , as they provide a logical approach to group recommendations supporting enhanced collaboration.	<p>Canada generally supports the recommendations 7b) as they could contribute to enhanced collaboration. In our view, Recommendations no. ii and iii rank higher in priority for their implementation.</p> <p>Canada supports some of the recommendations in 7b). In our view, recommendations that should be prioritized include no. iii, i and vi. As noted by other participants, further clarification on Recommendation iv would be useful, and mechanisms are already in place to provide updates of activities at the CAC and relevant subsidiary bodies (Recommendation v).</p> <p>Canada is of the view that, in 7c), Recommendations no. i and ii have the most potential to contribute to enhanced collaboration. With regard to Recommendation no. iv, we believe it is best left with national governments to designate the most appropriate focal points, based on national arrangement and regulatory responsibilities.</p>	
Croatia				

Question	Q1: Agree, Generally agree or Disagree?	Q1) Based on the comments received from the eWG members, do you agree with the three primary proposed themes to promote collaboration between Codex and OIE? Please explain why.	Q2a) With regards to the specific recommendations under each theme, which recommendation(s) do you believe would be most effective in promoting collaboration between OIE and Codex?	Q2b) With regards to the specific recommendations under each theme, are there any other recommendation(s) which should be included under any of the proposed themes?
Denmark	A	Denmark agrees with the three primary proposed themes to promote collaboration between Codex and OIE.	<p>7.a. Denmark believes that all the recommendations are appropriate except for (iv), which should be deleted because it should be up to the two organizations to identify experts to represent the organization in respective meetings.</p> <p>(iii) It is not clear how and for which WG's the participation should be formalized. OIE can already participate in Codex WG and subcommittees. Codex is already participating in OIE WG on Production Food Safety on a permanent basis. It could be explored if Codex should participate in OIE Code Commission on a permanent basis as an observer as well as in OIE ad hoc groups as on permanent basis or as an observer.</p> <p>7.b. (iv) Denmark can not see the meaning with this proposal and suggests it deleted.</p> <p>(v) This proposal is redundant since updates of activities are already existing.</p> <p>7.c. (ii) Share national positions... should read coordinate national positions....</p> <p>(iii) This proposal should be moved to 7.b. (not national level).</p> <p>(iv) This proposal is not relevant since it is up to the national authorities to organize the focal point activities.</p>	
Egypt	A	We agree that the three themes identified in the analysis capture the key issues relevant to Codex/OIE collaboration	We support the recommendations set out in para 7 of the Analysis paper if it helps to consolidate and bring together the subject areas where the two organizations have a common interest. On the other hand we think more Communication between officials involved in Codex and OIE will complement the efforts at the national level to promote understanding and collaboration.	

Question	Q1: Agree, Generally agree or Disagree?	Q1) Based on the comments received from the eWG members, do you agree with the three primary proposed themes to promote collaboration between Codex and OIE? Please explain why.	Q2a) With regards to the specific recommendations under each theme, which recommendation(s) do you believe would be most effective in promoting collaboration between OIE and Codex?	Q2b) With regards to the specific recommendations under each theme, are there any other recommendation(s) which should be included under any of the proposed themes?
European Union	A	The EU agrees with the categorisation of the recommendations under the three themes as they correctly reflect the comments received from the eWG members.	<p>Concerning the recommendations under point 7a, the EU is cautious about creating new formal procedures for the Codex-OIE cooperation because the existing procedures provide a good basis for this cooperation. However, the proposal of France to complement project documents for new work proposals with a point referring to work of other intergovernmental organisations, including OIE, is worth considering.</p> <p>The EU supports recommendations under point 7b but notes that recommendation b.ii is probably redundant as it is sufficiently covered by recommendation b.v. The EU further notes that recommendation b.v is already implemented: relevant Codex committees have a standing agenda item on OIE activities.</p> <p>Under point 7c, recommendations c.i and c.ii are the most effective and pragmatic in promoting collaboration between OIE and Codex. The EU notes that dialogue between Codex and OIE representatives at the national level can also take place informally without formal meetings.</p> <p>Recommendation c.iv deals with an issue which should be left for national governments to decide.</p>	

Question	Q1: Agree, Generally agree or Disagree?	Q1) Based on the comments received from the eWG members, do you agree with the three primary proposed themes to promote collaboration between Codex and OIE? Please explain why.	Q2a) With regards to the specific recommendations under each theme, which recommendation(s) do you believe would be most effective in promoting collaboration between OIE and Codex?	Q2b) With regards to the specific recommendations under each theme, are there any other recommendation(s) which should be included under any of the proposed themes?
France	A	<p>FR agrees with the three identified themes and provides the following additional comments:</p> <p>a) Such a formal structure is of particular interest for identifying areas of potential complementarities at the earliest stage and for defining the terms of reference of each organization on the new proposed work together with a tentative agenda. As mentioned in Q3, Codex guidelines provide some provisions on this issue. Any new developments will have to consider them in order to avoid duplications.</p> <p>c) The “farm to fork” approach must be applied at all levels in order to achieve good comprehension and collaboration. Countries contribute largely to the elaboration of standards and are the ones which adopt them ultimately. Strengthening collaboration at national level will enable delegates to be more aware of the potential complementarities and of the relevance of cross-referencing on specific issues.</p>	<p>The most effective recommendations are 7a) i, ii, iii; 7b) iii, iv; 7c) I, ii.</p> <p>Specific comments: 7b) ii. circulate the entire report does not seem very relevant as they are very exhaustive. Circulate issues which may be of interest for the other organization is already done (for example, OIE regularly provide updates to Codex).</p> <p>7b) v. examples of previous Codex committees show that OIE provide a large amount of information regarding areas of potential complementarities between the two organizations. It could be interesting to check if Codex do the same, providing OIE with regular updates of its activities, and in all relevant OIE bodies, not only the general assembly.</p>	
Germany				
Japan	A	<p>Japan generally agrees with all three themes of the proposed recommendations because all of them are important factors to promote cooperation.</p> <p>However Japan suggests adding regional collaboration to the third theme due to its relevance in promoting national collaboration, therefore suggests replacing it with “Strengthen collaboration at national and regional level.”</p>	<p>Japan believes that most of the proposed specific recommendations could be effective. However, some recommendations may need clarification (See comments to Q4.point 7). After clarification, irrelevant recommendations could be deleted and the rest need to be prioritized and put in order.</p> <p>On the items under the theme a</p> <p>Japan thinks:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Items i and ii are effective. However, - Item v needs justification on why inclusion of the joint representation promotes collaboration. <p>Japan requests:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Clarification on the term “experts” and “working groups/subcommittees” in item iii. 	

Question	Q1: Agree, Generally agree or Disagree?	Q1) Based on the comments received from the eWG members, do you agree with the three primary proposed themes to promote collaboration between Codex and OIE? Please explain why.	Q2a) With regards to the specific recommendations under each theme, which recommendation(s) do you believe would be most effective in promoting collaboration between OIE and Codex?	Q2b) With regards to the specific recommendations under each theme, are there any other recommendation(s) which should be included under any of the proposed themes?
			<p>1. Does it mean that the “experts” represent CAC or OIE?</p> <p>2. Does “working groups/subcommittees” include ad-hoc group meetings and regional seminars of OIE?</p> <p>- Specifying the term “respective meetings” of item iv with examples. Does it mean all the meetings of CAC or OIE?</p> <p>On the items under the theme b Japan thinks:</p> <p>- Items i and iii are effective and especially the latter is a “must”, which brings about most visible outputs.</p> <p>- Item vi can be facilitated such as by organizing workshops at the margin of the sessions of relevant Codex committees and General Sessions or Regional Commissions meetings of the OIE. Japan notes that items ii and v have already been practiced and endorses the ongoing current practice.</p> <p>On the items under the theme c</p> <p>- Japan recognizes that items i and ii are fundamental, while we should respect diverse situation among members.</p> <p>- Japan proposes to replace item iii with the following sentence and delete item iv as they are not related to the subject “strengthen collaboration at national level”.</p> <p>“Codex and OIE meetings could be occasionally organized back to back so as to hold a joint session inviting both participants, such as at the times of OIE regional seminars on animal production food safety and FAO/WHO (Codex) Regional Coordinating Committees.”</p>	
Malaysia				
Mauritius				

Question	Q1: Agree, Generally agree or Disagree?	Q1) Based on the comments received from the eWG members, do you agree with the three primary proposed themes to promote collaboration between Codex and OIE? Please explain why.	Q2a) With regards to the specific recommendations under each theme, which recommendation(s) do you believe would be most effective in promoting collaboration between OIE and Codex?	Q2b) With regards to the specific recommendations under each theme, are there any other recommendation(s) which should be included under any of the proposed themes?
Mexico	A	Mexico agrees with the three themes identified to promote collaboration between Codex and OIE as they provide a logical approach to group recommendations supporting enhanced collaboration.	Mexico supports the recommendations made, since they could all contribute to enhanced collaboration between OIE and Codex. Specifically, under section 7a. i.- We would like to suggest that the list developed should incorporate a mechanism for updating the specific standards of common interest. For section 7b, we support the recommendations, but would recommend that numbers v. be eliminated, since the mechanism for updating the organizations is already in place. For section 7c, we agree on the comments of other participants, in that if recommendations i to iii are implemented efficiently, there is no need for issue iv.	
The Netherlands				
New Zealand	A	New Zealand agrees that the three themes identified in the analysis capture the key issues relevant to Codex/OIE collaboration. We do however consider the wording of theme (a) somewhat misleading. We believe that the focus of theme (a) is more about the processes and actions needed to promote closer collaboration between Codex and the OIE. . We also believe that the words 'adoption of formal structures' have the potential to detract debate and discussion from the real objective of fostering closer collaboration between Codex and the OIE. We would accordingly suggest a rewording of the theme (a) to reflect this: Adoption of systematic procedures for collaboration to increase consistency	New Zealand has the following comments on the recommendations set out in para 7 of the Analysis paper: Theme (a) i. We support this activity if it helps to consolidate and bring together the subject areas where the two organizations have a common interest. ii. We believe that the mechanism already exists in terms of Commission's criteria for new work and the related Project documentation which, inter alia, requires identification of issues which require collaboration with other international organizations. We are not convinced that additional mechanisms are needed; iii. We support this recommendation. We think both OIE and Codex have procedures in place to support the participation of experts but it would be useful to have these clearly spelt out to facilitate their systematic usage and application iv. We support this recommendation v. We support this recommendation particularly as	

Question	Q1: Agree, Generally agree or Disagree?	Q1) Based on the comments received from the eWG members, do you agree with the three primary proposed themes to promote collaboration between Codex and OIE? Please explain why.	Q2a) With regards to the specific recommendations under each theme, which recommendation(s) do you believe would be most effective in promoting collaboration between OIE and Codex?	Q2b) With regards to the specific recommendations under each theme, are there any other recommendation(s) which should be included under any of the proposed themes?
			<p>it would help to promote a closer collaboration at the national level between national professionals involved in animal production food safety and veterinary public health officials</p> <p>Theme (b)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. We think this is a good idea. Dedicated pages in respective websites could be used to capture and present information on areas of common interest. ii. We think this is already happening. We believe that Codex and OIE representatives have ample opportunities to report on issues of mutual interest at respective meetings iii. Cross referencing is already being applied but support the proposal to promote more systematic referencing; iv. Support v. Support vi. Support <p>Theme (c): New Zealand supports the intent of the recommendations under this thematic area. New Zealand we already have a high degree of collaboration and communication and will be looking to strengthen these linkages. We believe that promoting greater linkages and communication between officials involved in Codex and OIE will complement the efforts at the national level to promote understanding and collaboration. We do believe however that if recommendations (i) to (iii) are effectively implemented recommendation (iv) becomes redundant and unnecessary.</p>	

Question	Q1: Agree, Generally agree or Disagree?	Q1) Based on the comments received from the eWG members, do you agree with the three primary proposed themes to promote collaboration between Codex and OIE? Please explain why.	Q2a) With regards to the specific recommendations under each theme, which recommendation(s) do you believe would be most effective in promoting collaboration between OIE and Codex?	Q2b) With regards to the specific recommendations under each theme, are there any other recommendation(s) which should be included under any of the proposed themes?
Nigeria	A	Nigeria agrees that the three themes identified above in the analysis will promote collaboration between Codex and OIE: Reasons: The proposed themes when implemented holistically will strengthen the very obvious complementary functions of the two organizations in some areas, lessen the chances of duplications of duties in seemingly overlapping function and create more confidence in the very crucial facilitating roles of the two organizations across the globe. Also, it makes adoption and implementation of standards at country levels less cumbersome.	Nigeria supports the specific recommendations under each theme above and Nigeria also believes that the most effective is (i) “Developing a list identifying areas where Codex and OIE have a common interest and identify standards which require input from the other organization.” Reason: Nigeria believes that this gives room for informed prioritization of areas of common interest jointly and modification/amendment of relevant standards based on the inputs of the other organization- making the process more acceptable to buy in and have a common ownership.	Nigeria would in addition suggest having joint training sessions for country focal points at regional levels and encouragement of cross border collaboration.
Norway	A	Regarding point 6: we agree with the themes b and c, especially 6c) as there is a lot to gain from national cooperation to begin with. Regarding a We would prefer a simple approach. Make this as easy as possible, not develop more procedures (and paper), use existing procedures developed by Codex and if necessary amend the Codex PM to make it clear that work of OIE should be considered when starting new work in Codex.	We believe that 6c) and recommendations as in 7c) i. and ii. as a starting point might give the best result. If Codex and OIE delegates share positions, participate in national pre-meetings and cooperate on the national level, they will bring this with them to their respective meetings. We might support recommendations under 7b) As for the recommendations under 7a), we are uncertain about what they might add. And if this is the proper way forward.	
Panama				
St.Vincent and the Grenadines				
Spain				
Sweden				
Thailand	A	Yes. We are of the view that all three themes are important keys to encourage an achievement of effective Codex/OIE cooperation because of the following. Owing to there are differences in standard setting and working procedures between	Theme 1 : Adoption of formal structure for collaboration to increase consistency and information sharing to provide update on activities of common interest In general, we think that this theme can promote the most effective collaboration between Codex	The recommendations from Thailand on the proposal are mentioned in the section 2a above. However, we would like to add another recommendation involving the support on the cooperation of Codex and OIE representatives in regional level. It may be inserted in theme 3

Question	Q1: Agree, Generally agree or Disagree?	Q1) Based on the comments received from the eWG members, do you agree with the three primary proposed themes to promote collaboration between Codex and OIE? Please explain why.	Q2a) With regards to the specific recommendations under each theme, which recommendation(s) do you believe would be most effective in promoting collaboration between OIE and Codex?	Q2b) With regards to the specific recommendations under each theme, are there any other recommendation(s) which should be included under any of the proposed themes?
		<p>Codex and OIE, the difficulties in collaboration are then unavoidable, especially providing comments or recommendations agreed in Codex session to OIE Commission. Moreover, the responses from each organization are very crucial because they are usually required to support each other works, in particular common interests. An obvious mechanism and process of working, which can convey what the common interest and its need are as well as how the organizations can much more easily participate and provide either information or comments in the other organization's meeting, should be then taken into account. Thus, we believe that the adoption of formal structure for collaboration is necessary in order to create the consistency of works and effectiveness in working processes.</p> <p>As the need of cooperation was defined, the effective sharing information between two organizations should be accomplished. This can support working based on obtained science and then induce transparency and consistency. We are therefore of an opinion that the emphasis in the improvement of communication, such as development of specific area on existing website to provide essential materials (e.g. standards, reports, updated information, recommendations etc.) for using as a reference, can help organizations' members in consideration and position making. The up to date information and responses are possibly help to reduce standard setting time. Moreover, we realized that some texts were addressed by both organizations. This can</p>	<p>and OIE. Required inputs of common interests, especially the solution of problems can be obtained promptly through physical participation of one organization to the other organization's meeting. However, the need and scope for collaboration should be systematically identified. Thus, a mechanism to reach the required information should be developed. Consequently, the most effective specific recommendations under this theme are as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop a mechanism to identify the need for collaboration/consultation in proposed new work of the respective organizations. (We would like to propose that the scope of collaboration/consultation should be included.) • Formalize the process for participation of experts of one organization to the other's working groups and subcommittees. • Identify specific delegates/experts from both organizations who would represent the organization in respective meetings. <p>Theme 2 : Increased transparency through improved communication</p> <p>We are of an opinion that there are four most effective recommendations as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Formalize a consistent systematic cross-referencing process for relevant Codex/OIE texts. • Systematize the agenda where subjects of common interest that require a coordinated approach between OIE and Codex are identified. • Develop specific sections on OIE and Codex websites. (We would like to suggest that the sections should include subjects of common interests, Codex and OIE' comments, feedback and conclusion on respective draft guidelines, standards and publications, updated activities of the common interests, and file or website linkage to materials or references required by the other 	<p>and then amend its title as 'Strengthen collaboration at national and regional level'. We believe that a forum giving an opportunity to national joint representatives of national Codex and OIE to share information and opinions will encourage easier working to achieve the goal.</p>

Question	Q1: Agree, Generally agree or Disagree?	Q1) Based on the comments received from the eWG members, do you agree with the three primary proposed themes to promote collaboration between Codex and OIE? Please explain why.	Q2a) With regards to the specific recommendations under each theme, which recommendation(s) do you believe would be most effective in promoting collaboration between OIE and Codex?	Q2b) With regards to the specific recommendations under each theme, are there any other recommendation(s) which should be included under any of the proposed themes?
		<p>cause an error where the text was amended by one organization. For example, many definitions and texts set by OIE were referred in Codex standards' definitions and footnotes. In the future, it is possible that those referred definitions and texts will be revised by OIE which leads to obtain dissimilarity of the definitions or texts addressed by both organizations. Furthermore, cross-referring in Codex standards and guidelines is dissimilar. Thus, the improvement of communication through formalizing a consistent systematic process for cross-referencing should be considered as well.</p> <p>In addition, Thailand is of the view that the collaboration in regional and national level is another way that can conduct and control the positions in parallel which supports to each other. The regional and national Codex/OIE cooperation can also help to achieve the information of each organization promptly.</p>	<p>organization.)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide updates of activities undertaken by each organization at respective meeting. <p>Theme 3 : Strengthen collaboration at national level</p> <p>The most effective recommendations are as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promote dialogue between Codex and OIE representatives at the national level through national level working groups/subcommittee meeting. • Share national positions on issues of common interests between national OIE and Codex representatives. • OIE could invite WHO and FAO to nominate Food Safety experts to attend OIE regional seminars on animal production food safety and OIE could be invited to participate in WHO's INFOSAN activities. 	
Tunisia				

Question	Q1: Agree, Generally agree or Disagree?	Q1) Based on the comments received from the eWG members, do you agree with the three primary proposed themes to promote collaboration between Codex and OIE? Please explain why.	Q2a) With regards to the specific recommendations under each theme, which recommendation(s) do you believe would be most effective in promoting collaboration between OIE and Codex?	Q2b) With regards to the specific recommendations under each theme, are there any other recommendation(s) which should be included under any of the proposed themes?
United States	A	<p>We generally agree with the comments made by Australia, Denmark, European Union, Japan, Mexico, New Zealand, Nigeria and Sweden that the three themes identified capture the key elements. We agree with the revised text that New Zealand proposes for point “a”, replacing “Adoption of formal structure for collaboration to increase consistency,” with “Adoption of systematic procedures for collaboration to increase consistency.”</p>	<p>With regard to 2a, we have inserted additional proposed text in track changes above. We would also like clarification on original Point iv (new Point v) regarding the specific delegates/experts—should they be the same individuals for all meetings? In addition, we would like further clarification on the original Point v (new Point vi)—regarding the capacity building workshops. Does this refer specifically to workshops that FAO and WHO host or more generally to capacity building workshops which may be sponsored by member countries and/or organizations? Add as ii... "Develop procedures to ensure each organization reviews the other’s work on common or interrelated issues before they are finalized to ensure that the standards work together in concert to reach the common goal." Add to iii) "This will allow for the development of standards that work together towards common goals."</p>	<p>With regard to 2b, we believe Point iii may require more discussion on the cross-referencing process to be used. In addition, similar to the comments provided by Australia and IFAH, the United States would like additional clarification on Point iv and how it would be accomplished. For c) ii) replace "Share" with "Coordinate".</p> <p>With regard to 2c, the United States agrees with Denmark that the following change in the text under Point ii should be made: “coordinate national positions...” (instead of “share national positions”), as shown in track changes above. With regard to Point iii, the United States agrees with Denmark’s proposal to move this item to Section b. In addition, under Point iv, we are concerned with the recommendation that the same person be appointed for both OIE and INFOSAN activities. In the United States, these two areas of expertise are housed in different ministries, therefore making it difficult to have the same person appointed.</p>

Question	Q1: Agree, Generally agree or Disagree?	Q1) Based on the comments received from the eWG members, do you agree with the three primary proposed themes to promote collaboration between Codex and OIE? Please explain why.	Q2a) With regards to the specific recommendations under each theme, which recommendation(s) do you believe would be most effective in promoting collaboration between OIE and Codex?	Q2b) With regards to the specific recommendations under each theme, are there any other recommendation(s) which should be included under any of the proposed themes?
Uruguay	A	We agree with the three themes identified	<p>Part a) We support all the proposed recommendations under this part. In relation with recommendation iv) we agree but we believe that it is a issue of each organization. In order to rank the recommendations by priority, our point of view is (from higher to lower priority): i), iii), ii), v) and iv).</p> <p>Part b) Uruguay believes that some recommendations are already being used, for example: recommendations ii) and v). In our view, recommendation vi) should be clarified. In relation with the clarification on recommendation iv), Uruguay would like to add the following comments: when we refer to systematize an agenda, we would like to express the necessity to have a common work plan between both organizations. We think that a list of common interest presented like a “work agenda” or “work plan” could be useful to improve and to organize the work activities between OIE and CAC when it could be applicable. In our view, recommendations that should be prioritized are: iii) and iv).</p> <p>Part c) We believe that this theme is extremely important. In the case of Uruguay we have lot of experience in coordinating position and promoting dialogue between OIE and CODEX delegates. In part, we think that it is possible because Uruguay is a small country and that fact facilitates the coordination. In our view, recommendations that should be prioritized are: i) and ii). Finally, we agree with the Japanese recommendation that adds in this part “strengthen collaboration at regional level”.</p>	

Question	Q1: Agree, Generally agree or Disagree?	Q1) Based on the comments received from the eWG members, do you agree with the three primary proposed themes to promote collaboration between Codex and OIE? Please explain why.	Q2a) With regards to the specific recommendations under each theme, which recommendation(s) do you believe would be most effective in promoting collaboration between OIE and Codex?	Q2b) With regards to the specific recommendations under each theme, are there any other recommendation(s) which should be included under any of the proposed themes?
European Food Law Association				
International Council of Grocery Manufacturer Associations				
International Dairy Federation				
International Egg Commission	A	We support your recommendations (Q4, item 6 and item 7), seeing a) and b) as primary objectives.		
International Federation of Animal Health	A			
OIE	A	The OIE agrees with the Secretariat proposal of three primary themes	<p>Theme 1: Sub-point i: The OIE considers that this is an important starting point and we support this recommendation.</p> <p>Sub-point ii: As noted in the first OIE submission to the eWG, closer collaboration between the OIE and Codex on setting priorities for future standard setting work would be beneficial. For example, the OIE is considering the development of standards on salmonellosis in non-poultry species as an area of new work. If Codex identified this topic as a priority, the OIE would likely prioritise the complementary development of on-farm standards in relevant livestock species. In order to identify the priority-setting aspect, the OIE suggests to modify this recommendation as follows: 'Develop a mechanism to identify the need for collaboration/consultation and to identify shared priorities in relation to proposed new work'.</p> <p>Sub-point iii: The OIE is not sure that a formal process is needed. Instead, we suggest that the</p>	The OIE recommends the addition of a new point under theme 1: 'Formalise a consistent cross-referencing process for relevant texts' (see comments under Theme 2, sub-point iii). The OIE would like to propose a new sub-point vii under theme 2, based on a recommendation in our first submission, as follows: 'Based on the effective Codex/OIE collaboration in the development of standards on trichinellosis, the eWG will provide guidance on 'best practice' for effective collaboration in standard setting.'

Question	Q1: Agree, Generally agree or Disagree?	Q1) Based on the comments received from the eWG members, do you agree with the three primary proposed themes to promote collaboration between Codex and OIE? Please explain why.	Q2a) With regards to the specific recommendations under each theme, which recommendation(s) do you believe would be most effective in promoting collaboration between OIE and Codex?	Q2b) With regards to the specific recommendations under each theme, are there any other recommendation(s) which should be included under any of the proposed themes?
			<p>eWG consider the following modified text: 'Formalise criteria for the participation of experts' Sub-point iv: The meaning of this recommendation is not clear to the OIE but it seems to relate to the selection of experts. If the eWG decides to accept the proposed rewording of sub-point iii, this may cover sub-point iv, which could be deleted. Sub-point v: The OIE recommends the deletion of sub-point 5, as this is current practice.</p> <p>Theme 2: The OIE agrees that sharing information is important but suggests adding the notion of recognising best practice. If the members of the eWG agree, the new title of the theme could be 'Improving transparency through sharing information and recognising best practice in communication and collaboration' Sub-point i: The OIE supports this recommendation. We draw the attention of eWG members to the OIE website, specifically the page on Animal Production Food Safety, as an example of good practice (see Annex 1 and http://www.oie.int/food-safety/food-safety-key-themes/).</p> <p>Sub-point ii: The OIE notes that it is current practice for each organisation to provide a relevant summary report of updated information to meetings of committees and expert groups and that the final meeting reports of committees and expert groups are normally placed on the respective organisation's websites and therefore are publicly accessible. With this in mind, the OIE doubts the value of this specific recommendation. Sub-point iii: The OIE supports this recommendation but considers that it is more relevant to Theme 1 and therefore proposes that it be moved to this theme. The OIE is pleased to note that several members supported a more</p>	

Question	Q1: Agree, Generally agree or Disagree?	Q1) Based on the comments received from the eWG members, do you agree with the three primary proposed themes to promote collaboration between Codex and OIE? Please explain why.	Q2a) With regards to the specific recommendations under each theme, which recommendation(s) do you believe would be most effective in promoting collaboration between OIE and Codex?	Q2b) With regards to the specific recommendations under each theme, are there any other recommendation(s) which should be included under any of the proposed themes?
			<p>systematic approach to cross-referencing. In addition, as stated in the original OIE submission (point 3 Recommendations, 'clarifying the relationship between standards of the OIE and CAC), the OIE sees it as desirable that Codex and OIE official definitions be aligned as closely as possible, where appropriate. This helps to ensure that the standards of the two organisations are compatible and to facilitate their application by Member countries. Alignment of definitions could be considered as a relevant factor in the development of a cross referencing process.</p> <p>Sub-point iv: The OIE is uncertain of the meaning and requests clarification of this recommendation.</p> <p>Sub-point v: The OIE supports this recommendation and notes it is already current practice.</p> <p>Sub-point vi: The OIE could support this proposal but we consider that it would be more useful to share information between the Three Sisters and, possibly, with the SPS Committee Secretariat. This would broaden the sources of information and allow for the identification of best practices that would be relevant to all WTO Members and to the international standard setting organisations.</p> <p>Theme 3: Sub-point i: The OIE considers that this recommendation is very important. The development by Codex and OIE of guidelines on this topic would facilitate action by Member countries in this area. With this in mind, the OIE draws the attention of eWG members to the proposal, in our first submission, for a pilot project to develop joint OIE/Codex guidelines, recommendations, or a discussion paper on this topic. The OIE encourages the eWG to consider the development of joint OIE/Codex guidelines to Member countries on collaboration between</p>	

Question	Q1: Agree, Generally agree or Disagree?	Q1) Based on the comments received from the eWG members, do you agree with the three primary proposed themes to promote collaboration between Codex and OIE? Please explain why.	Q2a) With regards to the specific recommendations under each theme, which recommendation(s) do you believe would be most effective in promoting collaboration between OIE and Codex?	Q2b) With regards to the specific recommendations under each theme, are there any other recommendation(s) which should be included under any of the proposed themes?
			<p>Codex and OIE focal points at the national level.</p> <p>Sub-point ii: The OIE supports this recommendation and notes that this could be included in the guidelines mentioned in sub-point i.</p> <p>Sub-point iii and Sub-point iv: The OIE Animal Production Food Safety Focal Points are, in some cases, nominated by countries as the INFOSAN contact point. The OIE encourages Member countries to follow this approach where appropriate. The OIE regional seminars are subject to strict budget limitations but attempts are made, within the budget envelope, to facilitate collaboration at regional level.</p>	
SSAFE	A	SSAFE agrees with the three primary proposed themes to promote collaboration between Codex and OIE	<p>a) SSAFE ranks the recommendations by order of importance, as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ii. Develop a mechanism to identify the need for collaboration /consultation in proposed new work of the respective organizations iii. Formalize the process for the participation of experts of one organization to the other's working groups/subcommittees v. Include joint representation of OIE and CAC experts, along with WTO SPS Secretariat at capacity building workshops <p>b) SSAFE ranks the recommendations by order of importance, as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> iii. Formalize a consistent systematic cross-referencing process for relevant Codex/OIE texts iv. Systematize the agenda where subjects of common interest which require a coordinated approach between OIE and Codex are identified v. Provide updates of activities undertaken by each organization at respective meetings <p>c) SSAFE ranks the recommendations by order of importance, as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ii. Share national positions on issues of common interest between national OIE and Codex representatives 	

Question	Q1: Agree, Generally agree or Disagree?	Q1) Based on the comments received from the eWG members, do you agree with the three primary proposed themes to promote collaboration between Codex and OIE? Please explain why.	Q2a) With regards to the specific recommendations under each theme, which recommendation(s) do you believe would be most effective in promoting collaboration between OIE and Codex?	Q2b) With regards to the specific recommendations under each theme, are there any other recommendation(s) which should be included under any of the proposed themes?
			iii. OIE could invite WHO and FAO to nominate Food Safety experts to attend OIE regional seminars on animal production food safety and OIE could be invited to participate in WHO's INFOSAN activities	

Total Agree: 18 (no response: 14)
Total Disagree: 0

Third Round of Discussion

Question	General Comments	1) Do you agree with the revised titles for the three themes?	2) Under Theme A: Do you agree with the proposed referencing formats, as outlined? Are there additional or alternate information that should be included in the referencing?	3) For Theme B: Recognizing that some of the recommendations may already be outlined in the Codex Procedural Manual or are already in place, do you agree with the proposed list of recommended best practices? If not, please explain why. Are there other best practices that should be included?
Argentina				
Australia		<p>Yes Australia agrees with the revised titles for the themes we have also suggested some minor changes to paragraph 1 which we suggest becomes the Introduction.</p>	<p>Australia agrees with the proposed referencing but considers it is unnecessary to include the reference to the Codex committee – see our comments in the attached document.</p>	<p>The following recommendations from the original draft proposed themes and recommendations seem to have been lost we think it may be useful to include these in the guidance document as these activities contribute to enhanced transparency.</p> <p>2 iii. Formalize the [process]/[OIE: criteria] for the participation of experts of one organization to the other’s working groups/subcommittees.</p> <p>2 iv. Identify specific delegates/experts from both organizations who would represent the organization in respective meetings. [US: This will allow for the development of standards that work together towards common goals.]</p> <p>2 v. Include joint representation of OIE and CAC experts, along with WTO SPS Secretariat at capacity building workshops [US: where appropriate].</p>

Question	General Comments	1) Do you agree with the revised titles for the three themes?	2) Under Theme A: Do you agree with the proposed referencing formats, as outlined? Are there additional or alternate information that should be included in the referencing?	3) For Theme B: Recognizing that some of the recommendations may already be outlined in the Codex Procedural Manual or are already in place, do you agree with the proposed list of recommended best practices? If not, please explain why. Are there other best practices that should be included?
Canada	<p>Canada's comments on the Proposed draft guidance can be found in the attached document. We are supportive of Australia's drafting suggestions, and have added our suggested edits (in redline) to the proposed Australian text .</p> <p>We support the proposal for an Introduction/preamble section. Further, we suggest that a Section entitled "Recommended measures" be created, following the Introduction (see attached).</p>	We generally agree with the revised titles. However, we suggest the 2nd theme could be reworded as in our view it goes beyond "Improving transparency", and is inclusive of "Enhancement of processes for the identification of joint priorities".	We agree generally with the proposed referencing, and support the comment that there is no need to identify the specific Codex Committee.	We are generally supportive of the recommendations. We have proposed edits as per the attached.
Croatia				
Denmark		Denmark agrees with the point 1	In order to keep the OIE Referencing Format in line with the Codex Referencing Format, the OIE Codes and Manual documents should be referenced only with the Titel of the Codes/Manuals, Chapter Number and Chapter Title. By mentioning as suggested also referencing Section Number/Titel as well as Article Number/Titel it could create confusion and uncertainty as to where the reference should be directed.	Denmark agrees with the point 3
Egypt		We haven't any comments at this stage	We support to leave out the name of the Codex committees in the Codex reference and to simplify the OIE reference.	We haven't any comments at this stage

Question	General Comments	1) Do you agree with the revised titles for the three themes?	2) Under Theme A: Do you agree with the proposed referencing formats, as outlined? Are there additional or alternate information that should be included in the referencing?	3) For Theme B: Recognizing that some of the recommendations may already be outlined in the Codex Procedural Manual or are already in place, do you agree with the proposed list of recommended best practices? If not, please explain why. Are there other best practices that should be included?
European Union		The EU believes the proposed draft Guidance document properly reflects the views expressed in the eWG. We have no further comments at this stage	Under theme A we support earlier comments to leave out the name of the Codex committees in the Codex reference and to simplify the OIE reference.	The EU believes the proposed draft Guidance document properly reflects the views expressed in the eWG. We have no further comments at this stage
France				
Germany				
Japan		Japan appreciates the revised three themes of the proposal reflecting comments from the participants. All are acceptable whereas the theme B may better be edited shorter such as to “Improving transparency by promotion of the best practices in communication and collaboration”.	Name of Committee is not needed to identify the Codex documents. For OIE documents, the current proposal referencing all the hierarchies may be too much in detail. It could be: Title of the code or manual (year) plus number and title of one of the most specific categories: section, chapter or article, which it refers to. Additionally, to ensure regular updates, Japan proposes to modify the second paragraph as follows: 2. CAC and OIE will adopt a formalized and consistent systematic cross-referencing process for relevant Codex/OIE texts, which involves referencing formats and regular updates.	Japan agrees with the proposed list of recommended best practices. Additional comment to the introduction: Japan notes the fundamental documents on cooperation, and parallel discussion at the eWG on Codex information documents under CCGP. To make good use of relevant reference or information documents, Japan proposes to amend the second sentence of the paragraph 1 as follows: 1. The Codex Alimentarius Commission (CAC) and OIE...These guidelines ... should be read in conjunction with the “Agreements between the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)/the World Health Organization (WHO) and the Office International des Épidémiologies (OIE)”, “Guidelines on Cooperation between the Codex Alimentarius Commission and International Intergovernmental Organizations in the Elaboration of Standards and Related Texts” and other relevant reference / information documents.
Malaysia				
Mauritius		Yes	Yes except that the date could also be mentioned for codex documents as is the case for OIE documents. See attached document with comment. Moreover, both references could include the web link?	Agreed with the proposed list

Question	General Comments	1) Do you agree with the revised titles for the three themes?	2) Under Theme A: Do you agree with the proposed referencing formats, as outlined? Are there additional or alternate information that should be included in the referencing?	3) For Theme B: Recognizing that some of the recommendations may already be outlined in the Codex Procedural Manual or are already in place, do you agree with the proposed list of recommended best practices? If not, please explain why. Are there other best practices that should be included?
Mexico		The revised three themes of the proposal reflect all comments from the participants, and as such are all acceptable.	As mentioned by Japan, the Name of Committee is not needed to identify the Codex documents. Also, for OIE documents, the current proposal referencing all the hierarchies is too detailed. It would be easier if it is identified as: Title of the code or manual (year) plus number and title of one of the most specific categories: section, chapter or article, which it refers to.	Mexico agrees with the proposed list of recommended best practices.
The Netherlands				
New Zealand				
Nigeria				
Norway				
Panama				
St. Vincent and the Grenadines				
Spain				
Sweden				

Question	General Comments	1) Do you agree with the revised titles for the three themes?	2) Under Theme A: Do you agree with the proposed referencing formats, as outlined? Are there additional or alternate information that should be included in the referencing?	3) For Theme B: Recognizing that some of the recommendations may already be outlined in the Codex Procedural Manual or are already in place, do you agree with the proposed list of recommended best practices? If not, please explain why. Are there other best practices that should be included?
Thailand		<p>In general, Thailand agrees with the scope appearing in all three themes. We think that titles of theme A and theme C are suitable and there is no need to be changed. On the other hand, the title of theme B creates a doubt in particular the words "Best Practices". Owing to a procedure to obtain the best practice in communication and collaboration is not provided in the proposed draft and the most suitable practice depends on the interrelated issue, we therefore believe that the words "Best Practices" should be modified to the word "Practices" or "Measures".</p>	<p>Based on the proposed referencing formats for Codex documents, Thailand thinks that the inclusion of reference number and title of the referred documents are suitable whereas the inclusion of name of the Codex Committee is seemed to be unnecessary.</p> <p>In the case of cross-referring to OIE documents, we agree that section and chapter number, and title of the section and chapter must be informed as there is referencing. However, we would like to recommend that the year of the referred codes and manuals may be excluded because it will provide more convenient to secretariat in the following of amendment of developed documents where the referred documents were revised. The developed documents are not required for amendment due to the only alteration of the year of referred document.</p> <p>To offer more comfortable to users as Codex and OIE's documents are utilized, we would like to suggest the addition of the website in which those documents are available as a footnote if appropriate.</p>	<p>Yes, we agree with the proposed list of recommended practices because they include the ways to obtain identified interested areas and their priority, to share one organization's updated information to the other organization, and to support the collaboration through both Codex and OIE members.</p> <p>Nonetheless, in sub-section 'e', we are of view that members should have an opportunity to propose an idea on some issues apart from only getting knowledge through educating.</p>
Tunisia				
United States				
Uruguay				
European Food Law Association				

Question	General Comments	1) Do you agree with the revised titles for the three themes?	2) Under Theme A: Do you agree with the proposed referencing formats, as outlined? Are there additional or alternate information that should be included in the referencing?	3) For Theme B: Recognizing that some of the recommendations may already be outlined in the Codex Procedural Manual or are already in place, do you agree with the proposed list of recommended best practices? If not, please explain why. Are there other best practices that should be included?
International Council of Grocery Manufacturer Associations				
International Dairy Federation				
International Egg Commission				
International Federation of Animal Health	We have only minor editorial comments that aim at avoiding ambiguity, when working in a multilingual environment.	Agree	Agree	Agree

Question	General Comments	1) Do you agree with the revised titles for the three themes?	2) Under Theme A: Do you agree with the proposed referencing formats, as outlined? Are there additional or alternate information that should be included in the referencing?	3) For Theme B: Recognizing that some of the recommendations may already be outlined in the Codex Procedural Manual or are already in place, do you agree with the proposed list of recommended best practices? If not, please explain why. Are there other best practices that should be included?
OIE	<p>Additional comments: Refer to the revised 'Draft Guidelines' in Annex 1. The recommendation from the original OIE proposal to align definitions, where appropriate, has not been included. Although, the inclusion of this point does not fit well under the current headings the OIE requests that this point be reconsidered by the group. The OIE sees it as desirable that an attempt be made to align as closely as possible Codex and OIE official definitions, where appropriate. This helps to ensure that the standards of the two organisations are compatible and to facilitate their application by Member Countries. Alignment of definitions could be considered as a relevant factor in the development of a cross referencing process.</p>	YES.	<p>Codex documents: Suggest to delete 'Name of Committee' as this is not needed to identify the documents. OIE documents: Suggest to limit the reference to: Title of the Code or Manual (year) plus the article name and number(s) (if the reference is to an article or articles) or the chapter name and number (if the reference is to the entire chapter). Rationale: The current proposal includes too much detail. In some standards reference to the article name and number may be useful, e.g. where the cross-reference is to a specific article or articles.</p>	

Question	General Comments	1) Do you agree with the revised titles for the three themes?	2) Under Theme A: Do you agree with the proposed referencing formats, as outlined? Are there additional or alternate information that should be included in the referencing?	3) For Theme B: Recognizing that some of the recommendations may already be outlined in the Codex Procedural Manual or are already in place, do you agree with the proposed list of recommended best practices? If not, please explain why. Are there other best practices that should be included?
SSAFE		SSAFE agrees with the modified titles of the three themes.	SSAFE has no comments regarding the referencing format, but should like to propose additional information to substantiate the referencing, e.g. in relation to the 'Hygienic production of food sources' (paragraph 3.2 of Codex General Principles of Food Hygiene - CAC/RCP 1-1969) and to the identification and selection of MRM options (section 6 of Codex Principles for the Conduct of Microbiological Risk management, MRM – CAC/GL 63-2007), or in relation to the issuance of export certificates (paragraph 30 of Codex Guidelines for Generic Official Certificates – CAC/GL 38-2001).	SSAFE agrees with the proposed list of recommended best practices. In addition, SSAFE should like to suggest: - stating in the introduction (paragraph 1.) that, in order to implement the 'farm to fork' approach to food safety, the cooperation between CAC, OIE (and IPPC) should be strengthened under the leadership of Codex Alimentarius; - replacing the words 'CAC and OIE are encouraged' by 'CAC and OIE should' which is usual wording in Codex.

Fourth Round of Discussion

Draft Section	eWG Member	Comment
Recommended Measures to promote collaboration between Codex Alimentarius Commission and OIE	IFAH	There has been several qualifier proposals for areas of common interest: “mutual”, “reciprocal” and “common”. Perhaps the systematic use of “ common ” in the document is most appropriate because simple and understandable.
	OIE	“and the World Organisation for Animal Health (OIE) ” Spell out both names or use acronym for both organisations.
Introduction/preamble The members of the Codex Alimentarius Commission (CAC) and World Organization for Animal Health (OIE) recognize the need for continuous collaboration with each other as both organizations address areas that are of mutual interests/[deeply interrelated] . These guidelines establish mechanisms that may be utilized to foster on-going collaboration between the two organizations and [their members at the national and regional level. This guidance] should be read in conjunction with the [“Agreements between the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)/the World Health Organization (WHO) and the Office International des Épizooties (OIE)” , the] “Guidelines on Cooperation between the Codex Alimentarius Commission and International Intergovernmental Organizations in the Elaboration of Standards and Related Texts” [and other relevant reference/information documents] .	Australia	Replace ‘that are of mutual interests/[deeply interrelated] with ‘relating to food safety along the farm to fork continuum/paddock to plate’ in our view this language is more appropriate and covers both suggested texts.
	Denmark	and { their members at the national and regional level. This guidance should }
		{ “Agreements between the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)/the World Health Organization (WHO) and the Office International des Épizooties (OIE)” , the }
	Thailand	Introduction/ preamble
		of mutual interests/ {deeply interrelated} .
		{ their members at the national and regional level. This guidance }
		We are of view that this might not be needed due to too broad view: [“Agreements between the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)/the World Health Organization (WHO) and the Office International des Épizooties (OIE)” , the]
		This might be written if there is reference set by OIE: [and other relevant reference/ information documents relevant to Codex/OIE Cooperation].
	United States	The United States prefers the term “Introduction” to “Preamble.”
		In line 3 of this paragraph, we prefer the use of “mutual interest” to “deeply interrelated.”
	The United States requests clarification regarding the reference to collaboration at the “regional level” in line 5. Does this imply a commitment to establishing new Codex-OIE regional working groups? We are concerned about the potential financial and human resource obligations if this is the intent.	
OIE	and the World Organiszation	

Draft Section	eWG Member	Comment
		<p>OIE suggests to make it clear that collaboration is a means to an end – that is, to assure the safety of the food production continuum.</p> <p>Proposed Text: “...of mutual interest and have a direct bearing on the safety of the food production [continuums] /deeply interrelated.”</p> <p>Remove square brackets: [their members, at both the national and regional level. This guidance]</p> <p>In response to the question from Australia: Article 6k of the OIE Organic Rules states that the OIE may enter into Agreements with other international organisations provided that such Agreements have the objective of ensuring cooperation in accordance with the respective purposes of the two organisations as well as meeting the objectives of the OIE itself. The adoption of an Agreement must be done by the World Assembly of Delegates, on a recommendation from the OIE Council. The timing of approval is therefore annual (at the OIE General Session in May) while the process of consideration by the Council may be done at any Council meeting (normally in October, February and May).</p> <p>[and the Organic Rules of the OIE other relevant reference/information documents].</p>
<p>[Recommended Measures</p> <p>The following measures are recommended to promote collaboration between the CAC and OIE. The measures have been grouped under three themes. Once implemented, these measures should support strengthened collaboration between the two organizations.]</p>	<p>Australia</p> <p>Denmark</p> <p>Thailand</p> <p>United States</p> <p>OIE</p>	<p>Australia would like this to have more of a sense of ongoing activity. ‘Once implemented’ sounds like this would not be an ongoing activity, whereas this is really a guideline for ongoing collaboration, which will require ongoing, sustained effort. Australia suggests rewording the sentence as follows: Once implemented with ongoing commitment and the necessary resources, these measures should support strengthened collaboration between the two organisations.</p> <p>Remove square brackets</p> <p>Remove square brackets</p> <p>We believe the paragraph pertaining to Recommended Measures could be deleted. At a minimum we suggest that because of its association with text in trade agreements, the word “measures” be replaced with another word.</p> <p>Remove square brackets</p>
<p>Theme A – Adoption of Systematic Procedures for Cross-Referencing to Increase Consistency</p>	<p>OIE</p>	<p>OIE suggests to identify the objective under each one of the three themes.</p> <p>“The objective is to improve consistency by each organisation using a systematic method to cross-reference the relevant texts of the sister organisation.”</p>
<p>1. CAC and OIE will should adopt a consistent</p>	<p>Denmark</p>	<p>Remove square brackets</p>

Draft Section	eWG Member	Comment
<p>systematic cross-referencing process for relevant Codex/OIE texts [which involves referencing formats and regular updates].</p> <p><u>Recommended Referencing Format:</u></p> <p>a. <u>Codex Documents:</u> CAC Reference Number. <i>Title of the standard/guideline/text</i> <u>Example:</u> CAC/GL 78-2011. <i>Guidelines for the Control of Campylobacter and Salmonella in Chicken Meat.</i> <u>Example:</u> CAC/RCP 58-2005. <i>Code of Hygienic Practice Meat.</i></p> <p>b. <u>OIE Documents:</u> <u>For OIE Codes:</u> <i>Title of the Code (Year)</i>. Chapter Number. Chapter Title. [and Article Number and Title (where relevant)].</p> <p><u>Example:</u> <i>Terrestrial Animal Health Code (2012)</i>. Chapter 5.3. OIE procedures relevant to the agreement on the application of sanitary and phytosanitary measures of the world trade organization. Article 5.3.2. Introduction on the judgement of the equivalence of sanitary measures.</p> <p><u>For OIE Manuals:</u> <i>Title of the Manual (Year)</i>. Chapter Number. Chapter Title <u>Example:</u> <i>Manual of Diagnostic Tests for Aquatic Animal (2012)</i> Chapter 2.3.5. Infectious Salmon</p>	Thailand	1. CAC and OIE will should adopt a consistent systematic cross-referencing process for relevant Codex/OIE texts [which involves referencing formats and regular updates] .
	United States	We believe the word “ will ” be used in preference to “ will ” as more appropriate for a Codex text.
	OIE	<p>Recommend to use a consistent terminology throughout (ie ‘should’).</p> <p>Can it be agreed to identify an interval for the updating? For the OIE, this could be done on an annual basis.</p> <p>1. CAC and OIE will [should] adopt a consistent systematic cross-referencing process for relevant Codex/OIE texts [which involves a standardised referencing formats and updating on an annual basis regular updates].</p>
2. CAC and OIE are encouraged to/[should] post a list of areas of mutual interest (e.g. standards, guidelines and texts) on their respective websites.	Australia	Supports the use of the square bracketed text [should] .
	Denmark	are encouraged to/ [should]
	Thailand	are encouraged to/ [should]

Draft Section	eWG Member	Comment
	OIE	<p>Recommend to use consistent terminology throughout (i.e. 'should')</p> <p>For clarity: 2. CAC and OIE are encouraged to[should] explore and develop linkages to post a list of areas of mutual interest (e.g. standards, guidelines and texts) on their respective websites.</p>
<p>Theme B – Improving Transparency through Sharing of Information and Recognizing Best Practices in Communication and Collaboration</p> <p>[Enhancing Processes to Identify Joint Priorities in Areas of Common Interests and Improving Transparency through Information Sharing and Recognition of Best Practices in Communication and Collaboration]</p> <p>OR</p> <p>[Enhancing Processes to Identify Joint Priorities in Areas of Common Interests and Improving Transparency by Promotion of Best Practices in Communication and Collaboration]</p> <p>OR</p> <p>[Enhancing communication, collaboration and transparency through the promotion of best practices and strengthening processes to identify joint priorities.]</p>	Australia	Supports the third option above as it clearly articulates what needs to be done, it further addresses the need to strengthen processes to identify joint priorities – which we are not sure even exist.
	Denmark	Supports Option 1.
	Japan	<p>To be simple, Japan proposes to replace theme B with the description under point 3, which already summarizes the subordinate activities, and insert a key idea of the original text as follows:</p> <p>[Theme B Continue information sharing exchanges to improve transparency and identify areas of [mutual]/[reciprocal] interest and share priorities.]</p>
	Thailand	<p>Supports Option 1: [Enhancing Processes to Identify Joint Priorities in Areas of Common Interests and Improving Transparency through Information Sharing and Recognition of Best Practices in Communication and Collaboration]</p> <p>Thailand agree with this title of theme B as it clearly expresses two main targets, identification of common interests area and improvement of transparency. The information sharing and good continual communication and collaboration should be suggested under this theme.</p>
	United States	For Theme B, we prefer the third option , “Enhancing communication, collaboration and transparency through the promotion of best practices and strengthening processes to identify joint priorities.”
	IFAH	<p>On the question of Canada as to the 3 versions for the B theme title, none of them is quite satisfactory to us : we would propose the following text which is a slightly reworked proposal of the 2nd version :</p> <p>[Enhancing Improving Processes to Identify Joint Priorities in Areas of Common Interests and Improving Transparency by Promotion of Best Practices in Communication and Collaboration]</p>

Draft Section	eWG Member	Comment
	OIE	<p>New suggestion by the OIE to clarify the intention of this theme. The priorities, in our view, relate to the work programme. This may be technical work (eg both organisations work on salmonella standards) or administrative (eg both organisations develop procedures to monitor the implementation of standards by Member countries). Suggest to add an objective under each theme, to clarify the intent.</p> <p>Proposed Theme B (None of the 3 options): The adoption of best practices in communication and collaboration to improve transparency.</p> <p>Objective – Under Theme B: “The objective is to improve the capacity of the two organisations to work in a complementary manner, including inter alia, the identification of joint work programme priorities.”</p>
3. CAC and OIE will continue information sharing exchanges to identify areas of [mutual]/[reciprocal] interest and share priorities. CAC and OIE are encouraged to:	Australia	Use of the word mutual is sufficient we don't think ' reciprocal ' is the right word in the context in which it is being used.
	Denmark	“ [mutual]/[reciprocal] interest and share priorities”
	Japan	<p>Delete current text and replace with: “CAC and OIE are encouraged to:”</p> <p>Current text incorporated under proposed revised Theme B.</p>
	Thailand	mutual]/[reciprocal] interest and share priorities
	United States	Consistent with our previous recommendations, we recommend the use of the word “ mutual ” over “reciprocal.”
	OIE	“3. CAC and OIE will continue information sharing exchanges to identify areas of [mutual]/[reciprocal] interest and share work programme priorities. “

Draft Section	eWG Member	Comment
<p>a. Hold joint meetings/[consultations], on an annual basis, between the executive heads of the CAC and OIE/Chairperson of the CAC and the Director General of OIE, or their respective designates,</p> <p>i. to consult each other on the identification and maintenance of a list of:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. common priorities and work plans and common respective definitions, as appropriate, in relation to proposed new work for the respective organizations that would require collaboration/consultation; and 2. standards, guidelines and texts of mutual interest which may require input from the other organization; <p>ii. by formalizing and identifying the process/criteria for the participation of experts of one organization to the respective meetings, working groups/sub-committees of the other organization; and</p> <p>iii. to include joint representation of CAC and OIE experts, along with the WTO SPS Secretariat, at capacity building workshops, where appropriate.</p>	Australia	<p>With regards to use of meetings/consultations – in our view ‘meetings’ is the correct word – we would encourage regular meetings which could be in the form of teleconferences or face to face.</p> <p>The wording in ii and iii do not fit appropriately with the chapeau in a) we would propose using the wording from the original draft as follows after i 2;</p> <p>ii. Formalize the process/criteria for the participation of experts of one organization to the other’s working groups/subcommittee;</p> <p>iii. Identify specific delegates/experts from both organizations who would represent the organization in respective meetings; and</p> <p>iv. Include joint representation of OIE and CAC experts, along with WTO SPS Secretariat at capacity building workshops, where appropriate.</p>
	Denmark	<p>a. Hold joint meetings/consultations, on an annual basis, between the executive heads of the CAC and OIE Chairperson of the CAC and the Director General of OIE, or their respective designates</p>
	Japan	<p>On point (iii) Japan does not understand clearly why inclusion of joint representation contributes to enhanced transparency of the two organisations and would like to repeat the previous comment seeking justification.</p>
	Thailand	<p>a. Hold joint meetings/consultations, on an annual basis, between the executive heads of the CAC and OIE Chairperson of the CAC and the Director General of OIE, or their respective designates,</p> <p>by formalizing and identifying to formalize the process/criteria for the participation of experts of one organization to the respective meetings, working groups/sub-committees of the other organization, and to identify specific representatives from both organizations to participate those meeting; and</p>

Draft Section	eWG Member	Comment
	United States	3(a). While we think that consultations between the respective heads of Codex and OIE is desirable, we do not believe that the Chair, CAC, is the counterpart of the Director General, OIE. Annual meetings between the Director Generals of FAO and WHO and the Director General of OIE already occur, although these meetings are not devoted solely to Codex issues. We recommend that the appropriate designees of the Directors Generals of FAO and WHO and the Director General of OIE be identified and annual consultations for the purpose of discussing areas of mutual interest be scheduled.
		3 (a)(ii) We do not believe that this recommendation, identifying and formalizing participation in working groups, belongs under the recommendation concerning meetings of the heads of the organizations. We recommend 3(a) ii be moved under Theme B and reworded as “Develop criteria for selecting representatives to attend each other’s meetings.” This recommendation could be used to develop a process which would ensure representation at each other’s meetings, thereby increasing transparency in the way work is conducted in these organizations and promoting more awareness of ongoing work in areas of mutual interest.
		3(a)(iii) We recommend that this recommendation which involves joint representation at such things as capacity building workshops be identified as 3(b) since it does not appear related to 3 (a), which involves holding joint meeting between the executive heads of the CAC and OIE.
	IFAH	We are a bit wary regarding the reintroduction of point 3 a.ii. The formalizing of the process would probably mean some significant further effort for both organizations. Besides, the English is not consistent with the rest of the text. We would like to propose the following : [by formalizing and To identifying the process/criteria for the participation of experts of one organization to the respective meetings, working groups/sub-committees of the other organization]
	OIE	OIE suggests to have separate points on the collaboration at HQ level and that at committee/working group level, as the scope of activities are distinct. Consistent terminology: use “should”

Draft Section	eWG Member	Comment
		<p>4. At Headquarters level the CAC and OIE are encouraged to: should hold joint meetings/[consultations], on an annual basis. For this purpose, the Secretary of Codex and the Director General should be invited to attend the General Session of the respective organisation. In addition, the Head of the OIE International Trade Service and the Head of the Codex Secretariat should, if possible, meet on an annual basis.</p> <p>a. In these meetings, the OIE and Codex should:</p> <p>i. to consult each other on the identification and</p> <p>3(a)(i)(1)common respective definitions of terms,</p> <p>3(a)(i)(2) standards, guidelines and other texts</p> <p>3(a)(iii) changes to 3(a)(ii) : agree arrangements for the joint representation of CAC and OIE experts</p>
<p>b. [Continue to] hold joint-secretariat meetings/[consultations] annually to:</p> <p>i. share information (i.e. reports on issues of interest to the other organization, standard and recommendations),</p> <p>ii. provide input, [from respective organizations' perspective], on agenda items where subjects of common/[reciprocal] interest require a coordinated approach; and</p> <p>iii. provide updates of activities undertaken by each organization as part of a standing agenda item at meetings at all levels</p>	<p>Australia</p> <p>Denmark</p> <p>Thailand</p> <p>United States</p>	<p>In b ii perhaps the wording should be 'provide input, from the respective organisations technical knowledge on agenda items etc...' This makes it clear that each organisation will be asked for input within their organisations capability/capacity.</p> <p>b. [Continue to] hold joint-secretariat meetings/[consultations] annually to:</p> <p>ii. provide input, [from respective organizations' perspective], on agenda items where subjects of common/[reciprocal] interest require a coordinated approach; and</p> <p>b. [Continue to] hold joint-secretariat meetings/[consultations] annually to:</p> <p>ii. provide input , [from respective organizations' perspective], on agenda items where subjects of common/[reciprocal] interest require a coordinated approach; and</p> <p>We are of an opinion that input is not limited only perspective but also references such as standard, guideline, etc.</p> <p>3(b) We recommend this be renumbered 3(c) and we recommend "Continue to hold joint secretariat meetings," as this is already a current practice.</p> <p>3(b)(ii) In keeping with our recommendations regarding 3 (a) iii and 3 (b), we believe this recommendation should be renumbered 3 (c) ii.</p>

Draft Section	eWG Member	Comment
		<p>We interpret this recommendation to mean that the organizations will submit comments on each other's agenda items. Currently, Codex does not comment on OIE texts, and we believe a process needs to be developed that would, at a minimum, address the following questions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Who would develop and submit Codex comments to OIE? • Would the member Countries and/or relevant Committees endorse these comments? • If the Secretariat provides comments on OIE documents, will they be circulated among Member Countries? Would comments be limited to technical and factual observations? <p>3(b)(iii) we recommend this be identified as the 3 (c) iii and rewritten as follows, “<i>Continue to provide updates of activities undertaken by each organization as part of a standing agenda item at CAC and committee meetings .”</i> We believe these updates are already taking place and should continue, not just at Secretariat meetings, but at all committee meetings.</p>
<p>c. Ensure each organization reviews the other's work on common or interrelated issues to ensure that standards of common interest are developed in consultation with each other, where appropriate.</p> <p>i. Encourage the Chairs of subsidiary bodies to identify and seek input on identified areas of mutual /[reciprocal] interest.</p>	<p>OIE</p>	<p>The OIE suggests to make separate points regarding 1. Collaboration at HQ level and 2. Collaboration at the level of working committees/expert groups, because the issues discussed and the information shared will be different.</p> <p>b. [Continue to] hold joint secretariat meetings/[consultations] annually to At the working committee/expert group level, the CAC and Codex should:</p> <p>ii. provide input, based on the role and expertise of the [from respective organizations' perspective], on agenda items where subjects of mutual common/[reciprocal] interest require</p>
<p>d. Make reports available from one organization to the other organization through circulation at respective meetings and websites.</p>	<p>United States</p>	<p>3(d). {(to become 3(e))} It is our understanding that the reports of both organizations are available on their respective web sites. Please clarify if we are talking about other types of reports.</p>
<p>c. Ensure each organization reviews the other's work on common or interrelated issues to ensure that standards of common interest are developed in consultation with each other, where appropriate.</p>	<p>Denmark</p>	<p>areas of mutual /[reciprocal] interest.</p>
	<p>Thailand</p>	<p>areas of mutual /[reciprocal] interest.</p>
	<p>United States</p>	<p>3(c)(i) We believe this should be 3(d)(i) and include the word “mutual” rather than “reciprocal.”</p>
<p>c. Ensure each organization reviews the other's work on common or interrelated issues to ensure that standards of common interest are developed in consultation with each other, where appropriate.</p>	<p>OIE</p>	<p>c. Ensure each organization reviews the other's work on common or interrelated issues of mutual interest to ensure that standards and guidelines of common interest are developed in consultation with each other, where appropriate.</p> <p>i. Encourage the Chairs of subsidiary bodies to identify and seek input on identified areas of mutual /[reciprocal] interest.</p>

Draft Section	eWG Member	Comment
	OIE	More relevant to collaboration at HQ level d. Make reports available from one organization to the other organization through circulation at respective meetings and establishing links on websites.
e. Host workshops/joint sessions in conjunction with CAC meeting, when requested by Codex or OIE members, on educating members on issues such as priorities, mandate and working procedures of the organizations.	United States	3(e) {{to become 3(f)} We question why hosting workshops and joint sessions should be held only in conjunction with CAC meetings. In some instances it may be more beneficial to hold joint workshops at committee meetings, depending on the issues on the committee's agenda.
	OIE	This point should be under the heading of consultation at HQ level. Also, the OIE suggests to make this point more general. For example, opportunities may arise in conjunction with SPS Committee meetings... e. Host workshops/joint sessions in conjunction with CAC meeting as opportunities arise , when requested by Codex or OIE members
Theme C – Strengthen Collaboration at the National and Regional Level	OIE	Strengthen Collaboration between Member countries at the National and Regional Level An objective is provided under each of the 3 themes. The objective is to encourage Member countries to adopt, where appropriate, a harmonised approach to international standards to enhance the management of risks throughout the food production continuum.
4. The CAC and OIE encourages member governments to strengthen collaboration at the national and regional level by promoting dialogue between their Codex Contact Point and OIE focal point in their jurisdiction through national and regional level working groups/subcommittee meetings. This will enable better understanding and collaboration for the farm to fork approach.	Australia	The reference to OIE focal point may require further clarification as we understand that there are different focal points for different OIE activities – this may be more appropriately the Animal Production Food Safety Focal Point.
	OIE	These are two separate points – hence the addition of 'and' 4. The CAC and OIE encourages member governments to strengthen collaboration at the national and regional level by promoting dialogue between their Codex Contact Point and OIE focal point in their jurisdiction and through national and regional level working groups/subcommittee meetings. This will enable better understanding and collaboration for the farm to fork approach
5. Member governments are also encouraged to share information and coordinate national positions on issues of common interest between national and regional Codex and OIE representatives through deliberate dialogue (e.g. joint meetings and forums)[,	Denmark	[including alignment of comments on each organisation's relevant texts under development].
	Thailand	[including alignment of comments on each organisation's relevant texts under development].
	United States	We recommend including the bracketed text and adding at the end of the text, "at the national level."

Draft Section	eWG Member	Comment
including alignment of comments on each organisation's relevant texts under development].	OIE	OIE considers that the intent is well covered by the phrase 'coordinate national positions on issues of common interest'. However, no objection if there is support from Member countries for the text 'alignment of comments'. [including alignment of comments on each organisation's relevant texts under development]