



**JOINT FAO/WHO FOOD STANDARDS PROGRAMME
EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE CODEX ALIMENTARIUS
SUB-COMMITTEE OF THE CCEXEC**

Rome, Italy 19-20 December 2018

Draft Codex Strategic Plan 2020-2025

Comments (Replies to CL 2018/67-OCS-CAC)

Comments of Australia, Brazil, Burkina Faso, Canada, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, European Union, Egypt, Gambia, Georgia, Guyana, Honduras, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Japan, Kenya, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Kuwait, Madagascar, Mexico, Nepal, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Norway, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Republic of Korea, Saint Lucia, Samoa, Senegal, Singapore, Solomon Islands, South Africa, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Turkey, Uganda, United Republic of Tanzania, United States of America, Uruguay, Crop Life International, Fédération internationale des vins et spiritueux (FIVS), Grain and Feed Trade Association (GAFTA), healthforanimals, and International Dairy Federation (IDF/FIL)

Background

1. This document compiles comments received through the Codex Online Commenting System (OCS) in response to CL 2018/67-OCS-CAC issued in August 2018. Under the OCS, comments are compiled in the following order: general comments are listed first, followed by comments on specific paragraphs.

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GENERAL COMMENTS

GENERAL COMMENTS ON THE DRAFT STRATEGIC PLAN	MEMBER / OBSERVER
<p>Brazil appreciates the efforts done by the Executive Committee drafting the Codex Strategic Plan 2020-2025. We would like to highlight that is important to ensure that the aspects addressed in the strategic plan have to be in accordance to the Procedural Manual of the Codex Alimentarius Commission.</p>	<p>Brazil</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Many of the indicators are subjective in nature which would make it difficult to objectively measure whether the activity was achieved. (e.g. 2.3, 5.3, 5.1.3) • For each activity there should be at least one corresponding indicator (e.g. missing indicators for Activities in 2.2, 4.2 and 5.4) • Self-reporting by member countries is not likely an effective mechanism to gather evidence/data to support an indicator. (e.g. 2.1 second indicator; 2.2 first indicator; 3.1 second indicator) • Many of the indicators currently listed are not indicators but identify mechanisms on how evidence/data could be gathered in support of the indicator. (e.g. 2.1 second indicator) • There are too many footnotes. The information in the footnotes should be integrated into the body of the text. (e.g. 3.1 and 3.2) • The responsible parties and time frames for each of the identified activities should be included to clarify the expectations as to who would be carrying out the activities and when the activities would need to be completed. (e.g. 2.2.3) • Clarity is needed on what is the intent of the rationale. Will the rationales remain in the final version of the Strategic Plan? If so this section will require more reflection, review and revision. 	<p>Canada</p>
<p>Chile appreciates the important work done by the Codex Executive Committee in cooperation with FAO and WHO and in preparation for the Codex Strategic Plan for adoption at CAC42. It also reiterates the need to ensure that the aspects addressed in the Plan are in line with the Procedural Manual of the Codex Alimentarius Commission</p>	<p>Chile</p>
<p>China appreciates the work of drafting the Codex Strategic Plan 2020-2025 and thanks the opportunity to provide some comments</p>	<p>China</p>
<p>I. Translation.</p> <p>Colombia considers it necessary to review the Spanish translation of the text since some incorrect translations are evident throughout the document.</p> <p>II. Indicators.</p> <p>A revision of the indicators presented in the table beginning on page 5 (Spanish version) are requested as they are not apparently quantifiable, as suggested in the text of paragraph 1.6 referring to them:</p> <p>1.6 The Strategic Plan for 2020-25</p> <p>This presents the vision, goals and objectives of the Commission and is supported by a more detailed work plan that includes activities, milestones and measurable indicators which monitor progress towards the achievement of these objectives.</p>	<p>Colombia</p>
<p>Replace the term “fair” throughout the body of the document with the term “equitable”, so as to read “equitable practices in food trade”.</p>	<p>Costa Rica</p>
<p>Member States Competence Member States Vote</p>	<p>European Union</p>

GENERAL COMMENTS ON THE DRAFT STRATEGIC PLAN	MEMBER / OBSERVER
<p>The Member States of the European Union (MSEU) would like to congratulate the CCEXEC subgroup for its excellent work and thank it for the opportunity to provide comments on Circular Letter 2018/67/OCS-CAC.</p> <p>General Comments:</p> <p>The MSEU appreciate the fact that the timetable is being respected, so that the draft Strategic Plan 2020-2025 can seamlessly follow the current Strategic Plan 2014-2019.</p> <p>We welcome the clear link which the draft Strategic Plan establishes between Codex activities and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), in particular by clearly setting out how Codex can contribute to reaching the targets related to SDGs 2, 3, 12 and 17. This also clearly illustrates the important role which Codex can play in terms of supporting its members in making progress towards achieving the SDGs.</p> <p>With regard to the introductory part of the draft Strategic Plan, the MSEU appreciate the explicit reference to the Codex Trust Fund 2 (CTF2) as a key element in facilitating the full engagement of developing countries in Codex work, including the important work on combatting antimicrobial resistance. We also welcome the fact that it reiterates the critical importance of the Codex core values in guiding Codex work in all its dimensions. In this context, we wish to underline that the concept of “consensus” (rather than the various tools to build consensus) is key to the proper functioning of Codex and to ensuring that Codex standards are globally applied. It is thus the importance of working through consensus as such that should be reflected in the draft Strategic Plan. In addition, we would like to stress the importance of taking into account risk analysis principles in line with the Statements of Principles of the Codex Procedural Manual, including the science-based initial step of risk assessment as well as the risk management step where other legitimate factors have to be taken into consideration.</p> <p>The MSEU appreciate the flow chart on the strategic vision and the strategic goals and see scope for improving it, in particular by further developing the relationship between the strategic goals and the strategic vision statement (concrete suggestions to that effect are set out in the specific comments below).</p> <p>For the provision of scientific advice by FAO/WHO scientific bodies appropriate funding is needed. The MSEU reiterate the importance of the core budgets of FAO and WHO as the main funding source in this context. Additional funding from FAO and WHO members, as it is currently the case, may help supporting scientific advice to Codex; however the FAO/WHO reports on the matter show that it is a rather unpredictable and unsustainable way of supporting activities that are essential for Codex work. Any additional funding sources for the joint scientific advice programme could only be considered if those are fully transparent and fully guarantee the independence of that programme.</p> <p>The MSEU would like to draw the attention to the encouragement of CCEXEC to carefully consider the measurability of indicators when developing the Strategic Plan “2020-2025”. It should be avoided that the monitoring of activities poses difficulties due to unclear or unmeasurable indicators.</p> <p>The MSEU would also like to highlight the importance of the revitalization of the Regional Coordination Committees, in order to enhance the involvement of the various Codex Regions in Codex work. Adequate activities and indicators need to be defined in the Strategic Plan.</p> <p>The MSEU further consider that there is scope for simplifying the language of the draft Strategic Plan 2020 – 2025 and enhancing its focus in order to allow all Codex Members to have a clear understanding of the objectives and goals to be achieved.</p> <p>Finally, the MSEU consider that, in the further elaboration of the Strategic Plan, the lessons learned from the implementation of the current Strategic Plan should be duly taken into account.</p>	
<p>We suggest too change words: "encourage" and "sufficient" in the column of activities, because they are not SMART (measurable and specific).</p>	<p>Georgia</p>

GENERAL COMMENTS ON THE DRAFT STRATEGIC PLAN	MEMBER / OBSERVER
<p>Throughout the document, substitute the phrase “countries in development” with “developing countries”</p> <p><u>Substitute throughout the document the phrase “countries in development” with the term “developing countries”</u></p>	Honduras
<p>We feel that the language used in the SP should be more simple and clear. For activities, we propose to use active verbs rather than using past participle. Language used for activities and indicators should be consistent throughout the SP.</p>	India
<p>Thank you very much for preparing the draft strategic plan 2020-2025 for commenting. In the attached documents you find Iran’s comments and suggestions. Generally, we believe all proposed Codex goals have an important role to play in supporting member countries in their implementation efforts with respect to SDGs food safety and fair practices in the food trade.</p> <p>In this line, Iran would like to emphasize to some points for further consideration. So, you can find following Iran comments:</p> <p>1- The water crisis and the drought that developing countries are facing would be considered .also it is better these matters should mentioned in the modern systems to maintain sustainable agriculture. So, regarding the goals of sustainable development and importance of food safety from table to farm, it is necessary to develop of codes and guidelines for use of water resources in modern agriculture and implementation plans in developing countries. So we recommended this item include in goal 3.</p> <p>2- Codex can contribute to developing countries’ specific standards to strengthen capacity building for crisis management in these countries</p> <p>3- In goal 2.1, we recommended, specific financial resources for supporting and use of scientific data in developing countries is necessary, codex should encourage members for sharing information and scientific cooperation for implementing risk assessment.</p> <p>4- Consideration food authenticity/integrity in goal 2.2, will solve food trade problems.</p> <p>5- Attention to vulnerable groups, especially elderly group (with regard to increased life expectancies, as a result of an increase in the percentage of this group of people in the communities). So, the preparation programmes for developing relevant standards will provide food safety for preventing future problems.</p> <p>6- Regarding the goals of sustainable development and importance of food safety from table to farm, it is necessary to develop of codes and guidelines for use of water resources in modern agriculture and implementation plans in developing countries. So we recommended these items include in goal 3.</p>	Iran
<p>1. According to the background (CL 2018/67/OCS-CAC), CCEXEC73 considered the draft strategic goal and objectives for the Codex Strategic Plan reaffirming the need to take into account the strategic goals of FAO and WHO and the SDGs, although it remains unclear how those parental organizations’ strategic goals are taken account of. Japan wishes it should be clearly stated which and what of the parental organizations’ strategic goals are referred to.</p> <p>2. Japan proposes that changes between current and draft Codex Strategic Plan should be tabulated, along with rationales for changes being clarified, which helps visualize what is updated in the draft Strategic Plan.</p> <p>3. Languages should be concise throughout the text and avoid redundancy of descriptions. For example, Strategic Vision Statement can be shortened as “To be the preeminent international food standards setting body to protect consumer health and promote fair practices in the food trade for everyone, everywhere”.</p>	Japan
<p>1. Strategic goal 1, activity 1.1.1 «Horizon scanning mechanisms are implemented by all Codex Committees».</p> <p>The concept of “horizon scanning” should be disclosed for unambiguous understanding by all Codex members.</p> <p>2. Activity 1.2.1 «Priority setting criteria are reviewed and revised».</p> <p>This activity should be further reviewed. The criteria for prioritization should, above all, comply with the provisions of the Codex Mandate. It may be necessary to define a procedure for criteria revision. Regular review of criteria may negatively affect the development vector of the Codex.</p> <p>3. In general, Strategic Plan should reflect the necessity to develop an official Codex language - Russian. Distributing materials to the CIS countries,</p>	Kazakhstan

GENERAL COMMENTS ON THE DRAFT STRATEGIC PLAN	MEMBER / OBSERVER
<p>as well as providing them with the opportunity to comment on these materials in Russian, will enhance the work in the region, which will also positively affect the implementation of other activities of the Strategic Plan.</p>	
<p>Overall, the draft Strategic Plan of the Codex Alimentarius Commission for 2020-2025 years:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - well reflects the concept, goals and objectives of the Commission, which are implemented by a work plan that includes activities, goals and measurable indicators to measure progress in achieving strategic goals; - attaches to safety and quality of food products of paramount importance and serves as a guide for the Commission and member countries in the performance of their duties; - it is planned to further strengthen the capacity of the chairmen of committees and working groups and the secretariats of the host country committees in support of the work of Codex; - the document very well identifies the goals and objectives of the Strategy for attracting researchers, experts - researchers; - taking into account the capabilities of countries, it is planned to use more widely in the work of electronic working groups (EWG); - it is planned to intensify cooperation with other relevant international organizations, in compliance with the principles and values of the Codex. <p>Throughout the text of the project, instead of the concept of "inclusiveness" apply a more acceptable concept.</p> <p>All over the world, the role of mass nutrition of the population is being strengthened, a huge amount of food is being sold daily through this segment of the economy. In this regard, in the text of the document, as well as in the activities of the Codex, we recommend also taking into account this segment of the economy "organizing mass catering" in order to ensure safety for the life and health of consumers</p>	<p>Kyrgyzstan</p>
<p>Nicaragua appreciates the work done by the Executive Committee to prepare the proposed Strategic Plan for Codex 2020-2025.</p> <p>In general terms, it suggests the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -That the methodological approach of the strategic objectives follows the same approach of the 2014-2019 plan. That is, these objectives should begin with a verb in the infinitive form and be written impersonally, indicating "what" and "for what". - A general review should be carried out to verify that a logical structure exists between activities, results and indicators. This is because, in some cases, the indicators are non-measurable and confused with the activities. - Responsibility for each activity should be assigned as well as the period of time in which it is to be carried out. 	<p>Nicaragua</p>
<p>We would like to thank colleagues and chairs for the work done so far. In general we agree with the Introduction, Drivers of change and the Vision Statement as currently drafted. We are looking forward to the discussion as some minor amendments would improve the text. Regarding Codex Core Values we are of the opinion that standards should be adopted based on consensus.</p>	<p>Norway</p>
<p>Saint Lucia supports the advancement of the Strategic plan proposed for the upcoming period of 2020 - 2025.</p> <p>Strategic planning offers an opportunity to map out the intention of the organization over the period. The nature of the Codex means that member states have to implement the proposed activities to register success.</p> <p>As a small island developing state, Saint Lucia is eager to boost its participation in the CODEX Standards matters and grow the national portfolio of</p>	<p>Saint Lucia</p>

GENERAL COMMENTS ON THE DRAFT STRATEGIC PLAN	MEMBER / OBSERVER
direct adoptions of the CODEX. We especially appreciate the strategic goals which try to encompass all members including small nations as our own who constantly battle for safe wholesome food for everyone.	
<p>Elaborate more or provide examples of Diagnostic Tool for Assessing Status of National Codex programmes.</p> <p>Members shall be informed by email when documents prior to a meeting are uploaded on the website. Because not all members go onto the website or received documents on time.</p>	Samoa
<p>Singapore appreciates the opportunity to comment on the draft Codex Strategic Plan and would like to provide the following general comments for CCEXEC's consideration.</p> <p>1. Singapore is of the view that this is an opportunity for Codex to look to the future in planning for its upcoming 6 years, and consider how emerging issues in the food sector could be better identified and addressed in Codex's work. In particular, new developments such as the increasing use of novel food ingredients, new food processing methods, and distribution channels could present new challenges in food safety and food trade for Codex members. Singapore has observed that new food developments such as lab-grown meat (which is produced by in-vitro cultivation of animal cells), and third party on-demand food delivery services (eg, UberEats, Grubhub, and Deliveroo), are rapidly become important issues for consumers and the food trade, but have not been captured as emerging issues by current Codex work streams. As these new developments would span across existing Committees (e.g. Food import & Export, Hygiene, Labelling), or may not fall within the scope of the existing Committees, Singapore urges that Codex start to consider and review: (i) how current Codex processes address emerging food issues; and (ii) the decision making process for embarking on new work that could spread across multiple relevant Codex Committees, These reviews are crucial to ensure that Codex identifies and starts work on emerging issues in a nimble and responsive manner, thereby maintaining Codex's relevance as the pre-eminent international food standards setting body.</p> <p>2. Singapore notes that while Section 2 of the Draft Strategic Plan has discussed the importance of Codex work supporting member countries in their implementation efforts with respect to SDGs, there are currently no Goals or Activities that are directly related or make particular mention of the SDGs. Singapore suggests that the CCEXEC Drafting Team consider whether the SDGs could be incorporated directly into the Strategic Goals or Activities. An example could be to mention the SDGs in the specific Activities under Goal 1, such as the priority setting criteria.</p> <p>3. On the text for the Strategic Plan, Singapore has the following general comments to improve readability and objectivity: (a) To tag each "Activity" to the "Indicator" and "Expected Outcome" for clarity. (b) To identify the implementer of each actions. (c) To consider an alternate term or additional descriptor for "Objective" (e.g. to replace with, "Strategies"), as the word is the synonym of "Goal". Otherwise, the Drafting Committee could also consider if the "Objective" column is actually needed because the current wordings of the Objectives seem to be either rephrasing the Goal or the Activities.</p>	Singapore
<p>4.1 The need to include Science Based Approach as one of the core values of Codex since this is one principles on which Codex does its work. Science basis forms the foundation which Codex upholds its integrity.</p> <p>The definition of developing country should be as per United Nations</p> <p>The FAO/WHO Codex Trust Fund (CTF2), Technical Cooperation programs, Regional Economic Cooperations and Inter- and Intra-regional cooperations are is a key initiatives as they help Codex Members in this regard, as it supports countries to build strong, solid and sustainable national capacity to engage in Codex with the ultimate vision of all countries engaging fully and effectively in Codex and reaping the benefits of Codex standards by 2027</p>	South Africa
No comment	Syrian Arab

GENERAL COMMENTS ON THE DRAFT STRATEGIC PLAN	MEMBER / OBSERVER
	Republic
<p>We are of the opinion that new strategic plan of Codex is expected to make some possible changes to get better activities and create more globally well-knowing and acceptance as an international food standard setting body respected by WTO. We therefore concur with the integration of the approach on promoting the use of Codex standards and related texts in this new Codex strategic plan 2020 – 2025. Nevertheless, the safety and nutrition issues including food quality are still crucial keys as the first two priorities according to Codex mandates.</p> <p>In addition, we believe that the texts used in the new strategic plan should be clear and easily understanding. The activities under each goal should concrete, practical and support to reach such goal. It may consider working improvement and development and the increase of effectiveness and efficiency of resources, such as scientific advices, financial and human aspect. Moreover, all activities need to be clear that who, what and how can do to get success, and which is a suitable and measurable indicator. An activity shall have at least one indicator. The indicator should be set without ambiguity and difficulty on measurement. So we would like to propose to set it in line with the reality or based on real results.</p>	Thailand
Some parts of the document are difficult to understand Please use plain English, so there are no misunderstandings	The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia
The draft codex strategic plan 2020-2025 is generally appropriate for Turkey.	Turkey
<p>1 Specific drafting questions addressed to CCEXEC</p> <p>1.1 There are alternative proposals for the wording of the Strategic Vision Statement. The draft vision statement discussed by CCEXEC74 is: “The Codex Alimentarius Commission establishes globally recognized international food standards that are used world-wide to protect consumer health and promote fair practices in the food trade for everyone, everywhere”. This has been developed through the Electronic Working Group (EWG) process into: “To be the preeminent international food standards setting body that establishes globally recognized international food standards that are used world-wide to protect consumer health and promote fair practices in the food trade for everyone, everywhere”. There is a proposal that this is now simplified to: “Codex Standards are used everywhere to protect the health of consumers and promote fair practices in the food trade”. Which formulation does CCEXEC prefer?</p> <p>US COMMENTS: See previous comments on Goals and possible restructuring.</p> <p>1.2 There are alternative proposals for the wording of Strategic Goal 1. The draft Strategic Goal 1 discussed by CCEXEC74 is: “Codex standards address members’ demonstrated current, emerging, and critical issues”. The EWG suggested a change to: “Codex standards address members’ current, emerging and critical issues”. There is a proposal that this is now simplified to: “Codex standards respond to members’ needs”. Which formulation does CCEXEC prefer?</p> <p>US COMMENTS: See previous comments on Goals and possible restructuring.</p> <p>1.3 There are alternative proposals for the wording of Strategic Goal 3. The draft Goal 3 discussed by CCEXEC74 is: “Codex standards are globally widely used”. The EWG suggested a change to: “Codex standards are widely used globally”. There is a proposal that this is now changed to: “Codex standards are used widely for protection of health of consumers and ensuring fair practices in the food trade”. This is similar to, and risks confusion with, the new proposal for a simplified Strategic Vision Statement, if adopted. Which formulation does CCEXEC prefer?</p> <p>US COMMENTS: See previous comments on Goals and possible restructuring.</p> <p>1.4 The point was made in discussions at CCEXEC74 and again through the EWG process that the preamble of the current strategic plan is well balanced and could be used as the starting point for this draft, with any proposed amendments subject to scrutiny. Therefore:</p>	USA

GENERAL COMMENTS ON THE DRAFT STRATEGIC PLAN	MEMBER / OBSERVER
<p>- The current strategic plan mentions “consumer concerns” in two places, and also includes a footnote in order to provide additional clarity on the meaning of this term. This revised draft follows the lead of the current strategic plan, retaining the mentions of “consumer concerns” in the two analogous passages and incorporating the footnote. Is CCEXEC content?</p> <p>- The current strategic plan includes reference to “climate change” as a factor that may impact on food safety and fair practices in food trade. Although climate change per se is outside the remit of Codex, there is a widely held view that climate change is likely to impact on the work of Codex through changes in the environment and pressures on agriculture and farming practices. Is CCEXEC content to retain this wording?</p> <p>US COMMENTS: Prefer deletion to avoid potential misperceptions and unnecessary debates over issues that are not within the scope of Codex.</p> <p>- The current strategic plan includes “consensus building” as one of the core values of Codex. Is CCEXEC content to retain this wording, rather than the alternative “consensus”?</p> <p>US COMMENTS: Yes. This is an important distinction that was discussed in depth.</p> <p>1.5 Should a new objective be added to Strategic Goal 3, that “the legitimacy of Codex standards is ensured by consensus-based standard setting”?</p> <p>US COMMENTS: No. This implies that standards are not now based on consensus, and the vast majority of Codex standards are. It could also be invoked to prevent progressing standards that members need for consumer health protection and fair trade purposes.</p> <p>1.6 Objective 5.1 currently includes the indicator that “the time to develop the Codex standards, guidelines and related texts has been reduced”. There has been the suggestion that balance is needed, recognizing that time is sometimes needed to build consensus, which remains one of our core values. The proposal has been received that we should consider replacing this indicator with one along the lines of: “x% of standards are adopted using the accelerated procedure; y% of standards are adopted within 5 years of the approval of new work” and so on. Should we change this indicator in this way? If so, what are the appropriate measures and targets?</p> <p>US COMMENTS: Merits further discussion and review of baseline indicators.</p> <p>1.7 Objective 5.4 includes the activity “continue the re-vitalization process of Regional Coordinating Committees”, without any rationale, expected outcomes or indicators. Is this an important activity? If so, what are the corresponding rationale, expected outcomes and indicators?</p> <p>US COMMENTS: See previous comments. Agree that this activity requires support in terms of rationale, expected outcomes, indicators.</p>	
<p>CropLife International would like to thank Codex for the opportunity to comment on the very robust, solid and ambitious draft Codex strategic plan. CropLife International proposes some additions and suggestions for the authors' consideration.</p>	<p>CropLife International</p>
<p>Overall HealthforAnimals is very supportive of this plan. In comments are some points of emphasis and importance. THANK YOU - ESPECIALLY CODEX SECRETARIAT.</p>	<p>healthforanimals</p>
<p>The International Dairy Federation (IDF) welcomes the opportunity to provide comments on the draft Codex Strategic Plan 2020-2025, and supports the current proposal. IDF looks forward to contributing to several of the strategic goals as more details become available.</p>	<p>IDF/FIL</p>

COMMENTS ON THE INTRODUCTION

COMMENTS ON THE INTRODUCTION	MEMBER/OBSERVER/RATIONALE
<i>Paragraph 1.1</i>	
<p>1.1 The Codex Alimentarius Commission (CAC) was established by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) and the World Health Organization (WHO) in 1963 <u>in order to guarantee safe and healthy food for all and everywhere</u>. Today, it has 189 Members and 225 intergovernmental and international non-governmental organizations are accredited as observers.</p>	Madagascar
<p>1.1 The Codex Alimentarius Commission (CAC) was established by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) and the World Health Organization (WHO) in 1963. Today, it has 189 MembersMembers made up of 188 Member Countries and 1 Member Organization (The European Union), and 225 inter-governmental and international non-governmental organizations are accredited as observers.</p>	Turkey
<i>Paragraph 1.2</i>	
<p>1.2 The Commission's main work is the development of international food standards, guidelines, and codes of practice to protect the health of consumers and ensure fair practices in the food trade. The Commission also promotes the coordination of all food standards work undertaken by international governmental and non-governmental organizations.</p>	<p>Kyrgyzstan</p> <p><u>In the "Introduction" section, we propose to clearly indicate the essence of the project in relation to the National contact points for their better and active involvement in the work of the Codex in the future. Respectively complement the draft plan to support the National Codex Contact Points</u></p>
<p>1.2 The Commission's main work is the development of international food standards, guidelines, and codes of practice to protect the health of consumers and ensure fair practices in the food trade. The Commission also promotes the coordination of all food standards work undertaken by international governmental and non-governmental organizations.<u>and to ensure fair practices in the food trade. – the development of international food standards, guidelines, and codes of practice to protect the health of consumers and ensure fair practices in the food trade. The established food safety standards, guidelines and recommendations are specifically referred to in the framework of the Agreement on the Application of Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures (SPS Agreement and of the World Trade Organization (WTO) and the Agreement on Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT).</u></p> <p><u>- promoting the coordination of all work regarding food standards undertaken by international governmental and non-governmental organizations. Codex standards cover issues relating to food quality and labelling, with the goal of ensuring fair practices in the food trade.</u></p> <p>1.2 The Commission's main work is<u>The main tasks of the Commission are</u> – the development of international food standards, guidelines and codes of practice to protect the health of consumers and ensure fair practices in the food trade. The Commission also promotes the coordination of all food standards work undertaken by international governmental and non-governmental organizations.</p>	Madagascar
<p>1.2 The Commission's main work is the development of science-based international food standards, guidelines, and codes of practice to protect the health of consumers and ensure fair practices in the food trade. The Commission also promotes the coordination of all food standards work undertaken by international governmental and non-governmental organizations</p>	USA
<p>1.2 The Commission's main work is the development of international food standards, guidelines, and codes of practice to protect the health of consumers and ensure fair practices in the food trade. The Commission also</p>	CropLife International CropLife International endorses this point. Codex plays a

COMMENTS ON THE INTRODUCTION	MEMBER/OBSERVER/RATIONALE
<p>promotes the coordination of all food standards work undertaken by international governmental and non-governmental organizations.</p>	<p>fundamental role in trade facilitation, not only in protecting consumers' health but also in ensuring fair practices in food trade. Codex MRLs have major socioeconomic ramifications for many developing nations.</p>
<p>1.2 The Commission's main work is the development of international food standards, guidelines, and codes of practice to protect the health of consumers and ensure fair practices in the food trade. The Commission also promotes the coordination of all food standards work undertaken by international governmental and non-governmental organizations. <u>Trade facilitation role: Codex plays a fundamental role in trade facilitation, not only in protecting consumers' health but also in ensuring fair practices in food trade. Codex MRLs have major socioeconomic ramifications for many developing nations.</u></p>	<p>GAFTA</p>
<p>Paragraph 1.3</p>	
<p>1.3 For food safety and nutrition matters, the Commission, as a risk manager, establishes its standards using the principles of risk analysis and bases its work on the scientific advice provided by the joint FAO/WHO expert bodies and consultations, for which there needs to be sufficient and sustainable funding. Codex standards also address issues related to food quality and labeling <u>labelling</u> to ensure fair practices in the food trade. With increased globalization, the Commission must also be capable of responding in a timely manner to emerging food safety issues and other factors that may impact on food safety and fair practices in the food trade such as the effects of shifting populations, climate change and relevant consumer concerns.¹</p>	<p>Australia</p>
<p>1.3 For food safety and nutrition matters, the Commission, as a risk manager, establishes its standards using the principles of risk analysis and bases its work on the scientific advice provided by the joint FAO/WHO expert bodies and consultations, for which there needs to be sufficient and sustainable funding. Codex standards also address issues related to food quality and labeling to ensure fair practices in the food trade. With increased globalization, the Commission must also be capable of responding in a timely manner to emerging food safety issues and other factors <u>within Codex mandate</u> that may impact on food safety and fair practices in the food trade such as the effects of shifting populations, climate change and relevant consumer concerns.¹</p>	<p>Brazil</p> <p>The other factors described on paragraph 1.3 go beyond the Codex mandate and should not be included in the Strategic Plan. This request is based on the purpose of the document specified on item 1.5, that is, "This document does not supersede, extend, or contradict the interpretation of the Codex mandate...". Therefore, the document should not include examples that are not part of the Codex mandate.</p>
<p>1.3 For food safety and nutrition matters, the Commission, as a manager of risks <u>risks concerning nutrition and food safety</u>, establishes its standards using the principles of risk analysis and bases its work on the scientific advice provided by the joint FAO/WHO expert bodies and consultations, for which there needs to be sufficient and sustainable funding. Codex standards also address issues related to food quality and labelling to ensure fair practices in the food trade. With increased globalization, the Commission must also be capable of responding in a timely manner to emerging food safety issues and other factors that may impact on food safety and fair practices in the food trade such as the effects of shifting populations, climate change and relevant consumer concerns¹.</p>	<p>Madagascar</p>
<p>1.3 With regard to food safety and nutrition issues, the Commission, being responsible for risk management, sets its standards using risk analysis principles and bases its work on scientific advice provided by FAO and WHO expert bodies and consultations, which requires adequate and sustainable funding. Codex standards also address problems related to food quality and labelling to ensure fair practices in food trade. With increasing globalisation, the Commission must also be able to respond in a timely manner to new food safety problems other factors that could influence food safety and on and those referring to fair practices in food trade, such as the effects of changes in populations, climate change and relevant consumer concerns.⁴</p>	<p>Mexico</p> <p>This proposal aims to align the text with the Codex Procedural Manual. The purpose of Codex is to protect the health of consumers and ensure fair practices in food trade. Factors relating to changes in populations, climate change and relevant consumer concerns may exceed the Codex</p>

COMMENTS ON THE INTRODUCTION	MEMBER/OBSERVER/RATIONALE
	<p>mandate.</p> <p>It is clear that, by mandate, Codex seeks to guarantee safe and quality food to all people everywhere by regulating the safety and quality parameters of the food being marketed per se, and not the factors external to it.</p> <p>The term “consumer concerns” is very broad and there are no clear indicators to elaborate it. As such, its determination could become purely subjective and may not comply with with Codex guidelines.</p>
<p>1.3 With regard to food safety and nutrition issues, the Commission, being responsible for risk management, sets its standards using risk analysis principles and bases its work on scientific advice provided by FAO and WHO expert bodies and consultations, which requires adequate and sustainable funding. Codex standards also address problems related to food quality and labelling to ensure fair practices in food trade. With increasing globalisation, the Commission must also be able to respond in a timely manner to new food safety problems and other factors that could influence food safety and fair practices in food trade, such as the effects of population changes, climate change and relevant consumers <u>consumer concerns, provided that information with sufficient scientific support is available.</u>¹.</p>	<p>Uruguay</p> <p>With regard to the “relevant consumer concerns”, these should be considered by the Commission whenever they are supported by scientific studies and data. This is similar to the scientific justifications that are requested when FAO/WHO scientific expert advice is requested as an input for establishing priorities in risk management</p>
<p>1.3 For food safety and nutrition matters, the Commission, as a risk manager, establishes its standards using the principles of risk analysis and bases its work on the scientific advice provided by the joint FAO/WHO expert bodies and consultations, for which there needs to be sufficient and sustainable funding. Codex standards also address issues related to food quality and labeling to ensure fair practices in the food trade. With increased globalization, the Commission must also be capable of responding in a timely manner to emerging food safety issues and other factors that may impact on food safety and fair practices in the food trade such as the effects of shifting populations, climate change and relevant consumer concerns.<u>trade.</u>⁴</p>	<p>USA</p>
<p>1.3 For food safety and nutrition matters, the Commission, as a risk manager, establishes its standards using the principles of risk analysis and bases its work on the scientific advice provided by the joint FAO/WHO expert bodies and consultations, for which there needs to be sufficient and sustainable funding. Codex standards also address issues related to food quality and labeling to ensure fair practices in the food trade. With increased globalization, the Commission must also be capable of responding in a timely manner to emerging food safety issues and other factors that may impact on food safety and fair practices in the food trade such as the effects of shifting populations, climate change and relevant consumer concerns.¹</p> <p>1.3 For food safety and nutrition matters, the Commission, as a risk manager, establishes its standards using the principles of risk analysis and bases its work on the scientific advice provided by the joint FAO/WHO expert bodies and consultations, for which there needs to be sufficient and sustainable funding. Codex standards also address issues related to <u>risk analyses,</u> food quality and labeling to ensure fair practices in the food trade. With increased globalization, the Commission must also be capable of responding in a timely manner to emerging food safety issues and other factors that may impact on food safety and fair practices in the food trade such as the effects of shifting populations, climate change and relevant consumer concerns<u>concerns that are addressed through science-based assessment for relevance to the Codex objectives.</u>¹</p>	<p>CropLife International</p> <p>* "establishes its standards using the principles of risk analysis and bases its work on the scientific advice provided by the joint FAO/WHO expert bodies and consultations, for which there needs to be sufficient and sustainable funding."</p> <p>This is a very important aspect and CropLife International is satisfied to see this point as a high priority in Codex strategic plan.</p> <p>CropLife International advocates for a stronger defence of Codex scientific integrity to ensure that decisions made by Committees and the Codex Alimentarius Commission (CAC) are always based on scientific information and risk analysis, rather than preference.</p> <p>* "there needs to be sufficient and sustainable funding"</p>

COMMENTS ON THE INTRODUCTION	MEMBER/OBSERVER/RATIONALE
	<p>CropLife International endorses this point and very much agrees that Codex scientific work requires both adequate and sustainable funding. CropLife International has been advocating for increased and sustainable long-term funding for secretariat staff, scientific experts and additional expert meetings (esp. JMPR). CropLife International is pleased to see this item high on the list of priorities for Codex in the next strategic cycle specifically mentioned objective 2.1 "Funding for FAO/WHO joint scientific advice is sustainable". We believe that budget would be best secured from core funding from FAO and WHO.</p> <p>* "Codex standards also address issues related to food quality and labeling to ensure fair practices in the food trade." CropLife International believes that scientific advice and risk analyses are essential points of fair practice in the food trade. We recommend to amend the sentence as follows: Codex standards also address issues related to risk analyses, food quality and labelling to ensure fair practices in the food trade.</p> <p>* "the Commission must also be capable of responding in a timely manner to emerging food safety issues and other factors that may impact on food safety and fair practices in the food trade such as the effects of shifting populations, climate change and relevant consumer concerns."</p> <p>Addressing current and future capacity challenges, embracing state-of-the art scientific and administrative methods of evaluation, and ensuring availability of adequate resources are essential to supporting global food security and fair practices in international food trade. This is indispensable to enable Codex to perform its role effectively and efficiently. CropLife International endorses this item.</p> <p>* "the Commission must also be capable of responding in a timely manner to emerging food safety issues and other factors that may impact on food safety and fair practices in the food trade such as the effects of shifting populations, climate change and relevant consumer concerns."</p> <p>CropLife International supports this sentence with addition of the following: ...shifting populations, climate change and</p>

COMMENTS ON THE INTRODUCTION	MEMBER/OBSERVER/RATIONALE
	<p>relevant consumer concerns that are addressed through science-based assessment for relevance to the Codex objectives.</p> <p><i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i></p>
<p>1.3 For food safety and nutrition matters, the Commission, as a risk manager, establishes its standards using the principles of risk analysis and bases its work on the scientific advice provided by the joint FAO/WHO expert bodies and consultations, for which there needs to be sufficient and sustainable funding. Codex standards also address issues related to food quality and labeling to ensure fair practices in the food trade. With increased globalization, the Commission must also be capable of responding in a timely manner to emerging food safety issues and other factors that may impact on food safety and fair practices in the food trade such as the effects of shifting populations, climate change and relevant consumer concerns.¹</p>	<p>FIVS FIVS believes the term “relevant consumer concerns” is vague and may be subject to interpretation. FIVS suggests one of the following options:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Removing the term; 2. Defining what relevant consumer concerns means; 3. Changing it to “relevant consumer health concerns”.
<p>1.3 For food safety and nutrition matters, the Commission, as a risk manager, establishes its standards using the principles of risk analysis and bases its work on the scientific advice provided by the joint FAO/WHO expert bodies and consultations, for which there needs to be sufficient and sustainable funding. Codex standards also address issues related to food quality and labeling to ensure fair practices in the food trade. With increased globalization, the Commission must also be capable of responding in a timely manner to emerging food safety issues and other factors that may impact on food safety and fair practices in the food trade such as the effects of shifting populations, climate change and relevant consumer concerns.</p> <p>1Principle of scientific integrity: Our organization advocates for a stronger defense of Codex scientific integrity to ensure that decisions made by Committees and the Codex Alimentarius Commission (CAC) are always based on scientific and risk assessments, rather than preference.Capacity for scientific advice: Addressing current and future capacity challenges, embracing state-of-the art scientific and administrative methods of evaluation, and ensuring availability of adequate resources are essential to supporting global food security and trade. This is indispensable to enable Codex to perform its role effectively and efficiently. Funding for scientific advice: Our organization has been advocating for increased and sustainable long-term funding for secretariat staff, scientific experts and additional expert meetings (esp. JMPR/JECFA and JECFA). Our organization is pleased to see this item high on the list of priorities for Codex in the next strategic cycle specifically mentioned in “2.1 Funding for FAO/WHO joint scientific advice is sustainable”. Our organization believes that budget would be best secured from core funding from the agencies.</p>	<p>GAFTA</p>
<p>1.3 For food safety and nutrition matters, the Commission, as a risk manager, establishes its standards using the principles of risk analysis and bases its work on the scientific advice provided by the joint FAO/WHO expert bodies and consultations, for which there needs to be sufficient and sustainable funding. Codex standards also address issues related to food quality and labeling to ensure fair practices in the food trade. With increased globalization, the Commission must also be capable of responding in a timely manner to emerging food safety issues and other factors that may impact on food safety and fair practices in the food trade such as the effects of shifting populations, climate change and relevant consumer concerns.¹</p>	<p>healthforanimals This article should also mention that there is a dramatic increase in food traded and that this necessitates the need to address capacity challenges. This could be done through new state-of-the art scientific and administrative methods of evaluation, and ensuring availability of adequate resources are available to perform its role more efficiently. This includes the need to increase structural funding for scientific advice for for secretariat staff, scientific experts and additional expert meetings. It is good that this is high on the list of priorities for Codex in the next cycle.</p>
<p>1.3 For food safety and nutrition matters, the Commission, as a risk manager, establishes its standards using the principles of risk analysis and bases its work on the scientific advice provided by the joint FAO/WHO expert</p>	<p>healthforanimals Codex needs to strongly defend its scientific integrity to</p>

COMMENTS ON THE INTRODUCTION	MEMBER/OBSERVER/RATIONALE
<p>bodies and consultations, for which there needs to be sufficient and sustainable funding. Codex standards also address issues related to food quality and labeling to ensure fair practices in the food trade. With increased globalization, the Commission must also be capable of responding in a timely manner to emerging food safety issues and other factors that may impact on food safety and fair practices in the food trade such as the effects of shifting populations, climate change and relevant consumer concerns.¹</p>	<p>ensure that decisions made are always based on scientific and risk assessments, rather than political or consumer preference.</p>
<p>Paragraph 1.4</p>	
<p>1.4 International food standards, guidelines and recommendations established by the Commission are explicitly recognized as a reference for food safety in the the World Trade Organization's agreement on Sanitary and Phytosanitary measures (WTO SPS) and have also served as references for the Technical Barriers to Trade agreement (WTO TBT).</p>	<p>Australia</p>
<p>1.4 International food standards, guidelines and recommendations established by the Commission are explicitly recognized as a reference for food safety in the the World Trade Organization's agreement on Sanitary and Phytosanitary measures (WTO SPS) and have also served as references for the Technical Barriers to Trade agreement (WTO TBT).</p>	<p>Egypt Delete repeated (the)</p>
<p>1.4 International food standards, guidelines and recommendations established by the Commission are explicitly recognized as a reference for food safety in the the World Trade Organization's agreement on Sanitary and Phytosanitary measures (WTO SPS) and have also served as references for the Technical Barriers to Trade agreement (WTO TBT).</p>	<p>Gambia <i>Category : EDITORIAL</i></p>
<p>1.4 International food standards, guidelines and recommendations established by the Commission are explicitly recognized as a reference for food safety in the the World Trade Organization's agreement on Sanitary and Phytosanitary measures (WTO SPS) and have also served as references for the Technical Barriers to Trade agreement (WTO TBT).</p>	<p>Georgia The second article "the" is extra</p>
<p>1.4 International food standards, guidelines and recommendations established by the Commission are explicitly recognised as a reference for food safety in the Agreement on Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures (SPS Agreement) of the World Trade Organization (WTO) and have also been used as a reference for the WTO Agreement on Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT Agreement).</p>	<p>Honduras 1.4 The rules, guidelines.....Agreement on Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures (SPS Agreement) of the World Trade Organization (WTO), and have also been used as a reference for the WTO Agreement on Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT Agreement).</p>
<p>1.4 International food standards, guidelines and recommendations established by the Commission are recognised <u>are explicitly recognised</u> as a reference for food safety in the Agreement on Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures (SPS Agreement) by the World Trade Organization (WTO) and have also been recognised as a reference for the WTO Agreement on Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT Agreement).</p>	<p>Nicaragua</p>
<p>1.4 International food standards, guidelines and recommendations established by the Commission are explicitly recognized as a reference for food safety in the World Trade Organization's agreement on Sanitary and Phytosanitary measures (WTO SPS) and have also served as references for the Technical Barriers to Trade agreement (WTO TBT).</p>	<p>Sudan</p>
<p>1.4 International food <u>safety</u> standards, guidelines and recommendations established by the Commission are explicitly recognized as a reference for food safety in the the World Trade Organization's agreement <u>Agreement on the Application of Sanitary and Phytosanitary measures</u> Measures (WTO SPS) and have <u>SPS Agreement</u>). Codex</p>	<p>USA</p>

COMMENTS ON THE INTRODUCTION	MEMBER/OBSERVER/RATIONALE
standards also served serve as references for under the <u>WTO Agreement on Technical Barriers to Trade agreement</u> (WTO TBT) TBT Agreement).	
1.4 International food standards, guidelines and recommendations established by the Commission are explicitly recognized as a reference for food safety in the the World Trade Organization's agreement on Sanitary and Phytosanitary measures (WTO SPS) and have also served as references for the Technical Barriers to Trade agreement (WTO TBT).	<p>CropLife International CropLife International endorses this item and recommends that the link between Codex and the WTO is further strengthens in the implementation of the SPS Agreement and TBT Agreement.</p> <p><i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i></p>
1.4 International food standards, guidelines and recommendations established by the Commission are explicitly recognized as a the reference for food safety in the the World Trade Organization's agreement on Sanitary and Phytosanitary measures (WTO SPS) and have also served as references for the Technical Barriers to Trade agreement (WTO TBT) TBT) to which many Codex Members are signatories.	<p>CropLife International</p> <p><i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i></p>
Paragraph 1.5	
1.5 The purpose of this Strategic Plan is to advance the mandate of the Codex Alimentarius Commission during the period 2020-2025. This document does not supersede, extend, or contradict the interpretation of the Codex mandate, standards or provisions of the 25th Edition of the Procedural Manual adopted or approved by the Commission.	<p>Papua New Guinea</p>
Paragraph 1.6, first bullet point	
This presents the vision, goals and objectives of the Commission and is supported by a more detailed work plan that includes activities, milestones and measurable indicators which monitor progress towards the achievement of these objectives.	<p>Costa Rica -Presents the vision, goals and objectives of the Commission and relies on a more detailed work plan that includes activities, expected results and measurable indicators to monitor progress towards the achievement of these objectives</p> <p><i>Category : TRANSLATION</i></p>
Presents the vision, goals, and objectives for the Commission and is supported by a more detailed work plan that includes activities, milestones, and measurable indicators to track progress toward accomplishment of the goals goals (see TableXY).	<p>European Union 1.6 first indent Reference is made to the "more detailed work plan" but it is not readily recognisable that this essentially means the activities in the Table at the back of the Plan. It is important to make this link by making a cross reference to the Table, and for the responsibilities for taking forward the activities (actors), and monitoring to be made clear. We also suggest that this is a point for the RCCs to focus on when they meet during 2019 to consider implementation of the plan.</p> <p><i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i></p>

COMMENTS ON THE INTRODUCTION	MEMBER/OBSERVER/RATIONALE
Presents the vision, goals, and objectives for the Commission and is supported by a more detailed work plan that includes activities, milestones, and measurable indicators to track progress toward accomplishment of the goals.	Georgia milestones are not mentioned in the strategic plan below, but we think it has to be <i>Category : EDITORIAL</i>
Paragraph 1.6, second bullet point	
Underpins the high priority that continues to be placed on food safety and quality by FAO and WHO and guides the Commission in carrying out its responsibilities <u>responsibilities and unique mandate</u> .	USA <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
Underpins the high priority that continues to be placed on food safety and quality <u>quality, and fair practices in the food trade</u> by FAO and WHO and guides the Commission in carrying out its responsibilities.	CropLife International <i>Category : EDITORIAL</i>
Paragraph 1.7	
1.7 In setting out its strategic goals, this plan incorporates a new focus on promoting the value and use of Codex standards by governments and as a benchmark <u>reference</u> for trade.	European Union 1.7 It would be useful to justify the incorporation of the new focus. This could be done on basis of an evaluation of the current Strategic Plan. <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
1.7 In setting out its strategic goals, This plan incorporates a new focus on promoting the value and use of Codex standards by governments as a benchmark for trade	Madagascar <i>Category : EDITORIAL</i>
1.7 In setting out its strategic goals, this plan incorporates a new focus on promoting the value and use of Codex standards by governments and as a benchmark for trade.	CropLife International CropLife International supports this new focus and commends the Commission for its approach to Codex standards setting and guidance. <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>

COMMENTS ON THE DRIVERS OF CHANGE

COMMENTS ON THE DRIVERS OF CHANGE	MEMBER/OBSERVER and RATIONALE
Paragraph 2.1	
	<p>Chile The suggested changes in wording support the better understanding of the content and greater precision with regard to the effective input of Codex..</p> <p><i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i></p>
<p>2.1 La dynamique des activités d'établissement des normes entreprises par la Commission a changé de façon spectaculaire depuis sa création. En effet, le nombre d'États membres du Codex a non seulement considérablement progressé, mais, de surcroît, la contribution de tous les États membres s'est intensifiée, plus particulièrement des pays en développement², lesquels participent désormais plus activement au processus d'élaboration des normes internationales régissant les aliments. Dans ce contexte, le Fonds fiduciaire du Codex - 2 (FFC2) est une initiative importante <u>les programmes de coopération techniques, car il aide les communautés économiques régionales et les coopérations inter et intrarégionales sont des initiatives importantes qui aident les pays à mettre en place des capacités nationales durables, solides et fiables, afin que ceux-ci participent au Codex, l'objectif ultime étant que tous les pays participent pleinement et efficacement au Codex et tirent parti des bénéfices des normes du Codex d'ici à 2027.</u></p>	<p>Burkina Faso</p> <p><i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i></p>
<p>2.1 The dynamics of the standard-setting activities undertaken by the Commission have changed dramatically since it was established. Since its establishment, not only has the Codex membership increased significantly, but Codex has also seen a more active contribution from all Members, more specifically the developing countries² which are contributing more actively to the international food standard-setting process. The FAO/WHO Codex Trust Fund (CTF2) is a key initiative in this regard, as it supports countries to build strong, solid and sustainable national capacity to engage in Codex with the ultimate vision of all countries engaging fully and effectively in Codex and reaping the benefits of Codex standards by 2027.</p>	<p>Canada Canada is of the view that a definition of developing countries is not necessary. Clarification would be useful on the need for a definition.</p> <p><i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i></p>
<p>2.1 The dynamics of the standard-setting activities undertaken by the Commission have changed dramatically since it was established. Since its establishment, not only has the Codex membership increased significantly, but Codex has also seen a more active contribution from all Members, more specifically the developing countries² which are contributing more actively to the international food standard-setting process. The FAO/WHO Codex Trust Fund (CTF2) is a key initiative in this regard, as it supports countries to build strong, solid and sustainable national capacity to engage in Codex with the ultimate vision of all countries engaging fully and effectively in Codex and reaping the benefits of <u>benefitting fully from</u> Codex standards by 2027.</p>	<p>European Union</p> <p><i>Category : EDITORIAL</i></p>
<p>2.1 The dynamics of the standard-setting activities undertaken by the Commission have changed dramatically since it was established. Since its establishment, not only has the Codex membership increased significantly, but Codex has also seen a more active contribution from all Members, more specifically the developing countries² which are contributing more actively to the international food standard-setting process. The FAO/WHO Codex Trust Fund (CTF2) <u>(CTF)</u> is a key initiative in this regard, as it supports countries to build strong, solid and sustainable national capacity to engage in Codex with the ultimate vision of all countries engaging fully and effectively in Codex and reaping the benefits of Codex standards by 2027.</p>	<p>Egypt Replace "CTF2" by "CTF" , while the strategic is talking about the programme as general</p> <p><i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i></p>
<p>2.1 The dynamics of the standard-setting activities undertaken by the Commission have changed dramatically since it was established. Since its establishment, not only has the Codex membership increased significantly, but Codex has also seen a more active contribution from all Members, more specifically the developing countries² which are contributing more actively to the international food standard-setting process. The FAO/WHO Codex Trust Fund (CTF2) Technical Cooperation</p>	<p>Gambia</p> <p><i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i></p>

COMMENTS ON THE DRIVERS OF CHANGE	MEMBER/OBSERVER and RATIONALE
<p>programs, Regional Economic Cooperations and Inter- and Intra-regional cooperations are is a key initiative in this regard, initiatives as it supports countries they help Codex Members to build strong, solid and sustainable national capacity to engage in Codex with the ultimate vision of all countries engaging fully and effectively in Codex and reaping the benefits of Codex standards by 2027.</p>	
<p>2.1 The dynamics of the standard-setting activities undertaken by the Commission have changed dramatically since it was established. Since its establishment, not only has the Codex membership increased significantly, but Codex has also seen a more active contribution from all Members, more specifically the developing countries. <u>After establishment, not only the number of members increased, but Codex has seen a more active contribution to the international food standard-setting process from all members, especially from developing countries.</u>² which are contributing more actively to the international food standard-setting process. The FAO/WHO Codex Trust Fund (CTF2) is a key initiative in this regard, as it supports countries to build strong, solid and sustainable national capacity to engage in Codex with the ultimate vision of all countries engaging fully and effectively in Codex and reaping the benefits of Codex standards by 2027.</p>	<p>Georgia In order to be more clear we suggest to change the sentence in the way below: <i>Category : EDITORIAL</i></p>
<p>2.1 The dynamics of standard-setting activities undertaken by the Commission have changed dramatically since its establishment. Since the constitution of Codex, not only only has the number of its members significantly increased, but there has also been more active contributions by all of them. This has specifically been the case with developing countries², which are currently more actively involved in the process of setting international food standards. The Codex Trust Fund-2 (CTF2) of FAO and WHO is a key initiative in this regard as it helps countries build strong, solid and sustainable national capacity for participating in Codex. The ultimate goal is that all countries become fully and effectively involved in Codex by 2027 and that their standards benefit from this.</p>	<p>Nicaragua <i>Category : EDITORIAL</i></p>
<p>2.1 The dynamics of the standard-setting activities undertaken by the Commission have changed dramatically since it was established. Since its establishment, not only has the Codex membership increased significantly, but Codex has also seen a more active contribution from all Members, more specifically the developing countries¹ which are contributing more actively to the international food standard-setting process. The FAO/WHO Codex Trust Fund (CTF1&2) is a key initiative in this regard, as it supports countries to build strong, solid and sustainable national capacity to engage in Codex with the ultimate vision of all countries engaging fully and effectively in Codex and reaping the benefits of Codex standards by 2027.</p>	<p>Papua New Guinea</p>
<p>2.1 The dynamics of standard-setting activities undertaken by the Commission have changed dramatically since its establishment. Since the constitution of Codex, not only only has the number of its members significantly increased, but there has also been more active contributions by all of them. This has specifically been the case with developing countries², which are currently more actively involved in the process of setting international food standards. The Codex Trust Fund-2 (CTF2) of FAO and WHO is a key initiative in this regard as it helps countries build strong, solid and sustainable national capacity for participating in Codex. The ultimate goal is that all countries become fully and effectively involved in Codex by 2027 and that their standards benefit from this.</p>	<p>Peru <i>Category : EDITORIAL</i></p>
<p>2.1 The dynamics of the standard-setting activities undertaken by the Commission have changed dramatically since it was established. Not only has the Codex membership increased significantly, but Codex has also seen a more active contribution from all Members, more specifically the developing countries² which are contributing more actively to the international food standard-setting process. The FAO/WHO Codex Trust Fund (CTF2) is a key initiative in this regard, as it supports countries to build strong, solid and sustainable national capacity to engage in Codex, with the ultimate vision of all countries engaging fully and effectively in Codex and reaping the benefits of Codex standards by 2027. In that regard, the FAO/WHO Codex Trust Fund (CTF2) is a key initiative, the technical cooperation programmes, the regional economic communities and the inter and intra-regional cooperation are key initiatives that support countries to build strong, solid and</p>	<p>Senegal <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i></p>

¹ [insert definition of “developing country”]

COMMENTS ON THE DRIVERS OF CHANGE	MEMBER/OBSERVER and RATIONALE
sustainable national capacity to engage in Codex with the ultimate vision of all countries engaging fully and effectively in Codex and reaping the benefits of Codex standards by 2027.	
<p>2.1 The dynamics of the standard-setting activities undertaken by the Commission have changed dramatically since it was established. Since its establishment, not only has the Codex membership increased significantly, but Codex has also seen a more active contribution from all Members, more specifically the developing countries² which are contributing more actively to the international food standard-setting process. The FAO/WHO Codex Trust Fund (CTF2) is a key initiative in this regard, as it supports countries to build strong, solid and sustainable national capacity to engage in Codex with the ultimate vision of all countries engaging fully and effectively in Codex and reaping the benefits of Codex standards by 2027.</p>	<p>Singapore Singapore understands that the intent for defining “developing countries” is to facilitate the reporting of Codex Strategic Plan indicators containing this term. With this understanding, Singapore would like to suggest the following text for this footnote:</p> <p>· “For the purpose of reporting on relevant indicators within the Codex Strategic Plan, developing countries are those that are eligible for support from the Second Codex Trust Fund (CTF2).”</p> <p>This would be consistent with the definition previously used by Codex in the document CX/EXEC 17/73/3, which has worked well for the specific Codex context.</p> <p><i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i></p>
<p>2.1 The dynamics of the standard-setting activities undertaken by the Commission have changed dramatically since it was established. Since its establishment, not only has the Codex membership increased significantly, but Codex has also seen a more active contribution from all Members, more specifically the developing countries² which are contributing more actively to the international food standard-setting process. The FAO/WHO Codex Trust Fund (CTF), Technical Cooperation programs, Regional Economic Cooperations and Inter- and Intra-regional cooperations are key initiatives as they help Codex Members to build strong, solid and sustainable national capacity to engage in Codex with the ultimate vision of all countries engaging fully and effectively in Codex and reaping the benefits of Codex standards by 2027.</p>	<p>Sudan</p>
<p>2.1 The dynamics of the standard-setting activities undertaken by the Commission have changed dramatically since it was established. Since its establishment, not only has the Codex membership increased significantly, but Codex has also seen a more active contribution from all Members, more specifically the developing countries² which are contributing more actively to the international food standard-setting process. The FAO/WHO Codex Trust Fund (CTF2) is a (CTF2), Technical Cooperation programs, Regional Economic Cooperations and Inter- and Intra-regional cooperations are key initiative initiatives in this regard, as it supports countries to build strong, solid and sustainable national capacity to engage in Codex with the ultimate vision of all countries engaging fully and effectively in Codex and reaping the benefits of Codex standards by 2027.</p>	<p>United Republic of Tanzania Other collaborations and support programs that have enhanced participation of Members in Codex work not captured.</p> <p><i>Category : TECHNICAL</i></p>
<p>2.1 The dynamics of the standard-setting activities undertaken by the Commission have changed dramatically since it was established. Since its establishment, not only has the Codex membership increased significantly, but Codex has also seen a more active contribution from all Members, more specifically the developing countries² which are contributing more</p>	<p>USA If 2027 was intended, need explanation.</p>

²A **developing country** (or a **low and middle income country (LMIC)**, **less developed country**, **less economically developed country (LEDC)**, or **underdeveloped country**) is a country with a less developed [industrial base](#) and a low [Human Development Index](#) (HDI) relative to other countries.

· ”] Define as per the UN

COMMENTS ON THE DRIVERS OF CHANGE	MEMBER/OBSERVER and RATIONALE
actively to the international food standard-setting process. The FAO/WHO Codex Trust Fund (CTF2) is a key initiative in this regard, as it supports countries to build strong, solid and sustainable national capacity to engage in Codex with the ultimate vision of all countries engaging fully and effectively in Codex and reaping the benefits of Codex standards by 2027.	<i>Category : EDITORIAL</i>
2.1 The dynamics of the standard-setting activities undertaken by the Commission have changed dramatically since it was established. Since its establishment, not <u>Not</u> only has the Codex membership increased significantly, but Codex has also seen a more active contribution from all participation by its Members, more specifically the in particular by developing countries ² which are contributing more actively to engaged in the international food standard-setting process. The FAO/WHO Codex Trust Fund (CTF2) is a key initiative in this regard, as it supports countries to build in building a strong, solid and sustainable national capacity to engage in Codex with the ultimate vision of all countries engaging fully and effectively in Codex and reaping the benefits of Codex standards by 2027 <u>2025</u> .	USA <i>Category : EDITORIAL</i>
<i>Developing country Defintion</i>	
[insert definition of “developing country”][insert definition of “developing country”] as defined by the UN https://www.un.org/development/desa/dpad/wp-content/uploads/sites/45/publication/WESP2018_Full_Web-1.pdf	Egypt Adding "as defined by the UN" <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
[insert definition of “developing country”][country”] Define as per the UN	Gambia <i>Category : EDITORIAL</i>
¹ <u>A developing country (or a low and middle income country (LMIC), less developed country, less economically developed country (LEDC), or underdeveloped country)</u> is a country with a less developed industrial base and a low Human Development Index (HDI) relative to other countries.	Sudan
<i>Paragraph 2.2</i>	
2.2 The focus and needs of Codex member countries are also evolving, for example-example , in response to the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) adopted by world leaders in September 2015 ³ . Codex has an important role to play in supporting member countries in their implementation efforts with respect to SDGs that are directly related to food safety and fair practices in the food trade. In particular, adoption of Codex standards can support the achievement of:	USA <i>Category : EDITORIAL</i>
2.2 The focus and needs of Codex member countries are also evolving, for example in response to the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) adopted by world leaders in September 2015 ³ . Codex has an important role to play in supporting member countries in their implementation efforts with respect to SDGs that are directly related to food safety and fair practices in the food trade. In particular, adoption of Codex standards can support the achievement of:	FIVS FIVS fully supports the inclusion of SDGs in this draft, especially SDG 3, which focuses on reducing the “risk of death and illness from unsafe food, including through reducing exposure to hazardous levels of chemicals and contamination that can lead to deaths and illnesses”. <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
<i>SDG Table – title Column 2</i>	
<u>SUPPORTING SDG TARGET</u>	Canada The inclusion of this column could be confusing to the reader – the difference of what the SDG is trying to achieve vs. the Codex Strategic Plan.

COMMENTS ON THE DRIVERS OF CHANGE	MEMBER/OBSERVER and RATIONALE
	<p>It is suggested to add "SDG" in the title of the column and delete "supporting" to clarify that these targets are SDG targets and not new targets for Codex.</p> <p>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</p>
SDG Table – SDG2 Column 2	
<p>Ensuring sustainable food production systems and implementing resilient agricultural practices</p>	<p>Republic of Korea</p> <p>The contents of this supporting target are too vague. Therefore, the way CODEX could contribute to the knowledge of good "agricultural" practices, new methods and technologies should be specified.</p> <p>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</p>
SDG Table – SDG2 Column 3	
<p>Promote Through its standards and guidelines, promote access to the knowledge of to good agricultural practices and new methods and technologies.</p>	<p>Chile</p> <p>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</p>
<p>Promote access to the knowledge of good agricultural practices and new methods and technologies.</p>	<p>Costa Rica</p> <p>"Promote access to the knowledge of good agricultural practices and new methods and technologies, taking into account the documents approved by Codex (MRL, principles, guidelines, Code of practice, guides. etc.)".</p> <p>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</p>
<p>Proposal.</p> <p>Codex standards help reduce the risk of death and disease from harmful unsafe food, including by reducing exposure to hazardous levels of chemicals and pollution that can cause death and illness.</p> <p>Codex standards contribute to the harmless safe and effective preservation of food and its commercialisation with adequate durability.</p>	<p>Colombia</p> <p>Justificación.</p> <p>Colombia proposes considering that the correct translation in Spanish corresponds to "unsafe".</p> <p>Colombia proposes considering that the correct translation into Spanish corresponds to "safe"</p>
<p>Promoting access to knowledge of good agricultural practices and new methods and technologies.</p>	<p>CropLife International</p> <p>CropLife International agrees that this is a key and important role of Codex.</p> <p>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</p>
SDG Table – SDG2/3 Column 3	

COMMENTS ON THE DRIVERS OF CHANGE	MEMBER/OBSERVER and RATIONALE
<p>The development of Codex food safety standards through various materials, guidelines and codes of practice help reduce the risk of death and disease from harmful unsafe food, - among other mediating factor factors, by reducing -the reduction exposure of the population to dangerous levels- dangerous contaminants and residuals of chemical products and pollution, which can cause death and dangerous illnesses. -</p>	<p>Chile Category : <i>SUBSTANTIVE</i></p>
<p>Codex standards help reduce the risk of death and disease from harmful foods, including by reducing exposure to hazardous levels of chemicals and pollution that can cause death and illness.</p>	<p>Costa Rica replace the term "harmful" with the term "unsafe" Category : <i>SUBSTANTIVE</i></p>
<p>The standards of The of development of food safety standards through Codex helps reduce the risk of death and disease from harmful foods, unsafe food, among other factors, by reducing exposure to hazardous levels of chemicals and pollution that can cause death and illness.</p>	<p>Honduras Category : <i>TECHNICAL</i></p>
<p>Codex standards help reduce risk of death and illness from unsafe food, including through reducing exposure to hazardous levels of chemicals and contamination that can lead to deaths and illnesses.</p> <p><u>Codex also provides guidance on nutritional issues, such as on requirements for prevention of nutritional deficiencies on one hand and diet-related NCD, such as obesity on the other.</u></p>	<p>Japan With regard to SDG3, there is no description responding to the target of reducing non-communicable diseases. Japan proposes adding a sentence to the contribution of Codex as follows: "Codex also provides guidance on nutritional issues, such as on requirements for prevention of nutritional deficiencies on one hand and diet-related NCD, such as obesity on the other". Category : <i>SUBSTANTIVE</i></p>
<p>Promoting access to knowledge of good agricultural practices and new <u>farming</u> methods and technologies.</p>	<p>Papua New Guinea</p>
<p>SDG Table – SDG 3 Column 2</p>	
<p>Reducing by one third premature mortality from non-communicable diseases through prevention and treatment.</p>	<p>Madagascar Category : <i>EDITORIAL</i></p>
<p>Reducing by one third premature mortality from non-communicable diseases through prevention and treatment</p>	<p>Republic of Korea What the basis for setting premature mortality reduction target at 1/3 is and whether a 1/3 reduction is achievable need to be considered. Category : <i>SUBSTANTIVE</i></p>
<p>SDG Table – SDG 3 Column 3</p>	
<p>Developing countries are contributing more actively to the international food standard-setting process. CTF2-CTF supports countries to build strong, solid and sustainable national capacity to engage in Codex and reap the benefits of Codex standards.</p>	<p>Egypt Replacing "CTF2" by "CTF" Category : <i>SUBSTANTIVE</i></p>
<p>SDG Table – SDG 12 Column 2</p>	
<p>Halving per capita global food waste at retail and consumer levels and reducing food losses <u>and waste</u> along production and supply chains, including post-harvest losses</p>	<p>Egypt Category : <i>EDITORIAL</i></p>

COMMENTS ON THE DRIVERS OF CHANGE	MEMBER/OBSERVER and RATIONALE
Halving per capita global food waste at retail and consumer levels and reducing food losses <u>and waste</u> along production and supply chains, including post-harvest losses	Papua New Guinea
SDG Table – SDG 12 Column 3	
Codex standards contribute to the safe and efficient preservation of food and to its commercialisation with adequate durability.	Costa Rica reemplazar el termino eficaz por el término efectivo <i>Category : TRANSLATION</i>
Codex standards contribute to the safe and efficient preservation of food and to its commercialisation with adequate durability.	Honduras <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>
Codex standards support the safe and effective preservation-production, preservation, inspection, certification and transport of food and its appropriate durability marketing .	CropLife International <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
SDG Table – SDG 17 Column 2	
Promote a universal, standards-based, open <u>open</u> , non-discriminatory and equitable multilateral trading system.	Honduras Cual es el propósito de esta palabra "abierto" <i>Category : EDITORIAL</i>
SDG Table – SDG 17 Column 3	
Codex standards aim not only to protect the health of consumers, but also to ensure fair practices in the food trade, which in turn supports <u>supporting</u> economic growth. Codex standards are considered by the WTO as the international reference benchmark for food safety.	Madagascar <i>Category : TRANSLATION</i>
Codex standards aim not only to protect the health of consumers, but also to ensure fair practices in the food trade, which in turn supports <u>food security and</u> economic growth. The standards are considered by the WTO as the international reference bench mark for food safety.	Papua New Guinea
Paragraph 2.3	
2.3 The environment in which Codex operates has also evolved. Food and food ingredients continue to be increasingly amongst the most traded commodities internationally. Changes in the global feed and food supply chain system, resource optimization efforts, food security and safety concerns, and innovations in food science and technology, climate change and consumer concerns, represent some of the drivers of change that introduce new food safety and nutrition related challenges. The Commission must adapt to this evolving environment and be capable of responding proactively, flexibly and in a timely manner to emerging food safety, quality and other issues with the aim of protecting consumer health and ensuring fair practices in the food trade. The responsiveness of the CAC is exemplified by the work undertaken from 2016 to revise its code of practice on combatting antimicrobial resistance and produce new guidelines on integrated surveillance and also work undertaken to increase standards for minor crops, in light of the importance of these crops to international trade, particularly for developing countries.	Australia Recommend the deletion of this sentence as the strategic plan is a forward looking document. <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
A2.3 The environment in which Codex operates has also evolved. Food and food ingredients continue to be increasingly amongst the most traded commodities internationally. Changes in the global feed and food supply chain system, resource optimization efforts, food security and safety concerns, and innovations in food science and technology, climate change and consumer concerns , represent some of the drivers of change that introduce new food safety and nutrition related challenges. The Commission must adapt to this evolving environment and be capable of responding proactively, flexibly and in a timely manner to emerging food safety, quality and other issues with the aim of protecting	Brazil Climate change and consumer concerns should not represent challenges related to food safety. First, because they are part of Codex mandate and also because they do not represent relevant criteria

COMMENTS ON THE DRIVERS OF CHANGE	MEMBER/OBSERVER and RATIONALE
<p>consumer health and ensuring fair practices in the food trade. The responsiveness of the CAC is exemplified by the work undertaken from 2016 to revise its code of practice on combatting antimicrobial resistance and produce new guidelines on integrated surveillance and also work undertaken to increase standards for minor crops, in light of the importance of these crops to international trade, particularly for developing countries.</p>	<p>to the risk evaluation of consumer health or fair practices in the food trade.</p> <p><i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i></p>
<p>2.3 The environment in which Codex functions has also evolved. Food and food ingredients are ever more frequent among the most internationally traded products. Changes in the global food and feed supply-chain systems, efforts to optimise resources, concerns regarding food safety and security, as well as innovations in food science and technology, climate change and consumer concerns, are some of the drivers posing new challenges with regard to nutrition and food safety. The Commission must adapt to this changing environment and be able to respond proactively, flexibly and in a timely manner to new food quality and safety and other types of problems with the aim of protecting consumer health and ensuring fairness in food trade practices. The responsiveness of the Codex Alimentarius Commission is reflected, for example, in its work since 2016 on the revision of its code of practice. This has aimed at combating antimicrobial resistance and the development of new guidelines on integrated surveillance. It has also included work to increase the standards applicable to secondary crops, given the importance of these in international trade, especially for developing countries.</p>	<p>Chile</p> <p>Deletion of the phrase “and other types of” is proposed. It may create confusion as to what problems Codex should really address and may also be interpreted as incorporating issues outside its scope. If not, explain what is referred to by “other” problems by limiting them to what is indicated in the Procedural Manual, under the heading/appendix: “Statements of Principle Concerning the Role of Science in the Codex Decision-Making Process and the Extent to which other Factors are taken into Account”. This states... that the Codex Alimentarius shall take into account, where appropriate, other legitimate factors relating to consumer health protection and the promotion of fair practices in food trade. This declaration also establishes the criteria to be considered when taking into account “the other factors”.</p> <p><i>Category : TECHNICAL</i></p>
<p>2.3 The environment in which Codex functions has also evolved. Food and its food ingredients <u>continue to grow and are increasingly</u> ever more frequent among the most internationally traded products.</p>	<p>Colombia</p> <p>Justificación.</p> <p>Colombia suggests considering the proposed translation in Spanish.</p>
<p>2.3 The environment in which Codex functions has also evolved. Food and food ingredients are ever more frequent among the most internationally traded products. Changes in the global food and feed supply-chain systems, efforts to optimise resources, concerns regarding food safety and security, as well as innovations in food science and technology, climate change and consumer concerns, are some of the drivers posing new challenges with regard to nutrition and food safety. The Commission must adapt to this changing environment and be able to respond proactively, flexibly and in a timely manner to new food quality, safety and other problems, with the aim of protecting consumer health and ensuring fairness in food trade practices. The responsiveness of the Codex Alimentarius Commission is reflected, for example, in its work since 2016 on the revision of its code of practice. This has aimed at combating antimicrobial resistance and the development of new guidelines on integrated surveillance. It has also included work to increase the standards applicable to secondary crops, given the importance of these in international trade, especially for developing countries.</p>	<p>Costa Rica</p> <p>5. At the end of paragraph 2.3, replace the term “secondary crops” with the term “minor crops” in the Spanish version.</p> <p><i>Category : TRANSLATION</i></p>
<p>2.3 The environment in which Codex functions has also evolved. Food and food ingredients are ever more frequent among the most internationally traded products. Changes in the global food and feed supply-chain systems, efforts to optimise resources, concerns regarding food safety and security, as well as innovations in food science and technology, climate change and consumer concerns, are some of the drivers posing new challenges with regard to nutrition and food</p>	<p>Costa Rica</p> <p>4. Costa Rica proposes including in the next sentence of paragraph 2.3.....”consumers comprise one of the factors driving change and</p>

COMMENTS ON THE DRIVERS OF CHANGE	MEMBER/OBSERVER and RATIONALE
<p>safety. The Commission must adapt to this changing environment and be able to respond proactively, flexibly and in a timely manner to new food quality, safety and other problems, with the aim of protecting consumer health and ensuring fairness in food trade practices. The responsiveness of the Codex Alimentarius Commission is reflected, for example, in its work since 2016 on the revision of its code of practice. This has aimed at combating antimicrobial resistance and the development of new guidelines on integrated surveillance. It has also included work to increase the standards applicable to secondary crops, given the importance of these in international trade, especially for developing countries.</p>	<p>posing new challenges linked to nutrition and food safety". A footnote with the following text: "Emerging nutrition and food safety issues are seen in such a way as to include scientific and technological innovations and emerging risks related to ongoing research or extraordinary events (e.g. natural disasters, external threats, etc.)"</p> <p><i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i></p>
<p>2.3 The environment in which Codex operates has also evolved. Food and food ingredients continue to be increasingly amongst the most traded commodities internationally, internationally (Footnote 4. Reference to data source to support the statement). Changes in the global feed and food supply chain system, resource optimization efforts, food security and safety concerns, and innovations in food science and technology, climate change and consumer concerns, represent some of the drivers of change that introduce new food safety and nutrition related challenges. The Commission must adapt to this evolving environment and be capable of responding proactively, flexibly and in a timely manner to emerging food safety, quality and other and related issues with the aim of protecting consumer health and ensuring and promoting fair practices in the food trade whilst also contributing to relevant SDGs. The responsiveness of the CAC is exemplified by the work undertaken from 2016 to revise its code of practice on combatting antimicrobial resistance and produce new guidelines on integrated surveillance and also work undertaken to increase standards for minor crops, in light of the importance of these crops to international trade, particularly for developing countries.</p>	<p>European Union Para. 2.3, 2. sentence</p> <p>We think it would be helpful to include a reference (as a footnote) to data source to support the statement that food is "... increasingly amongst the most traded commodities". Para 2.3, 4. sentence</p> <p>We suggest revisions to this sentence to make it consistent with the vision statement, and adding a link to SDGs. <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i></p>
<p>2.3 The environment in which Codex operates has also evolved. Food and food ingredients continue to be increasingly amongst the most traded commodities internationally. Changes in the global feed and food supply chain system, resource optimization efforts, food security and safety concerns, and innovations in food science and technology, climate change and consumer concerns, represent some of the drivers of change that introduce new food safety and nutrition related challenges. The Commission must adapt to this evolving environment and be capable of responding proactively, flexibly and in a timely manner to emerging food safety, quality and other issues with the aim of protecting consumer health and ensuring fair practices in the food trade. The responsiveness of the CAC is exemplified by the work undertaken from 2016 to revise revising its code of practice on combatting antimicrobial resistance and produce new guidelines on integrated surveillance and also work undertaken to increase standards for minor crops, in light of the importance of these crops to international trade, particularly for developing countries.</p>	<p>Georgia we would recommend to use "revising" instead of "to revise"</p> <p><i>Category : EDITORIAL</i></p>
<p>2.3 The environment in which Codex operates has also evolved. Food and food ingredients continue to be increasingly amongst the most traded commodities internationally. Changes in the global feed and food supply chain system, resource optimization efforts, food security and safety concerns, and innovations in food science and technology, climate change and consumer concerns, represent some of the drivers of change that introduce new food safety and nutrition related challenges. The Commission must adapt to this evolving environment and be capable of responding proactively, flexibly and in a timely manner to emerging food safety, quality and other issues with the aim of protecting consumer health and ensuring fair practices in the food trade. The responsiveness of the CAC is exemplified by the work undertaken from 2016 to revise its code of practice on combatting antimicrobial resistance and produce new guidelines on integrated surveillance and also work undertaken to increase standards for minor crops, in light of the importance of these crops to international trade, particularly for developing countries.</p>	<p>Honduras <i>Category : EDITORIAL</i></p>
<p>2.3 The environment in which Codex operates has also evolved. Food and food ingredients continue to be increasingly amongst the most traded commodities internationally. Changes in the global feed and food supply chain</p>	<p>Madagascar <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE/TRANSLATION</i></p>

COMMENTS ON THE DRIVERS OF CHANGE	MEMBER/OBSERVER and RATIONALE
<p>system, resource optimization efforts, food security and safety concerns, and innovations in food science and technology, climate change and consumer concerns, represent some of the drivers of change that introduce new food safety and nutrition related challenges. The Commission must adapt to this evolving environment and be capable of responding proactively, flexibly and swiftly in a timely manner to emerging food safety, quality and other issues with the aim of protecting consumer health and ensuring fair practices in the food trade. The responsiveness of the CAC is exemplified by the work undertaken from 2016 to revise its code of practice on combatting antimicrobial resistance and produce new guidelines on integrated surveillance and also work undertaken to increase standards for minor crops, in light of the importance of these crops to international trade, particularly for developing countries.</p>	
<p>2.3 The environment in which Codex functions has also evolved. Food and food ingredients are ever more frequent among the most internationally traded products. Changes in the global food and feed supply-chain systems, efforts to optimise resources, concerns regarding food safety and security, as well as innovations in food science and technology and climate change climate and consumer concerns are some of the drivers posing new challenges with regard to nutrition and food safety. The Commission must adapt to this changing environment and be able to respond proactively, flexibly and in a timely manner to new problems of <u>food</u> quality and safety and other types with the aim of protecting consumer health and ensuring fairness in food trade practices. The responsiveness of the Codex Alimentarius Commission is reflected, for example, in its work since 2016 on the revision of its code of practice. This has aimed at combating antimicrobial resistance and the development of new guidelines on integrated surveillance. It has also included work to increase the standards applicable to secondary crops, given the importance of these in international trade, especially for developing countries.</p>	<p>Uruguay Se reitera nuevamente el planteo respecto a la preocupaciones de los consumidores de los consumidores. Uruguay reitera el planteo de que estas deben tener un respaldo científico. Entendemos que esta frase debe ser retirada. <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i></p>
<p>2.3 The environment in which Codex operates has also evolved <u>continues to evolve</u>. Food and food ingredients continue to be increasingly amongst <u>are among</u> the most traded commodities internationally. Changes in the global feed and food supply chain system, resource optimization efforts, food security and safety concerns, and innovations in food science and technology, climate change and consumer concerns, <u>technology</u> represent some of the drivers of change that introduce new food safety and nutrition related challenges. The Commission must adapt to this evolving environment and be <u>sufficiently</u> capable of responding proactively, flexibly and in a timely manner to emerging food safety, quality and other issues with the aim of protecting within its scope and mandate to protect consumer health and ensuring ensure fair practices in the food trade. The responsiveness of the CAC Commission <u>is exemplified-illustrated</u> by the work undertaken from 2016 to revise its code of practice on combatting <u>foodborne</u> antimicrobial resistance and produce new guidelines on integrated surveillance <u>surveillance, to revise the General Principles of Food Hygiene, and also work undertaken</u> to increase adoption of <u>standards</u> for minor crops, crops <u>in</u> light of the importance of these crops to international trade, particularly for developing countries.</p>	<p>USA <i>Category : EDITORIAL</i></p>
<p>2.3 The environment in which Codex operates has also evolved. Food and food ingredients continue to be increasingly amongst the most traded commodities internationally. Changes in the global feed and food supply chain system, resource optimization efforts, food security and safety concerns, and innovations in food science and technology, climate change and consumer concerns, represent some of the drivers of change that introduce new food safety and nutrition related challenges. The Commission must adapt to this evolving environment and be capable of responding proactively, flexibly and in a timely manner to emerging food safety, quality and other issues with the aim of protecting consumer health and ensuring fair practices in the food trade. The responsiveness of the CAC is exemplified by the work undertaken from 2016 to revise its code of practice on combatting antimicrobial resistance and produce new guidelines on integrated surveillance and also work undertaken to increase standards for minor crops, in light of the importance of these crops to international trade, particularly for developing countries.</p>	<p>CropLife International CAC and Commission is not used consistently within the document. CropLife International suggest to amend the sentence to read “increase the range of reference standards for minor crops,…” otherwise it could be misinterpreted as developing more stringent/restrictive standards. CropLife International supports supports the proposed work to “increase the range of reference standards for minor crops, in light of the importance of these crops to international trade, particularly for developing countries”.</p>

COMMENTS ON THE DRIVERS OF CHANGE	MEMBER/OBSERVER and RATIONALE
	<i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
<p>2.3 The environment in which Codex operates has also evolved. Food and food ingredients continue to be increasingly amongst the most traded commodities internationally. Changes in the global feed and food supply chain system, resource optimization efforts, food security and safety concerns, and innovations in food science and technology, climate change and consumer concerns, represent some of the drivers of change that introduce new food safety and nutrition related challenges. The Commission-CAC must adapt to this evolving environment and be capable of responding proactively, flexibly and in a timely manner to emerging food safety, quality and other issues-needs with the aim of protecting consumer health and ensuring fair practices in the food trade. The responsiveness of the CAC is exemplified by the work undertaken from 2016 to revise its code-Code of practice-Practice on combatting antimicrobial resistance and produce new guidelines on integrated surveillance and also-work undertaken to increase the range of reference standards for minor crops, in light of the importance of these crops to international trade, particularly for developing countries.</p>	<p>CropLife International <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i></p>
<p>2.3 The environment in which Codex operates has also evolved. Food and food ingredients continue to be increasingly amongst the most traded commodities internationally. Changes in the global feed and food supply chain system, resource optimization efforts, food security and safety concerns, and innovations in food science and technology, climate change and consumer concerns, represent some of the drivers of change that introduce new food safety and nutrition related challenges. The Commission must adapt to this evolving environment and be capable of responding proactively, flexibly and in a timely manner to emerging food safety, quality and other issues with the aim of protecting consumer health and ensuring fair practices in the food trade. The responsiveness of the CAC is exemplified by the work undertaken from 2016 to revise its code of practice on combatting antimicrobial resistance and produce new guidelines on integrated surveillance and also work undertaken to increase standards for minor crops, in light of the importance of these crops to international trade, particularly for developing countries.</p>	<p>FIVS Same issue regarding the term “consumer concerns” in paragraph 1.3. <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i></p>
<p>2.3 The environment in which Codex operates has also evolved. Food and food ingredients continue to be increasingly amongst the most traded commodities internationally. Changes in the global feed and food supply chain system, resource optimization efforts, food security and safety concerns, and innovations in food science and technology, climate change and consumer concerns, represent some of the drivers of change that introduce new food safety and nutrition related challenges. The Commission must adapt to this evolving environment and be capable of responding proactively, flexibly and in a timely manner to emerging food safety, quality and other issues with the aim of protecting consumer health and ensuring fair practices in the food trade. The responsiveness of the CAC is exemplified by the work undertaken from 2016 to revise its code of practice on combatting antimicrobial resistance and produce new guidelines on integrated surveillance and also work undertaken to increase standards for minor crops, in light of the importance of these crops to international trade, particularly for developing countries. <u>Minor crops: Our organization supports the proposed work to “increase standards for minor crops, in light of the importance of these crops to international trade, particularly for developing countries”.</u></p>	<p>GAFTA <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i></p>

COMMENTS ON THE VISION STATEMENT

COMMENTS ON THE VISION STATEMENT	MEMBER/OBSERVER
<p>To be the preeminent international food standards setting body <u>the main international standard-setting body</u> that establishes <u>sets</u> globally recognized international food standards that are used world-wide to protect consumer health and promote fair practices in the food trade for everyone, everywhere.</p>	<p>Burkina Faso <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i></p>
<p>In the oxford dictionary, "vision" means the ability to think about or plan the future with imagination or wisdom. A mental image of what the future will or could be like. And "mission" means a strongly felt aim, ambition or calling.</p> <p>In the Merriam-webster dictionary, "vision" means something seen in a dream, trace or ecstasy. A thought, concept, or object formed by the imagination. A manifestation to the senses of something immaterial. And "mission" means a preestablished and often self-imposed objective or purpose.</p> <p>It is suggested to modify the title of this paragraph to "strategic mission statement". In our opinion, to be the preeminent international food standards setting body that are used world-wide to protect consumer health and promote fair practices in the food trade for everyone, everywhere. It is the destination Codex is heading to, instead of an imagination or only a untouchable dream.</p>	<p>China</p>
<p>Be the leading body for the development of food standards international food, that establish internationally recognised food standards <u>based on science and internationally recognised</u> in order to protect consumer health and promote fair practices in food trade for all people everywhere.</p>	<p>Chile The justification for the change in wording is to have greater clarity in the objective of the Codex Alimentarius. <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i></p>
<p>3. Strategic Vision Statement</p> <p>Be the highest pre-eminent <u>highest</u> body for the development and establishment that establish internationally recognised food standards <u>establishment</u> of international and internationally recognised food standards in order to protect consumer health and promote fair practices in food trade for all people everywhere <u>the global population</u>.</p>	<p>Colombia</p> <p>Justification:</p> <p>Usually, the term "global population" is used to refer to everyone everywhere in the world.</p> <p>Replacing the word "pre-eminent" with "highest" and adding the word "establishment" is suggested.</p> <p>Eliminating the phrase "that establish international food standards" is suggested because of ambiguity in meaning.</p>
<p>To be the preeminent international food standards setting body that establishes globally recognized international food standards that are used world-wide to protect consumer health and promote fair practices in the food trade for everyone, everywhere.</p>	<p>European Union</p> <p>The new Vision Statement is quite long and could be streamlined. In addition, the MSEU would appreciate a clarification as to the purpose of the changes compared to the current Vision Statement, including its new focus, so that this can be further considered and discussed.</p> <p>The flow chart on the strategic vision and the strategic goals could be improved. In fact, the interaction of the strategic goals vis-à-vis each other and the strategic vision is not clear. It could</p>

COMMENTS ON THE VISION STATEMENT	MEMBER/OBSERVER
	<p>be clarified that strategic goals 1, 2 and 3 support the strategic vision while goals 4 and 5 are not really goals but appear more like tools for achieving goals 1, 2 and 3. <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i></p>
<p>To be the preeminent-premier international food standards setting body that establishes globally recognized international food standards that which are used world-wide to protect consumer health and promote fair practices in the food trade for everyone, everywhere.</p>	<p>Guyana CODEX is the internationally recognized body for developing food standards and the word premier is best suited to highlight this fact. <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i></p>
<p>Be the leading body for the development of international food standards feed based on science, which sets international food standards that are globally recognised in order to protect consumer health and promote fair practices in the food trade for all people everywhere.</p>	<p>Honduras <i>Category: TECHNICAL</i></p>
<p>Be the leading body for the development of international food standards, which sets international food standards recognised <u>that are globally recognised by the World Trade Organisation (WTO)</u> in order to protect consumer health and promote fair food trade practices for all people everywhere.</p>	<p>Honduras Be the leading body for the development of international food standards, which sets international food standards that are globally recognised by the World Trade Organization (WTO) in order to protect consumer health and promote fair practices in the food trade for all people everywhere. <i>Category: TECHNICAL</i></p>
<p>To be the preeminent international <u>Globally recognized/harmonized science based</u> food standards setting body that <u>establishes globally recognized international food standards that are used world-wide to protect for better</u> consumer health and promote fair practices in the food trade for everyone, everywhere. <u>trade.</u></p>	<p>Nepal The vision appears too long with repetitive words (e.g. international), and hence we see redundancy in the statement. Codex IS the preeminent international food standards setting body, and therefore, we believe that this does not need to be reflected in the vision statement. The vision should focus on protecting consumer health and promoting fair food trade practices through harmonized science based standards. <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i></p>
<p>Be the leading body for the development of international food standards which sets globally recognised international food <u>standards that are recognised at the global level</u> in order to protect consumer health and promote fair practices in food trade for all people everywhere.</p>	<p>Nicaragua <i>Category : EDITORIAL</i></p>
<p>To be the preeminent international food standards setting body that establishes globally recognized international food standards that are used world-wide to protect <u>health of</u> consumers health and promote fair practices in the food trade for everyone, everywhere.</p>	<p>Papua New Guinea</p>

COMMENTS ON THE VISION STATEMENT	MEMBER/OBSERVER
<p>To be the preeminent international food standards setting body the main international standard-setting body that establishes sets globally recognized international food standards that are used world-wide to protect consumer health and promote fair practices in the food trade for everyone, everywhere.</p>	<p>Senegal To be the main international standard-setting body that-sets globally recognized international food standards that are used world-wide to protect consumer health and promote fair practices in the food trade for everyone, everywhere.</p> <p><i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i></p>
<p>To be the preeminent international international food standards that are used world-wide to protect for consumer health protection for everyone and promote promoting fair trade practices in the everywhere. 1. Setting worldwide food standards setting body that establishes globally recognized 2. Safe food trade for everyone, everywhere.</p>	<p>Turkey <i>Category : EDITORIAL</i></p>
<p>To be the preeminent international food standards setting body that establishes globally recognized international food standards that are used world-wide to protect consumer health and promote fair practices in the food trade for everyone, everywhere.</p>	<p>CropLife International CropLife International strongly endorses this vision statement. It is an excellent statement and is balanced, ambitious and inclusive.</p> <p><i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i></p>

COMMENTS ON THE CODEX CORE VALUES

COMMENTS ON THE CODEX CORE VALUES	MEMBER/OBSERVER
<i>Title/General</i>	
4 FUNDAMENTAL VALUES <u>CODEX PRINCIPLES</u>	<p>Chile Justification: In point 4, it is proposed to change the word “values” to “principles”, since the latter is the most appropriate concept according to the Procedural Manual. On the other hand, it is considered essential to incorporate “use of science” as it is already one of the fundamental pillars of Codex. This leads to explicit consideration of the reference to food safety in the Agreement on Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures (SPS) of the World Trade Organization (WTO). In addition, timely work in response to the needs of Members is essential and should be mentioned.</p> <p><i>Category: TECHNICAL</i></p>
4 FUNDAMENTAL CODEX VALUES <u>FUNDAMENTAL CODEX PRINCIPLES</u>	<p>Honduras <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i></p>
4 CODEX CORE VALUES	<p>Thailand We agree with the core values. Moreover, we coincide the clarification of consensus to be based on the measures addressed in Codex Procedural Manual.</p> <p><i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i></p>
Paragraph 4.1	
4.1 The Codex Alimentarius Commission reiterates its commitment to the following fundamental values principles , which will guide its work towards fulfilling its strategic vision:	<p>Chile <i>Category: TECHNICAL</i></p>
4.1 The Codex Alimentarius Commission reiterates its commitment to the following fundamental values principles , which will guide its work towards fulfilling its strategic vision:	<p>Honduras <i>Category: TECHNICAL</i></p>
4.1 The Codex Alimentarius Commission re-commits itself to the following core values, which will guide its work to fulfill its strategic vision: <u>Scientific Basis</u>	<p>Madagascar <i>Category : EDITORIAL</i></p>
4.1 The need to include Science Based Approach as one of the core values of Codex since this is one principles on which Codex does its work. Science basis forms the foundation which Codex upholds its integrity.	<p>South Africa</p>
Paragraph 4.1 – list of core values	
Consensus building <u>Consensus</u> ⁴	<p>Australia <i>Category : EDITORIAL</i></p>

COMMENTS ON THE CODEX CORE VALUES	MEMBER/OBSERVER
Collaboration, <u>Scientific Basis</u>	Burkina Faso Category : <i>SUBSTANTIVE</i>
Inclusiveness, <u>impartiality</u>	Burkina Faso Category : <i>SUBSTANTIVE</i>
transparency. - <u>Use of science.</u> - <u>Timely work.</u>	Chile Category : <i>TECHNICAL</i>
"الإجراءات دليل في المدرجة " الأراء في توافق إلى التوصل تيسير إجراءات معايير " إجراءات" على الأراء في التوافق يقوم أن يجب	Egypt Category : <i>SUBSTANTIVE</i>
Transparency	Egypt Adding two new core values 1- "Commitment" while in item 4.1 refers to "the Codex Alimentarius Commission re-commits itself..." 2- "Science based" that this is main principle in Codex. Category : <i>TECHNICAL</i>
- TRANSPARENCY - COMMITMENT - SCIENCE BASED	Egypt Category : <i>TECHNICAL</i>
Consensus building ⁴	European Union 4.1 - third indent Under the Codex core values, "consensus building" is not a core value but a tool to achieve a core value of consensus: "Consensus building" should thus be replaced with "Consensus". Category : <i>SUBSTANTIVE</i>
<u>Science Based Approach</u> - Collaboration	Gambia Category : <i>EDITORIAL</i>
<u>Impartiality</u> - Inclusiveness	Gambia Category : <i>EDITORIAL</i>
transparency. Science-based standards	Honduras Category : <i>TECHNICAL</i>
Consensus building ⁴	Norway To us "consensus" is a crucial value for the global use

COMMENTS ON THE CODEX CORE VALUES	MEMBER/OBSERVER
	<p>of Codex standards, their development and the way they are drafted. When adding the word “building” to consensus we feel that the value is weakened, and we are not sure that this is the intent of Codex.</p> <p><i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i></p>
<p>Transparency <u>and accountability</u></p>	<p>Papua New Guinea</p>
<p>Collaboration</p>	<p>Senegal</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - A scientific foundation - Collaboration - Impartiality - Inclusivity - Search for consensus - Transparency <p><i>Category: TECHNICAL</i></p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - SCIENCE BASED APPROACH - Collaboration - Impartiality 	<p>Sudan</p>
<p>Transparency <u>science based approaches and impartiality</u></p>	<p>United Republic of Tanzania Some important core values were not included. <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i></p>
<p>Transparency <u>- Science-based</u></p>	<p>USA We would like to see the high value that Codex places on science as the basis of its standards-setting work reflected in the values section as well as throughout the plan. <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i></p>
<p>Paragraph 4.2</p>	
<p>4.2 In conducting its work, the Commission takes into account, where appropriate, the relevant policies, strategic <u>strategies</u> and guidelines of FAO and WHO, consistent with fulfilling its unique mandate to protect the health of consumers and ensure fair practices in the food trade through the development of international food safety and quality standards</p>	<p>Australia <i>Category : EDITORIAL</i></p>
<p>4.2 In conducting its work, the Commission takes into account, where appropriate, the relevant policies, strategic and guidelines of FAO and WHO, consistent with fulfilling its unique mandate to protect the health of consumers and ensure fair practices in the food trade through the development of international food safety and quality standards</p>	<p>Canada This may not be considered a core value for CAC and may be better placed in the Introduction section.</p>

COMMENTS ON THE CODEX CORE VALUES	MEMBER/OBSERVER
	<i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
4.2 In conducting its work, the Commission takes into account, where appropriate, the relevant policies, strategie <u>strategies</u> and guidelines of FAO and WHO, consistent with fulfilling its unique mandate to protect the health of consumers and ensure fair practices in the food trade through the development of international food safety and quality standards	Egypt Replacing "strategie" to "strategies" <i>Category : EDITORIAL</i>
4.2 In conducting its work, the Commission takes into account, where appropriate, the relevant policies, strategie <u>strategies</u> and guidelines of FAO and WHO, and ensure <u>and other international organisations (e.g. OIE)</u> , consistent with fulfilling its unique mandate to protect the health of consumers and ensure <u>and promote</u> fair practices in the food trade through the development of international food safety and quality standards	European Union 4.2 We suggest including a reference that other international work can be taken account of when conducting Codex work. In addition, we suggest changing “ensure” to “promote fair practices in the food trade” for consistency with wording of the vision statement. <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
4.2 In conducting its work, the Commission takes into account, where appropriate, the relevant policies, strategie <u>strategies</u> and guidelines of FAO and WHO, consistent with fulfilling its unique mandate to protect the health of consumers and ensure fair practices in the food trade through the development of international food safety and quality standards	Gambia <i>Category : EDITORIAL</i>
4.2 In conducting its work, the Commission takes into account, where appropriate, the relevant policies, strategies and guidelines of FAO and WHO, consistent with fulfilling its unique mandate to protect the health of consumers and ensure fair practices in the food trade through the development of international food safety and quality standards	Sudan
4.2 Al realizar su labor, la Comisión toma en consideración, según proceda, las políticas, estrategias y directrices pertinentes de la FAO y la OMS, en consonancia con el cumplimiento de su mandato específico de proteger la salud de los consumidores y asegurar prácticas leales en el comercio de alimentos mediante la elaboración de normas internacionales de inocuidad y calidad de los alimentos.4.2 Al realizar su labor, la Comisión se esfuerza por garantizar que se cumplan de manera regular los conceptos de protección de la salud de los consumidores y las prácticas equitativas en el comercio de alimentos en el proceso normativo del Codex	Uruguay Las directrices de FAO y OMS son consideradas por los Estados miembros del Codex, pero la Comisión tiene potestad de considerar o no las mismas. <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
4.2 In conducting its work, the Commission takes into account, where appropriate, the relevant policies, strategic and guidelines of FAO and WHO, consistent with fulfilling its unique mandate to protect the health of consumers and ensure <u>ensuring</u> fair practices in the food trade through the development of international food safety and quality standards	USA <i>Category : EDITORIAL</i>
4.2 In conducting its work, the Commission takes into account, where appropriate, the relevant policies, strategie <u>strategies</u> and guidelines of FAO and WHO, consistent with fulfilling its unique mandate to protect the health of consumers and ensure fair practices in the food trade through the development of <u>science-based</u> international food safety and quality standards, <u>using and promoting appropriate use of risk assessment and risk management disciplines</u>	CropLife International <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
4.2 In conducting its work, the Commission takes into account, where appropriate, the relevant policies, strategic and guidelines of FAO and WHO, consistent with fulfilling its unique mandate to protect the health of consumers and ensure fair practices in the food trade through the development of international food safety and quality standards	FIVS FIVS welcomes this reference to Codex’s unique mandate, which is to promote and secure the safety and the quality of foods and to ensure fair practices in food trade, and cautions against working on issues

COMMENTS ON THE CODEX CORE VALUES	MEMBER/OBSERVER
	<p>outside its remit, such as "health behavioural principles". Work on such aspects could turn Codex from its historical focus of activity on microbiological and chemical food safety issues and trade facilitation activities, into more medical and epidemiological areas that have conventionally been the competence of the WHO itself.</p> <p><i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i></p>
<p>Diagram</p>	
	<p>Chile Asociado a la Columna “objetivo estratégico” se propone incorporar una nota al pie, que declare lo siguiente: “Las normas del Codex abordan cuestiones relacionadas con la salud de los consumidores y prácticas equitativas del comercio”</p> <p>Justificación Dejar claro que el propósito del plan estratégico está en línea con el mandato del Codex y su ámbito de aplicación, y no es aplicable cuestiones que aunque sean importantes se alejen de este objetivo.</p> <p><i>Category : TECHNICAL</i></p>
	<p>India The proposed vision statement appears to be too bulky and includes some repetition of text, and also reiterates the mandate of codex. Hence, it may need reworking for example as under:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. “To be the pre-eminent body that establishes international food standards, recognised and used globally, based on members’ needs” ii. Ensuring safe food for everyone and everywhere through globally recognized Codex food standards <p><i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i></p>
	<p>Japan Japan finds it hard to identify clear relationship among each strategic goal, which leaves the aim of the figure unclear. Japan proposes that explanation of this figure</p>

COMMENTS ON THE CODEX CORE VALUES	MEMBER/OBSERVER
	<p>be provided explicitly somewhere in the draft Strategic Plan, or otherwise this figure be removed.</p> <p><i>Category : TECHNICAL</i></p>
<p><u>Se propone modificar la redacción de los objetivos estratégicos a fin que reflejen la dirección del cambio que se desea lograr. Así, se proponen los siguientes cambios:</u></p> <p><u>OBJETIVO ESTRATEGICO 1:</u></p> <p><u>Las normas del Codex abordan cuestiones decisivas actuales y emergentes para los miembros.</u></p> <p><u>Comentario: Se propone cambiar la redacción del texto por el siguiente:</u></p> <p><u>Establecer que las normas del Codex aborden cuestiones decisivas actuales y emergentes para los miembros.</u></p> <p><u>OBJETIVO ESTRATEGICO 2:</u></p> <p><u>Las normas del Codex se basan en la ciencia y en los principios del análisis de riesgos.</u></p> <p><u>Comentario: Se propone cambiar la redacción del texto por el siguiente:</u></p> <p><u>Establecer que las normas del Codex se basen en la ciencia y en los principios del análisis de riesgos.</u></p> <p><u>OBJETIVO ESTRATEGICO 3:</u></p> <p><u>Las normas del Codex se utilizan a nivel mundial.</u></p> <p><u>Comentario: Se propone cambiar la redacción del texto por el siguiente:</u></p> <p><u>Lograr que las normas del Codex se utilicen a nivel mundial.</u></p> <p><u>OBJETIVO ESTRATEGICO 4:</u></p> <p><u>Todos los miembros del Codex participan eficazmente en la labor del Codex.</u></p> <p><u>Comentario: Se propone cambiar la redacción del texto por el siguiente:</u></p> <p><u>Lograr la participación eficaz de todos los miembros del Codex.</u></p> <p><u>OBJETIVO ESTRATEGICO 5:</u></p> <p><u>Los sistemas y prácticas de gestión del trabajo del Codex son eficaces y eficientes.</u></p> <p><u>Comentario: Se propone cambiar la redacción del texto por el siguiente:</u></p> <p><u>Lograr que los sistemas y prácticas de gestión del trabajo del Codex sean eficaces y eficientes</u></p>	<p>Peru <i>Category : EDITORIAL</i></p>
	<p>South Africa There is a need to define critical issues <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i></p>
	<p>United Republic of Tanzania The term critical issues mentioned in SG 1 is not clear need to be defined</p>

COMMENTS ON THE CODEX CORE VALUES	MEMBER/OBSERVER
	<i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>
<p>The United States suggests restructuring and combining goals to read more like the following:</p> <p><u>1 – Codex standards are based on science and risk analysis principles.</u></p> <p><u>2 – Codex standards respond to members’ needs and are widely used.</u></p> <p><u>3 – Member participation in, and overall management of, Codex work is effective and efficient.</u></p>	USA

COMMENTS ON THE TABLE (STRATEGIC GOALS, ACTIVITIES, EXPECTED OUTCOMES, INDICATORS, RATIONALE)

	COMMENTS ON THE TABLE (STRATEGIC GOALS, OBJECTIVES, ACTIVITIES , EXPECTED OUTCOMES, INDICATORS, RATIONALE)	MEMBER/OBSERVER
	<i>General comments on table</i>	
65	Rationale	<p>USA We understood that the Rationale column would be deleted when the plan is finalized. Is this still the intent?</p> <p>Also, all rationales should better reflect or state the deficiency/improvement these goals/objectives/outcomes/indicators intend to realize.</p> <p><i>Category : EDITORIAL</i></p>

	Strategic Goal 1	
67	Codex standards address members' current, emerging and critical issues<u>issues identified by Members.</u>	Canada Reference to “current, emerging and critical issues” should be consistent across the objective, activities and indicators, as appropriate. <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
67	Codex standards address members' current, emerging and critical issues	Indonesia The use term of “current, emerging and critical” in this sentence needs to be clarified. This is to avoid confusion, since some “current” and/or “emerging” issues for member might not be “critical”. Or, some “critical” issues may not be classified as emerging. We agree that the critical issues globally should be identified and Codex should give prioritize to address it. <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
67	The standards <u>The Codex texts</u> address critical current and emerging issues for members.	Nicaragua Although the idea is understood, use of the appropriate terminology: “The Codex texts” is suggested. <i>Category: TECHNICAL</i>
67	Codex standards address critical current and emerging issues for members. Establish that Codex standards address critical current and emerging issues for members.	Peru <i>Category : EDITORIAL</i>
67	Codex standards address members' current, emerging needs and critical emerging issues	CropLife International CropLife International proposes to use consistent and common language: "members' needs and emerging issues" <i>Category : EDITORIAL</i>
	Objective 1.1	
68	1.1 Members' needs and emerging issues are identified issues, in order to inform prioritization of work. <u>Identify members' needs and the emerging and critical issues to inform the prioritization of work</u>	Burkina Faso <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
68	1.1 The identify members' needs and the emerging issues have been identified, in order to inform the prioritization of work	Burkina Faso <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
68	1.1 Members' needs Emerging and emerging critical issues are identified to inform prioritization of work.	Canada Canada suggests a revision to Goal 1 to clarify that issues must be identified by members. Further, Canada suggests deleting “members’ needs” from 1.1 since it could be significantly broader than issues. <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
	1.1 Determine or identify emerging issues and member needs as a basis for setting work priorities.	Colombia Justificación.

		<p>The objectives proposed in the table beginning on page 5 (Spanish version) should be formulated using verbs in the infinitive form, which will allow clearly identifying the expected results.</p> <p>Likewise, the wording of the specific objective is not very clear. Depending on the scope that Codex wants to give, it could be reformulated as <u>Identify</u>.</p>
68	1.1 Emerging issues and member needs are determined as the basis for setting work priorities.	<p>Costa Rica Replace the term "determined" with the term "identify", so that it reads:.... .. 1.1 Emerging issues and needs are identified... <i>Category : TRANSLATION</i></p>
68	1.1 Members' <u>To identify members' needs and emerging and critical issues are identified in due time</u> to inform prioritization of work.	<p>Gambia <i>Category : EDITORIAL</i></p>
68	1.1 The <u>Identify</u> members' needs and emerging issues in order to inform the prioritization of work.	<p>Madagascar <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i></p>
68	1.1 Members' needs and emerging <u>relevant</u> issues are identified to inform prioritization of work.	<p>Nepal Emerging issues in some members may be non-emerging or not-critical issues in others, and therefore, "relevant" issue seems more appropriate. <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i></p>
68	1.1 Emerging issues and member needs are determined as the basis for setting work priorities. <u>1.1 Establish priorities for the work development of the Codex Committees which are consistent with emerging issues and needs of members.</u>	<p>Nicaragua Nicaragua proposes to unify objective 1.1 and objective 1.1 in order to avoid redundancies and facilitate understanding. <i>Category: TECHNICAL</i></p>
	1.1 Members' needs and emerging issues are <u>critically</u> identified to inform prioritization of Codex work.	<p>Papua New Guinea</p>
68	1.1 The <u>Identify</u> members' States' needs and the new issues have been identified, in order to inform emerging and critical issues to inform the prioritization of work	<p>Senegal <i>Category : EDITORIAL</i></p>
68	1.1 Members' needs and emerging issues were identified, in order to inform the prioritization of work.	<p>Senegal Identify members' needs and emerging and critical issues to inform the prioritization of work. <i>Category : EDITORIAL</i> <i>Category : EDITORIAL</i></p>
	1.1 To identify members' needs and emerging and critical issues in due time to inform prioritization of work.	<p>Sudan</p>
68	1.1 Members' needs and emerging issues are identified to inform prioritization of work.	<p>Thailand In general, we are of the view that the objectives should reflect their goal, be specific and distinguishable from the activities that are proposed to accomplish such objectives. So we suggest only one objective for this goal.</p>

		<p>Our proposal for the objective is “To continue/support setting the standards and related texts relevant to members’ critical, emerging and current issues.”. The new proposed objective can devise many practical activities to facilitate the scanning situation and problems, the identification of critical, emerging and current issues and prioritization of those issues as well as procedure or process or mechanism to consider those issues in the process of standard setting.</p> <p><i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i></p>
68	<p>1.1 Members’ needs and emerging issues are identified to inform prioritization of work.</p> <p><u>1.1 To identify members' needs and emerging and critical issues timely, so that prioritization of work is well informed.</u></p>	<p>Uganda Objectives should be stated with action verbs</p> <p><i>Category : EDITORIAL</i></p>
68	<p>1.1 Members’ <u>To identify members needs and emerging and critical issues are identified in due time</u> to inform prioritization of work.</p>	<p>United Republic of Tanzania Rephrased to align with the strategic goal and project through the use of action verbs</p> <p><i>Category : EDITORIAL</i></p>
	Activities 1.1.1	
69	<p>1.1.1 Horizon scanning mechanisms are implemented by all <u>All Codex Committees, regions and members identify emerging and critical issues.</u></p>	<p>Australia</p> <p><i>Category : EDITORIAL</i></p>
69	<p>1.1.1 Horizon scanning mechanisms are <u>established and</u> implemented by all Codex Committees.</p>	<p>Burkina Faso</p> <p><i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i></p>
69	<p>1.1.1 Horizon scanning mechanisms <u>to identify and prioritize emerging and critical issues</u> are implemented by all Codex Committees.</p>	<p>Canada</p> <p><i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i></p>
	<p>1.1.1 implant implement prospective analysis mechanisms in all Codex committees.</p>	<p>Colombia</p> <p>Justification.</p> <p>In activity 1.1, it is suggested to use the verb <u>implement</u>. Activities should be written using the infinitive verb form.</p>
69	<p>1.1.1 Prospective analysis mechanisms are implanted in all Codex committees.</p>	<p>Costa Rica the term "implanted" is substituted by “implemented”, so that it reads: 1.1.1 Prospective analysis mechanisms are implemented...</p> <p><i>Category: TRANSLATION</i></p>

69	1.1.4 Horizon scanning-1 Establishing mechanisms are implemented by all Codex Committees to proceed horizon scanning..	Egypt Restructuring the sentence to fit with the mean of the activity <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
69	<u>1.1.1. Develop a systematic approach that identifies emerging global trends and issues related to food safety and quality, nutrition, and fair practices in food trade.</u> 1.1.4-2 Horizon scanning mechanisms are implemented by all Codex Committees.	European Union New Activity 1.1.1: This links back and reinforces para. 2.3 to introduce, within this section, specific activity that horizon scans “changes in the global feed and food supply chain system, etc.”. <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
69	1.1.1 Horizon scanning mechanisms are <u>established and</u> implemented by all Codex Committees.	Gambia <i>Category : EDITORIAL</i>
69	1.1.1 Horizon scanning mechanisms are implemented by all Codex Committees.	Indonesia Indonesia would ask for clarification on the term of “horizon scanning mechanisms”. Is this going to be some kind of new mechanism in prioritizing and starting new works? Will this become a new mechanism that will be implemented by all Codex Committees? In fact, Codex already has Criteria for the Establishment of Work Priorities. Currently, each Codex Committee has different approach in establishing prioritization of work. For example, CCPR has standing agenda item on Establishment of Codex Schedules and Priority Lists of Pesticides; CCFICS had agreed to consider emerging global issues as a standing document under the agenda on “emerging issues and future direction of CCFICS”. Furthermore, the use of term “horizon scanning mechanisms” needs to be make for simple for better understanding. <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
69	1.1.1 Horizon scanning mechanisms are implemented by all Codex Committees.	Japan Japan finds the term “horizon scanning” not clear to us non-native English speakers. Japan suggests a term “scanning issues emerging on the horizon”. <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>
69	1.1.4 The1 Implement Horizon horizon scanning mechanisms are implemented by all Codex Committees	Madagascar <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
69	1.1.1 Horizon scanning mechanisms are implemented by <u>Conduct survey to identify relevant issues and needs through all Codex Committees</u> committees..	Nepal The words “Horizontal scanning” is very vague to understand. We propose a simpler word “survey” . <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
69	1.1.1 Implant <u>Develop</u> prospective analysis mechanisms in all Codex committees. <u>1.1.2 Prepare periodic reports on emerging issues for submission to the Executive Committee</u>	Nicaragua <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>

	<p><u>1.1.3 Analyse and revise criteria for prioritisation of work</u></p> <p><u>1.1.4 Analyse the current critical review process and propose an action plan with improvements to the process.</u></p> <p><u>1.1.5 Adopt and implement an action plan incorporating recommendations to improve the critical review process.</u></p>	
69	1.1.1 Horizon scanning mechanisms are implemented by all Codex Committees.	<p>Norway We support this activity, however there is a need for a systematic approach to the horizon scanning and we would support adding an activity in developing this approach. This activity would fit well before 1.1.1. <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i></p>
69	1.1.1 The Establish horizon scanning mechanisms and ensure their implementation by all Codex Committees.	<p>Senegal <i>Category : EDITORIAL</i></p>
69	1.1.1 Horizon scanning mechanisms are <u>established and</u> implemented by all Codex Committees.	<p>Senegal <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i></p>
69	1.1.1 Horizon scanning mechanisms are implemented by all Codex Committees..	<p>Senegal 1.1.1 Horizon scanning mechanisms are established and implemented by all Codex Committees. <i>Category : EDITORIAL</i></p>
69	1.1.1 Horizon scanning mechanisms are implemented by all Codex Committees.	<p>Solomon Islands Generally Solomon Islands is in full support of this strategic Plan. Grateful that Goals as In 1 recognizes the need of the developing nations. We have alarming current and emerging issues to tackle and to combat. There are alarming rates of Non communicable diseases . These are diseases like diabetes, hypertension and related diseases such as strokes, heart diseases etc. We strongly believe , effective policy frameworks, harmonised standards and well documented food safety systems with appropriate resources could help alleviate some of this concerns. Food safety issues associated with food imports includes , substandard quality and safety of imported food, labelling issues, foreign languages, date marking. There are food safety issues associated with climate change as this region is becoming more prone to natural disasters etc. There are also food related non communicable diseases as highlighted above are real concerns of Solomon Islands <i>Category : EDITORIAL</i></p>
69	1.1.1 Horizon scanning mechanisms are implemented by all Codex Committees.	<p>Solomon Islands This is just a general comment and no changes to the document <i>Category : EDITORIAL</i></p>
69	1.1.1 Horizon scanning mechanisms are implemented by all Codex Committees.	<p>South Africa .1.1 Horizon scanning mechanisms are established and implemented by all Codex Committees. are implemented by all Codex Committees</p>

		<i>Category : EDITORIAL</i>
	1.1.1 Horizon scanning mechanisms are established and implemented by all Codex Committees. .	Sudan
69	1.1.1 Horizon scanning mechanisms are implemented by all Codex Committees.	Thailand For better understanding, we would like to propose to order the activities according to the steps of work. The first activity could focus on setting criteria to define and scan critical, emerging and current issues by members as well as criteria for prioritization by Codex. The second activity then could be reviewing mechanism and procedure to take into account the proposed issues in standard setting process. The last activity may be setting the standards and related texts responding members' issues using the criteria and mechanism. <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
69	1.1.1 Horizon scanning mechanisms are implemented by all Codex Committees.	Thailand This word can cause confusion and thus need clarification on its meaning and activities involved. <i>Category : EDITORIAL</i>
69	1.1.1 Horizon scanning mechanisms are implemented by all Codex Committees. <u>1.1.1 Establishment and implementation of horizon scanning mechanisms by all Codex committees</u>	Uganda Activities should indicate action <i>Category : EDITORIAL</i>
69	1.1.1 Horizon scanning mechanisms are <u>established and</u> implemented by all Codex Committees.	United Republic of Tanzania <i>Category : EDITORIAL</i>
69	1.1.1 Horizon scanning mechanisms <u>and other related approaches to identify new technologies and emerging trends in the food trade</u> are implemented by all Codex Committees Committees and inform priority-setting.	USA <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
69	1.1.1 Horizon scanning mechanisms are implemented by all Codex Committees.	USA "Horizon scanning" should be defined; this definition should clearly demonstrate a scope whose primary criterion is relevance, and properly considers the roles of other bodies/organizations. <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
	Expected outcomes 1 (Objective 1.1)	
70	1. Timely Codex response to emerging issues and to the needs of <u>identified</u> by members.	Canada <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
	2. Timely response by Codex to the issues emerging <u>themes</u> and <u>priorities</u> needs of members.	Colombia Justificación.

		<p>It is suggested that the word "issues" should be replaced by "themes" and the word "priorities" should be added instead of "needs".</p> <p>Eliminating the phrase "that establish international food standards" is suggested because of ambiguity in meaning.</p>
70	1.1.1 Horizon scanning in <u>Mechanisms to carry out horizontal scanning</u> are implemented by all Codex Committees.	<p>Egypt Category : <i>SUBSTANTIVE</i></p>
70	1. Timely response by Codex to emerging issues and member needs.	<p>Honduras HND considers that some themes have not been viewed with appropriate speed ... consultation is the mechanism which will provide for this objective Category : <i>SUBSTANTIVE</i></p>
70	1. Timely Codex response to emerging issues and to the needs of members. <u>add at the end the sentence "and takes measures to eliminate problems that arise"</u>	<p>Kyrgyzstan Category : <i>EDITORIAL</i></p>
70	1. Timely response by Codex to emerging issues and member needs. <u>1. Better ability by Codex to develop work that is timely and consistent with emerging issues and member needs.</u>	<p>Nicaragua It is proposed to merge results 1 and 2 for better understanding.. Category : <i>TECHNICAL</i></p>
	1. Timely Codex response to emerging critical issues and to the needs of members.	<p>Papua New Guinea</p>
70	1. Timely Codex response to emerging issues and to the needs of members.	<p>Thailand In general, we are of the opinion that the expected outcomes should reflect the benefits, arise from the implementation of such activities. Based on our proposed activities, the outcomes may be as the following points. - the members' needs, especially critical, emerging and current issues, are taken into account and find a solution via standards and related texts. - Codex can improve ability in timely manner, responding to members' needs and create greater acceptance. Category : <i>SUBSTANTIVE</i></p>
70	1. Timely Codex response to emerging <u>and critical</u> issues and to the needs of members.	<p>Uganda Category : <i>SUBSTANTIVE</i></p>
70	1. Timely Codex response <u>responses to high priority emerging issues-issues, new technologies, and to the</u> needs of members.	<p>USA Category : <i>SUBSTANTIVE</i></p>
	<i>Expected outcomes 2 (Objective 1.1)</i>	

71	<p>2. Una mejor capacidad del Codex para elaborar normas del Codex pertinentes para las necesidades de sus miembros. <u>2. Elaborados informes periódicos sobre las cuestiones emergentes para presentarlos al Comité Ejecutivo.</u></p> <p><u>3. Ejecutado plan de acción para reforzar el proceso del examen crítico.</u></p> <p><u>4. Los criterios de establecimiento de prioridades se aplican de forma coherente en los diferentes comités del Codex.</u></p> <p><u>5. El Comité Ejecutivo supervisa eficazmente la gestión del trabajo.</u></p>	<p>Nicaragua Category : <i>TECHNICAL</i></p>
	Indicators 1 (Objective 1.1)	
72	<p>1. Proposals for new work proposals are considered by Codex Committees are informed by horizon scanning to progress the needs of members.</p>	<p>Australia Repeating the activity is not a measurable indicator. Category : <i>EDITORIAL</i></p>
72	<p>1. The Percentage of proposals for new work considered by the Codex committees rely on based on prospective analyses in relation to the total proposals for new work..</p>	<p>Chile Justification: A change in wording is proposed to make the indicator measurable. Category : <i>TECHNICAL</i></p>
72	<p>1. Proposals for new work considered by Codex Committees are informed by horizon scanning. <u>we recommend deciphering the concept of “scanning the horizon»</u></p>	<p>Kyrgyzstan Category : <i>EDITORIAL</i></p>
72	<p>1. Proposals for new work considered by Codex Committees are informed by horizon scanning. Percentage of member countries that have expressed their needs.</p>	<p>Madagascar Category : <i>SUBSTANTIVE</i></p>
72	<p>4. Proposals for new work considered by the Codex committees are based on prospective analysis. <u>1. Percentage of new Codex works based on prospective analyses.</u></p>	<p>Nicaragua Modification of the wording is proposed since the current wording does not meet the attributes of an indicator (being measurable and controllable) Category : <i>TECHNICAL</i></p>
72	<p>1. The Number of proposals for new work considered by the Codex committees which rely on prospective analyses.</p>	<p>Peru Category : <i>EDITORIAL</i></p>
72	<p>1. Proposals for new work considered by Codex Committees are informed by horizon scanning.</p>	<p>Thailand Indicators could be quantitative and qualitative. With this regard, based on our proposed activities, we recommend three indicators that are (1) criteria for defining, scanning and prioritizing critical, emerging and current issues, (2) a reviewed mechanism and procedure for considering those issues in standard setting process, and (3) number of standards and related texts responding to members’ issues based on prioritization. Category : <i>SUBSTANTIVE</i></p>

72	1. Proposals for new work considered by Codex Committees are informed by horizon scanningscanning and other related approaches that follow Codex procedures.	USA <i>Category : EDITORIAL</i>
	Indicator 2 (Objective 1.1)	
73	2. Regular reports on emerging issues identified by Codex Committees <u>are</u> made to the CCEXEC through the Codex Secretariat.	Australia <i>Category : EDITORIAL</i>
73	1. Proposals for new work considered by Codex Committees are informed by horizon forecasting <u>scanning</u> .	Egypt <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> <i>change is one in Arabic terminology, not really substantive</i>
	2. Regular reporting on emerging issues to the Executive Committee of the Codex Alimentarius Commission (hereinafter referred to as the Executive Committee) through the Codex Secretariat.	Colombia Review of the indicators is recommended to determine what type of indicator needs to be used. With regard to the second indicator, specifying the periodicity at which reports should be submitted (e.g. monthly, quarterly, semi-annual, annual) is suggested. The basis must also be adapted in relation to the 2020-2025 vision. In that regard, it could be worded as follows: During the 2020-25 period, <u>it will be launched or is expected to launch...</u>
73	2. Regular reports on emerging issues <u>Number of needs</u> identified by Codex Committees made to the CCEXEC through the Codex Secretariat. are presented to the Executive Committee of the Codex Alimentarius Commission	Madagascar <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
73	2. Presentación de informes periódicos sobre las cuestiones emergentes al Comité Ejecutivo de la Comisión del Codex Alimentarius (en adelante, el Comité Ejecutivo) a través de la Secretaría del Codex. <u>2. Número de informes sobre las cuestiones emergentes al Comité ejecutivo.</u> <u>3. 100% Analizado el proceso de examen crítico vigente y elaborado plan de acción para mejorarlo.</u> <u>4. 100% de ejecución del plan de acción orientado a reforzar el proceso de examen crítico.</u>	Nicaragua (2): Reformulation of the indicator for the purpose of measurement. Likewise, an activity consistent with the indicator should be included (activity 2). This wording does not meet the attributes of an indicator, so it was moved to the results. (3): Indicator adapted to measure 1.1.4 activities (4): Indicator adapted to measure 1.1.5 activities <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>
73	2. Regular Annual reports on emerging issues identified by Codex Committees made to the CCEXEC through the Codex Secretariat.	Norway We would suggest annual reports in order to make CCEXEC in a position to have a consecutive, holistic and strategic view of Codex work and thereby provide comments and guidance as appropriate. <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
	2. Regular reports on emerging issues identified by Codex Committees <u>are</u> made <u>known</u> to the CCEXEC through the Codex Secretariat.	Papua New Guinea

73	2. Regular reports on emerging issues identified by Codex Committees made to the CCEXEC through the Codex Secretariat Secretariat identify emerging issues that demonstrably inform priority-setting and decision-making, and have recommendations that are actionable.	USA <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
73	2. Regular reports on emerging issues identified by Codex Committees made are brought to the CCEXEC through the Codex Secretariat, with information to member states and observers.	CropLife International <i>Category : EDITORIAL</i>
	Rationale (Goal 1)	
74	In the period 2020-25 we should implement effective approaches to horizon scanning across all Codex Committees and ensure that this then informs consistent decision-making and priority setting across Codex such that work areas of highest priority – in terms of members’ current and future needs – are progressed. The effective approaches for horizon scanning mechanisms should be implemented across all Codex Committees in order to be ensured that above mentioned approaches will inform to consistent decision-making and priority setting process across Codex, so that working areas of highest priority are progressed, in terms of members’ current and future needs.	Georgia We suggest the following formulation of sentence: <i>Category : EDITORIAL</i>
74	During the period 2020-25, effective prospective analysis approaches should be put in place in all Codex committees, ensuring that their results inform coherent decision-making and prioritisation across the entire Codex, such that progress is made in the highest priority areas of work <u>by order of priority, and according to the</u> current and future needs of members.	Nicaragua <i>Category : EDITORIAL</i>
	In the period 2020-25 we should implement effective approaches to horizon scanning across all Codex Committees <u>in the period of 2020-2025</u> and ensure that this then informs consistent decision-making and priority setting across Codex such that work areas of highest priority – in terms of members’ current and future needs – are progressed.	Papua New Guinea
74	During the period 2020-25, effective prospective analysis approaches should be put in place in all Codex committees, ensuring that their results inform coherent decision-making and prioritisation across the entire Codex, such that progress is made in the highest priority areas of work <u>by order of priority, and according to the</u> current and future needs of members.	Uruguay Not so much emphasis should be placed on prospective analysis. Such analysis is an additional input for the Commission's decision-making and prioritisation, but not the only one. The Commission must have room for action and not be tied to this <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
74	In the period 2020-25 we should implement <u>2020-25, implementation of</u> effective approaches to identify emerging issues, such as horizon scanning across all Codex Committees Committees, will better inform priority-setting and ensure that this then informs consistent decision-making decision-making, and priority setting improve consistency across Codex Committees-- such that work areas of highest priority – in terms of and directly related to members’ current and future needs – are progressed.	USA <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>
74	In the period 2020-25 we Codex should implement effective approaches to horizon scanning across all Codex Committees and ensure that this then informs consistent decision-making and priority setting across Codex such	CropLife International <i>Category : EDITORIAL</i>

	that work areas of highest priority – in terms of members’ current and future needs – are progressed.	
75	In the period 2020-25 we should implement effective approaches to horizon forecasting scanning across all Codex Committees and ensure that this then informs consistent decision-making and priority setting across Codex such that work areas of highest priority – in terms of members’ current and future needs – are progressed.	Egypt Category : <i>SUBSTANTIVE</i> <i>change is one in Arabic terminology, not really substantive</i>
	Goal 1, Objective 1.2	
76	1.2 Decisions on which Codex standards, guidelines and related texts are developed are made consistently and are informed by members’ needs and are developed and made consistently.	Australia Category : <i>EDITORIAL</i>
76	1.2 Ensure that dDecisions on which Codex standards, guidelines and related texts are developed are made consistently and are informed by members’ needs	Burkina Faso Category : <i>SUBSTANTIVE</i>
76	1.2 Decisions on which Prioritization of Codex standards, guidelines and related texts work- are developed are made consistently and are informed by members’ needs identified by Members.	Canada Category : <i>SUBSTANTIVE</i>
76	1.2 Decisions on which Codex standards, guidelines and related texts are developed are made consistently and are informed by in line with members’ needs	Georgia We suggest following word combination Category : <i>EDITORIAL</i>
76	1.2 Decisions on which Codex standards, guidelines and related texts are developed are developed, made consistently and are and informed by members’ needs	Kenya Category : <i>SUBSTANTIVE</i>
76	1.2 Ensure that the dDecisions on which Codex standards, guidelines and related texts are developed are made consistently and are informed by members’ needs	Madagascar Category : <i>SUBSTANTIVE</i>
76	1.2 Decisions on which Codex standards, guidelines and related texts are developed are made in a coherent manner and are based on the needs of the members. 1.2 Based on the needs of the members, Codex rules, guidelines and related texts will be developed.	Mexico Change in wording for better understanding Category : <i>EDITORIAL</i>
76	1.2 Decisions on which Codex standards, guidelines and related texts are developed are made in a coherent manner and are based on the needs of members.	Nicaragua Category : <i>TECHNICAL</i>
	1.2 Decisions on which Codex standards, guidelines, Codes of Practices and related texts are developed are made consistently and are informed by based on members’ needs	Papua New Guinea

76	1.2 Ensure that the d Decisions on which Codex standards, guidelines and related texts are developed are made consistently and are informed by members' needs.	Senegal <i>Category : EDITORIAL</i>
76	1.2 Decisions on which Codex standards, guidelines and related texts-are developed are made consistently and are informed by members' needs.	Senegal 1.2 . Ensure that decisions on which Codex standards, guidelines and related texts-are developed are made consistently and are informed by members' needs <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
76	1.2 Decisions on which Codex standards, guidelines and related texts-are developed are made consistently and are informed by members' needs	The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia It is difficult to understand the meaning of this objective. This is again in relation with the general comment we have made about the use of clear and simple sentences <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
76	1.2 Decisions on which Codex standards, guidelines and related texts-are developed are made consistently and are informed by members' needs <u>1.2 To develop Codex standards, guidelines and related texts based on decisions consistent and informed by member's needs</u>	Uganda Objectives should be stated with action verbs <i>Category : EDITORIAL</i>
76	1.2 Decisions on which Codex standards, guidelines and related texts-are developed are made consistently consistently, are in line with the Codex Procedural Manual, and are informed by members' needs	USA <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
	Activities 1.2.1	
77	1.2.1 Review and revise the p Priority setting criteria are reviewed and revised.	Burkina Faso <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
77	1.2.1 Priority setting criteria are reviewed and revised where appropriate, revised (and applied).	Canada <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
	1.2.1 Los criterios de establecimiento identificación de prioridades se analizan y revisan.	Colombia Justificación. Se sugiere utilizar verbos en infinitivo tanto para el objetivo específico como para las actividades. Se recomienda revisar los indicadores y determinar qué tipo de indicador se quiere utilizar. Como están planteados los indicadores, se asimilarían más a resultados.
77	1.2.1 Priority setting Reviewing and revising the current priority criteria are reviewed and revised the critical review process.	Egypt <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
77	1.2.1 Priority setting criteria are reviewed and revised.	European Union The MSEU regard the prioritization of Codex work as a crucial element in tackling emerging and critical issues. It could be conflictual if the same Codex body is in charge of both revising the process and applying it. This needs to be defined taking the Codex Procedural Manual into account and making use of relevant Codex bodies (e.g. CCGP

	<u>1.2.2 A procedure concerning the critical review process and its review is defined in the procedural manual.</u>	1.2.2 The wording is consistent with the one in 5.3.1 Outcome 1 To reference the wider global current, emerging and critical issues. This is similar to wording of Objective 1.2, activity 1.2.2 of the existing Strategic Plan <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
77	1.2.1 Priority setting criteria are reviewed <u>Review and revise</u> current priority setting criteria. <u>revise current priority setting criteria.</u>	Gambia <i>Category : EDITORIAL</i>
77	1.2.1 Priority setting criteria are <u>established and, where required, reviewed and revised.</u>	India Rationale: At present not all Codex Committees have a set prioritization criteria except in case of CCFH. We also understand that certain committees like CCRVDF, CCCF, CCFL, CCFFV have already started or are going to start work on developing a prioritization criteria for their respective work. Therefore, the issue of reviewing and revising the priority setting criteria will arise when these criteria are established in the first place. <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>
77	1.2.1 Priority setting criteria are reviewed and revised <u>revised by all code committees.</u>	Kenya <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
77	1.2.1 <u>Undertake a critical review of needs in accordance with the defined/revised priority-setting criteria. Review and revise the</u> priority setting criteria are reviewed and revised. <u>priority setting criteria.</u>	Madagascar <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
77	1.2.1 Priority setting criteria are reviewed and revised.	Nepal The activity 1.2.1 should be moved upward under objective 1.1 as 1.1.2. <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
77	1.2.1 Prioritisation criteria are analysed and revised.	Nicaragua For purposes of consistency, this activity was moved to 1.1.2, with improvements in wording. <i>Category : EDITORIAL</i>
	1.2.1 Priority setting criteria are reviewed and revised <u>regularly.</u>	Papua New Guinea
77	1.2.1 <u>Review and revise the</u> priority setting criteria are reviewed and revised. <u>priority setting criteria.</u>	Senegal <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
	1.2.1 Review and revise current priority setting criteria.	Sudan
77	1.2.1 Priority setting criteria are reviewed and revised. <u>1.2.2. Collect the current, emerging and critical issues from members in the Regional Committees and ranking the issues in accordance with the priorities.</u>	Turkey <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>

77	1.2.1 Priority setting criteria are reviewed and revised. <u>1.2.1 Review and revision of priority setting criteria</u>	Uganda Activities should indicate action <i>Category : EDITORIAL</i>
77	1.2.1 Priority setting Committee priority setting priority setting criteria are reviewed and revised, as appropriate.	USA <i>Category : EDITORIAL</i>
	Activities 1.2.2	
78	1.2.2 Current Review the current critical review process is reviewed, recommendations are considered by CCEXEC, and process. <u>1.2.3 Assessment of an action plan is based on recommendations agreed by CAC</u> from the review in 1.2.1. <u>1.2.4 Implementation of the recommendations in 1.2.3</u>	Australia Clarify who is conducting the review? <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
78	1.2.2 Review the c Current critical review process is reviewed, the recommendations are considered made by CCEXEC, and an the action plan is agreed by CAC.	Burkina Faso <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
78	1.2.2 Current critical review process is reviewed, recommendations are considered by CCEXEC, and an action plan is agreed by CAC.	Canada Canada suggests that this activity and associated outcome and indicator would be more appropriately placed in Objective 5.3. <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
78	1.2.1 <u>Current</u> priority setting criteria and the critical review process are reviewed and revised.	Egypt <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
78	1.2.2-3 Current critical review process is reviewed, recommendations are considered by CCEXEC, and an action plan is agreed by CAC.	European Union <i>Category : EDITORIAL</i>
78	1.2.2 Current Review current critical review process is reviewed processes, recommendations are considered by CCEXEC, and an action plan is agreed by CAC.	Gambia <i>Category : EDITORIAL</i>
78	1.2.2 Current critical review process is reviewed, recommendations are considered by CCEXEC, and an action plan is agreed by CAC established.	India Rationale: Established procedures need not be reiterated in activity. <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
78	1.2.2 Current critical review process is reviewed, recommendations are considered by CCEXEC, and an action plan is agreed by CAC. <u>1.2.3 Validate the standards established by member countries 1.2.3 Valider les normes établies par les etats membres</u>	Madagascar <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>
78	1.2.2 <u>Revise/develop standards that respond to the current problems.</u> Current critical review process is reviewed, recommendations are considered by CCEXEC, and an action plan is agreed by CAC.	Madagascar <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>

78	1.2.2 The current critical review process is examined, the recommendations are considered by the Executive Committee, and the Codex Alimentarius Commission agrees on a plan of action.	Nicaragua This wording includes two activities; therefore, it is proposed to divide and transfer them, as described in activities 1.1.3 and 1.1.4. <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>
	1.2.2 Current critical review process is reviewed, recommendations are considered by CCEXEC, and an action plan is agreed <u>and endorsed</u> by CAC.	Papua New Guinea
78	1.2.2 Current critical review process is reviewed, recommendations are considered by CCEXEC, and an action plan is agreed by CAC.	Senegal <i>Category : EDITORIAL</i>
78	1.2.2 Current critical review process is reviewed, recommendations are considered by CCEXEC, and an action plan is agreed by CAC.	Senegal 1.2.2 Review the current critical review process, the recommendations made by CCEXEC and the plan of action agreed by CAC <i>Category : EDITORIAL</i>
	1.2.2 Review current critical review process,, recommendations are considered by CCEXEC, and an action plan is agreed by CAC.	Sudan
78	1.2.2-3 Current critical review process is reviewed, recommendations are considered by CCEXEC, and an action plan is agreed by CAC.	Turkey <i>Category : EDITORIAL</i>
78	1.2.2 Current critical review process is reviewed, recommendations are considered by CCEXEC, and an action plan is agreed by CAC. <u>1.2.2 Review of the current critical review process, consideration of recommendations by CCEXEC and approval of an action plan by CAC.</u>	Uganda <i>Category : EDITORIAL</i>
78	1.2.2 Current critical review process is reviewed, recommendations are considered by CCEXEC, and an action plan is agreed <u>to</u> by <u>the</u> CAC.	USA <i>Category : EDITORIAL</i>
	<i>Expected outcome 1 (Objective 1.2)</i>	
79	1. New standards are developed in line with the priorities of CAC and CAC , the needs of its members , <u>members</u> and in response to factors that affect food safety and quality, nutrition and fair practices in food trade.	European Union <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
79	1. New standards Codex texts are developed <u>developed/revised</u> in line with the priorities of CAC and the needs of its members.	India Rationale: Members' needs may also lead to revision of existing Codex texts and not only development of new standards. <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
79	1. New standards are formulated in accordance with the priorities of the Codex Alimentarius Commission and the needs of its members.	Nicaragua This result is already included in the reformulated outcome 1. <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>
79	1. New standards are developed in line with the priorities of CAC and the needs of its members.	Norway We support this outcome, however we would suggest a discussion and clarification of how to interpret "needs" in this context. <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>

79	1. New standards are developed <u>that are more</u> in line with the priorities of CAC the CAC, consistent with the Procedural Manual, and the needs of its members.	USA <i>Category : EDITORIAL</i>
	Expected outcome 2 (Objective 1.2)	
80	2. More effective work management oversight exercised by <u>Implementation of an agreed action plan of the CCEXEC</u> strengthened critical review process.	Australia <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
	2. Eficiencia del EL Comité Ejecutivo supervisa en la supervisión más eficazmente de la gestión del trabajo.	Colombia Justificación. Se sugiere mejorar la redacción del inciso 2, en resultados previstos.
80	2. Un contrôle plus efficace de la gestion des travaux est exercé par le Comité exécutif de la Commission du Codex Alimentarius. 3- <u>Un plan d'action visant à renforcer le processus d'examen critique est adopté et mis en œuvre</u>	Madagascar <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
80	2. Work management is more effectively monitored by the Executive Committee.	Nicaragua This result was transferred to outcome 5, following the logical order between activities and results. <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>
80	2. More effective work management oversight exercised by the CCEXEC.	Norway Agree, and this work should be supported by digital tools. There might be a need to add "development of digital work management tools" to this outcome. <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
80	2. More effective work management oversight <u>is</u> exercised by the CCEXEC.	USA <i>Category : EDITORIAL</i>
	Indicator 1 (Objective 1.2)	
81	1. Prioritisation criteria are consistently applied in the various Codex committees.	Chile This indicator should be associated with a quantitative criterion. <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>
81	1. Priority setting criteria are applied consistently across <u>The number of new and revised Codex Committee texts developed based on these criteria</u> .	India Comment: Indicator 1 "Priority setting criteria are applied consistently across Codex Committees" does not seem to be a measurable indicator however previous indicator (indicator 2 of objective 1.1 of goal 1 of SP 2014-19) was more appropriate which may be retained (with some modification) in place of the proposed indicator 1 <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
81	1. Priority setting criteria <u>are established and</u> applied consistently across Codex Committees.	Madagascar <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>

81	4. Prioritisation criteria are consistently applied in the various Codex committees.	Nicaragua Methodologically, this wording corresponds to a result, not an indicator. Therefore, it is proposed to be moved to outcome 4. <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>
81	1. The criteria The number of priority setting criteria Codex committees where in the different Codex Committees criteria establishing priorities are applied in a consistent form manner.	Peru <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>
81	1. Priority setting Priority-setting criteria are applied consistently across Codex Committees.	USA <i>Category : EDITORIAL</i>
81	1. Priority setting criteria are applied consistently across Codex Committees Committees and CAC.	CropLife International <i>Category : EDITORIAL</i>
	Indicator 2 (Objective 2.2)	
82	2. An action plan to further strengthen the critical review process is agreed and implemented.	Australia <i>Category : EDITORIAL</i>
82	2. An action plan is agreed upon and implemented to further strengthen the critical review process.	Chile This indicator is worded as an objective. A quantitative criterion must be incorporated. <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>
		Kuwait – Objective 2.2 provides, “To enable and support developing countries to increase their capacities for participation in the scientific advice programs though improved data generation, data sharing and increased human capacities to serve as experts.” –Propose the following be added to the rationale: “variation between regions regarding religious requirements for food (halal).”
82	2. An action plan is agreed upon and implemented to further strengthen the critical review process.	Mexico It is proposed to place this in the activities section or that the aim of the item be worded as an indicator. Since indicators are now reference points which provide qualitative and/or quantitative information, we believe that the element cited refers to an activity. <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>
82	2. An action plan is agreed upon and implemented to further strengthen the critical review process.	Nicaragua The current wording is not considered an indicator. So, the activity was created and a consistent indicator was formulated (4). <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>

82	2. An action plan <u>An Action plan to continue reinforcing with agreements and scheduled activities compared to the process number of critical review activities carried out.</u>	Peru <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>
82	2. An action plan is agreed upon and implemented to further strengthen the critical <u>critical review process thus establishing a procedure.</u>	Uruguay this action plan should include or establish a procedure for critical review by the Executive Committee. <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
82	2. An <u>The action plan identifies a number of ways to further strengthen the critical review process is agreed and that are implemented.</u>	USA <i>Category : EDITORIAL</i>

	STRATEGIC GOAL 2	
85	<u>Codex standards are based on science and risk analysis principles, including the science based initial step of risk assessment..</u>	European Union Goal 2 All elements of the risk analysis should be taken into account equally. Category : <i>SUBSTANTIVE</i>
		Colombia The use of infinitive verb forms is suggested for the strategic objectives as well as for specific objectives and activities. It is considered that the strategic objectives should be based on expected results. Review of verbs and the scope of the specific objectives is suggested. Review of the indicators and determining what type of indicator needs to be used is recommended. The basis must also be adapted in relation to the 2020-2025 vision. In that regard, positive wording is suggested. Activity 2.2.2 is repeated in activity 2.2.6
85	<u>Codex standards are based on science and risk analysis principles. Establish that Codex standards are based on science and risk analysis principles.</u>	Peru Category : <i>TECHNICAL</i>
85	<u>Codex standards are based on science and risk analysis principles.</u>	CropLife International Goal 2 is fundamental. This wording of Goal 2 should be maintained in the final version of the strategic plan. Codex plays a global public role which is increasingly important in the times of climate change, development needs and increased global trade. Category : <i>SUBSTANTIVE</i>
85	<u>Codex standards are based on science and risk analysis principles. We support this section.</u>	GAFTA Goal 2 is fundamental and should be kept as is. Codex plays a global public good, made more important in the face of climate change and increased global trade, as well as the important role of Codex in development. Efforts in the governing committees of FAO and WHO to ensure suitable funding should be encouraged as a priority as there is a widely recognized need for adequate and predictable funding to support the scientific advice provided to Codex Committees. Category : <i>SUBSTANTIVE</i>
85	<u>Codex standards are based on science and risk analysis principles.</u>	healthforanimals This goal is the essence of Codex but is under constant threat by countries pushing their national preference or consumer preference into the standards. Failure to move products forward because of lack of consensus related to these type of issues is the most noticeable failure of the past. Category : <i>EDITORIAL</i>

	Objective 2.1	
86	2.1 Funding Sustainable funding is available for FAO/WHO joint scientific advice is sustainable advice.	Australia Category : EDITORIAL
86	2.1 <u>Ensure long-term</u> funding for the FAO/WHO joint scientific advice programme is sustainable	Burkina Faso Category : SUBSTANTIVE [86 – This wording does not correspond to the reference document MW978_CX_EXEC_18_75_6 (French or English)]
86	2.1 Funding for FAO/WHO the joint <u>FAO/WHO</u> scientific advice is sustainable	Canada Category : SUBSTANTIVE
86	2.1 Funding <u>Supporting</u> for FAO/WHO joint scientific advice is sustainable	Egypt Replacing "Funding" to "Supporting ", while the word "supporting " is consider as general more than the word " funding " and this is word included the meaning of all the sources of fund whether financial or technical Category : SUBSTANTIVE
86	2.1 Funding for FAO/WHO joint scientific advice is sustainable <u>FAO/WHO joint scientific advice has sufficient and sustainable resources and funding</u>	European Union Objective 2.1 In addition to funding, it is important to ensure that FAO/WHO scientific bodies have qualified scientific experts available from Codex Members. Therefore a new activity should be added under this objective. Category : SUBSTANTIVE
86	2.1 Funding for <u>To ensure sustainable funding of the FAO/WHO joint scientific advice is sustainable</u> Joint Scientific advice	Gambia Category : EDITORIAL
86	2.1 Funding for FAO/WHO joint scientific advice is sustainable <u>sustainable and does not compromise integrity of Codex work</u>	India Category : TECHNICAL
86	2.1 Le-1 <u>Ensure sustainable</u> funding for the FAO/WHO joint scientific advice programme is sustainable	Madagascar Category : SUBSTANTIVE [86 – This wording does not correspond to the reference document MW978_CX_EXEC_18_75_6 (French or English)]
86	2.1 Funding for joint FAO/WHO scientific advice is sustainable.	Nicaragua Nicaragua considers that this objective should be revised since the indicators proposed are not measurable. Indicating terms such as “quantity and sustainability” does not guarantee the evaluation of activities, especially since no reference amount (budget) or period of time is mentioned. Category : SUBSTANTIVE
86	2.1 Funding for FAO/WHO joint scientific advice is sustainable	Republic of Korea As the emphasis is only on the supply of funds, in terms of USING the funds, additional objectives and indicators should be set. Category : SUBSTANTIVE

86	2.1 Le-1 <u>Ensure sustainable funding for the FAO/WHO joint scientific advice programme is sustainable.</u>	Senegal Category : TECHNICAL 86 – This wording does not correspond to the reference document MW978_CX_EXEC_18_75_6 (French or English)
86	2.12.1 <u>Ensure sustainable funding for the FAO/WHO joint scientific advice programme scientific and sustainable</u>	Senegal 2.1 Assurer un financement durable du programme mixte FAO/OMS de fourniture d'avis scientifiques Category : EDITORIAL 86 – This wording does not correspond to the reference document MW978_CX_EXEC_18_75_6 (French or English)
86	2.1 Funding for FAO/WHO joint scientific advice is sustainable	South Africa To ensure sustainable funding of the FAO/WHO Joint Scientific advice Category : EDITORIAL
	2.1 To ensure sustainable funding of the FAO/WHO Joint Scientific advice	Sudan
86	2.1 Funding for FAO/WHO joint scientific advice is sustainable	Thailand In general, we agree with all three draft objectives as they focus on different aspects. Nonetheless, the sentences may be re-written to make better understanding why and what Codex would like to obtain. Category : SUBSTANTIVE
86	2.1 Funding for FAO/WHO joint scientific advice is sustainable 2.1 To ensure sustainable funding of the FAO/WHO joint scientific advice	Uganda Category : EDITORIAL
86	2.1 Funding for FAO/WHO joint scientific advice is sustainable 2.1 <u>Scientific advice is available in a sufficiently timely manner and, together with risk analysis principles (as contained in the Procedural Manual) is used consistently in the development of Codex standards.</u>	USA We have a different version of 2.1 and have provided our input as follows: Category : SUBSTANTIVE
86	2.1 Funding <u>and resources</u> for FAO/WHO joint scientific advice is <u>adequate and sustainable</u>	CropLife International Category : SUBSTANTIVE
86	2.1 Funding for FAO/WHO joint scientific advice is sustainable	CropLife International The funding of Codex scientific advice is critical. It is important that it is both adequate and sustainable. CropLife International suggests adding “adequate” to objective 2.1 Activity 2.1.1 relates to resources in general should also be reflected in the wording of the Objective. Category : SUBSTANTIVE
	Activity 2.1.1	

87	2.1.1 Encourage FAO and WHO governing bodies to identify the provision of scientific advice as a high priority and to allocate sufficient resources for FAO/WHO joint scientific advice, in particular from the FAO/WHO expert bodies. ⁵	Burkina Faso Category : <i>SUBSTANTIVE</i>
87	2.1.1 Encourage FAO and WHO governing bodies to identify the provision of scientific advice as a high priority and to allocate sufficient resources for the FAO/WHO joint scientific advice <u>programme</u> , in particular from the FAO/WHO expert bodies. ⁵	Burkina Faso Category : <i>SUBSTANTIVE</i>
87	2.1.1 Encourage FAO and WHO governing bodies to identify the provision of scientific advice as a high priority and to allocate sufficient resources for <u>the joint FAO/WHO joint scientific advice</u> , in particular from the FAO/WHO expert bodies <u>bodies (i.e. JECFA, JEMRA, JMPR and JEMNU).</u> ⁵	Canada Category : <i>SUBSTANTIVE</i>
87	2.1 Sustainable funding sources are support is available to fund for a flexible and reactive approach for provision of scientific advice to Codex by FAO/WHO.	Egypt Category : <i>SUBSTANTIVE</i>
87	2.1.1 Encourage FAO and WHO governing bodies to identify the provision of scientific advice as a high priority and to allocate sufficient resources for FAO/WHO joint scientific advice, in particular from the FAO/WHO expert bodies FAO and WHO should be encouraged to allocate and/or increase funds from their core budgets for scientific advice. ⁵	European Union Category : <i>SUBSTANTIVE</i>
87	2.1.1 Encourage FAO and WHO governing bodies to identify <u>give high priority to</u> the provision of scientific advice as a high priority and to allocate sufficient resources for by FAO/WHO joint scientific advice, in particular from the FAO/WHO expert bodies <u>by allocating adequate budgetary and extra-budgetary funds.</u> ⁵	Gambia Category : <i>EDITORIAL</i>
87	2.1.1 Encourage FAO and WHO governing bodies to identify the provision of scientific advice as a high priority and to allocate sufficient resources for FAO/WHO joint scientific advice, in particular from <u>to</u> the FAO/WHO expert bodies. ⁵	Kenya Category : <i>SUBSTANTIVE</i>
87	2.1.1 Encourage FAO and WHO governing bodies to identify the provision of scientific advice as a high priority and to allocate sufficient resources for FAO/WHO joint scientific advice, in particular from the FAO/WHO expert bodies. <u>2.1.1 Advocate for FAO and WHO governing bodies to make the provision of scientific advice a very high priority and allocate sufficient associated resources to it.</u>	Madagascar Category : <i>SUBSTANTIVE</i>
87	2.1.1 Encourage <u>Organize advocacy meetings to encourage</u> FAO and WHO governing bodies to identify the provision of scientific advice as a high priority and to allocate sufficient resources for FAO/WHO joint scientific advice, in particular from the FAO/WHO expert bodies. ⁵	Nepal General Comments: Most of the activities and indicators do not appear SMART. For instance, activities like (2.1.1) "Encourage FAO and WHO governing bodies" are very difficult to measure. The indicator could be "# of times FAO and WHO governing bodies encouraged".... but, then how to measure this? The question is "who will encourage", how to encourage? Category : <i>SUBSTANTIVE</i>

87	2.1.1 Encourage FAO and WHO governing bodies to identify the provision of scientific advice as a high priority and to allocate sufficient resources for FAO/WHO joint scientific advice, in particular from the FAO/WHO expert bodies. ⁵	Nepal Most of the activities and indicators do not appear SMART. For instance, “Encourage FAO and WHO governing bodies” are very difficult to measure <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
87	2.1.1 Encourage the governing bodies of FAO and WHO to give high priority to scientific advice and prioritise the allocation of adequate resources for the joint scientific advice the FAO and WHO in particular that provided by the bodies of the expert FAO/WHO group ⁵ .	Nicaragua It is recommended that improvements be made in the wording. <i>Category : EDITORIAL</i>
87	2.1.1 Encourage FAO and WHO governing bodies to identify the provision of scientific advice as a high priority and to allocate sufficient resources for FAO/WHO joint scientific advice, in particular from the FAO/WHO expert bodies. ⁵	Norway We support the intent; however, we would suggest a discussion to clarify “who should be responsible” and how to “encourage”, then it would be possible to better focus the activities. We would also welcome a discussion on whether the results from a sub committee of EXEC scrutinizing reports from members would be efficient use of resources. <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
87	2.1.1 Encourage FAO and WHO governing bodies to identify the provision of scientific scientific advice as a high priority and to allocate sufficient resources for scientific advice from the FAO/WHO joint programme joint scientific advice , in particular from the FAO/WHO expert bodies. ⁵	Senegal <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>
87	2.1.1 Encourage FAO and WHO governing bodies to identify the provision of scientific advice as a high priority and to allocate sufficient resources for FAO/WHO joint scientific advice, in particular from the FAO/WHO expert bodies. ⁵	Senegal 2.1.1 Encourage FAO and WHO governing bodies to identify the provision of scientific advice as a high priority and to allocate sufficient resources to scientific advice from the joint FAO/WHO programme, in particular from the FAO/WHO expert bodies. ³ <i>Category : EDITORIAL</i>
87	2.1.1 Encourage FAO and WHO governing bodies to identify the provision of scientific advice as a high priority and to allocate sufficient resources for FAO/WHO joint scientific advice, in particular from the FAO/WHO expert bodies. ⁵	South Africa 2.1.1 Encourage FAO and WHO governing bodies to give high priority to the identify the provision of scientific advice by FAO/WHO by allocating adequate budgetary and extra-budgetary funds <i>Category : EDITORIAL</i>
	2.1.1 Encourage FAO and WHO governing bodies to give high priority to the provision of scientific advice by FAO/WHO by allocating adequate budgetary and extra-budgetary funds. ⁴	Sudan
87	2.1.1 Encourage FAO and WHO governing bodies to identify the provision of scientific advice as a high priority and to allocate sufficient resources for FAO/WHO joint scientific advice, in particular from the FAO/WHO expert bodies. ⁵	Thailand The activities under this objective to whom will be responsible for and how to encourage FAO and WHO governing bodies as well as members to provide and continue financial and other support are not so clear. Clarification on the responsible body as well as the possible approach for this activity should be

⁴ JECFA, JEMRA, JMPR and JEMNU

		specified. **The clarification ought to be done in all activities of this strategic plan. <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
87	2.1.1 Encourage FAO and WHO governing bodies to identify <u>give high priority to the provision of scientific advice as a high priority by FAO/WHO by allocating adequate budgetary and extra budgetary funds to allocate sufficient resources for FAO/WHO joint scientific advice, in particular from the joint FAO/WHO expert scientific bodies.</u> ⁵	United Republic of Tanzania <i>Category : EDITORIAL</i>
87	2.1.1 Encourage Regular information is provided to FAO and WHO governing bodies to identify <u>encourage them to recognize and explicitly confirm that the provision of scientific advice as is a high priority and to allocate priority, in part, but not only through their allocating sufficient resources for FAO/WHO joint scientific advice, in particular from the FAO/WHO expert bodies</u> advice activities. ⁵	USA <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
87	2.1.1 Encourage FAO and WHO governing bodies to identify the provision of scientific advice as a high priority and to allocate sufficient resources for FAO/WHO joint scientific advice, in particular from the FAO/WHO expert bodies. ⁵	USA Footnote should read: 4 JECFA, JEMRA, JMPR and JEMNU and expert consultations. <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
87	2.1.1 Encourage FAO and WHO governing bodies to identify the provision of scientific advice as a high priority and to allocate sufficient resources for FAO/WHO joint scientific advice, in particular from <u>to</u> the FAO/WHO expert bodies. ⁵	CropLife International <i>Category : EDITORIAL</i>
87	2.1.1 Encourage FAO and WHO governing bodies to identify the provision of scientific advice as a high priority and to allocate sufficient resources for FAO/WHO joint scientific advice, in particular from the FAO/WHO expert bodies. ⁵	CropLife International Sustainable and adequate funding by FAO/WHO and members is critical for Codex to fulfil its mandate. It is very important that these activities are maintained in the final version. <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
	Footnote to Activity 2.1.1	
88	2.1.1 Encourage FAO and WHO governing bodies to identify the provision of scientific advice as a high priority and to allocate sufficient resources for FAO/WHO joint scientific advice, in particular from the [for] FAO/WHO experts bodies ⁵ .	Egypt <i>Category : EDITORIAL</i> [Translator: looks like footnote is deleted in line with their emendation]
	Activity 2.1.2	
89	2.1.2 Encourage continued <u>sustainable</u> financial and other support from Members <u>and regional organizations</u> for FAO/WHO joint scientific advice in the FAO/WHO <u>joint programme</u> , in particular from the FAO/WHO expert bodies..	Burkina Faso <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>

89	2.1.2 Encourage continued financial and other support from Members for FAO/WHO the joint <u>FAO/WHO</u> scientific advice, in particular from the FAO/WHO expert bodies.	Canada <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
	2.1.2 Fomentar el apoyo continuo —financiero y de otro tipo— de los miembros para el asesoramiento científico conjunto de la FAO y la OMS, en particular el proporcionado por los órganos de expertos FAO/OMS.	Colombia Justificación. Se sugiere reemplazar el término “al”, por la expresión “para el” y suprimir la palabra “conjunto”.
89	2.1.2 Encourage continued financial and other support from Members for FAO/WHO joint scientific advice, in particular from the FAO/WHO expert bodies. <u>Encourage Codex Members to make scientific experts available for FAO/WHO scientific bodies.</u>	European Union Activities 2.1.2+3 For the provision of scientific advice by FAO/WHO scientific bodies appropriate funding is needed. The MSEU reiterate the importance of the core budgets of FAO and WHO as the main funding source in this context. Any additional funding sources for the joint scientific advice program could only be considered if those are fully transparent and fully guarantee the independence of that program. In addition, the MSEU consider that an indicator tracking any backlog should be introduced to the respective objective. <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
89	2.1.2 Encourage continued financial and other support from Members <u>and regional organisations</u> for FAO/WHO joint scientific advice, in particular from the FAO/WHO expert bodies.	Gambia <i>Category : EDITORIAL</i>
89	2.1.2 Encourage continued financial and other support from Members for FAO/WHO joint scientific advice, in particular from to the FAO/WHO expert bodies.	Kenya <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
89	2.1.2 Encourage <u>Members and regional organizations to allocate</u> continued <u>sustainable</u> financial and other support from Members for FAO/WHO joint scientific advice, in particular from the FAO/WHO expert bodies.	Madagascar <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
89	2.1.2 Encourage <u>Organize meetings with the potential members to encourage</u> continued financial and other support from Members for FAO/WHO joint scientific advice, in particular from the FAO/WHO expert bodies.	Nepal <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
89	2.1.2 Encourage <u>Members and regional organizations to sustainably provide</u> continued financial and other support from Members for to <u>scientific advice in the joint</u> FAO/WHO programme joint scientific advice , in particular from the FAO/WHO expert bodies.	Senegal 2.1.2 Encourage Members and regional organizations to sustainably provide financial and other support for scientific advice in the joint FAO/WHO programme, in particular from the FAO/WHO expert bodies. <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>
89	2.1.2 Encourage continued financial and other support from Members <u>and Regional Organisations</u> for FAO/WHO joint scientific advice, in particular from the FAO/WHO expert bodies.	Uganda Regional Organisations such as the Interafrican Bureau for Animal Resources (AU-IBAR) provide support for African Codex Members especially when it comes to collection of scientific data to support Codex work. We should focus to enhance this and enhance contribution of scientific advice from developing countries

		<i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
89	2.1.2 Fomentar el apoyo continuo —financiero y de otro tipo— de los miembros al asesoramiento científico conjunto de la FAO y la OMS, en particular el proporcionado por los órganos de expertos FAO/OMS. <u>para los trabajos acordados en la Comisión.</u>	Uruguay Deben establecerse mecanismos para que los aportes de los miembros financien las prioridades establecidas por la COMISION, y no se priorice en base a los intereses de los aportantes. Los aportes deberían ir al presupuesto general para dichos estudios y las asignaciones se deben realizar en función de las prioridades fijadas por la Comisión. <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
89	2.1.2 Encourage continued Continued financial and other support from Members for FAO/WHO joint scientific advice, in particular from the FAO/WHO expert bodies, <u>is encouraged through providing viable funding mechanisms, transparent financial and program reporting, and timely interactions to sustain and/or expand existing base of contributors.</u>	USA <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
89	2.1.2 Encourage continued financial and other support from Members for FAO/WHO joint scientific advice, in particular from the FAO/WHO expert bodies.	USA Suggest switching this to follow the next activity. <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
89	2.1.2 Encourage continued financial and other support from Members for FAO/WHO joint scientific advice, in particular from the FAO/WHO expert bodies.	CropLife International Sustainable and adequate funding by FAO/WHO and members is critical for Codex to fulfil its mandate. It is very important that these activities are maintained in the final version. <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
	Activity 2.1.3	
90	2.1.2 Encourage continued financial and other support from Members for FAO/WHO joint scientific advice, in particular from <u>the [for] FAO/WHO experts bodies.</u>	Egypt <i>Category : EDITORIAL</i>
90	2.1.3 Explore other appropriate funding sources for the FAO/WHO joint scientific advice programme.	European Union <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
90	2.1.3 Explore Organize donor meetings to explore other appropriate funding sources for the FAO/WHO joint scientific advice programme.	Nepal <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
90	2.1.3 Explore Identify other appropriate sources of funding for the joint FAO/WHO scientific advisory programme.	Nicaragua It is considered that the activity “explore” does not produce results. Therefore, it is proposed to replace this word with “identify”. <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>
90	2.1.3 Explore other Other appropriate funding sources for the FAO/WHO joint scientific advice programme <u>programme are explored.</u>	USA <i>Category : EDITORIAL</i>

90	2.1.3 Explore other appropriate funding sources for the FAO/WHO joint scientific advice programme.	FIVS FIVS welcomes exploring new sources of funding, including economic operators, in a manner not detrimental to Codex's mandate. <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
	Expected outcome 1 (Objective 2.1)	
91	1. Sustainable funding sources are available to support an <u>independent</u> , flexible and reactive approach to the provision of scientific advice to the Codex by FAO and WHO.	Chile Justification: Independence is a fundamental factor that characterises the Codex scientific advisory bodies. This is why it should be highlighted and incorporated in the document. <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>
91	1. Sustainable funding sources are available to fund a flexible and reactive <u>proactive/reactive</u> approach for provision of scientific advice to Codex by FAO/WHO.	India Rationale: Reactive approach is restrictive and the provision for scientific advice should be broader. <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>
91	2. Sustainable funding sources are available to fund a flexible and reactive approach for provision of scientific advice to Codex by FAO/WHO.	Kenya <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
91	1. <u>Sustainable financial resources are available to Codex from FAO and WHO to finance a flexible and reactive approach for scientific research (provision of scientific advice) from FAO and WHO to Codex.</u> Sustainable funding sources are available to fund a flexible and reactive approach for provision of scientific advice to Codex by FAO/WHO	Madagascar <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
91	1. Sustainable financing funding sources are available to support a flexible and reactive approach in the provision of scientific advice to Codex by FAO and WHO.	Nicaragua <i>Category : EDITORIAL</i>
91	1. Sustainable funding sources are available to fund a flexible and reactive approach for provision of scientific advice to Codex by FAO/WHO.	Thailand The expected outcomes under this goal should be revised to reflect all activities and be measurable. <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
91	1. Sustainable funding sources are <u>clearly</u> available to fund a flexible and reactive <u>proactive</u> approach for provision of <u>timely</u> scientific advice to Codex by FAO/WHO FAO/WHO expert bodies.	USA <i>Category : EDITORIAL</i>
91	1. Sustainable funding sources are available to fund a <u>predictable</u> , flexible and reactive <u>proactive</u> approach for provision of scientific advice to Codex by FAO/WHO.	CropLife International <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
91	1. Sustainable funding sources are available to fund a flexible and reactive approach for provision of scientific advice to Codex by FAO/WHO.	CropLife International CropLife International wants to clarify that the term “reactive” is intended here; should it say flexible and proactive? In CropLife International’s view it is important to point out that funding of Codex scientific advice is also predictable to ensure that regular work can be achieved and

		increased demands for outputs such as Codex Maximum Residue Limits are accomplished. <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
	Expected outcome 2 (Activity 2.1)	
92	2. Members provide support and advocacy in line with their capacity to do so, which may include: extra-budgetary resources to FAO/WHO for joint scientific advice; encouraging and empowering their national experts to participate in expert meetings; and efforts in the governing committees of FAO and WHO to ensure suitable funding.	Canada <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
92	1. Sustainable funding sources are available to fund a flexible and reactive approach for provision of scientific advice to Codex by FAO/WHO.	Egypt <i>Category : EDITORIAL</i> <i>Arabic editorial change only; no change to meaning</i>
92	2. Members provide support and advocacy in line with their capacity to do so, which may include: extra-budgetary resources to FAO/WHO for joint scientific advice; ; encouraging and empowering their national experts to participate in expert meetings; and efforts in the governing committees of FAO and WHO to ensure suitable funding.	European Union <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
92	21. Members provide support and advocacy in line with their capacity to do so, which may include: extra-budgetary resources to FAO/WHO for joint scientific advice; encouraging and empowering their national experts to participate in expert meetings; and efforts in the governing committees of FAO and WHO to ensure suitable funding. <u>3. Efforts in the governing committees of FAO and WHO to ensure appropriate funding.</u>	Kenya <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
92	2. Members provide support and advocacy based on their own capacity, including: allocating extra-budgetary resources to FAO and WHO for joint scientific advice; encouraging and empowering their national experts to participate in meetings <u>encouraging the participation of experts national experts</u> ; adopting initiatives within the governing bodies of FAO and WHO to ensure adequate funding.	Nicaragua <i>Category : EDITORIAL</i>
92	2. Members and regional organizations provide support and advocacy in line with their capacity to do so, which may include: extra-budgetary resources to FAO/WHO for joint scientific advice; encouraging and empowering their national experts to participate in expert meetings; and efforts in the governing committees of FAO and WHO to ensure suitable funding.	Uganda <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
92	2. Members provide support and advocacy in line with their capacity to do so, which . This may include: <u>providing</u> extra-budgetary resources to FAO/WHO for joint scientific advice; encouraging and empowering their national experts to participate in expert meetings; and <u>initiating or supporting</u> efforts in the governing committees of FAO and WHO to ensure suitable <u>sustainable</u> funding.	USA <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>

	<u>3. FAO/WHO provide sufficient information and transparency regarding the scope and nature of efforts that funds support, in line with Committees' priorities.</u>	
92	2. Members provide support and advocacy in line with their capacity to do so, which may include: extra-budgetary resources to FAO/WHO for joint scientific advice; encouraging and empowering their national experts to participate in expert meetings; and efforts in the governing committees of FAO and WHO to ensure <u>adequate and suitable funding.</u>	CropLife International <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
92	2. Members provide support and advocacy in line with their capacity to do so, which may include: extra-budgetary resources to FAO/WHO for joint scientific advice; encouraging and empowering their national experts to participate in expert meetings; and efforts in the governing committees of FAO and WHO to ensure suitable funding.	CropLife International CropLife International supports this point but would add that "...the governing committees of FAO and WHO to ensure adequate and sustainable funding." <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
	Indicator 1 (Objective 2.1)	
93	1. Amount, Quantity and sustainability of financial resources allocated by the governing bodies of FAO and WHO to the Joint Scientific Advisory Programme.	Chile Justification: The proposed changes aim to improve understanding of the objectives of paragraphs 1, 2 and 3 <i>Category : TRANSLATION</i>
		China 1. In Goal 2, objective 2.1 "Funding for FAO/WHO joint scientific advice is sustainable", activities under this objective, 2.1.1 "Encourage FAO and WHO governing bodies to identify the provision of scientific advice as a high priority and to allocate sufficient resources for FAO/WHO joint scientific advice, in particular from the FAO/WHO expert bodies", and the corresponding indicator 1 "Amount and sustainability of financial resource allocated by FAO and WHO governing bodies to their joint scientific advice programme, do not match perfectly, since the former is action of Codex and the latter is the results from FAO and WHO, the action of Codex will not definitely lead to the action and results controlled by its parent organizations. It may be better to change the indicators to workshops or panel discussions organized by Codex, or project documents prepared by Codex Secretariat to encourage FAO and WHO governing bodies to identify the provision of scientific advice as a high priority and to allocate sufficient resources for FAO/WHO joint scientific advice, in particular from the FAO/WHO expert bodies.
93	1. Amount and sustainability of financial resource <u>Level of financing allocated to the provision of scientific advice</u> by FAO and WHO governing bodies to their joint scientific advice programme	Madagascar <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
93	1. Amount and sustainability of financial resource <u>resources</u> allocated by FAO and WHO governing bodies to their joint scientific advice programme <u>programme are sufficient, timely, and visibly reduce backlogs.</u>	USA <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
93	1. Amount and sustainability of financial resource allocated by FAO and WHO governing bodies to their joint scientific advice programme.	CropLife International <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>

	<p><u>2. Roster of scientific experts increased by 50 % to meet greater demand for Codex standards and to address demographic challenges.</u></p> <p><u>3. Increased in-kind contribution by member states secured, e.g. by providing experts with a reduced workload on a rotating basis to ensure adequate time for the volunteer to conduct the reviews.</u></p>	
93	1. Amount and sustainability of financial resource allocated <u>and provided</u> by FAO and WHO governing bodies to their joint scientific advice programme.	<p>CropLife International Indicators should not only be based on allocated funds and resources but should measure what was actually provided.</p> <p><i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i></p>
93	1. Amount and sustainability of financial resource allocated by FAO and WHO governing bodies to their joint scientific advice programme.	<p>CropLife International While the demand for panel reviews has increased over the years, the number of experts on each panel has not increased substantially. It would be important to expand the provision of experts and expert time by national governments, as well as re-assess whether the required qualifications are unduly limiting the number of eligible scientists. The current rosters of JMPR experts include just 43 toxicologists and 22 residues experts. The output of these experts is limited by the fact that they are working professionals who conduct reviews for JMPR on a volunteer basis, in addition to their normal professional workload. About half of JMPR experts are allowed no time on the job to devote to JMPR work. JMPR panels are similarly constrained in the number of evaluations and proposed MRLs that can be reviewed during an annual two-week joint meeting.</p> <p>However, an increase in the number of experts is insufficient to ensure timely scientific advice and reviews. CropLife International therefore suggests to consider if member states can provide experts with a reduced workload on a rotating basis to ensure adequate time for the volunteer to conduct the reviews. This would be an in-kind contribution from a member state if, for example, 20% of the reviewers were given a 25% workload reduction for three years without impact to their compensation. This would be an effective increase in reviewer availability even if not in the number qualified and could be rotated amongst the member states so that there is always a critical mass of experts available.</p> <p><i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i></p>
	Indicator 2 (Objective 2.1)	
94	2. Collection and collation by a working group of CCEXEC of reports eports from Members about their support and advocacy for the FAO/WHO joint scientific advice programme.	<p>Canada This first part is not an indicator but is a mechanism by which data would be collected in support towards the indicator.</p> <p><i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i></p>
94	2. Collection and collation by a working group of CCEXEC of reports from Members about their support and advocacy for the FAO/WHO joint scientific advice programme.	<p>Canada This may be difficult to collect.</p> <p><i>Category : EDITORIAL</i></p>

94	2. Compilation and collation by an Executive Committee working group of member reports on their resources for supporting and promoting the joint FAO/WHO scientific advisory programme.	Chile Justification: The proposed changes aim to improve understanding of the objectives of paragraphs 1, 2 and 3. <i>Category : EDITORIAL</i>
94	2. Collection and collation by Reports from Members about their support and advocacy for the FAO/WHO joint scientific advice programme have been collected and collated by a working group of CCEXEC a working group of CCEXEC of reports from Members about their support and advocacy for the FAO/WHO joint scientific advice programme.	Egypt Restructuring the sentence to fit with the mean of the indicator <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
94	2. Collection and collation by a working group of CCEXEC of reports from Members about their support and advocacy for the FAO/WHO joint scientific advice programme.	Senegal <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>
94	2. Collection and collation by a working group of CCEXEC of reports from Members about their support and advocacy for the FAO/WHO joint scientific advice programme.	South Africa This section is relevant to indicators o Objective 2.2 <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
94	2. Collection. Through a CCEXEC working group, the collection and collation by of testimonials from an increasing number of Members to document tangible outcomes from a working group of CCEXEC of reports from Members about their support support clearly articulating the timely and advocacy for actionable results obtained through the FAO/WHO joint scientific advice programme.	USA <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
94	24. Collection and collation by a working group of CCEXEC of reports from Members about their support and advocacy for the FAO/WHO joint scientific advice programme.	CropLife International <i>Category : EDITORIAL</i>
	Indicator 3 (Activity 2.1)	
95	3. Amount. Quantity and sustainability of funding of joint FAO/WHO scientific advice under new sources.	Chile Justification: The proposed changes aim to improve understanding of the objectives of paragraphs 1, 2 and 3. <i>Category : TRANSLATION</i>
95	3. Amount and sustainability of funding for FAO/WHO joint scientific advice from new sources.	Norway Careful consideration is needed in regard to funding from new sources, especially with respect to transparency and independence. <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
95	3. Amount and sustainability of funding for FAO/WHO joint scientific advice from new sources.	Thailand We would like to propose new indicators under the objective 2.1 or 2.3 as number of scientific advices that FAO/WHO expert bodies can provide or respond to the

		request of Codex committees, and the number of scientific advices requested from FAO/WHO expert bodies to be used in the development of Codex text. <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
95	3. Amount and sustainability of funding for FAO/WHO joint scientific advice from <u>existing and</u> new sources.	USA <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
95	35. Amount and sustainability of funding for FAO/WHO joint scientific advice from new sources.	CropLife International <i>Category : EDITORIAL</i>
	Rationale – Objective 2.1	
96	The work of the Codex Alimentarius Commission requires a solid scientific basis. We must not underestimate the challenges of this strategic objective. While at first glance it may seem to reflect only the operational principles of the Codex Alimentarius Commission as set out in the Procedural Manual, ensuring <u>independent</u> , timely and high-quality scientific advice with adequate and sustainable resources will be a challenge during the next Strategic Plan period. It is therefore important to identify what measures each actor should take in order to ensure, support and promote the provision of scientific advice to Codex	Chile Justification: Independence is a fundamental factor that characterises the Codex scientific advisory bodies. This is why it should be highlighted and incorporated in the document. <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>
96	The work of CAC needs a strong scientific base. We should not underestimate the <u>The challenges of this strategic goal. goal should not be underestimated.</u> While, at first glance, it might seem simply to reflect the operational principles of CAC as laid out in the Procedural Manual, securing timely and high-quality scientific advice that is sufficiently and sustainably resourced will be no less a challenge for the coming strategic plan period. It is important therefore to identify the steps that each actor could take to ensure, support and advocate for the delivery of scientific advice to Codex.	Georgia we think it is preferred to use passive voice <i>Category : EDITORIAL</i>
96	The work of CAC needs a strong scientific base. We should not underestimate the challenges of this strategic goal. While, at first glance, it might seem simply to reflect the operational principles of CAC as laid out in the Procedural Manual, securing timely and high-quality scientific advice that is sufficiently and sustainably resourced will be no less a challenge for the coming strategic plan period. It is important therefore to identify the steps that each actor could take to ensure, support and advocate for the delivery of scientific advice to Codex.	Japan The intent of the last sentence in Rationale 2.1 is unclear, especially regarding how the wordings 'step' and 'actor' are used for. Japan proposes replacing 'step' and 'actor' by more accurate terms such as 'options' or 'approach' and 'responsible party' respectively. <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>
96	The work of <u>the</u> CAC needs a strong scientific base, <u>which is currently threatened by unsustainable resourcing.</u> We should not underestimate <u>In recognizing the challenges of this strategic goal. While, at first glance, it might seem simply to reflect we must prioritize the operational principles of CAC as laid out in the Procedural Manual, securing of</u> timely and high-quality scientific <u>advice that</u> <u>advice; this is sufficiently</u> an area that suffered from insufficient attention and sustainably resourced will be no less a challenge for action during the <u>coming strategic plan period</u> last Strategic Plan cycle. It is important therefore to identify the steps that each actor could <u>actor--Members, the FAO, and the WHO, can</u> take to ensure, support and advocate for the delivery of <u>timely</u> scientific advice to Codex <u>Codex through a fully funded program.</u>	USA <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>

96	The work of CAC needs a strong scientific base. We should not underestimate the challenges of this strategic goal. While, at first glance, it might seem simply to reflect the operational principles of CAC as laid out in the Procedural Manual, securing timely and high-quality scientific advice that is sufficiently and sustainably resourced will be no less a challenge for the coming strategic plan period. It is important therefore to identify the steps that each actor could take to ensure, support and advocate for the delivery of scientific advice to Codex.	CropLife International CropLife International endorses this rationale. The demand for Codex standards such as the Codex MRLs for pesticide residues will continue to increase. It is therefore important that resources and sustainable and adequate funds are available for Codex scientific work with necessary secretariat support. <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
97	The work of CAC needs a strong scientific base. We should not underestimate the challenges of this strategic goal. While, at first glance, it might seem simply to reflect the operational principles of CAC as laid out in the Procedural Manual, securing timely and high-quality scientific advice that is sufficiently and sustainably resourced will be no less a challenge for the coming strategic plan period. It is important therefore to identify the steps that each actor could take to ensure, support and advocate for the delivery of scientific advice to Codex.	Egypt <i>Category : EDITORIAL</i> <i>Arabic editorial correction</i>
	Objective 2.2	
98	2.2 To enable and support developing countries to increase their capacities for participation in the scientific advice programs through improved data generation, data sharing and increased human capacities to serve as experts.	Australia <i>Category : EDITORIAL</i>
98	2.2 To Help Support developing countries to strengthen <u>increase their capacity for participation</u> in the scientific advice programmes, through improved data generation and data sharing and increased human capacities for training experts.	Burkina Faso <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
98	2.2 Encourage developing countries to enhance their capacity to participate in scientific advisory programmes and offer their support by generating improved data, exchanging data, and increasing human capacities to act as experts.	Honduras An expansion of the concept of “improved” data is kindly requested since the aim of this is not understood. <i>Category : EDITORIAL</i>
98	2.2 To enable encourage and support developing countries to increase their capacities for participation in the scientific advice programs through improved data generation, data sharing and increased human capacities to serve as experts.	Kenya <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
98	2.2 To help support developing countries to strengthen <u>increase their capacities to participate</u> for participation in the scientific advice <u>research</u> programmes, by improving data generation, data sharing and <u>increased</u> human capacities to train for the training of experts.	Madagascar <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
98	2.2 Support that 2 Support the strengthening of the capacity of developing countries improve their capacity to participate to participate in scientific advisory programmes and offer support through the generation of improved data, the exchange of data and the enhancement of the capacities of individuals to act as a experts.	Nicaragua The objectives must be clearly and concisely worded. <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>

	2.2 To enable and support developing countries to increase their capacities for participation in the scientific advice programs through improved data generation, data sharing, <u>data storage</u> and increased human capacities to serve as experts.	Papua New Guinea
98	2.2 To help support developing countries to strengthen increase their capacities to participate for participation in the scientific advice programmes, by improving data generation, data sharing and human capacities to train <u>for training</u> experts.	Senegal 2.2 Support developing countries to increase their capacities for participation in scientific advice programmes, by improving data generation, data sharing and human capacities, for training experts. <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>
98	2.2 To enable and support developing countries to increase their capacities for participation in the scientific advice programs through improved data generation, data sharing and increased human capacities to serve as experts.	Thailand Under the objective 2.2, we are of the view that the activity 2.2.1, 2.2.3, 2.3.4 and 2.3.5 are unclear about the responsible body and how to encourage and advocate those activities. <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
98	2.2 To enable and support developing <u>developing</u> countries to increase <u>are enabled and supported in increasing</u> their capacities for participation to participate in the scientific advice programs through improved data generation, data sharing and increased human capacities to serve as experts <u>programs</u> .-	USA <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
98	2.2 To enable and support developing countries to increase their capacities for participation in the scientific advice programs through improved data generation, data sharing and increased human capacities to serve as experts.	USA This objective seems better suited for the current Goal 4, as it is primarily focused on countries' effective engagement in Codex through greater participation in Scientific Advice and associated data collection. Programs for capacity development in the area of data generation may go beyond what is reasonably possible for Codex itself. Should we explore instead ways to encourage FAO and WHO to undertake some of this work as part of their broader capacity building mission? <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
98	2.2 To enable and support developing countries to increase their capacities for participation in the scientific advice programs through improved data generation, data sharing and increased human capacities to serve as experts.	CropLife International CropLife International supports this objective. <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
98	2.2 To enable and support developing countries to increase their capacities for participation in the scientific advice programs through improved data generation, data sharing and increased human capacities to serve as experts. <u>We support this section.</u>	GAFTA <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
	Activity 2.2.1	
99	2.2.1 Encourage <u>Put in place mechanisms that strengthen the capacity of</u> developing countries to <u>gather and submit</u> provide data in response to calls from FAO/WHO <u>joint expert committees, by strengthening</u> through enhanced food safety and nutrition data generation capabilities.	Burkina Faso <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>

99	2.2.1 Encourage developing countries to submit data in response to calls from FAO/WHO joint FAO/WHO expert committees <u>bodies</u> , through enhanced food safety and nutrition data generation capabilities.	Canada Category : <i>SUBSTANTIVE</i>
99	2.2.1 Encourage <u>Setting programs to encourage</u> developing countries to submit data in response to calls from FAO/WHO joint expert committees, through enhanced food safety and nutrition data generation capabilities.	Egypt Restructuring the sentence to fit with the mean of activity Category : <i>SUBSTANTIVE</i>
99	2.2.1 Encourage <u>Set up mechanisms that enhance the capacity of</u> developing countries to <u>collect and</u> submit data in response to calls from FAO/WHO joint expert committees, through enhanced food safety and nutrition data generation capabilities.	Gambia Category : <i>EDITORIAL</i>
99	2.2.1 Encourage <u>Organize workshops to encourage and build capacity of</u> developing countries to submit data in response to calls from FAO/WHO joint expert committees, through enhanced food safety and nutrition data generation capabilities.	Nepal Category : <i>SUBSTANTIVE</i>
99	2.2.1 Encourage <u>Promote</u> developing countries' to provide <u>provision of data in response to requests from</u> to FAO/WHO joint expert committees, through improvement. 2.2.2 <u>Conduct a survey to solicit and gather information from</u> the capacity for data generation <u>Codex's national contact points on safety</u> the measures taken by Codex members contributing to the achievement of food and nutrition this objective.	Nicaragua Category : <i>TECHNICAL</i>
99	2.2.1 Encourage <u>Motivate</u> developing countries to provide data in response to requests from FAO/WHO joint expert committees by improving the capacity to generate data on food safety and nutrition.	Peru Category : <i>EDITORIAL</i>
99	2.2.1 Encourage <u>Put in place mechanisms that strengthen the capacity of</u> developing countries to <u>gather and</u> submit data in response to calls from FAO/WHO joint expert committees, by strengthening <u>through enhanced food safety and nutrition data generation capabilities</u>	Senegal Category : <i>TECHNICAL</i>
99	2.2.1 Encourage <u>Set up mechanisms that enhance the capacity of</u> developing countries to <u>collect and</u> submit data in response to calls from FAO/WHO joint expert committees, through enhanced food safety and nutrition data generation capabilities.	South Africa The is a need to set up mechanisms that enhance cac Category : <i>SUBSTANTIVE</i>
	Set up mechanisms that enhance the capacity of developing countries to collect and submit data in response to calls from FAO/WHO joint expert committees, through enhanced food safety and nutrition data generation capabilities.	Sudan
99	2.2.1 Encourage <u>Establish enhanced food safety and nutrition data generation capabilities that promote collection and submission of data by</u> developing countries to submit data in response to calls from FAO/WHO joint expert committees, through enhanced food safety and nutrition data generation capabilities.	Uganda Category : <i>SUBSTANTIVE</i>

99	2.2.1 Encourage Accessible data calls and associated support are provided to developing countries to submit encourage submission of data in response to calls from for FAO/WHO joint expert committees, through enhanced enhancement of food safety and nutrition data generation capabilities.	USA Category : <i>SUBSTANTIVE</i>
	Activity 2.2.2	
100	2.2.2 Encourage National Codex Contact Points ensure to make sure that calls for data are widely distributed and input actively solicited at national level.	Burkina Faso Category : <i>SUBSTANTIVE</i>
100	2.2.2 National Codex Contact Points of developing countries ensure that calls for data are widely distributed and input actively solicited at national level.	Canada Category : <i>SUBSTANTIVE</i>
100	2.2.1 Encourage Setting up programs to encourage developing countries to submit data in response to calls from FAO/WHO joint expert committees, through enhanced food safety and nutrition data generation capabilities	Egypt Category : <i>SUBSTANTIVE</i>
100	2.2.2 Les point 2 Encourager les points de contact du Codex nationaux veillent à veiller et à assurer à ce que les appels à données soient largement diffusés et que les contributions soient sollicitées activement au niveau national.	Madagascar Category : <i>SUBSTANTIVE</i>
100	2.2.2 Orient National Codex Contact Points to ensure that calls for data are widely distributed and input actively solicited at national level.	Nepal Category : <i>SUBSTANTIVE</i>
100	2.2.2.3 Codex national contact points ensure that distribute data requests are distributed widely that of experts to stakeholders and that inputs are actively solicited at the national level request national inputs.	Nicaragua Category : <i>EDITORIAL</i>
100	2.2.2 National Codex Contact Points Member states ensure that calls for data are widely distributed and input actively solicited at national level.	Norway Category : <i>SUBSTANTIVE</i>
100	2.2.2 National Codex Contact Points ensure that calls for data are widely distributed and input actively solicited at national level.	Norway We support the activity; however we would suggest to use a more consequent level of responsible parties related to the activities under this goal. We consider it too detailed for a SP to describe the responsibility of "Codex Contact Points". CCPs play a crucial role in all Codex work in member states, from informing about standard development, national positions, responses to CLs, national coordination and request for data, however the responsibility lies with member states and therefore we would like this to be reflected. If, on the other hand, there is a preference to mention the role of CCPs, this role should also be included in other activities. In light of the above, we would like to suggest including an activity on guidance to and training of member states/CCPs on the work/responsibilities of Codex Contact Point. This would then support the objective to further improve the efficiency of Codex, this activity fit better under Goal 5, see our comment below. Category : <i>SUBSTANTIVE</i>

	2.2.2 National Codex Contact Points <u>are to</u> ensure that calls for data are widely distributed and input actively solicited at national level.	Papua New Guinea
100	2.2.2 <u>Encourage the</u> National Codex Contact Points ensure to make sure that calls for data are widely distributed and input actively solicited at national level	Senegal <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>
100	2.2.2 National Codex Contact Points ensure that calls for data are widely distributed and input actively solicited at national level.	Thailand For the activity 2.2.2 and 2.2.6, it depends on policy, suitability and mechanism of different countries. Moreover, it seems that this indicator measures the effectiveness of management of national codex contact point rather than the effectiveness of Codex on capacity building. These do not reflect to the objective and will provide difficulties in evaluation. However, the activities could be amended to ensure the increase of scientific data and experts, in particular from developing countries. <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>
100	2.2.2 C <u>National Codex Contact Points ensure that calls</u> alls for data are widely distributed by National Codex Contact Points, and input <u>inputs</u> are actively solicited at <u>the</u> national level.	USA <i>Category : EDITORIAL</i>
100	2.2.2 National Codex Contact Points ensure that calls for data are widely distributed and input actively solicited at national level. We support this point.	GAFTA <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
	Activity 2.2.3	
101	2.2.3 Advocate for the development of programs aimed at enhancing <u>in particular</u> the capacity <u>capacities</u> of <u>laboratories</u> in developing countries to produce <u>generate, gather, collect and present</u> submit data, with a particular focus <u>focusing</u> on collaborative data generation projects, sharing work and costs <u>between</u> participant countries.	Burkina Faso <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
101	2.2.3 Advocate for the development of programs aimed at enhancing the capacity of specifically <u>laboratories</u> in developing countries to generate, collect and submit data, with a particular focus on collaborative data generation projects, sharing work and cost between participant countries.	Gambia <i>Category : EDITORIAL</i>
101	2.2.3 Advocate for the development of programs aimed at enhancing the capacity of developing countries to generate, collect and submit data, with a particular focus on collaborative data generation projects, sharing work and cost between participant <u>participating</u> countries.	Kenya <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
101	2.2.3 Advocate <u>Organize meetings/workshops etc to advocate</u> for the development of programs aimed at enhancing the capacity of developing countries to generate, collect and submit data, with a particular focus on collaborative data generation projects, sharing work and cost between participant countries.	Nepal how to measure the advocacy is done or not? This could be through organizing workshops, meetings, etc <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
101	2.2.3 4 <u>Promote the elaboration</u> <u>the development</u> of programmes aimed at enhancing the capacity of developing countries to generate, collect <u>gather</u> and send data, with a particular focus on <u>especially</u> for collaborative data-generation	Nicaragua <i>Category : EDITORIAL</i>

	projects sharing in which work and expenditures among participating countries <u>are shared</u> .	
	2.2.3 Advocate for the development of programs aimed at enhancing the capacity of developing countries to generate, collect <u>,store</u> and submit data, with a particular focus on collaborative data generation projects, sharing work and cost between participant countries.	Papua New Guinea
101	2.2.3 Advocate for the development of programs aimed at enhancing <u>in particular</u> the capacity ies of <u>laboratories</u> in developing countries to produce generate, gather collect and present submit data, with a particular focus on collaborative data generation projects, sharing work and cost between participant countries. <u>data</u> , with particular focus on collaborative data generation projects, sharing work and <u>cost between participant countries</u> .	Senegal Category : <i>TECHNICAL</i>
	2.2.3 Advocate for the development of programs aimed at enhancing the capacity specifically laboratories in developing countries to generate, collect and submit data, with a particular focus on collaborative data generation projects, sharing work and cost between participant countries.	Sudan
101	2.2.3 Advocate <u>Advocacy</u> for the development of programs <u>is</u> aimed at enhancing the capacity of developing countries to generate, collect and submit data, with a particular focus on collaborative data-generation <u>data-generation</u> projects, sharing work and cost <u>costs</u> between <u>and among</u> participant countries.	USA Category : <i>EDITORIAL</i>
	Activity 2.2.4	
102	2.2.3 Advocate for the development of programs aimed at enhancing the capacity of developing countries to generate, collect and submit data, with a particular focus on collaborative data generation <u>production or update</u> projects, sharing work and cost between participant countries.	Egypt Category : <i>EDITORIAL</i>
102	2.2.4 Encourage <u>Organize meetings/workshops to encourage</u> the establishment of and participation of developing countries in networks of Members to enhance collaboration in the generation of data that can be submitted for review by expert committees.	Nepal Category : <i>SUBSTANTIVE</i>
102	2.2.4 5 <u>Promote the establishment of networks of members and the participation of developing countries in such networks</u> in order to improve collaboration in the generation of data that can be sent to expert committees for consideration .	Nicaragua Deletion of the text is proposed in order to make the wording clear and concise. Category : <i>EDITORIAL</i>
102	2.2.4 Encourage the establishment of and participation of developing countries in networks of Members to enhance collaboration in the generation of data that can be submitted for review by expert committees.	Thailand We believe that collaboration between countries, in particular regional level to obtain scientific data through research or data generation are very beneficial to enhance participation in Codex work as well as to reduce the limitation of countries due to the budget and resources. Category : <i>SUBSTANTIVE</i>

102	2.2.4 Encourage the establishment of and participation of developing countries in new and established Member networks of Members is encouraged to enhance collaboration in the generation of data that can be submitted for review by expert committees.	USA Category : EDITORIAL
103	1. Risk assessments, scientific advice to Codex, and the standards on which they are based, take into account globally representative data. <u>2. Experts from developing countries play a greater role in the Codex Alimentarius process.</u>	Burkina Faso Category : SUBSTANTIVE
103	1. Risk assessments, scientific advice to Codex, and the standards on which they are based, take into account globally representative data. <u>2. Experts from developing countries play a greater role in the Codex Alimentarius process.</u>	Senegal Category : TECHNICAL
103	1. Risk assessments, scientific advice to Codex, and the standards on which they are based, take into account globally representative data. <u>2. Experts from developing countries play a greater role in the Codex Alimentarius process.</u>	Burkina Faso Category : SUBSTANTIVE
103	2.2.4 Encourage the establishment of and participation of developing countries in networks of Members to enhance collaboration in the generation production or update of data that can be submitted for review by expert committees.	Egypt Category : EDITORIAL
103	1. Risk assessments, scientific advice to Codex, and the standards on which they are based, take into account globally representative data.	Egypt Removing ", and the" Category : EDITORIAL
103	1. Risk assessments, scientific advice to Codex, and the standards on which they are based, take into account globally representative data. <u>2. Experts from developing countries playing more roles in codex processes</u>	Gambia Category : EDITORIAL
103	1. Risk assessments, scientific advice to Codex and the standards on which they are based take into account globally representative data. <u>2. Increased participation of developing countries in advisory programmes.</u> <u>3. Development of collaborative programmes among member countries for data generation.</u>	Nicaragua It is proposed to include results 2 and 3 in order to be consistent with activities. Category : TECHNICAL
103	1. Risk assessments, scientific advice to Codex, and the standards on which they are based, take into account globally representative data.	Republic of Korea The scope, criteria and definition of "globally representative data" should be defined.

		<i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
103	<p>1. Les évaluations des risques, les avis scientifiques fournis au Codex et les normes sur lesquelles ils sont fondés s'appuient sur des données représentatives à l'échelle mondiale.</p> <p><u>2.. Des experts des pays en développement jouent davantage de rôles dans le processus du Codex</u></p>	<p>Senegal <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i></p>
103	<p>1. Risk assessments, scientific advice to Codex, and the standards on which they are based, take into account globally representative data. <u>2. Collection and collation by a working group of CCEXEC of reports from Members about their support and advocacy for the FAO/WHO joint scientific advice programme.</u></p>	<p>South Africa <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i></p>
103	<p>1. Risk assessments, scientific advice to Codex, and the standards on which they are based, take into account globally representative data.</p>	<p>USA Moved from objective as this is part of the expected outcome. <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i></p>
103	<p>1. Risk assessments, scientific advice to Codex, and the standards on which they are based, based take into account globally representative <u>representative, valid and reliable data.</u></p> <p><u>2. Improved data generation, data sharing and increased human capacities to serve as experts are demonstrated.</u></p>	<p>USA Propose a new #2: moved from objective as this is part of the expected outcome. <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i></p>
110	<p>2.2.5 Encourage sustained and continuous participation of technical and scientific experts from developing countries in the work of Codex. <u>FAO/WHO scientific programme secretariats communicate efficiently about the need for developing countries scientific experts to participate in scientific expertise for Codex.</u></p>	<p>European Union Activity 2.2.5 could focus specifically on raising awareness regarding the importance of the scientific expertise performed by FAO/WHO expert committee. <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i></p>
104	<p>1. A working group of CCEXEC will be formed to solicit, collect and collate information from National Codex Contact Points, CTF2, and other relevant sources on action taken by and in support of Codex members that contribute to achievement of this objective.⁵</p> <p><u>2. Collection and collation by a working group of CCEXEC of members' reports on their support for and advocacy in favour of the FAO/WHO joint scientific advice programme.</u></p>	<p>Burkina Faso <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i></p>
110	<p>2.2.6 National Codex Contact Points ensure that calls for experts are widely distributed and input actively solicited at national level</p>	<p>Madagascar redite <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i></p>
110	<p>2.2.5 Encourage Support for the sustained and continuous participation of technical and scientific experts from developing countries in the work of Codex.</p>	<p>Nepal <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i></p>
110	<p>2.2.5 Encourage the sustained and continuous participation of scientific and technical experts from developing countries in the work of Codex..</p>	<p>Nicaragua <i>Category : EDITORIAL</i></p>

110	2.2.5 Encourage sustained Sustained and continuous participation and engagement of technical and scientific experts from developing countries in the work of Codex. Codex is encouraged.	USA <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
110	2.2.5 Encourage sustained and continuous participation of technical and scientific experts from developing countries in the work of Codex.	CropLife International While the demand for panel reviews has increased over the years, the number of experts on each panel has not increased substantially. It would be important to expand the provision of experts and expert time by national governments, as well as re-assess whether the required qualifications are unduly limiting the number of eligible scientists. The current rosters of JMPR experts include just 43 toxicologists and 22 residues experts. The output of these experts is limited by the fact that they are working professionals who conduct reviews for JMPR on a volunteer basis, in addition to their normal professional workload. About half of JMPR experts are allowed no time on the job to devote to JMPR work. JMPR panels are similarly constrained in the number of evaluations and proposed MRLs that can be reviewed during an annual two-week joint meeting. However, an increase in the number of experts is insufficient to ensure timely scientific advice and reviews. CropLife International therefore suggests to consider if member states can provide experts with a reduced workload on a rotating basis to ensure adequate time for the volunteer to conduct the reviews. This would be an in-kind contribution from a member state if, for example, 20% of the reviewers were given a 25% workload reduction for three years without impact to their compensation. This would be an effective increase in reviewer availability even if not in the number qualified and could be rotated amongst the member states so that there is always a critical mass of experts available. <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
110	2.2.5 Encourage sustained and continuous participation of technical and scientific experts from developing countries in the work of Codex. <u>We support this point.</u>	GAFTA <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
110	2.2.5 Encourage sustained and continuous participation of technical and scientific experts from developing countries in the work of Codex.	healthforanimals Agree with this, but the demand for panel reviews has increased but the number of experts on each panel has not increased by much. We need to see an expansion of provision of experts by national governments. <i>Category : EDITORIAL</i>
	Activities 2.2.6	
110	2.2.6 Les point Encourager les points de contact du Codex nationaux veillent à ee assurer que les appels aux experts soient largement diffusés et que les contributions soient sollicitées activement au niveau national.	Burkina Faso <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
111	2.2.6 National Codex Contact Points of developing countries ensure that calls for experts are widely distributed and input actively solicited at national level.	Canada <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>

	2.2.6 Codex national contact points ensure that requests for experts are widely distributed and that effective actively inputs contributions are sought at the national level.	Colombia Justification. It is suggested that the word “contributions” should be changed to “inputs” and the word “actively” replaced by “effective”
111	2.2.6 National Codex Contact Points ensure that calls for experts are widely distributed and input actively solicited at national level. <u>2.2.7 FAO/WHO country representatives to actively participate in National Codex activities and support data collection.</u>	Kenya Category : <i>SUBSTANTIVE</i>
111	2.2.6 National Codex Contact Points <u>have priority rights in establishing permanent research expert groups</u> ensure that calls for experts are widely distributed and input actively solicited at national level.	Kyrgyzstan Category : <i>EDITORIAL</i>
111	2.2.6 <u>Organize National Codex Contact Points Committee meetings to ensure that the</u> calls for experts <u>from</u> are widely distributed and input actively solicited at national level.	Nepal Category : <i>SUBSTANTIVE</i>
111	2.2.6 Los puntos de contacto nacionales del Codex velan por que las solicitudes de expertos se distribuyan de forma amplia y por que se soliciten aportaciones activamente en el plano nacional.	Nicaragua Repetition Category : <i>EDITORIAL</i>
111	2.2.6 National Codex Contact Points Member states ensure that calls for experts are widely distributed and input actively solicited at national level.	Norway Category : <i>SUBSTANTIVE</i>
111	2.2.6 National Codex Contact Points ensure that calls for experts are widely distributed and input actively solicited at national level.	Thailand For the activity 2.2.2 and 2.2.6, it depends on policy, suitability and mechanism of different countries. Moreover, it seems that this indicator measures the effectiveness of management of national codex contact point rather than the effectiveness of Codex on capacity building. These do not reflect to the objective and will provide difficulties in evaluation. However, the activities could be amended to ensure the increase of scientific data and experts, in particular from developing countries. Category : <i>TECHNICAL</i>
111	2.2.6 National Codex Contact Points ensure that calls for experts are widely distributed and input actively solicited at national level. <u>2.2.7 Assistance to countries, by developing programs that gather data, is provided by FAO and the WHO.</u>	USA Category : <i>SUBSTANTIVE</i>
111	2.2.6 National Codex Contact Points ensure that calls for experts are widely distributed and input actively solicited at national level. <u>we support this point</u>	GAFTA Category : <i>SUBSTANTIVE</i>
	Expected outcome 1 (Objective 2.2)	

	Expected outcome 2 (Objective 1.2)	
112	1. The Increasing the participation and effectiveness of developing countries and their national experts play an increasingly important and effective role in the Codex standard-setting process.	Chile Justificación: The proposed changes aim to improve the wording in order to better understand the objective of this paragraph. In addition, a measurable indicator should be created for this point which should be associated with the number of developing countries participating in standard-setting. <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
112	1. Developing countries and their national experts play a larger and increasingly effective role in the Codex standard setting process. <u>2. A pool of data representing developing countries available for use in the standard setting processes.</u>	Kenya <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
112	1. Developing countries and their national experts play a larger and increasingly effective role in the Codex standard setting process. <u>“The results of the work of scientific experts and experts from developing countries will allow early identification of possible risks in the field, early notification of them of the National Codex Contact Centers, widespread attraction of additional food resources to the global food market”</u>	Kyrgyzstan <i>Category : EDITORIAL</i>
112	1. Developing countries and their national experts play an increasingly important and effective role and ever more in the process of setting the analysis of risks standards for Codex texts. <u>setting the analysis of risks</u>	Nicaragua Nicaragua proposes that this result be limited to the risk analysis process so that it is consistent with the objective. <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>
	2. Experts from developing countries playing more roles in codex processes	Sudan
112	1. Developing countries and their national experts play a larger and increasingly effective role in the Codex standard setting standard-setting process.	USA <i>Category : EDITORIAL</i>

112	1. Developing countries and their national experts play a larger and increasingly effective role in the Codex standard setting process. <u>We support this point.</u>	GAFTA <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
	Indicators 1 (Objective 2.2)	
104	1. A working group of CCEXEC will be formed to solicit, collect and collate information from National Codex Contact Points, CTF2, and other relevant sources on action taken by and in support of Codex members that contribute to achievement of this objective. ⁶ <u>2. Reports from CTF2, FAO and WHO outlining the action and activities undertaken.</u>	Australia <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
104	1. . A working group of CCEXEC will be formed to solicit, collect and collate information from National Codex Contact Points, CTF2, and other relevant sources on action taken by and in support of Codex members that contribute to achievement of this objective. ⁵ <u>2. Collection and collation by a working group of CCEXEC of members' reports on their support for and advocacy in favour of the FAO/WHO joint scientific advice programme.</u>	Burkina Faso <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
104	1. A working group of CCEXEC will be formed to solicit, collect and collate information from National Codex Contact Points, CTF2, and other relevant sources on action Action taken by and in support of Codex members that contribute to achievement of this objective. ⁶	Canada <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
104	1. An Executive Committee working group shall be established to solicit, collect and collate information from Codex national contact points, FFC2 and other relevant sources on actions which are taken by and in support of Codex members who contribute to this objective ⁶ .	Chile As described, this indicator is an activity. Thus, it should be moved to that column and a quantitative indicator should be drawn up. <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
		China In objective 2.2, there are 6 activities, while the indicator is only one. There may be more indicators, e.g. for activity 2.2.5 "Encourage sustained and continuous participation of technical and scientific experts from developing countries in the work of Codex." And the indicators might be numbers of newly joint technical and scientific experts from developing countries and measures of support from Codex to these experts.
104	1. A working group of CCEXEC will be formed to solicit, collect and collate information from National Codex Contact Points, CTF2 CTF, and other relevant sources on action taken by and in support of Codex members that contribute to achievement of this objective. ⁶	Egypt <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
104	1. Existing data sources ⁹ are interrogated to identify proportion of known national standards / <u>laws or legislations</u> which are aligned with Codex standards	Egypt

		<i>Category : EDITORIAL</i>
104	1. A working group of CCEXEC will be formed to solicit, collect and collate Collected and collated information from National Codex Contact Points, CTF2, and other relevant sources on action taken by and in support of Codex members that contribute to achievement of this objective. ⁶	European Union Indicator 1 Seems more like an activity than an indicator. <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
104	1. A working group of CCEXEC will be formed to solicit, collect and collate information from National Codex Contact Points, CTF2, and other relevant sources on action taken by and in support of Codex members that contribute to achievement of this objective. 2. <u>Collection and collation by a working group of CCEXEC of reports from Members about their support and advocacy for the FAO/WHO joint scientific advice programme.</u>	Gambia <i>Category : EDITORIAL</i>
104	1. A working group of CCEXEC will be formed to solicit, collect and collate information from National Codex Contact Points, CTF2, and other relevant sources on action taken by and in support of Codex members that contribute to achievement of this objective <u>objective is available which might include, for example, the volumes of data submitted by developing countries; the numbers of developing countries providing data and/or experts; and the number and range of initiatives to support data generation in developing countries and data networks that include developing countries".⁶</u>	India Comment: A working group of CCEXEC will be formed to solicit, collect and collate the information may be mentioned in the footnote Rationale: The proposed deleted text seems to be a mechanism and not an indicator, therefore, need not to be listed as such. <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
104	1. A working group of CCEXEC will be formed to solicit, collect and collate information from National Codex Contact Points, CTF2, and other relevant sources on action taken by and in support of Codex members that contribute to achievement of this objective. ⁶ <u>1. The volumes of data submitted by developing countries</u> <u>2. The numbers of developing countries providing data and/or experts; and</u> <u>3. The number and range of initiatives to support data generation in developing countries and data networks involving the developing countries</u> <u>A working group of CCEXEC will be formed to solicit, collect and collate information from National Codex Contact Points, CTF2, and other relevant sources on action taken by and in support of Codex members that contribute to achievement of this objective</u>	Indonesia Indonesia proposes to move the footnote into the indicator, so the indicator will be read as: 1. The volumes of data submitted by developing countries 2. The numbers of developing countries providing data and/or experts; and 3. The number and range of initiatives to support data generation in developing countries and data networks involving the developing countries Rationale: The footnotes should be considered as indicators as they can be counted, so it would be better to move to Indicators. <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
104	1. An Executive Committee working group shall be established to solicit, collect and collate information from Codex national contact points, CTF2 and other relevant sources on actions which are taken by and in support of Codex members who contribute to this objective⁶.	Nicaragua The wording of this item corresponds to an activity not to an indicator. Therefore, it is recommended to move it to activity 2.2.2. In addition, Nicaragua proposes that, in order to simplify and expedite the process, it should be carried out through a survey and that the Secretariat, with the support of the Regional Coordinating Committees, should be responsible for this activity.. <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>

104	<p>1. An Executive Committee working group shall be established to solicit, collect and collate information from Codex national contact points, FFC2 and other relevant sources on actions taken by and in support of Codex members contributing to this objective.⁶1. Number of collaborative programmes among member countries implemented</p> <p><u>2. Percentage of participation by developing countries in advisory programmes.</u></p> <p><u>3.% increase in data generated which corresponds to developing countries..</u></p>	<p>Nicaragua Nicaragua proposes to include the following indicators which are measurable and are associated with the proposed activities.</p> <p><i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i></p>
104	<p>1. A working group of CCEXEC will be formed to solicit, collect and collate information from National Codex Contact Points, CTF2, and other relevant sources on action taken by and in support of Codex members that contribute to achievement of this objective.⁶</p>	<p>Norway We would suggest moving this to “Actions”, or change the indicator, as it is now written as an action.</p> <p><i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i></p>
104	<p>1. A working group of CCEXEC will be formed to solicit, collect and collate information from National Codex Contact Points, CTF2, and other relevant sources on action taken by and in support of Codex members that contribute to achievement of this objective.⁶1. More countries provide data in response to calls.</p> <p><u>2. More scientific experts from a broader range of member countries participate in scientific advice programs.</u></p>	<p>USA As written, not really an indicator—should be able to discern and track to what extent developing countries are contributing the data, rather than placing responsibility on CCEXEC, tying better to 2.2.3. Provided possible indicator that can be modified.</p> <p><i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i></p>
	Footnote 6	
105	<p>This might include, for example: the volumes of data submitted by developing countries; the numbers of developing countries providing data and/or experts;A working group of CCEXEC will be formed to solicit, collect and collate the information</p>	<p>India <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i></p>
106	<p>and the number and range of initiatives to support data generation in developing countries and data networks that include developing countries.</p>	<p>India <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i></p>
	Rationale 1 - objective 2.2	
107	<p>There are significant variations from region to region, and within regions, in food production and consumption practices, the geochemical composition of soils, and a range of other factors that impact on consumer exposure to harmful or beneficial constituents of food. For scientific advice to be comprehensive, globally representative data is needed. This will require, among other things, capacity building in developing countries.</p>	<p>Egypt <i>Category : EDITORIAL</i></p>
107	<p>There are variations There are significant differences between and within regions in food production and consumption practices, soil geochemical composition and other factors influencing consumer exposure to harmful or beneficial food components. For scientific advice to be comprehensive, globally representative</p>	<p>Nicaragua <i>Category : EDITORIAL</i></p>

	data is needed, which will require, inter alia, capacity-building in developing countries.	
107	There are <u>With significant variations from region to region, and within regions, and across regions</u> in food production and consumption practices, the geochemical composition of soils, and a range of other factors that impact on <u>impacting</u> consumer exposure to harmful or beneficial constituents of food. For, globally representative data are needed for scientific advice to be comprehensive, globally representative data is needed. <u>This will require, among other things, capacity building in developing countries that is specific to data gathering, scientific analysis, and overall increased capacity to conduct such work. FAO plays a crucial role by providing programs for training in data gathering and assistance in developing data that can positively influence this Goal.</u>	USA Category : <i>SUBSTANTIVE</i>
	Rationale 2 - Objective 2.2	
114	To support the sustainability of the FAO/WHO joint scientific advice program, we should ensure it is ensured the availability of as wide and diverse as possible a range of scientific experts.	Georgia we think it is reasonable to use passive voice Category : <i>EDITORIAL</i>
114	To support the sustainability of the FAO/WHO joint scientific advice program, we should ensure the availability of as wide and diverse as possible a range of scientific experts.	USA See above inclusion in rationale. Category : <i>SUBSTANTIVE</i>
114	To support the sustainability of the FAO/WHO joint scientific advice program, we should ensure the availability of as wide and diverse as possible a range of scientific experts. <u>While the demand for panel reviews has increased over the years, the number of experts on each panel has not increased substantially. It would be important to expand the provision of experts and expert time by national governments, as well as re-assess whether the required qualifications are unduly limiting the number of eligible scientists. The current rosters of JMPR/JECFA Experts include just 43 toxicologists and 22 residues experts. The output of these Experts is limited by the fact that they are working professionals who conduct reviews for JMPR/JECFA on a volunteer basis, in addition to their normal professional workload. About half of JMPR/JECFA Experts are allowed no time on the job to devote to JMPR/JECFA work. JMPR/JECFA Panels are similarly constrained in the number of evaluations and proposed MRLs that can be reviewed during an annual two-week joint meeting.</u> <u>Goal 2 expected outcome 2 "Members provide support and advocacy in line with their capacity to do so, which may include: extra-budgetary resources to FAO/WHO for joint scientific advice; encouraging and empowering their national experts to participate in expert meetings; and efforts in the governing committees of FAO and WHO to ensure suitable funding."</u>	GAFTA Category : <i>SUBSTANTIVE</i>
	Objective 2.3	
116	2.3 <u>Ensure that s</u> Scientific advice is used in line with Codex risk analysis principles	Burkina Faso Category : <i>SUBSTANTIVE</i>

116	2.3 Ensure that s Scientific advice is used in line with Codex risk analysis principles	Senegal Category : EDITORIAL
116	2.3 Scientific To ensure consistent use of scientific advice is used consistently in line with Codex risk analysis principles.	Uganda Category : EDITORIAL
116	2.3 Scientific advice is used consistently in line with Codex risk analysis principles.	USA This should be in Objective 2.1, as in previous drafts. Then 2.1 is 2.2 and 2.2 is 2.3 (or, the latter is moved to Goal 4 as suggested above). It seems more compelling and appropriate to lead with the importance of using the science/data. and then with objectives that are necessary to support to that use (funding, capacity). Category : SUBSTANTIVE
	Activity 2.3.1	
117	2.3.1 Effective problem formulation so that the mandate given by risk managers to risk assessors is as clear as possible.	Australia Category : EDITORIAL
117	2.3.1 Effective problem formulation so that the mandate given by risk managers to risk assessors the joint FAO/WHO expert bodies is as clear as possible.	Canada Category : SUBSTANTIVE
117	2.3.1 Effective problem formulation to make the mandate assigned by risk managers to risk evaluators as clear as possible.	Costa Rica Amend the Spanish version to read as follows: "2.3.1 effective formulation of problems for the mandate,...." Category : EDITORIAL
117	2.3.1 Effective Organize sessions on effective problem formulation so that the mandate given by risk managers to risk assessors is as clear as possible.	Nepal Category : SUBSTANTIVE
117	2.3.1 Effective problem formulation is demonstrated , so that the mandate given by risk managers to risk assessors is as practical, clear as possible and reasonable.	USA Category : EDITORIAL
	Activity 2.3.2	
118	2.3.2 Documentation on how the risk assessment outcome <u>scientific advice</u> was used <u>to the fullest extent possible</u> in the development of the Codex text.	Canada To keep terminology consistent with the objective Category : SUBSTANTIVE
118	2.3.2 Documentation Prepare documents on how the risk assessment outcome was used in the development of the Codex text.	Nepal Category : SUBSTANTIVE
118	2.3.2 Documentation Document how the results of risk assessments are used when preparing a Codex text.	Nicaragua Category : EDITORIAL
118	2.3.2 Documentation on how the risk assessment outcome was used in the development of the Codex text text is clear.	USA Category : EDITORIAL
	Activity 2.3.3	
119	2.3.3 Ensure all relevant that legitimate factors ⁷ relevant for the health protection of consumers and for the promotion of fair practice in the food trade are fully	Brazil The currently wording in the activity 2.3.3 is not adequate and not clear. In the document "Codex Strategic Plan 2014-2019. General Implementation Status"

	considered in exploring risk management options in the context of Codex standard development.	<p>(CX/EXEC 16/71/5) concluded that this same activity in that strategic plan contained unclear or unmeasurable indicators. In our perspective this happened due to the unclear wording.</p> <p>Brazil's proposal aims to align the text with the Codex Procedural Manual. The Codex purpose is protecting the health of the consumers and ensuring fair practices in the food trade. The term "all relevant" is very broad and unclear and may go beyond Codex Mandate and should be deleted.</p> <p>According to the FAO State of Food Insecurity 2010 report, the number of undernourished people in the world remains unacceptably high at close to one billion in 2010. In addition, FAO predicts that world food production has to increase 70% by 2050 and the world's population will reach 9.1 billion, 34 percent higher than today. Being a FAO organization and standard-setting organization for SPS/WTO Agreement, the Codex Alimentarius Commission has the duty to focus its actions to increase food production avoiding elements other than science based to ensure the food safety and fair trade.</p> <p>Codex needs to base its decisions on sound science foundations, in view of the status of Codex standards under the WTO SPS Agreement, as a reference body. Standards should not be drafted taking into account factors outside the mandate of Codex. Likewise, factors outside Codex mandate should not influence risk management.</p> <p>In accordance to Codex Procedural Manual: The decisions should be based on risk assessment, and taking into account, where appropriate, other legitimate factors relevant for the HEALTH protection of consumers and for the promotion of fair practices in food trade.</p> <p>Brazil's proposal also aims to align the activity 2.3.3 with the Codex General Decision "Statements of Principle Concerning the Role of Science in the Codes Decision Making Process and the Extent to which other Factors are Taken into Account", included in the Codex Procedural Manual.</p> <p><i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i></p>
119	2.3.3 Ensure Develop SOPs to ensure all relevant factors ⁷ are fully considered in exploring risk management options in the context of Codex standard development.	<p>Nepal <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i></p>
119	2.3.3 Asegurar que se tienen en cuenta plenamente la inclusión de todos los factores pertinentes ⁷ durante la exploración de las medidas de gestión de riesgos en el contexto de la elaboración de normas del Codex.	<p>Nicaragua <i>Category : EDITORIAL</i></p>
119	2.3.3 Ensure that all relevant factors relevant that pertain to consumer health <u>protection and the promotion of fair practices in food trade</u> ⁷ are fully taken into account during the exploration of risk management measures in the context of developing Codex standards.	<p>Uruguay Adecuamos a los factores enumerados en las declaraciones de principios referentes a la función que desempeña la ciencia en el proceso decisorio del codex en la medida que se tienen en cuenta otros factores.</p>

		<i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
119	2.3.3 Ensure all <u>All relevant factors, 7 as set forth in the Procedural Manual are fully appropriately considered in exploring risk management options and clearly documented in the context of Codex standard development.</u>	USA <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
	Activity 2.3.4	
128	2.3.4 Communicate the risk <u>Risk management recommendations are communicated to all interested Members and other relevant parties, for further dissemination and action.</u>	USA <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
128	2.3.4 Communicate the risk management recommendations to all interested parties. <u>2.3.5 Ensure that the absolute level of risk is always included when communicating risk management recommendations.</u>	FIVS <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
	Expected outcome 1 - objective 2.3	
121	1. Scientific advice from the FAO/WHO joint <u>FAO/WHO expert committees bodies</u> is used consistently and to the fullest extent possible in food safety and nutrition standards development based on the Working Principles of Risk Analysis for Application in the Framework of the Codex Alimentarius.	Canada <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
121	1. Scientific advice from the FAO/WHO joint expert committees is used consistently <u>consistently</u> , and to the fullest extent possible in food safety and nutrition standards development based on the Working Principles of Risk Analysis for Application in the Framework of the Codex Alimentarius.	USA <i>Category : EDITORIAL</i>
	Expected outcome 2 - objective 2.3	
122	2. Relevant factors other than science are documented and justified in terms of criteria established in the Procedural Manual.	Brazil Brazil is of the opinion that this expected outcome has to be deleted. Factors other than science should not be considered because they are not part of the Codex mandate. In addition, this expected outcome is in contradiction with the proposed strategic goal: "GOAL 2: Codex standards are based on science and risk analysis principles" and is also in contradiction with objective "2.3 Scientific advice is used consistently in line with Codex risk analysis principles". <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
122	[original:] 2. Relevant factors other than science are documented and justified in terms of criteria established in the Procedural Manual. <u>[Now reads:] 2. Other relevant factors – apart from science – must be documented and explained in terms of criteria established in the Procedural Manual</u>	Egypt <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>

	[Translator:] 2. Relevant factors other than science are <u>must be documented and explained</u> justified in terms of criteria established in the Procedural Manual	
122	2. Relevant . All relevant factors other than science (footnote 8: The consideration of other factors in the Codex standard setting process is governed by the Statements of Principle Concerning the Role of Science in the Codex Decision-Making Process and the Extent to Which Other Factors are Taken into Account.) are documented and justified in terms of criteria established in the Procedural Manual.	European Union Expected Outcome 2 The re-wording is necessary due to the Statement of Principle. Category : <i>SUBSTANTIVE</i>
122	2. Relevant factors , considered in exploring risk management options, other than science are documented and justified in terms of criteria established in the Procedural Manual.	Georgia We suggest to clarify that the relevant factors are considered in exploring risk management options, like it is mentioned in activity 2.3.3. Category : <i>EDITORIAL</i>
122	2. Relevant Consideration of relevant factors other than science are <u>is appropriate, documented and justified in terms of justified, reflecting the criteria established in the Procedural Manual.</u> Unsubstantiated factors do not delay progress toward achieving defined Committee outcomes.	USA Category : <i>SUBSTANTIVE</i>
	Expected outcome 3 - objective 2.3	
129	1. Risk management recommendations are communicated and disseminated effectively to all interested parties <u>timely and effectively, in a manner that results in improved understanding and application of the recommendations.</u>	USA Category : <i>SUBSTANTIVE</i>
	Indicator 1 – objective 2.3	
123	1. Terms <u>Clear terms</u> of reference and priorities for scientific advice that are agreed by Codex Committees <u>are clear</u> Committees.	Australia Category : <i>EDITORIAL</i>
123	1. The mandates and priorities for scientific advice agreed by the Codex committees are clear.	Nicaragua Non-measurable indicator. Category : <i>SUBSTANTIVE</i>
	1. <u>Ensure to have clear t</u> Terms of reference and priorities for scientific advice that are agreed by Codex Committees are clear.	Papua New Guinea
123	1. Terms of reference and priorities for scientific advice that are agreed by Codex Committees are clear <u>give clear instructions and define the issue(s) to be addressed by the scientific experts.</u>	USA Category : <i>EDITORIAL</i>
	Indicator 2 – objective 2.3	
124	2. Reports from Codex Committees clearly document how, having received scientific advice, the advice was then used and the other factors <u>within Codex mandate (legitimate factors relevant for the health protection of consumers and for</u>	Brazil It is important to make it clear that no other factor than those related to the Codex mandate should influence risk management.

	<u>the promotion of fair practices in food trade</u>) that were considered in the development of the relevant Codex text.	<i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
124	2. Reports from Codex Committees clearly document how, having received scientific advice, the advice was then used and to the fullest extent possible . 3. Reports from Codex Committees document how other <u>relevant</u> factors that were considered in the development of the relevant Codex text.	Canada <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
124	2. Reports from Codex Committees clearly document how, having received scientific advice, the advice was then used and the other factors, <u>according to the criteria established in the Procedural Manual</u> , that were considered in the development of the relevant Codex text.	Egypt <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
124	2. Reports from Codex Committees clearly document how, having received scientific advice, the advice was then used and the other factors <u>upon the criteria established in the Procedural Manual</u> that were considered in the development of the relevant Codex text.	Egypt It should be noted that the other factors is upon the criteria established in the Procedural Manual <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
124	2. Number of r Reports from Codex Committees clearly document how, having received scientific advice, the advice was then used and the other factors that were considered in the development of the relevant Codex text	Madagascar <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
124	2. The reports of the Codex committees clearly document, after receiving scientific advice, how this advice was used and what other factors were taken into account during the preparation of the relevant Codex text.	Nicaragua Non-measurable indicator. <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
124	2. Reports from Codex Committees clearly document how, having received scientific advice, the advice was then used and the used , as well as <u>any information related to other relevant</u> factors that were considered in the development of the relevant Codex text.	USA <i>Category : EDITORIAL</i>
	Indicator 3 – objective 2.3	
130	1. The Codex Communications Workplan has, as one of its priorities, the wide dissemination of risk management recommendations. The Codex Communications Workplan includes relevant indicators.	Australia Perhaps this indicator could be clearer? If there are relevant indicators in the Communication Work Plan then copy them here as the documents won't necessarily be read in conjunction with each other. This document needs to be as clear as possible as a stand alone document. <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
130	1. The Codex Communications Workplan has, as one of its priorities, the wide dissemination of risk management recommendations. The Codex Communications Workplan includes relevant indicators.	Canada Consideration could be given to changing the indicator to implement the Codex Communications work plan. <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>

130	1. Codex Communications Workplan has, as one of its priorities, the wide dissemination Percentage of risk management recommendations circulated. The Codex Communications Workplan includes relevant indicators	Madagascar Category : <i>SUBSTANTIVE</i>
130	1. The Codex Communications Workplan has, as one of its priorities, the wide dissemination of risk management recommendations. The Codex Communications Workplan includes relevant indicators.	USA Recommend putting in key indicators from work plan here. Category : <i>SUBSTANTIVE</i>
	Rationale – objective 2.3	
125	Risk communication is an integral part of risk analysis. It is aided by transparency and clarity in the processes of risk assessment and management.	Canada Rationale is missing on the use of scientific advice. Category : <i>SUBSTANTIVE</i>
125	Risk reporting is an integral part of risk analysis. It is based on the <u>independence, transparency and clarity of risk management and assessment processes.</u>	Chile Justification: Independence is a fundamental factor that characterises the Codex scientific advisory bodies. This is why it should be highlighted and incorporated in the document. Category : <i>TECHNICAL</i>
125	Risk communication is an integral part of risk analysis. It is aided by transparency and clarity in the processes of risk assessment and management-. <u>As an intergovernmental organization, Codex communicates risks primarily to its members, and it is the responsibility of the members to communicate risk to interested parties within their sovereign territories in ways that are effective in the national context</u>	USA Category : <i>SUBSTANTIVE</i>

	STRATEGIC GOAL 3	
		<p>Colombia</p> <p>The use of infinitive verb forms is suggested for the strategic objectives as well as for specific objectives and activities.</p> <p>It is considered that the strategic objectives should be based on expected results.</p> <p>Review of the indicators and determining what type of indicator needs to be used is recommended. It is not clear how the scope and impact of these are to be measured.</p>
133	<u>Codex standards are globally used</u>implemented	<p>Indonesia</p> <p>Indonesia proposes to delete the word “used” and change to “implemented”.</p> <p>Rationale:</p> <p>For the purpose of measuring the indicator, the term of “used” needs to be changed by “implemented”. The term “implemented”, however, also need to be further clarified, due to the facts that some Codex Standards may be wholly adopted, modified or used as reference for the technical regulations or national standards development of the member countries.</p> <p>Category : <i>SUBSTANTIVE</i></p>
133	<u>Codex standards are globally used</u>	<p>Japan</p> <p>With regard to Goal 3, Codex is expected to create globally-usable standards based on needs among member countries. Thus Japan proposes that a description should be put somewhere else, preferably in the beginning of ‘activities’, for better clarification, as follows: “FAO/WHO monitors global use of the Codex standards, which information is critically important for standard setting in the Codex Alimentarius Commission”.</p> <p>Category : <i>SUBSTANTIVE</i></p>
133	Las normas del Codex se utilizan a nivel mundial<u>Lograr que las Normas del Codex se utilicen a nivel mundial</u>	<p>Peru</p> <p>Category : <i>EDITORIAL</i></p>
133	<u>Codex standards and related texts are globally used</u>	<p>Thailand</p> <p>We are of the opinion that not only Codex standards are globally used, but also its related texts can be a reference or be applied. So we would like to include the “related texts” to the goal.</p> <p>Category : <i>EDITORIAL</i></p>
133	<p><u>Proposed in working group comments:</u></p> <p><u>Codex standards are globally used</u>widely used globally</p> <p><u>Alternative wording: Codex standards are used globally for protection of consumer health and ensuring fair practices in the food trade</u></p> <p><u>US Proposal: Codex standards are more widely used, well-communicated, and understood.</u></p>	<p>USA</p> <p>Category : <i>SUBSTANTIVE</i></p>
133	<u>Codex standards are globally used</u>	<p>FIVS</p> <p>FIVS strongly supports this goal.</p>

		<i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
	Objective 3.1	
134	3.1- Ensure that Codex standards drive harmonization of global food regulations for the protection of consumer health and ensuring fair practices in the food trade.	Burkina Faso <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
134	3.1 Codex standards drive harmonization <u>Increased use of global food regulations for the protection of consumer health</u> Codex standards, guidelines and ensuring fair practices in related texts at the food trade <u>national level.</u>	Canada This objective was switched with the expected outcomes <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
134	3.1- Ensure that Codex standards drive harmonization of global food regulations for the protection of consumer health and ensuring fair practices in the food trade.	Madagascar <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
134	3.1 Codex standards promote the harmonisation of global food regulations <u>and are used by stakeholders</u> to protect consumer health and ensure fair practices in food trade-.	Nicaragua Nicaragua suggests that the nature of both the objectives is compatible and therefore can be merged into one. This avoids repeating activities and complicating their understanding. <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>
	3.1 Codex standards drive harmonization of global food regulations for the protection of consumer health and ensuring fair practices in food trade.	Sudan
134	3.1 Codex standards drive harmonization of global food regulations for the protection of consumer health and ensuring fair practices in the food trade. <u>3.1 To promote Codex standards as the drivers of harmonization of food regulations globally for the protection of consumer health and ensuring fair practices in food trade.</u>	Uganda Objective should be stated with action verbs <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
134	3.41 Through wider use, Codex standards drive <u>greater</u> harmonization of <u>global policies that govern food regulations for the protection of safety and quality, to protect</u> consumer health and ensuring <u>ensure</u> fair practices in the food trade.	USA <i>Category : EDITORIAL</i>
	Activity 3.1.1	
135	3.1.1 Engage with FAO/WHO on their communication initiatives for members ⁸ , to raise the profile and awareness of Codex standards and their role in promoting food safety and fair <u>practices in the food trade</u> at the national level.	Canada <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
135	3.1.1 Engage with FAO/WHO on their communication initiatives for members ⁸ , to raise the profile and awareness of Codex standards and their role in promoting food safety and fair trade at the <u>regional and national level.</u>	Kenya <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>

135	3.1.1 Collaborate with FAO and WHO in their communication initiatives aimed at members ⁸ in order to bring greater attention to Codex standards and their role in promoting food safety and fair trade at the national level and to increase understanding <u>awareness</u> in this respect.	Mexico Better understanding <i>Category : TRANSLATION</i>
135	Engage <u>Organize workshops to engage</u> with FAO/WHO on their communication initiatives for members ⁸ , to raise the profile and awareness of Codex standards and their role in promoting food safety and fair trade at the national level.	Nepal <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
135	3.1.1 Collaborate with FAO and WHO in their communication initiatives aimed at members ⁸ in order to bring greater attention to <u>bring visibility</u> to Codex standards and their role in promoting and <u>their importance for</u> food safety and fair trade in <u>international food trade</u> . <u>3.1.2 Promote the national level use of graphic resources, and increase awareness with respect to interactive content (social networks) and publications developed by Codex to give its work more visibility.</u>	Nicaragua <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>
135	3.1.1 Engage with FAO/WHO on their communication initiatives for members ⁸ , to raise the profile and awareness of Codex standards and their role in promoting food safety and fair trade at the national level and <u>international levels</u> .	USA <i>Category : EDITORIAL</i>
135	3.1.1 Engage with FAO/WHO on their communication initiatives for members ⁸ , to raise the profile and awareness of Codex standards and their role in promoting food safety and fair trade at the national level.	CropLife International CropLife International supports this activity <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
	Footnote 8	
136	For example, FAO and WHO food safety, quality and security capacity building and technical assistance projects, e-learning and Codex Trust Fund 2.	Egypt <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
	Activity 3.1.2	
		China Activity 3.1.2 and 3.2.1 overlap with each other on “Identify and exploit opportunities to raising the profile and awareness of Codex standards.”
137	3.1.2 Identify and exploit other <u>Organize side events at various global events to exploit</u> opportunities to raising the profile and awareness of Codex standards.	Nepal <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
137	3.1.2 Identify and exploit <u>Identify</u> other opportunities to raise awareness to <u>raise visibility</u> of Codex standards and increase awareness in this regard.	Nicaragua <i>Category : EDITORIAL</i>

137	3.1.2 Identify <u>Identify, take advantage of, and exploit other maximize opportunities to increase public, trade and government raising the profile and awareness of the availability of Codex standards.</u>	USA <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
137	3.1.2 Identify and exploit other opportunities to raising the profile and awareness of Codex standards.	USA What really is the difference between 3.1.2 and 3.2.1? Made minor changes to differentiate, yet requires further discussion as to whether 3.1 and 3.2 are sufficiently different to be two objectives. Proposed combination here. <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
	Activity 3.1.3	
138	3.1.3 Encourage the recognition of Codex standards, guidelines and related texts as the basis for legislation and other regulatory interventions to protect consumer health and ensure fair practices in the food trade at the national level. <u>3.1.4 Review existing data source for standards / legislations (Example MRL database) related to consumer health and fair practices in food trade, also encourage sharing by members' Codex Contact Points and Codex secretariat to complete database (if needed).</u>	Egypt Adding new proposed activity is related to this goal, while the activity that is mentioned in this goal 4 not covered this point <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
138	<u>3.1.4 Review existing data source for standards / legislations (for example the MRL database) related to consumer health and fair practices in food trade, also encourage sharing by Members' Codex Contact Points and Codex Secretariat to complete database (if needed).</u>	Egypt الهدف هذا ليعطي جديد نشاط اضافة يقترح <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> <i>added new point 3.1.4 with translator edit</i>
138	3.1.3 Encourage the recognition of Codex standards, guidelines and related texts as the as relevant basis for legislation and other regulatory interventions to protect consumer health and ensure fair practices in the food trade at the national level. <u>3.1.4 Provide a follow-up of the implementation of Codex Standards on the national and international level.</u>	European Union This action could encompass both national and international levels, with a view to facilitate the global monitoring of Goal 3. <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
138	3.1.3 Encourage the recognition of Codex standards, guidelines and related texts as the basis for legislation and other regulatory interventions to protect consumer health and ensure fair practices in the food trade at the <u>regional and national level.</u>	Kenya <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
138	3.1.3 Encourage <u>Support the recognition of members to use Codex standards, guidelines and related texts as the basis for legislation and other regulatory interventions to protect consumer health and ensure fair practices in the food trade at the national level.</u>	Nepal <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>

138	<p>3.1.3 Encourage <u>Promote</u> the recognition of Codex texts standards, guidelines and as a basis for legislation and other regulatory interventions aimed at protecting national legislation.</p> <p>3.1.4 Identify a methodology that allows measuring the health linking of national regulations with consumers and ensuring fair practices in food trade at national level <u>Codex texts [11].</u></p>	<p>Nicaragua En congruencia con el objetivo, Nicaragua propone incluir la actividad 3.1.4 para determinar el grado de vinculación de las legislaciones nacionales con los textos del Codex. <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i></p>
	<p>3.1.3 Encourage the recognition of Codex standards, guidelines, <u>codes of practices</u> and related texts as the basis for legislation and other regulatory interventions to protect consumer health and ensure fair practices in the food trade at the national level.</p>	<p>Papua New Guinea</p>
138	<p>3.1.3 Encourage <u>Promote</u> the recognition of Codex standards, guidelines and related texts as a basis for legislation and other regulatory interventions aimed at protecting consumer health and ensuring fair practices in food trade at the national level.</p>	<p>Peru <i>Category : EDITORIAL</i></p>
138	<p>3.1.3 Encourage the recognition of Codex standards, guidelines and related texts as the basis for legislation and other regulatory interventions to protect consumer health and ensure fair practices in the food trade at the national level.</p> <p><u>3.1.4. Recognize the issues discussed in the WTO SPS and TBT Committees on violation of codex standards.</u></p>	<p>Turkey <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i></p>
138	<p>3.1.3 Encourage the recognition of Codex standards, guidelines and related texts as the basis for legislation and other regulatory interventions to protect consumer health and ensure fair practices in the food trade at the national level.</p> <p><u>3.1.4 Develop an assessment tool for monitoring the adoption and implementation of Codex standards, guidelines and related texts by Members.</u></p>	<p>Uganda The extent to which Codex standards are domesticated and their impact on food trade globally should be monitored and thus measurable. Another activity to advance this is proposed. <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i></p>
138	<p>3.1.3 Encourage the recognition of Codex standards, guidelines and related texts as the basis (or complement) <u>for legislation-legislative and other regulatory interventions to protect consumer health and ensure fair practices in the food trade at the national level and regional levels.</u></p>	<p>USA <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i></p>
138	<p>3.1.3 Encourage the recognition of Codex standards, guidelines and related texts as the basis for legislation-legislation, Free Trade Agreements and other regulatory interventions to protect consumer health and ensure fair practices in the food trade at the national level <u>all levels.</u></p>	<p>CropLife International CropLife International strongly endorses this item and suggests some additions to the wording. <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i></p>
	<p>EXPECTED OUTCOME – OBJECTIVE 3.1</p>	

139	1. Increased use of Codex standards, guidelines standards drive harmonization of global food regulations for the protection of consumer health and related texts at ensuring fair practices in the national level food trade.	Canada <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
139	1. Increased Improve the understanding/comprehension and increase the use of Codex standards, guidelines and related texts at the national level.	Chile The proposed changes aim to improve the wording in order to better understand the objective of this paragraph. <i>Category : TRANSLATION</i>
139	1. Increased <u>the</u> use of Codex standards, guidelines and related texts at the national level. <u>2- Determine gaps (differences) between national standards and Codex standards related to consumer health and ensuring fair practices in the food trade.</u> <u>3- Identify action plan to close the gaps to ensure harmonization between Codex standards and national ones for assigned topic to be agreed by the CCEXEC.</u>	Egypt <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
139	1. Increased use of Codex standards, guidelines and related texts at the national / <u>international</u> level.	Egypt Adding "international" as well as national level <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
139	1. Increased use of Codex standards, guidelines and related texts at the national level.	Egypt Adding new proposed expected outcomes are related to this goal, while the expected outcomes that are mentioned in this goal 4 not covered this point <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
139	Egypt: Propose adding new expected outcomes as those in place do not cover this objective. <u>2. Identifying the gaps (differences) between national standards and Codex standards on consumer health and ensuring fair practices in the food trade.</u> <u>3. Defining a working plan to fill the gaps and ensure conformity between Codex standards and national standards in the specific subjects, and approval for this from the Executive Committee.</u>	Egypt Propose adding new expected outcomes as those in place do not cover this objective. <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>

139	1. Increased use of Codex standards, guidelines and related texts at the national level. 2. <u>Awareness-raising on Codex standards has been conducted</u>	Madagascar <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>
139	1. Increased use of Codex standards, guidelines and related texts in <u>at the global level.</u> 2. <u>Give national level visibility to the work of the Codex Alimentarius and its importance for food safety and trade.</u>	Nicaragua Inclusion of the second outcome is proposed for the sake of consistency with the objective and activities. <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>
139	1. Increased use of Codex standards, guidelines and related texts at the national level, <u>by member states and non-government entities.</u>	USA <i>Category : EDITORIAL</i>
139	1. Increased use of Codex standards, guidelines and related texts at the national level. 2. <u>Reduction in divergent practices, with more Members adopting Codex standards towards a truly global harmonized approach.</u>	CropLife International CropLife International suggests an additional outcome. <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
139	1. Increased use of Codex standards, guidelines and related texts at the national level.	GAFTA Ensure the consistency of application and adherence to the policies adopted by JMPR/JECFA, CCPR o Experts should not be acting independently of the policies adopted by the CCPR. FAO and WHO Secretariats need to ensure that adopted policies are followed consistently. An expert's objection serious enough to delay a recommendation of an MRL should be communicated to the whole panel well in advance of the meetings. <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
	Indicator 1 – Objective 3.1	
140	1. Existing <u>Review of existing</u> data sources ⁹ are interrogated to identify proportion of known national standards which are aligned with Codex standards.	Canada <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
140	1. Existing data sources ⁹ are interrogated to identify proportion of known national standards / <u>laws or legislations</u> which are aligned with Codex standards	Egypt <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
140	1. Existing data sources ⁹ are interrogated to identify proportion of known national standards <u>standards/legislations or regulations</u> which are aligned with Codex standards.	Egypt Adding "legislations or regulations" as well as standards while each country could issue national standards or in form legislations or regulations aligned with codex standards. <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>

140	1. Existing data sources ⁵ are interrogated to identify proportion of known national standards which are aligned with Codex standards. Number of standards, directives and texts at national level that are aligned with the Codex	Madagascar Category : <i>SUBSTANTIVE</i>
140	1. Existing data sources ⁶ are interrogated to identify proportion of <u>Number of known national Codex-related standards, directives and texts improved which are aligned with Codex standards</u>	Madagascar Category : <i>TECHNICAL</i>
140	1. Existing data sources are consulted ⁹ to determine the proportion of known national standards which are consistent <u>in accordance</u> with Codex standards.	Mexico Better Understanding Category : <i>TRANSLATION</i>
140	1. Existing data sources are consulted to determine the <u>Percentage of⁹ known national standards that are consistent with the linked to Codex texts.</u>	Nicaragua For the purposes of understanding, it is recommended that the wording be adjusted. This indicator will make it possible to measure the degree of harmonisation. Category : <i>TECHNICAL</i>
140	1. Existing data sources ⁹ are interrogated to identify proportion of known national standards which are aligned with Codex standards.	Thailand In general, the indicators should be in line with the activities, measurable and practical to Codex members, committees or secretariats, such as counting the number of meetings/initiatives or using questionnaires. In addition, we are of the opinion that the use of standards and related texts by members is not limited only to align the national standard to codex standard. It can be using as the reference for promoting better production and processing by not setting as mandatory standard. Moreover, in reality and practical, using might be modified based on scientific data within each country that can be various due to the difference of geography and social-economy. So the evaluation should cover all practices. Category : <i>SUBSTANTIVE</i>
140	1. Existing data sources ⁹ are interrogated queried <u>to identify how Codex texts are used, the proportion of known national standards which that are aligned with Codex standards; gap analysis is conducted to determine catalogue, and act on opportunities for increased use.</u>	USA Category : <i>SUBSTANTIVE</i>
140	1. Existing data sources ⁹ are interrogated to identify <u>the</u> proportion of known national standards which are aligned with Codex standards.	CropLife International Category : <i>EDITORIAL</i>
	Indicator 2 – objective 3.1	
142	2. <u>National Codex Committees (or their equivalents) members report on capacity building national activities to encourage and facilitate practical use of Codex standards, guidelines and texts.</u>	Canada Category : <i>SUBSTANTIVE</i>

142	2. National Codex Committees (or their equivalents) report on capacity building to encourage and facilitate practical use of Codex standards, guidelines and texts. <u>3- Number of shared national standards / legislations with Codex secretariat related to consumer health and ensuring fair practices in the food trade.</u>	Egypt Adding new proposed indicator is related to this goal, while the indicator that is mentioned in this goal 4 not covered this point <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
142	<u>3- The number of shared national standards / legislations implemented with the Codex Secretariat related to consumer health and ensuring fair practices in the food trade.</u>	Egypt Propose adding a new indicator to achieve this objective <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
142	2. The Codex National Coordinating Committees report on capacity building in order to promote and facilitate the practical use of Codex standards, guidelines and texts.	Nicaragua This indicator is not understandable. <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>
142	2. National Codex Committees (or their equivalents) Member states report on capacity building to encourage and facilitate practical use of Codex standards, guidelines and texts.	Norway See our comment on 2.2.2, we would suggest to be consequent and use Member states report, as the organization of Codex work at the national level varies. <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
	. National Codex Committees (or their equivalents) report on capacity building to encourage and facilitate practical use of Codex standards, guidelines, <u>codes of practices</u> and texts.	Papua New Guinea
142	2. National Codex Committees (or their equivalents) Committees/Contact Points report on capacity building <u>activities to encourage and facilitate practical use of Codex standards, guidelines and texts</u> texts that have resulted in increased use. 3. <u>Number, reach and impact of national and international third party assurance schemes that reference Codex standards.</u> 4. <u>Increased metrics on the reach and impact of speaking engagements accepted by CAC Chair and Vice-Chairs and the Secretariat to raise the profile and awareness of Codex and its role in promoting food safety and fair trade at the global level.</u>	USA <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
142	2. National Regional Codex Committees (or their equivalents) <u>with input from their regional members</u> report on capacity building to encourage and facilitate practical use of Codex standards, guidelines and texts.	CropLife International Not all countries have national Codex committees. The authors may want to consider to reword as suggested below. <i>Category : EDITORIAL</i>
	Rationale – Objective 3.1	
143	The main recipients of Codex standards, guidelines and related texts are the Member States whose needs the standards respond to.	Chile Justification: The proposed change aims to improve the wording.

		<i>Category: EDITORIAL</i>
143	The main recipients of Codex standards, guidelines and related texts are the Member States and their <u>standardisation</u> needs <u>(national and international)</u> , which the Codex standards respond to.	Mexico While the international food standards, guidelines and codes of practice of C O D E X A L I M E N T A R I U S contribute to safety, quality and equity in international food trade, they are, in turn, recommendations for voluntary application by members. Codex standards serve on many occasions as a basis for national legislation. <i>Category: TECHNICAL</i>
143	The primary audience for Codex standards, guidelines and related texts is member countries, whose needs the standards are designed to address. <u>Driving greater awareness, understanding, and recognition of available, harmonized standards is essential to the effectiveness of Codex. Even in the absence of adoption of Codex standards into national legislation, the use of Codex standards by the food trade and other actors as non-legislative benchmark standards can contribute to consumer protection and ensuring fair practices in the food trade.</u>	USA <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
	Objective 3.2	
145	3.2 <u>Ensure that</u> Codex standards are used more widely ¹⁰ to improve the protection of consumer health and ensuring fair practices in the food trade..	Burkina Faso <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
145	3.2 Codex standards are used more widely ¹⁰ to improve the protection of consumer health and ensuring fair practices in the food trade.	Canada This objective appears to be the same as Strategic Goal 3. Is this objective needed? <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
145	3.2 Codex standards are used more widely ¹⁰ to improve the protection of consumer health and ensuring promoting fair practices in the food trade. <u>3.3 The legitimacy of Codex standards is ensured by consensus-based standard setting.</u>	European Union To be consistent with the vision statement change “ensuring” to “promoting”. New Objective 3.3 Standards adopted by consensus facilitate the use at the national level. <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
145	3.2 <u>Ensure that</u> Codex standards are used more widely ¹⁰ to improve the protection of consumer health and ensuring fair practices in the food trade	Madagascar <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
145	3.2 Codex standards are used more widely ¹⁰ to improve the protection of consumer health and ensuring fair practices in the food trade <u>trade and service.</u>	Mongolia <i>Category : EDITORIAL</i>
145	3.2 Codex standards are used more generally¹⁰ to improve consumer health protection and ensure fair practices in food trade.	Nicaragua Merged with objective 1. <i>Category: TECHNICAL</i>

145	3.2 <u>Ensure that</u> Codex standards are used more widely ¹⁰ to improve the protection of consumer health and ensuring fair practices in the food trade.	Senegal <i>Category : EDITORIAL</i>
145	3.2 Codex standards are used more widely ¹⁰ to improve the protection of consumer health and ensuring fair practices in the food trade.	Thailand we agree that Codex will enhance the use of Codex standards in the food trade through the drive from international governmental and non-governmental organizations. <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
145	3.2 Codex standards are used more widely ¹⁰ to improve the protection of consumer health and ensuring fair practices in the food trade.	Thailand We realize that Codex standards are recognized by WTO. Then, WTO member countries should harmonize and/or implement Codex standards. We therefore think that the objective should evaluate the harmonization and/or implementation of Codex standards and related texts by Codex members. Therefore, the activities may be the engagement with FAO/WHO on their communication initiatives, the evaluation of the use of Codex standards and related texts, gap analysis of the implementation, the support on harmonization of standards especially on risk communication by recognized organization, and the support on development and capacity building for implementation. <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
145	3.2 Codex standards are used more widely ¹⁰ to improve the protection of consumer health and ensuring fair practices in the food trade. <u>3.2 To ensure wide use of Codex standards for improved protection of consumer health and fair practices in food trade.</u>	Uganda <i>Category : EDITORIAL</i>
145	3.2 Codex standards are used more widely¹⁰ to improve the protection of consumer health and ensuring fair practices in the food trade.	USA PROPOSE THAT THIS IS COMBINED WITH 3.1. <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
145	3.2 Codex standards are used more widely ¹⁰ to improve the protection of consumer health and ensuring fair practices in the food trade.	CropLife International CropLife International proposes adding objective 3.3 <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
145	3.2 Codex standards are used more widely ¹⁰ to improve the protection of consumer health and ensuring fair practices in the food trade. <u>3.3 Leverage national agencies' risk-based reviews from Members to enhance efficiency in the Codex process and to increase harmonization of Codex with national standards to ultimately raise adoption and use of Codex standards</u>	CropLife International CropLife International proposes to add a third objective. <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
	Activity 3.2.1	
147	3.2.1 Identify and exploit opportunities to raising the profile and awareness of Codex standards and their role in promoting food safety and fair trading practices at the national level. ¹¹ <u>3.2.2. Develop an evaluation tool to monitor the adoption and implementation of Codex standards, guidelines and codes of practice.</u>	Burkina Faso <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> [Point of difference: English version says global level, French version says national level]

147	3.2.1 Identify and exploit opportunities to raising the profile and awareness of Codex standards and their role in promoting food safety and fair trade at the national <u>global</u> level. ¹¹ .	Burkina Faso <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
147	3.2.1 Identify and exploit leverage opportunities to raising the profile and awareness of Codex standards and their role in promoting food safety and fair trade at the global level. ¹¹	Canada <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
		China Activity 3.1.2 and 3.2.1 overlap with each other on "Identify and exploit opportunities to raising the profile and awareness of Codex standards."
147	3.2.1 Identify and exploit opportunities to raising the profile and awareness of Codex standards and their role in promoting food safety and fair <u>practices in food trade</u> at the global level. ¹¹	Egypt Adding "practices in food" <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
147	3.2.1 Identify and exploit opportunities to raising the profile and awareness of Codex standards <u>Codex work</u> and their its role in promoting food safety and fair trade at the global level. ¹¹	European Union <i>Category : EDITORIAL</i>
147	3.2.1 Identify and exploit opportunities to raising the profile and awareness of Codex standards and their role in promoting food safety and fair trade at the global level. ¹¹ <u>3.2.2 Develop an assessment tool for monitoring the adoption and implementation of codex standards, guidelines and codes of practice</u>	Gambia <i>Category : EDITORIAL</i>
147	3.2.1 <u>Identify and exploit opportunities for raising the profile and awareness of Codex standards and their role in promoting food safety and fair practices in food trade at the global level.</u> Identify and exploit opportunities to raising the profile and awareness of Codex standards and their role in promoting food safety and fair trade at the global level. ¹¹	Gambia <i>Category : EDITORIAL</i>
147	3.2.1 Identifier et exploiter les possibilités permettant de faire mieux connaître les normes du Codex et de sensibiliser à leur rôle en matière de promotion de la sécurité sanitaire des aliments et de pratiques commerciales loyales au niveau national ¹¹ . <u>3.2.2. Développer un outil d'évaluation pour surveiller l'adoption et la mise en œuvre des normes, directives et guides de pratique du Codex</u>	Madagascar <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>
147	3.2.1 Identify and exploit opportunities to raising the profile and awareness of Codex standards and their role in promoting food safety and fair trade at the global <u>and regional</u> level. ¹¹	Mongolia <i>Category : EDITORIAL</i>

147	3.2.1 Conduct side events in various international events for identify and exploit opportunities to raising the profile and awareness of Codex standards and their role in promoting food safety and fair trade at the global level. ¹¹	Nepal Category : <i>SUBSTANTIVE</i>
147	3.2.1 Identify and exploit opportunities to raise awareness of Codex standards and its role in promoting global food safety and fair trade at the national level and increasing awareness in this regard⁴⁴.	Nicaragua Moved to the unified activities Category : <i>EDITORIAL</i>
147	3.2.1 Identify and exploit opportunities to raising the profile and awareness of Codex standards and their role in promoting food safety and fair trade at the national level. ¹¹ <u>3.2.2. Develop an evaluation tool to monitor the adoption and implementation of Codex standards, guidelines and codes of practice.</u>	Senegal Category : <i>TECHNICAL</i>
147	3.2.1 Identify and exploit opportunities to raising the profile and awareness of Codex standards and their role in promoting food safety and fair trade at the national global level. ¹¹	Senegal Category : <i>TECHNICAL</i>
147	3.2.1 Identify and exploit opportunities to raising the profile and awareness of Codex standards and their role in promoting food safety and fair trade at the global level. <u>3.2.2 Develop an assessment tool for monitoring the adoption and implementation of codex standards, guidelines and codes of practice⁴⁴</u>	South Africa In order to determine whether the Codex Standards are used, there is probably a need to develop an assessment tool that would assist Codex to monitor the adoption and implementation of Codex Standards Category : <i>SUBSTANTIVE</i>
	3.2.1 Identify and exploit opportunities for raising the profile and awareness of Codex standards and their role in promoting food safety and fair practices in food trade at the global level. ⁷	Sudan
147	3.2.1 Identify and exploit opportunities to raising the profile and awareness of Codex standards and their role in promoting food safety and fair trade at the global level. ¹¹	Thailand We would like to suggest to consider the activity involving participation of international governmental and non-governmental organizations in Codex standard setting and cooperation between the organizations and Codex members. We believe that it can encourage the use of Codex standard and related texts in food production and food trade. Category : <i>SUBSTANTIVE</i>
147	3.2.1 Identify and exploit opportunities to raising the profile and awareness of Codex standards and their role in promoting food safety and fair trade at the global level.⁴⁴	USA Category : <i>SUBSTANTIVE</i>
	Add	Sudan

⁷ For example, at international events on food safety and quality, in meetings of international governmental and non-governmental organizations, and through other appropriate international governmental and non-governmental initiatives.

	3.2.2 Develop an assessment tool for monitoring the adoption and implementation of codex standards, guidelines and codes of practice	
147	<p>3.2.1 Identify and exploit opportunities to raising the profile and awareness of Codex standards and their role in promoting food safety and fair trade at the global level</p> <p><u>3.3.1 Maximize use of national reviews by experts to reduce review time and focus the expert meetings on critical points that need discussion to build consensus.</u></p> <p><u>3.3.2 Fully utilize electronic tools to identify items that need discussion at the next meeting one month prior to the expert meeting.</u>¹¹</p>	<p>CropLife International Category : <i>SUBSTANTIVE</i></p>
	Expected outcome – Objective 3.2	
149	1. Increased use of Codex standards, guidelines and related texts by a range of actors at the global <u>and regional</u> level.	<p>Mongolia Category : <i>EDITORIAL</i></p>
149	1. Increased use of Codex standards, guidelines and related texts by different actors at the global level.	<p>Nicaragua Repeated result. Category : <i>TECHNICAL</i></p>
	1. Increased use of Codex standards, guidelines, <u>codes of practices</u> and related texts by a range of actors at the global level.	Papua New Guinea
149	1. Increased use of Codex standards, guidelines and related texts by a range of actors at the global level.	<p>USA Category : <i>SUBSTANTIVE</i></p>
149	<p>1. Increased use of Codex standards, guidelines and related texts by a range of actors at the global level.</p> <p><u>For Objective 3.3:</u></p> <p><u>1. Increased number of standards, guidelines and related texts without reservation generated.</u></p> <p><u>2. Reduced timelines from first registration in a Member country and establishment of Codex standard</u></p>	<p>CropLife International Category : <i>SUBSTANTIVE</i></p>
149	1. Increased use of Codex standards, guidelines and related texts by a range of all actors at the global level.	<p>CropLife International Category : <i>EDITORIAL</i></p>
	Indicator 1 – objective 3.2	
150	1. Number, reach and impact of national and international third party assurance schemes which reference Codex standards.	<p>Australia More information is requested on what are the benchmarks or starting points for indicators e.g. how do we determine/measure improvement? Category : <i>SUBSTANTIVE</i></p>

150	1. Number, reach and impact of national and international third party assurance schemes which reference Codex standards.	Canada <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
150	1. Number, scope and impact <u>Number</u> of the national and international third-party guarantee programmes referring to Codex standards.	Nicaragua Nicaragua recommends not including “scope and impact” because they are not measurable elements. <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>
150	1. Number, reach and impact of national and international third party assurance schemes which reference Codex standards.	USA <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
	Indicator 2– objective 3.2	
151	2. Number, reach and impact of capacity building and technical assistance projects led by other international governmental and non-governmental organisations which invite input from Codex.	Canada Canada notes that “impact” will be difficult to assess. Clarification would be needed on how this would be done? <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
151	2. Número, alcance y efecto de <u>Número</u> los proyectos de fomento de la capacidad y asistencia técnica dirigidos por organizaciones internacionales gubernamentales y no gubernamentales que solicitan contribuciones del Codex.	Nicaragua Nicaragua recomienda no incluir "alcance" y "efecto" porque no son medibles. <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>
151	2. Number, reach and impact of capacity building and technical assistance projects led by other international governmental and non-governmental organisations which invite input from Codex.	USA <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
	Indicator 3– objective 3.2	
152	3. The reach and impact of speaking engagements accepted by the bureau of Chair and Vice-Chairs and the Secretariat to raising the profile and awareness of Codex and its role in promoting food safety and fair trade at the global level.	Canada How will the “impact” of speaking engagements be objectively assessed? <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
152	3. The reach and impact of speaking engagements accepted by the bureau of Chair and Vice-Chairs and the <u>Codex</u> Secretariat to raising the profile and awareness of Codex and its role in promoting food safety and fair trade at the global level.	Canada While we recognize the value of the Chair and Vice-Chairs doing speaking engagements, Canada suggests that it be deleted so that it provides flexibility on whether it is carried out or not and does not make it an obligation for the Chair and Vice-Chairs as there may be resource implications associated with this. Deleting this would not hinder the Chair and Vice-Chairs from doing speaking engagements. <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
152	The reach and impact of speaking engagements accepted by the bureau of Chair and Vice-Chairs and the Secretariat to raising the profile and awareness of Codex and its role in promoting food safety and fair trade at the global level.	Egypt <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
152	3. The reach and impact of speaking engagements accepted by the bureau of Chair and Vice-Chairs and the Secretariat on raising the profile and	Honduras Considers that this indicator is not appropriate for developing the proposed objective.

	awareness of Codex and its role in promoting food safety and fair trade at the global level.	<i>Category : EDITORIAL</i>
152	3. The reach and impact of speaking engagements accepted by the bureau of Chair and Vice-Chairs and the Secretariat on raising the profile and awareness of Codex and its role in promoting food safety and fair trade at the global level.	Nicaragua It is not possible to understand this indicator. It is not linked to any activity and is not measurable. <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>
152	3. The reach and impact of speaking engagements accepted by the bureau of Chair and Vice-Chairs and the Secretariat on raising the profile and awareness of Codex and its role in promoting food safety and fair trade at the global level.	USA <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
152	3. The reach and impact of speaking engagements accepted by the bureau of Chair and Vice-Chairs and the Secretariat on raising the profile and awareness of Codex and its role in promoting food safety and fair trade at the global level. <u>For Objective 3:</u> <u>1. The number of Codex standards recommended after expert meetings has increased by [x] %</u> <u>2. The number of standards adopted by Codex Committees without reservation has increased by [x]%</u>	CropLife International <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
	<i>Rationale – Objective 3.2</i>	
153	Even in the absence of adoption of Codex standards into national legislation, the use of Codex standards by the food trade and other actors as non-legislative benchmark standards can contribute to consumer protection and ensuring fair practices in the food trade. <u>However, the appropriate way to use and/or implement Codex standards depends on a range of factors.</u>	European Union <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
153	Even in the absence of adoption of Codex standards into national legislation, the use of Codex standards by the food trade and other actors as non-legislative benchmark standards can contribute to consumer protection and ensuring fair practices in the food trade.	USA <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
153	Even in the absence of adoption of Codex standards into national legislation, the use of Codex standards by the food trade and other actors as non-legislative benchmark standards can contribute to consumer protection and ensuring fair practices in the food trade. <u>For Objective 3:</u> <u>National experts perform the national review and also often serve as experts for FAO/WHO for the joint meetings. Efficiencies can be gained if experts can leverage more of that work. This would allow more standards to be reviewed in one cycle (increased output).</u>	CropLife International <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>

153	Even in the absence of adoption of Codex standards into national legislation, the use of Codex standards by the food trade and other actors as non-legislative benchmark standards can contribute to consumer protection and ensuring fair practices in the food trade.	CropLife International CropLife International agrees with this rationale. However, Codex should encourage adoption of Codex standards for international food trade to the benefits of all involved parties, exporters and importers and especially to the benefit of developing countries. <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
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	STRATEGIC GOAL 4	
155	All Codex Members participate effectively in Codex work. <u>All Codex Members participate actively in Codex work.</u>	Chile Proposes a change in the wording given that the effectiveness will be difficult to quantify. Justification Considers that it is more appropriate to focus on active participation of Codex Members. <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>
		Colombia Suggests using infinitive verbs for strategic goals, specific objectives and activities Recommends reviewing indicators 4 and 5 of the specific objective 4.1 It is not clear how the outcome will be measured. The basis must be adapted in relation to the 2020-2025 vision. In that regard, positive wording is suggested. Recommends reviewing the indicators and establishing which type of indicator should be used, especially indicators 2, 3, 5 and 6 of the specific objective 4.2.
155	All Codex Members participate effectively in Codex work.	Nepal Goal 4 indicator 4 states, “Number and impact of ...” and indicator 5 “extent and impact...”. In our opinion it would be extremely difficult to assess the “extent” or “impact” within the allotted time frame of 5 years. <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
155	Todos los miembros del Codex participan eficazmente en la labor del Codex. <u>Ensure the effective participation of all Codex Members</u>	Peru <i>Category : EDITORIAL</i>
155	All Codex Members participate effectively in Codex work.	Thailand In general, the activities and indicators under this Goal do not match each other. Each activity should have one corresponding indicator. Moreover, all activities need more explanation on the responsible body and possible approaches. <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
155	All Codex Members participate effectively in Codex work.	FIVS It is not always clear who (i.e. which committee or working group etc.) will be responsible for ensuring the successful completion of the activities outlined in the plan. <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
	Activities 4.1	
156	4.1 Strengthen t he effective and enduring participation of Codex Members, in particular of developing countries, in the work of Codex is enhanced in a sustainable manne	Burkina Faso <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
156	4.1 The effective participation of Codex Members, in particular developing countries, in the work of Codex is enhanced in a sustainable manner.	Chile Proposes a change in the wording given that the effectiveness will be difficult to quantify.

		<p>Justification Considers that it is more appropriate to focus on active participation of Codex Members. <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i></p>
156	4.1 The effective participation of Codex Members, in particular developing countries, in the work of Codex is enhanced in a sustainable manner.	<p>Chile Proposes a change in the wording given that the effectiveness will be difficult to quantify.</p> <p>Justification Considers that it is more appropriate to focus on active participation of Codex Members. <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i></p>
156	4.1 The effective participation of Codex Members, in particular developing countries, in the work of Codex is enhanced in a sustainable manner	<p>Egypt <i>Category : EDITORIAL</i></p>
156	4.1 The effective participation of of all Codex Members, in particular, including developing countries, in the work of Codex is enhanced in a sustainable manner	<p>European Union Objective 4.1 This wording is consistent with the wording used in Expected Outcomes 1. <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i></p>
156	4.1 The To enhance effective and sustainable participation of Codex Members, in particular developing countries, <u>countries in the work of Codex is enhanced in a sustainable manner</u> work	<p>Gambia <i>Category : EDITORIAL</i></p>
156	4.1 Strengthen t The effective and enduring participation of Codex Members, in particular of developing countries, in the work of Codex is enhanced in a sustainable manner.	<p>Madagascar <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i></p>
156	4.1 The effective participation of Codex Members, in particular developing countries, in the work of Codex is enhanced in a sustainable manner.	<p>Nicaragua <i>Category : EDITORIAL</i></p>
156	4.1 The effective participation of all Codex Members, in particular including developing countries, in the work of Codex is enhanced in a sustainable manner	<p>Norway We consider the intent of this objective is to achieve effective participation of all members, including developing countries. <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i></p>
156	4.1 Strengthen t The effective participation of Codex Members, in particular of developing countries, in the work of Codex is enhanced in a sustainable manner.	<p>Senegal <i>Category : EDITORIAL</i></p>
156	4.1 To enhance The effective and sustainable participation of Codex Members, in particular developing countries <u>countries in Codex work.</u> , in the work of Codex is enhanced in a sustainable manner	<p>South Africa <i>Category : EDITORIAL</i></p>
	4.1 To enhance effective and sustainable participation of Codex Members, in particular developing countries in Codex work.	<p>Sudan</p>

156	4.1 The effective participation of Codex Members, in particular developing countries, in the work of Codex is enhanced in a sustainable manner	Thailand The objective 4.1, 4.2 and 4.3 should be re-written, for example as “To increase effective participation ... in a sustainable manner.” for new objective 4.1. <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
156	4.1 The <u>To promote effective and sustainable</u> participation of Codex Members, in particular developing countries, in the work of Codex <u>Codex</u> is enhanced in a sustainable manner.	Uganda <i>Category : EDITORIAL</i>
156	4.1 The effective participation of Codex Members, in particular particularly developing countries, countries in the work of Codex is enhanced in a through effective and sustainable manner <u>engagement</u> .	USA <i>Category : EDITORIAL</i>
	Activities 4.1.1	
157	4.1.1 Provide Codex Members with practical guidance that contributes to sustainable participation.	Canada Canada is of the view that Activity 4.1.1 should be deleted as no indicator is provided. <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
157	4.1.1 Provide Codex Members with practical guidance that contributes to sustainable participation. <u>4.1.2 Technical and financial support for Codex Members to participate in the most Codex Committees' meetings (CTF)</u> <u>4.1.3 Assist the developing countries to identify the priorities of Codex meetings that will participate in it.</u>	Egypt The new proposed activities are related to this goal, while the activities that are mentioned in this goal 4 not covered the both of technical and financial support for developing members to participate and Assist the developing countries to identify the priorities of the Codex meetings that will participate in it. <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
157	4.1.1 Provide Codex Members with practical guidance that contributes to sustainable <u>effective</u> participation.	Georgia We suggest to change the word "sustainable" <i>Category : EDITORIAL</i>
157	4.1.1 Provide Codex Members with practical guidance that contributes to sustainable participation.	India Comment: In the proposed activity 4.1.1, it is not clear what is envisaged from practical guidance. This needs to be clarified with a suitable indicator. <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>
157	4.1.1 Provide Codex Members with practical guidance that contributes to sustainable participation.	Indonesia Indonesia proposes to delete this activity Rationale: This activity doesn't in line with the indicators of objective 4.1 The effective participation of Codex Members, in particular developing countries, in the work of Codex is enhanced in a sustainable manner <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
157	4.1.1 Provide Codex Members with practical guidance that contributes to sustainable participation.	Iraq 4.1.1 Provide Codex Members with practical and scientific guidance and financial support that contributes to sustainable participation.

	4.1.1 Provide Codex Members with practical and scientific guidance and financial support that contributes to sustainable participation.	<i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
157	4.1.1 Provide Codex Members with practical guidance that contributes to sustainable participation. Develop an action plan to further strengthen the effective participation of all members, including practical guidance on participation, co-hosting, use of languages in working groups, in session meetings for capacity building and the use of new technologies.	Norway 4.1.1, 4.1.2, 4.1.3, 4.1.4, 4.1.5 and 4.1.6 We support all activities; however, we would suggest that they are collected under one activity in the SP. The activities are noted and will need to be picked up when setting up the action plan. <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
157	4.1.1 Provide Codex Members with practical guidance that contributes to sustainable participation.	Thailand This activity cannot be measured by current indicator. A practical guidance for members that can help to contribute sustainable participation may become its indicator. <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
157	4.1.1 Provide Codex Members with practical guidance that contributes to sustainable participation, <u>broader and deeper expertise, and knowledge management and transfer.</u>	USA <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
	Activity 4.1.2	
		China In Goal 4, objective 4.1, activity 4.1.2 “Encourage co-hosting of Codex Committees and working groups by developing countries”, the indicator supposed to be 1 “Number of developing countries hosting or co-hosting Committees.” In light of this, the activity 4.1.2 may be amended to be “Encourage hosting or co-hosting of Codex Committees and working groups by developing countries”
158	4.1.2.4 Encourage co-hosting of Codex Committees and working groups by developing countries. developing countries for co-hosting Codex Committees and working groups.	Egypt <i>Category : EDITORIAL</i>
158	4.1.2 Encourage co-hosting of Codex Committees and working groups by developing countries- also in an innovative way.	European Union <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
158	4.1.2 Encourage co-hosting <u>and co-chairing</u> of Codex Committees and working groups by developing countries.	India Rationale: There is corresponding indicator for co-chairing but was missing in activities. Further, co-chairing concept has already been endorsed in-principle by CCEXEC. <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
158	4.1.2 Encourage co-hosting <u>and co-chairing</u> of Codex Committees and working groups by developing countries.	Indonesia Indonesia proposes to add “co-chairing” in this activity Rationale: to be in line with Indicators which covered co-hosting and co-chairing <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>

158	4.1.2 Encourage co-hosting of Codex Committees and working groups by developing countries. <u>4-1-2 4.1.2 Encourage co-hosting of Codex Committees and working groups by developing countries by contributes scientific and financial support.</u>	Iraq <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
158	4.1.2 Encourage Support for co-hosting of Codex Committees and working groups by developing countries.	Nepal <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
158	4.1.2 Encourage co-hosting of Codex Committees and working groups by developing countries.	Norway See our comment above. <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
	4.1.2 Encourage <u>Regional Coordination and</u> co-hosting of Codex Committees and working groups by developing countries. 4.1.3 Promote the use of the official CAC languages in Codex Committees and working groups.	Papua New Guinea
158	4.1.2 Animar Sensibilizar a los países en desarrollo a copatrocinar reuniones de comités y grupos de trabajo del Codex.	Peru <i>Category : EDITORIAL</i>
158	4.1.2 Encourage co-hosting of Codex Committees and working groups by developing countries.	Thailand we would like to pursue drafting team to consider the possibility to encourage co-chairing of Codex committee and working group by developing countries beyond co-hosting. Nonetheless, we understand that being co-hosting needs time for preparation and it will have limitation. However, the encouragement may be in term of capacity building. Consequently, this activity can be measured by current indicator 1 and 2, which the can be combined. <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
	Activity 4.1.3	
159	4.1.3 5 Promote the use of the official CAC languages in <u>all</u> Codex Committees and working groups.	Egypt <i>Category : EDITORIAL</i>
159	4.1.3 5 Promote the use of the official CAC languages in <u>all</u> Codex Committees and working groups.	Egypt <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
159	4.1.3 Promote the use of the Provide using official CAC languages in Codex Committees regional committees and relevant working groups.	Georgia We suggest to change the sentance <i>Category : EDITORIAL</i>
159	4.1.3 Promote the use of the official CAC languages in Codex Committees and working groups.	India Rationale: This activity, already in practice, does not appear to add any extra value to propose SP.

		<i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
159	4.1.3 Promote the use of the official CAC languages in Codex Committees and working groups.	Indonesia Indonesia proposes to delete this activity Rationale: We are of the view that the use of the official CAC languages in Codex Committees and working groups will not impact significantly to the number of participants of Codex work, especially in Asia Region. <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
159	4.1.3 Promote the use of the official CAC languages in Codex Committees and working groups. <u>4-1-3 3 Promote the use of the official CAC language in Codex committees and working groups and expand use Arabic language as a basic Language to include circulator letters and EWG</u>	Iraq 4-1-3 3 Promote the use of the official CAC language in Codex committees and working groups and expand use Arabic language as a basic Language to include circulator letters and EWG. <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
159	4.1.3 Promote the use of the official CAC languages " <u>including the Russian language</u> " in Codex Committees and working groups.	Kyrgyzstan <i>Category : EDITORIAL</i>
159	4.1.3 Promote the use of the official CAC languages in Codex Committees and working groups.	Norway <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
159	4.1.3 Promote the use of the official CAC languages in Codex Committees and working groups.	Norway See our comment above and the suggested new paragraph. <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
159	4.1.3 Promote the use of the official CAC languages in Codex Committees and working groups.	Thailand This activity may not be efficient nor necessary because, in some Codex working groups or committees such as regional committees, there are few countries using the same official CAC language. Moreover, the possibility to put this activity into place should take into account the budget. <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
159	4.1.3-5 Promote the use of the official CAC languages in Codex Committees and working groups.	USA <i>Category : EDITORIAL</i>
	Activity 4.1.4	
160	4.1.4 Organize open meetings for Codex Committee delegates before in the margins of Codex Committee sessions to support discussion of issues and procedures between experienced and new delegates.	Canada <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
160	4.1.4-6 Organize open-preopen meetings for Codex Committee delegates before sessions to support discussion of issues and procedures between experienced and new delegates.	Egypt <i>Category : EDITORIAL</i>

160	<p>4.1.4 Organize open meetings between new and experienced delegates prior to Codex Committee sessions to support discussions of issues and procedures.</p> <p><u>4.1.5 Set up meetings between FAO/WHO Country Representatives and the Codex Secretariat, to promote Codex work its link to safety</u></p>	<p>Nicaragua Nicaragua suggests incorporating activity 4.1.5, to make full use of FAO and WHO Country Representatives, to increase the level of country participation.</p> <p><i>Category : TECHNICAL</i></p>
160	<p>4.1.4 Organize open meetings for Codex Committee delegates before sessions to support discussion of issues and procedures between experienced and new delegates.</p>	<p>Norway See our comment and suggested new paragraph</p> <p><i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i></p>
160	<p>4.1.4 Organize open meetings for Codex Committee delegates before sessions to support discussion of issues and procedures between experienced and new delegates.</p>	<p>Thailand This activity can be measured using a number of opening meeting as a quantitative indicator. Nevertheless, the result and impact of the opening meeting may be measured by using questionnaire which is more difficult. Moreover, we support the use of simple questionnaire.</p> <p><i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i></p>
160	<p>4.1.4-3 Organize open meetings for Codex Committee delegates before sessions to support discussion of issues new delegate training and procedures between encourage regional coordinators to have more experienced and countries from their region mentor new delegates/delegates from their region.</p> <p><u>4.1.4 Utilize information gathered through Codex Trust Fund applications and projects to gauge the nature of demand.</u></p>	<p>USA <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i></p>
	Activity 4.1.5	
161	<p>4.1.5 Enhance the use of new technologies¹², <u>where appropriate</u>, including the Codex platform, in the Codex standard setting process to facilitate real-time-increased participation by a wider range of member countries.</p>	<p>Canada <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i></p>
161	<p>4.1.5-7 Enhance the use of new technologies¹², including the Codex platform, in the Codex standard setting process to facilitate real-time participation by a wider range of member countries.</p>	<p>Egypt <i>Category : EDITORIAL</i></p>
161	<p>4.1.5 Enhance <u>While taking into account Codex working principles and procedures, enhance and facilitate</u> the use of new technologies¹², including the Codex platform, in the Codex standard setting process to facilitate real-time participation by a wider range of member countries.</p>	<p>European Union Activity 4.1.5 This underlines that improved use of new technologies and tools must be implemented in accordance with Codex procedures (consensus-building, worldwide participation, etc.) <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i></p>
161	<p>4.1.5 Enhance the use of new technologies¹², including the Codex platform, in the Codex standard setting process to facilitate real-time participation by a wider range of member countries.</p>	<p>Georgia we suggest to change word "Enhance" with more specific word like "teach" or "train". <i>Category : EDITORIAL</i></p>

161	4.1.5 Enhance <u>Consider</u> the use of new technologies ¹² , including the Codex platform, in the Codex standard setting process to facilitate real-time participation by a wider range of member countries.	Japan With regard to Activities 4.1.5, despite considerable upsides of new technology usage, Japan acknowledges limitations including different time zone, lack of reliability of internet connections and others when it comes to facilitating participation via web meetings (see CX/EXEC 08/61/2). Thus Japan proposes replacing 'enhance' by 'consider' to leave a room for not making use of new technologies where appropriate. <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
161	4.1.5 Enhance <u>Support the member states to enhance the</u> use of new technologies ¹² , including the Codex platform, in the Codex standard setting process to facilitate real-time participation by a wider range of member countries.	Nepal <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
161	4.1.5-6 Enhance the use of new technologies ¹² , including the Codex platform, in the Codex standard setting process to facilitate real-time participation by a wider range of member countries. <u>4.1.7 Strengthen electronic Codex platforms to help facilitate the work of Codex Members and the Secretariat.</u>	Nicaragua In accordance with the agreements set out in CAC40, Nicaragua suggests that activity 4.1.7 be incorporated to guarantee the ongoing improvement of electronic tools. <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>
161	4.1.5 Enhance the use of new technologies¹², including the Codex platform, in the Codex standard setting process to facilitate real-time participation by a wider range of member countries.	Norway See our comment above and the suggested new paragraph. <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
161	4.1.5 Enhance the use of new technologies ¹² , including the Codex platform, in the Codex standard setting process to facilitate real-time participation by a wider range of member countries.	Thailand This activity can be measured by current indicator 5. <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
161	4.1.5-6 Enhance the use of new technologies ¹² , including the Codex platform, in the Codex standard setting process (<u>Committees, Task Forces, and Working Groups</u>) to facilitate <u>meaningful</u> , real-time participation by a wider range of member countries.	USA <i>Category : EDITORIAL</i>
161	4.1.5 Enhance the use of new technologies ¹² , including the Codex platform, in the Codex standard setting process to facilitate real-time participation by a wider range of member countries.	CropLife International CropLife International endorses this point. CropLife International has been advocating for using electronic tools and virtual meetings to streamline process and enhance dialogue. <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
	Activity 4.1.6	
163	4.1.6-8 Where practical, use meetings on the margins of Codex sessions to conduct capacity building activities and/or sharing of best practices. ¹³	Egypt <i>Category : EDITORIAL</i>
163	4.1.6 Where practical, use meetings on the margins of “within” of Codex sessions to conduct capacity building activities and/or sharing of best practices. ¹³	Kyrgyzstan <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>

163	4.1.6 Where practical, use <u>Conduct</u> meetings on the margins of Codex sessions to conduct capacity building activities and/or sharing of best practices. ¹³	Nepal <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
163	4.1.6-8 Where practical, use meetings on the margins events in the margins of Codex sessions to conduct capacity building activities and/or sharing of best practices ¹³ .	Nicaragua <i>Category : EDITORIAL</i>
163	4.1.6 Where practical, use meetings on the margins of Codex sessions to conduct capacity building activities and/or sharing of best practices. ¹³	Norway See our comment above and the suggested new paragraph. <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
	4.1.6 Where practical, use meetings on the margins of Codex sessions to conduct capacity building activities and/or sharing of best practices <u>with side events</u> . ⁸	Papua New Guinea
163	4.1.6 Where practical, use meetings on the margins of Codex sessions to conduct capacity building activities and/or sharing of best practices. ¹³	Thailand This activity can be measured using both quantitative and qualitative indicator similarly with the Activity 4.1.4 <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
	Edit related footnote as follows: For example, in use of templates, standard operating procedures, consultative approaches at national, regional, and inter-regional levels.	Sudan
163	4.1.6-7 Where practical, use meetings on the margins of Codex sessions to conduct capacity building capacity-building activities and/or sharing of best practices. ¹³	USA <i>Category : EDITORIAL</i>
	<i>Expected outcome 1 – Objective 4.1</i>	
165	1. Increased Sustainable and effective participation and contributions of developing countries in the work of Codex Committees and working groups.	Canada <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
165	1. Increased participation of developing countries <u>all Codex Members including developing countries</u> in the work of Codex Committees and working groups.	European Union Expected Outcome 1 As SG4 relates to all Codex Members, the outcome should be revised accordingly. <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
	1. Increased participation of developing countries in the work of Codex Committees, <u>Regional Coordination</u> and working groups.	Papua New Guinea
165	1. Increased participation of <u>substantive contributions from</u> developing countries in the work of Codex Committees and working groups.	USA <i>Category : EDITORIAL</i>
	<i>Expected outcome 2 – Objective 4.1</i>	

⁸ For example, in use of templates, standard operating procedures, consultative approaches at national level.

166	2. Improved information sharing and peer-to-peer exchanges between member countries. <u>3. "Introduction of the Russian language to the Codex Committees and working groups"</u>	Kyrgyzstan <i>Category : EDITORIAL</i>
	2. Improved information sharing and peer-to-peer exchanges <u>and collaboration</u> between member countries.	Papua New Guinea
166	2. Improved <u>Greater</u> information sharing and peer-to-peer exchanges between member countries.	Peru <i>Category : EDITORIAL</i>
166	2. Improved information sharing and peer-to-peer exchanges between <u>among member countries</u> that result in meaningful knowledge transfer and associated knowledge application..	USA <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
166	2. Improved information sharing and peer-to-peer exchanges between member countries.: <u>Peer review of national reviews and MRLs established by national authorities:</u> <u>JMPR/JECFA should consider maximizing the use of national reviews, focusing on areas where they disagree.</u> <u>Many of the JMPR/JECFA experts are drawn from countries that have already done detailed reviews of the chemicals going through the JMPR/JECFA process. Is it necessary to reevaluate the data anew? This would streamline the JMPR/JECFA review process and allow for more chemicals to be reviewed each year.</u> <u>Consideration of MRLs established by national authorities prior to the JMPR/JECFA review should be factored into JMPR/JECFA's MRL recommendation to avoid creating unnecessary trade impediments that have no impact on food safety.</u> <u>Alternatively JMPR/JECFA could review the dossier of a new active ingredient concurrent with the national authorities and consult with them prior to finalizing a Codex MRL recommendation.</u>	GAFTA <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
	Indicator 1 – Objective 4.1	
167	1. Number of developing countries hosting or co-hosting Committees.	Australia requires a clear measurable, what are the baselines? <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
167	1. Number of developing countries hosting or co-hosting Committees.	Japan With regard to Indicators 1 and 2, Japan understands that these indicators were included so as to encourage developing countries to host and chair Codex Committees. Japan notes: 1. In many of the regions, members of the regions are hosting or chairing the regional committees. In that sense, we understand that the practice has been implemented in the Codex. 2. For other committees, however, once a country starts hosting a committee, it is

		<p>virtually forever even if it is adjourned sine die (though we note that procedurally even now host countries are nominated at each session of CAC according to Rule XI.1b). Virtually there is however no chance for a new country to host a committee. Japan notes that Codex once considered "Establishment of a duration for the terms of hosting Codex Committees" (CX/EXEC 08/61/2).</p> <p><i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i></p>
167	1. Number of developing countries hosting or co-hosting Committees.	<p>Norway 1, 2, 3 and 4 Numbers should already be available, however we are not sure of the usefulness of further counting if the knowledge is not used to improve effective participation and work management. Limit these indicators to two specific indicators. Based on existing knowledge of participation in for example ewgs (Ref Review of Electronic Working Groups, CX/EXEC 17/73/3) we would like to suggest reducing the number of indicators and at the same time look at existing knowledge.</p> <p><i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i></p>
	1. Number of developing countries hosting or co-hosting Committees and <u>Regional Coordination</u>	Papua New Guinea
167	1. Number of developing countries hosting or co-hosting Committees, <u>chairing or co-chairing working groups, and participating in Codex Committees and working groups.</u>	<p>USA <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i></p>
	Indicator 2 – Objective 4.1	
168	2. Number of developing countries chairing or co-chairing working groups.	<p>USA <i>Category : EDITORIAL</i></p>
	Indicator 3 – Objective 4.1	
169	3. Number of developing countries participating in <u>and actively contribution to Codex Committees and working groups.</u>	<p>Canada <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i></p>
169	3. Number of developing countries <u>effectively</u> participating in Codex Committees and working groups.	<p>Egypt <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i></p>
169	3. Number of developing countries <u>effectively</u> participating in Codex Committees and working groups.	<p>Egypt Adding "effectively participating" <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i></p>
169	3. Number of developing countries participating in Codex Committees and working groups.	<p>USA <i>Category : EDITORIAL</i></p>
	Indicator 4 – Objective 4.1	
170	4. Number and impact of the capacity building activities, best practice sharing activities and open meetings for exchange of opinions between experienced and new delegates conducted in the margins of Codex Committee sessions.	<p>Nicaragua The suggestion is to remove the term "impact", given that is not measurable and can only be reflected in the results.</p>

		<i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>
	4. Number and impact of capacity building activities, best practice sharing activities, and open meetings for exchange between experienced and new delegates conducted in the margins of Codex Committee sessions <u>as side events.</u>	Papua New Guinea
170	42. Number and impact of Measurable impacts from capacity building activities, such as demonstrated application of best practice sharing practices, more effective participation in Codex activities, and open meetings for exchange between experienced other metrics. 3. Increased number of peer-to-peer exchanges within regions that demonstrate visible and new delegates conducted in the margins <u>measurable results, such as more rapid integration and effectiveness of Codex Committee sessions</u> new delegates.	USA <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
	Indicator 5 – Objective 4.1	
171	5. The extent and impact of the use of new technologies by Codex Committees and working groups and, in particular, the impact on participation by developing countries <u>groups.</u>	Australia This applicable across the Codex community and not just developing nations. There is a cost implication for host countries however this technology will allow greater participation. <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
171	5. The extent and impact of the use of new <u>New technologies employed by Codex Committees and working groups and, in particular, the impact on increased degree and effective participation by developing countries.</u>	Canada <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
171	5. The extent and impact of the use of new technologies by Codex Committees and working groups and, in particular, the impact on participation by developing countries-. <u>This includes the number of meetings held with webinar type technology available for remote participation.</u>	European Union <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
171	5. The extent and impact of the use of new technologies by Codex Committees and working groups and, in particular, the impact on participation by developing countries. <u>6. Number of countries submitting comments to Codex committees.</u>	India We propose to insert a new indicator <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
171	5. The extent and impact of the use of new technologies by Codex Committees and working groups and, in particular, the impact on participation by developing-member countries.	Japan With regard to Indicators 5, it is not just developing countries but also developed countries that should implement new technologies. Thus Japan proposes replacing 'developing countries' by 'member countries'. <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
171	5. The extent and impact <u>The percentage of use of new technologies electronic platforms by Codex Committees and working groups and, in particular, the impact on,</u> participation by developing countries.	Nicaragua <i>Category : EDITORIAL</i>

171	5. Alcance y efecto del uso <u>Number of countries that use</u> new technologies for Codex Committees and working groups and in particular, its <u>particular the impact of them</u> on participation by developing countries.	Peru <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>
	Indicator 5 – objective 4.1	
171	54. The extent and impact of the use of new technologies by Codex Committees and working groups and, in particular, the <u>measurable, positive</u> impact on participation by developing countries.	USA <i>Category : EDITORIAL</i>
	Rationale 1 – objective 4.1	
172	It will never be easy to secure the sustainable participation of delegates. Governments of all Codex Members must establish their own priorities to make the most of available resources in the best possible manner.	Honduras Considers that the Codex Commission must resume funding, mainly for the participation of developing countries in Codex Committee meetings, in order to fulfil and enforce the consensus and greater participation of all countries in decision-making Codex Committee meetings. <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>
172	It will never be <u>It is not</u> easy to secure the sustainable participation of delegates. Governments of all Codex Members must establish their own priorities to make the most of available resources in the best possible manner.	Peru <i>Category : EDITORIAL</i>
172	Building the sustainable <u>Sustainable participation of delegates will never be easy. The administrations from some Member countries continues to present a challenge to Codex's overall effectiveness, given the very wide range of all Codex members need resource availability across countries that generally continues to set their own priorities in order</u> be insufficient, individually and collectively for Codex. Formal and informal capacity building, partnering, and knowledge sharing activities are critical to make best use the <u>development of available resourceessustainable national Codex systems.</u>	USA <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
	Rationale 2 – objective 4.1	
173	Developing countries in particular might be supported by other members <u>members and organizations</u> , for example through meetings, training, or twinning. The time at the margins of Codex meetings could also be used for capacity building and peer-to-peer meetings among member countries.	Kenya <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
		Kuwait The rationale states, “Developing countries in particular might be supported by other members, for example through meetings, training, or twinning.” – Propose that it be made clear that twinning might be between similar states which participate in a regional system of standards, such as the GCC Standardization Organization for the Arab Gulf States, and not just between two states.
	Developing countries in particular might be supported by other members, for example through meetings, training, or twinning. The time at the margins of	Papua New Guinea

	Codex meetings could also be used for capacity building and peer-to-peer meetings among member countries <u>as side events</u> .	
	Objective 4.2	
176	4.2 Implementation Implement capacity development programmes that assist countries in creating sustainable national Codex systems.	Burkina Faso Category : <i>SUBSTANTIVE</i>
176	4.2 Implementation of capacity development programs that assist countries in creating <u>establishing</u> sustainable national Codex systems.	Canada Category : <i>SUBSTANTIVE</i>
176	4.2 Implementation of capacity development programs that assist countries in creating <u>To create</u> sustainable national Codex systems.	European Union Objective 4.2 The implementation of capacity development programs is not an objective per se but an activity. Category : <i>SUBSTANTIVE</i>
176	4.2 Implementation of <u>To implement</u> capacity development programs that assist countries in creating sustainable national Codex systems.	Gambia Category : <i>EDITORIAL</i>
176	4.2 Implementation of capacity development programmes that assist countries in creating sustainable national Codex systems.	Honduras These programmes must be reviewed in order to increase coverage of countries benefiting from CTF2, as we believe that for some developing countries funding is very limited and approval is complex. Category : <i>SUBSTANTIVE</i>
176	4.2 Implementation of capacity development programs that assist countries in creating sustainable national Codex systems.	Madagascar Category : <i>SUBSTANTIVE</i>
176	4.2 Implementation of capacity development programmes that assist countries in in creating systems <u>strengthening</u> national Codex <u>structures</u> .	Nicaragua Suggests some changes to the wording, given that the creation of systems is the responsibility of member countries and the implementation of programmes can only help to strengthen them. Category : <i>TECHNICAL</i>
176	4.2 Implementation of capacity development programs that assist countries in creating sustainable national Codex systems	Senegal Category : <i>EDITORIAL</i>
	4.2 To implement capacity development programs that assist countries in creating sustainable national Codex systems.	Sudan
176	4.2 Implementation of capacity development programs that assist countries in creating sustainable national Codex systems. <u>4.2 To create sustainable national Codex systems through capacity development programs</u>	Uganda Category : <i>EDITORIAL</i>
176	4.2 Implementation of capacity <u>Capacity</u> development programs that assist countries in creating sustainable national Codex systems <u>systems are implemented</u> .	USA Category : <i>EDITORIAL</i>

177	4.2.1 Assist members to assess their national systems to identify strengths, weaknesses and gaps.	Australia Who will assist? Will it be FAO and WHO as per 4.2.2? <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
	Activity 4.2.1	
177	4.2.1 Assist members to assess their national <u>Codex</u> systems to identify strengths, weaknesses and gaps.	Burkina Faso <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
177	4.2.1 Assist <u>Develop mechanisms to assist</u> Members in assessing the self-assessment of their national systems to identify strengths, weaknesses and gaps.	Chile This activity should be more specific, which is why we suggest a change in wording. Justification More specific mechanisms should be proposed, such as establishing a self-assessment system as used by the IPPC or the OIE with its DVS system or something similar adapted to the Codex in its national systems. <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>
177	4.2.1 Assist members to assess their national systems <u>and the status of Codex</u> to identify strengths, weaknesses and gaps <u>using the FAO/WHO Diagnostic Tool.</u>	Egypt <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
177	4.2.1 Assist members to assess their national systems to identify strengths, weaknesses and gaps <u>gaps using FAO/WHO Diagnostic Tool for assessing status of National Codex System.</u>	Egypt Adding the sentence " using FAO/WHO Diagnostic Tool for assessing status of National Codex Programmes" <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
177	4.2.1 Assist members to assess their national <u>codex</u> systems to identify strengths, weaknesses and gaps.	Gambia <i>Category : EDITORIAL</i>
177	4.2.1 Assist <u>Develop mechanisms to assist</u> Members in assessing their national systems to identify strengths, weaknesses and gaps.	Honduras <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>
	Activity 4.2.1, assisting members to assess their national systems to identify strengths, weaknesses and gaps.	Kuwait Kuwait propose that a time frame – for example, “at least once a year” – be specified so that the activity is evaluable.
177	4.2.1 Assist <u>Promote implementation of the diagnostic tool developed by Codex, between members</u> Members, <u>in order to</u> evaluate their national systems to identify, identifying strengths, weaknesses and gaps <u>opportunities.</u>	Nicaragua The Codex already has a diagnostic tool as part of CTF2. Nicaragua believes this is extremely useful and therefore recommends promoting its use by member countries. <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>
	4.2.1 Assist members to <u>make self assessment of</u> their national systems to identify strengths,	Papua New Guinea

177	4.2.1 Assist members to assess their national <u>Codex</u> systems to identify strengths, weaknesses and gaps..	Senegal <i>Category : EDITORIAL</i>
	4.2.1 Assist members to assess their national codex systems to identify strengths, weaknesses and gaps.	Sudan
177	4.2.1 Assist members to assess <u>in assessing</u> their national systems to identify strengths, weaknesses and weaknesses , gaps, and opportunities.	USA <i>Category : EDITORIAL</i>
	Activity 4.2.2	
178	4.2.2 Encourage Request FAO and WHO to implement capacity development programs that support the creation of sustainable national Codex-related systems.	Australia <i>Category : EDITORIAL</i>
178	4.2.2 Encourage <u>representatives of</u> FAO and WHO to implement capacity development programs that support the creation of sustainable national Codex-related systems	Burkina Faso <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
178	4.2.2 Encourage FAO and WHO <u>through their Regional Offices to</u> implement capacity development programmes that support the creation of sustainable national Codex-related systems.	Chile Justification: Coordination of this action should be through Regional Offices, which will help facilitate this activity. <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
178	4.2.2 Encourage FAO and WHO <u>Country Representatives to</u> implement capacity development programs that support the creation of sustainable national Codex-related systems.	Gambia <i>Category : EDITORIAL</i>
178	4.2.2 Encourage FAO and WHO to implement capacity development programs that support the creation of sustainable national Codex-related systems <u>4.2.2 Encourage FAO and WHO to implement capacity development programs that support the creation of sustainable national Codex-related systems by training contact point and secretaries on codex work either through sending experts or held courses..</u>	Iraq 4.2.2 Encourage FAO and WHO to implement capacity development programs that support the creation of sustainable national Codex-related systems by training contact point and secretaries on codex work either through sending experts or held courses. <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
178	4.2.2 Encourage Collaborate with FAO and WHO to implement capacity development programs that support the creation of sustainable national Codex-related systems.	Jamaica <i>Category : EDITORIAL</i>
178	4.2.2 Encourage Conduct meetings with FAO and WHO to <u>encourage them to</u> implement capacity development programs that support the creation of sustainable national Codex-related systems.	Nepal <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>

178	4.2. Encourage FAO and WHO to implement capacity development programmes that support the creation of sustainable national Codex-related systems. <u>4.2.3 Development of twinning programmes between countries that benefit from solid Codex structures and countries with developing Codex structures.</u>	Nicaragua It is believed that technical exchanges between countries, through “twinning”, is an excellent tool to strengthen technical capacities of national structures. Nicaragua has formed part of this recent initiative, which has led to positive results in less time than expected. <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>
178	4.2.2 Encourage representations of FAO and WHO to implement capacity development programs that support the creation of <u>sustainable</u> national Codex-related systems	Senegal <i>Category : EDITORIAL</i>
178	4.2.2 Encourage FAO and WHO to implement capacity development programs that support the creation of sustainable national Codex-related systems. <u>4.2.2 Encourage FAO and WHO Country Representatives to implement capacity development programs that support the creation of sustainable national Codex-related systems</u>	South Africa <i>Category : EDITORIAL</i>
178	4.2.2 Encourage FAO and WHO to implement capacity development programs that support the creation of sustainable national Codex-related systems. <u>4.2.2 Encourage FAO and WHO Country Representatives</u>	South Africa <i>Category : EDITORIAL</i>
	4.2.2 Encourage FAO and WHO Country Representatives to implement capacity development programs that support the creation of sustainable national Codex-related systems.	Sudan
178	4.2.2 Encourage FAO and WHO to implement <u>increase their support to</u> capacity development programs that support the creation of sustainable <u>create, enhance, and help sustain</u> national Codex-related systems.	USA <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
	Activity 4.2.3	
179	4.2.3 Encourage Members to provide financial and in-kind support to capacity building programmes in developing countries. <u>4.2.4 Encourage the activity of CTF2 which facilitates the engagement of developing countries in the Codex food standards-setting processes.</u>	European Union <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
179	4.2.3 Encourage Members <u>Develop a peer mentorship programme</u> to provide financial and in-kind support to capacity building programmes in developing countries.	Jamaica <i>Category : EDITORIAL</i>
179	4.2.3 Encourage Members <u>Conduct meetings with potential members to encourage them to</u> provide financial and in-kind support to capacity building programmes in developing countries.	Nepal <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
179	4.2.3 <u>4 Encourage Members</u> to provide financial and in-kind support to capacity building programmes in developing countries.	Nicaragua <i>Category : EDITORIAL</i>

179	4.2.3 Encourage Members <u>with available resources</u> to provide financial and in-kind support to capacity building programmes in developing countries countries that lack resources.	USA Category : <i>SUBSTANTIVE</i>
	Activity 4.2.4	
180	4.2.4 Encourage Members to provide financial and in-kind support to CTF2 CTF.	Egypt Category : <i>EDITORIAL</i>
180	4.2.4- 5 Encourage Members to provide financial and in-kind support to CTF2.	European Union Category : <i>EDITORIAL</i>
180	4.2.4 Encourage Members to provide financial and in-kind support to CTF2. 4.2.5 "Encouraging members to provide financial and in-kind support to build the capacity of the National Codex Contact Centers of developing countries and to attract the WTO Standards Development and Trade Facilitation Fund (STDF), WTO) for support»	Kyrgyzstan Category : <i>EDITORIAL</i>
180	4.2.4 Encourage Members Organize meetings with potential members to encourage them to provide financial and in-kind support to CTF2.	Nepal Category : <i>SUBSTANTIVE</i>
180	4.2.4- 5 Encourage Members to provide financial and in-kind support to CTF2.	Nicaragua Category : <i>EDITORIAL</i>
180	4.2.4 Encourage Members to provide financial and in-kind support to CTF2.	Thailand We agree with the clarification on the differences between the Activity 4.2.3 and 4.2.4 based on targets. The indicator 3 and 4 can match to the activity 4.2.4. However, there is no corresponding indicator for the activity 4.2.3. Category : <i>SUBSTANTIVE</i>
	Activity 4.2.5	
181	4.2.5 Evaluate CTF2 at the close of the programme.	Canada The CAC would likely not have the expertise to do this evaluation. Canada suggests deleting this activity and the corresponding indicator. Category : <i>SUBSTANTIVE</i>
181	4.2.5 Evaluate CTF2 CTF at the close of the programme.	Egypt Category : <i>EDITORIAL</i>
181	4.2.5- 6 Evaluate CTF2 at the close of the programme. 4.2.7 Assess the global impact of the development of national Codex systems in developing countries. 4.2.8 Encourage FAO and WHO, Standards and Trade Development Facility and others to use adopted or developing Codex standards in pilots and/or capacity building projects.	European Union Activity 4.2.7 This approach would also contribute to SG3. Category : <i>SUBSTANTIVE</i>
181	4.2.5 Evaluate CTF2 at the close of the programme program.	Mongolia Codex sets strategic vision statement in 2020-2025: To be the preeminent international food standards setting body that establishes globally recognized international food

	<u>4.2.6 Encourage non-member countries to become Codex membership.</u>	standards that are used world-wide to protect consumer health and promote fair practices in the food trade for everyone, everywhere. Therefore, as Institution of UN FAO/WHO Codex has to increase its membership. Today, Codex has 189 members, there are some UN member countries still missing in Codex. <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
181	4.2.5-6 Evaluar el FFC2 al cierre del programa.	Nicaragua <i>Category : EDITORIAL</i>
181	4.2.5 Evaluate CTF2 at the close of the programme.	Thailand This activity can be measured by indicator 4, 5 and 6. Nevertheless, we are of the view that obstacles or challenges can also be reported beyond the positive as it is useful for making gap analysis and improving Codex Trust Fund and/or Codex work in the future. <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
	Expected outcome 2- Objective 4.2	
184	3. CTF2 CTF has sufficient resources for assistance to eligible countries over the life-time of the programme, and is effective in providing that assistance.	Egypt <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
184	3 2. CTF2 has sufficient resources for assistance to eligible countries over the life-time of the programme, and is effective in providing that assistance.	Gambia <i>Category : EDITORIAL</i>
184	3. CTF2 has sufficient resources for assistance to eligible countries over the life-time of the programme and is effective in providing that assistance. <u>4. Develop a technical cooperation link between countries with solid Codex structures and countries with developing Codex structures</u>	Nicaragua Proposes incorporating result 4, consistent with the proposed activity 4.2.3. <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>
	3. CTF2 has sufficient resources for assistance to eligible <u>developing</u> countries over the life-time of the programme, and is effective in providing that assistance.	Papua New Guinea
184	3. CTF2 Codex Trust Fund 2 (CTF2) has sufficient resources for assistance to <u>assist a majority of</u> eligible countries over the life-time of the programme, and is effective in providing that assistance.	USA <i>Category : EDITORIAL</i>
	Indicator 1 – Objective 4.2	
		Kuwait Indicator 1 of Objective 4.2, “Number of member countries using FAO/WHO Diagnostic Tool for Assessing Status of National Codex Programmes.” – What is the situation regarding the Arab Codex Regime which incorporates a number of Arab states and the Gulf regime (the GCC Standardization Organization)? Will this be counted as a single agency or will each country be encouraged to use the FAO/WHO Diagnostic Tool individually?
	Indicator 2 – Objective 4.2	

186	2. <u>Improved National Codex Systems, for example by the establishment of new National Codex Committees/sub-committees (or equivalent), well-structured CCPs, and mechanisms for working on and distributing Codex documents in member countries.</u>	Egypt Category : <i>SUBSTANTIVE</i>
186	2. Establishment Improved National Codex Systems by establishment of new National Codex Committees/ sub committees (or equivalent) equivalent), well-structured CCPs, mechanisms for Codex documents...) in member countries-	Egypt Adding new tools to determine this activity as well as new national codex Category : <i>SUBSTANTIVE</i>
186	2. Establishment of new National Codex Committees (or equivalent) in member countries. 3. Review of the annual report of CTF2.	European Union Category : <i>SUBSTANTIVE</i>
	Indicator 3 – Objective 4.2	
187	34. Increase in the number of countries making financial or in-kind contributions to Codex Trust Fund 2.	European Union Category : <i>EDITORIAL</i>
187	3. Increase in the number-Percentage of countries making financial or in-kind contributions to Codex Trust Fund 2.	Nicaragua Category : <i>EDITORIAL</i>
	Indicator 4 – Objective 4.2	
188	4. Number of eligible countries that have received assistance from CTF2 CTF.	Egypt Category : <i>SUBSTANTIVE</i>
188	45. Number of eligible countries that have received assistance from CTF2.	European Union Category : <i>EDITORIAL</i>
188	4. Number of eligible countries that have received assistance from CTF2. 5. Number of Twinning Programmes developed between countries with solid national Codex structures and countries with developing national Codex structures.	Nicaragua Consistent with activity 4.2.3 Category : <i>TECHNICAL</i>
	Indicator 5 – Objective 4.2	
189	5. Member countries that have received support from CTF2 CTF can demonstrate sustainable positive impact on national Codex systems and/or participation in Codex Committees and Working Groups.	Egypt Category : <i>SUBSTANTIVE</i>
189	56. Member countries that have received support from CTF2 can demonstrate sustainable positive impact on national Codex systems and/or participation in Codex Committees and Working Groups.	European Union Category : <i>EDITORIAL</i>

189	5. Member <u>Number of member</u> countries that have received support from CTF2 can demonstrate sustainable positive impact on national Codex systems and/or participation in Codex Committees and Working Groups, <u>preferably using quantifiable indicators.</u>	Japan With regard to Indicator 5, it is unclear what this sentence is aimed for. For clarification, Japan proposes adding 'Number of' and 'preferably using quantifiable indicators' so that the sentence reads as "Number of member countries that have received support from CTF2 and can demonstrate sustainable positive impact on national Codex systems and/or participation in Codex Committees and Working Groups, preferably using quantifiable indicators". <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>
189	5. Member countries that have received support from CTF2 CTF2, STDF can demonstrate sustainable positive impact on national Codex systems and/or participation in Codex Committees and Working Groups.	Kyrgyzstan <i>Category : EDITORIAL</i>
	Indicator 2 – Objective 4.2	
190	6. positive Evaluation report of CTF2 FFC2 is presented to the CAC. 7. <u>Number of implemented or ongoing projects of FAO/WHO Regional Offices to strengthen the Codex.</u>	Chile Justification: The aim of the comments in point 6 is to clarify where the report is being presented. In point 7 incorporation of the proposed indicator is for activity 4.2.2 <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>
190	6. Positive report from the evaluation of CTF2 CTF.	Egypt <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
190	6. Positive report from the evaluation of CTF2.	European Union <i>Category : EDITORIAL</i>
190	6. Positive report from the evaluation of CTF2. 7. <u>"Number of countries making financial and/or in kind contribution (other than CTF2) to developing countries for capacity building programmes."</u>	India Comment: We propose to insert following indicator for the activity 4.2.3 Rationale: Since, no indicator has been specified for activity 4.2.3. <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
190	6. Positive report from the evaluation of CTF2. 7. <u>Increase the funding amount to CTF by donor countries.</u> 8. <u>Number of new members in Codex.</u>	Mongolia The national codex committees have to be strategically strengthened in Least Developed as well as Landlocked and developing countries. Therefore, financial contributions from donor countries to CTF has to be increased. It would be not only about increase in the number of donor countries, but about increase of funding amount from donor countries. <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
	Rationale 1 – Objective 4.2	
191	The diagnostic tool allows member countries to evidence an assessment of their national Codex system. Such a system is key to effective participation in Codex activities.	USA <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>

191	The diagnostic tool allows member countries to <u>provide evidence of an assessment of their national Codex system. Such a system is key to effective participation in Codex activities.</u>	CropLife International <i>Category : EDITORIAL</i>
	Rationale 2 – Objective 4.2	
192	CTF2-CTF has an important role to play in increasing capacity in developing countries, but will only ever reach a limited number of members.	Egypt <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
192	CTF2 has an important role to play in increasing capacity in developing countries, but will only ever reach a limited number of members.	USA <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
	Rationale 3 – Objective 4.2	
193	Other sources of funding are required for capacity development programmes to be effective and should be structured so that Codex work becomes self-sustaining at the national level. <u>A self-assessment system will enable countries to identify and improve their national systems.</u>	Chile The proposal is related to objective 4.3. FAO and WHO must commit resources and time through their Regional Offices, to strengthen Codex work. <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>
193	Other sources of funding are required for capacity development programmes to be effective, and should be structured so that Codex work becomes self-sustaining at the national level.– <u>Indicator on the effectiveness of development programmes, in terms of the number of countries with international standing.</u>	Mexico Add an indicator on the effectiveness of development programmes, in terms of the number of countries with international standing. The aim is to promote development programmes, without overlooking the importance of country positions on different Codex issues. <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>
193	Other sources of funding are required for capacity development programmes to be effective, and should be structured so that Codex work becomes self-sustaining at the national level.– <u>Statistical report of the platform (Codex forum) to generate the participation of countries and especially in active electronic working groups.</u>	Mexico Add an indicator, statistical report of the platform (Codex forum) to generate the participation of countries and especially in active electronic working groups, in order to have accurate data and to take action accordingly based on technical support. <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>
193	Other sources of funding are required for capacity development programs to be effective, and should be structured so that Codex work becomes self-sustaining at the national level. <u>Member countries' abilities to build and sustain national Codex systems still varies widely, and over the life of this Codex Strategic Plan, Codex and its member countries need to be supported in taking steps to close gaps across capabilities as much as is possible. CTF2, the diagnostic tool, and other sources of funding will play important roles in moving more countries toward being self-sustaining in executing their Codex activities and national systems.</u>	USA <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
	Objective 4.3	

195	4.3 Continue <u>Strengthen or evaluate</u> the revitalization process of Regional Coordinating Committees.	Chile Justification: The suggested change is aimed at improving the wording. <i>Category : TRANSLATION</i>
195	4.3 Continue the re-vitalization process of Regional Coordinating Committees.	Japan Although activities, outcomes, indicators and rationale relating to objective 4.3 is yet to be drafted, Japan notes importance of coordination between FAO and WHO even at a regional level. <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>
195	4.3 Continue <u>To continue</u> the re-vitalization process of Regional Coordinating Committees.	Uganda <i>Category : EDITORIAL</i>
195	4.3 Continue <u>Strengthen</u> the revitalization process of Regional Coordinating Committees.	Uruguay <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
195	4.3 Continue the re-vitalization process of Regional Coordinating Committees.	USA The goals of the revitalization (expected outcomes) and how they will be measured should be reflected in this plan in order to support the activity. <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
	Activities etc related to Objective 4.3	
196	[Activities, outcomes, indicators and rationale for this objective are yet to be drafted, and will refer to the existing goals for revitalisation and the outcome of discussions at CCEXEC70 and CAC38]: <u>To be placed in the rationale column</u>	Gambia <i>Category : EDITORIAL</i>
196	[Activities, outcomes, indicators and rationale for this objective are yet to be drafted, and will refer to the existing goals for revitalisation and the outcome of discussions at CCEXEC70 and CAC38] <u>4.3.1 Improve cooperation between FAO and WHO Regional Offices and regional codex committees with a view of prioritising food safety and implementation of Codex activities</u>	Gambia <i>Category : EDITORIAL</i>
196	The activities, outcomes, indicators and rationale for this objective have not yet been prepared. 4.3.1 They will be based on Improve cooperation between the existing objectives for FAO regional offices and on the conclusions of the discussions that were held at the seventieth session of the CCEXEC WHO and the Codex Alimentarius Commission regional coordination committees and in order to give the thirty eighth session of priority to the food safety Commission and the implementation of Codex Alimentarius activities	Madagascar <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
196	[The activities, outcomes, indicators and rationale for this objective have not yet been prepared. They will be based on the existing objectives for revitalization and on the conclusions of the discussions that were held at the seventieth session of the CCEXEC and the thirty eighth session of the Codex Alimentarius Commission.] <u>4.3.1. Improve cooperation between FAO regional offices and WHO and the Codex regional coordination committees in order to prioritize food safety and the implementation of Codex activities.</u>	Senegal <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>

	<u>[The activities, outcomes, indicators and rationale for this objective have not yet been prepared. They will be based on the existing objectives for revitalization and on the conclusions of the discussions that were held at the seventieth session of the CCEXEC and the thirty-eighth session of the Codex Alimentarius Commission.</u>	
196	[Activities, outcomes, indicators and rationale for this objective are yet to be drafted, and will refer to the existing goals for revitalisation and the outcome of discussions at CCEXEC70 and CAC38] <u>4.3.1 Improve cooperation between FAO and WHO Regional Offices and regional codex committees with a view of prioritising food safety and implementation of Codex activities</u>	South Africa <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
	Add 4.3.1 Improve cooperation between FAO and WHO Regional Offices and regional codex committees with a view of prioritising food safety and implementation of Codex activities	Sudan
196	[Activities, outcomes, indicators and rationale for this objective are yet to be drafted, and will refer to the existing goals for revitalisation and the outcome of discussions at CCEXEC70 and CAC38]	The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia MKD proposes that the Codex Secretariat prepares all steps and documents for the Regional Coordinating Committees. It should also set up time frame for planning and organisation of meetings of the RCC <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
196	[Activities, outcomes, indicators and rationale for this objective are yet to be drafted, and will refer to the existing goals for revitalisation and the outcome of discussions at CCEXEC70 and CAC38] <u>4.3.1 Improve cooperation between FAO/WHO Regional Offices and Regional Codex Committees with a view of prioritizing food safety and implementation of Codex activities</u> <u>4.3.2 Advocate for the participation of Country FAO/WHO Technical Officers in Codex work at national level.</u>	Uganda <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
196	[Activities, outcomes, indicators and rationale for this objective are yet to be drafted and will refer to the existing goals for revitalization and the outcome of discussions at CCEXEC70 and CAC38].	Uruguay To promote more frequent regional meetings, to help analyse and agree on regional interests, looking for alternatives to reduce the costs of said meetings. <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
196	[Activities, outcomes, indicators and rationale for this objective are yet to be drafted, and will refer to the existing goals for revitalisation and the outcome of discussions at CCEXEC70 and CAC38]	CropLife International CropLife International urges the CAC to expeditiously revitalize the Regional Coordinating Committees owing to their role in providing input to CAC from developing countries. These Regional Committees provide a unique source of valuable input for emerging issues and to establish regional needs. <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>

	Strategic Goal 5	
	Codex work management systems and practices are effective and efficient.	<p>Colombia</p> <p>Suggests using infinitive verbs for strategic goals, specific objectives and activities.</p> <p>Recommends reviewing indicator 2 of activity 5.1</p> <p>Recommends reviewing indicator 1 of activity 5.2</p> <p>Suggests not using an adjective to accompany the verb in activity 5.3.3.</p> <p>Recommends reviewing indicators of activity 5.3 and establishing the type of indicator to be used.</p> <p>Recommends reviewing indicators of activity 5.4 and establishing the type of indicator to be used.</p> <p>Recommends reviewing indicators of activity 5.5 and establishing the type of indicator to be used.</p>
197	GOAL 5:	<p>Norway</p> <p>General comment to this goal: This is an important goal for the next strategic period and this is reflected in the number of suggested activities and expected outcomes. We support all activities and outcomes, however as we already commented under goal 4, we might want to collect the activities under one activity which would capture it all, like: "Develop a plan to further strengthen the efficiency of standard development." We would also have to make sure that actions proposed would be included in the development of the plan.</p> <p><i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i></p>
198	<u>To make Codex work management systems and practices effective and efficient.</u>	<p>Peru</p> <p><i>Category : EDITORIAL</i></p>
198	<u>Codex work management systems and practices are effective, efficient, transparent and based on consensus.</u>	<p>Uruguay</p> <p>Transparency and consensus are two fundamental principles for Codex work.</p> <p><i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i></p>
198	<u>Codex work management systems and practices are effective and efficient.</u>	<p>CropLife International</p> <p>CropLife International strongly endorses Goal 5 and sees a number of improvement possibilities that can make Codex processes work better by applying management systems and practices. Full utilization of the electronic tools would allow discussion of certain issues prior to expert meetings, leaving more time for discussion of critical issues in face to face meetings. The expert meeting agendas could focus the time on complex scientific issues, increasing the number of active ingredients or additional uses reviewed at each annual meeting. Teleconferences or videoconferences should be considered as means to assist early reviews among experts as soon as the dossier has been submitted. If the review of a chemical is straight forward and no issues are raised, is there a need for discussion at an international expert meeting?</p>

		Category : SUBSTANTIVE
198	<u>Codex work management systems and practices are effective and efficient. Goal 5 is very important and many improvements can be made to Codex processes with better work management systems and practices. Full utilization of the electronic tools available would allow for issue discussion to occur before the actual face-to-face JMPR/JECFA/JECFA meetings. The JMPR/JECFA/JECFA meeting agendas could focus the time on complex scientific issues, increasing the number of active ingredients or additional uses reviewed at each annual meeting. Teleconferences or videoconferences should be considered as means to assist early reviews among experts as soon as the dossier has been submitted. If the review of a chemical is straight forward and no issues are raised, is there a need for discussion at an international meeting?</u>	GAFTA Category : SUBSTANTIVE
198	Codex work management systems and practices are effective and efficient.	healthforanimals Support this goal - improvements can be made to Codex processes with better work management systems and practices. these include better utilization of electronic tools to occur before the actual face-to-face JMPR/JECFA meetings. Category : EDITORIAL
	Objective 5.1	
199	5.1 Continue Contribute to the ongoing improvement in the effectiveness of processes for the development of Codex standards, guidelines and related texts.	Chile Category : TRANSLATION
199	5.1 Continue to further improve the effectiveness efficiency of processes for the development of Codex standards, guidelines and related texts.	Nicaragua Nicaragua suggests that the term used should be "efficiency" and not "effectiveness" given that effectiveness cannot be improved. Category : EDITORIAL
	5.1 To further improve the efficiency of processes for the development of Codex standards, guidelines codes of practices and related texts.	Papua New Guinea
199	5.1 To Codex effectively implements existing rules and procedures to further improve the efficiency of processes for the development of Codex standards, guidelines guidelines and related texts.	USA Category : SUBSTANTIVE
199	5.1 To further improve the efficiency of processes for the development of Codex standards, guidelines and related texts. <u>Maximize the use of crop grouping and representative commodities:</u> <u>JMPR/JECFA should consider establishing MRLs for crop groups and subgroups based on a review of representative commodity data. In some cases, we know that crop groupings have been established in theory but they are not working in practice.</u> <u>MRLs could be established on multiple commodities based on the extrapolation of residue field trial data on the representative commodity to</u>	GAFTA Category : SUBSTANTIVE

	<u>other members of the crop group/subgroup allowing for the assessment of pesticide exposure of a chemical on multiple commodities without reviewing data for each individual commodity. This approach would maximize the number of MRLs that could be established for minor/specialty crops and minimizes the level of expert review effort.</u>	
	Activity 5.1.1	
200	5.1.1 Implement continuous review and update of Codex work processes and procedures <u>procedures as well as subsidiary bodies.</u>	European Union Category : <i>SUBSTANTIVE</i>
200	5.1.1 Implement continuous review and update of Codex work processes and procedures <u>procedures including Terms of Reference when necessary and as appropriate.</u>	Kenya Category : <i>SUBSTANTIVE</i>
200	5.1.1 Implement continuous review and update of Codex work processes and procedures. 5.1.2 Implement reviews on the management of Codex work by the <u>Secretariat</u> <u>Comply with the recommendations of the reviews on the management of Codex work that are discussed and approved in the CAC.</u> 5.1.3 Promote good practices of standardization in different subsidiary bodies, so that the structure and content of the work is consistent throughout.	Nicaragua Nicaragua suggests incorporating activities to give continuity to all evaluation initiatives carried out by the Codex, through its reviews. Including the recommendations agreed under the CAC. Category : <i>TECHNICAL</i>
200	5.1.1 Implement continuous review existing rules and update of procedures from the Codex work processes <u>Procedural Manual consistently across all committees.</u> 5.1.2 Provide training and procedures <u>capacity-building on Codex procedures to the Chairs of all committees.</u>	USA Category : <i>SUBSTANTIVE</i>
200	5.1.1 Implement continuous review and update of Codex work processes and procedures.	CropLife International These activities are a welcomed modernization of Codex processes. Category : <i>SUBSTANTIVE</i>
	Activity 5.1.2	
201	5.1.2 Ensure the timely distribution of documents available in all working languages ¹⁵ sufficiently in advance of meetings..	Burkina Faso Category : <i>SUBSTANTIVE</i>
201	5.1.2 Timely distribution of documents available in all <u>CAC</u> working languages sufficiently in advance of meetings.	Egypt Category : <i>SUBSTANTIVE</i>
201	5.1.2 Timely distribution of documents available in all <u>CAC</u> working languages ¹⁵ sufficiently in advance of meetings.	Egypt Adding "CAC" before working languages

		<i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
201	5.1.2 Timely distribution of distribute documents available in all working languages ¹⁵ sufficiently in advance of meetings.	Nepal <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
201	5.4.2-13. Timely production and distribution of documents available documents, including their availability in all designated working languages ¹⁵ sufficiently in advance of meetings, per existing guidance . <u>5.1.4 Conduct periodic, active review of processes to ensure effective balance between resources and selected CAC and committee activities.</u> <u>5.1.5 More regularly update the website, and employ tools to assess and improve its accessibility and design, as well as ensuring, for example, that MRLs are updated within 90 days of their adoption.</u> <u>5.1.6 Develop back up systems so that documents remain available during Codex meetings when there are website failures.</u>	USA <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
201	5.1.2 Timely distribution of documents available in all working languages ¹⁵ sufficiently in advance of meetings.	CropLife International CropLife International very much supports this activity as this would help address concerns well in advance of meetings so that a solution can be found and consensus being build. <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
201	5.1.2 Timely distribution of documents available in all working languages ¹⁵ sufficiently in advance of meetings.	FIVS FIVS would like to stress the importance of the timely distribution of documents sufficiently in advance of meetings (according to the provisions of the Procedural Manual) and asks that documents submitted outside the relevant time-frame and procedure not be discussed within Codex fora. <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
	Activity 5.1.3	
203	5.1.3 Improve outputs: produce <u>outputs by producing</u> Codex documents that are easier to read and more precise.	Nepal <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
203	5.1.3 Improve outputs: produce Codex documents that are easier to read and more precise.	USA <i>Category : EDITORIAL</i>
203	5.1.3 Improve outputs: produce Codex documents that are easier to read and more precise. <u>5.1.4 The produced outputs are published in a timely manner, and related databases are updated (e.g. within one month after CAC adoption).</u>	CropLife International <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
203	5.1.3 Improve outputs: produce Codex documents that are easier to read and more precise.	CropLife International In CropLife International's view the timely publication of standards is critical and important. <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>

	Expected outcome 1 – objective 5.1	
204	1. Codex work processes and procedures support the effective and efficient operation-operations of Codex standard setting subsidiary bodies.	Gambia Category : EDITORIAL
	Expected outcome 2 – objective 5.1	
205	2. Codex documents are distributed in a timely manner, consistent with the Procedural Manual. 3. <u>The development of Codex standards, codes and guidelines is based on good practices in standardization.</u>	Nicaragua Nicaragua believes it is relevant to promote good standardization practices in the work of each of the subsidiary bodies, in order to streamline processes, save resources and improve the quality of products in a consistent manner. Category : TECHNICAL
	1. Codex work processes and procedures support the effective and efficient operations of Codex subsidiary bodies.	Sudan
205	2. Codex documents are distributed in a timely manner, consistent with the Procedural Manual-, <u>with sufficient time provided to achieve efficiency and consensus-building.</u>	USA Category : EDITORIAL
	Expected outcome 3 – objective 5.1	
206	3. Outputs Codex documents and related outputs are to the point more <u>concise and precise</u> , with historical and supporting information in appendices.	USA Category : EDITORIAL
206	3. Outputs are to the point and precise, with historical and supporting information in appendices. 4. <u>Outputs are easily accessible by members and observers.</u>	CropLife International Category : SUBSTANTIVE
	Indicator 1 – objective 5.1	
207	1. Delivery of a program of reviews of Codex work management by the Secretariat.	Australia Baselines should be developed to ensure clear measurables for indicators. The indicator should not just be a program of reviews. The indicator should be completed reviews with implementation of recommendations or explanations why they have not been implemented. Category : SUBSTANTIVE
207	1. Delivery Updates made as a result of <u>delivery</u> of a program of reviews of Codex work management by the Secretariat.	Canada Category : SUBSTANTIVE
207	1. Delivery of a programme of <u>Number</u> of reviews of <u>on</u> the management of Codex work <u>carried out</u> by the Secretariat.	Nicaragua Category : EDITORIAL

207	1. Delivery of a programme of <u>external</u> reviews of the management of Codex work by the Secretariat.	Uruguay The review should be external to avoid any conflicts of interest and to guarantee greater objectivity <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
	Indicator 2 – objective 5.1	
208	2. Proportion of Codex documents whose <u>timing of</u> distribution is consistent with the Procedural Manual.	Canada <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
	Indicator 3 – objective 5.1	
	3. <u>[x]% ??</u> of standards are adopted using the accelerated procedure; <u>[y]% ??</u> of standards are adopted within 5 years of the approval of new work	Papua New Guinea
209	3. [x]% of standards are adopted using the accelerated procedure; [y]% of standards are adopted within 5 years of the approval of new work.	Saint Lucia Will these {x} and {y} parameters be modified at a later date? Very critical data for during monitoring and evaluation phase. <i>Category : EDITORIAL</i>
209	3. [x]% of standards are adopted using the accelerated procedure; [y]% of standards are adopted within 5 years of the approval of new work. <u>4 . Number of ongoing Codex standards and related texts which is in following timeline and delayed from timeline.</u>	Thailand We would like to propose new indicator that is number of ongoing Codex standards and related texts which is in following timeline and delayed from timeline. This will help Codex can analyze and evaluate the success and effectiveness of management. The obstacles may reveal new solution to improve Codex work. <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
209	3. [x]% of standards are adopted using the accelerated procedure; [y]% of standards are adopted within 5 years of the approval of new work. <u>The time to develop Codex standards, guidelines, and related texts is reduced.</u> <u>4. Website updates are scheduled, timely, and well-communicated.</u> <u>5. Participants in Codex sessions have reliable access to meeting documents and other website resources.</u>	USA The new proposed # 3 is a metric that would also be good in Goal 3. <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
209	3. [x]% of standards are adopted using the accelerated procedure; [y]% of standards are adopted within 5 years of the approval of new work. <u>4. Standards are accessible in the database within one month after formal adoption by CAC.</u>	CropLife International <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
209	3. [x]% of standards are adopted using the accelerated procedure; [y]% of standards are adopted within 5 years of the approval of new work.	FIVS FIVS supports the creation of percentage indicators in order to improve the efficiency of Codex. <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
	Rationale 1 – Objective 5.1	

210	The review of Codex work management will contribute to improvement of work management processes.	USA Some of the rationale was not rationale; moved some references to areas elsewhere. <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
	Rationale 2 – Objective 5.1	
211	In terms of supporting the most effective participation of member countries, some of the key challenges remain remain and include: the timely distribution of documents in advance of meetings; their availability in the agreed working languages of the relevant body; and the clarity and precision of outputs to ensure understanding by intended audiences and to promote reuse. In addition, the periodic review of Codex work management will contribute to improvement of work management processes and outcomes.	USA <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
	Rationale 3 – Objective 5.1	
212	While we need to ensure the timely production of Codex texts, we should also recognize that we need to strike a balance as sometimes time will be needed to build consensus, which remains a core principle of Codex.	USA <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
	Objective 5.2	
214	5.2 To further enhance the capacity of Chairs of Committees and working groups and the host country secretariats to support the work of Codex.	Australia The activities, outcomes and indicators are mostly directed towards Chairs and the the working groups or secretariats. <i>Category : EDITORIAL</i>
214	5.2 To further enhance the capacity of Chairs of Committees and working groups and the host country secretariats to support the work of Codex.	Canada An activity would need to be identified to address the host country secretariats in this part of the objective. Canada suggests either deleting this reference or adding an activity and corresponding indicator to address this. <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
214	5.2 To further enhance the capacity of Chairs Chairpersons of Committees and working groups and the host country secretariats to support the work of Codex.	Kenya <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
214	<u>5.x To further enhance the capacity of Codex Contact Points to support the work of Codex.</u> 5.2 To further enhance the capacity of Chairs of Committees and working groups and the host country secretariats to support the work of Codex.	Norway When looking at the focus of objectives, we see that they are linked to different actors in the work of Codex: Codex Secretariat, Chairs and host country secretariats and EXEC. In this regard an important actor in member states, namely the Codex Contact Point should be strengthened in order to further support the work of Codex. Therefore we would like to suggest a new objective 5.1bis (5.x). <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
214	5.2 Further enhance the capacity of Chairs of Committees and working groups and the host country secretariats, <u>as well as regional groups (CCLAC)</u> , to support the work of Codex.	Peru <i>Category : EDITORIAL</i>

	5.2 To further enhance the capacity of Chairs of Committees and Working Groups and the Host Country Secretariats to support the work of Codex.	Sudan
214	5.2 To Codex further enhance <u>enhances</u> the capacity of Chairs of Committees and working groups and the host country secretariats to support the work of Codex.	USA <i>Category : EDITORIAL</i>
214	5.2 To further enhance the capacity of Chairs of Committees and working groups and the host country secretariats to support the work of Codex.	CropLife International CropLife International supports this objective and rationale. <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
214	5.2 To further enhance the capacity of Chairs of Committees and working groups and the host country secretariats to support the work of Codex. <u>Avoid rework and delay:</u> <u>The use of all available data developed on the same Good Agricultural Practice (GAP) (use pattern) or substantially similar GAP should be routine (global data sets).</u> <u>Additionally, revision is needed of the current JMPR/JECFA policy to require that a new active ingredient or a new use appears on an approved label, with the use(s) at the GAP used in the residue trials, before a MRL is recommended. Since the recommended MRL is based on the GAP used in the residue field trials, having the use on a pesticide product label is irrelevant and causes unnecessary time delays waiting for a label to be approved in a member country. Once a Codex MRL is established, the GAP (use pattern) on a label can change at any time. This change in policy would allow pesticide manufacturers to submit residue field trials immediately upon study completion rather than wait for a label to go through a member state's approval process.</u>	GAFTA <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>
	Activity 5.2.1	
215	5.2.1 Use nNetworking, training workshops and tools to improve and maintain the skill set of Chairs <u>and of host country secretariats</u>	Burkina Faso <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
215	5.2.1 Networking, training workshops and tools to improve and maintain the skill set of Chairs. <u>5.2.2 Create a network or platform to help set up virtual meetings or consultations between the different committee Chairs and the Commission, to exchange meeting management experiences, problem solving, reaching agreements, and agreeing and clarifying procedures. This activity would have the support of the Codex Secretariat.</u>	Chile Justification: The aim of the proposal of incorporating paragraph 5.2.2 is to standardize the management of the Chairs of Committees. <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
215	5.2.1 Networking, training workshops and tools to improve and maintain the skill set of Chairs, <u>Co-chairs, and Secretariats.</u>	Egypt <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>

215	5.2.1 Networking, training workshops and tools to improve and maintain the skill set of Chairs , <u>Co-chairs and secretariats.</u>	Egypt Adding "co-chairs and secretariats" as well as chairs <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
215	5.2.1 Networking, training workshops and tools to improve and maintain the skill set of Chairs <u>Chairs and Host Country Secretariats.</u>	Gambia <i>Category : EDITORIAL</i>
215	5.2.1 Networking, training workshops and tools to improve and maintain the skill set of Chairs . <u>Chairpersons.</u>	Kenya <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
215	5.2.1 Networking, training workshops and tools to improve and maintain the skill set of Chairs.	Madagascar <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
215	5.2.1 Networking , <u>Organize</u> training workshops and <u>develop</u> tools and <u>networking mechanisms</u> to improve and maintain the skill set of Chairs.	Nepal <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
215	5.2.1 Networking <u>Develop</u> networking, training workshops and tools to improve and maintain the skill set of Chairs.	Nicaragua <i>Category : EDITORIAL</i>
215	5.2.1 Networking, training workshops and tools to improve and maintain the skill set of Chairs . <u>Chairs and Codex Contact Points.</u>	Norway To support member states. <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
215	5.2.1 Networking, training workshops and tools to improve and maintain the skill set of Chairs <u>and of host country secretariats</u>	Senegal <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>
	5.2.1 Networking, training workshops and tools to improve and maintain the skill set of Chairs and Host Country Secretariats.	Sudan
215	5.2.1 Networking, training workshops and tools to improve and maintain the skill set of Chairs <u>Chairs and host country secretariats.</u>	Uganda <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
215	5.2.1 Networking <u>Provide networking opportunities</u> , training workshops and <u>other tools</u> to improve and maintain the skill set of Chairs <u>Chairs and host country secretariats.</u>	USA <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
	Expected outcomes 1 – objective 5.2	
216	1. The roles and responsibilities of Chairs . <u>Chairpersons and Co-chairs</u> . <u>Co-chairpersons</u> are clearly defined and universally understood.	Kenya <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
216	1. The roles and responsibilities of Chairs and Co-chairs are clearly defined and <u>universally well</u> understood.	USA <i>Category : EDITORIAL</i>
	Expected outcomes 2– objective 5.2	
217	2. Chairs . <u>Chairpersons</u> are more skilled at guiding the Committee/ working group toward consensus.	Kenya <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
217	2. Chairs are more skilled at guiding the Committee . <u>Committee or working</u> group toward consensus.	USA <i>Category : EDITORIAL</i>
	Expected outcomes 3 – objective 5.2	

218	3. Host country secretariats are more effective in the support of Codex work. 4. <u>Codex Contact Points are more skilled at collecting and providing comments, coordinating delegations positions, collecting data and interaction with other CCPs, the Codex secretariat and chairs.</u>	Norway Category : <i>SUBSTANTIVE</i>
218	3. Host country secretariats are more effective in the support of Codex work	Australia There is no activity to support this outcome. Category : <i>SUBSTANTIVE</i>
218	3. Host country secretariats are more effective in the support of Codex work. 4. <u>Better and greater uniformity in the management of Codex meetings.</u>	Chile Justification: Linked to proposal 5.2.2 Category : <i>SUBSTANTIVE</i>
	Indicator 1 – objective 5.2	
219	1. Disponibilidad . Número de <u>redes, talleres de formación con disponibilidad de instrumentos y orientación para mejorar el conjunto de competencias de los presidentes y valoración que además tengan calificación</u> positiva de los presidentes de los órganos auxiliares y sus países anfitriones.	Peru Category : <i>TECHNICAL</i>
	Indicator 1 – objective 5.2	
220	2. Number of participants in networking, training and workshop events and their positive feedback.	Australia Not a clear measurable. The measurable could include increased participation in committees and/or submissions to the EWG/OCS. Category : <i>SUBSTANTIVE</i>
220	2. Number of <u>Chairs and host country secretariats</u> participants in networking, training and workshop events and their positive feedback.	Burkina Faso Category : <i>SUBSTANTIVE</i>
220	2. Number of participants in networking, training and workshop events and their positive feedback. 3. <u>Creating a platform to conduct meetings.</u>	Chile Justification: Linked to proposal 5.2.2 Category : <i>SUBSTANTIVE</i>
220	2. Number of <u>Chairs, Co-chairs, and Secretariats</u> participating in networking, training and workshop events and their positive feedback.	Egypt Category : <i>SUBSTANTIVE</i>
220	2. Number of <u>Chairs, Co-chairs and secretariats</u> participants in networking, training and workshop events and their positive feedback.	Egypt Adding "co-chairs and secretariats participated" Category : <i>SUBSTANTIVE</i>

220	2. Number of participants <u>Chairs and Host Country Secretariats</u> in networking, training and workshop events and their positive feedback.	Gambia <i>Category : EDITORIAL</i>
220	2. Number of participants in networking, training and workshop events and their positive feedback. <u>3. Number of participants in networking, training and workshops events and their feedback.</u>	Norway <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
	2. Number of Chairs and Host Country Secretariats in networking, training and workshop events and their positive feedback.	Sudan
220	2. Number of participants in networking, training and workshop events and their positive feedback.	Thailand We are of the view that feedback should not limit only positive perspective <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
	Rationale – objective 5.2	
221	Codex depends heavily on the capacity and skills of the chairs-chairpersons of subsidiary bodies, <u>Ad-hoc committees</u> and on the resources contributed by their host countries, for the effective development of Codex texts.	Kenya <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
221	Codex depends heavily on the capacity and skills of the chairs <u>Chairs</u> of subsidiary bodies, and on the resources contributed by their host countries, for the effective development of Codex texts. <u>Enhancing and maintaining their procedural, work management, and negotiation expertise is critical to the successful management of the work of Codex.</u>	USA <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
	Objective 5.3	
223	5.3 The critical review process is conducted by CCEXEC in a better <u>more</u> informed and more efficient manner.	Australia <i>Category : EDITORIAL</i>
223	5.3 <u>Ensure that t</u> The critical review process is conducted by CCEXEC in a better informed and more efficient manner	Burkina Faso <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
223	5.3 <u>Ensure that t</u> The critical review process is conducted by CCEXEC in a better informed and more efficient manner	Madagascar <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
223	5.3 The <u>To ensure that the</u> critical review process is conducted by CCEXEC in a <u>is</u> better informed and more efficient manner <u>efficient</u> .	Uganda <i>Category : EDITORIAL</i>
223	5.3 The critical review process is conducted by CCEXEC in a better informed and more <u>informed and</u> efficient manner.	USA <i>Category : EDITORIAL</i>
	Activity 5.1.3	
224	5.3.1 Review and clarify the role of CCEXEC in respect of critical review of both the process by which new work proposals have been advanced, and their content.	Australia Who is conducting the review of the role of CCEXEC in respect of the critical review? <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>

224	5.3.1 Review and clarify the role of CCEXEC in respect of critical review of both the process by which new work proposals have been advanced, and their content.	Canada An indicator will be needed for this activity. <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
224	5.3.1 Review and clarify the role of CCEXEC in respect of critical review of both the process by which new work proposals have been advanced, and their content. <u>To produce procedural guidance, with due regard to the Procedural Manual, that will clarify the process by which new work proposals have been advanced as well as their content and that will clarify also the role of the CCEXEC to carry out the critical review effectively and efficiently.</u>	European Union Objective 5.3 There is a degree of overlap, but objectives 1.2 and 5.3 have different focus and emphasis in terms of the SGs they relate to. This objective is retained to provide clarity that future better informed, efficient critical review by CCEXEC is an integral part of SG5. This objective concerns CCEXEC therefore the role and responsibilities of other Codex governing bodies are not in the focus. <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
224	5.3.1 Review and clarify the role of CCEXEC in respect of critical review of both the process by which new work proposals have been advanced, and their content. <u>Set up clear procedures for CCEXEC to carry out the critical review.</u>	Uruguay The procedure is not currently defined clearly for CCEXEC to carry out the critical review <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
224	5.3.1 Review and clarify the role of CCEXEC in with respect of of critical review of both the process by which new work proposals have <u>has</u> been advanced, and their <u>associated</u> content.	USA <i>Category : EDITORIAL</i>
	Activity 5.3.2	
225	5.3.2 Train new coordinators, members and new contact points on their roles and responsibilities.	European Union Activities 5.3.2 + 5.3.3 would better fit under Objective 5.4 <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
225	5.3.2 Train new coordinators, <u>new</u> members and new <u>codex</u> contact points on their roles and responsibilities.	Kenya <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
225	5.3.2 Train new coordinators, members and new contact points on their roles and responsibilities <u>responsibilities by organizing training seminars, conducting scientific and methodological trainings.</u>	Kyrgyzstan <i>Category : EDITORIAL</i>
225	5.3.2 Train new coordinators, members and new contact points on their roles and responsibilities.	USA <i>Category : EDITORIAL</i>
	Activity 5.2.3	
226	5.3.3 Carefully consider the number of Electronic Working Groups (EWGs), versus drafting groups.	Canada It is not clear what is meant by “drafting groups”. As well, neither an outcome nor an indicated are provided for this activity. <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
226	5.3.3 Carefully consider the number of Electronic Working Groups (EWGs), versus drafting groups.	European Union Activities 5.3.2 + 5.3.3 would better fit under Objective 5.4 <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>

226	5.3.3 Carefully consider the number of Electronic Working Groups (EWGs), versus drafting groups. <u>5.3.4 Capacity building for the roles and responsibilities of EWGs to be defined in the procedural manual.</u>	Kenya <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
226	5.3.3 Carefully consider the number of Electronic Working Groups (EWGs), versus drafting groups.	Nepal It is difficult to understand the term "Carefully consider". A more specific activity would be appropriate. <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
226	5.3.3 Carefully consider the number of Electronic Working Groups (EWGs), versus drafting groups. <u>we support this.</u>	GAFTA <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
	Expected outcome 1 – Objective 5.3	
227	1. The role and responsibilities of CCEXEC is well defined and universally understood <u>well-understood.</u>	USA <i>Category : EDITORIAL</i>
	Expected outcome 2 – Objective 5.3	
228	2. Critical review is conducted thoroughly <u>and efficiently</u> by CCEXEC members, in adherence to work priority criteria.	Canada <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
228	2. Critical review is conducted thoroughly by CCEXEC members, in adherence to work priority <u>priority</u> criteria.	USA <i>Category : EDITORIAL</i>
	Indicator 1 – Objective 5.3	
229	1. CCEXEC recommendations to CAC are supported.	Australia Not a measure of the objective and there is no time frame for the critical review. <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
229	1. <u>The number of CCEXEC recommendations to CAC are supported</u> approved	Burkina Faso <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
229	1. CCEXEC recommendations to CAC are supported.	Costa Rica Costa Rica proposes the following rewording: "number of CCEXEC recommendations to CAC are supported" <i>Category : EDITORIAL</i>
229	1. CCEXEC recommendations to CAC <u>follow the criteria set up in the Procedural Manual and are supported</u> taken into account.	European Union <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
229	1. <u>Number of CCEXEC recommendations to CAC are supported</u> approved.	Gambia <i>Category : EDITORIAL</i>
229	1. <u>The number of CCEXEC recommendations to CAC are supported</u> approved.	Madagascar <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
229	1. Number of CCEXEC recommendations to CAC are supported.	Peru <i>Category : EDITORIAL</i>

229	1. The number of CCEXEC recommendations to CAC are supported approved.	Senegal Category : EDITORIAL
229	1. Number of CCEXEC recommendations to CAC are supported approved by <u>CAC.</u>	Uganda The way the indicator is stated is not measurable. Category : SUBSTANTIVE
	Indicator 2 – Objective 5.3	
230	2. Number of participants in training events Chairs and host country secretariats in networking, training and workshops and their positive feedback..	Senegal Category : TECHNICAL
230	2. Number of participants in training events and their positive feedback.	Thailand We are of the view that feedback should not limit only positive perspective. Category : SUBSTANTIVE
	Indicator 1 – Objective 5.3	
231	3. Prioritization of the <u>number</u> of proposals to <u>establish</u> new EWGs.	Peru Category : TECHNICAL
	1. Number of CCEXEC recommendations to CAC approved.	Sudan
231	3. Prioritization of proposals to establish new EWGs EWGs to allow for timely completion of work already approved and to permit members who lack resources to participate effectively in a higher percentage of EWGs (track percentage of participation, number of countries' joining groups and submitting comments, etc.).	USA Category : SUBSTANTIVE
	Rationale 1 – objective 5.3	
232	While the Codex has improved its critical review of ongoing work has improved work, the approval of new work that <u>can later turn turn</u> out to be difficult to discontinue, is a cause for concern.	USA Category : EDITORIAL
232	While the critical review of ongoing work has improved, the approval of new work that later turns out to be difficult to discontinue, is a cause for concern.	CropLife International CropLife International agrees that this expansion can be problematic; and that the critical review and prioritization of work is essential to optimal operating of Codex processes. Category : SUBSTANTIVE
	Rationale 2 – objective 5.3	
233	In theory the proliferation of EWGs increases transparency. In practice, following the full range of Codex work becomes increasingly difficult for countries with significant resource constraints.	European Union Category : SUBSTANTIVE
233	In theory the proliferation of EWGs increases transparency. In practice, following the full range of Codex work becomes increasingly difficult for	India Category : TECHNICAL

	countries with significant resource constraints. <u>Nevertheless, EWGs remain one of the best ways to enhance the efficiency of codex work.</u>	
233	In theory the proliferation of EWGs increases transparency , <u>the chance of active participation</u> . In practice, following the full range of Codex work becomes increasingly difficult for countries with significant resource constraints.	Japan Appropriate use of EWGs increases transparency. However, over-proliferation of EWGs may reduce the transparency, because it is not easy to check the timetable of all of the coming EWGs and respond in time. In addition, overreliance on EWGs may reduce the chance of substantive discussion in plenary, particularly for non-EWG participants. Therefore, Japan proposes replacing 'transparency' by 'the chance of active participation' to make the rationale more accurate. <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>
233	In theory the proliferation of EWGs increases transparency. In practice, following the full range of Codex work becomes increasingly difficult for countries with significant resource constraints.	Uruguay It is not the proliferation of EWGs that makes it difficult for countries to follow the work themes. Instead, it is because the specialized human resources allocated to these issues are generally limited. It is not the actual EWG that is the cause of the problems in following the work. In addition, the EWGs are normally in English, which limits participation. Furthermore, in some cases what is agreed during the EWGs is modified in the physical working group prior to the meeting. Therefore, a procedure should be agreed that respects the principles established in the Procedural Manual to guarantee that the contributions are taken into account along with the number of participants in the EWGs and PWGs. <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
233	In theory While the proliferation of increase in EWGs increases was intended to also increase transparency. In , in practice, following the full range of Codex work becomes has become increasingly difficult for countries with significant resource constraints. <u>As such, improvements to work flows, proposal prioritization, and input/comment management require further exploration.</u>	USA <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
233	In theory the proliferation of EWGs increases transparency. In practice, following the full range of Codex work becomes increasingly difficult for countries with significant resource constraints. <u>Given the problem outlined above, and recognising that most countries face significant resources constraints, new work should only be approved in response to significant emerging threats to the fulfilment of existing strategic goals.</u>	FIVS <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
	Objective 5.4	
235	5.4 Put in place w Work management practices that maximize collaboration, inclusiveness, transparency and consensus building.	Burkina Faso <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
235	5.4 Put in place w Work management practices that maximize collaboration, inclusiveness, transparency and consensus building.	Madagascar <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>

235	5.4 Work management practices that maximize collaboration, inclusiveness, transparency and consensus building.	Nigeria Nigeria recommend the inclusion of the importance of partnership between the National Codex Secretariats and the FAO/WHO Country/Representatives, especially at national projects/programmes on food standards for safety, quality and facilitation of trade. <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>
235	5.4 Put in place w Work management practices that maximize collaboration, inclusiveness, transparency and consensus building..	Senegal <i>Category : EDITORIAL</i>
235	5.4 Work To advance work management practices that maximize collaboration, inclusiveness, transparency and consensus building.	Uganda <i>Category : EDITORIAL</i>
235	5.4 Work management practices that maximize collaboration, inclusiveness, transparency transparency, and consensus building.	USA <i>Category : EDITORIAL</i>
235	5.4 Work management practices that maximize collaboration, <u>consistency</u> , inclusiveness, transparency and consensus building.	CropLife International <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
	Activity 5.4.1	
236	5.4.1 Ensure the u Use of consensus building tools by Chairs.	Burkina Faso <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
236	5.4.1 Use of consensus building tools <u>according to the Procedural Manual</u> by Chairs.	Egypt Adding "according to procedural Manual" to facilitate Consensus <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
236	5.4.1 Ensure the u Use of consensus building tools by Chairs.	Madagascar <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
236	5.4.1 Use Promote the use of consensus building tools by Chairs.	Nicaagua <i>Category : EDITORIAL</i>
236	5.4.1 Ensure the u Use of consensus building tools by Chairs.	Senegal <i>Category : EDITORIAL</i>
	Activity 5.4.2	
237	5.4.2 Organize workshops on the principles, mechanisms and importance of consensus in Codex Codex which are timely and accessible.	European Union <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
237	5.4.2 Organize workshops on the principles, mechanisms and importance of consensus Codex's rules-based and science-based principles that inform and complement consensus-building in Codex.	USA <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
	Activity 5.4.3	
238	5.4.3 Prepare and circulate the p Physical and electronic Working Group reports are prepared and circulated to members in a timely manner.	Burkina Faso <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> [Numbered as 5.4.4 in document MW978_CX_EXEC_18_75_6_fr]

238	5.4.3 <u>Distribution of Codex committee document (e.g. Physical and electronic Working Group reports reports, discussion papers)</u> are prepared and circulated to members in a timely manner.	Canada Category : <i>SUBSTANTIVE</i>
238	5.4.3 Electronic and physical working groups reports are prepared and circulated to Members in a timely manner.	Chile Category : <i>TRANSLATION</i>
238	5.4.3 Physical and electronic Working Group reports are prepared and circulated to members in a timely manner manner following a uniform template.	European Union Category : <i>SUBSTANTIVE</i>
238	5.4.3 <u>Prepare and circulate the p</u> Physical and electronic Working Group reports are prepared and circulated to members in a timely manner.	Madagascar Category : <i>SUBSTANTIVE</i>
238	5.4.3 The Draft reports on the work of the electronic and physical working groups and <u>circulate them</u> to Members in a timely manner.	Nicaragua Category : <i>EDITORIAL</i>
238	5.4.3 <u>Prepare and circulate the p</u> Physical and electronic Working Group reports are prepared and circulated to members in a timely manner.	Senegal Category : <i>EDITORIAL</i>
238	5.4.3 Physical and electronic Working Group reports are prepared and circulated to members in a timely manner. <u>we support this</u>	GAFTA Category : <i>SUBSTANTIVE</i>
	Activity 5.4.4	
239	5.4.54. <u>Ensure the Chairs of Electronic Working Groups (EWGs) and contact points are trained to use the Online Commenting System (OCS), where comments are transparent to all, or circulation of all member comments are circulated</u> to all participants.	Burkina Faso Category : <i>SUBSTANTIVE</i>
239	5.4.4 Chairs of Electronic Working Groups (EWGs) use the Online Commenting System (OCS), Codex online forum where comments are transparent to all, or circulation of member comments to all participants.	Canada Category : <i>SUBSTANTIVE</i>
239	5.4.4 Chairs of Electronic Working Groups (EWGs) use the Online Commenting System (OCS), where comments are transparent to all, or circulation of member comments to all participants. <u>5.4.5 Train new coordinators, members and new contact points on their roles and responsibilities.</u> <u>5.4.6 Carefully monitor the number of Electronic Working Groups (EWGs) in order to ensure effectiveness and efficiency.</u>	European Union New Activities 5.4.5 + 5.4.6 Codex Members should set their priorities and participate only in those eWGs dealing with topics that are important for the Member concerned. Activity 5.4.5 (former 5.3.2) Clarification is needed what is meant by “new” in this activity. Activity 5.4.6 (former 5.3.2) Drafting groups are not defined in the Codex context. The purpose of this activity is unclear, however it seems to relate to a resourcing issue and has to do with monitoring the number of eWGs to ensure high effectiveness and efficiency. Therefore we suggest linking it to work management practices. Category : <i>SUBSTANTIVE</i>

239	5.4.5 <u>Train</u> Chairs of Electronic Working Groups (EWGs) <u>in the use of the Online Commenting System (OCS), where comments are transparent to all, and or circulation of member comments are circulated</u> to all participants.	Madagascar <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
239	5.4.5 <u>Ensure the training of</u> Chairs of Electronic Working Groups (EWGs) <u>and Codex Contact Points in the use of the Online Commenting System (OCS), where comments are transparent to all, or circulation of member comments to all participants.</u>	Senegal <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>
	5.4.4 Chairs of Electronic Working Groups (EWGs) and Contact Points are trained to use the Online Commenting System (OCS), where comments are transparent to all, or circulation of member comments to all participants.	Sudan
239	5.4.4 Chairs of Electronic Working Groups (EWGs) use the Online Commenting System (OCS), where comments are transparent to all, or <u>circulation of use other means to circulate</u> member comments to all participants.	USA <i>Category : EDITORIAL</i>
239	5.4.4 Chairs of Electronic Working Groups (EWGs) use the Online Commenting System (OCS), where comments are transparent to all, or circulation of member comments to all participants-. <u>we support this</u>	GAFTA <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
	<i>Expected outcome 1 – objective 5.4</i>	
240	1. <u>More robust consensus in support</u> <u>Improved alignment with the Procedural Manual on consensus.</u> 2. <u>Enhanced ability of Codex standards Committees/chairs to progress work in a timely fashion.</u>	USA <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
	<i>Expected outcome 2 – objective 5.4</i>	
241	2. Members' awareness of importance of consensus in the Codex standard. <u>3. Every effort shall be made to reach consensus.</u>	European Union Expected Outcomes 3 Every effort shall be made to reach consensus. <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
241	2. Members' awareness of importance of consensus in the Codex standard.	USA <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
	<i>Expected outcome 3 – objective 5.4</i>	
242	34. Increased transparency in the functioning <u>and presentation of opinions</u> of physical and electronic Working Groups.	European Union <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
	<i>Expected outcome 4 – objective 5.4</i>	
243	4. Wider <u>training and</u> participation in the work of EWGs.	Burkina Faso <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
243	45. Wider participation in the work of EWGs.	European Union <i>Category : EDITORIAL</i>

243	4. Wider participation in the work of EWGs. 5. Simplified access to OCS	Kenya Category : <i>SUBSTANTIVE</i>
	4. Wider training and participation in the work of EWGs.	Sudan
243	4. Wider and more meaningful participation in the work of EWGs <u>EWGs than what is base lined in 2020.</u>	USA Category : <i>SUBSTANTIVE</i>
243	4. Wider participation in the work of EWGs. 5. <u>Shorten review timelines to increase productivity and efficiency for setting new standards and reduce time gap to existing national standards.</u>	CropLife International Category : <i>SUBSTANTIVE</i>
	Indicator 1 – objective 5.4	
244	1. Number of Codex standards approved by consensus.	Peru Category : <i>TECHNICAL</i>
244	1. The capacity for arriving at consensus in the Codex standard setting process is enhanced, <u>consistent with the Procedural Manual.</u>	USA Category : <i>EDITORIAL</i>
	Indicator 2 – objective 5.4	
245	2. Proportion of anticipated physical and electronic working group reports that are distributed, and their timeliness.	Chile Category : <i>TRANSLATION</i>
245	2. Proportion of anticipated Physical and Electronic Working Group reports that are distributed, and their timeliness. <u>we support this</u>	GAFTA Category : <i>SUBSTANTIVE</i>
	Indicator 3 – objective 5.4	
246	3. The number of EWGs using the <u>OCS Codex online forum</u> and EWGs where all comments are circulated.	Canada Category : <i>SUBSTANTIVE</i>
246	3. The number of EWGs using the OCS and EWGs where all comments are circulated. 4. Time for completion of new standards is reduced.	CropLife International Category : <i>SUBSTANTIVE</i>
	Rationale – objective 5.4	
247	<u>In theory the proliferation of EWGs increases transparency. In practice, following the full range of Codex work becomes increasingly difficult for countries with significant resource constraints.</u> Collaboration, inclusiveness, transparency and consensus building remain the core values of Codex, and should be reflected in work management practices.	European Union Category : <i>SUBSTANTIVE</i>
247	Collaboration, inclusiveness, transparency and <u>transparency</u> , consensus building <u>building</u> , and science-based standards remain the core values of Codex, and should be reflected in work management practices.	USA Category : <i>SUBSTANTIVE</i>

247	Collaboration, <u>consistency in evaluation</u> , inclusiveness, transparency and consensus building remain the core values of Codex, and should be reflected in work management practices.	CropLife International <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
	Objective 5.5	
249	5.5 <u>Improve c</u> Co-operation with other relevant international organizations is enhanced, while respecting Codex principles and values	Burkina Faso <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
249	5.5 Enhance cooperation with other relevant international organizations while respecting Codex principles and values. <u>5.6 Enhance the level of adoption of the Codex standard of member countries.</u>	Chile Justification: The suggestion to include point 5.6 is believed to be key, given that to date it has not been possible to address this issue more precisely. <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>
249	5.5 <u>Improve c</u> Co-operation with other relevant international organizations is enhanced, while respecting Codex principles and values	Madagascar <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
249	5.5 <u>Improve c</u> Co-operation with other relevant international organizations is enhanced, while respecting Codex principles and values	Senegal <i>Category : EDITORIAL</i>
249	5.5 Co-operation <u>To enhance co-operation</u> with other relevant international organizations is enhanced, while respecting Codex principles and values.	Uganda <i>Category : EDITORIAL</i>
	Activity 5.5.1	
250	5.5.1 Promote collaboration in standards developments in Codex <u>Organize meetings</u> with the World Organization for Animal Health (OIE) and the International Plant Protection Convention (IPPC) on to promote collaboration in developing Codex standards that affect Codex and those organizations.	Nepal <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
250	5.5.1 Promote collaboration <u>development</u> in Codex with the World Organization for Animal Health (OIE) and the International Plant Protection Convention (IPPC) on standards that affect Codex and those organizations, <u>consistent with Codex principles for coordination with external organizations.</u>	USA <i>Category : EDITORIAL</i>
250	5.5.1 Promote collaboration in standards developments in Codex with the World Organization for Animal Health (OIE) and the International Plant Protection Convention (IPPC) on standards and with appropriate regards to guidelines that affect Codex and those organizations. <u>standards such as OECD.</u>	CropLife International <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
	Activity 5.2.2	
251	5.5.2 Promote cooperation with other relevant international organizations to enhance awareness and understanding of Codex standards, and support for the development of relevant Codex standards.	Chile For the first incorporated paragraph, linked to objective 5.6. Justification: Create joint and transparent work, to benefit both Codex Members and organizations

	<u>Incorporate bodies that set private standards into Codex work.</u>	that set private standards.
	<u>Generate mechanisms through which countries announce the adoption of Codex standards.</u>	The second paragraph is a proposal linked to the proposed objective 5.6 <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>
251	5.5.2 Promote <u>Organize meetings to promote</u> cooperation with other relevant international organizations to enhance awareness and understanding of Codex standards, and support for the development of relevant Codex standards.	Nepal <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
251	5.5.2 Promote cooperation with other relevant international organizations to enhance awareness and understanding of Codex standards, and support for the development <u>and implementation</u> of relevant Codex standards.	CropLife International <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
	<i>Expected outcome 4 – objective 5.5</i>	
255	4. Enhance awareness and understanding by Members of the relation between Codex and other relevant international organizations. <u>5. Private bodies incorporated as Codex observers.</u> <u>6. Automated mechanisms of member countries periodically announcing the adoption of Codex standards.</u>	Chile Both points linked to the proposed objective 5.6 <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>
255	4. Enhance awareness and understanding by Members of the relation <u>respective roles and relationships</u> between Codex and other relevant international organizations.	USA <i>Category : EDITORIAL</i>
	<i>Indicator 1 – Objective 5.5</i>	
256	1. Increased communication between Codex, <u>contributions from OIE and IPPC</u> IPPC <u>on Codex work and vice versa.</u>	Canada <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
256	1. Increased <u>number of joint communication initiatives</u> between Codex, OIE and IPPC.	Egypt <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
256	1. Increased <u>number of joint communication initiatives</u> between Codex, OIE and IPPC.	Egypt Adding "Increased number of joint communication initiatives between..." so that can be measured. <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
256	1. Increased communication between <u>among</u> Codex, OIE , <u>IPPC</u> and IPPC <u>ISO.</u>	Guyana <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>
256	1. Increased communication between Codex, OIE and IPPC.	Guyana ISO is an international standard setting body too and they are involved in facilitating the development of international food standards also. In order to harmonise standards and not cause confusion among users of Codex food standards and ISO foods standards

		regarding requirements/specifications it is important that communication with ISO also be increased. <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>
256	1. Increased <u>Effective and efficient</u> communication between Codex, OIE and IPPC.	India Rationale: It is understood that communication channels between Codex, OIE and IPPC are already established. However, mere increase in the communication may not be an indicator of achieving the goal if such communication is not effective and efficient. Therefore, effective and efficient terminology appears to be more appropriate. <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>
256	1. Mayor comunicación <u>Número de correos informativos remitidos y respondidos</u> entre el Codex, la OIE y la CIPF.	Peru <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>
	Indicator 2 – Objective 5.5	
257	2. Number of standards that are harmonized between sister organizations.	Canada If sister organizations refers to Codex, OIE and IPPC, harmonization of standards between them would not likely occur as each organization has separate and distinct mandates. Canada notes that clarification is needed on the intent and scope of this indicator to determine its appropriateness. <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
257	2. Number of standards that are harmonized between <u>the three</u> sister organizations.	Egypt <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
257	2. Number of standards that are harmonized between <u>the three</u> sister organizations.	Egypt <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
257	2. Number of standards that are harmonized between sister organizations <u>between Codex and other relevant organizations.</u>	European Union <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
257	2. Number of standards that are harmonized <u>reflect coordination</u> between sister organizations.	USA <i>Category : EDITORIAL</i>
257	2. Number of standards that are harmonized between sister <u>related</u> organizations.	CropLife International <i>Category : EDITORIAL</i>
	Indicator 2 – Objective 5.5	
258	3. Number of issues related to consumer protection <u>protecting the health of consumers</u> and fair practices in the food trade that are referred to Codex by other organizations.	Canada <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
258	3. Number of issues related to consumer protection and fair practices in the food trade that other organizations submit to the Codex. 4. <u>Number of private standard setting bodies that are incorporated as Codex observers each year.</u> 5. Number of Members that announce the adoption of Codex standards.	Chile Justification: The proposed indicators are linked to objective 5.6 <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>

258	3. Number of issues related to consumer protection and fair practices in the food trade that are referred to Codex by other organizations <u>organizations</u> and vice versa .	European Union <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
258	3. Number of issues related to consumer protection and fair practices in the food trade that are referred to Codex by other organizations. 4. Mechanisms established to engage members not using Codex standards into programs to enable acceptance of Codex.	CropLife International <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
	Rationale – Objective 5.5	
259	La mayor comunicación entre el Codex y otras organizaciones internacionales competentes facilitará una cooperación adecuada. Es importante que estas interacciones respeten los valores del Codex, por ejemplo, en lo que se refiere al carácter inclusivo y la transparencia durante la elaboración de cualquier texto del Codex. <u>Lograr sinergias en lugar de competencias con las entidades privadas que generan normativa, haciendo que al estar incorporadas al sistema actúen con transparencia y basados en ciencia y extiendan las normas Codex.</u> <u>La etapa final del sistema normativo que se genera en el Codex en la adopción por los Miembros por tanto en términos de eficacia y eficiencia es necesario medir este factor.</u>	Chile Justificación: Los dos fundamentos propuestos están asociados al objetivo 5.6 <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>
259	Increased communication between Codex and other relevant international organizations will promote appropriate cooperation. It is important that such interactions respect Codex values, for example in terms of inclusiveness and transparency in the development of any Codex text, <u>while recognizing appropriate roles and responsibilities across organizations.</u>	USA <i>Category : EDITORIAL</i>
259	Increased communication between Codex and other relevant international organizations will promote appropriate cooperation. It is important that such interactions respect Codex values, for example in terms of inclusiveness and <u>inclusiveness, transparency and development of consensus</u> in the development of any Codex text.	CropLife International <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>