CODEX ALIMENTARIUS COMMISSION

E

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations

World Health Organization

Viale delle Terme di Caracalla, 00153 Rome, Italy - Tel: (+39) 06 57051 - E-mail: codex@fao.org - www.codexalimentarius.org

REP24/LAC

JOINT FAO/WHO FOOD STANDARDS PROGRAMME

CODEX ALIMENTARIUS COMMISSION

Forty-seventh Session

25–30 November 2024

REPORT OF THE TWENTY-THIRD SESSION OF THE FAO/WHO COORDINATING COMMITTEE FOR LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN

Virtual, 22–26 July 2024

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Summary and status of work ..... page ii

List of acronyms ..... page v

Report of the 23rd Session of the FAO/WHO Coordinating Committee for Latin America and the Caribbean……page 1

Paragraphs

Introduction 1

Opening of the session 2–4

Adoption of the agenda (Agenda item 1)..... 5

Keynote address: Prevention and reduction of contaminants in food (Agenda item 2) 6–19

Matters arising from the Codex Alimentarius Commission and Codex Subsidiary Bodies (Agenda item 3)..... 20–26

Codex work relevant to the region (Agenda item 4) 27–53

Food safety and quality in the region including current and emerging issues (Agenda item 5) 54–74

Draft regional standard for Castilla lulo (at Step 4) (Agenda item 6) 75–81

Codex Strategic Plan 2020–2025: Implementation in the LAC region (Agenda item 7) 82–84

Codex communication work plan: Progress report (Agenda item 7.1) 85–87

Codex Strategic Plan 2026–2031: Status and next steps (Agenda item 8)..... 86–91

Use and impact of Codex standards in the region (Agenda item 9) 92–104

Nomination of the Coordinator for LAC (Agenda item 10)..... 103–107

Other business (Agenda item 11)..... 108–115

Date and place of next session (Agenda item 12)..... 116

Appendices

Appendix I – List of participants ..... page 14

Appendix II – Topics adopted as regional positions..... page 22

Appendix III – Regional standard for Castilla lulo (naranjilla) (at Step 5/8) ..... page 24

Appendix IV – Activities planned for the period 2024-2025 for the implementation of the Codex Strategic Plan, and regional Codex communications workplan 2024-2025..... page 29

Appendix V – CCLAC23 Satisfaction survey on regional communications ..... page 34

SUMMARY AND STATUS OF WORK

Responsible party	Purpose	Text/Topic	Code	Step	Paragraph
Members, FAO/WHO CCCF CAC	Information/Action	<u>Prevention and reduction of contaminants in food</u> Recognized the importance of addressing contaminants in food and noted the importance of the application of the Codex risk analysis principles on this topic. Noted the ongoing work of FAO and PAHO/WHO in this area and encouraged Members to continue engaging with FAO and PAHO/WHO, and in the relevant Codex subsidiary bodies on this topic.			19
CAC47	Appointment	Recommended that Uruguay be appointed as Coordinator for Latin America and the Caribbean			103
Members, CAC47	Adoption	Regional standard for Castilla lulo (naranjilla)	N05-2022	5/8	81 Appendix III
Members, FAO/WHO/PAHO, CCLAC Coordinator	Information/Action	<u>Food safety and quality in the region including current and emerging issues</u> Noted and appreciated the information and support provided by FAO and WHO/PAHO and underlined the importance of sustainable funding for the Codex Trust Fund (CTF). Agreed on the proposed procedure to collect and prioritize relevant information on current and emerging issues related to food safety and quality in the region.			74
CCLAC Coordinator, Members, FAO, WHO/PAHO, Codex Secretariat	Information/Action	<u>Implementation of the Codex Strategic Plan 2020–2025</u> Noted the activities conducted in the region between 2023 and the first half of 2024; agreed the proposed regional workplan for 2024–2025; noted the outcome of the CCLAC23 satisfaction survey on regional communications; and agreed the regional communications workplan for 2024–2025			84, 87 Appendix IV and V
CCLAC Coordinator, Members, FAO, WHO/PAHO, Codex Secretariat	Information/Action	<u>Codex Strategic Plan 2026–2031: Status and next steps</u> Noted the process for the formulation of the Codex Strategic Plan 2026–2031; encouraged CCLAC Members to actively engage in the further process for finalizing the Codex Strategic Plan 2026–2031; and noted the importance of including in the Strategic Plan 2026–2031 measurable, verifiable and realistic indicators, defined in a participatory manner, from the initial stages.			91
CCLAC Coordinator, Members, Codex Secretariat	Information/Action	<u>Use and Impact of Codex standards in the region</u> Noted the results of the survey on the use and impact of Codex text, in particular those relevant to the region and encouraged the Codex Secretariat to continue with this work; invited CCLAC Members to draw lessons from the case study to improve the prevention and control of contaminants in food; and supported the plan of the Codex Secretariat to engage with WTO on the use and impact of Codex texts and looked forward to the results of this work.			102
CCLAC Coordinator, Members, Codex Secretariat, CAC47	Information/Action	<u>Inclusion of French as an official language for the CCLAC region</u> Propose, on a pilot basis, the addition of French as a language of CCLAC24, should the appropriate extrabudgetary resources be available.			53 iii

CCFL, Members	Information/Action	Establishment of the definition of added sugars. Supported the proposal to establish a definition for added sugars	32, Appendix II
CCGP, Members, Codex Secretariat	Information/Action	Timely translation of documents into the official languages and availability of pre-session documents. Highlighted and reiterated the need for accurate translation and timely publication of all Codex working documents into the different languages so that they are available in advance, in compliance with the time frame stipulated in the *Procedural Manual*; agreed that obtaining the documents in a timely manner is essential for compliance with the Manual and to foster the active participation of Members.	37, Appendix II
CCRVDF, Members, CCLAC Coordinator	Information/Action	Identification of priority compounds of interest to the region, to carry out joint data-collection efforts for submission to JECFA. Requested countries in the region to join efforts in identifying priority compounds and collect data, in joint work, for submission to JECFA, considering the CCRVDF database on the countries' MRL needs and the support of international organizations working in this area.	41, Appendix II
CCLAC Coordinator, Members, CCEXEC, CAC	Information	Implementation of the statements of principle (SoP) concerning the role of science and the extent to which other factors are taken into account Reiterates the conclusions of CAC46, and: • endorsed its earlier conclusion that the draft guidance remained useful and available as practical guidance for the Chairpersons of the Codex Commission and its subsidiary bodies and for Members in situations where there was agreement on the science, but views on other factors or considerations were divergent; • confirmed that the scope of the development of the draft guidance precluded the revision of the statements of principle in the *Procedural Manual*; and • agreed that additional experience is needed in the implementation of the draft guidance.	48, Appendix II
CCLAC Coordinator, Members	Information	Amendment to the *General standard for fruit juices and nectars* (CXS 247- 2005) Supported Brazil's leadership through the electronic working group for the amendment of the *General standard for fruit juices and nectars* (CXS 247-2005) aimed at splitting the single Brix reference to distinguish the species *Vitis vinifera* L. and *Vitis labrusca*, in order to improve both the accuracy and scope of the standard to promote wider adoption and transparency in grape juice trade.	49, Appendix II
CCLAC Coordinator, Members, CCEXEC, CAC	Information/Action	Codex Secretariat budget • welcomed the Codex Secretariat's efforts to provide detailed budget information and supports arrangements made by CCEXEC to develop proposals intended to ensure effective budget implementation for informed decision-making. • recognized the role of the Executive Committee in advising the Commission on its work programme and in promoting an appropriate funding level. • requested that the Codex financial report be submitted to CCEXEC87 and the 47th Session of the CAC should be even more detailed, accurate and transparent in order to bolster Members' confidence and encourage donors to increase their investments. • called on its Members to request their representatives to WHO to consider increasing funding to Codex at the	50, Appendix II

		World Health Assembly with a view to improving its management and achieving the objectives set out in the Strategic Plan 2026–2031.	

LIST OF ACRONYMS

AGROCALIDAD	Agencia de Regulación y Control Fito y Zoosanitaria
AMR	antimicrobial resistance
CAC	Codex Alimentarius Commission
CCCF	Codex Committee on Contaminants in Foods
CCEXEC	Executive Committee of the Codex Alimentarius Commission
CCFA	Codex Committee on Food Additives
CCFICS	Codex Committee on Food Import and Export Inspection and Certification Systems
CCFH	Codex Committee on Food Hygiene
CCFL	Codex Committee on Food Labelling
CCLAC	FAO/WHO Coordinating Committee For Latin America and the Caribbean
CCNFSDU	Codex Committee on Nutrition and Foods for Special Dietary Uses
CCPFV	Committee on Processed Fruits and Vegetables
CCPR	Codex Committee on Pesticide Residues
CCRVDF	Codex Committee on Residues of Veterinary Drugs in Foods
CL	circular letter
CRD	conference room document
CTF	Codex Trust Fund
EIs	environmental inhibitors
EWG	electronic working group
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
GC/MS/MS	gas chromatography-mass spectrometry
HPLC-UV	high-performance liquid chromatography/ultraviolet spectroscopy
IAEA	International Atomic Energy Agency
IICA	Inter-American Institute for Cooperation on Agriculture
INFAL	Inter-American Network of Food Analysis Laboratories
INFOSAN	FAO/WHO International Food Safety Authorities Network
IPPC	International Plant Protection Convention
JECFA	Joint FAO/WHO Expert Committee on Food Additives
LC/MS/MS	liquid chromatography-mass spectrometry
ML	maximum levels
MOSH, MOAS	saturated and aromatic hydrocarbons from mineral oils
MPTF	Multi-Partner Trust Fund
MRLs	maximum residue limits
NFPS	new food sources and production systems
PAHO	Pan American Health Organization
PFAS	poly and perfluoroalkyl substances
RALACA	FAO/IAEA Joint Centre to the Analytical Laboratory Network of Latin America and the Caribbean
RCCs	FAO/WHO Regional Coordinating Committees
SoP	statements of principle
SPS	sanitary and phytosanitary
STDF	Standards and Trade Development Facility
UDLA	University of the Americas
WHO	World Health Organization
WOAH	World Organisation for Animal Health
WTO	World Trade Organization

1. The FAO/WHO Coordinating Committee for Latin America and the Caribbean held its 23rd Session (CCLAC23) virtually, from 22 to 26 July 2024, at the kind invitation of the Government of Ecuador. Mr Rommel Betancourt, General Coordinator for Food Safety, Agencia de Regulación y Control Fito y Zoosanitaria (AGROCALIDAD), chaired the meeting. The Session was attended by 25 Member Countries, 6 Member Countries and one Member Organization from outside the region, and 5 Observer Organizations. The list of participants is contained in Appendix I.

OPENING OF THE SESSION

2. Esteban del Hierro, Viceministro de Desarrollo Productivo Agropecuario, welcomed the participants, and noted CCLAC Members' efforts to defend the scientific basis for decision-making, calling Member Countries of the region to strengthen their analytical capacity, produce scientific information, and make it available to existing global databases to facilitate risk assessment work. The Vice-Minister also recalled that in 2022, after ten years of scientific data generation and multilateral negotiations, and under the leadership of Ecuador within the Codex Committee on Contaminants in Foods (CCCF), five maximum levels for cadmium in chocolate and cocoa products were adopted.

3. The Vice-Minister concluded his intervention by stressing that food safety was everyone's business and inviting CCLAC Members to create the necessary synergies to strengthen national food safety systems.

4. Ms Gherda Barreto, FAO Representative for Ecuador and Ms Sonia Quezada, PAHO/WHO Representative for Ecuador, welcomed the attendees on behalf of FAO and WHO respectively. The meeting was also addressed by Mr Steve Wearne, Chairperson of the Codex Alimentarius Commission (CAC), Mr Patricio Almeida, Executive Director, AGROCALIDAD, and Mr Farid ElHaffar, Technical Officer, on behalf of the Codex Secretariat.

ADOPTION OF THE AGENDA (Agenda item 1)[i]

5. CCLAC23 adopted the provisional agenda as its agenda for the session and agreed to discuss under Agenda item 11 (Other business), time permitting, the following:

   - CRD07 New work proposals on new food sources and production systems (NFPS); and
   - CRD04 Update on the standards and trade development facility (STDF).

KEYNOTE ADDRESS: "PREVENTION AND REDUCTION OF CONTAMINANTS IN FOOD" (Agenda item 2)[ii]

6. The Representatives of FAO and PAHO/WHO introduced the topic, emphasizing the keynote address' role in stimulating and promoting active discussion and information sharing on common, emerging, or topical issues of interest to the region related to food safety and Codex activities.

7. The keynote address was delivered by Professor Luis Ramos-Guerrero, University of the Americas (UDLA), Quito, Ecuador. The presentation focused on scientific evidence and strategies for preventing and reducing contaminants in foods, emphasizing the following topics: understanding contaminants, implementing effective reduction and prevention methods, and fostering collaboration among stakeholders.

8. Regarding the prevention of contaminants in foods, Prof. Ramos highlighted the importance of identifying potential contaminants and associated risks and conducting proper risk assessments. Examples of contaminants relevant for the region, included arsenic, lead, chromium, mercury, poly and perfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS), saturated and aromatic hydrocarbons from mineral oils (MOSH, MOAS), microplastics, nanoplastics, and natural toxins (mycotoxins).

9. Prof. Ramos added that it was important to develop and enhance analytical capabilities for detecting emerging contaminants, using methods such as liquid chromatography-mass spectrometry (LC/MS/MS) and gas chromatography-mass spectrometry (GC/MS/MS), immunoassays, high-performance liquid chromatography/ ultraviolet spectroscopy (HPLC-UV), high-resolution mass spectrometry, among others.

10. As a second approach, Prof. Ramos stressed the importance for countries to make the necessary efforts to reduce contaminants in foods, by using international standards, such as the Codex Alimentarius texts, as well as the existing scientific literature. Additionally, countries should implement food safety surveillance and control plans and invest in research to identify appropriate methodologies to reduce or eliminate food contaminants.

[i] CX/LAC 24/23/1 Rev.1; CRD07 (submitted by Singapore); CRD04 (submitted by the STDF Secretariat).
[ii] CX/LAC 24/23/2; CRD03 (comments by Chile); CRD10 (PPT – Prevention and reduction of contaminants in food); CRD12 (comments by Ecuador).

11. Prof. Ramos concluded his presentation by mentioning four recommendations, namely: 1) the need to expand the analytical capacity for the detection of emerging contaminants in the region; 2) promote the participation of academia in food contaminant surveillance and control plans; 3) information from Codex standards and scientific paper were a valuable tools to prevent and reduce contaminants in food; and 4) industry, academy, governments and consumers must share information and work together to keep food safe.

Discussion

12. A Member welcomed and appreciated the keynote address, noting that it addressed the prevention and reduction of contaminants in food in a clear and challenging way. The Member further noted that contaminants in foods were a relevant issue, especially chemical contamination, as they were strictly related to long-term effects on the health of the population. The Member concluded the intervention by stressing the important role of regulatory aspects, monitoring and enforcement, given that contaminants were closely linked to environmental pollution, which was closely associated with anthropogenic activities.

13. The FAO Representative, based in the region, highlighted that addressing contaminants in food was an issue that required the participation of all stakeholders and that, recognizing its regional importance, FAO's actions were aimed at safeguarding food safety in a comprehensive manner, addressing the prevention and reduction of contaminants as a fundamental part of its efforts to transform agrifood systems towards more efficient, inclusive, resilient, and sustainable systems that provide safe and healthy diets.

14. The FAO Representative, based in the region, further stressed that FAO was supporting Member Countries through various initiatives such as the evaluation and strengthening of national food control systems, capacity building in risk analysis, and the implementation of projects focused on managing contaminants in foods along the food supply chain, among other actions.

15. The FAO Representative noted the importance of appropriate analytical detection methods for keeping abreast with currently known and emerging contaminants in the food supply chain. The Representative informed CCLAC about the Analytical Laboratory Network of Latin America and the Caribbean (RALACA),[iii] developed with support of the Joint FAO/IAEA Centre, which had an important role in strengthening analytical capacities in the region, producing and storing quality data on contaminants, developing proficiency testing capacities, and sharing validated analytical method with the network Members. The Representative also encouraged CCLAC Members to respond to the Joint FAO/WHO Expert Committee on Food Additives (JECFA) call for experts and to several calls for various data (toxicological, occurrence, intake estimates).[iv]

16. The FAO Representative concluded her intervention by informing CCLAC about a JECFA Toolbox for Veterinary Drug Residues Risk Assessment, which would be finalized by the end of 2024, which aimed at increasing experts' capacities in risk assessment principles, modalities and technical requirements used by CCRVDF in assessing the risks of veterinary drug residues in food and in recommending maximum residue limits (MRLs).

17. The PAHO/WHO Representative emphasized the importance of applying risk analysis principles, urging countries to make science-based decisions and collaborate with stakeholders. Countries were recommended to submit data to the GEMS/Food to enable JECFA to evaluate potential health risks associated with food contaminants. The PAHO/WHO Representative also highlighted PAHOs capacity-building efforts in risk assessment and risk management, and the work of the Inter-American Network of Food Analysis Laboratories (INFAL) in promoting cooperation and providing technical-scientific support among food laboratories. The Representative also encouraged CCLAC Members to continue engaging with PAHO/WHO for the development of technical cooperation activities aimed at strengthening national food safety systems.

18. In replying to a series of questions regarding the most studied contaminants in foods and the latest advancements in research related to this field, Prof. Ramos commented on the regional geographic peculiarities, mentioning that in the future food contaminants considered as priority could vary. Prof. Ramos further added the need to establish priorities while proceeding with risk assessment and establishing preventive and control measures. Prof. Ramos also noted the important role played by new technologies in addressing contaminants in foods, mentioning new tools such as phone applications and the use of artificial intelligence which could become increasingly useful in assisting with data collection and management.

[iii] www.red-ralaca.net

[iv] https://openknowledge.fao.org/server/api/core/bitstreams/df6aa9f9-35e5-4b63-944b-825cfa2e432f/content; https://www.fao.org/food-safety/scientific-advice/calls-for-data-and-experts-expert-rosters/en/-

Conclusion

19. CCLAC23:

    i. expressed appreciation to Prof. Ramos for the keynote address;

    ii. recognized the importance of addressing contaminants in food and noted the importance of the application of the Codex risk analysis principles on this topic; and

    iii. noted the ongoing work of FAO and PAHO/WHO in this area and encouraged Members to continue engaging with FAO and PAHO/WHO, and in the relevant Codex subsidiary bodies on this topic.

MATTERS ARISING FROM THE CODEX ALIMENTARIUS COMMISSION AND ITS SUBSIDIARY BODIES (Agenda item 3)[v]

20. CCLAC noted that most items were for information purposes and that the *Regional standard for Castilla lulo (naranjilla)*[1] (at Step 4), and the Codex Strategic Plan 2026–2031, would be further considered under Agenda item 6 and Agenda item 8 respectively.

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

21. The Codex Secretariat informed CCLAC23 that the 54th Session of the Codex Committee on Food Hygiene (CCFH54) agreed to forward the guidelines for food hygiene control measures in traditional markets for food to CAC47 for adoption at Step 5/8. The Codex Secretariat further explained that following adoption of this text, and recalling the revision of the *General principles of food hygiene* (CXC 1-1969)[2] by CAC45, CCFH54 requested the relevant FAO/WHO Coordinating Committees to review their respective texts on street-vended foods to ensure consistency with CXC 1-1969 and the guidelines for food hygiene control measures in traditional markets for foods and consider the necessary follow-up action. Noting that CCLAC also had a text on street-vended foods i.e. the *Regional code of hygienic practice for the preparation and sale of street foods (Latin America and the Caribbean* [CXC 43R-1995]),[3] the Codex Secretariat invited CCLAC to consider possible approaches to review CXC 43R-1995 which would be presented at the next session of the Committee (CCLAC24).

22. In relation to this request, two Members of the region, namely Costa Rica and Brazil, agreed to prepare a discussion paper to address whether a review of CXC 43R-1995 was necessary to ensure consistency with CXC 1-1969 and the guidelines for food hygiene control measures in traditional markets for food, when adopted, and provide suggestions/recommendations for next steps or consequential changes to CXC 43R-1995.

23. The PAHO/WHO Representative informed CCLAC23 of the publication of the "Good practices in traditional food markets in the region of the Americas"[vi] which, following adoption by CAC47 of the guidelines for food hygiene control measures in traditional markets for food, could assist Members of the CCLAC region in their implementation.

Environmental inhibitors in agrifood systems

24. New Zealand informed CCLAC Members of the informal workshops on environmental inhibitors (EIs) organized as side events to the Codex Committee on Pesticide Residues (CCPR55) in June 2024 and of those to be organized at the forthcoming Codex Committee on Residues of Veterinary Drugs in Foods (CCRVDF27) in October 2024. The Member further noted that the objective of these side events was to facilitate recognition and understanding of the importance of environmental inhibitors to advancing global interests around mitigating the impact of climate change and transforming food systems, while advancing broader food security and sustainability objectives. New Zealand concluded its intervention by inviting Members of CCLAC to share relevant inputs on EIs and to participate in international discussions on this subject.

25. While appreciating New Zealand's initiative, one Member noted that although the document presented an analysis of EIs and of their status in Codex, due to the late submission of the conference room document (CRD), it was not possible to examine it carefully and that they may provide additional feedback on this topic in the future.

[v] CX/LAC 24/23/3; CRD05 (Submitted by New Zealand).
[vi] https://iris.paho.org/handle/10665.2/59252

Conclusion

26. CCLAC23:

    i. noted the matters for information arising from CAC, CCEXEC, CCFICS, CCGP and CCFA;

    ii. encouraged Codex Members to:

    (a) actively engage in opportunities to contribute to the discussions in CCEXEC and CAC (e.g. sharing experience on application of the draft guidance on SoP and providing inputs on the development of Codex Strategic Plan 2026–2031);

    (b) submit discussion papers or new work proposals on NFPS using existing mechanisms available in Codex; and

    iii. requested Costa Rica and Brazil to prepare a discussion paper, to be presented at CCLAC24, to address whether a review of CXC 43R-1995[3] was necessary to ensure consistency with CXC 1-1969 and the *Guidelines for food hygiene control measures in traditional markets for food*, when adopted, and provide suggestions/recommendations for next steps or consequential changes to CXC 43R-1995.

CODEX WORK RELEVANT TO THE REGION (Agenda item 4)[vii]

27. The Chairperson introduced the item highlighting its importance for the region, and recalling the process established by CCLAC18 to develop regional positions. The Chairperson recalled the "Regional workshop for the socialization of the work of the Codex Alimentarius in the CCLAC countries 2022–2024" organized in February 2024 with the Members of CCLAC which identified topics relevant to the region that were included in the paper. In addition, a survey on “relevant Codex work for the region” was conducted from February to March 2024 and its results were also included in the paper. The Chairperson noted that the purpose of this document was to identify Codex work of relevance to the region, to identify ways to address it and to forge a coordinated approach.

28. The Chairperson recalled that at the time CCLAC was created there were no French-speaking Members in the CCLAC region and therefore English and Spanish were set as its official languages, in line with Article XIV of the *Procedural Manual*.[4] Since then, a French-speaking Member had joined CCLAC. The Chairperson highlighted the efforts made by Ecuador as Coordinator of CCLAC to provide interpretation in English, Spanish and French, with the support of the Inter-American Institute for Cooperation on Agriculture (IICA), to promote a greater inclusion of all Members from the region, and the proposal to include French as an official language of CCLAC.

Discussion

Inclusion of French as an official language for the CCLAC region

29. One Member highlighted the need to include French to allow for greater participation in the work of the region, recalling that this has been a pending issue for a long time, and requested the endorsement by CCLAC of this proposal.

30. The Codex Secretariat noted that currently no additional resources were available to support the use of additional languages in the FAO/WHO Regional Coordinating Committees (RCCs) and that should there be any resources available, including from regional organizations, CCLAC could pilot the use of French at CCLAC24, subject to confirmation by CAC47.

Topics for the potential establishment of a regional position

31. The Chairperson drew the attention of CCLAC to the proposals contained in Table 2 of document CX/LAC 24/23/4 and proceeded to discuss them committee by committee.

Codex Committee on Food Labelling (CCFL)

32. On the first point, establishment of the definition of added sugars, one Member abstained but did not oppose to adopting a regional position. This proposal was therefore endorsed by CCLAC.

[vii] CX/LAC 24/23/4, CRD03 (comments by Chile), CRD08 (comments by Honduras and Costa Rica); CRD12 (comments by Ecuador); CRD13 (comments by Brazil).

33. On the second point, labelling of alcoholic beverages, Members expressed the following range of views:

    - it was premature to establish a regional position on this issue, noting that the discussion paper for CCFL (CX/FL 24/48/9), which summarized the views of Members in response to a CL on this topic and the possible ways forward, had just been published and Members needed time to consider these options;
    - there was no need to develop a specific Codex standard on alcoholic beverages; and
    - they did not oppose to the review of the *General standard for labelling of pre-packaged foods* (CXS 1-1985)[5] and the *Guidelines on nutrition labelling* (CXG 2-1985)[6] to discuss certain aspects related to labelling of alcoholic beverages.

34. CCLAC23 therefore agreed it was premature to establish a regional position on this topic.

35. On the third point, proposed draft annex to the *General standard for the labelling of pre-packaged foods*: *Guidelines on the use of precautionary allergen labelling*, Members did not support the regional position, noting that the proposal was still at Step 2 and that there were opportunities to provide comments directly to the proposal.

36. One Member mentioned that the current proposal on guidance on the use of precautionary labelling of food allergens was, in their view, not well balanced and should recognize the possibility of using alternatives. The Member also drew the attention of CCLAC to this topic.

Codex Committee on General Principles (CCGP)

37. Regarding point one (timely translation of documents into the official languages) and point three (availability of pre-session documents), Members agreed to merge these two points and adopt the resulting point as a regional position.

38. Members further noted the high importance of timeliness and availability of documents in all languages and their impact on participation to Codex work, in particular the availability of documents for meetings two months in advance, as established by the *Procedural Manual*,[4] and the translation of Codex texts adopted by CAC in all official languages.

39. The Codex Secretariat acknowledged the issue and noted it was making efforts to improve the timely availability of working documents, also noting its reliance on the timely availability of reports/documents from intersessional work and continued collaboration of chairs of EWGs in this regard. Regarding the backlog of Codex texts to be translated, the Codex Secretariat noted that while efforts were ongoing to address this, the pace of delivery was reduced due to budgetary constraints.

40. Regarding the second point, translation of fair/equitable trade in Spanish, the Codex Secretariat noted that this issue would be addressed in the 29th edition of the Procedural Manual that would be published before CAC47. Members therefore agreed to remove it from the list of regional positions.

Codex Committee on Residues of Veterinary Drugs in Food (CCRVDF)

41. Regarding the first point (identification of priority compounds of interest to the region, in order to carry out joint data-collection efforts for submission to JECFA), Members agreed to invite countries from the region to make efforts to identify priority compounds and collect data in joint work, for submission to JECFA, taking into account the CCRVDF database on MRL needs and the support of international organizations. This topic was therefore included among the regional positions.

42. One Member from outside the region recalled that CCRVDF had developed a database on countries' needs for MRLs which could be used as a starting point in identifying priority areas for data collection, even when data was not available.

43. On the second point, new work, the Chairperson stressed the need to share data on MRLs in milk among countries from the region to support risk assessment work. One Member recalled that the topic was not currently included in the CCRDVF agenda. The Chairperson stressed that enhancing collaboration among Members of the region would be the best way forward. However, Members were not yet able to support the regional position on this topic.

Regional positions adopted by CCLAC at its 22nd Session

44. The Chairperson drew the attention of CCLAC to the topics in progress contained in Annex II of document CX/LAC 24/23/4 and proceeded to review them committee by committee.

Codex Committee on Pesticide Residues (CCPR)

45. Members noted that the *Guidelines for the recognition of active substances or authorized uses of active substances of low public health concern that are considered exempted from the establishment of maximum residue limits or do not give rise to residues* (CXG 97-2022)[7] had been adopted by CAC45 and thanked Chile for its leadership of the EWG. The topic was therefore removed from the list of regional positions.

Codex Committee on Contaminants in Food (CCCF)

46. The PAHO/WHO Representative drew the attention of CCLAC23 to the ongoing JECFA call for data on arsenic (inorganic and organic) by 1 December 2024 [viii] and encouraged Members to submit data for a more representative assessment.

47. The Chairperson noted that this topic (proposal for the establishment of maximum levels (ML) of inorganic arsenic in molluscs and fish) could therefore be removed from the list of regional positions and noted the importance of submitting data. The topic was therefore removed from the list of regional positions.

Executive Committee of the Codex Alimentarius Commission (CCEXEC)

48. The Chairperson noted that this topic (implementation of the statements of principle on the role of science and the extent to which other factors are taken into account) was still relevant and proposed to mention as a regional position the CAC46 conclusions regarding usefulness of the draft guidelines and the need for additional experience in the implementation of the guidelines. This topic was therefore kept in the list of regional positions.

Codex Committee on Processed Fruits and Vegetables (CCPFV)

49. This topic (discussion paper on an amendment to the *General standard for fruit juices and nectars*, CXS 247-2005)[8] was considered to be still relevant for the region as work was ongoing. CCLAC encouraged Brazil to continue leading this work through the related EWG and keeping the region informed. This topic was therefore kept in the list of regional positions.

Codex work of regional interest not included in the document

50. Referring to the discussion at CCEXEC86, several Members expressed their concern regarding the Codex Secretariat's budgetary situation. While appreciating the Codex Secretariat's efforts to provide detailed budgetary information, these Members requested that additional information be provided at CCEXEC87 regarding financial matters and in particular a breakdown of the budget by programme and activities. Members also supported the efforts made in CCEXEC to develop proposals aimed at ensuring the effectiveness and efficiency of budget execution leading to informed decision-making. Members also highlighted the need for WHO to increase its contribution to the Codex Secretariat's budget. A regional position was agreed by Members and included in the list of regional positions.

51. The Codex Secretariat noted that additional information on the budget would be submitted at CCEXEC87, in line with the recommendations of CCEXEC86.

52. The Chairperson informed Members that the regional positions adopted by CCLAC22, as revised by CCLAC23, and those positions not included in the document, would be all referred in Appendix II of adopted regional positions.

Conclusions

53. CCLAC23 agreed to:

    i. support ongoing work in various Codex Committees, including CAC and CCEXEC, that is of relevance to the region;

    ii. confirm that the areas contained in Appendix II, are the key priority areas for the CCLAC region; and

    iii. propose, on a pilot basis, the addition of French as a language of CCLAC24, should the appropriate extrabudgetary resources be available.

[viii] Link for the call: https://www.who.int/news-room/articles-detail/food-contaminants-101st-meeting-joint-fao-who-expert-committee-on-food-additives-(jecfa)

FOOD SAFETY AND QUALITY IN THE REGION INCLUDING CURRENT AND EMERGING ISSUES (Agenda item 5)[ix]

54. The FAO Representative, based in the region, introduced the item noting the recommendations of the Member States of the region at the FAO Regional Conference for Latin America and the Caribbean (LARC 38) held in March 2024, which highlighted the need to strengthen the capacity of governments to respond to the changing needs of trade and to address the regional challenge of increasing food production in a sustainable and resilient manner in the face of various drivers such as economic slowdowns, conflicts and climate change, among others.

55. The FAO Representative, based in the region, also highlighted the emerging issues in food safety raised at CCLAC21 and CCLAC22 related to antimicrobial resistance (AMR), new technologies for food production systems, and climate change. The Representative further noted the results of a survey carried out in February and March 2024, which received answers from the 33 countries of CCLAC, that identified two priority issues as the most relevant for the Members of the region, namely, contaminants in food and food fraud.

56. The Representative informed CCLAC that, over the past two years, FAO had worked on three projects related to AMR: i) "Working together to combat antimicrobial resistance" (2019–2023), funded by the European Union (EU) and implemented by FAO, PAHO, and WOAH in Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Paraguay, Peru, and Uruguay; ii) "Fighting antimicrobial resistance in Peru under the One Health approach" (2022–2023) funded by the Multi-Partner Trust Fund (MPTF); and iii) "Actions to support the implementation of Codex AMR texts (ACT)" (2022–2026), implemented regionally in Bolivia (Plurinational State of) and Colombia. Within their respective scopes, the projects had focused on risk management through medicated feed, risk communication, strengthening legislation and surveillance systems, and raising awareness.

57. With respect to food control systems, the Representative further noted that FAO had implemented the project “Strengthening of the national food safety and quality system” (2023–2024) to assess the performance of the national food control systems through the application of the FAO/WHO Food Control System Assessment Tool.

58. The FAO Representative, based in the region, further informed CCLAC that, in relation to strengthening the capacity for food safety risk analysis, FAO, in conjunction with PANAFTOSA-PAHO/WHO and the University of Minnesota, would implement the project “Improving food safety risk analysis capacity in Latin America through a South-South cooperation approach to facilitate regional trade” between 2024 and 2026, which aimed to strengthen food safety risk analysis capacity in eight countries, namely, Argentina, Colombia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Honduras, Nicaragua, Paraguay, and Peru, with Chile, Brazil, and Uruguay serving as mentors.

59. The Representative concluded the intervention by recalling that regarding contaminants in food, FAO was working to start the implementation of the project "Reduction of cadmium content in cocoa from the Amazon" with Brazil, Colombia, Ecuador, Peru, and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of). The Representative clarified that the project aimed to assist stakeholders in the cocoa chain to innovate and use various practices to increase the value of Amazonian cocoa as a product of Amazonian indigenous heritage, ensuring that cadmium levels were below the thresholds allowed by trading partners such as the EU.

60. The FAO Representative informed CCLAC that the support offered by FAO/IAEA Joint Centre to the Analytical Laboratory Network of Latin America and the Caribbean (RALACA) would continue over 2024–2026 with activities focused on three areas: (i) capacity development/training to prepare laboratories for accreditation according to ISO standards 17025, 17034 and 17043; (ii) development of a database of chemical residues and contaminants, currently hosted by the IAEA, while maintaining confidentiality and security. The aggregated database has potential to help identify trends and challenges in food safety, and to carry out preliminary, first tier, risk assessments; and (iii) inter-laboratory proficiency testing.

61. The Representative further invited interested CCLAC countries to register online, on free enrolment basis, using the webpage of RALACA,[x] to contribute and share with the network Members validated analytical methods and other relevant information.

62. The PAHO/WHO Representative summarized the technical cooperation activities in the CCLAC region aimed at strengthening national food safety systems, emphasizing their role in tackling antimicrobial resistance. The Representative further informed CCLAC on the progress made on the implementation of the “Risk-based food inspection manual”[9] and the guide "Good practices in traditional food markets for the Americas region".[10]

63. The Representative also provided an update on INFOSANs work in the region and shared information about PAHO/WHOs efforts to improve overall understanding on the use of risk analysis principles. This included details about the third symposium on risk assessment for Latin America and the Caribbean (LARAS 2024) and the activities of the Inter-American Network of Food Analysis Laboratories (INFAL/RILAA).

[ix] CX/LAC 24/23/5; CRD03 (comments by Chile).
[x] https://www.red-ralaca.net/registration

64. The Representative also provided information about ongoing activities aimed at addressing the impact of climate change on food safety, noting that PAHO was developing a guide to help countries establish national food safety climate-resilient plans. The PAHO/WHO Representative also informed CCLAC that WHO continued to implement the Global Food Safety Strategy 2022–2030 and was updating the study on the global burden of foodborne diseases, while, at the same time, PAHO was also formulating a technical cooperation strategy on food safety.

65. In relation to the Codex Trust Fund (CTF), the Representative highlighted the progress made by the ongoing projects in Guyana, El Salvador and Guatemala, and informed CCLAC about the closure of projects in Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Cuba and Honduras.

66. The CTF Programme Administrator provided an update on the status of applications on round 8 for CTF2 support, noting that two applications from CCLAC, one individual and one group, met the technical requirements and were awaiting funding approval. The CTF Programme Administrator informed CCLAC that CTF2 faced financial challenges due to the declining contributions and long-term commitments of donor countries, noting that for the third consecutive year, expenditures were expected to exceed contributions, making additional funding crucial for sustaining CTF2 operations.

Discussion

67. Members expressed appreciation for the working document, presentations and efforts of FAO and PAHO/WHO in the region and made the following points:

Procedure to collect and prioritize relevant information on current and emerging issues related to food safety and quality in the region

68. The CCLAC Secretariat recalled that the aim of the regional survey “Codex work relevant to the region” was to identify priority issues for the region, noting that such a survey had been prepared considering topics discussed in Codex committees held from November 2022 to April 2024. The CCLAC Secretariat further noted that the survey also included two questions regarding potential topics of interest for the keynote address and for the adoption of regional positions. The survey, which was circulated in the region in February and March 2024, received answers from all the 33 Members of the region, and such answers had been taken into account when preparing the documents for the agenda of CCLAC23.

69. A Member highlighted that some of the food safety issues identified in CX/LAC 24/23/5 continued to represent a problem for food production in the region, stressing that they were rather recurrent issues than emerging issues. The Member further noted that, in their view, no emerging or priority issues had been identified by the region, expressing concerns regarding the methodology used to collect information from Members. The Member concluded the intervention by suggesting establishing a procedure for future meetings of CCLAC, to ensure that relevant food safety issues for the region could be identified correctly.

70. CCLAC noted the proposal provided by the Member to establish a process to collect and prioritize relevant information on current and emerging issues related to food safety and quality in the region, and, recalling previous CCLAC meeting experiences, agreed that this agenda item would be prepared by the CCLAC Secretariat according to the following procedure:

- conduct a specific survey on current and emerging issues related to food safety and quality in the region;
- ensure that the survey is sent to Codex contact points at least six months in advance of the CCLAC meeting;
- compile and present a prioritization proposal through a discussion paper, requesting comments through a circular letter; and
- during the CCLAC meeting, the region defines or endorses the current and emerging issues prioritizing them based on their greatest impact.

Case study to evaluate the use and impact of Codex Alimentarius standards

71. A Member expressed appreciation to the Codex Secretariat for a case study which aimed to examine the initiatives undertaken by various stakeholders in Brazil to reduce fumonisin contamination in maize while adopting the standard *Code of practice for the prevention and reduction of mycotoxin contamination in cereals* (CXC 51-2003),[11] noting that such a study would help Members of the region better understand the application of CXC 51-2003.

Codex Trust Fund

72. Recipient countries expressed appreciation for the support received through the CTF.

Food safety risk analysis

73. In response to a request for clarification regarding the starting date of the project "Improving food safety risk analysis capacity in Latin America through a South-South cooperation approach to facilitate regional trade", the FAO Representative, based in the region, clarified that this project would begin in the second half of 2024.

Conclusions

74. CCLAC23:

i. thanked FAO, PAHO/WHO and the CTF Secretariat for providing the information and the technical support to the region;

ii. underlined the importance of sustainable funding for the CTF; and

iii. agreed on the proposed procedure to collect and prioritize relevant information on current and emerging issues related to food safety and quality in the region as described in paragraph 67.

DRAFT REGIONAL STANDARD FOR CASTILLA LULO (AT STEP 4) (Agenda item 6)[xi]

75. Colombia, as Chair of the EWG, speaking also on behalf of the co-Chair, Mexico, introduced the item, provided background to the work, noting that the EWG had not identified any outstanding issues to be addressed and proposed that CCLAC consider advancing the regional standard for Castilla lulo to Step 5/8. Referring to CRD02, the EWG Chair explained the key changes made, also considering comments received in response to CL 2024/61-LAC, which included the use of one name in the English version for the product, i.e. "Castilla lulo (naranjilla)", and proposals to align the provisions to the layout for standards for fresh fruits and vegetables.

Discussion

76. CCLAC noted the general support to advance the regional standard to Step 5/8 and in addition considered the standard section by section, introduced editorial corrections, and made the following comments and decisions on respective sections:

3.1 Minimum requirements

77. CCLAC considered the proposal by a Member outside the region to delete "free of trichomes (fuzz covering the fruit)" noting that it would contradict the provisions included under Section 2 "Definition of produce" i.e. "the surface of unripe Castilla lulo (naranjilla) is covered by yellow or red fuzz".

78. CCLAC agreed to delete "free of trichomes (fuzz covering the fruit)" from Section 3.1.

3.2.3 *Class II*

79. CCLAC considered the proposal by a Member outside the region to amend the first bullet (indent) of 3.2.3. Class II to differentiate the requirements for class I and class II. The first bullet (indent) was therefore amended to read as follows: "defects in shape, reasonably well-formed".

80. CCLAC also considered amending the fifth and sixth bullet (indent) of class II, and further merging them, noting the challenges in distinguishing if bruises were caused by mechanical damage or pest, and consequently deleting "caused by pest". The fifth and sixth bullet (indent) were therefore amended to read as follows: "healed damage or bruises on skin".

Conclusion

81. CCLAC23 agreed to forward the proposed draft standard to CAC47, included in Appendix III, for adoption at Step 5/8, noting that the provisions on food additives and on food labelling would be forwarded for endorsement to CCFA and CCFL.

CODEX STRATEGIC PLAN 2020–2025: IMPLEMENTATION IN THE LATIN AMERICA AND CARIBBEAN REGION (Agenda item 7)[xii]

82. The CCLAC Secretariat presented the working document highlighting the progress that had been made to implement the regional workplan, noting that to further evaluate the implementation of the *Codex Strategic Plan 2020–2025* [12] in the region, the CCLAC Secretariat organized the "Regional Workshop for the popularization of Codex Alimentarius work in CCLAC countries 2020–2024" and that results of such workshop had been reflected in CX/LAC 24/23/7.

[xi] CX/LAC 24/23/6; CRD06 (comments by Peru); CRD12 (comments by Ecuador).
[xii] CX/LAC 24/23/7; CRD11 (comments by El Salvador).

Discussion

83. There was general agreement with the proposed activities for the period 2024–2025 and, in addition to some editorial changes for clarity, CCLAC also supported the inclusion of a regional activity in relation to the celebrations of World Food Safety Day under 3.2.1 which replaced activities related to the 60th anniversary of Codex.

Conclusion

84. CCLAC23:

    i. noted the activities conducted in the region between 2022 and the first half of 2024 to support the implementation of the *Codex Strategic Plan 2020–2025*;[12] and

    ii. adopted the proposed activities to be implemented in the region in 2024–2025 (Appendix IV).

CODEX COMMUNICATION WORKPLAN – PROGRESS REPORT (Agenda item 7.1)[xiii]

85. The Codex Secretariat presented the progress that had been made in the implementation of the regional communications workplan and commended the good progress of the region in this regard. The Codex Secretariat noted that CCLAC met many indicators established in the communications workplan, and in particular, exceeded the goal of 30 news stories included under point 2 of the same plan, with a total of 75 news stories published. The Codex Secretariat also invited Members of the region to continue and further increase the level of participation in Codex communication activities.

86. The Codex Secretariat further presented the outcome of the survey undertaken among Members in the region to measure progress in implementing the plan (Appendix IV), noting that in terms of communication approaches in the region, email was highlighted as the most used tool, while the use of WhatsApp messages and chat was also highlighted.

Conclusion

87. CCLAC23:

    i. noted the satisfaction survey on regional communications (Appendix V); and

    ii. adopted the communications workplan 2024–2025 (Appendix IV).

CODEX STRATEGIC PLAN 2026–2031: STATUS AND NEXT STEPS (Agenda item 8)[xiv]

88. The Codex Secretariat introduced this item, recalling the process agreed by CCEXEC to develop the Codex Strategic Plan 2026–2031, noting that CCEXEC86 further developed a first draft of strategic goals and outcomes for the Codex Strategic Plan 2026–2031, to allow a subsequent round of engagement and discussion with Members and Observers. In particular, a CL would be issued in September 2024 requesting comments on the draft strategic goals and outcomes.

Discussion

89. Members appreciated the work carried out by CCEXEC so far and noted the mechanism to engage in this process. Members also expressed the need for indicators to monitor the Strategic Plan 2026–2031 that were measurable, verifiable and realistic, and that were established through a participatory process.

90. The Codex Secretariat clarified that the draft outcomes of the Codex Strategic Plan 2026–2031 were still under discussion and that it was planned to approve them at CCEXEC87 and CAC47 in November 2024. The Codex Secretariat would propose a monitoring framework for the Codex Strategic Plan 2026–2031 following the approval of the goals and outcomes, that would be reviewed by CCEXEC and CAC. In doing so, the recommendation of CCEXEC84 to take into account the development and implementation of the monitoring framework of the Strategic Plan 2020–2025 when developing the monitoring framework of the Strategic Plan 2026–2031 would also be considered.

[xiii] CX/LAC 24/23/7 Add.1; CRD11 (comments by El Salvador).
[xiv] CX/LAC 24/23/8 and CRD09 (comments by Brazil, Costa Rica, Ecuador and Uruguay); CRD11 (comments by El Salvador).

Conclusion

91. CCLAC23:

    i. noted the process for the formulation of the Codex Strategic Plan 2026–2031;

    ii. encouraged CCLAC Members to actively engage in the further process for finalizing the Codex Strategic Plan 2026–2031; and

    iii. noted the importance of including in the Strategic Plan 2026–2031 measurable, verifiable and realistic indicators, defined in a participatory manner, from the initial stages.

USE AND IMPACT OF CODEX STANDARDS IN THE REGION (Agenda item 9)[xv]

92. The Codex Secretariat recalled the process to build a mechanism on the use and impact of Codex texts as approved by CCEXEC and CAC, which foresaw an annual survey, case studies and collaboration with the World Trade Organization (WTO). The Codex Secretariat noted that this work was funded by extrabudgetary resources by the Republic of Korea, and that such source of funding was not sustainable in time.

93. The Codex Secretariat noted that the Codex Member survey on the use and impact of Codex texts had been developed with the intent to implement it on an annual basis. The Secretariat further explained that the survey included questions related to Codex texts in general, and questions related to specific Codex texts to facilitate a more in-depth analysis and identification of trends over time. The envisaged three-year cycle of standards to be surveyed would allow the use and impact of the same Codex texts to be measured over time.

94. The Codex Secretariat also informed CCLAC that a first case study on the application of the *Code of practice for the prevention and reduction of mycotoxin contamination in cereals* (CXC 51-2003)[11] in Brazil, was carried out in March 2024, while the Codex Secretariat planned to start collaboration with WTO in the fall of 2024 on the use and impact of Codex texts.

95. The Codex Secretariat presented the responses from the region to the 2022 and 2023 surveys, together with the preliminary results of the case study.

Discussion

96. Members appreciated the work undertaken by the Codex Secretariat and the exhaustive presentation made. Members further noted the relevance of Codex for the region, the importance of the role of science, and the preliminary lessons learned from the case study, which could be replicated in other countries of the region.

97. Members noted the plan of the Codex Secretariat to engage with WTO to gather information on the use and impact of Codex texts and requested additional information in this regard.

98. The Codex Secretariat explained that it was planning to start a collaboration with the Sanitary and Phytosanitary (SPS) Committee on their notification system, together with the other standard-setting organizations, the International Plant Protection Convention (IPPC) and the World Organization for Animal Health (WOAH), the so-called “three sisters”. The Codex Secretariat further noted that collaboration among the three sisters was ongoing, with regular exchanges on lessons learned on monitoring the use and impact of their respective standards.

99. Members appreciated the information provided and looked forward to the results of the planned collaboration with WTO.

100. The FAO Representative underscored that Codex standards were of value to guide food safety actions, and that FAO supported their elaboration through scientific advice to ensure standards were based on the latest science and also their application through the FAO/WHO International Food Safety Authorities Network (INFOSAN) and through field projects on strengthening national food control systems and enhancing countries’ capacities for Codex work. An example of the use of Codex standards is the FAO/WHO Food Control Systems Assessment Tool.[xvi]

101. The PAHO/WHO Representative reaffirmed the commitment to technical cooperation activities aimed at assisting countries in strengthening their national food safety systems. The Representative also encouraged CCLAC Members to further engage with the Organization.

[xv] CX/LAC 24/23/9 and CRD11 (comments by El Salvador).

[xvi] https://www.fao.org/sustainable-development-goals-helpdesk/champion/article-detail/food-control-system-assessment-tool/en#:~:text=In%202019%2C%20FAO%20and%20WHO,a%20national%20food%20control%20system.

Conclusion

102. CCLAC23:

i. noted the results of the survey on the use and impact of Codex text, in particular those relevant to the region and encouraged the Codex Secretariat to continue with this work;

ii. invited CCLAC Members to draw lessons from the case study to improve the prevention and control of contaminants in food; and

iii. supported the plan of the Codex Secretariat to engage with WTO on the use and impact of Codex texts and looked forward to the results of this work.

NOMINATION OF THE COORDINATOR (Agenda item 10)[xvii]

103. CCLAC23 unanimously agreed to recommend to CAC47 that Uruguay be appointed as the next Coordinator for Latin America and the Caribbean.

104. Uruguay thanked all delegations for their support, expressed their strong commitment to fulfil the duties of the Coordinator, and further thanked Ecuador for its work.

105. Delegates, FAO, PAHO/WHO also expressed their appreciation to Ecuador for their excellent work as Coordinator.

106. The Chairperson thanked the authorities of the Government of Ecuador, all the Member Countries and Observers of CCLAC, IICA and AGROCALIDAD for the support received during the years of coordination of the region.

107. The CCLAC Secretariat thanked the delegates for the support received over the years, stressing its commitment to Codex also in future roles, noting at the same time the willingness to work closely with Uruguay to ensure an orderly handover of the role.

OTHER BUSINESS (Agenda item 11)

New work proposals on new food sources and production systems (NFPS)[xviii]

108. Singapore presented initial information regarding two new work proposals under development related to NFPS that specifically focused on cell-based foods, as contained in CRD07, recalling the decision by CCEXEC86 to submit the proposed code of hygienic practice to CCFH in response to the CL requesting new work proposals, and the proposed guidelines on safety assessment to CCFA.

109. Singapore further noted that:

- the range of NFPS was extensive and it was therefore important for Codex to focus and prioritize specific areas within the NFPS for new work, stressing at the same time that cell-based foods were truly novel, produced with technologies that the world had never seen before in food production;
- as the statutory purpose of Codex was to protect the health of consumers and to facilitate fair practices in the food trade, it was crucial for Codex to be responsive in addressing current and emerging issues in a timely manner; and
- the safety of cell-based foods covered a range of aspects such as cell lines, cell culture media, production, and manufacturing practices, and the two proposals by Singapore would focus on the safety assessment of cell culture media components; and hygiene practices for the manufacture of cell-based foods.

110. In response to a request for clarification regarding if there was sufficient information to start new work on cell-based foods and on the value of these products in international food trade, Singapore initially clarified that while cell-based foods were a novel product, some countries, in collaboration with industries, had already approved these products at national level and that experience and data could be shared with Codex Members.

111. Singapore further clarified that it was their understanding that the volume of trade criterion specifically related to commodity standards, and, as the proposed texts were addressing two areas of general guidance, the more pertinent criteria to be considered were those relevant to general subjects such as the criterion on the global magnitude of the problem or issue.

[xvii] CX/LAC 24/23/10; CRD11 (comments by El Salvador); CRD12 (comments by Ecuador).
[xviii] CRD07 (submitted by Singapore).

Conclusion

112. CCLAC23 thanked Singapore for the presentation and noted the information provided in CRD07.

Update on the Standards and Trade Development Facility (STDF)[xix]

113. The STDF Secretariat introduced the document recalling that 2024 marked the 20th anniversary of the STDF, which was established in 2004 by FAO, WHO, WOAH, the World Bank and WTO. The STDF Secretariat further explained that STDF acted as a global platform, which also convened and connected diverse public and private sector organizations across agriculture, health, trade and development to exchange experiences, promoting a more coherent approach to the Agreement on the Application of Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures (SPS)[xx] capacity development.

114. The STDF Secretariat also informed CCLAC23 that STDF provided funding for the development and implementation of projects that strengthen capacity to implement international standards, like Codex standards, and facilitate safe trade. The STDF Secretariat concluded its intervention by inviting interested Members from the region to apply for STDF funding, and that further information, including application forms, was available on the STDF website.[xxi]

Conclusion

115. CCLAC23 thanked the STDF Secretariat for the presentation and noted the information provided in CRD04.

DATE AND PLACE OF THE NEXT SESSION (Agenda item 12)

116. CCLAC23 was informed that its 24th Session would be held in approximately two years' time and that more detailed arrangements would be communicated to Members following the appointment of the Coordinator by CAC47 and further consultation with the Codex Secretariat.

NOTES

[1] FAO and WHO. Forthcoming. *Regional standard for Castilla lulo (naranjilla)*.Codex Alimentarius Standard. Codex Alimentarius Commission. Rome.
[2] FAO and WHO. 1969. *General principles of food hygiene*. Codex Alimentarius Code of Practice, No. CXC 1-1969. Codex Alimentarius Commission. Rome.
[3] FAO and WHO. 1995. *Regional code of hygienic practice for the preparation and sale of street foods (Latin America and the Caribbean).* Codex Alimentarius Code of Practice, No. CXC 43R-1995. Codex Alimentarius Commission. Rome.
[4] FAO and WHO. 2023. *Codex Alimentarius Commission Procedural Manual*. Twenty-eighth edition, revised. Rome.
[5] FAO and WHO. 1985. *General standard for labelling of pre-packaged foods*. Codex Alimentarius Standard, No. CXS 1-1985. Codex Alimentarius Commission. Rome.
[6] FAO and WHO. 1985. *Guidelines on nutrition labelling*. Codex Alimentarius Guideline, No. CXG 2-1985. Codex Alimentarius Commission. Rome.
[7] FAO and WHO. 2022. *Guidelines for the recognition of active substances or authorized uses of active substances of low public health concern that are considered exempted from the establishment of maximum residue limits or do not give rise to residues*. Codex Alimentarius Guideline, No. CXG 97-2022. Codex Alimentarius Commission. Rome.
[8] FAO and WHO. 2005. *General standard for fruit juices and nectars*. Codex Alimentarius Standard, No. CXS 247-2005. Codex Alimentarius Commission. Rome.
[9] FAO. 2008. *Risk based food inspection manual*. FAO Food and Nutrition Paper, No. 89. Rome, FAO.
[10] Pan American Health Organization (PAHO). 2024. *Good Practices in Traditional Food Markets in the Region of the Americas*. Washington, D.C. PAHO. https://iris.paho.org/handle/10665.2/59252
[11] FAO and WHO. 2003. *Code of practice for the prevention and reduction of mycotoxin contamination in cereals*. Codex Alimentarius Code of Practice, No. CXC 51-2003. Codex Alimentarius Commission. Rome.
[12] FAO and WHO. 2019. Codex Strategic Plan 2020–2025. Codex Alimentarius Commission. Rome.

[xix] CRD04 (Update on the Standards and Trade Development Facility (STDF) – prepared by the STDF Secretariat); CRD14 (PPT - STDF).
[xx] https://www.wto.org/english/tratop_e/sps_e/spsund_e.htm.
[xxi] https://standardsfacility.org/

APPENDIX I

LIST OF PARTICIPANTS
LISTE DES PARTICIPANTS
LISTA DE PARTICIPANTES

CHAIRPERSON – PRÉSIDENT - PRESIDENTE

Mr Rommel Aníbal Betancourt Herrera
Coordinador General de Inocuidad de Alimentos
Agencia de Regulación y Control Fito y Zoosanitaria-AGROCALIDAD
Quito

CHAIR'S ASSISTANT – ASSISTANTE DU PRÉSIDENT – ASISTENTE DEL PRESIDENTE

Ms Daniela Vivero
Secretaría del Comité Coordinador FAO/OMS para América Latina y El Caribe CCLAC
Agencia de Regulación y Control Fito y Zoosanitario - AGROCALIDAD
Quito

MEMBER COUNTRIES – PAYS MEMBRES – PAÍSES MIEMBROS

ANTIGUA AND BARBUDA – ANTIGUA-ET-BARBUDA – ANTIGUA Y BARBUDA

Mrs Solange Baptiste
Manager Information Services
Antigua and Barbuda Bureau of Standards
St. John's

Mrs Dorothy Graham-Charles
Wellness Coordinator
Medical Benefits Scheme
St. John's

ARGENTINA - ARGENTINE

Eng Gabriela Alejandra Catalani
Punto Focal de Codex
SAGYP
Ciudad Autónoma de Buenos Aires

Mr Agustín Bernasconi
Jefe
Instituto Nacional de Alimentos
Ciudad Autónoma de Buenos Aires

Ms Aylen Lo Russo
Asistente Técnica Punto Focal
SAGYP
Ciudad Autónoma de Buenos Aires

Ms María Victoria Schriro
Jefa
Instituto Nacional de Alimentos, Ministerio de Salud

BARBADOS - BARBADE

Mrs Cheryl Lewis
Technical Officer
Barbados National Standards Institution (BNSI)
BRIDGETOWN

Dr Beverley Patricia Wood
Director
Government Analytical Services Laboratory
St. Michael

Dr. Mark Trotman
Chief Veterinary Officer
Veterinary Services
Ministry of Agriculture
The Pine
St Michael

BELIZE - BELICE

Dr Natalie Gibson
Laboratory Administrator/Deputy Director
Belize Agricultural Health Authority
Belize

BRAZIL - BRÉSIL - BRASIL

Mr Paulo Roque Martins Silva
Coordinator of the Brazilian Codex Alimentarius Committee
National Institute of Metrology, Quality and Technology - Inmetro

Mr Cesar Augusto Vandesteen Junior
Coordinator of Multilateral Affairs
Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock - MAPA
Brasilia

Mr Igor Moreira Moraes
Division of Agricultural Policy
Ministry of Foreign Affairs - MRE

Ms Priscila Rech Pinto Moser
Substitute Coordinator of Multilateral Affairs
Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock - MAPA

Ms Bianca Zimon
Health Regulation Expert
Brazilian Health Regulatory Agency - ANVISA
Brasília

Ms Isabela Ávila
Coordinator of the Brazilian RVDF Committee for the Codex Alimentarius.
Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock – MAPA
Brasilia

CHILE - CHILI

Ms Roxana Vera Muñoz
Jefa Subdepartamento de Acuerdos Internacionales
Servicio Agrícola y Ganadero (SAG), Ministerio de Agricultura
Santiago

Ms Karla Carmona Araya
Especialista en Asuntos Regulatorios
Nestlé
Santiago

Mrs Paulina Chávez
Asesora Técnico Depto. de Nutrición y Alimentos
Departamento de Nutrición y Alimentos, Ministerio de Salud (MINSAL)
Santiago

Ms Claudia Espinoza
Profesional Subdepartamento de Acuerdos Internacionales
Servicio Agrícola y Ganadero, (SAG), Ministerio de Agricultura
Santiago

Ms Begoña Montenegro
Asesora Departamento de Aspectos Regulatorios del Comercio
Subsecretaría de Relaciones Económicas Internacionales (SUBREI)
Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores
Santiago

Mrs Victor Rivera
Coordinador de Asuntos Internacionales y Regulatorios
Agencia Chilena para la Inocuidad y Calidad Alimentaria (ACHIPIA)
Ministerio de Agricultura
Santiago

Mr Nicolás Tobalina C.
Punto de Contacto Codex
Agencia Chilena para la Inocuidad Y Calidad Alimentaria (ACHIPIA)
Ministerio de Agricultura
Santiago

Ms Constanza Vergara E.
Asesora Aspectos Regulatorios del Comercio
Subsecretaría de Relaciones Económicas Internacionales (SUBREI)
Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores
Santiago

COLOMBIA - COLOMBIE

Eng Blanca Cristina Olarte Pinilla
Profesional especializada
Ministerio de Salud y Protección Social
Bogotá

Eng Sandra Eliana Castellanos Domínguez
Asesora
Ministerio de Comercio, Industria y Comercio
Bogotá

Dr Miguel Ángel Rincón Barrera
Asesor
Ministerio de Comercio, Industria y Comercio
Bogotá

Prof Luz Dary Santamaria
Gestor de Proyectos de Normalización
Icontec
Bogotá

COSTA RICA

Mrs Luisa María Díaz Sánchez
Directora
Ministerio de Economía Industria y Comercio
San José

Mrs Mónica Elizondo Andrade
Miembro del Comité Nacional del Codex
Cámara Costarricense de la Industria Alimentaria (CACIA)
San José

Mrs Melina Flores Rodríguez
Asesora Codex
Ministerio de Economía Industria y Comercio
Tibás

Mrs Amanda Lasso Cruz
Asesor Codex
Ministerio de Economía Industria y Comercio
San José

CUBA

Mrs Nancy Fernández Rodríguez
Directora General
Oficina Nacional de Normalización
La Habana

Ms Rocío Hernández Dustó
Directora
MINAL
La Habana

Mr Jorge Félix Medina Pérez
Secretario Comité Nacional del Codex Cuba
Oficina Nacional de Normalización
La Habana

Mr Osvaldo Vladimir Puñales Sosa
Funcionario
Ministerio de Salud Pública
La Habana

Mrs Mariana De Jesús Pérez Periche
Jefe
Ministerio de la Agricultura
La Habana

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC – DOMINICAINE, RÉPUBLIQUE – DOMINICANA, REPÚBLICA

Eng Pedro De Padua
Supervisor Nacional Alimentos
Ministerio de Salud Pública y Asistencia Social (MSP)
Santo Domingo, D. N.

ECUADOR - ÉQUATEUR

Mrs Rosa Chalen
Analista bromatología
Agencia Nacional de Regulación, Control y Vigilancia Sanitaria - ARCSA

Mrs Astrid Figueroa
Analista
Agencia Nacional de Regulación, Control y Vigilancia Sanitaria - ARCSA

Mrs Tatiana Gallegos
Analista
Ministerio de Salud Pública

Mrs Aura López
Directora
Agencia Nacional de Regulación, Control y Vigilancia Sanitaria - ARCSA

Mr Miguel Ortiz
Analista
Ministerio de Salud Pública del Ecuador
Quito

Mrs Natalia Piedad Quintana Garzón
Analista
Agencia de Regulación y Control Fito y Zoosanitaria-AGROCALIDAD
Quito

EL SALVADOR

Ms Claudia Guzmán
Jefa de Punto de Contacto Codex
Organismo Salvadoreño de Reglamentación Técnica
San Salvador

GUYANA

Ms Jo- Ann Busgith
Technical Officer II, Codex Contact Point
Guyana National Bureau of Standards
Georgetown

Ms Adele Pierre
Senior Plant Protection Officer
National Plant Protection Organisation

HAITI - HAÏTI - HAITÍ

Mr Monorde Civil
Point de Contact du Codex
Bureau Haïtien de Normalisation (BHN)
Port-au-Prince

Mr Valdimy Adolphe
Conseiller Technique
MSPP
Port-au-Prince

Mr Etchnightder Esperance
Professionnel Senior I
Bureau Haïtien de Normalisation (BHN)
Port-au-Prince

Dr Rose-Michele Saint-Jean Zephirin
Directrice
MARNDR
Port-au-Prince

HONDURAS

Ms Mirian Bueno Almendarez
Directora Técnica de Inocuidad Agroalimentaria
SENASA
Tegucigalpa

Ms Irma Benavides
Presidenta del Comité Nacional de Codex Alimentarius de Honduras
Secretaria de Salud

Ms Fany Cárcamo
Jefe de Reglamentación Técnica
Secretaría de Desarrollo Económico
Tegucigalpa

Mr Sergio Enamorado
Director Nacional de Alimentos y Bebidas
Agencia de Regulación Sanitaria (ARSA)
Tegucigalpa

Ms Sandra Gómez
Coordinadora Técnica de Organismo Hondureño de Normalización
Sistema Nacional de Calidad
Tegucigalpa

Mrs Liza María Madrid
Coordinadora Técnica del Organismo Hondureño de Acreditación
Sistema Nacional de Calidad
Tegucigalpa

Ms Tirsa Martínez
Especialista Dirección Nacional de Alimentos y Bebidas
Agencia de Regulación Sanitaria (ARSA)

Mr Ronnie Neda
Técnico en Reglamentación
Secretaría de Desarrollo Económico
Tegucigalpa

Ms Ana Rodriguez
Secretaria Técnica Codex Alimentarius Honduras
SENASA
Tegucigalpa

JAMAICA - JAMAÏQUE

Mr Earle Stewart
Food Inspector
Bureau of Standards Jamaica/ National Compliance & Regulatory Authority

MEXICO - MEXIQUE - MÉXICO

Mrs Gabriela Alejandra Jiménez Rodríguez
Subdirectora de Normas
AGRICULTURA
CDMX

Mrs Maria Guadalupe Arizmendi Ramírez
Verificadora Dictaminadora Especializada
COFEPRIS
CDMX

Mrs Mariana Jiménez Lucas
Dictaminadora Especializada B
COFEPRIS
CDMX

Mrs Miriam Lizbeth Juárez Villalobos
Química Analista
COFEPRIS
CDMX

Mrs Carmen Estela Loreto Gómez
Química
COFEPRIS
CDMX

PANAMA - PANAMÁ

Eng Joseph Gallardo
Ingeniero de Alimentos / Punto de Contacto Codex
Ministerio de Comercio e Industrias
Panamá

Eng Rafael Gutierrez
Asuntos Regulatorios y Científicos
Sindicato de Industriales de Panamá
Panamá

Mrs Gabriela Herrera
Asistencia Técnica de Alimentos
Ministerio de Comercio e Industrias
Panamá

Mrs Edilma López
Sub Directora Nacional de Protección al Consumidor
Autoridad de Protección al Consumidor y Defensa de la Competencia
Panamá

Eng Hildegar Mendoza
Gerencia
Cámara Panameña de Alimentos
Panamá

Eng Pastor Ramos
Asesor de la Junta Directiva
Asociación de Exportadores
Panamá

Eng Franz Wald
Gerente General
Cámara de Comercio Industria y Agricultura de Panamá
Panamá

PARAGUAY

Mrs María Inés Ibarra Colmán
Punto de Contacto del Codex, Paraguay
Instituto Nacional de Tecnología, Normalización y Metrología - INTN
Asunción

Mrs Maria Eugenia Alvarenga Torres
Técnica en la Unidad de Asuntos Regulatorios
Instituto Nacional de Alimentación y Nutrición - INAN
Asunción

Mrs Zuny Zarza
Jefa de la Unidad de Asuntos Regulatorios
Instituto Nacional de Alimentación y Nutrición (INAN)
Asunción

Mrs Patricia Echeverría
Técnica de Asuntos Regulatorios
Instituto Nacional de Alimentación y Nutrición - INAN
Asunción

Mrs Marizela López Cattebeke
Técnica de Asuntos Regulatorios
Instituto Nacional de Alimentación y Nutrición - INAN
Asunción

Ms Jessica Padovan
Técnica de Asuntos Regulatorios
Instituto Nacional de Alimentación y Nutrición - INAN
Asunción

Mrs Violeta Segovia Torres
Técnica de Asuntos Regulatorios
Instituto Nacional de Alimentación y Nutrición - INAN
Asunción

Mrs Laura Vera
Jefa del Dpto. de Calidad e Inocuidad de Vegetales
Servicio Nacional de Calidad y Sanidad Vegetal y de Semillas -SENAVE
Asunción

Ms Alma Vera
Técnica
Servicio Nacional de Calidad y Salud Animal - SENACSA
San Lorenzo

Mrs María Alejandra Zaracho
Técnica
Instituto Nacional de Tecnología, Normalización y Metrología - INTN
Asunción

PERU - PÉROU - PERÚ

Gloria Atala Castillo Vargas
Coordinadora Titular de la Comisión sobre Grasas y Aceites
Instituto Nacional de Calidad - INACAL
Lima

Mrs Rosa Curi Ayamani
Coordinadora Titular de la Comisión Higiene de los Alimentos
DIGESA
LIMA

Ms. Mirtha Sachún Segura de Alzamora
Coordinadora Titular de la Comisión Técnica de Aditivos
DIGESA – MINSA
Lima

Ms. Libia Liza Quesquén
Secretaria Técnica y Punto de Contacto Perú
DIGESA – MINSA
Lima

SAINT LUCIA - SAINTE LUCIE - SANTA LUCÍA

Mr Andre Charles
Head of Standards Development
St. Lucia Bureau of Standards
Castries

SURINAME

Ms Jenna Wijngaarde
Codex Contact Point
National Institute for Food Safety Suriname - NIVS
Wanica

Mrs Juliette Colli
CEO NIVS
National Food Safety Institute
Paramaribo

Ms Roshni Mohan
Member CNC
National Institute for Food Safety Suriname - NIVS
Paramaribo

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO – TRINITÉ-ET-TOBAGO – TRINIDAD Y TABAGO

Dr Mark Dookeran
Chief public Health Inspector (Ag)
Ministry of Health -Public Health

Mr Imtiaz Hyder-Ali
Food and Drugs Inspector
Ministry of Health; Chemistry/Food and Drugs Division
Port of Spain

Mr Farz Khan
Chief Chemist/ Director Chemistry Food and Drugs Division
Ministry of Health -Chemistry Food and Drugs Division
Port of Spain

Dr Saed Rahaman
Director
Ministry of Health
Port-of-Spain

URUGUAY

Mr Leonardo Veiga
Area de Comercio
Ministry of Industry, Energy and Mining
Montevideo

Dr Norman Bennett
Gerente de Inocuidad
Ministerio de Ganadería, Agricultura y Pesca
Montevideo

Mrs Rossana Bruzzone
Encargada del Departamento de Alimentos y Cosméticos
Ministerio de Salud Publica
Montevideo

Eng Nora Enrich
Técnica
Dirección General de la Granja
Montevideo

Eng Pedro Friedrich
Punto de Contacto Codex - Jefe de Departamento de Evaluación de la Conformidad
Laboratorio Tecnológico del Uruguay
Montevideo

Mrs Raquel Huertas
Jefa Departamento
Laboratorio Tecnológico del Uruguay
Montevideo

Mr Ignacio Licha
Área Comercio
Ministerio de Industria, Energía y Minería
Montevideo

Mrs Luciana Paladino
Área de Comercio
Ministerio de Industria, Energía y Minería
Montevideo

Mrs Ana Tanco
Área de Comercio
Ministerio de Industria, Energía y Minería
Montevideo

VENEZUELA (BOLIVARIAN REPUBLIC OF) - VENEZUELA (RÉPUBLIQUE BOLIVARIENNE DU) - VENEZUELA (REPÚBLICA BOLIVARIANA DE)

Ms Joely Celis
Jefa de División
Servicio Desconcentrado de Normalización, Calidad, Metrología y Reglamentos Técnicos (SENCAMER
Caracas

Mr Luis Farias
Jefe de División de Análisis y Desarrollo de Normas
SENCAMER
Caracas

MEMBERS FROM OUTSIDE THE REGION / MEMBRES EXTÉRIEURS À LA RÉGION / MIEMBROS DE FUERA DE LA REGIÓN.

EUROPEAN UNION - UNION EUROPÉENNE - UNIÓN EUROPEA

Dr Judit Krommer
Policy Officer
European Commission
BRUSSELS

Ms Irene Seipelt
EU Codex Contact Point
European Commission
Brussels

FRANCE - FRANCIA

Ms Bénédicte Beneult
Conseillère aux affaires agricoles adjointe
Ambassade de France au Brésil
Brasilia

GERMANY - ALLEMAGNE - ALEMANIA

Mrs Anne Beutling
Advisor
Federal Ministry of Food and Agriculture
Berlin

JORDAN - JORDANIE - JORDANIA

Eng Sana Alkheder
Engineer
Ministry of Agriculture

Eng Mohamed Ayasrah
Engineer
Ministry of Agriculture

Eng Rami Ghanim
Engineer
Ministry of Agriculture

Eng Amjad Rashaideh
Director
JFDA
Amman

NEW ZEALAND - NOUVELLE-ZÉLANDE - NUEVA ZELANDIA

Mr Raj Rajasekar
Senior Programme Manager
Ministry for Primary Industries
Wellington

UGANDA - OUGANDA

Mr Hakim Baligeya Mufumbiro
Principal Standards Officer
Uganda National Bureau of Standards
Kampala

UNITED KINGDOM - ROYAUME-UNI - REINO UNIDO

Mr Steve Wearne
Chairperson
Codex Alimentarius Commission

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA - ÉTATS-UNIS D'AMÉRIQUE - ESTADOS UNIDOS DE AMÉRICA

Mr Kenneth Lowery
Senior International Issues Analyst
U.S. Department of Agriculture
Washington, D.C.

Mr Dorian Lafond
International Standards Coordinator
Agricultural Marketing Service
Washington

OBSERVERS - OBSERVATEURS - OBSERVADORES

INTERNATIONAL GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS – ORGANISATIONS GOUVERNEMENTALES INTERNATIONALES – ORGANIZACIONES GUBERNAMENTALES INTERNACIONALES

INTER-AMERICAN INSTITUTE FOR COOPERATION ON AGRICULTURE (IICA)

Mrs Ana Marisa Cordero
Technical Specialist
IICA

Dr Lisa Harrynanan
Technical Specialist
The Inter-American Institute for Cooperation on Agriculture (IICA)
St. Augustine

Mrs Lorena Medina
Especialista SAIA
IICA
Quito

NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS – ORGANISATIONS NON GOUVERNEMENTALES – ORGANIZACIONES NO GUBERNAMENTALES

ALIANZA LATINOAMERICANA DE ASOCIACIONES DE LA INDUSTRIA DE ALIMENTOS Y BEBIDAS (ALAIAB)

Mrs Marcela Rodríguez
Directora Asuntos Científicos y Regulatorios
ALAIAB

Luz Arvizu
Asesora
ALAIAB

Mrs Pamela Castillo
Asesora Interna
ALAIAB

Mrs Camila Escobar
Asesora
ALAIAB

Mr Daniel Fabara
Asesor
ALAIAB

Mrs Adriana Lopez
Asesora
ALAIAB

Mrs Silvana Ottonello
Asesora
ALAIAB

Mr Victor Silva
Asesor
ALAIAB

Mr Nicolas Torres
Asesor Interno
ALAIAB

GOOD FOOD INSTITUTE (GFI)

Mr Alexandre Cabral
VP
GFI
Rio de Janeiro

INTERNATIONAL COUNCIL OF BEVERAGES ASSOCIATIONS (ICBA)

Ms Gabriela Carriquiry
Senior Director
The Coca-Cola Company

Ms Daniela Carvalheiro
Regulatory Affairs Manager
PepsiCo, Inc

Ms Claudia Fernanda Paz Cañón
Science & Regulatory Advisor
International Council of Beverages Associations

INTERNATIONAL SPECIAL DIETARY FOODS INDUSTRIES (ISDI)

Mr Xavier Lavigne
Vice President
ISDI
Brussels

Mr Diego Orellana
Technical Director
Abbott Nutrition
Brussels

FAO PERSONNEL
PERSONNEL DE LA FAO
PERSONAL DE LA FAO

Ms Gherda Barreto
Representante de la FAO en Ecuador
FAO Representation in Ecuador
Quito

Mr Miguel De Pablo Goya
Especialista Inocuidad de Alimentos y Análisis de Riesgo
FAO Regional Office for Latin America and the Caribbean
Santiago

Dr Eleonora Dupouy
Food Safety Officer
Food and Agriculture Organization of the U.N.
Rome

Ms Maria Gatica
Consultora en gestión de riesgos Resistencia a los Antimicrobianos e Inocuidad Alimentos
FAO Regional Office for Latin America and the Caribbean
Santiago

Ms Daniela Godoy
Senior Policy Officer
FAO Regional Office for Latin America and the Caribbean
Santiago

PAN AMERICAN HEALTH ORGANIZATION (PAHO)

Dr André Luis de Sousa dos Santos
Advisor, Food Safety and Surveillance
Pan American Center for Foot-and-Mouth Disease and Veterinary Public Health
Rio de Janeiro

Dr Margarita Corrales Food Safety
Technical Officer
Pan American Center for Foot-and-Mouth Disease and Veterinary Public Health
Rio de Janeiro

Mr Jônathas Vieira
Food Safety Technical Assistant
Pan American Center for Foot-and-Mouth Disease and Veterinary Public Health
Rio de Janeiro

WHO PERSONNEL
PERSONNEL DE L'OMS
PERSONAL DE LA OMS

Mr Michael Oliver Hinsch
Codex Trust Fund Administrator
World Health Organization
Geneva

CODEX SECRETARIAT

Dr Sarah Cahill
Secretary, Codex Alimentarius Commission
Joint FAO/WHO Food Standards Programme
Food and Agriculture Organization of the U.N.
Rome

Mr Farid El Haffar
Technical Officer
Joint FAO/WHO Food Standards Programme
Food and Agriculture Organization of the U.N.
Rome

Mr Giuseppe Di Chiera
Public Information Specialist
Joint FAO/WHO Food Standards Programme
Food and Agriculture Organization of the U.N.
Rome

Ms Ilaria Tarquinio
Programme Assistant
Joint FAO/WHO Food Standards Programme
Food and Agriculture Organization of the U.N.
Rome

APPENDIX II

TOPICS ADOPTED AS REGIONAL POSITIONS

Codex committee	Topic	Regional position
Codex Committee on Food Labelling (CCFL)	Establishment of the definition of added sugars.	Include the definition of added sugars.
Codex Committee on General Principles (CCGP)	Timely translation of documents into the official languages and availability of pre-session documents.	CCLAC highlights and reiterates the need for accurate translation and timely publication of all Codex working documents into the different languages so that they are available in advance, in compliance with the time frame stipulated in the *Procedural Manual*. Obtaining the documents in a timely manner is essential for compliance with the Manual and to foster the active participation of Members.
Codex Committee on Residues of Veterinary Drugs in Foods (CCRVDF)	Identification of priority compounds of interest to the region, in order to carry out joint data-collection efforts for submission to JECFA.	Ask countries in the region to join efforts in identifying priority compounds and collect data, in joint work, for submission to JECFA, taking into account the CCRVDF database on the countries' MRL needs and the support of international organizations working in this area.
Codex Committee on Processed Fruits and Vegetables (CCPFV)	Discussion paper on an amendment to the *General standard for fruit juices and nectars* (CXS 247-2005).[8]	CCLAC23 supports Brazil's leadership through the EWG for the amendment of the *General standard for fruit juices and nectars* (CXS 247-2005)[8] aimed at splitting the single Brix reference to distinguish the species *Vitis vinifera L.* and *Vitis labrusca*, in order to improve both the accuracy and scope of the standard to promote wider adoption and transparency in grape juice trade. The working group will report on progress and the region will monitor developments.
Codex Executive Committee (CCEXEC)	Implementation of 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.	CCLAC23 reiterates the conclusions of CAC46, and: endorsed its earlier conclusion that the draft guidance remained useful and available as practical guidance for the Chairpersons of the Codex Commission and its subsidiary bodies and for Members in situations where there was agreement

Codex committee	Topic	Regional position
		on the science, but views on other factors or considerations were divergent; confirmed that the scope of the development of the draft guidance precluded the revision of the statements of principle in the *Procedural Manual*; and agreed that additional experience is needed in the implementation of the draft guidance.
CCEXEC and CAC	Codex Secretariat budget	CCLAC23: • welcomes the Codex Secretariat's efforts to provide detailed budget information and supports arrangements made by CCEXEC to develop proposals intended to ensure effective budget implementation for informed decision-making. • recognizes the role of the Executive Committee in advising the Commission on its work programme and in promoting an appropriate funding level. • requests that the Codex financial report to be submitted to CCEXEC87 and the 47th Session of the CAC should be even more detailed, accurate and transparent in order to bolster Members' confidence and encourage donors to increase their investments. • calls on its Members to request their representatives to WHO to consider increasing funding to Codex at the World Health Assembly with a view to improving its management and achieving the objectives set out in the Strategic Plan 2026–2031.

APPENDIX III

REGIONAL STANDARD FOR CASTILLA LULO (NARANJILLA)

(at Step 5/8)

1. SCOPE

1.1 The purpose of this standard is to define the quality requirements for Castilla lulo (naranjilla)[i] (*Solanum quitoense*, Lamark), after preparation and packaging. When it is applied at the stages following packing, the fruits may show the following in relation to the requirements of the standard:

- a slight decrease in the freshness and turgidity state; or
- a slight deterioration due to their development and their tendency to perish.

1.2 The holder/seller of products may not display such products or offer them for sale or deliver or market them in any manner other than in conformity with this standard. The holder/seller shall be responsible for conforming to this standard.

2. DEFINTION OF PRODUCE

This standard applies to Castilla lulo (*naranjilla*) (*Solanum quitoense* Lam.), belonging to the Solanaceae family, here referred to as Castilla lulo (naranjilla). The surface of unripe Castilla lulo (naranjilla) is covered by yellow or red fuzz. These fruits must be supplied fresh to the consumer, after their preparation and packaging. Fruit intended for industrial processing are excluded.

3. PROVISIONS CONCERNING QUALITY

3.1 Minimum requirements

In all classes, subject to the special provisions for each class and the tolerances allowed, the Castilla lulo (naranjilla) must be:

- intact;
- sound; produce affected by rotting or deterioration such as to make it unfit for consumption is excluded;
- firm;
- clean and practically free of any visible foreign matter;
- round or oval in shape, characteristic of the Castilla lulo (naranjilla);
- practically free of pests[ii] affecting the flesh, and damage caused by them;
- free of abnormal external moisture excluding condensation following removal from cold storage;
- free of mechanical damage; and
- free from damage caused by low and/or high temperature.

The development and condition of the Castilla lulo (naranjilla) must be such as to enable it to:

- to withstand transportation and handling; and
- to arrive in satisfactory condition at the place of destination.

3.1.1 *Minimum maturity requirements*

Castilla lulo (naranjilla) must have reached an appropriate degree of development and/or maturity in accordance with the criteria to the species, variety, commercial type and to the area in which they are grown, that allows the proper development of its organoleptic characteristics.

3.2 Classification

Castilla lulo (naranjilla) is classified into three classes defined below:

3.2.1 *"Extra" class*

Castilla lulo (naranjilla) in this class must be of superior quality and they must be characteristic of the variety. They must be free from defects, with the exception of very slight superficial defects, provided these do not affect the general appearance of the produce, the quality, the keeping quality, the pulp or flesh and presentation in the package.

---

[i] Also known as naranjilla (Ecuador and Mexico); naranjilla de Quito, Gele Terong (Netherlands), morelle de Quito (France), orangen von Quito (Germany).

[ii] Provisions relating to pests and pest damage apply without prejudice to plant protection regulations applied by governments in accordance with the International Plant Protection Convention (IPPC).

3.2.2 *Class I*

Castilla lulo (naranjilla) in this class must be of good quality and characteristics of the variety. The following slight defects, however, may be allowed, provided these do not affect the general appearance of the produce, the quality, the keeping quality, the flesh and presentation in the package:

- slight defects in shape;
- slight defects in colouring;
- superficial fissure (crack/split/dent/pitting) of the outer skin;
- healed scrapes;
- slight bruising; and
- sunburn.

These skin defects together must not exceed 10 percent of the total fruit surface area and must not affect the flesh of the produce in any way.

3.2.3 *Class II*

This class includes Castilla lulo (naranjilla) that do not qualify for inclusion in the higher classes (class I and extra class) but satisfy the minimum requirements specified in Section 3.1. The following defects may be allowed, provided the Castilla lulo (naranjilla) retains their essential characteristics as regards the quality, the keeping quality and presentation in the package:

- defects in shape, reasonably well-formed;
- defects in skin and colouring, depending on the variety;
- superficial fissure (crack/split/dent/pitting) on the bark in the area near the calyx and not exceeding five percent of the total area;
- healed cracks in the bark, provided that the flesh is not damaged;
- healed damage or bruises on skin; and
- sunburn.

These defects shall not cover the surface of the fruit by more than 10 percent. These defects, must not, in any case, affect the flesh of the produce.

4. PROVISIONS CONCERNING SIZING

Castilla lulo (naranjilla) may be sized by count, diameter or weight in accordance with existing commercial trading practices. When such is the case, the package must be labelled accordingly.

A. When sized by count, size is determined by the number of individual fruit per package.

B. When sized by diameter (the maximum diameter of the equatorial section of each fruit). The following table is a guide and may be used on an optional basis.

Table A – Diameter

Size code	**Diameter range (mm)**
A	> 68
B	60 – 68
C	< 60
Note. The minimum diameter of Castilla lulo (naranjilla) is 50 mm.	

C. Castilla lulo (naranjilla) may be sized by weight (the individual weight of each fruit). The following table is a guide and may be used on an optional basis.

Table B – Weight

Size code	Weight range (g)
A	> 130
B	80 – 130
C	< 80
Note. The minimum weight of Castilla lulo (naranjilla) is 70 g.	

5. PROVISIONS CONCERNING TOLERANCES

5.1 Quality tolerances

Tolerances in respect of quality and size shall be allowed in each package for produce not satisfying the requirements of the class indicated.

5.1.1 *"Extra" class*

Five percent, by number or weight of Castilla lulo (naranjilla) not satisfying the requirements of the class, but meeting those of class I or, exceptionally, coming within the tolerances of that class. Included within this tolerance, is 0.5 percent tolerance for decay and/or internal breakdown.

5.1.2 *Class I*

Ten percent, by number or weight of Castilla lulo (naranjilla) not satisfying the requirements of the class, but meeting those of class II or, exceptionally, coming within the tolerances of that class. Included within this tolerance, is 1 percent tolerance for decay and/or internal breakdown.

5.1.3 *Class II*

Ten percent, by number or weight of Castilla lulo (naranjilla) satisfying neither the requirements of the class nor the minimum requirements, with the exception of produce affected by rotting or any other deterioration rendering it unfit for consumption. Included within this tolerance, is 2 percent tolerance for decay and/or internal breakdown.

5.2 Size tolerances

For all classes, ten percent by number or weight of Castilla lulo (naranjilla) corresponding to the size immediately above and/or below that indicated on the package.

6. PROVISIONS CONCERNING PRESENTATION

6.1 Uniformity

The contents of each package must be uniform and contain only Castilla lulo (naranjilla) of the same origin, variety, quality and size (if sized). Sales packages may contain mixtures of varieties of different colours and sizes provided they are uniform in quality and for each variety concerned, its origin. The visible part of the contents of the package must be representative of the entire contents.

6.2 Packaging

Castilla lulo (naranjilla) must be packed in such a way as to protect the produce properly. The materials used inside the package must be new, clean, and of a quality such as to avoid causing any external or internal damage to the produce. The use of materials, particularly of paper or stamps bearing trade specifications is allowed, provided the printing or labelling has been done with non-toxic ink or glue.

Castilla lulo (naranjilla) shall be packed in each container in compliance with the *Code of practice for packaging and transport of fresh fruits and vegetables* (CXC 44-1995).[1]

6.2.1 Description of containers

The containers shall meet the quality, hygiene, ventilation and resistance characteristics to ensure suitable handling, shipping and preserving of the Castilla lulo (naranjilla). Packages must be free of all foreign matter and smell.

7. PROVISIONS CONCERNING MARKING OR LABELLING

7.1 Consumer packages

In addition to the requirements of the *General standard for the labelling of pre-packaged foods* (CXS 1-1985),[2] the following specific provisions shall apply:

7.1.1 *Name of produce*

If the produce is not visible from the outside, each package shall be labelled according to the name of the produce and may be labelled according to the name of the variety, class, size (if sized) expressed in accordance with any one of the following methods: count, size code and range, size range.

7.1.2 *Origin of produce*

Each package must include country of origin, and, optionally, district where grown or regional or local place name.

7.2 Non-retail containers

The labelling of non-retail containers should be in accordance with the *General standard for the labelling of non-retail containers of foods* (CXS 346-2021).[3] In addition, the following specific requirements shall apply:

Each package must bear the following particulars, in letters grouped on the same side, legibly and indelibly marked, and visible from the outside, or in the documents accompanying the shipment.

7.2.1 *Identification*

Name and address of exporter, packer and/or dispatcher. Identification code (optional).

7.2.2 *Nature of produce*

Name of the produce if the contents are not visible from the outside. Name of the variety (where appropriate).

7.2.3 *Origin of produce*

Country of origin and, optionally, district where grown or national, regional or local place name.

7.2.4 *Commercial identification*

- Class.

- Size (size code or weight range or count).

- Net weight (optional).

8. FOOD ADDITIVES

No food additives are permitted.

9. CONTAMINANTS

9.1 The produce covered by this standard shall comply with the maximum residue limits for pesticides established by the Codex Alimentarius Commission.

9.2 The produce covered by this standard shall comply with the maximum levels of the *General standard for contaminants and toxins in food and feed* (CXS 193-1995).[4]

10. HYGIENE

10.1 It is recommended that the produce covered by the provisions of this standard be prepared and handled in accordance with the appropriate sections of the *General principles of food hygiene* (CXC 1-1969),[5] the *Code of hygienic practice for fresh fruits and vegetables* (CXC 53-2003)[6] and other relevant Codex texts such as codes of practice and codes of hygienic practice.

10.2 The product shall comply with any microbiological criteria established in accordance with the *Principles and guidelines for the establishment and application of microbiological criteria related to foods* (CXG 21-1997).[7]

NOTES

[1] FAO and WHO. 1995. *Code of practice for packaging and transport of fresh fruits and vegetables.* Codex Alimentarius Code of Practice, No. CXC 44-1995. Codex Alimentarius Commission. Rome.

[2] FAO and WHO. 1985. *General standard for the labelling of pre-packaged foods.* Codex Alimentarius Standard, No. CXS 1-1985. Codex Alimentarius Commission. Rome.

[3] FAO and WHO. 2021. *General standard for the labelling of non-retail containers of foods*. Codex Alimentarius Standard, No. CXS 346-2021. Codex Alimentarius Commission. Rome.

[4] FAO and WHO. 1995. *General standard for contaminants and toxins in food and feed*. Codex Alimentarius Standard, No. CXS 193-1995. Codex Alimentarius Commission. Rome.

[5] FAO and WHO. 1969. *General principles of food hygiene.* Codex Alimentarius Code of Practice, No. CXC 1-1969. Codex Alimentarius Commission. Rome.

[6] FAO and WHO. 2003. *Code of hygienic practice for fresh fruits and vegetables.* Codex Alimentarius Code of Practice, No. CXC 53-2003. Codex Alimentarius Commission. Rome.

[7] FAO and WHO. 1997. *Principles and guidelines for the establishment and application of microbiological criteria related to foods*. Codex Alimentarius Guideline, No. CXG 21-1997. Codex Alimentarius Commission. Rome.

APPENDIX IV

ACTIVITIES PLANNED FOR THE PERIOD 2024–2025 FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE CODEX STRATEGIC PLAN

Priority goal	Priority objective	Activities for the period 2024–2025	Justification of the proposed activities	Responsible party or principal	Expected achievements by 2025	Arrangement for providing information
1. Address current, emerging and critical issues in a timely manner	**1.1 Identify needs and emerging issues**	1.1.1 Survey to identify emerging issues and needs related to Codex topics, including those related to national food control systems, considering the report of the twenty-second CCLAC meeting. 1.1.2 Regional workshop to gather information on identified needs.	The survey and the regional workshop will identify the needs prioritized by countries in the region. This information will then be processed.	FAO, WHO, Regional Coordinator	Work with Member States, based on gaps identified through the FAO/WHO survey and the workshop led by the Regional Coordinator.	Drafting of a survey on emerging issues in early 2024. Regional workshop in the first quarter of 2024. Relevant documents and final report of the twenty-third CCLAC meeting.
	1.2 Establish an order of priority for needs and emerging issues.	1.2.1 Identify current and emerging issues in the region based on discussions at the twenty-second CCLAC meeting and comments gathered by the EWG and, if necessary, a regional survey.	Make Member States aware of emerging needs and issues with a view to joint actions to achieve regional positions that can be defended in the framework of the various Codex bodies.	Regional Coordinator, CCLAC Member States	After prioritizing the issues identified, encourage Members to communicate proactively in order to actively participate in Codex work (committees, EWG, meetings and other scheduled activities).	Relevant documents and final report of the twenty-third CCLAC meeting.

Priority goal	Priority objective	Activities for the period 2024–2025	Justification of the proposed activities	Responsible party or principal	Expected achievements by 2025	Arrangement for providing information
2. Develop standards based on science and Codex risk analysis principles.	**2.2 Promote the presentation and use of globally representative data in the development and review of Codex standards.**	2.2.1 Activities organized by FAO and WHO to strengthen the technical capacities of Member States for data generation and publication in GEMS/Food.	The results of the workshop led by the CCLAC Secretariat in 2022 showed that Member States require further guidance and assistance regarding the collection, compilation and submission of scientific data used as a basis for risk assessment.	FAO and WHO, Regional Coordinator	Thematic capacity-building activities, such as workshops, meetings and others, will be carried out to meet the requirements of Codex standard-setting.	Workshops and documents conducted by FAO, WHO and/or Member States. Relevant documents and final report of the twenty-third CCLAC meeting.
3. Increase impact through the recognition and use of Codex standards.	**3.1 Raise awareness of Codex standards.**	3.1.1 Hold awareness-raising events on Codex standards for stakeholders throughout the agrifood chain, including academia and the private sector. 3.1.2 Draft information, education and communication materials.	The aim is to raise awareness of Codex standards among stakeholders and encourage their adoption by means of the events and communication materials.	Member States, Regional Coordinator, FAO, WHO and Codex Secretariat	Increased recognition and understanding of Codex work and standards.	Relevant information published on the CCLAC page of the Codex website. Relevant documents and final report of the twenty-third CCLAC meeting.

Priority goal	Priority objective	Activities for the period 2024–2025	Justification of the proposed activities	Responsible party or principal	Expected achievements by 2025	Arrangement for providing information
	3.2 Support initiatives that enable understanding and implementation and application of Codex standards.	3.2.1 Hold regional and national events to celebrate World Food Safety Day, disseminating the importance of implementing/applying Codex standards. 3.2.2 Encourage the participation of different stakeholders (academics, industry, civil society, academia, observers, public institutions, international organizations and others).	Improve understanding of the benefits of implementing Codex standards.	Member States, Regional Coordinator, FAO, WHO and Codex Secretariat	Increase recognition and understanding of Codex texts. Inform the region of events organized by the various Member States, FAO, WHO and Codex Secretariat.	Celebrating World Food Safety Day, with national and regional events. Relevant information published on the Codex website.
	3.3 Recognize and promote the effects of Codex standards.	3.3.1. Encourage Member States to participate in the survey on the use and impact of Codex standards.	To be aware of the global survey on the use and impact of Codex standards in Member States of the region.	Member States, Regional Coordinator and Codex Secretariat	Active participation of Member States in the survey on the use and impact of Codex standards, increasing the percentage of participation compared to previous years.	Relevant documents, survey report and final report of the twenty-third CCLAC meeting.
4. Encourage the participation of all Codex Members throughout the standard-setting	**4.1 Enable sustainable national Codex structures in all Member States.** **4.2 Increase the sustainable and active participation of**	Submit projects to the Codex Trust Fund for eligible countries to access benefits and work in accordance with the process. Develop opportunities for mentoring, exchanging	With the support of the Codex Trust Fund, the Codex programme for the Americas and other projects, more Member States are meeting the requirements and strengthening their national committees for better participation in	CTF, FAO, WHO, Regional Coordinator and Member States	Promoting capacity building and activities of Member States regarding participation in Codex work. Increased participation in committees, EWGs, as well as increased response rate to CLs.	Applications to the Codex Trust Fund, subject to compliance with requirements. Number of Member States participating in Codex meetings recorded in

Priority goal	Priority objective	Activities for the period 2024–2025	Justification of the proposed activities	Responsible party or principal	Expected achievements by 2025	Arrangement for providing information
process.	**all Codex Members.** **4.3 Reduce barriers to active participation of developing countries.**	experience and knowledge between countries in the region and with other countries. Support capacity building, through training courses, seminars and others. Applications in the Codex programme for the Americas to increase in-person participation in the various committee meetings. Encourage participation in EWGs and responses to CLs.	Codex work.		Alerts by the CCLAC Regional Coordinator on the existence of EWGs, establishing a space for the exchange of positions prior to publication in the forum.	participant lists. Documents relating to the twenty-third CCLAC meeting.

REGIONAL CODEX COMMUNICATIONS WORKPLAN 2024–2025

Objectives	Activities	Responsible party	Targets	Indicators
Establish clear, communication channels	1.1. Consolidate and improve information flow and exchange between countries and Codex Secretariat (CS). 1.2. Establish simple and rapid communications methods (e.g. discussion group on Codex EWG forum).	1.1 Member Countries and CS 1.2 Regional Coordinator (RC), Member Countries and CS	• By CCLAC24, 80 percent of Members/Observers surveyed indicate timeliness, accessibility and quality of Codex regional communications "excellent" or "good".	Number of survey responses rating regional communications "excellent" or "good"
2. Communicate the value of Codex engagement and use of standards in the region	2.1. Provide CS with monthly drafts of web stories capturing food safety, standards work or capacity-building initiatives in the region. 2.2. Promote regional success stories and initiatives in conjunction with CS and FAO/WHO. 2.3 Liaise with Codex Trust Fund beneficiary countries in the region to communicate on every phase of CTF projects. 2.4 Liaise with ACT beneficiary countries in the region to communicate on every phase of ACT projects.	2.1 Member Countries, RC 2.2 CS, RC, FAO/WHO 2.3 CTF Beneficiary Countries, FAO/WHO, CS 2.4 ACT Beneficiary Countries, FAO/WHO, CS	• By CAC48, 20 news items from countries in the region published. • By CCLAC24, 30 news items from countries in the region. • By CCLAC24, 70 percent of countries in the region have continued to make a contribution to Codex news on the regional webpage.	Number of CCLAC news stories published Number of countries who have made a published contribution

APPENDIX V

CCLAC23 SATISFACTION SURVEY ON REGIONAL COMMUNICATIONS

The survey received 21 responses from 16 Members in the region and 5 from Observer Organizations in the region.

Members

Timeliness of Codex regional communications

Excellent	9
Good	7
Fair	0
Poor	1

Accessibility of Codex regional communications

Excellent	11
Good	5
Fair	1
Poor	0

Quality of Codex regional communications

Excellent	10
Good	6
Fair	1
Poor	0

Observers

Timeliness of Codex regional communications

Excellent	3
Good	2
Fair	0
Poor	0

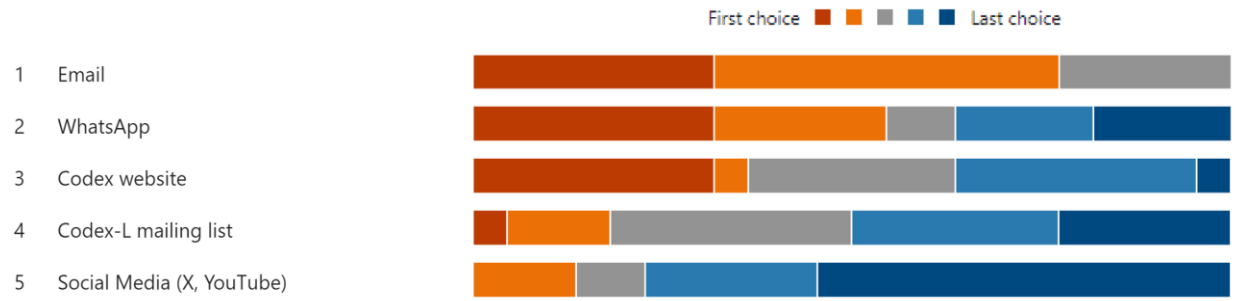
Accessibility of Codex regional communications

Excellent	3
Good	1
Fair	1
Poor	0

Quality of Codex regional communications

Excellent	1
Good	3
Fair	0
Poor	1

Combined Members and Observers



What other communication tools would increase accessibility?

- The current means of communication are efficient
- Las que se utilizan al momento están bien
- Zoom
- Otras de uso común
- Reuniones virtuales
- Puntos de contactos
- Alertas de correo electrónico
- LinkedIn como red social
- EWG forum
- Plataformas de reuniones como Zoom y Microsoft Teams, las cuales se utilizan para las reuniones virtuales, también pueden ser utilizadas para mantener el contacto y transmitir las reuniones
- Plataformas digitales para video conferencias
- Por WhatsApp
- Messenger
- Pagina web más dinamica, mayor facilidad para busqueda de información específica, uso de tecnologías y plataformas ágiles y amigables con el usuario para facilitar los mecanismos de consulta

Please provide any additional suggestions on how to further improve the timeliness, accessibility and quality of Codex regional communications

- Todo ha sido excelente con las herramientas que se cuenta y a las que los miembros tenemos acceso
- Iniciar su preparación con mayor anterioridad de los 3 meses que se reconocen como standard
- Las traducciones de los documentos en español, con más anticipación del inicio de las sesiones.
- Prepara los temas de fondo, como el 4 y 5 de la agenda de esta reunión con más tiempo y detalle, para preparar adecuadamente las conclusiones de la reunión
- La región de CCLAC la verdad mantiene una muy buena comunicación
- Consideramos que actualmente la comunicación es correcta y adecuada por lo que no tendríamos nada que aportar
- Me pareció excelente el tiempo de espera.
- Bilateral meetings