

COMMISSION DU CODEX ALIMENTARIUS



Organisation des Nations Unies
pour l'alimentation
et l'agriculture



Organisation
mondiale de la Santé

Viale delle Terme di Caracalla, 00153 Rome, Italie - Tél: (+39) 06 57051 - Courrier électronique: codex@fao.org - www.codexalimentarius.org

Point 7 de l'ordre du jour

CX/GP 23/33/7
Septembre 2023

PROGRAMME MIXTE FAO/OMS SUR LES NORMES ALIMENTAIRES

COMITÉ DU CODEX SUR LES PRINCIPES GÉNÉRAUX

Trente-troisième session

Bordeaux, France

2-6 octobre 2023

RÉVISION ET ÉVENTUELLE MODIFICATION DES PRINCIPES CONCERNANT LA PARTICIPATION DES ORGANISATIONS INTERNATIONALES NON GOUVERNEMENTALES AUX TRAVAUX DE LA COMMISSION DU CODEX ALIMENTARIUS

*(Document préparé par le secrétariat du Codex en collaboration avec
les bureaux juridiques de la FAO et de l'OMS)*

Contexte et introduction

1. S'étant penché sur le document *Examen des organisations internationales non gouvernementales ayant un statut d'observateur*¹ (« l'Examen »), le Comité exécutif de la Commission du Codex Alimentarius, à sa quatre-vingt-troisième session, a demandé que le secrétariat du Codex présente, à la trente-troisième session du Comité du Codex sur les principes généraux (CCGP), une analyse plus approfondie des critères figurant dans les *Principes concernant la participation des organisations internationales non gouvernementales aux travaux de la Commission du Codex Alimentarius* (« les Principes »), afin que soient évaluées les éventuelles modifications à apporter à la partie « Révision du "statut d'observateur" » des Principes, de sorte que soient reconnues, dans le cadre de l'examen périodique, les autres contributions que les observateurs sont susceptibles de fournir pour concourir à la réalisation des objectifs du Codex, et non plus uniquement leur participation aux activités d'établissement de normes du Codex.
2. Une analyse détaillée de cette question, notamment la référence des documents pertinents et les débats menés antérieurement, figure dans les documents CX/EXEC 22/82/7 et CX/EXEC 22/83/6. Le présent document est destiné à donner une vue d'ensemble des différentes manières dont, actuellement, les ONG ayant un statut d'observateur auprès du Codex promeuvent les travaux du Codex et y contribuent, et à déterminer s'il est nécessaire de modifier la partie « Révision du "statut d'observateur" » des Principes pour refléter ces contributions.

Autres modalités selon lesquelles les ONG ayant un statut d'observateur promeuvent les travaux du Codex et y contribuent

3. Avec l'apparition de nouveaux moyens de communication ces dernières années, les ONG ont pu promouvoir les travaux et les normes du Codex d'autres façons. L'analyse effectuée par le secrétariat du Codex à la demande du Comité exécutif a tenu compte des résultats de l'Examen de 2022², des informations communiquées directement par les ONG ayant un statut d'observateur, par exemple sous la forme d'actualités publiées sur le site web du Codex, du contenu qu'elles ont diffusé sur les réseaux sociaux, des webinaires qu'elles ont organisés et des publications pertinentes qu'elles ont produites. En outre, pour avoir une vision exhaustive de la situation et obtenir des informations détaillées sur les autres modalités de contribution et de promotion, le secrétariat du Codex a envoyé à toutes les ONG ayant un statut d'observateur l'enquête figurant à l'annexe I. Au 1^{er} septembre 2023, sur les 159 ONG ayant un statut d'observateur, 52 avaient répondu à cette enquête (soit 32 %).

¹ CX/EXEC 22/83/6.

² CX/EXEC 22/82/7.

4. Selon les résultats de l'enquête, présentés à l'annexe II, la promotion des travaux du Codex par les observateurs ne se limite pas à la participation aux réunions et à la communication d'observations écrites.

Webinaires, ateliers et manifestations parallèles

5. L'une des modalités actuellement non mentionnées dans le *Manuel de procédure* du Codex selon lesquelles les ONG contribuent au Codex et à ses travaux est l'organisation de réunions sur des activités liées au Codex (ce qu'indiquent 29 % des ONG ayant répondu à l'enquête). Ces réunions portent en général sur une grande diversité de questions liées au Codex (par exemple ses objectifs et les mécanismes afférents, comme la procédure par étapes³, ou les différents comités et leurs travaux), mais aussi sur des sujets intéressants plus particulièrement les observateurs, comme la nutrition ou les pesticides.
6. Onze ONG ont également organisé des webinaires ou des ateliers juste avant des sessions de comités du Codex pour informer les participants (membres du Codex, autres observateurs ou grand public) et débattre avec eux de leur ordre du jour et des documents apparentés.
7. Dix-neuf ONG ont aussi préparé et animé des manifestations parallèles en marge de sessions de comités du Codex (comités s'occupant de questions générales, comités s'occupant de produits ou comités régionaux) dans un but d'information et de partage de données et de propositions sur les travaux actuels et à venir de la Commission et de ses organes subsidiaires. Ces événements ont été suivis par un large public intéressé par les activités du Codex.

Brochures et publications

8. Selon les résultats de l'enquête, seules deux ONG ayant un statut d'observateur auprès du Codex ont produit des brochures ou des publications liées aux travaux du Codex, destinées notamment à mieux faire connaître le Codex et ses normes, et à communiquer des informations sur l'utilisation des normes par les entreprises et les consommateurs ou sur des sujets connexes particuliers, tels que les additifs alimentaires ou les résidus de médicaments vétérinaires dans les aliments.

Réseaux sociaux

9. L'Examen de 2022 mentionnait également les réseaux sociaux parmi les moyens de promotion des travaux du Codex : par exemple, APIMONDIA n'a pris part à aucune réunion officielle de gouvernance du Codex entre 2016 et 2021, autrement dit n'a pas envoyé de documents ni d'observations et ne s'est pas fait représenter aux réunions du Codex, mais n'en a pas moins promu activement le travail du Codex sur son compte Twitter/X, en publiant des messages selon les occasions, sur la Commission du Codex Alimentarius et ses travaux ainsi que sur les normes du Codex, par exemple, et en participant aux manifestations organisées par le Codex, notamment à la Journée internationale de la sécurité sanitaire des aliments (conversations sur Twitter, messages, etc.). Reconnaissant qu'APIMONDIA promouvait les travaux du Codex par ces moyens, le Comité exécutif est convenu, à sa quatre-vingt-deuxième session, qu'elle pouvait conserver son statut d'observateur auprès du Codex⁴.
10. Au moins soixante ONG ayant un statut d'observateur⁵ mènent ce type d'activités. Beaucoup de ces ONG participent activement au Codex (par exemple en envoyant des observations ou en assistant à des sessions de comités du Codex) tout en produisant du contenu sur le web et sur les réseaux sociaux (messages, photos, graphiques, vidéos, etc.) au sujet des travaux du Codex et de leur importance.

Contribution au Plan stratégique du Codex 2020-2025 (« Plan stratégique »)

11. Comme le souligne le document CX/EXEC 22/83/6, ces nouvelles manières de promouvoir les objectifs du Codex sont conformes aux obligations des ONG ayant un statut d'observateur telles qu'établies dans les Principes, en particulier au paragraphe 27, point c), ainsi qu'à l'objectif 3 du Plan stratégique (« Accroître les effets en faisant en sorte que les normes du Codex soient reconnues et utilisées »), et plus précisément à l'objectif 3.1 (« Faire mieux connaître les normes du Codex »).
12. Il incombe à tous les membres et observateurs du Codex de mieux faire connaître les normes du Codex et d'en promouvoir l'utilisation. Les observateurs contribuent également à la réalisation de cet objectif au moyen des activités susmentionnées, qui ont aussi été partagées avec le secrétariat du Codex et les personnes intéressées par les activités du Codex sur les pages web des comités régionaux, des observateurs et de la Journée internationale de la sécurité sanitaire des aliments (JISSA) du Codex. En particulier, en 2023, étant donné que le thème de la JISSA a mis l'accent sur les normes alimentaires sous le slogan « Les normes alimentaires sauvent des vies », huit ONG ayant un statut d'observateur ont organisé des événements

³ *Manuel de procédure*, section 2, « Élaboration des normes Codex et textes apparentés ».

⁴ REP22/EXEC1, par. 113.

⁵ Résultats basés sur l'activité des ONG ayant un statut d'observateur qui possèdent un compte Twitter.

spéciaux et des webinaires et ont mobilisé leurs réseaux sociaux pour promouvoir cette journée et la contribution des normes du Codex dans ce contexte.

Conclusion

13. Actuellement, les modalités de promotion du Codex autres que la participation traditionnelle aux réunions ou la soumission de documents officiels ou d'observations ne sont pas prises en compte au moment de la révision du statut d'observateur. Il est important pour le succès du Codex que les parties prenantes reçoivent des informations sur ses travaux et les appliquent, et qu'à l'inverse le Codex reçoive des informations provenant des parties prenantes. Les activités de promotion menées par les ONG ayant un statut d'observateur sur les nouveaux médias sont susceptibles de toucher un plus large public que la participation traditionnelle aux travaux du Codex. Selon les résultats de l'enquête, 80 % des ONG y ayant répondu font actuellement la promotion des travaux du Codex au moyen de webinaires, des réseaux sociaux, de publications ou de guides sur le Codex et l'utilisation des normes du Codex.
14. À la lumière de ce qui précède, il conviendrait de tenir également compte de ces activités de promotion au moment de déterminer si une ONG continue de manifester suffisamment d'intérêt pour le Codex pour conserver son statut d'observateur.
15. La prise en compte de ces activités de promotion à cette fin nécessiterait de modifier la partie « Révision du "statut d'observateur" » des Principes. Au vu du but de la collaboration avec les ONG ayant un statut d'observateur, tel qu'énoncé au paragraphe 14 des Principes⁶, qui est essentiellement de faire profiter la Commission du Codex Alimentarius et ses organes subsidiaires de conseils et d'informations, les activités de promotion ne semblent pas être au cœur du statut d'observateur auprès du Codex. Néanmoins, ces activités peuvent indiquer que l'organisation continue de contribuer aux travaux du Codex conformément au paragraphe 27, point c), de la section 7 du *Manuel de procédure* du Codex, qui dispose qu'une organisation ayant un statut d'observateur doit aussi « *contribuer, dans toute la mesure du possible et à la demande des directeurs généraux, à mieux faire connaître et comprendre la Commission du Codex Alimentarius et le Programme mixte FAO/OMS sur les normes alimentaires en organisant à cet effet des discussions appropriées ou en utilisant toute autre forme de publicité* ».
16. Le secrétariat du Codex ne recommande pas de modifier les Principes à ce stade, mais continuera de recueillir des informations et des données sur la contribution des organisations ayant un statut d'observateur aux activités du Codex, et il présentera le résultat de ces travaux aux sessions du Comité exécutif et du CCGP qui suivront le prochain examen des ONG ayant un statut d'observateur, actuellement prévu en 2026.

Autres questions

17. Une autre question qui s'est présentée plusieurs fois concerne la situation où une personne représentant une ONG inscrite à une réunion du Codex souhaite intervenir ou essaie d'intervenir au nom d'une autre ONG (qui n'est pas membre de l'ONG participante).
18. Il va de soi que les interventions d'une personne représentant une organisation admise au statut d'observateur conformément au paragraphe 26, point a), des Principes sont effectués au nom de l'organisation que cette personne représente et pour laquelle elle s'est inscrite à la réunion. Ainsi, il ne semble *a priori* pas nécessaire de modifier les Principes pour confirmer la règle élémentaire selon laquelle une organisation admise au statut d'observateur ne peut représenter qu'elle-même lors des réunions.

Recommandations

19. Le CCGP est invité à examiner le présent document à sa trente-troisième session et à donner les orientations qu'il estime pertinentes. Plus particulièrement, le CCGP est invité à donner son avis sur les paragraphes 14, 15 et 17.

⁶ « *La collaboration avec les organisations non gouvernementales internationales est destinée à permettre à la Commission du Codex Alimentarius d'obtenir desdites organisations des renseignements et des avis autorisés ainsi que l'assistance de spécialistes et de permettre aux organisations qui représentent des secteurs importants de l'opinion publique et qui font autorité en matière professionnelle et technique dans les domaines de leur compétence d'exprimer les points de vue de leurs membres et de jouer un rôle approprié en assurant l'harmonisation des intérêts intersectoriels entre les divers organismes sectoriels concernés dans un pays, une région ou à l'échelon mondial. Les dispositions qui seront prises avec lesdites organisations viseront à permettre à la Commission du Codex Alimentarius de réaliser ses objectifs, en obtenant des organisations non gouvernementales internationales le maximum de coopération pour l'exécution de son programme.* »

ENQUÊTE SUR LES AUTRES MODALITÉS SELON LESQUELLES LES ONG AYANT UN STATUT D'OBSERVATEUR PARTICIPENT ET CONTRIBUENT AUX TRAVAUX DU CODEX

Le dernier examen des ONG ayant un statut d'observateur auprès du Codex a montré que ces ONG contribuaient aux travaux du Codex par des moyens qui, à l'origine, n'étaient pas mentionnés dans les *Principes concernant la participation des organisations internationales non gouvernementales aux travaux de la Commission du Codex Alimentarius* (« les Principes »).

Fort de cette constatation, le Comité exécutif a demandé, aux paragraphes 123 à 128 du rapport de sa quatre-vingt-troisième session, que le secrétariat du Codex prépare un document de travail pour la trente-troisième session du Comité du Codex sur les principes généraux (CCGP) afin que soient évaluées les éventuelles modifications à apporter aux Principes, de sorte que soient reconnues, dans le cadre de l'examen périodique, les autres contributions que les observateurs sont susceptibles de fournir pour concourir à la réalisation des objectifs du Codex, et non plus uniquement leur participation aux activités d'établissement de normes du Codex. (Voir le *Manuel de procédure*, page 208, section 7, « Révision du "statut d'observateur" », paragraphe 28.)

Pour satisfaire à cette demande du Comité exécutif et produire un document exhaustif, le secrétariat du Codex souhaiterait que les ONG ayant un statut d'observateur auprès du Codex répondent à cette courte enquête :

- **En plus des activités mentionnées dans le *Manuel de procédure*, c'est-à-dire l'envoi d'observations ou la participation à des réunions (session d'un comité du Codex, groupe de travail électronique, groupe de travail physique ou groupe de travail virtuel), de quelles autres manières votre organisation contribue-t-elle aux travaux du Codex ?**

- **Votre organisation a-t-elle déjà organisé/produit l'un des éléments suivants :**
 - a. webinaire ou atelier sur le Codex ;
 - b. brochure ou publication sur le Codex ;
 - c. contenu sur le Codex diffusé sur les réseaux sociaux ;
 - d. guides sur le Codex ou sur l'utilisation des textes du Codex.

- Si vous avez sélectionné l'une des réponses qui précèdent, veuillez préciser :

- **À votre avis, y a-t-il d'autres domaines dans lesquels les observateurs pourraient contribuer au Codex à l'avenir ?**

- **Veuillez fournir toute autre information que vous jugez pertinente.**

**RÉSULTATS DE L'ENQUÊTE SUR LES AUTRES MODALITÉS SELON LESQUELLES LES ONG AYANT
UN STATUT D'OBSERVATEUR PARTICIPENT ET CONTRIBUENT AUX TRAVAUX DU CODEX**

N°	ONG AYANT UN STATUT D'OBSERVATEUR AUPRÈS DU CODEX
1	CLITRAVI
2	Europatat
3	INC International Nut and Dried Fruit Council
4	ICUMSA
5	AOECS Association Of European Coeliac Societies
6	World Public Health Nutrition Association
7	FIVS
8	EURACHEM
9	International Accreditation Forum (IAF)
10	Helen Keller Intl
11	international food policy research institute (IFPRI)
12	Marinalg International
13	International Fruit and Vegetable Juice Association - IFU
14	Coceral
15	F.E.E.D.M.
16	ICGA - International Chewing Gum Association
17	ICGA - International Chewing Gum Association
18	Gafta - The Grain and Feed Trade Association
19	NMKL
20	Alianza Latinoamericana de Asociaciones de la Industria de Alimentos y Bebidas. ALAIAB
21	American Herbal Products Association
22	Council for Responsible Nutrition (CRN)
23	Global Alliance for Improved Nutrition (GAIN)
24	United States Pharmacopeial Convention (USP)
25	WPTC
26	IMACE
27	International Association of Fish Inspectors
28	Action Contre la Faim
29	International Stevia Council
30	FOSFA International
31	GOED - Global Organization for EPA and DHA Omega-3s
32	Centre for Climate Change and Environmental Studies

33	MoniQA
34	EU Specialty Food Ingredients
35	FEFAC
36	International Frozen Food Institute
37	ICAAS
38	Institute of Food Technologists
39	European Federation of the Associations of Dietitians (EFAD)
40	Food Industry Asia
41	World Federation of Public Health Associations
42	CLITRAVI
43	Healthy Caribbean Coalition
44	The Good Food Institute
45	International Food Additives Council
46	ICMSF
47	EFPRA
48	Public Research and Regulation Initiative (PRRI)
49	OENOPPIA
50	International Feed Industry Federation (IFIF)
51	IADSA
52	Working Group on Prolamin Analysis and Toxicity

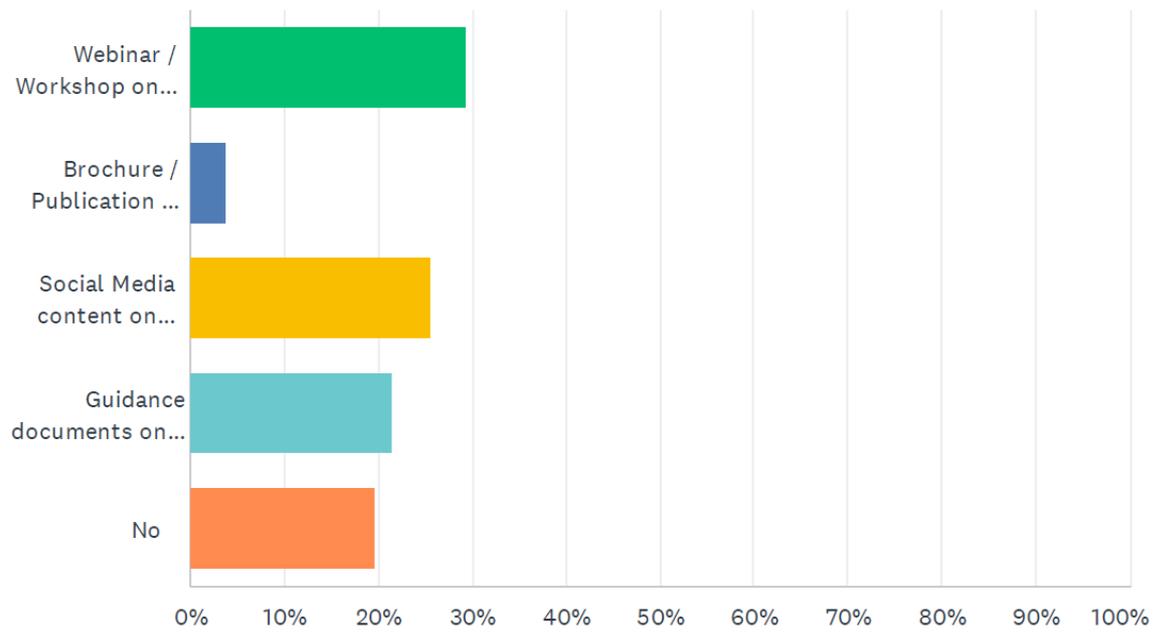
Q1. En plus des activités mentionnées dans le *Manuel de procédure*, c'est-à-dire l'envoi d'observations ou la participation à des réunions (session d'un comité du Codex, groupe de travail électronique, groupe de travail physique ou groupe de travail virtuel), de quelles autres manières votre organisation contribue-t-elle aux activités du Codex ?

1	Application for a seat on the working group on testing methods for nitrites and nitrates
2	We follow the discussion at Codex level to see the impact on our sector.
3	No other ways than those outlined in the Procedural Manual.
4	Review of Codex documents via Codex-OCS
5	since 1993, AOECS contributed actively in the modification of some Codex Standards to protect the gluten intolerant population.
6	We create awareness of the CODEX process among entry-level professionals and opportunities for them to get involved.
7	N/A
8	EURACHEM produces guidance in support of the quality of analytical measurements and testing, which often referred to in Codex guidance. EURACHEM regularly informs its members (networks based in 36 European countries) about Codex activities during the annual meeting. Eurachem contributes to promoting Codex activities related to the quality of analytical measurements and testing via articles on its own website and highlights on socials (Twitter).
9	As IAF Liaison, provide input into the CODEX and ISO revision processes for food and feed sector standard development and review.
10	Helen Keller Intl's engagement with Codex has included the following efforts: drafting and sharing technical and advocacy briefs, conducting webinars, submitting comment documents, participating in working groups, hosting multiple meetings and calls (in-person, virtual, with groups, with individuals), and attending open forums.
11	Much food related research carried out in CGIAR--can be used to inform standards development
12	n/a
13	When reviewing Codex proposed new or revised text relevant to our sector proposals are sent to our members for consultation at each step. We seek our members views prior to submitting our comments. Any finalised texts are also circulated to members. When requested we will provide guidance to our members on interpretation of relevant codex standards. In the 6 month newsletter we update our members with Codex developments. We hold an annual training program which also includes a lecture on legislation, including codex standards. We monitor WTO legislation notifications. We particularly take care to monitor proposed legislation concerning fruit juices that deviates from the Fruit Juice standard and we will make comments to the relevant government highlighting any differences.
14	Coceral is interested in assessing the advances of Codex Alimentarius in areas beyond its original mandate, namely, on environment and sustainability. This is relevant as at a moment the EU institutions are quickly moving on regarding sustainability. Due to its privileged position Codex has been at the centre stage of international standards, and could be a facilitator of global processes in that field.
15	none
16	Promotion of Codex approved texts and work of regional coordinating committees' work on national food control systems in the various regions, including their work on regional standards within the ICGA membership (food companies).
17	Promotion of Codex texts and the regional coordinating committees' work on food control systems and regional standards, towards ICGA membership

18	Gafta provides regular Codex meeting updates and decisions in its newsletter to its 2000 company members in 180 countries. Gafta promotes Codex work, 60th anni or any updates to relevant standards at our key events for the agri commodity trade. Gafta funds and jointly with private sector coalition of farmer and business groups established in 2016 advocates for an improved and more efficient Codex process on MRLs, with a focus on the functioning of JMPR and CCPR, produced case studies. In coalition we: Recognise growing demands on Codex, need for Funding for Codex scientific work, need for countries to make available experts to provide scientific advice, develop Communications during the JMPR review process, highlight delays between pesticide registration and establishment of a Codex MRL and underline the trade impact and importance of Codex pesticide MRLs. Gafta is regularly represented on Panels and side events in WTO and other international fora and promote Codex, need and benefit of international standards and for countries to use these standards
19	None that comes to my mind
20	ALAIAB is planning a Webinar for the 60th anniversary of CODEX next month.
21	AHPA reports to its members on the activities of Codex and serves as a point of contact between the herbal and dietary supplements communities and the Codex platform.
22	Celebrated Codex 60th Anniversary with a photo, and will be posting on our own social media.
23	We promote Codex texts in professional meetings. We share the relevant text with our country offices. We analyse existing Codex texts as guidance for our work on food safety and nutrition.
24	We share data on food additive analytical methods and composition with JECFA
25	none
26	proposal for new work based on a call for proposals
27	Dissemination of Codex proposals to private stakeholders in the fishery and aquaculture sector, governments and NGOs, to allow them to develop comments for submission by national codex committees
28	No other way
29	webinars in 2018 and an interview with the Codex Secretariat in 2023
30	No other
31	This may not be the type of example which you were looking for, but when GOED submits comments to regulatory authorities, we refer to Codex activities and documents when appropriate. For example, GOED recently submitted comments to FSANZ's infant formula consultation and referred to CCNFSDU's recent work on follow-up formula. In addition, recently, GOED submitted a Proposal for New Work to CCFO.
32	Advocacy for stakeholders engagement, awareness creation and policy support for implementation of Codex recommendation at the national level.
33	Teaching and communication to stakeholders about importance of Standards, of Codex work, of emerging food safety and quality issues, webinars, workshops,
34	Not applicable.
35	none
36	Those our primary activities.
37	We would like to contribute to Codex work by sending comments thereafter.
38	IFT contributes to Codex by elevating the role of Codex to the global food

	<p>science community it represents via numerous means, including educational programs, conference sessions and update communications to our over 12,000 individual members and 16,000 plus annual conference attendees. Additionally, IFT has a Codex specific team of members numbering over 30 who engage in reviewing new Codex technical documents, focused on specific Codex general committees (e.g., CCCF, CCFH), contribute to development of Conference Room Documents (CRD's), EWG's, and development of digital content for IFT members (e.g., Codex newsletters summarizing Codex committee meetings), provide training on understanding and engaging with Codex, and interact with IFT members on Codex topics as needed. IFT also engages with the US Codex Office on scientific topics associated with Codex documents, supports members interested in joining WHO/FAO scientific efforts (e.g., JECFA, JEMRA, etc.), participates as a scientific contributor with the Food Industry Codex Coalition, and contributes input into Codex strategic planning.</p>
39	<p>We have participated attending some Codex Committee meetings that address topics aligned with our expertise and knowledge, we have also joint some eWG discussions on topics as food labelling and our most relevant work has been taking part of several consultations throughout the OCS platform.</p>
40	<p>Sharing and aligning on the submitted comments with various national industry associations, international associations and national codex committee</p>
41	<p>Training other public health and consumer groups in Codex processes, sharing position statements, participating in WHO trainings on Codex</p>
42	<p>Sending mails</p>
43	<p>We have not been engaged in CODEX work since joining as the primary reason we joined was to influence/ participate in the FOPWL related deliberations. We hope to engage on upcoming food policy related items however.</p>
44	<p>GFI has participated in a Codex-organized webinar on the role of Observer Organizations in Codex and published several blog posts about Codex's work on NFPS on our website. We also conduct periodic outreach to stakeholders in the alternative protein industry about relevant Codex activities.</p>
45	<p>Work with delegations on organization priorities and moving them through the step process. Speaking with JECFA or others on timing for calls for data. Serving as one of the administrators of the Codex International Processing Aids database.</p>
46	<p>Organising side events/sessions on relevant topics (i.e. events held for CCFH were on sampling and testing; microbiological criteria; whole genome sequencing)</p>
47	<p>Sending e-mails</p>
48	<p>Raising awareness with public researchers of the existence and importance of Codex guidelines, in particular the guidelines of safety assessment of biotech products, and of ways to provide input</p>
49	<p>Interactions with other stakeholders</p>
50	<p>IFIF has contributed to side events at different Codex Committee meetings to provide further information and data on animal feed relevant topics to Codex.</p>
51	<p>Sharing knowledge of Codex texts when new regulation is under development at national/regional level. Engaging in social media communication around Codex. Sharing Codex developments with members. Building tools to help understanding of Codex texts.</p>
52	<p>We are in contact with celiac societies that use our know how in the different Codex committees.</p>

Q2. Votre organisation a-t-elle déjà organisé/produit l'un des éléments suivants :



ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
Webinar / Workshop on Codex	29.41%	15
Brochure / Publication on Codex	3.92%	2
Social Media content on Codex	25.49%	13
Guidance documents on Codex or use of Codex texts	21.57%	11
No	19.61%	10
TOTAL		51

Q2 bis. Si vous avez sélectionné l'une des réponses qui précèdent, veuillez préciser.

N°	RÉPONSES
1	When a relevant discussion is taking place at Codex, we always asses its impact on the EU requirements. if necessary, we can discuss it internally with the industry. However, so far we have not organized a specific meeting dedicated to Codex.
2	A member of ICUMSA was also a member of a number of Codex working groups at the same time. He prepared a presentation to explain the need for harmonization of methods and protocols defining the status of methods. This has led to improvements in the format of ICUMSA methods.
3	We developed the AO ECS Standard for the requirement to use the international Gluten-free Symbol "Crossed-Grain" on food products. The definition of 'gluten-free', the labelling requirements and the requested analytical method are ident with CXS 118-1979. National coeliac societies within Europe and also beyond may allow the food producers to put the Gluten-free Symbol on their food products if they fulfill all requirements of the AO ECS Standard (Audit requirements, analytical certifications etc.).
4	We organise webinars regarding Codex's ongoing activities, in particular concerning Codex Circular Letters requesting comments, in order to find a consensus position that we can then submit to Codex.
5	Eurachem blog on the 60th Codex Anniversary https://www.eurachem.org/index.php/mnu-blog/475-blg-foodsafe2023 Eurachem blog to celebrate the World Metrology Day 2023 themed on "Measurements supporting the global food system" https://www.eurachem.org/index.php/mnu-blog/469-blg-wmd2023 Eurachem blog to celebrate the second World Food Safety Day (7 June 2020) https://www.eurachem.org/index.php/mnu-blog/336-blog-foodsafe2020 Retwitting Codex Contents in several occasions
6	Helen Keller Intl has developed and hosted webinars (independently or jointly with UN agencies) regarding topics up for discussion at both CCNFSDU and CCFL. These webinars' target audiences are Codex stakeholders in low and middle income countries, with the intention to empower these Member States to have a stronger voice in setting global policy.
7	opportunities for undertaking research based on Codex needs is submitted after the cAC
8	We support the World Food Safety day through our social media channels.
9	Twitter campaigns-LinkedIn posts.
10	Tailor-made training-like sessions for ICGA member company representatives - on a global or regional basis - to explain the work process of the main Codex Alimentarius Committees where ICGA is involved proactively in, as well as differences between the CAC, the CCEXEC and enhanced interest in the specific focus and roles of regional coordinating committees.
11	Tailor-made training-like sessions for ICGA members on a global or regional basis to explain the work process of the main Codex Committees where ICGA is involved proactively in, as well as the difference between the CAC, the CCEXEC and particular interest and role of regional coordinating committees.
12	We use social media to promote use of international standards for the grain sector and underline the importance. This year we have promoted 60th Anniversary of Codex on social media to improve knowledge and remind on what has been achieved for our sector.
13	Last month, I participated as a speaker in the national celebration of the 60th anniversary of CODEX in Costa Rica.

14	AHPA has previously released a guidance document, "Codex Alimentarius and Dietary Supplements", to aid the industry in understanding and complying with the 2005 Guidelines for Vitamin and Mineral Food Supplements. AHPA provides similar information regarding Codex standards directly to its members as warranted.
15	See above, i.e. Codex 60th. Also did a trade press article on Codex and why involvement is so critical for the nutrition industry.
16	I have shared Social media content on Codex meetings I have attended. I have also further shared news coming from the Codex office on social media. I have also presented papers on Codex work at professional meetings.
17	We have used LinkedIn to bring attention to Codex activities and our involvement in Codex work.
18	Announcing our participation to a specific committee and/or highlighting a specific topic discussed of relevance for our sector.
19	Codex measures regularly published in the quarterly Fish Inspector (joint IAFI/FAO/Infofish) publication, and distributed via our website and Social media pages.
20	Mostly and to be more specific, some presentations of the Codex work were made to other members of the organization in order to present the standards, where they come from and the governance on food safety
21	4 Webinars on Stevia with the Regional Codex Representatives of CCLAC (in English and in Spanish), CCAfrica (East Africa) and CCNE. We worked very closely with the Codex Regional Coordinators who were extremely helpful and committed to support this informative webinars
22	Organised workshop and webinars on Codex activities and created awareness among stakeholders
23	we organised pre-meetings to CCMAS in Budapest, we included Codex training in our university courses and in standardisation workshops as well as conference sessions on method validation
24	We issued a guide to be a "Codex hero" for our members: https://www.specialtyfoodingredients.eu/publications/eu-specialty-food-ingredients-explains-how-to-be-a-codex-hero/
25	Contribution to the drafting of the IFIF/FAO Manual 'Good Practices for the Feed Sector based on the Codex Code of Practice for Animal Feeding.
26	A member related webinar in preparation for the Codex Food Hygiene Committee meeting.
27	Annual Guidance on the most relevant Codex activities for the member organizations had been produced from 2013 to 2020.
28	IFT has actually done ALL of the above at some point. We held a Workshop session on Codex at the IFT annual meeting in 2022 (attended by over 100 people) and also a session including Codex as a topic of discussion on Harmonizing Global and Regional Standards in July 2023. Additionally, IFT holds educational sessions and IFT sends out to professional members quarterly newsletters on Codex activities with summaries of General Committee meetings by IFT Codex Team Leaders. IFT has posted internal IFT social media on Codex activities and also provided guidance information on Codex texts and plans to continue doing so.
29	In our general assemblies of members, we report on EFAD's participation in Codex consultations, which are included in the annual reports, as this one from 2021. https://www.efad.org/wp-content/uploads/2023/06/33.5-EFAD-Annual-Report-2021_FINAL.pdf
30	Organised a side-event to CCASIA few years back to share the importance of Codex and to promote the adoption of Codex text in Asia
31	Option above only allowed selecting one option. We have tweeted from meetings to inform the public about negotiations, we have also participated in WHO Member State sessions on Codex positions on specific issues in our expertise (e.g. front-of-pack labelling) and we

	have conducted academic research on Codex processes and published these papers in peer reviewed journals.
32	CLITRAVI has not organized/produced one of the above
33	We have not put on any of the above but this was not an option and a response was required.
34	GFI has published a small number of blog posts on our website relating to Codex, GFI's role as an observer organization, and Codex activities pertaining to new food sources and production systems.
35	We share and post on LinkedIn during the Codex meeting. IFAC and the Kellen China office has hosted a reception during CCFA in the past.
36	WFS day document on FAO website on importance of Codex work; Twitter messages on participation in Codex Committees and relevance of Codex outputs
37	We tried to send comments the other day on the vegetable oils standards but we could not login in, we sent a mail three times to help us and no answer received
38	In workshops that PRRI organizes about biosafety, we present the different regulatory frameworks that apply to environmental safety and food/feed safety of biotech products and the commonalities and differences between environmental risk assessment and food/feed safety assessment.
39	Sharing of Codex publications
40	Together with FAO published in 2010 the FAO/IFIF Manual of Good Practices for the Feed Sector based on the Codex Code of Practice on Good Animal Feeding, that was updated it in 2020.
41	Guide and video on Codex texts impacting our product category (food supplements).

Q4. À votre avis, y a-t-il d'autres domaines dans lesquels les observateurs pourraient contribuer au Codex à l'avenir ?

1	Not for the time being
2	No comment.
3	Sustainability
4	Better options for contacting relevant committees to provide updates. This is particularly important when methods referred to by Codex have been updated.
5	We had already the discussion with some food producers to think about promoting the need for gluten-free foods (incl. risk assessment during the production etc.) on the Codex food safety day, maybe in cooperation with Codex.
6	Creating awareness of meetings/topics and processes around Codex. Guiding newly joined observer members.
7	N/A
8	The above-mentioned activities cover the range of activities in which Eurachem can provide support
9	Invite Codex representatives to IAF Food Working meetings as guest speakers.
10	The areas of engagement outlined above are all critical and comprehensive, where there is a need is for more engagement from Observers, particularly civil society organizations.
11	There should be an Observers organization meeting associated with the CAC session as a side event. Don't forget, you heard it here first!!!
12	n/a
13	At the moment, no.
14	Quickly evolving areas related to the political direction and scope of Codex
15	-
16	Yes. Enhance further the public-private partnership and clarify the relationship(s) between Codex standards with other standards such as GFSI or ISO, by creating a platform of exchange of information opened to all Codex members and observers
17	Yes, enhance the public-private partnership further and clarify further the relationship of Codex standards with other standards such as GFSI or ISO, by creating a platform of exchange of information opened to Codex members and observers.
18	Digitalisation is key to advance many of the obstacles facing Codex and observers can play a role. Codex processes are overwhelmed and backlogged especially in field of pesticide residues. Encourage govts to appoint more scientists and work during normal working hours.
19	None that comes to my mind
20	The diffusion in our social medias of the Importance of CODEX for the private sector
21	AHPA welcomes the opportunity to provide more direct feedback and interface between Codex and the herbal products community on those matters where it is relevant to both organizations' shared interests.
22	Continue championing industry engagement with Codex via trade press and social media.
23	Consultations with observers on what work on food is most vital to addressing the challenges of public health and climate change.

24	CCMAS, in particular, works very effectively with observers through the Inter-Agency Meeting (IAM) and includes an IAM report in the Committee plenary agenda (submitted as a CRD). Where observers have specific technical information or ongoing work that may be of interest to the Codex members, it may be beneficial to the members to find a way to encourage some collaboration between observers and members.
25	being consulted for advice as experts on specific sector
26	It is unclear at this stage if observers are allowed to propose new work. We think that allowing observers to propose new work would be interesting as this will obviously be very related to the issues/barriers that can be improved.
27	We want to start direct mailing stakeholders on specific measures to improve awareness to improve participation of private sector operators
28	It could be for data collection, but specific training on type of data and how to collect them would be necessary.
29	Meeting and webinars on successful case studies were Codex and industry representatives have worked together for the common good of food safety - an example is the Framework on Steviol Glycosides approved by JECFA that can be inspire other food additives producers on how to support the work of JECFA
30	Observers should be permitted to submit new proposal and work items as they may be closer to what is required by trade.
31	n/a
32	Observers can help in shaping the implementation of Codex activities and recommendations at national and regional level
33	generally public awareness building, also through social media
34	Communication and dissemination of Codex work to a wider public.
35	Nothing specific
36	I would like to see more inclusion of stakeholders in the JECFA risk assessment efforts. Exclusion of industry scientific experts is a flaw.
37	Communicating the CODEX policy to the world by using Codex texts
38	IFT believes that differentiating observers that are scientific individual membership organizations (vs. government or trade affiliated) from trade organizations or cause specific NGO's would be useful as it would help member countries to understand the basis of input being driven by science vs. possible other motivations.
39	EFAD is relatively new to CODEX and it is possible that we do not have enough experience to propose new forms of collaboration, as those currently available seem appropriate to us.
40	-
41	xx
42	A common definition of a sustainable food system as the EU is currently considering a legislative framework for a Union sustainable food system
43	Does CODEX have webinars around entry points for engagement? We think this would be useful but note that this may already be happening and we are unaware.

44	Observers may have a role in keeping Codex up to date on market developments and emerging standardization needs in areas of rapid development.
45	Offering data and expert opinion from manufacturers who are members of the organization.
46	Organising sessions at relevant conferences highlighting importance of Codex/Committee work and raising awareness of experts concerning Codex impact and relevance of contributing to scientific advice via FAO/WHO joint expert groups
47	We simply want to send an e-mail to the relevant desk officer dealing with a specific issue without the need to login which often does not work or is very time consuming
48	Mainly awareness raising about Codex
49	Diffusion of information of the work of Codex, to enhance the harmonization of global rules
50	I think the way observers are invited to contribute in the different Codex Committees, EWGs, etc, is well covered and we appreciate the opportunity to be involved in the important work streams of Codex.
51	Our product category has specific technical/regulatory requirements and the government officials sitting in Codex are generally not the experts in our sector. Therefore, we would be pleased to provide training sessions.
52	None

Q5. Veuillez fournir toute autre information que vous jugez pertinente

N°	RÉPONSES
1	Not for the time being
2	When you send out a notification regarding proposed changes or/and discussions, it would be good to specify in the notification email how observers can contribute. We need a simple guide. This is because there can be staff changes and the new person is not well aware of what is going, etc.
3	Sustainability (i.e. environmental concerns, climate change) should be taken into consideration when tackling food safety.
4	My experience of Codex documents for review in the last few years is that some of the formatting doesn't work. That is, there may be a template in use, but it seems difficult to add/amend because I often report formatting problems (odd numbering, spacing, input of pictures rather than data tables, etc.).
5	Sometimes it is not helpful that any member could speak at first and afterwards the observers. In special cases some observers have much more experience and knowledge of a specific issue compared with some members and therefore it would be helpful to hear their expertise earlier.
6	--
7	FIVS very much appreciates the increasing opportunity to participate in virtual eWG sessions which allow to make rapid progress on Codex texts.
8	Thank you for the important contribution of Codex Alimentarius to improve food safety across the world over the past 60 years and in the future!
9	Codex could consider a collaboration with IAF for their podcast 'Accreditation matters' https://podcasts.apple.com/us/podcast/accreditation-matters/id1636250544
10	NA
11	Good to be back to physical meetings
12	n/a
13	No input at the moment.
14	(No available input to provide)
15	I am not sure on how my organisation participated in Codex Work in the past.
16	Promote further the food safety and quality expertise of industry professionals and that of their advisors
17	Promote further the food safety and quality expertise by industry professionals.
18	x
19	None that comes to my mind
20	I already wrote what was relevant for ALAIAB in the other questions.
21	As AHPA is focused on the herbal products and dietary supplements categories, its input in Codex proceedings is limited to activities involving such commodities. The OCS PleaseReview platform would be much easier to use if it were possible to have review titles appear in full (across multiple lines in the interface cell) rather than being cut off with an ellipsis.
22	Here's to the 75th Codex Anniversary!!
23	none
24	Thank you for providing this opportunity to comment and for Codex's commitment to listening to observers. We appreciate the opportunities Codex

	provides observers and the respect we always receive.
25	n
26	For small organisations/sectors like ours (who have no international body) it is difficult to manage the various committees to provide timely input. Some observers like the dairy sector are much bigger and are able to follow all committees and provide inputs. This might lead to a situation where only the powerful lobbies/observers can provide input.
27	We find many codex committees in developing countries are remote from the fishery sector operators affected by the measure e.g. they are based in standards bodies, or government only. Because of negligence of member states many measures are adopted before operators affected by them become aware.
28	This is more on the technicalities and not so much on the content but recently I have had issues to connect to the platform for contribution and to include comments in the texts under revisions
29	see above answer
30	The Observers are often the "real" industry representatives and therefore their views are important. They will have more hands-on information and implications that a Standard may have on the industry. The Observers feedback and input is thought to be taken less seriously than country representations. The Standards are after all for the trade of the commodities.
31	n/a
32	Include food producers/farmers in Codex activities and ensure active participation of observers in Codex meetings and sessions
34	Not applicable
35	Present working modalities work well
36	No additional information to share.
37	We have joined Codex meetings several times as an observer and could communicate each other using the useful information.
38	IFT believes that science should always be the basis of decision making on new standards, guidelines and codes of practice developed by Codex and that the Codex scope of activities should remain limited to agriculture, food and trade as it has been for the last 60 years.
39	We are open to other forms of collaboration that other members with more time participating in CODEX, may propose and that imply greater and more effective interaction with codex committees.
40	-
41	It is generally recognised that there are a lot of powerful industry associations at Codex with significant resource, and to date there has been lesser participation from public health and consumer groups. We have been trying to redress this balance by building capacity of public health and consumer groups to follow and participate in Codex, however we have very few resources to do so.
42	We fear protectionism and barriers to trade
43	NA
44	N/A
45	It would be nice to see future movement and elevated awareness of the Codex International Processing Aids database and how it could be formalized.
46	As an observer with expertise in microbiological food safety we are open to being invited/engaged by Codex/Committees or Member countries to relevant awareness raising or capacity building events
48	One particular aspect to highlight is the role of Codex standards in the WTO/SPS agreement

49	More interactions between observers from the same area of interest
50	Keep up the great work !
51	it is even more important today (post Covid) to know where meetings will take place at an early stage to enable flights at an acceptable cost to be booked.
52	None
