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CODEX STRATEGIC PLAN 2020-2025: IMPLEMENTATION BY CCASIA

(Prepared by the Former Coordinator for Asia (China) in collaboration with the Coordinator)

Background¹

1. The Codex Alimentarius Commission (CAC) at its forty-second session (CAC42, 2019) adopted the Codex Strategic Plan 2020-2025. The purpose of this Strategic Plan is to advance the mandate of the Commission over the 2020-2025 period. It sets out the mission, vision, goals, objectives and measurable indicators for the Commission; reinforces the high priority placed on food safety and quality by FAO and WHO and provides guidance to the Commission in fulfilling its unique mandate to protect consumer health and ensure fair practices in the food trade. The Strategic Plan also informs Members, inter-governmental and international non-governmental organizations, and other stakeholders of the Commission's approach to address both ongoing and emerging issues, and meet Member's needs and expectations during the implementation period.
2. Each FAO/WHO Coordinating Committee develops a biennial work plan to support implementation of the Strategic Plan. These work plans define proposed regional activities, the rationale, responsible parties, expected outputs, and reporting mechanisms to achieve the priority objectives under each strategic goal.
3. CCASIA22 (2023) reviewed and acknowledged the activities conducted in the region between 2020 and the first half of 2022 in support of the Codex Strategic Plan 2020-2025. CCASIA22 endorsed the proposed regional work plan for 2022-2024 to further advance implementation of the Codex Strategic Plan 2020-2025².
4. While FAO/WHO Coordinating Committees meet biennially, the compressed Codex calendar for 2024 has resulted in the rescheduling of CCASIA23 to September 2025. The implementation period for the 2022–2024 work plan has therefore been extended through 2025.
5. This report is intended to facilitate discussion on the implementation of priority activities in the CCASIA region since CCASIA22, and to highlight other relevant matters related to the Strategic Plan's implementation in the region.

Implementation of work plan for the CCASIA region since CCASIA22

6. A survey was distributed to CCASIA members to collect information on their implementation of the regional work plan. The survey sought details on national priorities and emerging issues, the level of participation in Codex meetings and the barriers hindering effective engagement, as well as the status of data submission to FAO/WHO scientific bodies. Members were also invited to highlight one or two activities undertaken to advance the goals of the Codex Strategic Plan and to describe the measurable impacts observed. In addition, respondents could indicate specific types of support required to facilitate the implementation of the regional work plan.
7. 14 replies were received from the 24 member countries in the region. These responses, together with quantitative data on CCASIA members' participation in the Codex Alimentarius Commission and its subsidiary bodies since CCASIA22; information contained in newsletters posted on the CCASIA page of the Codex website; case study reports from the FAO and WHO regional offices; FAO and WHO publication: *Use and Impact of Codex Texts- report of the Codex Survey 2023*³; and the Codex Trust Fund reports for 2023 and

¹ REP23/EXEC1, paragraph 136; REP23/EXEC2, paragraphs 54(i) (a); REP23/CAC, paragraph 16

² REP23/ASIA, Appendix III

³ FAO & WHO. 2024. Use and impact of Codex texts – Report of the Codex Survey 2023. Rome.
<https://doi.org/10.4060/CD2618en>

2024, were used to analyse the implementation of the work plan within the region.

Priority Goal 1. Address current, emerging and critical issues in a timely manner

Priority objective 1.2 Prioritize needs and emerging issues

Activity 1.2.1 Determine the current and emerging issues in the region, based on the prioritization criteria which was discussed at CCASIA22.

8. Members identified diverse priority issues, including food contaminants, national food control system development, e-commerce, antimicrobial resistance (AMR), biotechnology, and legislative enforcement gaps in their feedback. Participation levels in Codex committees vary significantly, often constrained by technical capacity, financial resources, and institutional frameworks. Members emphasized the need for targeted capacity-building, enhanced regional coordination, and hybrid participation models. Suggested approaches include structured briefings, peer-learning exchanges, and wider use of virtual platforms to ensure engagement on priority topics.

9. The participation of CCASIA members in Codex committees (see Appendix II) is a crucial indicator of the region's engagement in the development of international food standards. The compiled participation data showed significant variation across the 24 CCASIA members. While some members demonstrated consistently high participation, a small group of members have limited or no recorded engagement during the reference period.

10. Attendance is uneven among the 24 CCASIA members. Some countries demonstrated consistently high engagement, while others recorded limited or no participation. Both the number of delegates and the breadth of CCASIA members' participation varied. Horizontal committees such as the Codex Committee on Food Additives (CCFA), Codex Committee on Pesticide Residues (CCPR), and Codex Committee on Food Labeling (CCFL) attracted broad participation due to their cross-cutting relevance to trade and regulation. The Codex Committee on Nutrition and Foods for Special Dietary Uses (CCNFSDU) also saw strong attendance from members with active public health agendas. Commodity-specific committees, such as the Codex Committee on Fresh Fruits and Vegetables (CCFFV), Codex Committee on Fats and Oils (CCFO), and Codex Committee on Spices and Culinary Herbs (CCSCH) typically drew participation from countries with significant production or export interests in those commodities. Participation also tended to increase when meetings were held in virtual or hybrid formats, as well as when sessions were hosted within the Asian region, reflecting improved accessibility for CCASIA members.

11. According to the replies to the survey, several factors appeared to influence the level and breadth of participation among CCASIA members:

- Economic capacity and technical resources. Higher-income members with established regulatory agencies can allocate more resources to international representation, including sending multiple delegates to simultaneous committee sessions.
- Trade orientation. Export-oriented economies tend to prioritize participation in committees that directly affect their major export commodities or that set horizontal standards relevant to market access.
- Host country advantage. Members that host Codex committees often show higher attendance at their own hosted sessions, both due to logistical ease and to fulfill institutional responsibilities.
- Institutional capacity. Countries with dedicated Codex Contact Points and inter-ministerial coordination mechanisms are better positioned to monitor Codex agendas and prepare national positions, leading to more consistent engagement.

12. For members with limited or no recorded participation, challenges are often multifaceted, including travel costs, human resource limitations, competing domestic priorities, and lack of awareness of Codex's strategic importance. While virtual participation options have expanded, barriers such as time zone differences and connectivity issues persist.

13. Another challenge lies in technical preparation. Participation in Codex committees is most effective when delegates are well-briefed on national priorities and capable of contributing to technical discussions. Countries with limited analytical capacity or constraints in internal coordination may attend fewer sessions or choose to focus only on those with immediate domestic relevance.

14. Active participation in Codex committees has a direct impact on the ability of countries to shape international standards, defend national interests, and ensure that adopted texts can be effectively implemented. For CCASIA, the disparity in participation levels presents both a challenge and an opportunity. Strengthening regional capacity could enable more members to participate in a wider range of committees, thereby increasing the region's collective influence on Codex decision-making.

15. Suggested actions include targeted training on Codex procedures, technical issues, and negotiation skills for low-participation members; enhanced regional coordination to share meeting information; and hybrid participation models combining physical attendance at priority sessions with structured virtual engagement in others.

Priority Goal 2. Develop standards based on science and Codex risk-based principles

Priority objective 2.2 Promote the submission and use of globally representative data in developing and reviewing Codex standards

Activity 2.2.1 In the series of capacity building activities organized by FAO/WHO, to include activities themed on the presentation of specific examples, such as data generation and submission.

16. Survey results indicated that some members have not submitted data to FAO/WHO scientific bodies in the past two years due to limited laboratory capacity, insufficient training, and funding constraints. Many requested technical assistance for data generation, analytical method harmonization, and infrastructure development. Where progress has been made, activities have included targeted workshops, development of national monitoring programs, and participation in regional Codex events. Members stressed the value of case studies, practical demonstrations, and cross-country mentorship in improving data quality and timeliness.

17. FAO and WHO have launched several capacity-building programs that strengthened laboratory infrastructure, expanded analytical capabilities, and trained numerous technical experts. National monitoring systems and internationally recognized analytical methods have been established or enhanced through targeted workshops and webinars. The Asia-Pacific edition of the annual World Food Safety Day webinar brought together expert speakers and national competent authorities to raise awareness, foster dialogue, and promote science- and risk-based approaches to food safety.

18. At the regional level, China, as the Regional Coordinator at that time, convened two major capacity-building activities: the 2023 Codex CCASIA Colloquium and the 2024 CCASIA Codex Workshop on Food Control Systems and Risk Assessment. These events significantly improved member countries' capacities in Codex infrastructure development and risk analysis. Enhanced coordination among national stakeholders has improved the quality and timeliness of data submissions, ensuring that Codex standards are underpinned by robust evidence and reflect diverse production, trade, and consumption contexts.

Priority Goal 3. Increase impact through the recognition and use of Codex standards

Priority objective 3.1 Raise the awareness of Codex standards

Activity 3.1.1. Organize seminars related to Codex which allow stakeholders from different sectors, such as food business operators, governmental regulators, civil society, scientists, academic and research and so on, to participate to promote use of Codex standards

Activity 3.1.2 Utilize the communication work plan to collect relevant stories.

19. Between October 2022 and August 2025, CCASIA members adopted a multifaceted approach to raising awareness of Codex standards, focusing on organizing inclusive seminars and leveraging its regional communications work plan.

20. Since CCASIA22, FAO and WHO have been holding various seminars, webinars and workshops, aiming at enhancing understanding and implementation of Codex standards across the region. These events have brought together stakeholders from diverse sectors, including food business operators, governmental regulators, civil society, scientists, and academia, and called for stronger collaborations among all stakeholders.

21. In addition, CCASIA members conducted a wide range of outreach activities, including seminars, stakeholder meetings, and Codex@60 celebrations, engaging regulators, industry, academia, and civil society. Regional communications were strengthened through active use of the CCASIA webpage, which has featured over 140 updates since CCASIA22.

Priority objective 3.2 Support initiatives to enable the understanding and implementation/application of Codex standards

Activity 3.2.1 Regional/annual event dedicated to the 60th anniversary year of Codex.

Activity 3.2.2 Encourage national events from member countries for the above matter.

22. Most CCASIA members organized Codex@60 events at the national level, integrating discussions on how Codex standards could be implemented. Others used national forums to share experiences in applying Codex standards to trade and regulatory frameworks.

23. In 2023, information on more than ten activities, including workshops, seminars, forums, symposiums, and colloquiums, was posted on the CCASIA page of the Codex website. These events were either dedicated

to the celebration of Codex@60 or held in conjunction with Codex committee meetings. High-level remarks delivered at national and regional Codex-related activities emphasized the significance and accomplishments of Codex in safeguarding public health and promoting fair trade practices over the past 60 years.

24. During CAC46, the Coordinator for Asia presented an example from member countries demonstrating the application of Codex standards during the opening events commemorating Codex@60. Prior to CAC46, members actively shared their experiences of participating in Codex activities and applying Codex standards through regional communication channels including the 2023 Codex CCASIA Colloquium. These efforts have facilitated greater stakeholder engagement and collaboration, contributing to higher awareness and wider recognition of Codex standards.

Priority objective 3.3 Recognize and promote the impact of Codex Standards

Activity 3.3.1. Regional workshop can be conducted to support participation in the new global survey on use and impact of Codex standards

25. CCASIA comprises 24 member countries with widely differing geographic, economic, and regulatory profiles. Codex texts, including standards, guidelines, and codes of practice, are a key part of national food safety governance across this diversity, offering internationally recognized benchmarks to protect consumers, support fair trade, and harmonize regulatory frameworks.

26. According to the *Use and Impact of Codex Texts- report of the Codex Survey 2023*, smaller or less-resourced members often directly adopt Codex standards without modification, ensuring quick alignment with international benchmarks. Larger economies with established systems usually use Codex as a reference, adapting provisions to reflect national risk assessments, dietary patterns, and existing legal frameworks. Some members adopt selectively, focusing on priority commodities or public health areas.

27. Common areas of application include the *General standard for food additives* (CXS 192-1995), widely used where national evaluation capacity is limited; Codex maximum residue limits (MRLs) for pesticides and veterinary drugs; the *General standard for the labeling of prepackaged foods* (CXS 1-1985); and codes of practice for contaminants such as mycotoxins. In Asia, over two-thirds of respondents also use Codex to support national food control systems and training programs.

28. Meanwhile, challenges remain in this region. Capacity gaps, particularly limited laboratory facilities, technical expertise, and translation of texts, have constrained full implementation. Regulatory conflicts with national laws or regional agreements have slowed adoption, while a lack of local dietary and environmental data has hampered adaptation. Awareness among industry stakeholders is uneven.

29. Despite these barriers, Codex has improved consumer protection, supported regulatory modernization, and facilitated trade by reducing technical barriers and preventing disputes. Strengthening the use of Codex texts in CCASIA will require targeted capacity building, wider dissemination, faster regulatory processes, and stronger data systems. Regional cooperation can accelerate harmonization and mutual support, ensuring Codex standards continue to protect health and support fair trade across the region.

Priority Goal 4. Facilitate the participation of all Codex members throughout the standard setting process

Priority objective 4.1 Enable sustainable national Codex structures in all Codex member countries

Priority objective 4.2 Increase sustainable and active participation of all Codex members

Activities

Eligible countries actively apply for CTF.

Countries that have applied CTF continue to work actively in accordance with the process plan.

Develop opportunities for mentorship, and for sharing experience and knowledge among countries of the region

30. The Codex Trust Fund (CTF) has significantly enhanced CCASIA members' engagement in Codex by strengthening institutional capacities and technical expertise. Through targeted projects (e.g. ACT initiatives in Cambodia, Mongolia, Nepal and Pakistan), CTF supported the establishment of National Codex Committees, delivered workshops on antimicrobial resistance (AMR) mitigation, WTO-SPS compliance, and risk assessment, and facilitated mentorship networks. This enabled 22 projects across 10 eligible CCASIA countries to be approved, fostering sustainable participation. Evidence shows tangible outcomes: 100% of CTF-supported countries now have functional Codex Contact Points, and participation in regional meetings surged. CTF's diagnostic tool further empowered countries to self-assess progress in regulatory alignment and committee engagement.

31. Despite successes, CTF faces a critical funding shortfall of \$4.7M by 2027, forcing suspension of new

projects, e.g. 2024's Round 9 applications has been cancelled. The CTF Advisory Group now prioritized qualitative sustainability and urged members to use the diagnostic tool over quantitative metrics for self-driven capacity tracking.

32. All CTF-supported countries reported significant gains in institutional capacity, with new or strengthened National Codex Committees and improved stakeholder coordination. However, countries not benefiting from CTF cited funding gaps as a major barrier. Members expressed strong interest in continued CTF support, mentorship schemes, and regional workshops to sustain participation in Codex work. Concerns were raised over the CTF funding shortfall and its potential impact on long-term engagement, especially for smaller economies.

33. The Regional Coordinator supported the holding of the Asia Codex and Food Regulatory Forum 2025 in Bangkok, Thailand in August 2025, organized by the International Union of Food Science and Technology (IUFoST), a Codex Observer, together with other related organizations. The 3-day intensive Forum, opened by the Vice-Chairperson of the Commission, brought together around 80 participants from across the region. It provided a unique platform for sharing experiences and knowledge among CCASIA members, through reviewing recent Codex committee outputs, preparing collectively for upcoming Codex meetings, and confirming the importance of science-based regulatory framework. The Forum emphasized the value of regional collaboration, capacity-building, and coordinated efforts to present joint positions in Codex.

RECOMMENDATIONS

34. CCASIA23 is invited to:

- (i) review the work done in the region since CCASIA22 to support the implementation of the Codex Strategic Plan 2020-2025 (Appendix I); and
- (ii) provide comments, if any, on the implementation of the Codex Strategic Plan 2020-2025 for consideration by CCEXEC.

APPENDIX I

Activities implemented in the CCASIA region since CCASIA22 to support the implementation of the Codex Strategic Plan 2020-2025

Priority Goal	Priority objective	Activities for the period 2022-2024	Responsible or lead party	Expected output by 2024	Reporting mechanism	Implementation status/approach
1. Address current, emerging and critical issues in a timely manner	1.2 Prioritize needs and emerging issues.	1.2.1 Determine the current and emerging issues in the region, based on the prioritization criteria which discussed at CCASIA22.	CCASIA / Regional Coordinator / member countries	After prioritizing all issues, encourage members to proactively communicate regarding the top three most focused issues and participate the relevant Codex work.	Report at CCASIA23	Participation of CCASIA members in Codex committees varies, reflecting differences in technical capacity, resources, trade priorities, and institutional support. Committees with broad cross-cutting relevance, e.g. CCFA, CCPR, CCFL, etc. Meanwhile commodity-specific and general subject committees show more selective engagement. Some members participate consistently across multiple committees, whereas others have limited involvement due to resource or technical constraints. To encourage proactive communication on the top three priority issues, targeted capacity-building, regional coordination, and hybrid participation models can be applied. Structured briefings, guidance, and virtual engagement strengthen overall regional influence in Codex decision-making.
2. Develop standards based on science and Codex risk-based principles	2.2 Promote the submission and use of globally representative data in developing and reviewing Codex standards	2.2.1 In the series of capacity building activities organized by FAO/WHO, to include activities themed on the presentation of specific examples, such as data generation and submission.	FAO/WHO	Thematic capacity building activities such as data submission to fulfil the requirements for Codex standard development will be carried out.	Case study during the thematic capacity development work from either FAO/WHO or Member Countries on any practical problem or successful example. Report at CCASIA23	FAO/WHO: In CCASIA, FAO and WHO have launched several capacity-building programmes that improved laboratory infrastructure, expanded analytical capabilities, and trained numerous technical experts. National monitoring systems and internationally recognized analytical methods were established or strengthened, supported by targeted workshops and webinars reaching large audiences. For example, WHO and FAO co-hosted the Asia-Pacific World Food Safety Day webinar to raise awareness, encourage dialogue, and promote science- and risk-based food safety approaches regionally. CCASIA: Member countries have increasingly generated and shared science-based, geographically diverse data, contributing to Codex risk analysis. Enhanced coordination among national stakeholders has improved data quality and timeliness, ensuring that Codex standards are underpinned by robust evidence and reflect diverse production, trade,

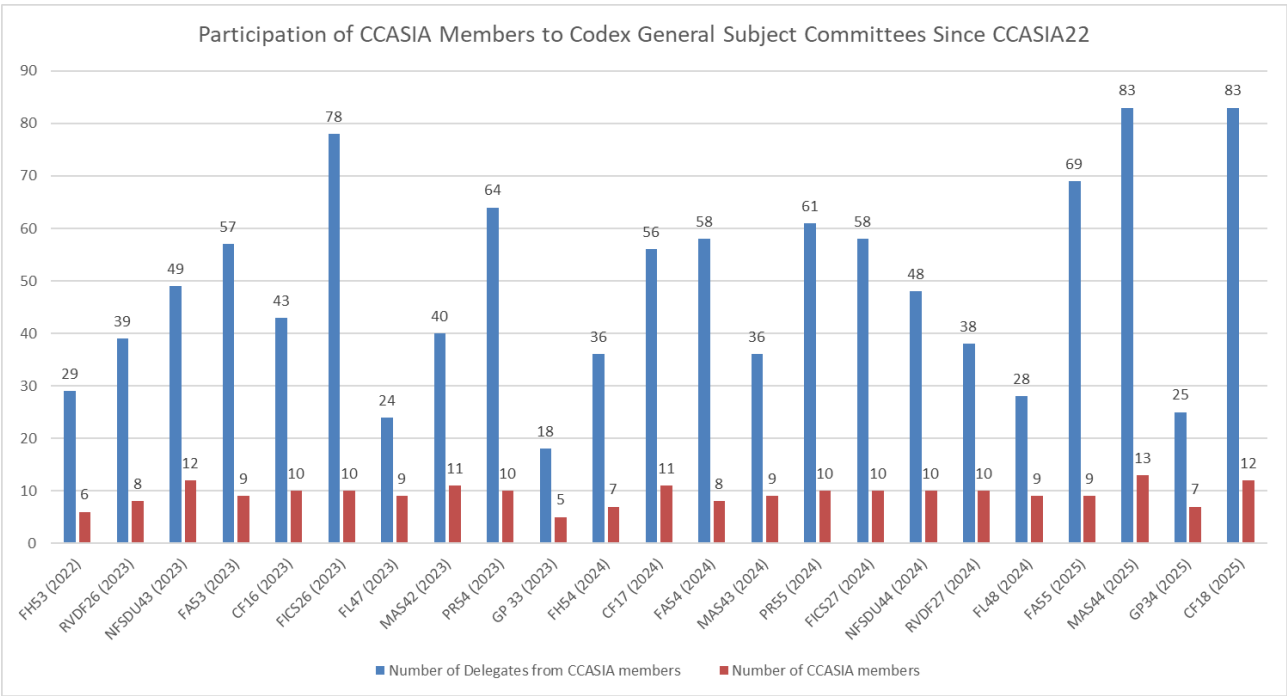
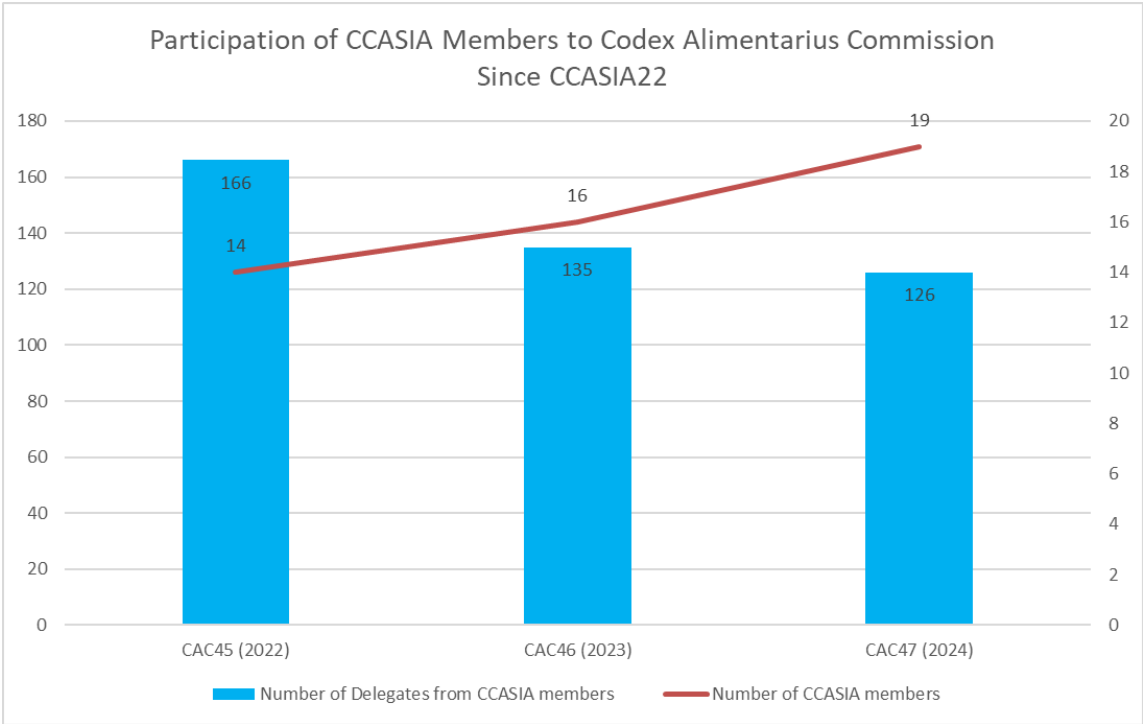
Priority Goal	Priority objective	Activities for the period 2022-2024	Responsible or lead party	Expected output by 2024	Reporting mechanism	Implementation status/approach
						and consumption contexts. At regional level, 2 capacity activities have been held, 2023 Codex CCASIA Colloquium and 2024 CCASIA Codex Workshop on Food Control Systems and Risk Assessment.
3. Increase impact through the recognition and use of Codex standards	3.1 Raise the awareness of Codex standards	3.1.1. Organize seminars related to Codex which allow stakeholders from different sectors, such as food business operators, governmental regulators, civil society, scientists, academic and research and so on, to participate to promote use of Codex standards 3.1.2 Utilize the communication work plan to collect relevant stories.	Member Countries / Regional Coordinator / FAO/WHO / Codex Secretariat	Through the successful conduct of these activities, the awareness levels of Member States on Codex standards is strengthened and the level of Member participation to Codex work is enhanced.	Relevant information posted on the CCASIA page of the Codex website	CCASIA has organized and supported various seminars and workshops aimed at enhancing understanding and implementation of Codex standards across the Asia-Pacific region. These events have brought together stakeholders from diverse sectors, including food business operators, governmental regulators, civil society, scientists, and academia. CCASIA has also made significant progress in implementing its regional communications work plan. Since CCASIA22, 143 news letters have been posted on the CCASIA page, sharing stories at national or regional level.
	3.2 Support initiatives to enable the understanding and implementation / application of Codex standards	3.2.1 Regional/annual event dedicated to the 60th anniversary year of Codex. 3.2.2 Encourage national events	Member Countries / Regional Coordinator / FAO/WHO / Codex Secretariat	Increase recognition and understanding of Codex texts.	National and regional events held to celebrate 60 th anniversary year of Codex. Members will be Communicated	In 2023, information on more than ten activities, including workshops, seminars, forums, symposiums, and colloquiums, was posted on the CCASIA page of the Codex website. These events were either dedicated to the celebration of Codex@60 or held in conjunction with Codex committee meetings. High-level addresses delivered at national and regional Codex-related activities emphasized the significance and accomplishments of Codex in safeguarding public health and promoting fair

Priority Goal	Priority objective	Activities for the period 2022-2024	Responsible or lead party	Expected output by 2024	Reporting mechanism	Implementation status/approach
		from member countries for the above matter.			in advance accordingly.	trade practices over the past 60 years. During CAC46, the Coordinator for Asia presented an example from member countries regarding their application of Codex standards during the opening events commemorating Codex@60. Prior to CAC46, member countries actively shared their experiences of participation in Codex activities and the utilization of Codex standards through regional communications.
	3.3 Recognize and promote the impact of Codex Standards	3.3.1. Regional workshop can be conducted to support participation in the new Global survey on use and impact of Codex standards	Member Countries and Codex Secretariat	Active participation of member countries in the Global Survey on use and impact of Codex standards	Report on the regional workshop related to participation in the Global survey on use and impact of Codex standards Case study	CCASIA members widely recognize Codex texts as credible and authoritative tools for food safety and trade. All responding countries in the 2023 Codex survey reported using Codex standards, with approaches ranging from direct adoption to selective adaptation. Smaller or less-resourced members tend to incorporate Codex without modification, ensuring rapid compliance with international benchmarks. Economically stronger members adapt Codex provisions to align with national risk assessments and regulatory priorities. Common areas of application include food additives, contaminants and maximum residue limits, food labeling, and commodity standards for export sectors. Over two-thirds of respondents use Codex to strengthen national food control systems and inform training activities. The impact of Codex use is evident in improved consumer protection, reduced technical barriers to trade, and modernization of national legislation. However, barriers such as limited laboratory and technical capacity, regulatory conflicts, translation needs, and uneven stakeholder awareness limit full realization of benefits. Efforts to promote the impact of Codex in CCASIA focus on capacity building, dissemination of standards in local languages, streamlined adoption processes, and enhanced regional cooperation. These measures aim to ensure Codex standards are effectively implemented and recognized as a foundation for protecting health and supporting fair trade.

Priority Goal	Priority objective	Activities for the period 2022-2024	Responsible or lead party	Expected output by 2024	Reporting mechanism	Implementation status/approach
4. Facilitate the participation of all codex members throughout the standard setting process	4.1 Enable sustainable national Codex structures in all Codex Member Countries	Eligible countries actively apply for CTF. Countries that have applied CTF continue to work actively in accordance with the process plan.	FAO/WHO and Member countries	Enhanced capacity building and activities from member countries in participation of Codex work.	Number of applications from eligible countries of the region to CTF.	The Codex Trust Fund (CTF) has significantly enhanced CCASIA members' engagement in Codex by strengthening institutional capacities and technical expertise. Through targeted projects (e.g., ACT initiatives in Nepal, Pakistan, and Cambodia), CTF supported the establishment of National Codex Committees, delivered workshops on antimicrobial resistance (AMR) mitigation, WTO-SPS compliance, and risk assessment, and facilitated mentorship networks. This enabled 22 approved projects across 10 eligible CCASIA countries, fostering sustainable participation. Evidence shows tangible outcomes: all CTF-supported countries now have functional Codex Contact Points, and regional meeting participation surged. CTF's Diagnostic Tool further empowered countries to self-assess progress in regulatory alignment and committee engagement. The funding shortfall of the CTF would threaten gains. Reliance on CTF remains high among vulnerable economies in the region, where participation risks regression without sustained support.
	4.2 Increase sustainable and active participation of all Codex Members	Develop opportunities for mentorship, and for sharing experience and knowledge among countries of the region		Increased participation in EWG, PWG and response to circular letters.	The number of member countries participating in the Codex meetings identified in the lists of participants.	

APPENDIX II

Quantitative Data on Participation of CCASIA Member Countries to Codex Alimentarius Commission and Subsidiary Bodies Since CCASIA22



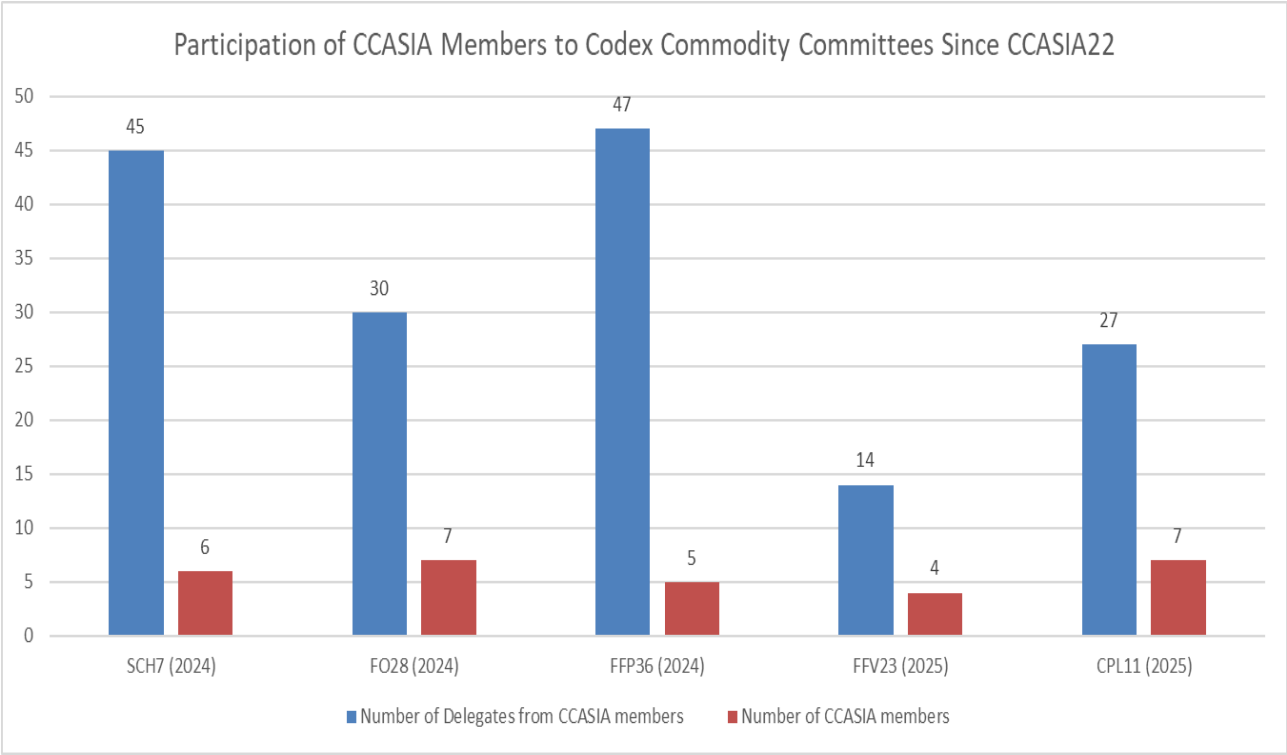


Table 1. CCASIA Member Delegations to Codex General Subject Committees Since CCASIA22⁴

Meetings	FH 53 (2022)	RVDF 26 (2023)	NFSDU 43 (2023)	FA 53 (2023)	CF 16 (2023)	FICS 26 (2023)	FL 47 (2023)	MAS 42 (2023)	PR 54 (2023)	GP 33 (2023)	FH 54 (2024)	CF 17 (2024)	FA 54 (2024)	MAS 43 (2024)	PR 55 (2024)	FICS 27 (2024)	NFSDU 44 (2024)	RVDF 27 (2024)	FL 48 (2024)	FA 55 (2025)	MAS 44 (2025)	GP 34 (2025)	CF 18 (2025)
Bangladesh		4				2									1			1					
Bhutan																2							
Brunei Darussalam																					4		2
Cambodia			2	1		1	1									1							
China			2	18	8	11	3	3	27	5	9	7	16	7	21	9	8	8	8	16	13	8	14
India	6	3	2	2	5	7	4		4	4	7	4			1	7	6		3	7	15	2	9
Indonesia	4	4	4	5	4	7	2	1	7			12	6	2		7	3	2	2		4		7
Japan	5	9	5	10	8	9	5	6	6	6	7	6	10	9	7	4	5	5	4	14	7	6	12
Lao People's Democratic Republic																		2					3
Malaysia			8			6	2	1	2			1		5	3	8	6	2	2	1	4	1	3
Maldives																					2		
Mongolia								1															
Nepal			3																				
Pakistan					1			1	1			1			2								
Philippines	4	2	2	4	2			2			2	3	2	1	2		5	2	3	4	3	2	3
Republic of Korea	8	10	3	9	5	7	2	8	9	2	4	7	8	7	9	3	2	9	2	10	7	2	11
Singapore	2	2	2	2	2	3	2	1	2		2	2	2	1	2	2	3	2	2	3	1		2
Sri Lanka					1																3		
Thailand		5	6		7	25	3	10	4	1	5	12	11	3	13	15	5	5	2	12	16	4	15
Viet Nam			10	6				6	2			1	3	1			5			2	4		2
Total Number of Delegates from CCASIA Members	29	39	49	57	43	78	24	40	64	18	36	56	58	36	61	58	48	38	28	69	83	25	83
Total Number of CCASIA Members	6	8	12	9	10	10	9	11	10	5	7	11	8	9	10	10	10	10	9	9	13	7	12

⁴ A blank entry in the table indicates that the Member Country did not participate in the session.

Table 2. CCASIA Member Delegations to Codex Commodity Committees Since CCASIA22⁴

Meetings	SCH7 (2024)	FO28 (2024)	FFP36 (2024)	FFV23 (2025)	CPL11 (2025)
Bhutan	2				
China		11	4	8	3
India	30	3	7	1	7
Indonesia	7	1			4
Japan	2	3			5
Malaysia		6			2
Nepal	2				
Philippines			15		
Republic of Korea	2	2	6	4	2
Thailand	0	4	15	1	4
Total Number of Delegates from CCASIA Members	45	30	47	14	27
Total Number of CCASIA Members	6	7	5	4	7

Table 3. CCASIA Member Delegations to Codex Alimentarius Commission Since CCASIA22⁴

Meetings	CAC45 (2022)	CAC46 (2023)	CAC47 (2024)
Bangladesh	2	3	2
Bhutan		2	2
Cambodia		1	1
China	44	24	23
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	2		
India	15	6	9
Indonesia	23	26	22
Japan	8	7	9
Lao People's Democratic Republic	1	1	1
Malaysia	15	15	4
Maldives			2
Mongolia			2
Nepal		2	3
Pakistan			1
Philippines	4	3	7
Republic of Korea	18	18	13
Singapore	5	5	6
Sri Lanka			7
Timor-Leste	2	2	3
Thailand	15	15	9
Viet Nam	12	5	
Total Number of Delegates from CCASIA Members	166	135	126
Total Number of CCASIA Member	14	16	19