

CODEX ALIMENTARIUS COMMISSION



Food and Agriculture
Organization of the
United Nations



World Health
Organization

E

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JOINT FAO/WHO FOOD STANDARDS PROGRAMME CODEX ALIMENTARIUS COMMISSION

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REPORT

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

CAC48 was opened by the directors-general of FAO and WHO. The session was attended by delegates from 122 Member Nations, one Member Organization, and 36 Observers (9 intergovernmental organizations, 26 international non-governmental organizations, and 1 United Nations agency).

Main decisions of CAC48:

Final adoption of approximately 720 new and revised Codex standards (including numerical standards), including:

- *Standard for fresh dates*
- *Regional standard for Castilla lulo (Latin America and the Caribbean)*
- 377 new and revised food additive provisions of the *General standard for food additives* (GSFA) (CXS 192-1995)
- 340 maximum residue limits (MRLs) for different combinations of pesticide/commodity(ies)
- Maximum level (ML) for lead in spices, dried bark and ML for lead in culinary herbs, dried
- Revised *Code of practice for the prevention and reduction of aflatoxin contamination in peanuts* (CXC 55-2004)
- Guidelines for monitoring the stability and purity of reference materials and related stock solutions of pesticides during prolonged storage

Adoption of amendments to the *Codex Procedural Manual*, including in Section 2.1: Procedures for the elaboration of Codex standards and related texts; Section 3: Guidelines for subsidiary bodies; Section 4.8: Risk analysis principles applied by the Codex Committee on Pesticide Residues; and Section 7.2: Principles concerning the participation of international non-governmental organizations in the work of the Codex Alimentarius Commission.

Approval of nine new work proposals, revision of two existing texts, and two priority lists of compounds (food additives and pesticide residues) for assessment by FAO and WHO scientific bodies.

Areas of new work include:

- Standard for pasteurized liquid camel milk
- Standard for fresh turmeric
- Standard for fresh broccoli
- Conversion of the *Regional standard for laver products (Asia)* (CXS 323R-2017) into a worldwide standard
- Regional standard for braised or boiled, salted and unsalted, dried fish (Africa)
- Regional standard for galip nut (North America and the South West Pacific)
- Regional standard for breadfruit flour (North America and the South West Pacific)
- Food additive provisions of the *General standard for food additives* (GSFA) (CXS 192-1995)
- Code of practice for the prevention and reduction of tropane alkaloids in food and feed

CAC48:

Re-elected, as **chairperson**, Dr Allan Azegele (Kenya) and, as **vice-chairpersons**, Dr Jing Tian (China), Mr Khalid Alzahrani (Saudi Arabia) and Ms Betül Vazgeçer (Türkiye).

Appointed the Gambia and the Cook Islands as **coordinators** for Africa and North America and the South-West Pacific, respectively.

Re-appointed Japan and the Oman as **coordinators** for Asia and the Near East, respectively.

Elected as Member of the Executive Committee on a geographic basis the Kingdom of the Netherlands (Europe), the United Arab Emirates (Near East) and United States of America (North America).

Re-elected as Member of the Executive Committee on a geographic basis Morocco (Africa), India (Asia), Costa Rica (Latin America and the Caribbean) and Australia (South West Pacific).

Confirmed the **reactivation of CCMMP** under the responsibility of New Zealand, to work by correspondence.

Confirmed that **CCFFP**, under the responsibility of Norway, would **remain active** to work by correspondence.

Designated the **Republic of Korea** as the **new host country for CCPFV**.

Adopted the monitoring framework for the Codex Strategic Plan 2026–2031.

Thanked FAO and WHO for their contribution to Codex, including the **additional allocation of FAO** of USD 500 000 to the CAC budget.

Expressed its regrets regarding the **phasing-out of the Codex Trust Fund (CTF)**, highlighting the excellent progress that had been achieved under CTF and encouraged FAO and WHO to identify alternative mechanisms that enable the continuation of the much-needed capacity development.

Reiterated the importance of **timely scientific advice** from the joint FAO/WHO scientific advisory bodies to ensure timely development and adoption of science-based Codex standards Codex, as well as **adequate resourcing of** all scientific advice bodies; requested information on priorities and related costs to support efforts to secure adequate resources; and encouraged Members to **promote engagement** in the scientific advisory bodies to ensure availability of adequate data and expertise.

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

AFT	total aflatoxins
AOAC	Association of Official Analytical Chemists
BMC	methylacrylate copolymer, basic
CAC	Codex Alimentarius Commission
CCAFRICA	FAO/WHO Coordinating Committee for Africa
CCASIA	FAO/WHO Coordinating Committee for Asia
CCCF	Codex Committee on Contaminants in Food
CCCPL	Codex Committee on Cereals, Pulses and Legumes
CCEXEC	Executive Committee of the Codex Alimentarius Commission
CCFA	Codex Committee on Food Additives
CCFFP	Codex Committee on Fish and Fishery Products
CCFFV	Codex Committee on Fresh Fruits and Vegetables
CCFH	Codex Committee on Food Hygiene
CCFICS	Codex Committee on Food Import and Export Inspection and Certification Systems
CCFL	Codex Committee on Food Labelling
CCFO	Codex Committee on Fats and Oils
CCGP	Codex Committee on General Principles
CCMAS	Codex Committee on Methods of Analysis and Sampling
CCMMP	Codex Committee on Milk and Milk Products
CCNASWP	FAO/WHO Coordinating Committee for North America and South West Pacific
CCNE	FAO/WHO Coordinating Committee for the Near East
CCPFV	Codex Committee on Processed Fruits and Vegetables
CCPR	Codex Committee on Pesticide Residues
CCRVDF	Codex Committee on Residues of Veterinary Drugs in Food
CCSCH	Codex Committee on Spices and Culinary Herbs
CL	circular letter
CoP	code of practice
CRD(s)	Conference Room Document(s)
CTF	Codex Trust Fund
CXA	Codex Miscellaneous Text
CXC	Codex Code of Practice
CXG	Codex Guideline
CXL(s)	Codex maximum residue limit for pesticides
CXS	Codex Standard
EWG	electronic working group
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
FFP	for further processing
GEMS/Food	Global Environment Monitoring System/Food Contamination Monitoring and Assessment Programme

GSFA	<i>General standard for food additives</i>
IAEA	International Atomic Energy Agency
IBFAN	International Baby Food Action Network
IDF	International Dairy Federation
IFT	Institute of Food Technologists
IGO	International governmental organizations
INGO	International non-governmental organization
INS	international numbering system
IUFoST	International Union of Food Science and Technology
JECFA	Joint FAO/WHO Expert Committee on Food Additives
JEMNU	Joint FAO/WHO Expert Meetings on Nutrition
JEMRA	Joint FAO/WHO Expert Meetings on Microbiological Risk Assessment
JMPR	Joint FAO/WHO Meeting on Pesticide Residues
ML	maximum level
MRL	maximum residue limit
MuNe	FAO Museum and Network
NFPS	new food sources and production systems
Nx	Nitrogen to protein conversion factors
RTE	ready-to-eat
SMART	specific, measurable, achievable, relevant, and time-bound
SPS	Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures
ToR	Term(s) of reference
UHT	ultra-high temperature
UNECE	United Nations Economic Commission for Europe
UPF	ultra-processed foods
WHO	World Health Organization
WTO	World Trade Organization

INTRODUCTION

1. The Codex Alimentarius Commission convened its forty-eighth session (CAC48) at the headquarters of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), Rome, Italy, 10–14 November 2025.
2. CAC48 was chaired by Dr Allan Azegele (Kenya), assisted by vice-chairpersons Dr Jing Tian (China), Mr Khalid Alzahrani (Saudi Arabia), and Dr Betül Vazgecer (Türkiye). The session was attended by delegates from 122 Member Nations, one Member Organization, and 36 Observers (from 9 international governmental organizations (IGOs), 26 international non-governmental organizations and 1 United Nations Agency). The list of participants is contained in Appendix I.

OPENING

Welcome addresses

3. Dr QU Dongyu, Director-General, FAO, opened the session by welcoming participants and reflecting on the 80th anniversary of FAO including discussions on how to accelerate the transformation of global agrifood systems, the importance of a holistic approach encompassed by the seeds to food concept and recent exhibit, and the value of continuous learning and knowledge sharing, to which the new FAO Museum and Network (MuNe) contributes. Dr QU underscored the contribution of Codex Members to FAO's mission of ending hunger and ensuring global access to safe and nutritious food. The FAO director-general also stressed FAO's steadfast commitment to supporting Codex, noting that only through joint efforts could the goal of developing and implementing its science-based standards be achieved. Dr QU reiterated that Codex's core values of collaboration, inclusiveness, consensus-building, and transparency had enabled it to reach its goals by successfully navigating differences and integrating multiple perspectives.
4. Dr Tedros Adhanom Ghebreyesus, Director-General, WHO, intervening via a video message¹, highlighted Codex as one of the most trusted multilateral collaborations, whose credibility was firmly rooted in solid scientific foundations. Dr Tedros affirmed that WHO was committed to working closely with Codex to realize implementation of the Codex Strategic Plan 2026–2031, and to maintaining an active and sustainable contribution alongside Codex Members and partners.
5. Dr Allan Azegele, CAC Chairperson, and Dr Sarah Cahill, Codex Secretary, also addressed the session.
6. In memoriam: CAC48 observed one minute of silence in memory of the late Dr Tom Billy, former CAC Chairperson and delegate of the United States of America; Dr Sami Darkaoui, delegate of Morocco; and the Honourable Minister of Agriculture and Waterways, Vatimi Rayalu, Fiji.

Division of competence²

7. CAC48 noted the division of competence between the European Union and its Member States in accordance with Rule II, paragraph 5 of Section 1.2: "Rules of procedure of the Codex Alimentarius Commission" of the *Codex Alimentarius Commission Procedural Manual*.

ADOPTION OF THE AGENDA AND METHODS OF WORK FOR THE SESSION (Agenda item 1)³

8. CAC48 adopted the provisional agenda and agreed to consider the following issues under Agenda item 14: "Other business", time permitting:
 - development of a standard for cashew kernels (India);
 - development of standards for high quality cassava flour, sweet potato flour, and yam flour (Nigeria); and
 - discussions on the role of Codex in advancing food classification with specific reference to ultra-processed foods (UPFs) (International Union of Food Science and Technology (IUFoST)).

Methods of work for the 48th Session of the Codex Alimentarius Commission

9. CAC48 endorsed the methods of work for the session as described in CX/CAC 25/48/1, Appendix I.

¹ See: [https://www.fao.org/webcast/detail/the-48th-session-of-the-codex-alimentarius-commission-\(cac48\)/en](https://www.fao.org/webcast/detail/the-48th-session-of-the-codex-alimentarius-commission-(cac48)/en) from 19:27

² CRD01 (Division of Competence and voting right between the European Union and its member states)

³ CX/CAC 25/48/1; CRD20 (Benin, India and Nigeria); CRD22 (Nigeria); CRD23 (India); CRD26 International Union of Food Science and Technology (IUFoST); CRD27 (Ghana); CRD30 (United Republic of Tanzania)

REPORT BY THE CHAIRPERSON ON THE 88TH AND 89TH SESSIONS OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE (Agenda item 2)⁴

10. The chairperson introduced the item, drawing attention to key points of CCEXEC88 and CCEXEC89's discussions, and underlining that most of the topics discussed would be addressed under other relevant agenda items.
11. The chairperson highlighted the following areas of discussion and related conclusions.
12. CCEXEC88 had agreed that efforts should begin immediately to put in place some of the solutions to improve timely translation of working documents for Codex committees; recognized the need for this discussion to continue at future sessions of CCEXEC to allow consultation with the wider membership and consider the more systemic issues related to costs of interpretation and translation, and propose possible solutions; and requested the Codex Secretariat to continue to monitor progress with regard to the possibility of testing artificial intelligence based solutions.
13. CCEXEC88 had recommended that CAC48 request Members to brief their permanent representatives to FAO on the issue and advocate for flexibility in translation options, including on the use of technology; recognized that improved timeliness of documents was a shared responsibility; and reminded all Members, committees and electronic working groups (EWGs) of the importance of timely delivery of documents and working towards more concise documents.
14. The chairperson noted that the Codex Secretariat had informed CCEXEC88 of ongoing work to elaborate practical guidance for developing new work proposals.
15. CCEXEC88 had considered the request from the Codex Committee on Fresh Fruits and Vegetables (CCFFV) that CAC consider developing an actionable mentorship mechanism to assist more Members to take leadership roles in working groups. While CCEXEC88 had noted the relevance of an actionable mentorship mechanism, CCEXEC88 considered that responsibility for this was beyond CAC and encouraged consideration of this under the Codex Trust Fund (CTF) or other FAO and WHO programmes, resources permitting.
16. CAC48 agreed that the issue of funding for the Joint FAO/WHO Meeting on Pesticide Residues (JMPR) would be discussed under item 7.1, and CTF under item 10.

Conclusion

17. CAC48:
 - i. noted the discussions and conclusions of CCEXEC88 and CCEXEC89;
 - ii. recognizing that the importance of timely delivery of documents and improved timeliness of documents was a shared responsibility, encouraged Members to brief their Permanent Representatives to FAO on the importance of timely translation and advocate for flexibility in translation options, including the use of technology, and reminded all Members, committees and electronic working groups (EWGs) of the importance of timely delivery of and more concise documents;
 - iii. encouraged FAO, WHO and experienced Members to support mentorship mechanisms to assist more Members to take up leadership roles in working groups; and
 - iv. agreed to consider the other recommendations of CCEXEC under items 4, 5, 6, 7 8, 9 and 10, respectively.

AMENDMENTS TO THE CODEX PROCEDURAL MANUAL (Agenda item 3)⁵

18. The Codex Secretariat informed CAC48 that the 30th edition of the *Codex Procedural Manual* had been published in six languages incorporating updates adopted by CAC47 and editorial changes.
19. The Codex Secretariat advised CAC48 that the 34th session of the Codex Committee on General Principles (CCGP34) and the 56th session of the Codex Committee on Pesticide Residues (CCPR56) had forwarded for adoption amendments in Sections 2.1, 2.11, 3.1–3.4, 4.8, 6.1 and 7.2. The Codex Secretariat noted that it had identified editorial changes and corrections which would be incorporated into the 31st edition of the *Codex Procedural Manual*.

Discussion

20. Members thanked the outgoing chairperson of CCGP, noting his professionalism and years of service, and welcomed the incoming chairperson.

⁴ REP25/EXEC1; REP25/EXEC2; CRD02 (Benin, Mexico and Panama)

⁵ CX/CAC 25/48/2 Rev.1; CRD03 (Benin, Mexico, Panama and Thailand); CRD32 (Uganda); CRD33 (Senegal)

21. Members supported the amendments and editorial changes to the *Codex Procedural Manual* that had been forwarded for adoption, and expressed the following views:
- The amendments clarified the procedures and harmonized terminology, which increased comprehension and uniform application of procedures and supported broad and balanced participation by Members, including developing countries.
 - Updates to the risk analysis principles applied by CCPR provided a strong basis for decision-making, taking into account protection of consumer health and facilitation of fair practices in food trade.
 - The amendments contributed to the uniform application of the procedures and a consistent approach to standards development that made it easier to adopt standards at a national level.
 - The amendments to Section 3.4: “Criteria and procedure guidelines for Codex committees and ad hoc intergovernmental task forces working by correspondence” would provide additional clarity and effective work management mechanisms for committees working by correspondence.
22. The chairperson noted that CCEXEC89 had expressed willingness to monitor the application of Section 2.1, Part 7: “Guide to the procedure for the amendment and revision of Codex standards and related texts”.

Conclusion

23. CAC48:
- i. noted the issuance of the 30th edition of the *Codex Alimentarius Commission Procedural Manual* in six languages containing updates adopted by CAC47 and editorial changes made by the Codex Secretariat;
 - ii. adopted the amendments forwarded by CCGP34 and CCPR56 for inclusion in the 31st edition of the *Codex Procedural Manual* (Appendix II);
 - iii. noted the planned editorial changes and corrections for the 31st edition of the *Codex Procedural Manual* by the Codex Secretariat;
 - iv. noted the willingness of CCEXEC to monitor the implementation of the revised Section 2.1, Part 7: “Guide to the procedure for the amendment and revision of Codex standards and related texts”; and
 - v. expressed appreciation to the outgoing chairperson of CCGP for his commitment, neutrality and achievements and looked forward to working with the incoming chairperson.

STANDARD SETTING WORK OF CODEX COMMITTEES (ADOPTION, REVOCATION AND DISCONTINUATION) (Agenda item 4)

24. CAC48 considered the standards setting work of each Codex committee under the following categories: final adoption (Appendix III); adoption of editorial amendments (Appendix VII (Part 1)); revocation (Appendix IV); and discontinuation (Appendix VI), taking into account, in each case, the recommendations of CCEXEC88 and CCEXEC89 as relevant.

CODEX COMMITTEE ON FRESH FRUITS AND VEGETABLES (CCFFV) (Agenda item 4.1)⁶

Standard for fresh dates

25. Members expressed broad support for the adoption of the standard for fresh dates acknowledging the nutritional, economic, and cultural importance of the commodity and emphasizing the value of harmonizing trade practices. The standard was recognized as scientifically sound and inclusive, reflecting longstanding trade traditions and relevant technical requirements. It was further noted that the standard would contribute to enhancing product quality, facilitate trade, and support sustainable agricultural development. Members also noted that the standard had been extensively discussed, and its finalization was a significant achievement.
26. In response to a suggestion to refer the matter of cold chain maintenance for fresh dates to the Codex Committee on Food Hygiene (CCFH), the Codex Secretariat clarified that Section 6.2: “Packaging”, of the standard required fresh dates to be packed in accordance with the *Code of practice for packaging and transport of fresh fruits and vegetables* (CXC 44-1995), which included provisions for refrigerated transport. Furthermore, Section 10: “Hygiene”, contained cross-references to the *General principles of food hygiene* (CXC 1-1969), the *Code of hygienic practice for fresh fruits and vegetables* (CXC 53-2003), and other relevant Codex texts. The Secretariat emphasized that the inclusion of such cross-references was a well-established practice in the development of Codex commodity standards and could be used to address this matter.

⁶ CX/CAC 25/48/3 & Add.1; CRD04 (Benin, India, Mexico, Nigeria, Panama and Zambia); CRD27 (Ghana); CRD28 (Egypt); CRD30 (United Republic of Tanzania); CRD31 (African Union); CRD33 (Senegal); CRD34 (Bangladesh); CRD43 (Ecuador)

27. The European Union and its Member States, Norway and Switzerland, expressed their reservation on the inclusion of a 1% tolerance for decay in the Extra class, recalling that CAC41 had confirmed that such a tolerance might not be necessary depending on the nature of the product and maintained that the Extra class, representing exceptionally high quality, should not permit any level of decay, in line with the provisions of the relevant standards from the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe.
28. Other Members noted that the 1% tolerance for decay in the Extra class reflected current trading practices, and were similarly used in other fresh fruit and vegetable standards.

Conclusion

29. CAC48 agreed to adopt the standard for fresh dates at Step 8, noting the reservations of the European Union and its Member States, Norway, and Switzerland regarding the 1% tolerance for decay in the Extra class for the reasons stated in paragraph 27.

Standard for fresh curry leaves

30. CAC48 noted that the requirements regarding endorsement of the provisions for food labelling for the standard for fresh curry leaves had not yet been fulfilled, and the standard was therefore not ready for final adoption. CAC48 agreed to consider this standard following endorsement of the food labelling provisions by the Codex Committee on Food Labelling (CCFL).

CODEX COMMITTEE ON FOOD ADDITIVES (CCFA) (Agenda item 4.2)⁷

Final adoption

31. CAC48 adopted the:
- i. specifications for the identity and purity of food additives for inclusion in the *List of Codex specifications for food additives* (CXA 6-2024), at Step 5/8;
 - ii. revision of the *Class names and the International Numbering System for food additives* (CXG 36-1989), at Step 5/8;
 - iii. food additive provisions of the *General standard for food additives* (GSFA, CXS 192-1995), and revisions to adopted provisions, noting the reservations of the Russian Federation to the provisions for amaranth (INS 123), caramel III – ammonia caramel (INS 150c), and methylacrylate copolymer, basic (BMC, INS 1205), in specific food categories for the reasons explained in conference room document (CRD) 05.
 - iv. revised food additive provisions of the *General standard for food additives* (GSFA, CXS 192-1995) in relation to the alignment of five FAO/WHO Coordinating Committee for Asia (CCASIA) standards, three FAO/WHO Coordinating Committee for the Near East (CCNE) standards, eight Codex Committee on Spices and Culinary Herbs (CCSCH) standards, one Codex Committee on Fats and Oils (CCFO) standard, and one Codex Committee on Cereals, Pulses and Legumes (CCCPL) standard;
 - v. revision to the reference to commodity standards for the GSFA Table 3 additives for food category 12.2.1 “Herbs and spices (ONLY SPICES)”;
 - vi. revised food additive sections of three CCASIA standards, three CCNE standards, eight CCSCH standards, and the *Standard for rice* (CXS 198-1995);
 - vii. revised food additives provisions of the *Standard for pickled cucumbers (Cucumber Pickles)* (CXS 115-1981), the *Standard for canned stone fruits* (CXS 242-2003), and the *Standard for jams, jellies and marmalades* (CXS 296-2009); and
 - viii. amendment to the *Standard for food grade salt* (CXS 150-1985).

Revocation

32. CAC48 revoked specified food additive provisions of the *General standard for food additives* (GSFA, CXS 192-1995) (Appendix IV).

Discontinuation

33. CAC48 discontinued the work on specified draft food additive provisions of the *General standard for food additives* (GSFA, CXS 192-1995) (Appendix VI).

⁷ CX/CAC 25/48/4 & Add.1; CRD05 (Benin, Mexico, Nigeria, Panama, Philippines and Russian Federation); CRD27 (Ghana); CRD28 (Egypt); CRD30 (United Republic of Tanzania); CRD31 (African Union); CRD33 (Senegal); CRD43 (Ecuador)

CODEX COMMITTEE ON METHODS OF ANALYSIS AND SAMPLING (CCMAS) (Agenda item 4.3)⁸Final adoption

34. CAC48 adopted the:
- i. methods of analysis, performance criteria and the sampling plan for inclusion in the *Recommended methods of analysis and sampling* (CXS 234-1999), with the correction to the method for quick frozen fish sticks (fish fingers), fish portions and fish fillets – breaded or in batter, by the addition of a reference to Appendix VI to CXS 234-1999 and correction to the principle; and
 - ii. inclusion of “Nitrogen to protein conversion factors” as an Annex to CXS 234-1999, with the deletion of wheat protein products from the entry for the nitrogen to protein conversion factor (Nx) of 5.71 for wheat flour, and inclusion of the Nx of 5.71 for teheha as recommended by CCNE, noting that the inconsistencies that existed for soy products would be addressed in the future.

Discussion*Determination of fish content (declaration) in quick frozen fish sticks (fish fingers), fish portions and fish fillets – breaded or in batter*

35. A Member indicated a need for editorial amendments to the methods and principle for the determination of fish content (declaration) – nitrogen and moisture in quick frozen fish sticks (fish fingers), fish portions and fish fillets – breaded or in batter by referencing Appendix VI of CXS 234-1999. These editorial amendments had been proposed in CRD36.
36. The Codex Secretariat clarified that the references to Appendix VI of CXS 234-1999 had been erroneously omitted when the methods were forwarded to CAC48 for adoption.

Nitrogen to protein conversion factors

37. CAC48 was informed that an error had been identified in the entry for wheat and wheat protein products. The Nx value for wheat protein products should have been deleted as it was covered by the value for vegetable protein products, also in alignment with related commodity standards. CAC48 also noted the request from CCNE for the inclusion of the Nx of 5.71 for teheha (Agenda item 4.7), and agreed to consider this inclusion at that time.

Revocation

38. CAC48:
- i. revoked methods of analysis for provisions in relevant commodity standards and in *Recommended methods of analysis and sampling* (CXS 234-1999) (Appendix IV) with the exception of the entry for the method for salt saturation in salted fish and dried salted fish of the Gadidae family of fishes and the method for sampling preparation in Appendix VI to CXS 234-1999; and
 - ii. agreed to inform CCMAS of this decision and requested them to reconsider this method together with Appendix VIII (Part 1) of CXS 234-1999 and encouraged Members to submit technical comments to CCMAS for their consideration.

Discussion

39. CAC48 was informed that the method for the determination of salt saturation in salted fish and dried salt fish of the Gadidae family of fishes and Appendix VIII, Part 1 of CXS 234-1999 on the preparation of samples had been erroneously recommended for revocation, consequential to the adoption of numeric performance criteria for the determination of salt content in this commodity.
40. CAC48 agreed to retain this method together with the associated footnote xii on the calculation of % salt saturation, as well as Appendix VIII, Part 1 of CXS 234-1999, and to request CCMAS to consider further the method and the section on the preparation of samples. CAC48 encouraged Members to submit technical comments in this regard to CCMAS for its consideration.

Other matters

41. CAC48 noted the concerns raised regarding some of the example methods provided for certain numerical performance criteria for salt and sodium, and requested CCMAS to review these example methods for their appropriateness.

⁸ CX/CAC 25/48/5 & Add.1; CRD06 (Benin, Mexico, Nigeria, Panama, Philippines and Zambia); CRD27 (Ghana); CRD28 (Egypt); CRD30 (United Republic of Tanzania); CRD33 (Senegal); CRD36 (Thailand); CRD40 (Azerbaijan); CRD43 (Ecuador); CRD45 (IUFOST)

Discussion

42. A Member noted that the method AOAC 971.27 should be validated for boiled dried salted anchovies, fish sauce, salted Atlantic herring and salted sprat, salted fish and dried salted fish of the Gadidae family of fishes, and sturgeon caviar, since it had been included as an example method for the numeric performance criteria to determine sodium chloride and salt determined as chloride expressed as sodium chloride in these commodities as it had been validated for canned vegetables. It was noted that there might be other example methods which would need reconsideration as to their appropriateness. The Codex Secretariat explained that the example method was not for adoption by CAC48, but the concerns raised could be referred to CCMAS for further technical consideration.

CODEX COMMITTEE ON CONTAMINANTS IN FOODS (CCCF) (Agenda item 4.4)⁹Final adoption

43. CAC48 adopted:
- i. the maximum level (ML) of 2.5 mg/kg for lead in spices, dried bark, at Step 8, noting the reservations of China, Egypt, India, and the Russian Federation (see paragraphs 47, 50 and 49); and
 - ii. the ML of 2.0 mg/kg for lead in culinary herbs, dried, at Step 5/8, noting the reservations of Egypt, India, and the Russian Federation (see paragraphs 50 and 49);
 - iii. the revised *Code of practice for the prevention and reduction of aflatoxin contamination in peanuts* (CXC 55-2004), at Step 5/8; and
 - iv. editorial amendments to the *General standard for contaminants and toxins in food and feed* (CXS 193-1995) to:
 - a. remove outdated content from Annex X: "Scientific justification for the guideline levels for radionuclides in foods contaminated following a nuclear or radiological emergency"; and
 - b. include MLs for marine biotoxins contained in Section 5 of the *Standard for live and raw bivalve molluscs* (CXS 292-2008) to ensure CXS 193-1995 remained the single authoritative reference for the safety levels for contaminants in foods and feeds.

Additional recommendations on marine biotoxins

44. Consequent to the decision to include MLs for marine biotoxins in *General standard for contaminants and toxins in food and feed* (CXS 193-1995), CAC48 agreed to:
- i. inform the Codex Committee on Fish and Fishery Products (CCFFP) of the inclusion of maximum levels (MLs) for marine biotoxins in CXS 193-1995; and
 - ii. request CCFFP to consider the removal of the MLs for marine biotoxins from *Standard for live and raw bivalve molluscs* (CXS 292-2008) and replace them with a reference to CXS 193-1995 in accordance with the *Codex Procedural Manual* (paragraph 112.iii)

Discontinuation

45. CAC48 discontinued work on the:
- i. ML of 2.5 mg/kg for lead in culinary herbs, dried; and
 - ii. ML and associated sampling plan for total aflatoxins (AFT) in ready-to-eat (RTE) peanuts.
46. In view of the concerns expressed by Members about discontinuing work on an ML for AFT in RTE peanuts and associated sampling plan, CAC48:
- i. noted that CCCF has agreed on a definition for RTE peanuts, which would assist with data collection and data processing and in differentiating data for RTE peanuts from data for peanuts for further processing (FFP); and
 - ii. requested Members to generate data on RTE peanuts based on the implementation of the revised *Code of practice for the prevention and reduction of aflatoxin contamination in peanuts* (CXC 55-2004) and submit the data to the Global Environment Monitoring System/Food Contamination Monitoring and Assessment Programme (GEMS/Food) to support a future consideration of MLs for aflatoxin in RTE peanuts.

⁹ CX/CAC 25/48/6 & Add.1; CRD07 Rev.1 (Benin, China, India, Mexico, Nigeria, Panama, Philippines and Zambia); CRD24 (Indonesia); CRD27 (Ghana); CRD28 (Egypt); CRD30 (United Republic of Tanzania); CRD31 (African Union); CRD33 (Senegal); CRD34 (Bangladesh); CRD43 (Ecuador); CRD45 (IUFOST)

Discussion**MLs for lead in spices, dried bark, and culinary herbs, dried**

47. China expressed their reservation to the adoption of the ML of 2.5 mg/kg for lead in spices, dried bark, as explained in CRD07 Rev.1, and requested clarification on: why regional data had not been considered, which was essential for global applicability; and whether the adoption of 2.5 mg/kg was procedurally consistent with Codex practice, given that the EWG had recommended 3.0 mg/kg. China stressed the need for a science-based and transparent decision-making process.
48. The Codex Secretariat clarified that CCCF had reviewed all available data from GEMS/Food and had found no issues with the methodology used to assess the data and calculate the MLs. The Secretariat explained that the procedures for considering these MLs had been outlined at CCCF18 (2025)¹⁰ and CCEXEC89 (2025)¹¹, and both committees had accepted these explanations. MLs were numerical standards – definitive values that might vary depending on the dataset from which they were derived. Therefore, CCCF could not revise an ML based on a dataset using a value derived from a different dataset. Instead, each ML was considered separately, technical justifications were reviewed, and the value that best balanced consumer health protection with trade facilitation was selected. Although CCCF had not commonly used this approach, it had previously been applied to establish an ML for ready-to-eat meals for children and young children¹². It had also been used occasionally by the Codex Committee on Residues of Veterinary Drugs in Foods (CCRVDF) and regularly by CCPR.
49. The Russian Federation stated that such levels were neither permitted nor specified in the documents of the Eurasian Union regulations, and reserved its position on the adoption of both MLs.
50. Egypt and India also expressed reservations to the adoption of these MLs, for reasons explained in CRD28 and CRD07 Rev.1, respectively.
51. Members that supported the adoption of these MLs stated that the MLs had been thoroughly discussed, with extensive scientific input and global data, and that they represented a balanced, science-based compromise to protect public health and facilitate trade.

Discontinuation of work on a maximum level (ML) for total aflatoxins (AFT) in ready-to-eat (RTE) peanuts and associated sampling plans

52. CAC48 noted concerns about discontinuing work on this topic as follows.
53. Members that favoured a “temporary” discontinuation (i.e. suspend work and resume after a given period of time) over “permanent” discontinuation (i.e. discontinue work with the possibility to request new work in the future based on the submission of a project document) indicated that a suspension would enable the collection of new, relevant data during implementation of the revised code of practice (CoP) for future review and re-establishment of a science-based ML that supported both public health and fair practices in trade, while discontinuation might risk losing years of technical work and collaboration.
54. These Members were of the view that interested parties should be encouraged and held accountable for collecting data to maintain momentum, as health concerns and trade facilitation required collective action; CCCF’s decision to discontinue work was based on insufficient data, mainly due to issues with extracting data from the GEMS/Food database; and that, without resolving this data problem, future progress on this issue might be limited. Therefore, in their view, the decision to discontinue work should be delayed until CCCF addressed the data issue.
55. Members that favoured discontinuing the work noted that the topic had been thoroughly discussed over many years by CCCF and its EWG, and cited challenges with data availability and analysis. It was further noted that even with work on an ML being discontinued, Members could continue to generate data on this topic while the revised CXC 55-2004 was being implemented, and request new work at any time in the future, based on the availability of appropriate data.
56. The CCCF Chairperson noted that CCCF had been working to establish an ML for over ten years, with several extensions granted by CCEXEC to support progress. Despite these efforts, CCCF could not reach an agreement on an ML due to difficulties in classifying and analysing data from the GEMS/Food database (such as distinguishing between peanuts FFP, and RTE peanuts). The recent revision of CXC 55-2004 was expected to facilitate the generation of new data based on improved risk management measures. The CCCF Chairperson indicated that an ML already existed for peanuts FFP in CXS 193-1995. which might need to be revisited in the future. With the newly agreed definition for RTE peanuts and data generated through the revised CoP, a more comprehensive review of both MLs could be undertaken. The CCCF Chairperson explained that a suspension would limit the scope of future work, whereas discontinuation would allow for a broader, more

¹⁰ REP25/CF18, paragraphs 33-36

¹¹ REP25/EXEC2, paragraph 31

¹² REP22/CF15, paragraphs 80-84, 102(ii & iv); REP23/CF16, paragraphs 25-28

thorough review. CCCF had thus unanimously agreed to discontinue work on the ML with the intention of revisiting the issue once more robust data became available. Members had been encouraged to generate and submit data in line with good management practices outlined in the revised CoP to support the eventual establishment of an ML for RTE peanuts.

CODEX COMMITTEE ON PESTICIDE RESIDUES (CCPR) (Agenda item 4.5)¹³

Final adoption

57. CAC48 adopted the:

- i. Guidelines for monitoring the stability and purity of reference materials and related stock solutions of pesticides during prolonged storage, at Step 8;
- ii. editorial amendment to the definition of fat in the *Classification of food and feed* (CXA 4-1989) to align with the decision of CCPR53 and the adoption of CAC45 to have a harmonized definition for this term between CCPR and CCRVDF for the establishment of single maximum residue limits (MRLs) for dual-use compounds; and
- iii. editorial amendment to the Codex MRLs (CXLs) for milks (ML 0106) and milk fats (FM 0183) in the Codex database for MRLs for pesticides to insert the note: “*for monitoring and regulatory purposes, whole milk is to be analyzed, and the result compared to the MRL for whole milk*” in all cases where CXLs are established for fat-soluble pesticides in these commodities.
- iv. MRLs for different pesticide/commodity(ies) combinations, at Step 5/8, noting the reservations of:
 - a. Colombia on etofenprox (184) in rice (GC 0649); fenpropidin (340) in banana (FI 0327); novaluron (217) in rice (GC 0649); prochloraz (142) in avocado (FI 0326); and tebufenozide (196) in rice (GC 0649) as these MRLs were not sufficiently protective of consumer health in its country;
 - b. Egypt on fipronil (202) in wheat (GC 2086) and propiconazole (160) in rice (GC 0649), for reasons as indicated in CX/CAC 25/48/7 Add.1 and CRD28; and
 - c. European Union, Norway and Switzerland, on the following specific pesticides/commodity(ies) combinations for reasons indicated in CRD08:
 - Chlormequat (15) in group of avian, edible offal of; group of eggs; group of edible offal (mammalian); group of mammalian fats (except milk fat); and group of muscle (from mammals other than marine mammals);
 - Folpet (41) in bananas; barley; group of avian muscle; group of avian fats; group of avian, edible offal of; group of edible offal (mammalian); group of eggs; group of mammalian fats (except milk fats); group of muscle (from mammals other than marine mammals); group of milks; wheat; and wine grapes
 - Phosmet (103) in cranberries and potatoes.
 - Prochloraz (142) in avocado; barley; group of avian, edible offal of; group of avian fat; group of avian muscle; group of edible offal, mammalian; group of eggs; group of mammalian fats (except milk fats); group of milks; group of muscle (from mammalian other than marine mammals); oats; rye; triticale; and wheat.
 - Methoprene (147) in group of avian, edible offal of; group of avian fats; group of avian muscle; group of edible offal (mammalian); group of eggs; group of mammalian fats (except milk fats); group of milks; group of muscle (from mammals other than marine mammals); and tree nuts.
 - Propiconazole (160) in group of avian, edible offal of; group of avian fats; group of avian muscle; group of edible offal (mammalian); group of eggs; group of mammalian fats (except milk fats); group of milks; group of muscle (from mammals other than marine mammals).
 - Buprofezin (273) in group of avian, edible offal; group of avian fats; group of avian muscle; group of edible offal (mammalian); group of eggs; group of muscle (from mammals other than marine mammals); group of mammalian fats (except milk fats).
 - Hexythiazox (176) in cane berries subgroup.
 - Etofenprox (184) in group of eggs.

¹³ CX/CAC 25/48/7 Rev.1 & Add.1; CRD08 (Benin, European Union, India, Mexico, Nigeria, Panama, Thailand, Zambia, CropLife International and National Health Federation); CRD27 (Ghana); CRD28 (Egypt); CRD30 (United Republic of Tanzania); CRD31 (African Union); CRD33 (Senegal); CRD43 (Ecuador)

- Tebuconazole (189) in cumin seed.
- Fenpyroximate (193) in apple; cucumber; group of edible offal (mammalian); group of mammalian fats (except milk fats); group of milks; group of muscle (from mammals other than marine mammals); subgroup of mandarins (including mandarin-like hybrids); subgroup of oranges, sweet, sour (including orange-like hybrids); tomatoes; and cherry tomatoes.
- Fipronil (202) in banana; barley, similar grains, and pseudocereals with husks, subgroup of; cotton seed; dry beans, subgroup of (except soya beans); dry peas, subgroup of; group of avian, edible offal of; group of avian fats; group of avian muscle; group of edible offal (mammalian); group of eggs; group of mammalian fats (except milk fats); group of milks; group of muscle (from mammals other than marine mammals); leafy vegetables, group of; maize cereals, subgroup of; onion, bulb; potato; rice, husked; root and tuber vegetables, group of (except potato and sugar beet); soya bean (dry); sugar beet; sugar cane; sunflower seeds, subgroup of; tomato, subgroup of; wheat, similar grains, and pseudocereals without husks, subgroup of.
- Novaluron (217) in group of avian, edible offal of; group of avian fats; group of avian muscle; group of edible offal (mammalian); group of eggs; group of mammalian fats (except milk fats); group of milks; group of tree nuts; muscle (from mammals other than marine mammals); and poultry muscle.
- Cyproconazole (239) in group of muscle (from mammals other than marine mammals); group of mammalian fats (except milk fats); group of milks; group of edible offal (mammalian); group of avian muscle; group of avian fats; group of avian, edible offal of; and group of eggs.
- Flubendiamide (242) in group of edible offal (mammalian); group of mammalian fats (except milk fats); group of milks; group of muscle (from mammals other than marine mammals).
- Flupyradifurone (285) in group of avian edible offal of; group of avian fats; group of avian muscle; group of edible offal, mammalian; group of eggs; group of mammalian fats (except milk fats); group of milks; and group of muscle (from mammals other than marine mammals).
- Acibenzolar-s-methyl (288) in cardoon; celery; fennel, bulb; apple; rhubarb; group of muscle (from mammals other than marine mammals); group of mammalian fats (except milk fats); group of edible offal (mammalian); group of milks; group of avian edible offal of; group of avian fats; group of avian muscle; and group of eggs.
- Pydiflumetofen (309) in lettuce, head; coffee bean; cotton seed; group of avian fats; group of avian muscle; group of avian edible offal; group of edible offal (mammalian); group of eggs; group of mammalian fats (except milk fats); group of milks; group of muscle (from mammals other than marine mammals); mango; pitaya (dragon fruit); subgroup of cane berries; stem brassicas (subgroup); underground immature beans and peas (subgroup).
- Tetraniliprole (324) in group of avian edible offal; group of avian fats; group of avian muscle; group of edible offal (mammalian); group of eggs; group of mammalian fats (except milk fats); group of milks; group of muscle (from mammals other than marine mammals); rice, husked; subgroup of barley, similar grains, and pseudocereals without husks; subgroup of wheat, similar grains, and pseudocereals without husks.
- Cyclobutrifluram (339) in banana.
- Fenpropidin (340) in banana.
- Florpyrauxifen-benzyl (341) in group of edible offal (mammalian).
- Fluoxapiprolin (342) in cherry tomato; grapes; group of avian edible offal; group of avian fats; group of avian muscle; group of edible offal (mammalian); group of eggs; group of mammalian fats (except milk fats); group of muscle (from mammals other than marine mammals); group of milks; onion, bulb; potato; and tomato.

Revocation

58. CAC48 revoked the Codex MRLs (CXLs) for different pesticide/commodity(ies) combinations (Appendix IV), noting the reservations of:
- i. Colombia on the revocation of CXLs for carbendazim (72) in coffee beans (SB 0716) and mango (FI 0345) due to the potential impact on its domestic production;
 - ii. Thailand on the revocation of CXLs for amitraz (122) for reasons as indicated in CRD08; and
 - iii. the United Republic of Tanzania on the revocation of CXLs for amitraz (122) and fenthion (39) for reasons as indicated in CRD30.

Discontinuation

59. CAC48 discontinued work on maximum residue limits (MRLs) in the step procedure for different pesticide/commodity(ies) combinations (Appendix VI).

Discussion**Maximum residue limits (MRLs) for different pesticide/commodity(ies) combinations**

60. An Observer raised concerns similar to those of the European Union, Norway, and Switzerland (paragraph 57.iv (c)), and provided further comments on pesticide dangers and their persistence in the environment referring to CRD08.

Guidelines for monitoring the stability and purity of reference materials and related stock solutions of pesticides during prolonged storage

61. A Member noted that Method 3.3 under Approach 3 “Verification of the stability of mixed pesticide standard solutions during extended storage” could also be applied to mixed reference materials.

CODEX COMMITTEE ON SPICES AND CULINARY HERBS (CCSCH) (Agenda item 4.6)¹⁴

62. CAC48 noted that matters from CCSCH8 would be considered by CAC49 as appropriate.

FAO/WHO COORDINATING COMMITTEES (Agenda item 4.7)¹⁵Final adoption

63. CAC48 adopted the:
- i. regional standard for Castilla lulo (Naranjilla) (Latin America and the Caribbean), at Step 5/8, noting that the food additive provisions had been endorsed by CCFA (Appendix III);
 - ii. consequential amendments to the *Regional standards for tehena* (Near East) (CXS 259R-2007) and *doogh* (Near East) (CXS 332R-2018) to include a cross reference to the Annex on Nx factors in *Recommended methods of analysis and sampling* (CXS 234-1999), consequential to the decision under Agenda item 4.3 (see paragraph 34.ii) (Appendix VII (Part 1)); and
 - iii. inclusion of labelling provisions for non-retail containers in the *Regional standard for canned humus with tehena* (Near East) (CXS 257R-2007); the *Regional standard for canned foul medames* (Near East) (CXS 258R-2007); the *Regional standard for tehena* (Near East) (CXS 259R-2007); the *Regional standard for harissa (red hot pepper paste)* (Near East) (CXS 308R-2011); the *Regional standard for halwa tehena* (Near East) (CXS 309R-2011); and the *Regional standard for date paste* (Near East) (CXS 314R-2013) (Appendix III).

PROPOSALS FOR NEW WORK (Agenda item 5)¹⁶

64. The Codex Secretariat introduced this agenda item, noting that the item covered 14 new work proposals submitted for approval: 12 proposals from seven active Codex committees (the FAO/WHO Coordinating Committee for Africa (CCAFRICA) (1), the FAO/WHO Coordinating Committee for North America and the South West Pacific (CCNASWP) (2), CCFFV (2), CCFA (2), CCCF (3), CCPR (1), and CCASIA (1)); and two (2) proposals from Members on items not falling under the purview of an active committee.

New work proposals submitted by active Codex committees

65. CAC48, noting that CCEXEC88 and CCEXEC89 had recommended approval of all the new work proposals, addressed them one by one and made the following comments.

Regional standard for braised or boiled, salted and unsalted, dried fish (Africa)

66. A Member encouraged CCAFRICA to closely liaise with CCFFP to prevent any potential overlap or inconsistencies when undertaking this work, noting the existence of other standards for similar fish products and the broad nature of this new work proposal.

¹⁴ CX/CAC 25/48/8; CRD09 (Benin and Panama)

¹⁵ CX/CAC 25/48/9; CRD10 (Benin and Panama)

¹⁶ CX/CAC 25/48/10; CRD11 Rev.2 (Benin, China, Mexico, Mongolia, Nigeria, Norway, Panama, Republic of Korea, Thailand and Zambia); CRD21 (Coordinator for the Near East); CRD24 (Indonesia); CRD27 (Ghana); CRD29 (United Arab Emirates); CRD31 (African Union); CRD32 (Uganda); CRD34 (Bangladesh); CRD35 (Singapore); CRD38 (Kazakhstan); CRD40 (Azerbaijan); CRD41 (Malaysia); CRD45 (IUFOST)

Conversion of the *Regional standard for laver products (Asia)* (CXS 323R-2017) into a worldwide standard

67. The Codex Secretariat informed CAC48 that CCASIA23 had requested CAC to consider assigning an appropriate committee to carry out this work and, if necessary, establish an EWG to progress the new work.
68. CAC48 noted the recommendation of CCEXEC89 that CAC should approve the new work and assign it to CCFFP. In recognizing the importance of an inclusive worldwide standard for seaweed, CCEXEC89 recommended CAC48 to request CCFFP to consider whether the current scope was sufficient to address global needs and, if necessary, revert to CAC with any proposed modifications to the new work proposal.

Discussion

69. Members expressed general support for the new work proposal, indicating that it would help to harmonize the quality of laver products worldwide, enhance transparency, facilitate trade, improve food safety and protect consumer health, as well as promote innovation for new laver products. There was also general agreement to assign this work to CCFFP.
70. CAC48 considered the recommendation of CCEXEC89 to allow flexibility to revise or expand the scope of the standard in the course of conversion to a worldwide standard, following an expressed view that a technical discussion on the scope of the standard should take place within CCFFP, to ensure the standard would be relevant to the global community and discussions were inclusive of all interested global experts. It was considered that such a discussion could inform how CCFFP might move forward with the conversion of the regional standard into a worldwide standard.
71. Members in support of retaining the current scope of the standard noted that the new work proposal had focused on conversion of an existing standard and not an expansion of scope; this proposal reflected the consensus of CCASIA23 after extensive discussion and the approach was consistent with previous cases where regional standards were converted into worldwide ones; there was an urgent need to undertake this specific work due to the growing international interest in laver products, and discussions on scope expansion could lead to unnecessary delays; a significant proportion of edible seaweed products in international trade were laver products; the current scope met current key industry needs; and other edible seaweeds could be addressed in a future revision of this standard or a separate area of new work.
72. The Codex Secretariat explained that, procedurally, once the new work was approved to convert a regional standard into a worldwide standard, it would enter the uniform procedure at Step 3, where Members and Observers would be requested to provide comments on the proposed standard.¹⁷ At that time, they could share their views on any aspect of the standard for further consideration by the subsidiary body tasked with the conversion of the regional standard into a worldwide standard.
73. A Member highlighted the need to address contaminants, especially heavy metals, in these products within CCCF since there were currently no Codex MLs for heavy metals in seaweed.

Conclusion

74. CAC48 agreed to approve all new work proposals submitted by active committees (Appendix V).
75. In relation to the conversion of the *Regional standard for laver products (Asia)* (CXS 323R-2017) into a worldwide standard, CAC48:
- i. requested CCFFP to undertake the work;
 - ii. noted that procedurally, the regional standard would enter the uniform procedure at Step 3, where Members and Observers could share their views in response to a circular letter (CL) for comments on the content of the standard for CCFFP's consideration;
 - iii. noted that in case there was any need for a change to the scope of the standard, CCFFP could report back to CAC for its consideration and approval; and
 - iv. encouraged that the work be undertaken in a timely manner.

New work proposal submitted by the United Arab Emirates: Standard for pasteurized camel milk

76. The Codex Secretariat introduced the item recalling that CAC47 had discussed a proposal for the development of a standard for pasteurized camel milk, and had agreed on an approach, which included a review and revision of the project document, preparation of a gap analysis of existing Codex texts regarding their relevance to camel milk, and the issuance of CL 2025/50-CAC, seeking comments from Members and Observers. The Codex Secretariat further informed CAC48 that the revised discussion paper and project document and a gap analysis had been circulated for written comments, which had been published in advance of CAC48.

¹⁷ *Codex Procedural Manual*, Section 2, Part 6, paragraph 23(b)(ii)

77. The chairperson informed CAC48 that the proposal had been considered by CCEXEC89 during its critical review. CCEXEC89 noted the general support from Members across several regions and recognized the need for Codex to address the needs of Members in this area, and the valuable information provided in the proposal and gap analysis which could be used in the development of the standard. If approved, the standard would be developed as a commodity standard for pasteurized camel milk, following Section 2.6: "Format for Codex commodity standards" of the *Codex Procedural Manual*, and cross-reference the relevant Codex texts including, in due course, the guidelines on prevention and control of food fraud currently under development by the Codex Committee on Food Import and Export Inspection and Certification Systems (CCFICS). The chairperson informed CAC48 of CCEXEC89's recommendation to reactivate the Codex Committee on Milk and Milk Products (CCMMP) to undertake this work by correspondence. The chairperson further noted that a revised version of the project document had been prepared by the proponent as CRD29, taking into consideration comments received and the recommendations of CCEXEC89.
78. The United Arab Emirates, as the proponent of the proposal, noted the support of Members and recalled the consultations held with Members, Observers, the CCMMP host country, and the Codex Secretariat to align views on the way forward. The United Arab Emirates confirmed that the development of the standard would follow Section 2.6 of the *Codex Procedural Manual* and be based on existing Codex texts on dairy products to ensure consistency. The United Arab Emirates also noted that the scope of the standard had been clarified to cover only pasteurized camel milk, with the product definition referencing the *Code of hygienic practice for milk and milk products* (CXC 57-2004). Regarding the working mechanism, the United Arab Emirates proposed establishing an EWG to ensure inclusiveness and volunteered to co-chair it with interested Members.

Discussion

79. Members welcomed the revised proposal by the United Arab Emirates, agreed to use CRD29 as the basis for the discussion, and expressed the following views.
80. Members in favour of the approval of the new work noted that a commodity standard for camel milk was necessary to bridge a regulatory gap for this commodity, which was widely produced and consumed across Africa, Asia, and the Middle East. They emphasized that the science-based standard would contribute to ensuring product quality and consumer protection, while preventing fraud, and supporting hygienic practices. Furthermore, the work was viewed as an important step to facilitate fair practices in camel milk trade, market access, and economic growth for producers, aligning also with broader United Nations objectives like the Sustainable Development Goals. These Members also stressed the unique nutritional and compositional characteristics of camel milk and its benefits for health, justifying the need for a tailored standard, and favourably considered the use of an EWG as a mechanism for promoting technical considerations and effective intersessional progress.
81. Members expressing concerns about approving the new work questioned the necessity of developing a species-specific standard given the existing body of Codex texts to ensure safety and fair trade for all milks. They highlighted the lack of clarity regarding the scope of the proposed work and the products it would cover, and suggested limiting it to pasteurized liquid camel milk. Another suggestion to limit the scope to pasteurized or ultra-high temperature (UHT) treated liquid camel milk was made, noting that trade was more likely for UHT treated camel milk due to the short shelf life of pasteurized milk. These Members, along with an Observer, recommended further technical discussions to refine and clarify the scope before submitting the proposal to CAC for approval as new work.
82. New Zealand, as the host country of CCMMP, noted the clarifications provided by CCEXEC89 and the revised work proposal in CRD29, and indicated their willingness to support the new work, in line with the decision of CAC48.
83. Following the request for clarification from New Zealand on a statement in the proposal that the proposed new work might identify deviations from existing Codex texts, the Codex Secretariat noted that cross-referencing horizontal standards was common practice in commodity standards, and that additional product-specific information might also be included, but this should not constitute a deviation from existing texts. Regarding the timeline for the development of the standard, and noting the very specific schedule proposed in the project document, the Codex Secretariat noted that the common approach was to assign work for a conventional period in terms of number of sessions (instead of fixed timelines), e.g. from two to three sessions, to allow the relevant Codex committee the necessary flexibility.
84. The International Dairy Federation (IDF) noted that while the organization still questioned the need for species-specific milk and milk product standards, it acknowledged the interest of Members and the importance of supporting camel milk producers, offering its technical advisory support in the development of the work. IDF also mentioned that if the work was approved, the scope should be narrow, clearly defined, and limited to pasteurized liquid camel milk, and that this work should not revise existing Codex texts. IDF stated that if criteria related to the presence or absence of β -lactoglobulin were included, CCMAS should be consulted,

given that IDF method experts had found no validated detection methods for this substance in pasteurized milk products.

85. The CCMAS Chairperson expressed willingness to collaborate in developing the new work once approved, stressing the importance of early engagement by laboratory experts to assist in identifying or developing the necessary analytical methods for the proposed standard.
86. The Codex Secretariat clarified that the definitions for pasteurization and UHT treatment were included in CXC 57-2004, and these could be used to interpret the range of products covered in a standard for this commodity. The Codex Secretariat also recalled that all methods of analysis identified by commodity committees would require endorsement by CCMAS prior to being included in CXS 234-1999.
87. In response to a request for clarification on how authenticity aspects would be addressed in the standard, the Codex Secretariat noted that this was addressed through the "Essential Composition and Quality Factors" section of a commodity standard, which served to define the key quality, composition, identity and other characteristics of a given product. These factors were available for Members to use as they deemed fit, including supporting efforts in preventing adulteration and fraud, even if those applications were not explicitly mentioned within the standard.
88. Regarding the proposal to establish an EWG, the Codex Secretariat clarified that the only decision required to be taken by CAC was to reactivate CCMMP for the purpose of elaborating the standard, and that the method of work thereafter fell within the purview of the CCMMP and should follow the guidance outlined in the step procedure in the *Codex Procedural Manual*.

Conclusion

89. CAC48:
 - i. approved the new work to develop a commodity standard for pasteurized liquid camel milk, noting that this work would follow Section 2.6: "Format for Codex commodity standards" of the *Codex Alimentarius Commission Procedural Manual*, and cross-reference the relevant Codex texts including, in due course, the guidelines on prevention and control of food fraud currently under development in CCFICS; and
 - ii. reactivated CCMMP, to work by correspondence, with the flexibility to convene an electronic working group (EWG) as appropriate, to:
 - a. elaborate a commodity standard for pasteurized liquid camel milk;
 - b. consult CCMAS on the identification and/or development of methods of analysis to support implementation of quality parameter provisions; and
 - c. complete the work within no more than three sessions of CCMMP.

New work proposal submitted by the European Union: Development of principles for the risk analysis of new food sources and production systems (NFPS)

90. CAC48 was informed that following a review of the new work proposal by the Codex Secretariat, no active Codex subsidiary body had been identified for which the new work proposal could be sent for further consideration. CAC48 also noted that CCEXEC89 had recommended it to seek general comments on the new work proposal, that the new work proposal be revised accordingly, following which inputs could be sought through a CL on the needs and gaps to facilitate further consideration of the proposed new work.
91. The European Union, as the proponent of the new work, clarified that the proposal aimed to support the development of national regulatory frameworks for NFPS, and would mirror the goal and approach of the *Principles for the risk analysis of foods derived from modern biotechnology* (CXG 44-2003).

Discussion

92. While acknowledging that it was important for Codex to address the growing interest in NFPS to protect consumer health and facilitate fair trade, Members expressed the following views, which indicated general support for CCEXEC89's recommendation to further refine the new work proposal:
 - The new work proposal was considered overly broad, and the scope and definition were not clear.
 - There was a need for a harmonized, science-based framework developed by Codex to assist Members in addressing NFPS.
 - The risk analysis principles should address specific types and/or aspects of NFPS with no history of safe consumption worldwide. It should be science-based, inclusive, non-duplicative and practical, and help to avoid lengthy or duplicative approvals in different markets. Given the diversity of NFPS, developing a single set of risk analysis principles could present challenges.

- A step-by-step approach, supported by further research and discussion, would be more appropriate to identify specific types and/or aspects of NFPS that could be addressed by Codex in the future.
 - The need to conduct a gap analysis to refine the new work proposal was highlighted. This analysis should take into account existing Codex texts, as well as Members' experiences and scientific information related to the assessment and regulation of NFPS. The analysis could provide clarity on the scope and definition of NFPS, the problem statement, and specific gaps and/or regulatory needs which could be addressed by the development of the risk analysis principles.
 - Careful consideration should be given to developing the definition of NFPS. Foods considered new in one country or region might not be new in another, and careful consideration should be given to avoid classifying such foods as NFPS. Novel foods developed through technological innovation should be distinguished from foods with long history of safe consumption.
 - Some Members had already applied the *Working principles for risk analysis for food safety for application by governments* (CXG 62-2007) to address foods without a history of safe consumption, so there might not be sufficient justification to develop a separate set of risk analysis principles for NFPS at this time.
 - While Codex had established CXG 44-2003, there were differences in the context and scientific basis for developing this text. Hence, the existence of CXG 44-2003 did not, by itself, justify the development of a separate set of principles for NFPS.
 - Other legitimate factors, such as ethical or socio-economic aspects, should not be included in Codex work on NFPS, as they were considered beyond the mandate of Codex.
 - It was important to consider ongoing discussions on NFPS within Codex (e.g. the ongoing work in CCFA to refine the new work proposal to develop guidelines for food safety assessment of cell culture media components in cell-based food production¹⁸), and the elaboration of any risk analysis principles on NFPS should not impede or delay such work.
 - Issues of transparency, risk communication, and international exchange of information should be addressed in any risk analysis principles on NFPS.
 - Any new work in this area should not stifle innovation.
 - Caution should be taken on how "One Health" was included in any work proposal. While Codex could contribute to the overall One Health approach, Codex was not a One Health standard setting body.
 - CAC46 had noted that the current working methods of Codex were sufficient to address any new work proposals on NFPS.
93. An Observer organization strongly supported the proposal by the European Union and noted that innovations in NFPS had been moving rapidly, and this could have contributed to the proliferation of new claims in baby foods. Should Codex initiate new work to address NFPS, careful consideration should be given to ensure due diligence in the scientific process to avoid possible conflicts of interest.

Conclusion

94. CAC48:
- i. noted the interest in **new food sources and production systems** (NFPS) and highlighted the need for a review and further development of the new work proposal, in particular with regard to the scope and definition of NFPS;
 - ii. noted that a gap analysis should be conducted and the experiences of Members should be solicited to clearly establish the gaps in the risk analysis of NFPS to avoid duplication and inconsistency;
 - iii. requested the European Union to revise the new work proposal taking into consideration the comments made at CCEXEC89 and CAC48;
 - iv. in line with an inclusive approach, requested the Codex Secretariat, upon receipt of the revised new work proposal, to issue a circular letter (CL) to seek the comments of Members and Observers to facilitate a further consideration of the new work proposal; and
 - v. highlighted that further consideration of the new work proposal should not delay the consideration of other work on NFPS in Codex subsidiary bodies.

¹⁸ REP25/FA paragraph 174(i–ii)

EDITORIAL AMENDMENTS TO CODEX TEXTS PROPOSED BY THE CODEX SECRETARIAT (Agenda item 6)¹⁹

95. The Codex Secretariat explained that the proposed amendment to CXS 192-1995 involved the replacement of Notes 48 and 168 with Notes 68 and 478, respectively, where they are associated with the use of advantame (INS 969) in food category 01.4.4 (Cream analogues), noting that the text adopted by CAC46 had been incorrect, and hence the replacement to correct the Notes necessitated adoption by CAC48.
96. The Codex Secretariat noted that since CAC47, corrections had been made to some or all language versions of the following five standards and one guideline, as described in CX/CAC 25/48/11 Rev. 3: the *Standard for wheat and durum wheat* (CXS 199-1995); CXS 234-1999; the *Regional standard for non-fermented soybean products* (Asia) (CXS 322R-2015); the *Standard for canned raspberries* (CXS 60-1981); the *Standard for boiled dried salted anchovies* (CXS 236-2003); and the *Guidelines for developing harmonized food safety legislation for the CCAFRICA region* (CXG 98-2022).
97. In line with the amendments to Section 2.1: "Procedures for the elaboration of Codex standards and related texts" of the *Codex Procedural Manual*, the corrected texts were republished with a corrigendum describing the details of the correction – including, for example: the date of correction, the type of error, the location of the error within the text, the old (incorrect) content, and the new (correct) content.
98. The Codex Secretariat informed CAC48 that to meet FAO publishing standards and Member requests for greater visibility and transparency, an editorial review would be undertaken of all Codex standards and related texts, and they would be republished, starting with those adopted by CAC48, in a new layout in the FAO Knowledge Repository. Additionally, a template, developed to ensure consistency and harmonization across Codex texts, would be made available to committees to support their work.

Conclusion

99. CAC48:
- i. adopted the proposed amendment in the *General standard for food additives* (CXS 192-1995) to replace incorrect Notes (48 and 168) associated with the use of advantame (INS 969) in food category 01.4.4 (Cream analogues) with correct Notes (68 and 478) (Appendix VII (Part 1));
 - ii. noted the corrections made to five Codex standards: the *Standard for wheat and durum wheat* (CXS 199-1995); the *Recommended methods of analysis and sampling* (CXS 234-1999); the *Regional standard for non-fermented soybean products* (Asia) (CXS 322R-2015); the *Standard for canned raspberries* (CXS 60-1981) and the *Standard for boiled dried salted anchovies* (CXS 236-2003), and one Codex guideline: the *Guidelines for developing harmonized food safety legislation for the CCAFRICA region* (CXG 98-2022); and
 - iii. noted the ongoing alignment of Codex texts with FAO publishing standards.

OTHER MATTERS RELATING TO CODEX SUBSIDIARY BODIES (Agenda item 7)

CODEX COMMITTEES (Agenda item 7.1)²⁰

Proposed amendment of the *Standard for kimchi* (CXS 223-2001)

100. The Codex Secretariat introduced the item, recalled the background of the proposed amendment to CXS 223-2001, and referred to the recommendation of CCEXEC89 on this matter.²¹
101. The Republic of Korea informed CAC48 that, following discussions at CCEXEC89, it had collaborated with China to revise the proposed amendment to improve clarity and consistency, and this was available in CRD39.
102. Members expressed broad support for the amendment as presented in CRD39, noting that the amendment had been proposed following Codex procedures, that the language of the amendment was consistent with terminology used in the *Classification of foods and animal feeds* (CXA 4-1989), trade of kimchi and in scientific literature, and that the inclusion of napa cabbage and kimchi cabbage alongside Chinese cabbage would improve clarity in the context of international trade.

Conclusion

103. CAC48 adopted the amendment to the *Standard for kimchi* (CXS 223-2001) (Appendix VII (Part 2)).

Matters related to the Codex Committee on Fish and Fishery Products (CCFFP)

¹⁹ CX/CAC 25/48/11 Rev.3; CRD12 (Benin and Panama)

²⁰ CX/CAC 25/48/12 Rev.2; CRD13 (China, Mexico, Panama, Thailand and Zambia); CRD24 (Indonesia); CRD39 (Republic of Korea and China)

²¹ REP25/EXEC2, paragraph 71

104. The Codex Secretariat introduced the item, recalling that CAC47 had deferred the decision on the adjournment of CCFFP to allow consideration of potential new areas of work, while acknowledging the support expressed by Members for maintaining CCFFP.
105. The Codex Secretariat informed CAC48 that a review of the commodity standards for fish and fishery products had been undertaken to assess their consistency with the *Codex Procedural Manual*, particularly with respect to the format of the standards, and that areas requiring possible updates had been identified. The Codex Secretariat also recalled that under Agenda item 5, CAC48 had recommended that new work on the conversion of the *Regional Standard for laver products (Asia)* (CXS 323R-2017) into a worldwide standard be undertaken by CCFFP (paragraph 75.i) and that there was also another issue to consider following the inclusion of MLs for biotoxins in CXS 193-1995 (paragraph 43.iv.b).

Discussion

106. Members expressed general support for keeping CCFFP active and working by correspondence, recognizing the strong interest from Members and the growing importance of aquatic foods in contributing to global food security.
107. Acknowledging the work to be undertaken to convert CXS 323R-2017 into a worldwide standard, Members expressed interest in CCFFP also considering additional new work on other seaweed species and/or other aquatic species in addition to the alignment work on existing standards identified by the Codex Secretariat.
108. A Member highlighted the importance of setting priorities for the work of CCFFP and clearly defining tasks and time frames to proceed efficiently within limited resources and noting the nature of working by correspondence.
109. In response to a query on whether undertaking a survey on the use of existing standards, as outlined in CX/CAC 25/48/12 Rev.2, should be explicitly included in the terms of reference (ToR), the chairperson clarified that, within the context of reviewing the fish and fishery products standards, it was for CCFFP to determine the most suitable approach, which might include a survey or another mechanism as appropriate.
110. Concerns were expressed that a full review of all existing fish and fishery product standards was a time-consuming task, that would need to be considered in establishing the timeframe for CCFFP.
111. The Codex Secretariat clarified that the aim of such a review was to address minor issues such as ensuring consistency between standards for fish and fishery products and other Codex standards and that taxonomy was up to date. Should the need for any more substantive changes be identified, this would require further consideration and establishment of an appropriate timeframe.

Conclusion

112. CAC48 agreed that CCFFP would continue to work by correspondence, with the flexibility to establish electronic working groups (EWGs) as needed, with the following terms of reference (ToR) to be undertaken within two to three sessions of CCFFP:
- i. convert the *Regional standard for laver products (Asia)* (CXS 323R-2017) into a worldwide standard;
 - ii. consider new work proposals on other seaweed species and/or other aquatic species;
 - iii. consider replacing the maximum levels (MLs) for marine biotoxins in Section 5 of the *Standard for live and raw bivalve molluscs* (CXS 292-2008) with a general reference to the *General standard for contaminants and toxins in food and feed* (CXS 193-1995), in accordance with the *Codex Alimentarius Commission Procedural Manual*;
 - iv. review the standards for fish and fishery products to ensure they are up to date in terms of format, taxonomic accuracy, and relatedness to more recently developed Codex texts; and
 - v. respond to specific queries from other committees related to fish and fishery products as appropriate.

Joint electronic working group of the Codex Committee on Pesticide Residues (CCPR) and the Codex Committee on Residues of Veterinary Drugs in Foods (CCRVDF)

113. The Codex Secretariat recalled that the joint CCPR/CCRVDF EWG had been established by CAC44 (2021) to address cross-cutting issues by harmonizing MRLs for dual-use compounds (pesticides and veterinary drugs). Both CCPR and CCRVDF supported the EWG's work, which regularly reported its findings to both committees guided by ToRs agreed upon by CCPR and CCRVDF and endorsed by CAC. It was also recalled that CCRVDF27 (2024) and CCPR56 (2025) had reaffirmed their support for the EWG's work and supported holding a virtual EWG meeting, followed by a joint CCPR/CCRVDF session to finalize recommendations for CAC adoption. The Codex Secretariat noted that this approach could be seen as a model for future cross-committee collaboration.
114. The Codex Secretariat noted the following:

- The complete terms of reference (ToRs) for the joint electronic working group (EWG) had been compiled into Appendix VIII for ease of reference.
- A dedicated web page for the joint CCPR/CCRVDF work was being developed to improve accessibility to working documents and other relevant information by Codex Members and Observers.
- CAC would monitor the work of the joint mechanism as there was no unique committee overseeing it. In addition, the Codex, CCPR, and CCRVDF secretariats, including the chairs of CCPR, CCRVDF, and the joint EWG chairs, would work closely on the timeframe to ensure clear and timely organization and communication. The process aimed to be transparent and inclusive, adhering to Codex rules of procedure as much as possible, despite being a novel undertaking.
- CAC was the ultimate body to make recommendations and decisions regarding this work. As such, CAC was responsible for endorsing the ToR of the EWG and the preparatory work for a virtual session of CCRVDF and CCPR, including the agenda for the joint session, based on the recommendations of the joint EWG and the agreement of CCPR and CCRVDF. This approach ensured the joint work was transparent and visible to Codex Members and Observers.

115. The chairperson recalled that CCEXEC89 (2025) had supported scheduling a virtual meeting of the joint EWG, followed by a virtual joint session of CCPR and CCRVDF, and had recommended CAC48 to endorse the ongoing work as outlined in the ToR for the joint EWG, including the development of a draft agenda for the virtual joint meeting of CCPR and CCRVDF.²²

116. The United States of America, as chair of CCRVDF and the joint EWG, supported the joint work of CCPR and CCRVDF, along with the use of mechanisms such as a virtual meeting of the joint EWG and a joint virtual session of the two committees.

Conclusion

117. Noting general support for the recommendations of CCEXEC89 (paragraph 115), CAC48:

- i. endorsed the proposal to convene a virtual meeting of the joint electronic working group (EWG), followed by a virtual joint session of CCPR and CCRVDF, in line with the existing terms of reference (ToR) (paragraph 116, Appendix VIII);
- ii. noted that CCPR and CCRVDF supported this approach to facilitate discussion and resolution of issues within the joint EWG's mandate;
- iii. requested the joint EWG to prepare a draft agenda for the joint virtual session of CCPR and CCRVDF, to be submitted to CAC for endorsement;
- iv. reconfirmed the availability of the United States of America and Brazil to continue serving as chair and co-chair of the joint EWG, respectively; and
- v. thanked New Zealand for its contribution to the joint EWG, noting it was no longer available to co-chair the joint EWG.

Joint FAO/WHO Meeting on Pesticide Residues (JMPR) and provision of scientific advice

118. The Codex Secretariat summarized discussions at CCPR56 and CCEXEC88 regarding delays in publishing the JMPR 2024 report, which had impacted the scheduling of CCPR56. The reasons for the delay had been highlighted, along with the actions being taken to address it, which had led to adjustments in the scheduling of JMPR meetings and a review of existing processes.

119. The Codex Secretariat noted that Members and Observers had raised concerns on how scheduling delays negatively affected the timely adoption of MRLs.

120. The Codex Secretariat further noted that CCPR had discussed ways to improve operational efficiency between JMPR and CCPR for several years, and highlighted that JMPR lacked adequate funding and human resources to implement the recommended improvements. Therefore, CCPR56 had requested that CAC reiterate to FAO and WHO the critical importance of JMPR and the need to ensure adequate resources to fulfill its scientific mandate efficiently. CCEXEC89 had made a number of recommendations for consideration by CAC48.²³

121. The FAO JMPR secretariat noted that risk assessment of pesticide residues in food was one of the top priorities for the FAO Plant Protection and Production Division, which was committed to securing regular funds and the necessary financial and expert resources to support JMPR's activities. The FAO/WHO JMPR secretariat further clarified that they continued collaborating with WHO to ensure robust, scientifically sound risk

²² REP25/EXEC2, paragraph 14

²³ REP25/EXEC2, paragraphs 12(i); 13

assessments for pesticide residues and were currently developing a standard operating procedure to safeguard the efficiency and smooth operation of JMPR.

122. The WHO representative clarified that, unlike FAO, WHO relied on voluntary contributions to fund scientific advice, and was actively working with various donors to ensure continued support for scientific advice activities, including JMPR, which had remained a priority for WHO during its recent organizational changes. The representative noted that WHO had secured funding for the JMPR meetings scheduled for 2026 i.e. the concluding meeting of JMPR 2025 in January and convening the JMPR 2026 meeting in the second half of the year. The WHO representative reiterated WHO's commitment to stabilize the schedule for JMPR meetings so as to ensure timely delivery of scientific advice to CCPR.
123. Members generally expressed the importance of robust, timely scientific advice, and predictable and equitable financing for FAO/WHO scientific advice programs (the Joint FAO/WHO Expert Committee on Food Additives (JECFA), JMPR, the Joint FAO/WHO Expert Meetings on Microbiological Risk Assessment (JEMRA), and the Joint FAO/WHO Expert Meetings on Nutrition (JEMNU)). Members highlighted the importance of receiving support to help them secure resources for scientific advice programs, and requested that FAO, WHO and the Codex Secretariat provide clear information to help explain to national authorities the rationale and necessity for maintaining and strengthening such resources, along with details on expenditures and each organization's contributions.
124. Concerns were also expressed about the delays and backlog in JMPR risk assessments, and Members proposed possible solutions including a JMPR task force, extraordinary CCPR/CAC sessions, and the development of costed work plans to support resource mobilization for JMPR.
125. Members welcomed the FAO/WHO commitment to look for solutions to normalize the schedule and address the JMPR backlog, including clear work plans and timelines. Members further stressed the importance of efficient and transparent use of resource, including addressing challenges with data submission, timely publication of the JMPR report, and adhering to procedures within CCPR (e.g. the four-year review rule).
126. Members highlighted the importance of technical and financial support for developing countries on data generation and application of risk analysis principles, which was essential to generate geographically representative data to ensure inclusive standards and global harmonization.
127. Members requested further details on the normalization of the JMPR/CCPR schedule, highlighting its importance for timely development and adoption of CXLs for pesticide residues.
128. The CCPR Vice-Chairperson recognized that despite delays in publishing the JMPR 2024 report and the rescheduling of CCPR56, it had been a successful session. CCPR had held extensive discussions on the challenges facing JMPR over the past years, as documented in CCPR reports. The CCPR Vice-Chairperson called upon FAO, WHO and governments to support JMPR, emphasizing that both financial resources and experienced experts were critical for JMPR, and expressed a commitment to work with all parties to achieve positive outcomes for JMPR.
129. The CCCF Chairperson informed CAC48 that CCCF had made several proposals to improve the GEMS/Food database and had been informed by WHO that proposed changes could not be made due to a lack of funding. The inability to update the GEMS/Food database was a significant problem for CCCF as it hindered effective data collection and subsequent analysis, both of which were essential to CCCF's work.
130. An Observer commended JMPR's work under challenging conditions and stressed that funding should not come from industry to avoid conflicts of interest. Another Observer welcomed efforts to address scheduling delays, looked forward to regular adoption of CXLs by 2027, thanked donors for supporting JMPR meetings in 2026, and urged further capacity expansion for JMPR and CCPR.
131. Responding to these comments, the FAO representative:
 - acknowledged the strong support from Codex Members and Observers for the scientific advice program, including ad hoc expert meetings;
 - noted that challenges were not limited to financial resources alone but also related to access to timely high-quality data from countries, and the availability of experts and adequate secretariat staffing;
 - confirmed the commitment of and ongoing collaboration between FAO and WHO to synchronize JMPR and CCPR schedules by 2027;
 - explained that, while costed work plans were essential, their effectiveness depended on countries generating and submitting representative data and on expert availability both of which required government support;
 - clarified that decisions regarding resource allocation rest with FAO and WHO governing bodies, and urged Members to advocate for their needs in those fora; and

- highlighted that while private-sector funding was considered under strict safeguards, it could not fully address the programme's resource challenges.

132. The WHO representative shared similar views and:

- encouraged Members to raise their concerns about the sustainability in providing scientific advice to the World Health Assembly;
- noted that the GEMS/Food database remained an unfunded priority for WHO, but nevertheless stayed operational; and
- clarified that not all scientific advice bodies needed costed workplans, as they operated differently. A costed work plan would be prepared for JMPR in collaboration with FAO, the Codex and CCPR secretariats, to help return JMPR to its regular schedule, and a progress report could be presented to CAC49 for information.

133. The FAO JMPR secretariat further added that:

- FAO was working to strengthen national capacity for data generation across regions, including Asia-Pacific and Latin America;
- the backlog had been reduced compared to previous years, but challenges persisted; therefore, continued joint efforts were essential to address this, reduce delays, and ensure the timely provision of scientific advice from JMPR to CCPR; and
- reducing the publication time for the JMPR report posed challenges as finalization could only occur following its adoption at the meeting. Furthermore, the publication process required technical and copy editing, and the considerable length of the report rendered publication both complex and time-consuming.

134. With regard to getting the CCPR schedule back on track, the Codex Secretariat explained that:

- the JMPR 2025 meeting was scheduled to conclude by the end of January 2026;
- the report was expected to be available by April or May 2026; and
- this timing did not allow CCPR to meet prior to CAC49 in July 2026, hence CCPR would be convened in the second half of 2026, and proposed MRLs would be adopted at CAC50 in July 2027.

135. The Secretariat further explained the ongoing efforts to align the JMPR and CCPR schedules and indicated that FAO, WHO, and the Codex and CCPR secretariats were working together to synchronize the JMPR and CCPR schedules with CAC by 2027. The timeline for the JMPR 2026 meeting was still under discussion, but the goal was to have the report available by early 2027, allowing CCPR to meet before CAC that year.

136. On priority lists and workflow continuity, the Codex Secretariat clarified that, in practice, once CCPR or JMPR had agreed on a priority list, this marked the beginning of new work to develop MRLs for the listed compounds. Although formal CAC approval was required, it was primarily an administrative step and could proceed after preparatory work had begun and should not prevent JMPR from initiating work on the evaluations.

137. The Codex Secretariat further clarified that the most critical factors were CCPR's agreement on the priority list and the commitment of data submitters, which enabled the JMPR Secretariat to initiate preparations for the next JMPR. Consequently, holding CCPR in the second half of 2026 and receiving CAC's formal approval of the priority list in July 2027 would not delay JMPR's evaluations scheduled for the second half of 2027.

138. However, to address some comments and concerns from Members regarding the need to ensure inclusiveness and transparency in the process, the Codex Secretariat noted that an update on the scheduling aspects could be presented to CAC49.

Conclusion

139. Based on the above discussion and clarifications, CAC48:

- i. emphasized the importance of timely scientific advice to ensure timely development and adoption of science-based Codex standards;
- ii. endorsed the recommendations of CCEXEC89²⁴;
- iii. reiterated the importance of adequate resources for all scientific advice bodies;
- iv. requested FAO and WHO to provide members with adequate information on priorities and related

²⁴ REP25/EXEC2, paragraph 12

- costs to support Members in their efforts to secure resources for scientific advice;
- v. noted that support for scientific advice goes beyond financial resources, also to include access to data and expertise, and encouraged Members to promote engagement in the scientific advisory bodies among their national experts and facilitate their availability to the scientific advice bodies, as well as support the generation and timely submission of the necessary data to undertake risk assessment and develop scientific advice;
 - vi. recognized the importance of the timeliness of Joint FAO/WHO Meeting on Pesticide Residues (JMPR) reports and avoiding delays in publication and the consequential impact on CCPR meetings and welcomed the proposal by the WHO for the FAO and WHO JMPR secretariats to develop a costed work plan with a clear timeline to address the backlog of work to be undertaken by JMPR to be prepared by CAC49, and to explore different and/or innovative approaches to meeting the scientific advice needs of JMPR;
 - vii. noted the schedule of JMPR and CCPR for 2026 and 2027 and that the FAO and WHO JMPR Secretariats were working with the Codex and CCPR Secretariats to normalize the schedule of JMPR and CCPR by 2027, and requested an update to be provided at CAC49 to ensure clarity on the way forward; and
 - viii. noted that, should CCPR meet in the second half of 2026, and with CAC meeting in July 2027, the FAO and WHO JMPR Secretariats would ensure close follow-up to the priority list agreed to by CCPR in 2026 to proceed with the evaluation of the compounds by JMPR in 2027, acknowledging that this might envisage not awaiting the formal approval of new work by CAC to allow early preparatory work so that synchronization of work between CCPR and JMPR could be back to normal as soon as possible.

Matters arising from the 34th session of the Committee on General Principles (CCGP34)

140. The Codex Secretariat introduced the sub-item noting that several items were for the information and attention of CAC48.

Virtual meeting modalities

141. The Codex Secretariat recalled that CCGP34 had recommended that CAC48 consider the need for clarity and transparency on interpretation of current procedures and practices with regard to use of virtual meeting modalities while recognizing the complexities and challenges of revising and interpreting the *Codex Procedural Manual*. It was recalled that under Agenda item 3, CAC48 had adopted a change to paragraph 9 in Section 3 of the *Codex Procedural Manual* (see paragraph 23.ii), which recognized that meetings might be convened in different formats, even if there was no explicit reference to virtual modalities.

Work to be conducted by correspondence

142. CAC48 was informed that CCGP recommended that CAC provide a clear statement of tasks and time frame when assigning work to be conducted by correspondence, and noted that this request had been considered when work was assigned to CCFFP and CCMMP (see paragraphs 112 and 89.ii).
143. CAC48 was also informed that CCEXEC89 recommended CAC48 to request CCGP to review Section 2, paragraph 23(b)(ii) of the *Codex Procedural Manual* and other sections as appropriate to reflect recent experiences and practices in reactivating committees that had been adjourned *sine die* to work by correspondence to ensure internal consistency within the *Codex Procedural Manual*.

Reporting on the absence of quorum in meeting reports

144. CCGP34 had acknowledged the importance of transparency regarding reporting the absence of a quorum at a session of a Codex subsidiary body and recommended drawing the attention of CAC to this matter. It was recalled that CCEXEC88 had held a discussion on this issue and agreed that monitoring trends in this regard could provide important information in the context of work management and monitoring progress towards the achievement of the Codex Strategic goals. It was highlighted that indicator 2.4.1 of the monitoring framework would address, among others, the number of Members participating in Codex meetings.

Conclusion

145. CAC48:
- i. noted the issues highlighted by CCGP34 and the updates on the progress on each of these areas; and
 - ii. requested CCGP to review and revise paragraph 23 (b)(ii) in Section 2 of the *Codex Alimentarius Commission Procedural Manual* and review other sections as appropriate, in light of recent experiences and practices in reactivating committees that had been adjourned *sine die* to work by

correspondence in order to identify and address any other potential inconsistencies within the *Codex Procedural Manual*.

REPORTS OF THE FAO/WHO COORDINATING COMMITTEES (Agenda item 7.2)²⁵

146. The Codex Secretariat recalled that since CAC47, four FAO/WHO coordinating committees had met; CCAFRICA, CCNASWP, CCASIA and CCNE. The standard setting work of these coordinating committees had been addressed under Agenda items 4.7 and 5.
147. The four coordinators provided CAC48 with short reports on the highlights from the last session of their respective FAO/WHO coordinating committee meetings, focusing on issues for the attention of CAC other than standards setting work (CRD46).
148. It was noted that CCAFRICA25 had agreed to inform CAC48 of the intention of CCAFRICA to amend the agenda for its session to include matters of interest to the region (Africa) arising from regional and other international organizations. CCEXEC88 agreed to recommend CAC48 to endorse an amendment to the agenda of all FAO/WHO coordinating committees to include “Matters of interest to the region arising from regional and other international organizations”. It was observed that this agenda item would also support Codex Strategic Goal 3 - “Strengthen relationships with relevant international organizations, promoting a coordinated approach to address global challenges”.
149. Members expressed appreciation for the excellent and important work the coordinators did to advance Codex work at the regional level. Noting that CAC48 marked the conclusion of the terms of Fiji and Uganda as coordinators, the chairperson recognized the valuable role they had played and the leadership and energy they had brought to their regions during their tenure.
150. In response to an intervention regarding data collection and submission on olive oils, it was clarified that CCFO29, scheduled in February 2026, would be the right forum to further discuss this matter.

Conclusion

151. CAC48:
 - i. noted the information provided;
 - ii. commended the Coordinators and the FAO/WHO coordinating committees for the important work; and
 - iii. endorsed an amendment to the agenda of the FAO/WHO coordinating committees to include “Matters of interest to the region arising from regional and other international organizations”.

CODEX STRATEGIC PLAN 2026–2031 – MONITORING FRAMEWORK (Agenda item 8)²⁶

152. The Codex Secretariat introduced the item recalling the work done since CAC47 to develop the monitoring framework of the Codex Strategic Plan 2026–2031, including consultation with all Members and Observers through a CL seeking comments on the proposed monitoring framework and how those comments had been taken into account during a pre-CCEXEC89 working group meeting.²⁷
153. The chairperson recalled the extensive work undertaken by CCEXEC on this matter, noting that Members and Observers had had the opportunity to provide written comments, which had been considered by the pre-CCEXEC89 working group, for which a chairperson’s summary was available.²⁸ The chairperson urged Members to take into account the extensive work undertaken and positively consider the proposed monitoring framework, and noted that Members would have the possibility to review the monitoring framework after the first biennium of implementation. The chairperson recalled the recommendation of CCEXEC89 to CAC48 to adopt the proposed monitoring framework.

Discussion

154. Members appreciated the work carried out by CCEXEC and the Codex Secretariat, and noted:
 - the inclusive and participative process to develop the monitoring framework;
 - the need for the FAO/WHO coordinating committees to ensure that their regional workplans were reflective of the goals and outcomes of the Codex Strategic Plan 2026–2031;
 - the importance of having baselines and targets for all indicators to be able to measure progress

²⁵ REP25/AFRICA; REP25/NASWP; REP25/ASIA; REP25/NE; CRD25 (Syrian Arab Republic); CRD34 (Bangladesh)

²⁶ CX/CAC 25/48/13 & Add.1; CRD14 (Benin, China, El Salvador, India, Mexico, Panama, Thailand and Consumer Goods Forum); CRD32 (Uganda); CRD33 (Senegal); CRD34 (Bangladesh); CRD37 (Zambia); CRD42 (International Baby Food Action Network (IBFAN))

²⁷ REP25/EXEC2

²⁸ EXEC89/CRD02

effectively;

- the need to review a few indicators to make them “SMARTer” (specific, measurable, achievable, relevant and time-bound) and more strategic;
- that the monitoring framework was a starting point, and Members would have the opportunity to review it after the first biennium of implementation;
- the importance of narrative reports to complement quantitative indicators;
- the use of modern technologies, including artificial intelligence to improve the efficiency of Codex work; and
- the importance of timely publication of Codex standards, which was essential to enhance their use and visibility.

155. The secretary of the World Trade Organization’s (WTO) Committee on Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures (SPS) recalled that the committee was reviewing its monitoring process to enhance collaboration with the standard setting organizations, including Codex and noted the linkage to indicator 4.3.1: “Degree that Codex texts are used by Members”. The WTO SPS secretary added that the SPS had recently established a transparency working group that would work, among other things, on the review of the information provided by Members in notifications and the notification formats and encouraged Members to participate in that process and provide comments.

156. An Observer, while understanding that Codex had a dual mandate, recalled the importance of ensuring that the Codex Strategic Plan continued to prioritize consumer safety and protection of vulnerable populations, and that emergencies should not be exploited to create new markets for ultra processed baby foods. Another Observer appreciated the new strategic goal 3 “Strengthen relationships with relevant international organizations, promoting a coordinated approach to address global challenges”, and noted that those included INGOs and that they could support with data on monitoring the implementation of standards.

157. The Codex Secretariat advised that progress reports of the strategic plan were provided every two years and that the final report on the implementation of *the Codex Strategic Plan 2020-2025* would be published in 2026, noting both publications would serve as inputs the biennial review of the Codex Strategic Plan 2026–2031. The Codex Secretariat also noted that for those indicators carried forward from the *Codex Strategic Plan 2020–2025*, a baseline was available and that for the new indicators, a baseline would be established over time. In addition, contextual information through narratives would be provided. Members were further encouraged to engage with the SPS committee’s ongoing discussion on transparency and possible update of notification systems which may contribute to improved information on the use of Codex and other international standards by members.

Conclusion

158. CAC48:

- i. noted the work undertaken since CAC47 on the proposed monitoring framework for the Codex Strategic Plan 2026–2031;
- ii. acknowledged the additional comments provided and agreed to adopt the monitoring framework for the Codex Strategic Plan 2026–2031 as proposed by CCEXEC89, noting that it might be reviewed after two years when initial data was available and some experience had been gained on its use;
- iii. requested the Codex Secretariat to ensure that the Codex Strategic Plan 2026–2031, and its monitoring framework, were published and disseminated and brought to the attention of all Codex committees and requested that the FAO/WHO coordinating committees ensure that their regional workplans are reflective of the goals and outcomes of the Codex Strategic Plan 2026–2031; and
- iv. encouraged Members to engage with the World Trade Organization’s (WTO) Committee on Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures (SPS) ongoing discussion on transparency and possible update of notification systems which may contribute to improved information on the use of Codex and other international standards by Members.

CODEX BUDGETARY AND FINANCIAL MATTERS (Agenda item 9)²⁹

159. The Codex Secretariat:

- recalled the evolution of this paper in recent years in response to Members’ requests and the commitment of the Codex Secretariat to ensure this document provided key information on Codex

²⁹ CX/CAC 25/48/14 Rev.1; CRD15 Rev.1 (Panama and HealthforAnimals); CRD45 (IUFOST)

- budgetary and financial matters and served as a useful tool to support work planning and prioritization;
- noted that the full appropriation from FAO and WHO had been received for the 2024–2025 biennium;
- noted the additional contribution from FAO of USD 500,000 for the 2026–2027 biennium, and that this was subject to approval from the 179th session of FAO Council (1–5 December 2025);
- recalled the proposal that this additional funding be used to:
 - accelerate the timely publication and accessibility of Codex standards in six languages by leveraging digital tools and innovation, with a focus on databases and translations; and
 - respond to the CAC priorities for new standards, guidelines and related texts in the form of the necessary Codex Secretariat support.
- noted the current distribution of resources in the 2026–2027 work plan, with more than 80% of the budget being earmarked for core Codex work on standards' development; and
- appreciated the extra-budgetary contributions from Australia, Canada, Japan, the Republic of Korea, and Singapore and the contributions of host country secretariats in running Codex subsidiary bodies.

160. The chairperson recalled CCEXEC89's conclusions.³⁰

Discussion

161. Members thanked the Codex Secretariat for the efforts made in providing additional information and:

- thanked FAO and WHO for their contribution to Codex, appreciated the increase in the FAO contribution for highest priority needs of Codex, and also appreciated WHO maintaining its contribution at the same level, despite the difficult financial circumstances;
- acknowledged and thanked concerned Members for their extra-budgetary contributions;
- recalled the conclusions on budgetary and financial matters of CAC47, noting that these remained relevant;
- supported CCEXEC89's conclusions and confirmed the identified priority areas reiterating that resources should be allocated to support the core functions of Codex, namely Codex standard setting work, including updating and development of databases on food additives, pesticide residues, veterinary drugs, methods of analysis and contaminants in food;
- encouraged the Codex Secretariat to deliver the work on databases in the 2026–2027 biennium;
- appreciated the enhanced transparency on the budget, the positive evolution in the review and discussion around budgetary matters, and the focus on developing a workplan that aligns to the Codex strategic priorities;
- underscored the need for a flexible and strategic approach to financial management that would ensure the delivery of workplan, making sure that allocations respond to evolving priorities while avoiding unnecessary administrative complexity;
- encouraged the Codex Secretariat to pursue efforts in identifying efficiency savings, particularly through the use of modern technology;
- noted that critical Codex work including developing new databases should be funded by the regular programme;
- while welcoming the USD 500 000 increase to the regular programme budget of CAC by FAO, noted that this fell short of what was required to implement all the unfunded priorities outlined in the Codex budgetary and financial matters document (CX/CAC 25/48/14 Rev.);
- noted the need for sustainable and predictable funding to CAC from FAO and WHO;
- noted the importance of adequate funding for the Joint FAO/WHO Food Safety Scientific Advice Programme, which provided the scientific basis underpinning Codex work;
- requested that the proposal of the FAO Joint Meeting³¹ that any additional resources made available be directed, among others, to Codex, be equitably distributed among the FAO/WHO scientific advice

³⁰ REP25/EXEC2

³¹ Report of the FAO Joint Meeting of the 141st Session of the Programme Committee and 206th Session of the Finance Committee, as contained in CL179/7

bodies to Codex; and

- encouraged voluntary contributions to WHO to support scientific advice to CAC.

Conclusion

162. CAC48:

- noted the Codex budgetary progress report for the 2024–2025 biennium; the budget proposal for the 2026–2027 biennium; and the additional budget requirements;
- endorsed the recommendations of CCEXEC89 and confirmed the work priorities for 2026–2027;
- thanked FAO and WHO for their contribution to Codex, including the additional allocation of FAO of USD 500 000 to the CAC budget;
- noting the discussions on any potential additional contribution of FAO to Codex work, encouraged Members to advocate in FAO Governing Bodies for these to be equitably allocated across the scientific advice bodies of CAC; and
- encouraged WHO to adequately fund scientific advice.

MATTERS ARISING FROM FAO AND WHO (Agenda item 10)³²

163. The Representatives of FAO and WHO introduced the item referring to the information contained in the working documents.

Discussion

164. CAC48 noted the information provided by FAO, WHO and the Joint FAO/IAEA Centre of Nuclear Techniques in Food and Agriculture that was relevant to Codex; expressed general appreciation for the work; stressed the importance of technical assistance to developing countries; indicated the need for alternative funding mechanisms to the CTF; and called for sustained support towards the scientific advice program and the capacity development activities.

165. Members supported CCEXEC89's recommendations and provided the following additional comments.

Codex Trust Fund

166. Members that had been supported by CTF expressed their appreciation and highlighted the positive outcomes of CTF projects including strengthening of the national Codex structures; improved coordination and cooperation at the national, regional and international level; and enhanced participation in the work of Codex through the use of Codex webtools and e-learning programmes. Members also expressed concern about the impending closure of CTF, called for transparency during the transition, and urged the development of sustainable alternatives to support ongoing capacity building and participation, particularly for those Members already approved for assistance.

167. The WHO Representative informed CAC48 that due to recurrent financial challenges, FAO and WHO had decided to phase out CTF in 2026. The contributions to CTF had decreased by 50% in 2025, which had led to a funding gap of almost 1 million USD, and as a result projects had been put on hold or advised to close earlier. It was recognized that the need for capacity building remained and WHO and FAO were committed to continue to support Members, using other existing or alternative ways to do so. The FAO representative further emphasized that there remained multiple avenues to seek and obtain support and respond to the capacity development needs of countries. The FAO Representative encouraged Members to approach FAO and WHO regarding their specific needs as well as ideas on new approaches.

168. An Observer welcomed WHO's report³³ and appealed to Members to harmonize their legislation in line with WHO and the revised *Standard for follow-up formula for older infants and product for young children* (CXS 156-1987) to cover digital and all marketing of products for babies and follow WHO recommendations to safeguard policy-setting from conflicts of interest, including following the closure of the CTF.

Technical assistance

169. Members commended the various assistance programmes provided by FAO and WHO, emphasized the importance of continued support towards building national capacity in areas like data generation, participation in Codex standard-setting, and the implementation of food safety and nutrition regulations, noting that technical

³² CX/CAC 25/48/15; CRD16 Rev.1 (Benin, El Salvador, Panama and Zambia); CRD24 (Indonesia); CRD42 (International Baby Food Action Network (IBFAN)); CRD43 (Ecuador)

³³ CX/CAC 25/48/15; CX/EXEC 25/89/6 (paragraph 5.10); https://www.fao.org/fao-who-codexalimentarius/sh-proxy/en/?lnk=1&url=https%253A%252F%252Fworkspace.fao.org%252Fsites%252Fcodex%252FMeetings%252FCX-701-48%252FWorking%2Bdocuments%252Fcac48_15e.pdf

assistance to countries enable them to address challenges such as food security, nutrition, and the adoption of best practices.

170. The FAO Representative explained that the scientific advice programme of FAO was financed through regular programme funds, which were allocated by FAO Governing Bodies and that Members needed to continue to highlight the importance of scientific advice in the governing bodies of FAO to ensure sustained or increased funding. For other areas of work, the representative encouraged all Members to consider making voluntary contributions to enable FAO and WHO to respond to the urgent calls for capacity development to support a better participation in Codex and thanked those Members that were already doing so.

Ultra-processed foods (UPFs)

171. CAC48 noted the different views expressed:

- There was no clear, science-based, and globally harmonized definition for UPFs, and any definition and/or guidelines should be based on robust scientific evidence.
- There should be transparency in the selection of experts involved in this process, and these should also include food science experts.
- Food classification should be systems-oriented and apply an evidence-based approach.
- There was a need for a common reference point to facilitate productive discussions and effective policy development.
- Codex should consider establishing harmonized definitions for related terms such as novel ingredients and functional foods.

172. The WHO representative reassured CAC48 of the scientific basis of its ongoing work to develop the operational definition and the guidelines for UPF consumption.

173. The FAO representative noted there was no easily available common reference point available and encouraged Members to await further information from WHO and FAO, which could serve as a common point of reference in order to be able to work on a shared understanding of UPFs.

Conclusion

174. CAC48:

- i. expressed appreciation to FAO and WHO for the delivered work;
- ii. endorsed the conclusions of CCEXEC89;
- iii. expressed its regrets regarding the phasing-out of the Codex Trust Fund (CTF), highlighting the excellent progress that had been achieved under CTF and reiterated the encouragement to FAO and WHO to identify alternative mechanisms that enable the continuation of the much-needed capacity development; and
- iv. reiterated the critical role of scientific advice provided by the joint FAO/WHO scientific advisory bodies to underpin the work of Codex.

ELECTION OF THE CHAIRPERSON AND VICE-CHAIRPERSONS AND MEMBERS OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE CODEX ALIMENTARIUS COMMISSION ELECTED ON A GEOGRAPHICAL BASIS (Agenda item 11)³⁴

Election of the chairperson and vice-chairpersons of the Codex Alimentarius Commission

175. CAC48 elected by general consent the following persons to hold office from the end of its present session to the end of the next regular session of the Commission (CAC49):

Chairperson:	Allan Azegele (Kenya)
Vice-Chairpersons:	Jing Tian (China)
	Khalid Alzahrani (Saudi Arabia)
	Betul Vazgecer (Türkiye)

³⁴ CX/CAC 25/48/16; CRD17 (El Salvador and India)

Election of Members elected to CCEXEC on a geographical basis

176. CAC48 elected or re-elected by general consent the following Members of CCEXEC on a geographic basis for the period from the end of its present session to the end of the second succeeding regular session of the Commission, CAC50:

Africa: Morocco (re-elected)

Asia: India (re-elected)

Europe: Netherlands (Kingdom of the) (elected)

Latin America and the Caribbean: Costa Rica (re-elected)

Near East: United Arab Emirates (elected)

North America: United States of America (elected)

South-West Pacific: Australia (re-elected)

APPOINTMENT OF COORDINATORS (Agenda item 12)³⁵

177. The Codex Secretariat informed CAC48 that four of the FAO/WHO coordinating committees: CCAFRICA, CCNASWP, CCASIA, and CCNE, had met since CAC47. The Codex Secretariat further informed CAC48 that CCAFRICA and CCNASWP had nominated the Gambia and the Cook Islands respectively for appointment as their next coordinators, while CCASIA and CCNE had nominated the current coordinators, Japan and Oman, respectively, for re-appointment.

Conclusion

178. In accordance with Rule IV.2 in Section 2.1: "Rules of the procedure of the Codex Alimentarius Commission" in the *Codex Alimentarius Commission Procedural Manual*, and on the basis of the nominations made by the FAO/WHO coordinating committees, the following Members of the Commission were appointed or reappointed as coordinators from the end of CAC48 until the end of the first regular session of the Commission following the next session of the relevant regional coordinating committee.

CCAFRICA: The Gambia (appointed)

CCNASWP: Cook Islands (appointed)

CCASIA: Japan (re-appointed)

CCNE: Oman (re-appointed)

DESIGNATION OF COUNTRIES RESPONSIBLE FOR APPOINTING THE CHAIRPERSONS OF CODEX SUBSIDIARY BODIES (Agenda item 13)³⁶

179. The chairperson introduced the item expressing appreciation to the Member countries responsible for appointing chairpersons of Codex subsidiary bodies recalling their relentless efforts to ensure Codex achieved its mandate.

Discussion

180. CAC48 noted the reactivation of CCMMP, following the decision to start new work on developing a standard for pasteurized liquid camel milk (paragraph 89.ii), and the decision to maintain CCFFP as an active committee (paragraph 112), with both committees working by correspondence. CAC48 further noted the willingness of New Zealand and Norway to continue hosting CCMMP and CCFFP, respectively.
181. The United States of America informed CAC48 that, after serving for 61 years as the host country of the Codex Committee on Processed Fruits and Vegetables (CCPFV), it would conclude its tenure as host to allow another country to take the lead. The United States of America emphasized its ongoing commitment to the committee's work and its readiness to provide support to the new host through the sharing of knowledge and experience.
182. The Republic of Korea expressed their willingness to assume the role of host country for CCPFV, which was welcomed by Codex Members.
183. With the change in the designated country responsible for CCPFV, a proposal to take this opportunity to review the ToR of the committee was positively received, and it was proposed that such a review could be conducted at CAC49.

³⁵ CX/CAC 25/48/17; CRD18 (Mexico); CRD32 (Uganda)

³⁶ CX/CAC 25/48/18; CRD19 (Mexico)

Conclusion

184. CAC48:

- i. confirmed the reactivation of CCMMP under the responsibility of New Zealand, to work by correspondence;
- ii. confirmed that CCFFP, under the responsibility of Norway, would remain active to work by correspondence;
- iii. thanked the United States of America for over 60 years of support to CCPFV and designated the Republic of Korea as the new host country for CCPFV;
- iv. agreed to review the terms of reference (ToR) of CCPFV at CAC49;
- v. confirmed the designation of countries responsible for appointing the chairpersons of Codex subsidiary bodies indicated in Appendix X; and
- vi. thanked the host countries for the resources committed in hosting the various Codex subsidiary bodies.

OTHER BUSINESS (Agenda item 14)

Proposal for development of standards for high quality cassava flour, sweet potato flour, and yam flour (Nigeria)³⁷

185. Nigeria, referring to CRD22, highlighted the growing need for internationally recognized quality and safety parameters for these products to protect consumer health, facilitate fair practices in the food trade, and enhance market access, also in light of the increasing global demand for gluten-free and alternative carbohydrate sources.

Discussion

186. Some Members noted that the proposed commodity standards would contribute to food security and nutrition, while enhancing market access, reducing post-harvest losses, and food safety for populations relying on these staple commodities and were supportive of the development of Codex standards on these different flours.

187. In response to a question regarding the appropriateness of developing a new standard for these products in light of the existence of the *Standard for edible cassava flour* (CXS 176-1989), the Codex Secretariat noted the need to determine the relationship between the proposed new work and existing standards. The Codex Secretariat also explained that, consistent with recommendations from CCEXEC, a horizontal approach was preferred, suggesting consideration be given to revising the existing standard to cover all types of cassava flour, or developing a single grouped commodity standard for all proposed tuber flours. The Codex Secretariat further noted that the proponent could review and update the proposal in light of these technical and procedural comments, after which a revised proposal could be circulated for written comments to all Members and Observers to facilitate future decision-making by CCEXEC and CAC.

Conclusion

188. CAC48 noted:

- i. the strong interest in this area of work;
- ii. that the proposals had not undergone review, including critical review, that there was an existing Codex standard for edible cassava flour and hence the relationship between the proposed and existing standards needed to be established; and
- iii. that CCEXEC recommended a horizontal approach to commodity standards, and further consideration needed to be given to possible grouping of these flours.

189. CAC48 recommended Nigeria and interested Members to review and update the new work proposal, noting that this could then be submitted for review to the Codex Secretariat and written comments requested from all Members via a circular letter (CL) for consideration by CCEXEC90 and CAC49.

Development of a standard for cashew kernels (India)³⁸

190. India, referring to CRD23, highlighted that new work for the development of a standard for cashew kernels had already been approved by CAC44 (2017) and had received further support from coordinating committees. India recalled that CAC47 had recommended updating the work proposal to reflect the latest information, and CRD23 reflected such an update. India noted that work had been stalled because CCPFV had been adjourned *sine die* by CAC43 (2020), and recalling precedents where committees worked by correspondence to address

³⁷ CRD22 (Nigeria)

³⁸ CRD23 (India)

a limited agenda, requested CAC48 to reactivate CCPFV noting the designation of the Republic of Korea as the new host of the committee.

Discussion

191. Members expressed support to advance the development of the proposed standard, recognizing the economic importance of cashew kernels as a globally traded commodity. It was, however, suggested to allow a transition period for the new host to take on the role and consider future work priorities.
192. The Codex Secretariat underscored that CAC48 had just designated the new CCPFV host and also agreed to consider CCPFV's ToR at CAC49. The Codex Secretariat recalled the established practice to follow a stepwise approach for new work proposals, including securing written comments, to ensure informed decision-making. The Codex Secretariat proposed that as the revised work proposal had been submitted as a CRD, it would be appropriate to allow time for review and that a CL could be issued to seek comments on the proposal in parallel to the transition of host and ToR discussions.

Conclusion

193. CAC48 noted the ongoing interest in this area of work and that, given the recent designation of a new host for CCPFV, the transition period needed, and that there would be further consideration of CCPFV's terms of reference (ToR) at CAC49, it would be premature to take any decision to change the status of the committee at CAC48.
194. CAC48 recommended that a CL be issued to seek comments from Members and Observers to facilitate consideration of the new work proposal by CCEXEC90 and CAC49.

The role of Codex in advancing food classification with specific reference to ultra-processed foods (UPFs) (IUFOST)³⁹

195. CAC48 in considering CRD26 shared the following views.
196. Members supporting the initiative underscored that the lack of clear, science-based, and globally harmonized definitions for UPFs was an emerging issue that could significantly impact global trade, food safety, and nutrition policy. They stressed that the issue was cross-cutting, relevant to multiple Codex subsidiary bodies, and that Codex, with its unique mandate covering health, trade, and standards, was the best forum to address it transparently.
197. Members expressing concerns about the initiative considered it premature to initiate new work at this stage, noting the ongoing work of WHO in this area, including the development of WHO guidelines and an operational definition for UPFs. These Members also suggested that existing active Codex committees were fully equipped to discuss various aspects of UPFs should a Member submit a specific proposal. Concerns were also raised that introducing the UPF concept into food regulations or standards before sufficient scientific consensus was reached could adversely affect current categorization, labelling, and risk assessment frameworks.
198. An Observer welcomed WHO guidance and urged Codex to consider both the health and environmental impacts of UPFs.
199. The proposer argued that current classification models, particularly those derived from the Nova food classification framework, overemphasized the extent of processing while overlooking formulation and compositional quality, which risked misclassification and the stigmatization of safe foods.
200. In response to a request for clarification, the WHO representative explained that work currently being undertaken by WHO involved establishing an operational definition, followed by the development of guidelines, both grounded in solid scientific evidence, collected through systematic reviews.

Conclusion

201. CAC48 noted:
 - i. the general interest in this area of work;
 - ii. the ongoing work of WHO on ultra-processed foods (UPFs);
 - iii. the relevance of this issue to several Codex committees; and
 - iv. that if interested, Members could prepare a more detailed proposal for future discussion.

³⁹ CRD26 (IUFOST); CRD44 (Institute of Food Technologists (IFT))

APPENDIX I**LIST OF PARTICIPANTS
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APPENDIX II**LIST OF ADOPTED AMENDMENTS TO THE CODEX PROCEDURAL MANUAL**

Codex body	Section	Reference
	Section 2.1: Procedures for the elaboration of Codex standards and related texts	REP25/GP, paragraph 57(i), Appendix IV
	Section 3.1: Guidelines to host governments of Codex committees and ad hoc intergovernmental task forces	
	Section 3.2: Guidelines on the conduct of meetings of Codex committees and ad hoc intergovernmental task forces	REP25/GP, paragraph 38(ii), Appendix II
	Section 3.3: Guidelines to chairpersons of Codex committees and ad hoc intergovernmental task forces (including the criteria for the appointment of chairpersons)	
CCGP	Section 3.4: Criteria and procedural guidelines for Codex committees and ad hoc intergovernmental task forces working by correspondence	REP25/GP, paragraph 74(i), Appendix VI
	Section 7.2: Principles concerning the participation of international non-governmental organizations in the work of the Codex Alimentarius Commission	REP25/GP, paragraph 63(i), Appendix V
	Section 2.1: Procedures for the elaboration of Codex standards and related texts	
	Section 2.11: Principles for the establishment or selection of Codex sampling procedures	REP25/GP, paragraph 43(i), Appendix III
	Section 6.1: Core functions of Codex contact points	
	Section 7.2: Principles concerning the participation of international non-governmental organizations in the work of the Codex Alimentarius Commission	
CCPR	Section 4.8: Risk analysis principles applied by the Codex Committee on Pesticide Residues	REP25/PR, paragraph 18(vi), Appendix II, Part 1

APPENDIX III**LIST OF ADOPTED STANDARDS AND RELATED TEXTS**

Codex body	Standards and related texts	Reference	Job No.
CCFFV	Standard for fresh dates	REP25/FFV, paragraph 24, Appendix II	N01-2016
	Specifications for the identity and purity of food additives for inclusion in the <i>List of Codex specifications for food additives</i> (CXA 6-2024)	REP25/FA, paragraph 50(i), Appendix III	-
	Revision of the <i>Class names and the International Numbering System for food additives</i> (CXG 36-1989)	REP25/FA, paragraph 123(i), Appendix X	-
	Food additive provisions of the <i>General standard for food additives</i> (GSFA, CXS 192-1995) and revisions to adopted provisions	REP25/FA, paragraph 109(i), Appendix VI, Part C	-
CCFA	Revised food additive provisions of the GSFA in relation to the alignment of five FAO/WHO Coordinating Committee for Asia (CCASIA) standards, three FAO/WHO Coordinating Committee for the Near East (CCNE) standards, eight Codex Committee on Spices and Culinary Herbs (CCSCH) standards, one Codex Committee on Fats and Oils (CCFO) standard, and one Codex Committee on Cereals, Pulses and Legumes (CCCPL) standard	REP25/FA, paragraph 73(ii) Appendix VI, Part B.1 - B.5	-
	Revision to the reference to commodity standards for the GSFA Table 3 additives for food category 12.2.1 "Herbs and spices (ONLY SPICES)"	REP25/FA, paragraph 73(iii), Appendix VI, Part B 3.3.1	-
	Revised food additive sections of three CCASIA standards, three CCNE standards, eight CCSCH standards, and the <i>Standard for rice</i> (CXS 198-1995)	REP25/FA, paragraph 73(i), Appendix V, Part A	-
	Revised food additive provisions of the <i>Standards for pickled cucumbers (Cucumber Pickles)</i> (CXS 115-1981), <i>canned stone fruits</i> (CXS 242-2003); and <i>jams, jellies and marmalades</i> (CXS 296-2009)	REP25/FA, paragraph 83, 86 and 89, Appendix V, Part B	-
	Methods of analysis / performance criteria / sampling plan for provisions in Codex standards (with amendments)	REP25/MAS, paragraphs 15, 16, 18, 19, 23, 27, 28(i), 45, 59(i) and 86(i), Appendix II, Part 1	-
CCMAS		REP25/CAC paragraph 34(i)	
	"Nitrogen to protein conversion factors" as an Annex to CXS 234-1999 (with amendments)	REP25/MAS, paragraph 11(vi), Appendix III REP25/CAC paragraph 34(ii)	-

Codex body	Standards and related texts	Reference	Job No.
	Maximum level (ML) of 2.5 mg/kg for lead in spices, dried bark	REP25/CF18, paragraph 47(i)(a), Appendix III	N05-2019
CCCF	ML of 2.0 mg/kg for lead in culinary herbs, dried	REP25/CF18, paragraph 47(i)(b), Appendix III	N05-2019
	<i>Revised Code of practice for the prevention and reduction of aflatoxin contamination in peanuts (CXC 55-2004)</i>	REP25/CF18, paragraph 80(i), Appendix V	N10-2024
CCPR	Maximum residue limits (MRLs) for different combinations of pesticide/commodity(ies)	REP25/PR, paragraph 217(i)(a), Appendix III	-
	Guidelines for monitoring the stability and purity of reference materials and related stock solutions of pesticides during prolonged storage	REP25/PR, paragraph 234, Appendix VII	N07-2023
CCLAC	Regional standard for Castilla lulo (Latin America and the Caribbean)	REP24/LAC, paragraph 81, Appendix III	N05-2022
CCNE	Inclusion of labelling provisions for non-retail containers in the <i>Regional standards for canned humus with tehena</i> (Near East) (CXS 257R-2007); <i>canned foul medames</i> (Near East) (CXS 258R-2007); <i>tehena</i> (Near East) (CXS 259R-2007); <i>harissa (red hot pepper paste)</i> (Near East) (CXS 308R-2011); <i>halwa tehenia</i> (Near East) (CXS 309R-2011); and <i>date paste</i> (Near East) (CXS 314R-2013)	REP25/NE, paragraph 35(ii), Appendix III, Part B	-

APPENDIX IV**LIST OF REVOKED STANDARDS AND RELATED TEXTS**

Codex body	Standards and related texts	Reference
CCFA	Specified draft food additive provisions of the <i>General standard for food additives</i> (GSFA, CXS 192-1995)	REP25/FA, paragraph 109(ii), Appendix VII
CCMAS	Specified methods of analysis for provisions in Codex standards (with amendments)	REP25/MAS, paragraphs 19, 27, 28(i), 45, 59(i) and 86(i), Appendix II, Part 1
CCPR	Codex maximum residue limits (CXLs) for certain combinations of pesticide / commodity(ies)	REP25/PR, paragraphs 217(i)(b) and 239(i), Appendix IV

APPENDIX V**LIST OF APPROVED NEW WORK**

Codex body	Text	Reference and project document	Job No.
CCAFRICA	Regional standard for braised or boiled, salted and unsalted, dried fish (Africa)	REP25/AFRICA, paragraph 62(i), Appendix IV	N01-2025
CCNASWP	Regional standard for galip nut (North America and the South West Pacific)	REP25/NASWP, paragraph 83(i), Appendix IV	N02-2025
	Regional standard for breadfruit flour (North America and the South West Pacific)	REP25/NASWP, paragraph 83(ii), Appendix V	N03-2025
CCFFV	Standard for fresh turmeric	REP25/FFV, paragraph 89(i), Appendix VI	N04-2025
	Standard for fresh broccoli	REP25/FFV, paragraph 92(ii) ⁴⁰	N05-2025
CCFA	Priority list of substances proposed for evaluation by the Joint FAO/WHO Expert Committee on Food Additives (JECFA)	REP25/FA, paragraph 133(i), Appendix XI	N06-2025
	New work on proposed draft food additive provisions of the <i>General standard for food additives</i> (GSFA, CXS 192-1995)	REP25/FA, paragraph 109(iv), Appendix IX	N07-2025
CCCF	Revision of the <i>Code of practice for weed control to prevent and reduce pyrrolizidine alkaloid contamination in food and feed</i> (CXC 74-2014)	REP25/CF18, paragraph 90(ii), Appendix VI-Part I	N08-2025
	Revision of the <i>Code of practice for the reduction of Aflatoxin B1 in raw materials and supplemental feeding stuffs for milk-producing animals</i> (CXC 45-1997)	REP25/CF18, paragraph 102(ii), Appendix VII	N09-2025
	Code of practice for the prevention and reduction of tropane alkaloids in food and feed	REP25/CF, paragraph 106(ii), Appendix VIII	N10-2025
CCPR	Priority list of pesticides for evaluation by the Joint FAO/WHO Meeting on Pesticide Residues (JMPR)	REP25/PR, paragraph 279(i), Appendix VIII	N11-2025
CCFFP	Conversion of the <i>Regional standard for laver products</i> (Asia) (CXS 323R-2017) into an international standard	REP25/ASIA, paragraph 141, Appendix VIII	N12-2025
CCMMP	Standard for pasteurized liquid camel milk	CAC48/CRD29, Annex 1	N13-2025

⁴⁰ The project document on development of a standard for fresh broccoli is available [here](#).

APPENDIX VI**LIST OF DISCONTINUED WORK**

Codex body	Text	Reference
CCFA	Specified draft food additive provisions of the <i>General standard for food additives</i> (GSFA, CXS 192-1995)	REP25/FA, paragraph 109(iii), Appendix VIII
CCCF	Maximum level (ML) of 2.5 mg/kg for lead in culinary herbs, dried	REP25/CF18, paragraph 47(ii), Appendix III
	ML and associated sampling plan for total aflatoxins in ready-to-eat peanuts	REP25/CF18, paragraph 72(i)
CCPR	Maximum residue limits (MRLs) for certain combinations of pesticide/commodity(ies) withdrawn from the step procedure	REP25/PR, paragraph 217(ii)(a), Appendix V

APPENDIX VII**PART 1: LIST OF AMENDMENTS TO CODEX STANDARDS AND RELATED TEXTS**

Codex body/	Standards and related texts	Reference
CAC	Amendment to the <i>General standard for food additives</i> (CXS 192-1995). Replacement of incorrect Notes (48 and 168) associated with the use of advantame (INS 969) in food category 01.4.4 (Cream analogues) with correct Notes (68 and 478).	REP25/CAC, paragraph 99(i)
CCFA	Amendment to the <i>Standard for food grade salt</i> (CXS 150-1985)	REP25/FA, paragraph 21(i), Appendix XII
CCCF	Editorial amendment to Annex X of the <i>General standard for contaminants and toxins in food and feed</i> (CXS 193-1995): Removal of outdated content from Annex X - <i>Scientific justification for the guideline levels for radionuclides in foods contaminated following a nuclear or radiological emergency</i>	REP25/CF18, paragraph 17(v), Appendix II
	Editorial amendments to CXS 193-1995: Inclusion of maximum levels (MLs) for marine biotoxins (Section 5 of the <i>Standard for live and raw bivalve molluscs</i> (CXS 292-2008))	REP25/CF18, paragraph 198
CCPR	Editorial amendment to the definition for “fat” in the <i>Classification of food and feed</i> (CXA 4-1989)	REP25/PR, paragraph 18(vi), Appendix II Part 2
	Editorial amendments to the CXLs for milks / milk fat to insert the note: “for monitoring and regulatory purposes, whole milk is to be analysed, and the result compared to the MRL for whole milk” to the CXLs for milk fats (FM 0183) in the Codex database for MRLs for pesticides in all cases where CXLs are established for fat-soluble pesticides in both milks (ML 0106) and milk fats (FM 0183)	REP25/PR, paragraph 222(ii-iii)
CCNE	Consequential amendments to the <i>Regional standards for tehena</i> (Near East) (CXS 259R-2007) and <i>doogh</i> (Near East) (CXS 332R-2018) to include a cross reference to the Annex on nitrogen to protein conversion factors in the <i>Recommended methods of analysis and sampling</i> (CXS 234-1999)	REP25/NE, paragraph 24(ii-iii)
CAC	Amendment to the <i>Standard for kimchi</i> (CXS 223-2001)	REP25/CAC Appendix VIII

PART 2: AMENDMENT TO THE STANDARD FOR KIMCHI (CXS 223-2001)

Note: Amendments are indicated in **bold**, and underline; deletions are indicated in ~~strike through~~.

2 DESCRIPTION**2.1 Product definition**

Kimchi is the product:

- (a) prepared from varieties of Chinese cabbage (**type Pe-tsai**), *Brassica rapa L. subsp. pekinensis ~~Rupr~~ **(Lour.) Hanelt, also known as kimchi cabbage and napa cabbage***; such Chinese cabbages shall be free from significant defects, and trimmed to remove inedible parts, salted, washed with fresh water, and drained to remove excess water; they may or may not be cut into suitable sized pieces/parts;

APPENDIX VIII**TERMS OF REFERENCE FOR THE JOINT CCPR/CCRVDF ELECTRONIC WORKING GROUP**

The joint electronic working group (EWG) will:

- i. review work already done cooperatively between the Codex Committees on Veterinary Drugs in Foods (CCRVDF) and Pesticide Residues (CCPR) and will identify, and if possible, prioritize areas of possible further collaboration between CCRVDF and CCPR and how this could be carried out (e.g. jointly, in parallel, etc.) to facilitate the consideration of compounds with dual uses by both committees and the possible harmonization of maximum residue limits (MRLs). This may include reflections on improved synchronization of work between CCPR and CCRVDF as well as collaboration between CCPR/CCRVDF and the Joint FAO/WHO Meeting on Pesticide Residues (JMPR)/Joint FAO/WHO Expert Committee on Food Additives (JECFA);
- ii. provide an update on their preliminary findings to CCRVDF and CCPR;
- iii. develop a list of compounds with dual use as a pesticide and veterinary drug for which no or only one Codex MRL has been established and that member countries will provide the information to populate this list;
- iv. identify dual-use compounds that have different Codex MRLs for a similar edible commodity of animal origin and recommend on a case-by-case basis, a single, harmonized MRL(s) for the compound(s) and affected commodity(ies). The EWG might recommend that CCRVDF/CCPR consider selecting the higher MRL value; and
- v. consider the matter related to harmonized food descriptors to be used by JECFA/JMPR.

APPENDIX IX

MONITORING FRAMEWORK FOR THE CODEX STRATEGIC PLAN 2026-2031

Strategic goal	Outcome	Indicator (Indicators carried over from the current M & E Framework are marked with *)	Means of verification	Baseline ⁴¹
1: Respond to Members' needs for protecting the health of consumers and ensuring fair practices in the food trade in an evolving global landscape by developing science-based standards and related texts	1.1 Foresight and horizon-scanning activities are used to support the identification of issues likely to impact food safety, quality and trade.	Indicator 1.1.1 Proportion of sessions in which Codex committees have used foresight and horizon scanning to inform work planning and prioritization.	References on the use of foresight and horizon-scanning reports in Codex committee (general subject and commodity) reports and related working documents including project documents, discussion papers, and written submissions to the committee. Foresight and horizon-scanning is considered to include future trends and emerging issues.	n/a
	1.2 Scientific advice that addresses the needs identified by CAC and subsidiary bodies is primarily provided by FAO and WHO and their joint scientific advisory bodies, informed by globally representative data and appropriate international expertise and methodology.	Narrative report	The Codex Secretariat will work in collaboration with FAO and WHO on a Mechanism to track requests for scientific advice (reported upon after the first biennium). The narrative report will include how scientific advice was provided and issues hindering the timeliness of provision of scientific advice and include inputs from Codex Committee chairpersons on availability of scientific advice.	n/a
	1.3 Scientific advice is used by CAC and subsidiary bodies in line with Codex risk analysis principles.	Indicator 1.3.1 Number of quantitative standards adopted or revoked by CAC.	CAC reports/Scorecard - Total number of quantitative standards being adopted or revoked every year.	n/a ⁴²

⁴¹ Baseline data, where available, are provided for 2023, the last year for which data have been collated.

⁴² While this was not included in the monitoring of the Codex strategic Plan 2020-2025, data on adoptions and revocations are available in the annual reports of CAC.

Strategic goal	Outcome	Indicator (Indicators carried over from the current M & E Framework are marked with *)	Means of verification	Baseline ⁴¹
	1.4 Codex standards and related texts are developed, reviewed and adopted in a timely, transparent and inclusive manner.	*Indicator 1.4.1 Time taken for approved new work to result in revised or new Codex texts.	CAC reports - Percentage of non-numerical new and revised Codex texts adopted within 5 years.	2023: 70%
2: Enhance Codex work management systems and practices that support the effective and efficient development of standards and related texts	2.1 Work management systems and practices are refined and enhanced, leveraging digital and other new technologies.	Indicator 2.1.1 Percentage of standards published in English within one month following adoption by CAC.	Online repository of Codex documents	n/a ⁴³
		Indicator 2.1.2 Percentage of standards published in all working languages within one year following adoption by CAC.	Online repository of Codex documents	n/a ⁴⁴
	2.2 Mechanisms to prioritize proposals to develop new or revise existing standards and related texts are in place.	*Indicator 2.1.3 Proportion of working documents (WDs), including reports of joint FAO/WHO expert bodies, distributed at least two months before the meeting, consistent with the <i>Codex Procedural Manual</i>	Online repository of Codex documents - Percentage of WDs that were circulated at least two months prior to the start of the respective committee session in English, French and Spanish	2023: 36% ENG; 20% FRE; 21% SPA.
		Narrative report	Narrative report on Codex committees (general subject and commodity) establishment and use of prioritization mechanisms in their reports, working documents, or information documents on prioritization process.	n/a

⁴³ Data is being collected following CAC47 to serve as a baseline.

⁴⁴ Data is being collected following CAC47 to serve as a baseline.

Strategic goal	Outcome	Indicator (Indicators carried over from the current M & E Framework are marked with *)	Means of verification	Baseline ⁴¹
	2.3 Chairpersons, coordinators, host secretariats, Codex Contact Points (CCPs) and delegates are supported in their respective roles and their capabilities are developed and enhanced.	Indicator 2.3.1 Number of people trained by the Codex Secretariat every year in support of engagement in Codex work.	Track engagement in Codex work through records of attendance to webinars, OCS trainings and EWG trainings organized by or in collaboration with the Codex secretariat and disaggregated where possible.	n/a
		Indicator 2.3.2 Number of people who undertook the Codex e-learning course	FAO Academy records disaggregated where possible.	n/a
		*Indicator 2.3.3 Satisfaction ratings on meeting efficiency, role of chairs and host and Codex secretariats.	Satisfaction surveys following Codex committee meetings	2023: For the majority of questions, over 85 percent of respondents indicated “agree/strongly agree” or “satisfied/very satisfied” with the organization and implementation of the meetings
2.4 Codex Members are enabled to participate actively and sustainably throughout the standard-setting process.		Indicator 2.4.1 Number of Members contributing to Codex work through: (a) replies to CLs, (b) participation in EWGs, (c) participation in Codex meetings.	OCS/CRDs (a Member will be counted if they replied to at least two CLs during the biennium) EWG records - participation is defined as registration to at least one EWG during the biennium, detailing the participation by Codex region. List of participants in Codex meeting reports, disaggregated by committee and income classification) CLs 2023: 70 (37%)) EWGs 2023: 86 (46%)) Participation: Average 2020-2023: CAC 154; General subject committees 71
		Indicator 2.4.2 Number of different Members who chaired or co-chaired EWGs during the biennium	EWG records - The Codex Secretariat will report on the number of Members who chaired or co-chaired at least one EWG during the biennium, disaggregated by region.	n/a

Strategic goal	Outcome	Indicator (Indicators carried over from the current M & E Framework are marked with *)	Means of verification	Baseline ⁴¹
3: Strengthen relationships with relevant international organizations, promoting a coordinated approach to address global challenges	3.1 The mutual understanding of the roles of CAC and relevant international organizations in relation to global challenges is improved and is supported by ongoing consultation between the parties.	Indicator 3.1.1 Number of international organizations formally engaged by the Codex Secretariat through bilateral meetings, workshops, etc. during the biennium	Codex Secretariat records - A list of international organizations with whom the Codex Secretariat engaged and the nature of such engagement during the biennium (e.g. Participation in WTO SPS committee, and related meetings, meetings of other standard setting bodies e.g. ISO, UNECE etc.)	n/a
	3.2 Gaps in approaches to addressing global challenges that Codex could contribute to are identified through targeted engagement with relevant international organizations.	Indicator 3.2.1 Number of international organizations that have presented their work or provided inputs to codex committees, including through targeted consultations (which may include identification of gaps in approaches that Codex could contribute to)	Codex Committee (general subject and commodity) reports, working documents, and written submissions	n/a
	3.3 The contribution of CAC to the transition towards sustainable and resilient food systems, is identified and considered.	Narrative report	Such a report would be based on discussions captured in Codex Committee (general subject and commodity) reports, working documents and new work proposals referencing sustainable and resilient food systems considerations - Noting the volume of work involved the Codex secretariat is proposing to pilot the use of AI to generate the narrative, and propose the indicator be further considered following the first round of reporting based on the pilot.	n/a

Strategic goal	Outcome	Indicator (Indicators carried over from the current M & E Framework are marked *)	Means of verification	Baseline ⁴¹
	3.4 Contributions from relevant international organizations throughout the development of Codex texts are encouraged.	Indicator 3.4.1 Number of relevant international organizations contributing to Codex work through: (a) replies to CLs, (b) participation in EWGs, (c) participation in Codex meetings.	OCS/CRDs (an Observer will be counted if they replied to at least two CLs during the biennium) EWG records - participation is defined as registration to at least one EWG during the biennium, detailing the participation by Codex region. List of participants in Codex meeting reports.	n/a
		Indicator 3.4.2 Number of Codex standards elaborated in cooperation with another international intergovernmental body or organization (as described in PM section 7.1, <i>Guidelines on cooperation between the Codex Alimentarius Commission and international intergovernmental organizations in the elaboration of standards and related texts</i>).	CAC and Codex Committees reports	n/a
4: Maximize the impact of Codex by increasing the visibility and use of standards	4.1 The profile and recognition of Codex as the international food standards setting body for protecting consumer health and ensuring fair practices in food trade is enhanced.	*Indicator 4.1.1 Extent that Codex Members recognize Codex texts as meeting Members' priority food safety and quality needs.	Annual survey on the use and impact of Codex texts.	2023: 86% of Members considered Codex texts extremely or mostly useful in meeting their priority food safety and quality needs.
		Indicator 4.1.2 Codex' online presence.	Web analytics, including: visits to the Codex website, social media presence (likes, shares, followers, comments), AI generated reports on Codex online presence.	n/a

Strategic goal	Outcome	Indicator (Indicators carried over from the current M & E Framework are marked with *)	Means of verification	Baseline ⁴¹
	4.2 The use of Codex texts in the context of integrative approaches such as One Health is promoted.	Indicator 4.2.1 Number of references to the Codex Alimentarius in international policy instruments.	Due to the potential boundless scope of this indicator the Codex Secretariat proposes to pilot a monitoring approach which focuses on references to Codex in the annual high-level reports of the following international entities: FAO, WHO, WTO, WOA, UNIDO, Quadripartite.	n/a
		Narrative report	A narrative report on references to and promotion of the Codex Alimentarius in international policy instruments, and Codex Secretariat participation in international entities' meetings, as a means of promoting use of Codex texts in integrative approaches.	
	4.3 Harmonization through the increased use of Codex texts in establishing national food control systems and regulations is advocated for.	*Indicator 4.3.1 Degree that Codex texts are used by Members.	Annual survey on the use and impact of Codex texts; and a narrative report on the use of notifications and/or STCs to better understand the relevance of Codex standards in international trade.	2023: 92% of Members used Codex texts as a baseline to inform Member's newly developed food legislation, policies and/or regulations

APPENDIX X

**COUNTRIES RESPONSIBLE FOR APPOINTING
THE CHAIRPERSONS OF CODEX SUBSIDIARY BODIES
ESTABLISHED UNDER RULE XI.1(B)(I)**

CODE	SUBSIDIARY BODY	MEMBER RESPONSIBLE	STATUS
CX 703	Codex Committee on Milk and Milk Products ⁴⁵	New Zealand	Active
CX 708	Codex Committee on Cocoa Products and Chocolate	Switzerland	Adjourned <i>sine die</i>
CX 709	Codex Committee on Fats and Oils	Malaysia	Active
CX 710	Codex Committee on Sugars	Colombia	Adjourned <i>sine die</i>
CX 711	Codex Committee on Food Additives	China	Active
CX 712	Codex Committee on Food Hygiene	United States of America	Active
CX 713	Codex Committee on Processed Fruits and Vegetables	Republic of Korea	Adjourned <i>sine die</i>
CX 714	Codex Committee on Food Labelling	Canada	Active
CX 715	Codex Committee on Methods of Analysis and Sampling	Hungary	Active
CX 716	Codex Committee on General Principles	France	Active
CX 718	Codex Committee on Pesticide Residues	China	Active
CX 719	Codex Committee on Natural Mineral Waters	Switzerland	Adjourned <i>sine die</i>
CX 720	Codex Committee on Nutrition and Foods for Special Dietary Uses	Germany	Active
CX 722	Codex Committee on Fish and Fishery Products ⁴⁶	Norway	Active
CX 723	Codex Committee on Meat Hygiene	New Zealand	Adjourned <i>sine die</i>
CX 728	Codex Committee on Vegetable Proteins	Canada	Adjourned <i>sine die</i>
CX 729	Codex Committee on Cereals, Pulses and Legumes ⁴⁷	United States of America	Active
CX 730	Codex Committee on Residues of Veterinary Drugs in Foods	United States of America	Active
CX 731	Codex Committee on Fresh Fruits and Vegetables	Mexico	Active
CX 733	Codex Committee on Food Import and Export Certification and Inspection Systems	Australia	Active
CX 735	Codex Committee on Contaminants in Foods	Netherlands (Kingdom of the)	Active
CX 736	Codex Committee on Spices and Culinary Herbs	India	Active

⁴⁵ Working by correspondence

⁴⁶ Working by correspondence

⁴⁷ Working by correspondence