

codex alimentarius commission E



FOOD AND AGRICULTURE
ORGANIZATION
OF THE UNITED NATIONS

WORLD
HEALTH
ORGANIZATION



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Agenda Item 8 b)

CX/EXEC 09/63/10-Add.1

JOINT FAO/WHO FOOD STANDARDS PROGRAMME

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE CODEX ALIMENTARIUS COMMISSION

Sixty-third Session

WHO Headquarters, Geneva, 8 – 11 December 2009

MATTERS ARISING FROM FAO AND WHO

(Prepared by FAO and WHO)

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PART I: OUTCOMES OF RECENT FAO/WHO EXPERT MEETINGS

1. The scientific advice provided by FAO and WHO through JECFA, JEMRA, JMPR and *ad hoc* expert meetings remains a high priority for FAO and WHO and continues to cover a broad range of relevant issues.
2. The results of meetings held from April to November 2009 are summarized below.

Summary of scientific advice provided by FAO and WHO from April 2009 to November 2009

Activity	Joint FAO/WHO Expert Meeting on <i>Campylobacter</i> and <i>Salmonella</i> in chicken meat (Rome, Italy, 4–8 May 2009)
Purpose	The 40 th Session of the Codex Committee on Food Hygiene (CCFH) requested FAO and WHO to review and assess the scientific basis for all potential control measures for <i>Salmonella</i> and <i>Campylobacter</i> in chicken meat all along the chain to facilitate the ongoing development of the draft Codex Guidelines for the Control of <i>Campylobacter</i> and <i>Salmonella</i> in Chicken Meat and evaluate the potential to develop a web based tool to assess the impact of potential interventions.
Outputs	<p>The meeting carried out an independent assessment and review of all available scientific information on control measures for <i>Campylobacter</i> and <i>Salmonella</i> at relevant stages of the broiler supply chain, including the control measures described in the draft guidelines as prepared by the CCFH Working Group to date, as well as interventions that had not been included. For every step of the production chain, an attempt was made to evaluate the interventions in quantitative terms i.e. according to their likely effects in reducing the prevalence and/or concentration of the hazard in each case. Particular attention was given to the likely outcome of hazard reduction in a commercial setting. For this purpose, the Experts drew upon all available and documented data and evidence in support of the interventions described. The feasibility of developing a web-based risk-management decision-support tool to demonstrate in a simplified manner the relative effects of different control measures, either alone or in combination, on hazard reduction and consequently relative levels of foodborne illness was considered to be an appropriate next step. This would enable countries to evaluate combinations of control measures available within their processing systems using a risk-based approach.</p> <p>The meeting report was made available to the Codex Working Group developing the Guidelines for the Control of <i>Campylobacter</i> and <i>Salmonella</i> in Chicken Meat which met in Brazil in September and was presented to the 41st session of the CCFH. It is also available at ftp://ftp.fao.org/ag/agn/jemra/MRA1911Nov09.pdf. Web based demonstrations of the decision support tool were also made on three occasions in advance of the CCFH as well as during the CCFH.</p>
Activity	Joint FAO/WHO Expert Meeting on the Application of Nanotechnologies in the Food and Agriculture Sectors: Potential Food Safety Implications (Rome, Italy, 1 – 5 June, 2009)
Purpose	The overall purpose of this meeting was to provide member countries with comprehensive information on what is currently known about potential food safety risks, to identify priority areas of work required to better assess these risks and to advise on ways to promote transparent and constructive dialogue among stakeholders.
Outputs	<p>The meeting reviewed actual and anticipated applications of nanotechnologies in the food and agriculture sectors and identified potential food safety implications associated with such applications. The meeting also considered the application of current risk assessment methodologies to evaluate the safety of nanomaterials used in the food chain and suggested potential follow up actions. The experts made recommendations on the need for additional tools and to identify any data requirements and research gaps and potential priority areas for which scientific advice should be requested from FAO/WHO. In addition the meeting advised on ways and means of fostering transparent and trustful dialogue among all stakeholders.</p> <p>A summary report will be available on the FAO webpage (www.fao.org/ag/agn/agns) before the end of 2009. The full report of the meeting will be published early in 2010.</p>
Activity	71st Joint FAO/WHO Expert Meeting on Food Additives (Geneva, Switzerland Italy, 16–24 June 2009)
Purpose	The meeting was devoted to the evaluation of the safety of food additives as requested by the

	Codex Committee on Food Additives. This Committee evaluated 11 food additives, lycopene from all sources, one processing aid and one substance to be used in food iron fortification programs. In addition, 10 food additives were evaluated for specifications only. A dietary exposure assessment of cyclamates was also undertaken.
Outputs	JECFA recommended changes to existing ADIs and/or established new or temporary ADIs or gave other toxicological recommendations for food additives and ingredients. These included branching glycosyltransferase from <i>Rhodothermus obamensis</i> , cassia gum, ferrous ammonium phosphate, glycerol esters of gum and tall oil rosins, lycopene from all sources, lycopene extract from tomato, octenyl succinic modified gum Arabic, sodium hydrogen sulfate, cyclotetraglucose, cyclotetraglucose syrup and sucrose oligoesters type I and type II. The meeting results will be presented to the 42 nd Session of the Codex Committee on Food Additives and the reports will be published by FAO and WHO. The summary and conclusions are available at: www.fao.org/ag/agn/agns/jecfa/JECFA71_Summary_report_final.pdf
Activity	Joint Meeting of the FAO Panel of Experts on Pesticide Residues in Food and the Environment and the WHO Core Assessment Group on Pesticide Residues (JMPR) (Geneva, Switzerland, 16-25 September 2009)
Purpose	On-going programme on the risk assessment of pesticide residues in food, feed and drinking water and the identification of maximum residue levels when used according to good agricultural practice. The Joint Meeting assessed 25 pesticides, as requested by the Codex Committee on Pesticide Residues.
Outputs	The meeting established ADIs and ARfDs, estimated MRLs and recommended them for consideration by the CCPR, and estimated STMR and highest residue (HR) level as a basis for estimating dietary intakes. The outcome will be presented and discussed at the 42 nd Session of the Codex Committee on Pesticide Residues. The Report of the meeting and the Evaluations for residues are available at FAO (www.fao.org/agriculture/crops/core-themes/theme/pests/pm/jmpr/jmpr-meet/en/) and WHO (www.who.int/ipcs/food/jmpr/summaries/en/index.html) websites.

3. The Committee is **invited** to note the information described above and provide comments about the usefulness of the advice provided through these meetings. To facilitate the transfer and uptake of the relevant scientific advice by Codex, the FAO/WHO Secretariats of these activities make every effort to attend Codex working groups and Codex committee meetings. FAO and WHO would like to thank all those who supported the programme of work to provide the above mentioned scientific advice and in particular the various experts from around the world and the donors who contributed financially and in kind to the programme either through or outside the GIFSA.

Other activities related to the provision of scientific advice

4. In addition to the above, FAO and WHO are continuously working on a range of activities which support, expand on and follow-up on specific expert meetings. Such activities include:

a) Updating the principles and methods of chemicals risk assessment:

The Joint FAO/WHO project to update principles and methods for the risk assessment of chemicals in food is in preparation for publication as new Environmental Health Criteria document No. 240, replacing the previous EHC 70 and 104. The work has been finalised in November 2009. The publication is in press and will be published shortly on the relevant FAO and WHO websites.

b) JEMRA publications and tools:

JEMRA is developing a stand alone tool to assess the impact associated with the implementation of sampling plans on pathogens in food processing and manufacture. This tool will undergo peer and user review in the coming months and will be made publically available in the middle of 2010.

JEMRA has recently revisited the ranking of fresh produce commodities in terms of their global food safety concern that was first undertaken in 2007 (report of that ranking exercise is available at www.fao.org/ag/agn/agns/files/FFV_2007_Final.pdf) and is updating the ranking based on the availability of new information. A report of this work is currently under preparation and will be made available at www.fao.org/ag/agn/agns/jemra_riskassessment_freshproduce_en.asp.

JEMRA has recently issued guidelines for Risk Characterization of Microbiological Hazards in Foods. These guidelines are being published as number 17 in the FAO/WHO Microbiological Risk Assessment Series and are available at www.fao.org/ag/agn/agns/jemra_guidelines_risk_en.asp.

c) JECFA publications:

Report of the 70th JECFA - Evaluation of certain veterinary drug residues in food. WHO TRS 954, WHO 2009.

Toxicological monographs of the 70th JECFA - Safety evaluation of certain food additives. WHO FAS 61, 2009.

Residue Evaluation of Certain Veterinary Drugs, 70th JECFA meeting, FAO JECFA Monographs 6, 2009.

Report of the 71st JECFA - Evaluation of certain veterinary drug residues in food. WHO TRS 957, WHO 2010.

Toxicological monographs of the 71st JECFA - Safety evaluation of certain food additives. WHO FAS 62, 2010.

Compendium of Food Additive Specifications, 71st JECFA meeting. FAO JECFA Monographs 7, 2009.

These publications are available on the FAO (www.fao.org/ag/agn/jecfa/works_en.stm) and WHO (www.who.int/ipcs/publications/jecfa/en/) websites.

d) JMPR publications:

Pesticide residues in food - 2007 Evaluations. Part II - Toxicological. World Health Organization, 2009.

Pesticide residues in food - 2008. Report of the Joint Meeting of the FAO Panel of Experts on Pesticide Residues in Food and the Environment and WHO the Core Assessment Group. FAO Plant Production and Protection Paper, 193, 2009.

Pesticide residues in food 2008: Evaluations Part I – Residues. FAO Plant Production and Protection Paper 194.

Summary Report of the Joint Meeting of the FAO Panel of Experts on Pesticide Residues in Food and the Environment and the WHO Core Assessment Group on Pesticide Residues, Geneva, Switzerland, 16-25 September 2009.

These publications are available on the FAO (www.fao.org/ag/AGP/AGPP/Pesticid/Default.htm) and WHO (www.who.int/ipcs/publications/jmpr/en/) websites.

e) The report of a Joint FAO/WHO Expert Meeting on Fats and Fatty Acids in Human Nutrition is currently being finalized and will be published in early 2010.

f) The report of the Joint FAO/WHO Expert Meeting on the risks and benefits of the use of chlorine-containing disinfectants in food production and food processing has been finalized and will be available from the FAO and WHO websites in early 2010.

Forthcoming meetings

5. The 29th Codex Alimentarius Commission requested FAO and WHO to consider holding an FAO/WHO consultation on the **health risks associated with methylmercury and dioxins and dioxin-like PCBs in fish and the health benefits of fish consumption** based on requests from the 38th session of the CCFAC. FAO and WHO are now planning an expert consultation to give advice targeted at population subgroups at risk (e.g. women of childbearing age, the foetus, infants and small children and high fish consumers) based on the assessment of the benefits and risks associated with fish consumption. This meeting will be convened on 25 - 29 January 2010. Further information is available at: www.fao.org/ag/agn/agns/meetings_consultations_en.asp and www.fao.org/fishery/nems/38944/en.

6. The 72nd meeting of JECFA will be convened on 16-25 February 2010 in Rome, Italy and will be dedicated to the evaluation of some **contaminants in food**. The tentative agenda and the call for data can be accessed at: www.fao.org/ag/agn/agns/jecfa/JECFA72_call.pdf and www.who.int/ipcs/food/jecfa/data/en/index.html

7. The Secretariat of JECFA at FAO and WHO has issued a call for data and any other pertinent information related to the **depletion of residues of ractopamine** in pig tissues. This is in response to the request of the 32nd Codex Alimentarius Commission to FAO and WHO to undertake a review of new data on residues of ractopamine in pig tissues, a summary of which was submitted to the eighteenth session of the Codex Committee on Residues of Veterinary Drugs in Food by China. The data will be evaluated by JECFA experts and the results forwarded to 33rd Session of the Codex Alimentarius Commission. The call can be accessed at: www.fao.org/ag/agn/agns/jecfa/JECFA%20Ractopamine%20Call%20for%20data.pdf
8. FAO will implement an international conference on **Agricultural biotechnologies in developing countries**: Options and opportunities in crops, forestry, livestock, fisheries and agro-industry to face the challenges of food insecurity and climate change (ABDC-10) on 1- 4 March 2009 in Guadalajara, Mexico. Further information is available at: <http://www.fao.org/biotech/abdc/en/>.
9. The 73rd meeting of JECFA will be convened on 8-17 June 2010 in Geneva, Switzerland and will be dedicated to **food additives and contaminants**. The tentative agenda and the call for data can be accessed at: www.fao.org/ag/agn/agns/jecfa/JECFA73_call_FINAL.pdf and www.who.int/ipcs/food/jecfa/data/en/index.html.
10. JEMRA will convene a meeting in April/May 2010 in Rome, Italy to review and finalise the **web-based tools** on assessment of a) the effectiveness of implementing sampling plans and b) various measures for the control of *Campylobacter* and *Salmonella* in chicken meat that are currently under development.
11. **FAO, together with CAPES and EMBRAPA in Brazil will implement a conference on Nanotechnology in the food and agriculture sectors** in San Carlos, Brazil on 20 - 25 June 2010. New and emerging applications of nanotechnologies in food and agriculture and issues related to their use will be the focus of this Conference. In addition to exploring relevant scientific and technological advances, the Conference will also seek to highlight areas of research with the greatest potential to benefit society. For more information, contact: food-quality@fao.org.
12. The 2010 JMPR will be convened on 21-30 September 2010 in Rome, Italy, and will evaluate the safety of 25 **pesticides**. The tentative agenda and request for data will be posted under www.fao.org/agriculture/crops/core-themes/theme/pests/pm/jmpr/jmpr-meet/en and www.who.int/ipcs/food/jmpr/summaries/en/index.html.
13. An ad hoc Joint FAO/WHO Expert Meeting to review toxicological and health aspects of Bisphenol A will be convened in late October 2010 in Canada. Calls for data and for experts are published on FAO and WHO websites.

PART II Other related initiatives underway in FAO and WHO

14. Establishment of a new programme: Emergency Prevention Ssystem for Food Safety (EMPRES Food Safety)

As reported to the 32nd session of the CAC, FAO has established a program for emergency prevention and early warning in the area of food safety (EMPRES-Food Safety) as part of its Food Chain Crisis Management Framework (FCC). During the 32nd Codex Alimentarius Commission, a side event was held on the EMPRES Food Safety, its objectives and mechanisms, and FCC. This was attended by many Codex delegates who supported the establishment of the EMPRES Food Safety programme and useful feedback and inputs were received to further develop the programme. An EMPRES Food Safety preparatory seminar/workshop was organized on 31 August to 1 September 2009 on “identifying, prioritizing and managing emerging food safety threats”. The seminar discussed relevant international and regional initiatives on emerging food safety issues, including “predictive” and “responsive” early identification systems. Several ongoing initiatives on predictive systems at both international and regional levels were recognized and it was recommended that the joint FAO/WHO International Food Safety Authorities Network (INFOSAN) to be included in the EMPRES Food Safety Strategic Plan as a major part in responsive systems. To respond to recent requests from many member states for, technical assistance on food safety emergencies, preparedness and rapid response, EMPRES Food Safety the joint FAO/WHO INFOSAN Secretariat will implement a workshop from 14 to 18 December 2009 to draft a framework document on the development and implementation of national food safety emergency response plans. EMPRES Food Safety will shortly

issue a call for experts in a wide range of food safety topics in order to establish the EMPRES Food Safety Expert Roster. For more information on any of these items contact: EMPRES-FS@fao.org.

15. Foodborne Disease Burden Epidemiology Reference Group (FERG). From 26-30 October 2009, the WHO hosted the third formal meeting of the Foodborne Disease Burden Epidemiology Reference Group (FERG) in connection with the third international Foodborne Diseases Stakeholder Event in Geneva. For the first time, the FERG reviewed preliminary burden of disease results in the areas of enteric, parasitic and chemical causes of foodborne diseases. Specifically, they discussed interim results of diarrhoeal disease morbidity and mortality in persons older than 5 years, as well as the burden of dog and pork tapeworm and peanut allergens. The results were presented to stakeholders in a one-day event (reported on by PLoS Medicine: <http://speakingofmedicine.plos.org/2009/11/02/counting-the-global-burden-of-foodborne-disease/>). Stakeholders were invited to a second day of consultation where they discussed in extended workshops how the burden estimates may be used to inform food safety policy. WHO is now preparing the reports which will be publicly available in due course. For more information please contact foodsafety@who.int.

16. WHO Advisory Group on Integrated Surveillance of Antimicrobial Resistance (AGISAR). A WHO Advisory Group on Integrated Surveillance of Antimicrobial Resistance (AGISAR) was established in December 2008 to support WHO's effort to minimize the public health impact of antimicrobial resistance associated with the use of antimicrobials in food animals. In particular, the Advisory Group will assist WHO on matters related to the integrated surveillance of antimicrobial resistance and the containment of food-related antimicrobial resistance. The World Health Organization convened the first meeting of the Advisory Group on Integrated Surveillance of Antimicrobial Resistance (AGISAR) in Copenhagen, Denmark, from 15 to 19 June 2009. During the meeting a five-year strategic plan was drafted and four subcommittees were established to address specific issues such as capacity building, pilot studies, antimicrobial use monitoring and software development for integrated AMR surveillance. For more information please contact foodsafety@who.int.

17. Tripartite Consultative group on antimicrobial resistance. A meeting of the OIE/FAO/WHO Consultative *ad hoc* Group on Collaborative activities on antimicrobial resistance was held at the OIE Headquarters in Paris from 30 September to 1 October 2009. The meeting agreed on a range of joint activities related to i) the regular exchange of information on planned training courses and existing training materials; ii) the monitoring the use of antimicrobials in animals (OIE) and in humans (WHO); iii) surveillance of antimicrobial resistance in food and feed based on the existing standards (FAO); iv) the development of joint FAO/OIE/WHO training packages/courses on antimicrobial resistance; v) the development of advocacy materials for raising funds; vi) the development of material to increase awareness on antimicrobial resistance and vii) the joint development and implementation of pilot studies on surveillance of antimicrobial use and resistance.

18. Improving biosecurity in aquaculture. FAO will implement an Expert Workshop on Improving Biosecurity through Prudent and Responsible Use of Veterinary Medicine in Aquatic Food Production on 15-18 December 2009, Bangkok, Thailand to review current practices, alternatives to antimicrobials and biosecurity options to improve fish health with the objective of developing guidelines for responsible use of antimicrobials in aquaculture. In January 2010 FAO will implement an expert meeting to review biosecurity options for reducing *Salmonella* contamination of aquaculture ponds with the objective of providing advice on how to improve aquaculture practices in order to minimise the risk of *Salmonella* associated with aquacultured products.

19. Impact of private standards. Following the request of the 32nd session of the CAC, FAO and WHO are working on the development of a paper focusing on the "economic impact of private standards on small producers, particularly in developing countries". This paper will form the basis of a half to one day seminar on this issue to be held in conjunction with the next session of the CAC.

PART III: FOLLOW-UP TO THE FAO/WHO CONSULTATIVE PROCESS ON PROVISION OF SCIENTIFIC ADVICE TO CODEX AND MEMBER COUNTRIES

a) **Clear identification of needs (from Codex and member countries) for FAO/WHO scientific advice and criteria for the prioritization of the requests**

20. Both organizations continue to jointly prioritise the requests taking into consideration the criteria proposed by Codex (ALINORM 05/28/3, para. 75), as well as the requests for advice from Member

Countries and the availability of resources.¹ A table which contains a description of the current requests for scientific advice posed to FAO and WHO by Codex and by FAO/WHO Member countries is included in Part IV of this document.

b) Global Initiative for Food-related Scientific Advice (GIFSA)

21. Contributions, which are accepted from governments, organizations and foundations in accordance with WHO and FAO rules continue to be received. FAO and WHO would like to express their appreciation to the USA for their recent second contribution.

22. For additional information and advice on the procedure for making a donation/contribution please contact: Ms Dominique Di Biase, Policy Assistance and Resources Mobilization Division (Dominique.DiBiase@fao.org; Tel: + 39 06 57052170) at FAO; and Dr. Jorgen Schlundt, Department of Food Safety and Zoonoses, WHO (schlundtj@who.int; Tel: + 41 22 791 3445).

PART IV: STATUS OF REQUESTS FOR FAO/WHO SCIENTIFIC ADVICE

23. In prioritizing the requests for scientific advice to be addressed, FAO and WHO continue considering the set of criteria for the prioritisation proposed by Codex (ALINORM 05/28/3, para 75) as well as the requests of advice from Member Countries and the availability of resources. In relation to the criteria recommended to FAO and WHO for prioritization of requests from Codex for Scientific Advice, both organizations consider that they are comprehensive and cover all possible situations. The attached Annex shows the requests received directly from Codex Alimentarius Commission and its subsidiary bodies as well as meetings being planned by FAO and WHO in response to request from member countries. It presents the overall status of pending requests for scientific advice received by FAO/WHO as of November 2009.

¹ The 5th CCEXEC (ALINORM 05/28/3, para. 75) agreed the following set of criteria for the prioritization of requests from Codex for scientific advice:

- Relevance in relation to the strategic objectives and priorities as defined in the Strategic Plan;
- Clear definition of the scope and objective of the request as well as clear indication of the way in which the advice will be used in the work of Codex;
- Significance and urgency to the development or advancement of Codex texts taking into account public health and/or food trade relevance of the issue and the needs of developing countries;
- Availability of scientific knowledge and data required to conduct the risk assessment or to elaborate the scientific advice;
- High priority assigned by the Codex Alimentarius Commission.

PART IV

**JOINT FAO/WHO ACTIVITIES ON PROVISION OF SCIENTIFIC ADVICE ON FOOD SAFETY
STATUS OF REQUESTS FOR FAO/WHO SCIENTIFIC ADVICE (November 2009) ²**

TABLE 1

In prioritizing the requests for scientific advice to be addressed, FAO and WHO continue considering the set of criteria for the prioritization proposed by Codex (ALINORM 05/28/3, para. 75) as well as the requests of advice from Member Countries and the availability of resources. The table below presents the overall status of pending requests for scientific advice received by FAO/WHO as of **November 2009**.

#	Request for Advice	Originator	Reference	Required Action by FAO/WHO	Status of Planning/Implementation	Estimated Cost (US\$) ³	Expected Output by Codex
1	Risk assessment of contaminants in food	CCCF	2 nd Session ALINORM 08/31/41, para.173-190 and Appendix XIII	Joint FAO/WHO Committee on Food Additives (JECFA)	Planned for 72 nd JECFA (Rome, Italy, 16-25 February 2010)	300,000	Maximum Limits or other advice as appropriate
2	Safety evaluation of food additives and contaminants	CCFA/ CCCF	41 st Session of CCFA ALINORM 09/32/12, para. 132-135 and App. IX; 3 rd Session of CCCF ALINORM 09/32/41, para. 117-120 and App. XI	Joint FAO/WHO Committee on Food Additives (JECFA)	Planned for 73 rd JECFA (Geneva, Switzerland, 8-17 June 2010)	250,000	Maximum levels, specifications for food additives, or other advice as appropriate

² FAO and WHO express appreciation to those governments who have contributed to support FAO/WHO scientific advice activities, either through direct financial support, facilitation of meeting at national institutes, and technical input by national experts. Figures indicate cost of pending actions related to each activity. Figures do not consider staff cost.

³ Total costs for FAO/WHO, including publication of reports, but excluding staff costs.

#	Request for Advice	Originator	Reference	Required Action by FAO/WHO	Status of Planning/Implementation	Estimated Cost (US\$) ³	Expected Output by Codex
3	Review of data from a study in China on ractopamine residues in pig tissues	CAC	32 nd Session ALINORM09/32 REP, para.66-79	Secretariat to the Joint FAO/WHO Committee on Food Additives (JECFA)	Call issued and review of review of new data on residues of ractopamine in pig tissues will be performed when the data is made available by China	No cost	Maximum residue limits, advice as appropriate.
4	Assessment of benefits and risks of the use of “active chlorine” in food processing.	CCFAC CCFH CAC	37 th Session ALINORM 05/28/12, para. 108 and Appendix XV 36 th Session ALINORM 04/27/13, para. 158 37 th Session ALINORM 05/28/13 paras 170–174 29 th Session requested FAO/WHO for scientific advice, ALINORM 06/29/11, para. 225.	TOR of Expert Consultation specified by 37 th CCFH and 37 th CCFAC. 29 th CAC supported this request asking for scientific advice accordingly.	Expert consultation was implemented in May 2008. Report will be published early 2010.	200, 000	Recommendations regarding the safe use of chlorine-containing disinfectants and alternatives.

#	Request for Advice	Originator	Reference	Required Action by FAO/WHO	Status of Planning/Implementation	Estimated Cost (US\$) ³	Expected Output by Codex
5	Evaluation of residues and toxicology of pesticides for the establishment of acceptable intake levels and of MRLs.	CCPR	40 th Session ALINORM 08/31/24, paras 38, 42, 44, 47, 54, 57,-69, 96, 75, 77, 94, 101, 115, 139, 162, 170 and Appendix X 41 st Session ALINORM 09/30/24 Paras 60 – 130, 186 - 207 and Appendix XI	Joint FAO/WHO Meeting on Pesticide Residues	JMPR Meeting implemented from 16-25 September 2009 Report and Evaluations published on the FAO and WHO websites Report to be provided to the 42 nd CCPR in 2010. Next JMPR session 21-30 September 2010, Rome	370, 000	Maximum Residue Limits and other advice in risk assessment of pesticide residues.
6	Joint WHO/FAO Project Updating the principles and methods of risk assessment for chemicals in food	Melbourne Conference	Melbourne Conference Report 35 th Session ALINORM 03/24A paras 20–31.	Develop guidance document on updated principles and methods of risk assessment for chemicals in foods to replace EHC 70 and 104.	Several workshop reports are published on the web. Draft document published for public comments. Final consultation held in Seoul, Republic of Korea, supported by KFDA, 11 to 14 November 2008. Publication foreseen in early 2010 as EHC 240.	80, 000	Harmonized methods for risk assessment of chemicals in foods to be applied within the provision of scientific advice to Codex.

#	Request for Advice	Originator	Reference	Required Action by FAO/WHO	Status of Planning/Implementation	Estimated Cost (US\$) ³	Expected Output by Codex
7	Risks and Benefits of consumption of fish and other seafood	38 th CCFAC, paras 191– 193 CAC	29 th Session ALINORM 06/29/41, para 195.	FAO/WHO advice on the health risks and health benefits associated with the consumption of fish and other seafood	A preliminary meeting 28–30 May 2007 was implemented to agree nexts steps and scope of the work. Expert Consultation is planned to be held from 25th to 29th of January 2010. Extrabudgetary resources available.	120, 000	Develop methodology for risk and benefit assessment. Guidance document on the safe consumption of fish taking sensitive subpopulations into account.

#	Request for Advice	Originator	Reference	Required Action by FAO/WHO	Status of Planning/Implementation	Estimated Cost (US\$) ³	Expected Output by Codex
8	Risk mitigation options for <i>Salmonella</i> in bivalve molluscs	CCFFP	29 th Session ALINORM 08/31/18 paras 89-93.	Expert elicitation and consultation to evaluate the impact of microbiological criteria and sampling plans applied to harvesting areas and product lots as a means of reducing the risk from <i>Salmonella</i>	Call for data issued through Codex contact points and supplemented by the work of an expert consultant. Data review undertaken by FAO and expert consultant and results presented to 30 th CCFFP.	80,000	Use of the scientific advice to review microbiological criteria for <i>Salmonella</i> in bivalve molluscs and if necessary, use the scientific advice to guide the selection of appropriate criteria
	Public health risk related to <i>Salmonella</i> in bivalves and value of criteria for <i>Salmonella</i> in bivalves for consumer health protection		30 th Session ALINORM 10/33/18 (paras 14 - 16)	Risk assessment to determine the public health risk related to <i>Salmonella</i> in bivalves and evaluation of the impact of criteria for <i>Salmonella</i> on consumer health			

#	Request for Advice	Originator	Reference	Required Action by FAO/WHO	Status of Planning/Implementation	Estimated Cost (US\$) ³	Expected Output by Codex
9	Decision-tree approaches for the evaluation of veterinary drugs	JECFA Subsequently supported by CCRVDF	17 th Session ALINORM 08/31/31 paragraph 119.	Convene several expert groups to develop a detailed decision tree approach for the evaluation of veterinary drugs, which provides greater flexibility in the advice that JECFA can provide on issues relating to the potential human health effects of residues of veterinary drugs	First draft of working document prepared and discussed at 70 th JECFA, provided to 18 th CCRVDF for preliminary input Extra budgetary resources will be required to support this activity	To be determined	Change in current work process and interaction with JECFA. Use the output to assist in the development of risk management guidance on veterinary drug residues, including for compounds without ADIs and MRLs
10	Scientific evaluation of measures for the control of <i>Salmonella</i> and <i>Campylobacter</i> in poultry and a risk-based decision tool to facilitate their management.	CCFH	40 th Session ALINORM 09/13/40 41 st session ALINORM 10/33/13	Implement an expert meeting to evaluate potential control measures and develop a user friendly web-based decision support tool.	Expert meeting implemented and report provided to 41 st CCFH Development of web-based tool underway and will be continued and finalized in 2010 as requested by 41 st CCFH.	250,000	Use of the scientific advice to facilitate the development of the guidelines for the control of <i>Salmonella</i> and <i>Campylobacter</i> in poultry and the decision support tool to complement the Codex guidelines.

#	Request for Advice	Originator	Reference	Required Action by FAO/WHO	Status of Planning/Implementation	Estimated Cost (US\$) ³	Expected Output by Codex
11	Development and validation of risk assessment tools on <i>Vibrio</i> spp in seafood and advice on methodology for <i>Vibrio</i> spp. in seafood.	CCFH	41 st session ALINORM 10/33/13	Implement an expert meeting to review methodology and develop and validate web based risk assessment tools.	Work plan in development. Extra budgetary resources will be required.	250,000	Web based tools and consensus methodology to support the implementation of Codex Guidelines.

TABLE 2FAO/WHO Expert Meetings not directly requested by Codex Alimentarius

#	Request for Advice	Originator	Reference	Required Action by FAO/WHO	Status of Planning/Implementation	Estimated Cost (US\$) ¹¹	Expected Output
1	Nanotechnology	FAO		Expert Meeting on the Application of Nanotechnologies in the Food and Agriculture Sectors: Potential Food Safety Implications	Core group meeting held on 14–15 May 2008 Expert meeting implemented on 1-5 June 2009 Final report to be published in early 2010.	100, 000	Scientific advice on food safety implication of nanotechnologies applied to food and agriculture sectors with particular attention to nanoparticles in foods
2	Pesticide Specifications	FAO/WHO	Memorandum of understanding between FAO and WHO http://www.fao.org/AG/AGP/AGPP/Pesticid/ and public health	Meetings of the Joint FAO/WHO Meeting on Pesticide Specifications (JMPS)	The 8 th JMPS implemented in Germany on 3-7 June 2009. in San Salvador, El Salvador. Report posted on the FAO/WHO website Next session, 8 th JMPS will be held from 2-6 June 2010 in Ljubljana, Slovenia.	150, 000	FAO and WHO Specifications for pesticides to be used in agriculture and public health sectors