

# Codex National Program Story of China



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# Outline

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Relationship Between Codex and China National Food Safety Standards

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How China Supports the Work of Codex Alimentarius

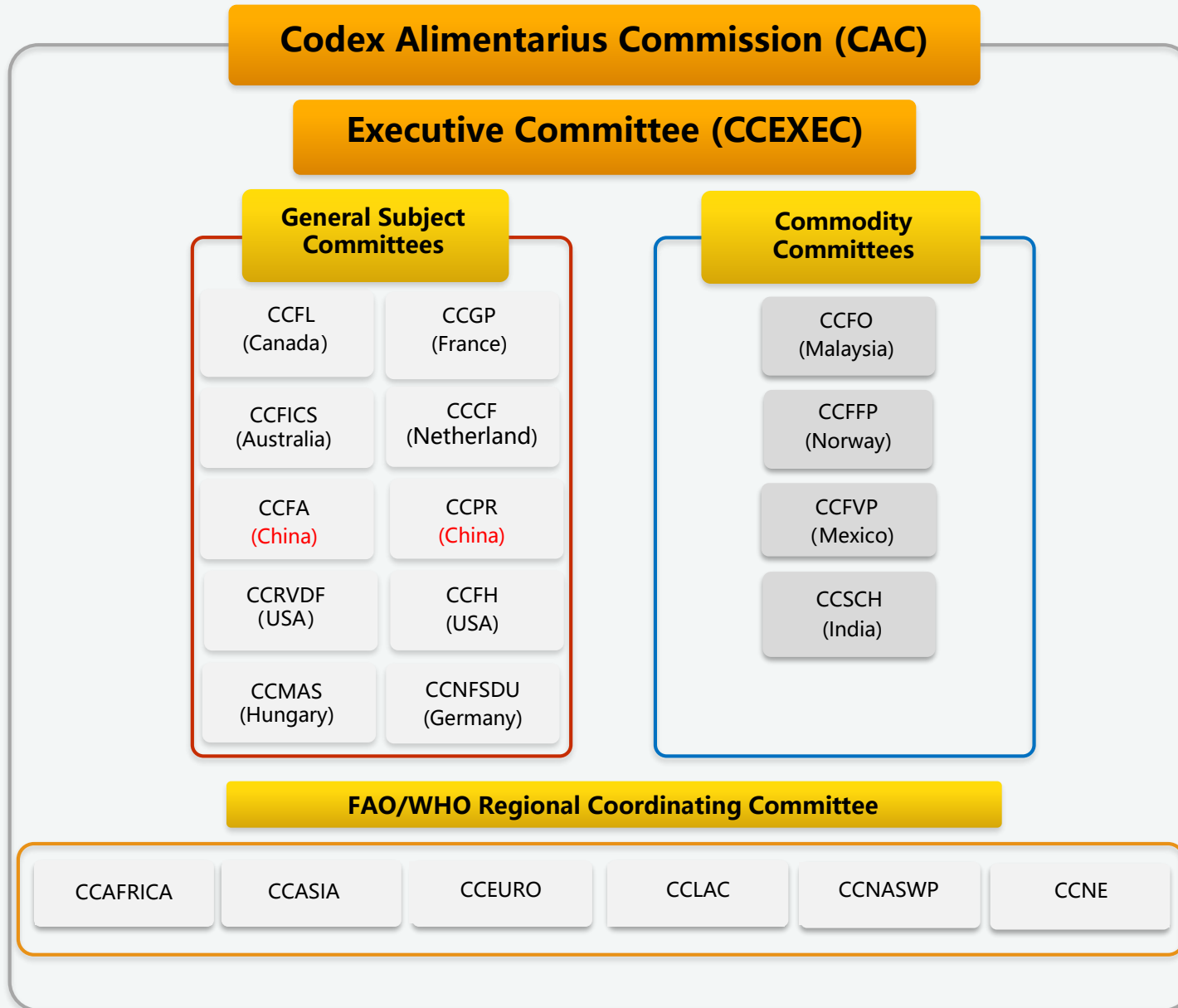
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Challenges and Opportunities & A Glimpse of the Future



# Relationship Between Codex and China National Food Safety Standards

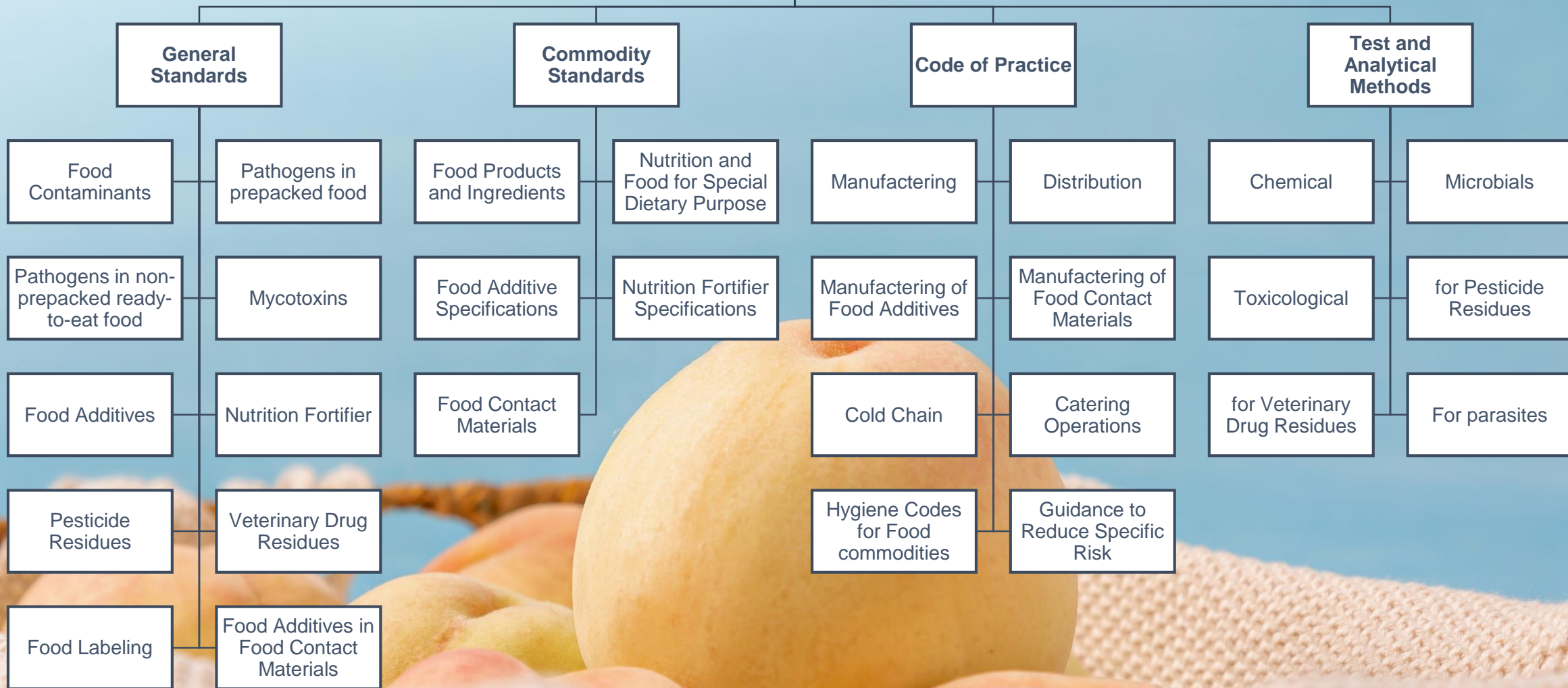




## Sound Science Basis

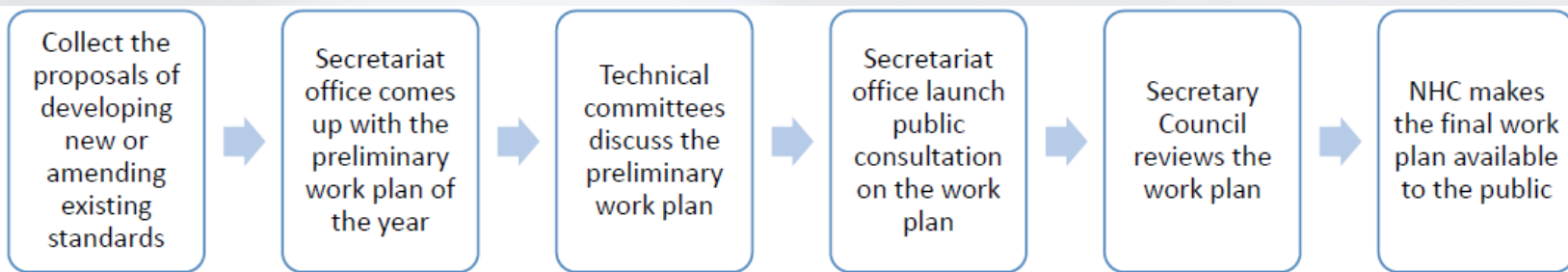
- **Risk analysis** is used in Codex to estimate the risk to human health and safety of a hazard or condition of a food, to identify and implement appropriate measures to control the risks.
- 4 expert bodies are providing scientific advice to Codex: **JECFA, JMPR, JEMRA, JEMNU**

# China National Food Safety Standards Framework

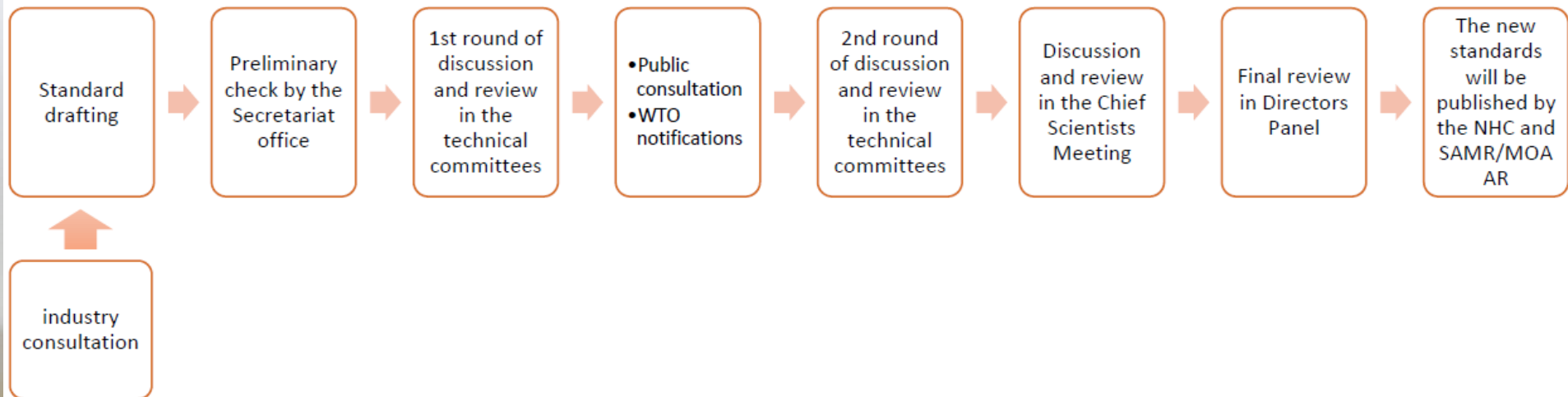


# Step Procedures for Elaborating China National Food Safety Standards

New Work Plan & Proposals



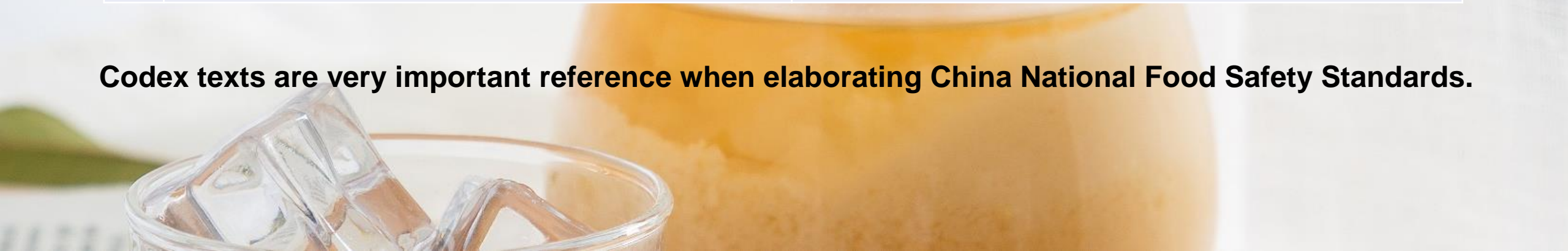
Standard Development & Review



# China National Food Safety Standards vs. Codex Standards

	Common Grounds	Difference
1	Both aiming at protecting public health	Codex standards also aiming at ensuring fair international food trade practice
2	Both based on result of scientific food safety risk assessment	Using Dietary data in China vs. global dietary data
3	Similar standard system framework, principles and procedures in developing standards	Member countries are voluntary to use Codex standards, while China National Food Safety Standards are mandatory in China
4	General standards for food contaminants, pathogens, food additives, nutrition, labeling, etc. Plus commodity standards for specific (group of) food commodities	China developed standards for food contact materials, and the framework also covered some other aspects in addition to the scope of Codex standards

**Codex texts are very important reference when elaborating China National Food Safety Standards.**





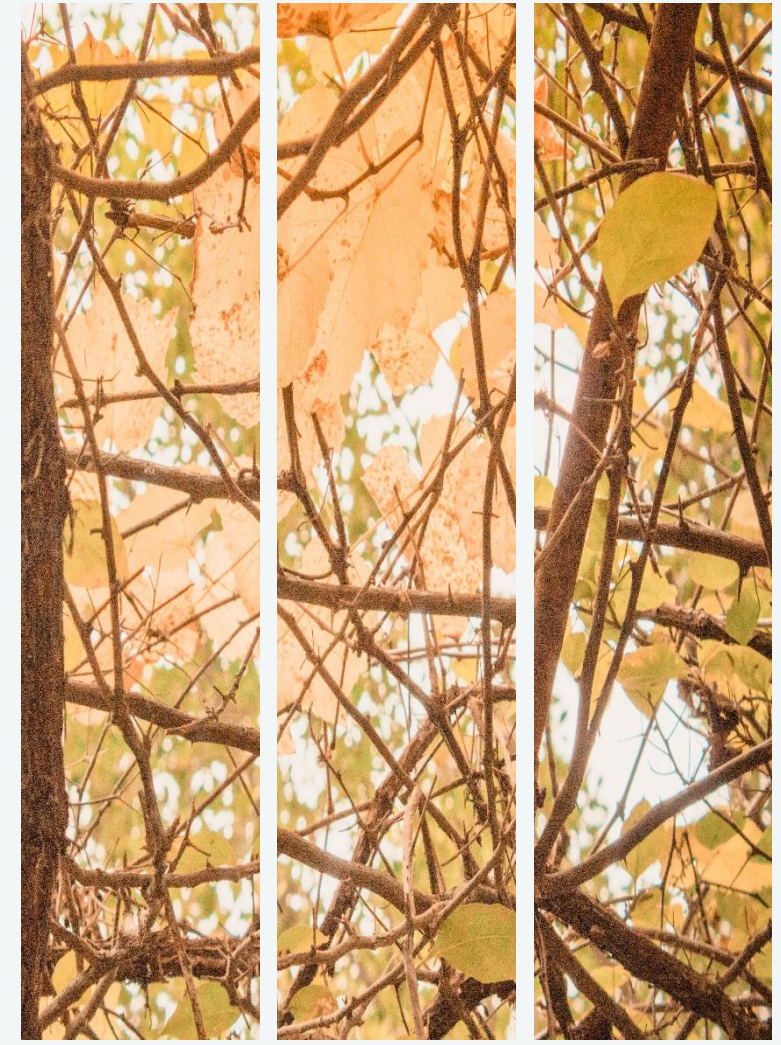
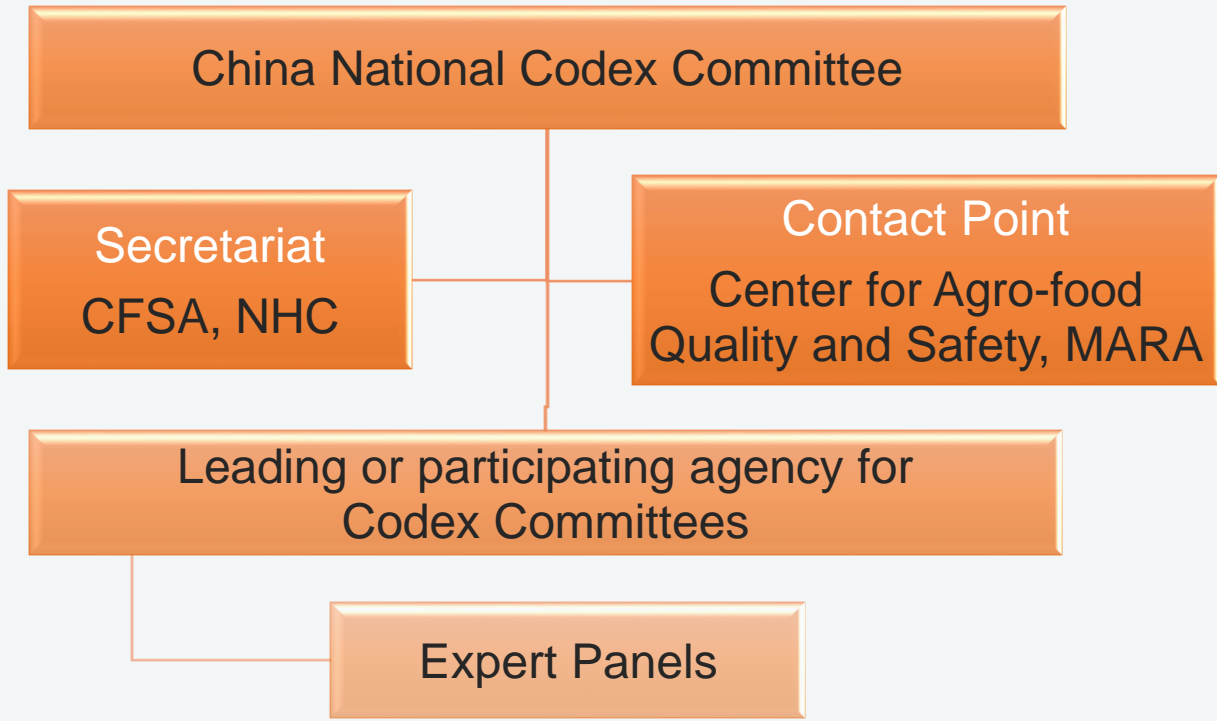
# How China Supports the Work of Codex Alimentarius



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- Coordinating domestic Codex Work
  - ✓ Coordinating meeting for China delegations before Codex committees
  - ✓ Experts consultation on key issues
  - ✓ E-WGs and Call for Data
  - ✓ Survey and questionnaire
- Communication on Codex Work
- Cooperation with Codex Secretariat, FAO and WHO
  - ✓ Workshops
  - ✓ Capacity building program

## Shared Responsibilities in China Codex Committee

Commission/Committee	Leading Ministry
Codex Alimentarius Commission (CAC), FAO/WHO Coordinating Committee for Asia (CCASIA), Codex Committee on General Principles (CCGP).	NHC/MARA
Codex Committee on Contaminants in Foods (CCCF), Codex Committee on Food Additives (CCFA), Codex Committee on Food Hygiene (CCFH), Codex Committee on Food Labelling (CCFL), Codex Committee on Methods of Analysis and Sampling (CCMAS), Codex Committee on Nutrition and Foods for Special Dietary Uses (CCNFSDU), Codex Committee on Spices and Culinary Herbs (CCSCH).	NHC
Codex Committee on Pesticide Residues (CCPR), Codex Committee on Residues of Veterinary Drugs in Foods (CCRVDF), Codex Committee on Fish and Fishery Products (CCFFP), Codex Committee on Fresh Fruits and Vegetables (CCFFV).	MARA
Food Import and Export Certification and Inspection Systems (CCFICS)	GACC
Codex Committee on Fats and Oils (CCFO)	National Food and Strategic Reserves Administration

# Work Flow in China Codex Committee



# From 1984 to 2023

China became member country of Codex.

The 39<sup>th</sup> session of CCFA and CCPR were held in Beijing.

China received the appointment as Coordinator for Asia in CAC43.

**2006 Apply to host**

**2012-2015 Member of CCEXEC**

**1984 Get started**

**2007 Host country**

**2020 CCASIA Coordinator**

China volunteered to host CCFA and CCPR in CAC 29.

China was elected member of CCEXEC on behalf of CCASIA region.

## China has made commitment to support Codex Work

- Play active role in Codex standards elaborating progress
  - ✓ Lead or participate in PWGs and EWGs
  - ✓ Expert panel (JECFA, JEMRA, JMPR, JEMNU)
  - ✓ Drafting Regional Standard
- Host two general subject committees (CCFA and CCPR for 17 years)
- Member of CCEXEC on behalf of Asia (2012-2015)
- Regional Coordinator for Asia (2020-

## Regional Coordinator of CCASIA

- + Host the regional coordinating committee.
- + Coordinate the regional position prior to each Codex meeting.
- + Collect and help to understand the needs of CCASIA members.
- + Facilitate work on regional standards.
- + Work collaboratively with FAO, WHO and Codex to launch capacity building activities in the region.
- + ...



# Challenges and Opportunities & A Glimpse of the Future



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# Challenges

- ✓ COVID-19, meetings were canceled or held virtually. Totally new experience to host or attend virtual/hybrid Codex meetings.
- ✓ Heavy work load for Codex. How to allocated the resources, to the routine standard development and review, as well as standard dealing with emerging issue.
- ✓ Long Procedure for elaborating standards.
- ✓ Traceability of historical versions.  
Inconsistent procedures for changes.



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# Opportunities

- ✓ More people attend the virtual Codex meetings, over 500 delegates to CAC43 and over 400 delegates to the CCFA52.
- ✓ Prioritization criteria has been or will be developed to improve the Codex work management.
- ✓ Accelerate procedure, e.g. to adopt standard at step 5/8, to omit step 6 and 7.
- ✓ New categories of “correction”, “amendment” and “new edition” to improve the traceability, clearer procedures for changes of Codex texts.



**Codex is evolving.**



## **Recommendations as Coordinator for Asia**

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- + Promote the recognition and use of Codex Standards.
- + Enhance the effective participation of all members.
- + Make use of communication tools to help reach consensus in the meeting.
- + Enhance collaborations within and beyond regions.



## Tackle with Changes



- Climate change
- Change in the dietary patterns
- Food chain with more complexity

## New Food

- ✓ New food ingredients
- ✓ New hazards
- ✓ New manufacturing/processing techniques
- ✓ New distribution/consumption forms





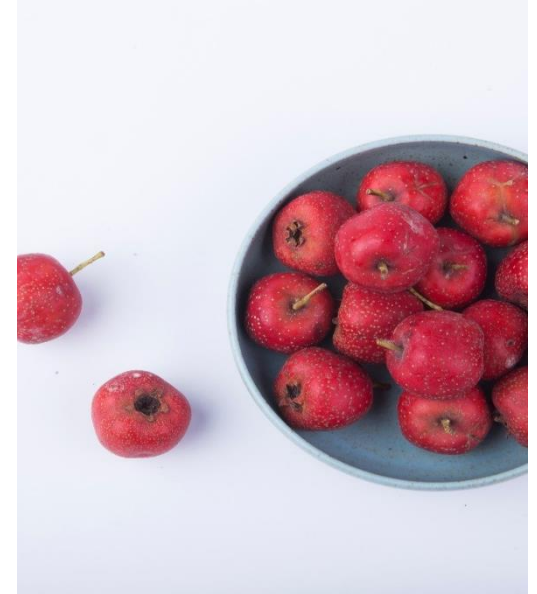
## **Increase the awareness**

Capacity building activities and broader communications to increase the awareness of the whole society.



## **Engage all stakeholders**

International organizations, government agencies, scientific institutes, food industry, social media, consumers should be engaged to work together.



## **Secure the scientific input**

It is important to secure the scientific input at national and international level. Decisions should be made based on sufficient scientific evidence.

立秋，是二十四节气中的第十三个节气，时间在农历每年七月初一前后。秋，就是指暑去凉来，意味着秋天的开始。到了立秋，梧桐树开始落叶，因此有“落叶知秋”的成语。



# 谢 谢

- <http://www.fao.org/fao-who-codexalimentarius/en/>
- [www.cfsa.net.cn](http://www.cfsa.net.cn)
- [ccfa@cfsa.net.cn](mailto:ccfa@cfsa.net.cn)
- [Secretariat.ccasia@cfsa.net.cn](mailto:Secretariat.ccasia@cfsa.net.cn)
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