



Food and Agriculture  
Organization of the  
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World Health  
Organization

**CODEX**  
**ALIMENTARIUS**  
INTERNATIONAL FOOD STANDARDS

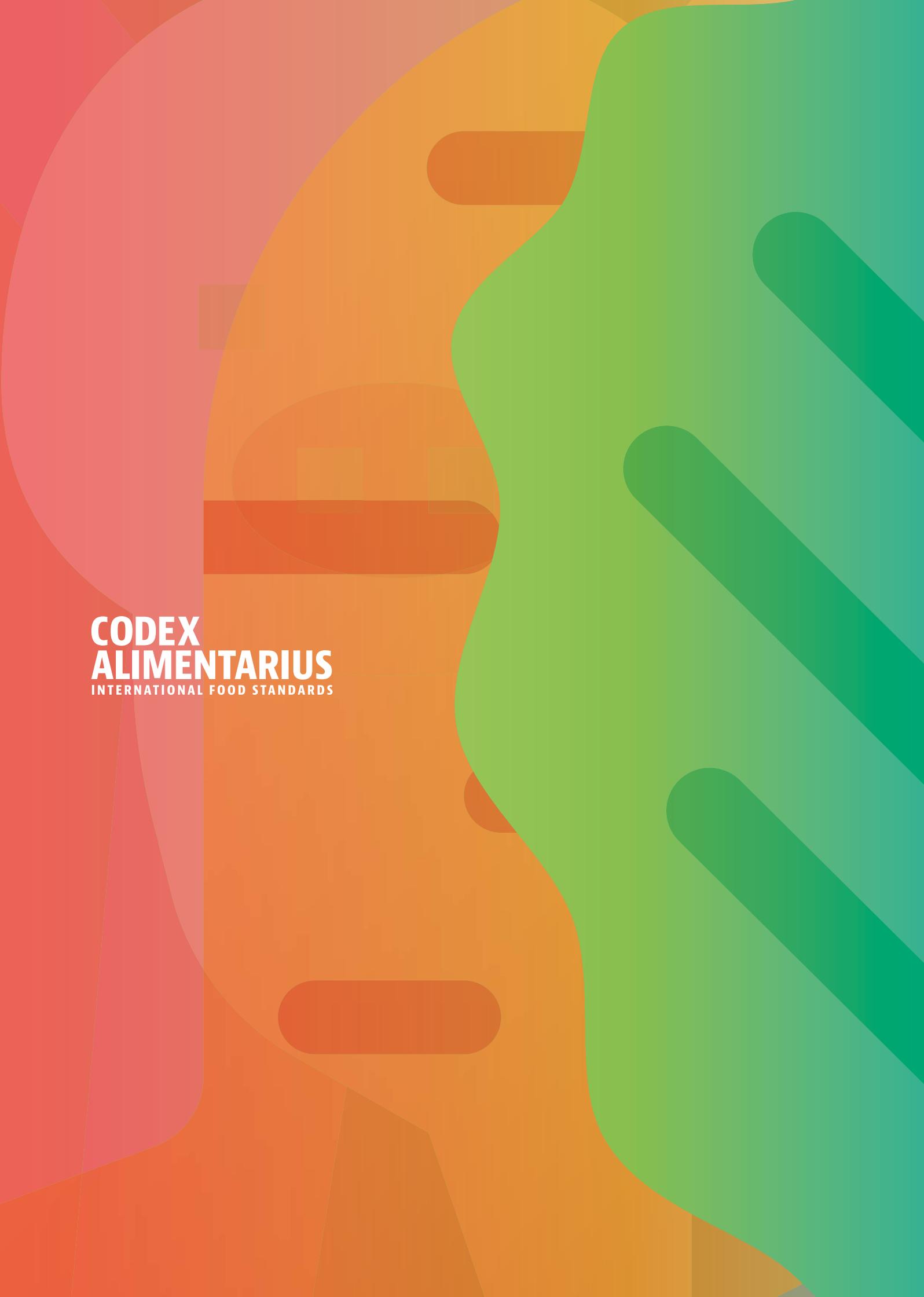
# USE AND IMPACT OF CODEX TEXTS

## REPORT OF THE CODEX SURVEY 2022



JOINT FAO/WHO

OCTOBER 2023



**CODEX**  
**ALIMENTARIUS**  
INTERNATIONAL FOOD STANDARDS

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FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION OF THE UNITED NATIONS  
WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION  
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## FOREWORD

Through monitoring, organizations can assess the effectiveness of their programmes, identify areas for improvement, and assess to which degree they are meeting their goals and objectives. Monitoring the use and impact of Codex texts provides key information on how Codex is assisting Members in protecting consumer health and facilitating fair trade practices. By adhering to Codex standards, Members can prevent foodborne illnesses, uphold the credibility of their products in the global marketplace, and build trust among consumers.

Monitoring of the use and impact of Codex texts ensures that resources allocated to Codex are optimally utilized. It provides tangible results that prove the worth of Members' investment in Codex. This, in turn, fosters accountability and a more efficient allocation of resources, allowing Codex to better address emerging challenges in food safety and quality.

This report is based on the results of the first pilot survey on the use and impact of Codex texts conducted in 2022, a new activity carried out by the Codex Secretariat in line with Goal 3 of the Codex Strategic Plan 2020–2025 to "increase impact through recognition and use of Codex texts". The report provides information on the outreach, relevance, recognition and use of Codex texts, and ultimately on their impact. It highlights barriers to the uptake of Codex texts by Members and makes a series of recommendations to address them.

The survey is part of a larger mechanism that the Codex Secretariat is working on to improve monitoring of Codex work. The aim is to publish a regular, annual report that will include all efforts made in this regard, including those of Codex parent organizations: FAO and WHO.

As the planning and development of the Codex Strategic Plan 2026–2031 evolves, the regular monitoring of the use and impact of Codex texts will provide indications on areas for consideration and inclusion by the Codex Membership in its next strategic plan.

Steve Wearne, Chairperson, Codex Alimentarius Commission

September 2023



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## ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

<b>AFRICA</b>	Africa region
<b>ASIA</b>	Asia region
<b>CAC</b>	Codex Alimentarius Commission
<b>CC</b>	coordinating committee
<b>CCEXEC</b>	Executive Committee of the Codex Alimentarius Commission
<b>CCP</b>	Codex contact point
<b>EURO</b>	Europe region
<b>FAO</b>	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
<b>HIC</b>	high-income country
<b>IPPC</b>	International Plant Protection Convention
<b>LAC</b>	Latin America and the Caribbean region
<b>LMIC</b>	low- and middle-income country
<b>M&amp;E</b>	monitoring and evaluation
<b>NASWP</b>	North America and South West Pacific region
<b>NE</b>	Near East region
<b>NFCS</b>	national food control systems
<b>RCC</b>	regional coordinating committee
<b>UN</b>	United Nations
<b>WHO</b>	World Health Organization
<b>WOAH</b>	World Organisation for Animal Health
<b>WTO</b>	World Trade Organization



# EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

## CONTEXT

The Codex Secretariat, in collaboration with FAO and the World Health Organization (WHO) evaluation offices, started work in 2021 on developing a mechanism to measure the use and impact of Codex standards. A monitoring and evaluation (M&E) framework to provide data about the use and impact of Codex texts was developed with a view to obtaining information that can help Members and Observers better understand the impact, or potential for impact, of Codex texts.

CCEXEC81<sup>i</sup> and the 44th Session of the Codex Alimentarius Commission (CAC44) endorsed the proposed approach to building the mechanism, and one of the recommendations was to undertake a pilot of a revamped Member survey in 2022. The purpose of the Codex Survey 2022 was to examine the reach, usefulness, and use of Codex texts as estimates for their impact. The survey targeted Codex Members and its scope included a selection of the following adopted Codex texts:

- > *General Standard for Contaminants and Toxins in Food and Feed* (CXS 193-1995);<sup>1</sup>
- > *General Principles of Food Hygiene* (CXC 1-1969);<sup>2</sup>
- > *General Standard for the Labelling of Pre-packaged Foods* (CXS 1-1985);<sup>3</sup> and
- > *General Principles for the Addition of Essential Nutrients to Foods* (CXG 9-1987).<sup>4</sup>

The Codex Member survey was comprised of questions related to Codex texts in general, and questions related to the selected Codex texts to facilitate a more in-depth analysis and identification of trends over time. The Codex Member survey on the use and impact of Codex texts was developed with the intent to implement it on an annual basis.

## SURVEY WORKPLAN AND PARTICIPATION

The Codex Secretariat launched the Codex Survey 2022 on 20 September 2022, with a deadline of 4 November 2022. The survey consisted of 20 succinct questions on the reach, usefulness and use of Codex texts, and responses were managed confidentially. One survey response per Codex Member was submitted by Codex contact points. The information gathered from the survey is reported at the aggregate level, and individual Member responses are not attributed in any report. The survey was delivered electronically in all six UN languages. There were 98 responses from Members, as outlined in [Table 1](#), for an overall survey response rate of 52 percent.

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<sup>i</sup> REP21/EXEC2

**TABLE 1** Survey response rates

CODEX REGION	NUMBER OF CODEX MEMBERS IN THE REGION	NUMBER OF MEMBER SURVEY RESPONSES	RESPONSE RATE
AFRICA	49	18	37%
ASIA	24	11	46%
EURO	52	34	65%
LAC	33	13	39%
NASWP	14	14	100%
NE	17	8	47%
<b>Total</b>	<b>189</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>52%</b>

Survey responses were further analysed by disaggregating by level of income. Of the total of 98 total survey respondents, 46 were from high-income countries (HICs) and 52 were from low- and middle-income countries (LMICs).

Of the four Codex texts selected for in-depth analysis, Members were asked to select the Codex texts that their country was most familiar with. As outlined in [Table 2](#), more than 74 percent of Members chose to respond to survey questions related to *General Principles of Food Hygiene* (CXC 1-1969)<sup>1</sup> and to *General Standard for the Labelling of Pre-packaged Foods* (CXS 1-1985).<sup>3</sup> The survey questions for *General Principles for the Addition of Essential Nutrients to Foods* (CXG 9-1987)<sup>4</sup> had the fewest survey respondents with 48 out of 98 Members replying on that text.

**TABLE 2** Response rates per Codex text

CODEX TEXT	NUMBER OF MEMBER SURVEY RESPONSES	RESPONSE RATE (OUT OF 98)
<i>General Standard for Contaminants and Toxins in Food and Feed</i> (CXS 193-1995)	73	74%
<i>General Principles of Food Hygiene</i> (CXC 1-1969)	86	88%
<i>General Standard for the Labelling of Pre-packaged Foods</i> (CXS 1-1985)	79	81%
<i>General Principles for the Addition of Essential Nutrients to Foods</i> (CXG 9-1987)	48	49%
Unfamiliar with any of the selected Codex text	4	4%

## ANALYSIS AND CONCLUSIONS

Based on an analysis of Codex Survey 2022, it is evident that Codex texts play a significant role in ensuring food safety and quality worldwide. The survey results show that the large majority of Codex Members (who replied to the survey) are satisfied with the reach, usefulness, and use of Codex texts. There are no significant regional differences related to satisfaction.

The survey revealed that Codex texts appear to be fairly well used as a baseline to inform food legislation, policies, regulations, programmes, and practices on a global scale, which demonstrates the important role Codex texts play in global food trade and consumer health protection. Furthermore, Codex texts are being used to facilitate communication among Codex Members and other stakeholders, and to establish a common understanding of food safety and quality.



While the large majority of answers are not surprising and are in line with the experience of the Secretariat and Members on the use and impact of Codex texts, this is the first time that responses have been collected in a systematic and consolidated manner, providing solid evidence on the use and impact of Codex texts.

Overall, Codex texts are found to be extremely or mostly useful for Members. Codex Members commented that they found Codex texts to be most useful when new knowledge is gained in the country and the texts can be used as a standard baseline. Members from all regions are found to have good familiarity with the selected Codex texts and were able to provide feedback on the reach, usefulness, use of each, except for the *General Principles for the Addition of Essential Nutrients to Foods* (CXG 9-1987),<sup>4</sup> where Members were found to have less familiarity.

The survey also indicates that in LMICs, Codex texts have a greater use and impact, and are used more frequently to support legislation, policies, national food control systems (NFCS), university curricula, training, awareness raising, compared to HICs. In contrast, HICs generally have more established food control systems, greater resources, and advanced technical expertise. They often have the capacity to develop and enforce their own food safety regulations, tailored to their specific contexts. While they may still reference international standards, HICs have more autonomy and flexibility in designing and implementing their NFCS.

## RECOMMENDATIONS

At the global level, lack of awareness of Codex provisions by national stakeholders, challenges to catch up with changes in Codex texts, language issues, lack of resources, and duration of Codex text development are the five most prominent barriers. In light of the survey findings, the following recommendations are proposed:

- > **Increase efforts to raise awareness of Codex texts by national stakeholders.** Members, with the support of the Codex Secretariat, FAO and WHO, should increase efforts to raise awareness of Codex texts by national stakeholders and advocate for their use.
- > **Prioritize the provision of capacity building and training:** Members are encouraged to request FAO and WHO to provide training and capacity-building programmes to assist Codex Members, particularly LMICs, in the implementation and utilization of Codex texts, with support of the Codex Secretariat.
- > **Improve dissemination of Codex texts:** The Secretariat should continue its efforts in improving the dissemination of Codex texts, in particular through the digitalization project currently underway.
- > **Continue communication and collaboration:** The Codex Secretariat should continue to facilitate communication and collaboration among Codex Members and other stakeholders to ensure that Codex texts are being utilized effectively and efficiently.
- > **Increase resources:** Members should increase resources either at national level or at the international level to support FAO and WHO to provide timely scientific advice through the appropriate joint expert committees in order to decrease the response time; and Codex to address barriers such as language issues, lack of resources, and duration of Codex text development.

An underlying purpose of the Codex Survey 2022 was to undertake a pilot of a re-designed Member survey. The following recommendations for future surveys are proposed related to lessons drawn during the course of the Codex Survey 2022 process:

- > **Validation of the survey framework:** The size and complexity of the Codex Survey 2022 approach was found to meet Members' expectations and should be maintained. Where possible, questions should be maintained in future surveys to ensure ongoing analysis comparability and to support future longitudinal studies.
- > **Effective stakeholder communications:** The Codex Secretariat should ensure that future Codex text surveys are accompanied by a similar communication plans that include key activities such as an official launch event, stakeholder webinars, FAQs, and outreach material.



- > **Measuring impact on trade:** The Codex Secretariat should consider adapting future surveys to further delineate the impact on trade, both internally and internationally.
- > **Strengthening monitoring and evaluation partnerships:** The Codex Secretariat should seek complementary performance data to that of the Codex Survey by strengthening partnerships with other international organizations and stakeholders, such as the World Trade Organization (WTO), the World Organisation for Animal Health (WOAH) and the International Plant Protection Committee (IPPC).







# 1

# INTRODUCTION AND BACKGROUND

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## 1.1 CONTEXT

The 42nd Session of the Codex Alimentarius Commission (CAC42) adopted the Codex Strategic Plan 2020–2025. An important change from previous Codex strategic plans was the inclusion of a new goal: Goal 3: Increase impact through the recognition and use of Codex standards. This goal has three objectives, of which objective 3.3: "Recognize and promote the impact of Codex standards" includes as an outcome "having a mechanism/tool to measure the impact of Codex standards developed and piloted".

The Codex Secretariat, in collaboration with FAO and WHO evaluation offices, started work in 2021 on developing a mechanism to measure the use and impact of Codex standards. A monitoring and evaluation (M&E) framework to provide data about the use and impact of Codex texts was developed with a view to obtaining information that can help Members and Observers better understand the impact, or potential for impact, of Codex texts. The theory of change for the Codex M&E framework is summarized in the Logic Model presented in [Figure 1](#) and identifies five broad measurement areas (i.e. outputs, reach, usefulness, use, and contribution to intended long-term outcomes) that serve as the basis of performance planning, monitoring, and reporting.

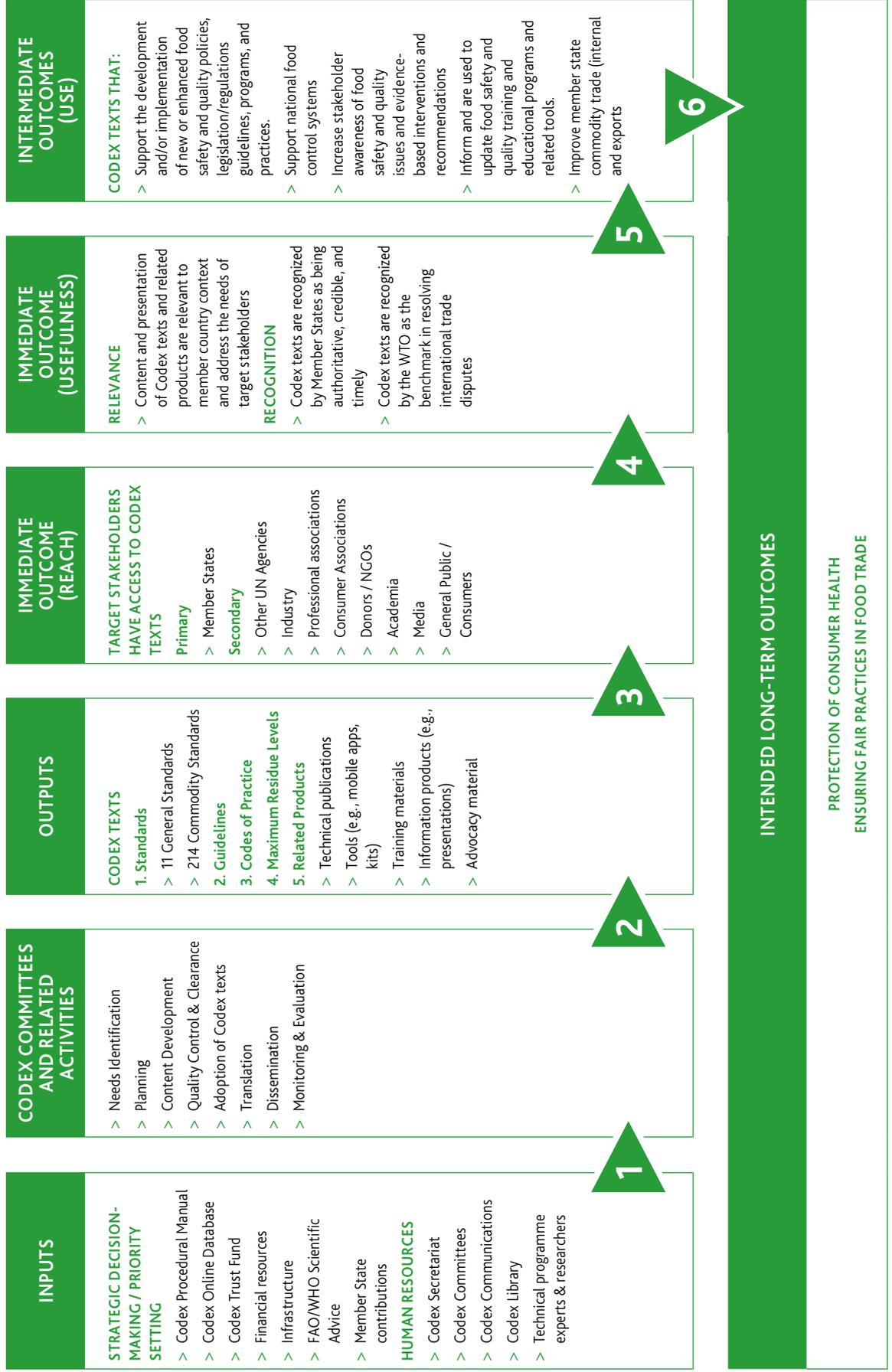
The first phase of the development of the mechanism focused on several options for data gathering and analysis. Based on the results of the options' analysis, recommendations were made on the way forward. CCEXEC81 and CAC44 endorsed the proposed approach<sup>ii</sup> to building the mechanism. One of the recommendations was to undertake a pilot of a revamped Member survey in 2022 with the preliminary results being reported to CCEXEC83 and CAC45. This report presents an overview of the survey approach together with a summary and analysis of the results of its implementation, and recommendations for the further work in this area.

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<sup>ii</sup> CX/EXEC 22/82/8



FIGURE 1 Logic Model – Use and impact of Codex texts





## 1.2 PILOT SURVEY OBJECTIVE AND SCOPE

The purpose of the Codex Survey 2022 was to examine the reach, usefulness, and use of a sample of Codex texts as estimates for their impact. The survey targeted Codex Members and its scope included a selection of Codex texts adopted (including revisions or amendments) by CAC from 2015 to 2020. The 2022 survey was implemented as a pilot in order to not only get results on use and impact, but also input on the process.

The Codex Survey 2022 pilot was intended to address the following high-level questions:

1. To what extent do target stakeholders have access to Codex texts?
2. To what extent are the content and presentation of Codex texts relevant to Members' context and address the needs of target stakeholders?
3. To what extent are Codex texts recognized as being authoritative, credible, and timely?
4. To what extent is the knowledge gained from Codex texts applied by target stakeholders?

The Codex Member survey on the use and impact of Codex texts has been developed with the intent of implementing it on an annual basis. The survey is comprised of questions related to Codex texts in general, and questions related to specific Codex texts to facilitate a more in-depth analysis and identification of trends over time.

Given the vast number of guidelines, codes of practices, standards, maximum levels and maximum residue limits, it was important to establish agreed-upon criteria for selecting specific Codex texts to be surveyed. The survey is structured such that three to four texts be included each year, and repeated every three years, as per the criteria set out below:

1. that selected Codex texts should be general in nature and adopted globally (so-called "horizontal texts") and cover the range of Codex general subject committees or task forces;
2. that selected Codex texts should be relatively recent in their issuance and adoption by Member States. Ideally, a Codex text would have been developed or modified in the last five years; and
3. that Codex's most "popular" Codex texts be surveyed and be assessed over time.

Based on these criteria, the Codex texts selected for this pilot were:

- > *General Standard for Contaminants and Toxins in Food and Feed* (CXS 193-1995);<sup>1</sup>
- > *General Principles of Food Hygiene* (CXC 1-1969);<sup>2</sup>
- > *General Standard for the Labelling of Pre-packaged Foods* (CXS 1-1985);<sup>3</sup> and
- > *General Principles for the Addition of Essential Nutrients to Foods* (CXG 9-1987).<sup>4</sup>

The envisaged three-year cycle of standards to be surveyed will allow the use and impact of the same Codex texts to be measured over time. In 2023, the four Codex texts to be assessed will be:

- > *General Standard for Food Additives* (CXS 192-1995);<sup>5</sup>
- > *Guidelines on Nutrition Labelling* (CXG 2-1985);<sup>6</sup>
- > *Recommended Methods of Analysis and Sampling* (CXS 234-1999);<sup>7</sup> and
- > *Guidelines on Performance Criteria for Methods of Analysis for the Determination of Pesticide Residues in Food and Feed* (CXG 90-2017).<sup>8</sup>



## 1.3 APPROACH AND METHODOLOGY

### 1.3.1 SURVEY WORKPLAN

The Codex Secretariat launched the Codex Survey 2022 on 20 September 2022, with a deadline of 22 October 2022, later postponed to 4 November 2022, to accommodate several Members' requests for additional time to complete the survey. The survey consisted of 20 succinct questions on the reach, usefulness and use of Codex texts, and responses were managed with confidentiality. The Codex Survey 2022 is attached at Annex A.

One survey response per Codex Member was submitted by Codex contact points (CCP). Feedback from past surveys has shown a strong desire from Members for a streamlined process for providing survey responses. The survey pilot was therefore undertaken primarily using a Likert Scale Approach.<sup>iii</sup>

A fundamental element of the survey roll-out was the engagement with the FAO/WHO Regional Coordinating Committees (RCCs) to raise awareness of the survey, encourage Members to respond and address any queries related to the survey. The months of July and August 2022 were also used to create awareness of the survey pilot through other means such as the Codex webpage with a September 2022 survey launch. It was recognized that CCPs may lack the detailed knowledge to fully answer a complete Member survey. As such, CCPs were encouraged to consult/hold meetings with the National Codex Committee to respond jointly to the survey and were afforded sufficient time to consult with national colleagues, as required.

TABLE 3 Survey workplan

MONTH (2022)	ACTIVITY
PHASE 1: PLANNING AND SURVEY DESIGN (APRIL 2022 TO JUNE 2022)	
April – June	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Consultations               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ conducted meeting with Codex Secretariat to discuss and confirm Codex Survey 2022 direction;</li> <li>◆ engaged Codex communications team to develop communications strategy and prepare outreach campaign and material;</li> <li>◆ conducted focus group with Codex Food Standards Officers to discuss survey and identify potential challenges and mitigations; and</li> <li>◆ determined survey instrument and rollout considerations.</li> </ul> </li> <li>◆ Approvals               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ reached agreement on Codex texts to be surveyed, including multi-year survey plan; and</li> <li>◆ approved survey methodology report (including proposed survey narrative report structure for Codex Secretariat)</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
PHASE 2: DATA COLLECTION, ANALYSIS AND REPORTING (JULY 2022 TO JANUARY 2023)	
July – August	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ conducted Survey 2022 testing (internal and select stakeholders);</li> <li>◆ translated Survey 2022; and</li> <li>◆ conducted awareness building and deliver outreach campaign for Survey 2022.</li> </ul>
September – November	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ launched Codex Survey 2022 across all regions; and</li> <li>◆ closed Survey 2022 and commence data analysis;</li> </ul>
December – January 2023	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ developed CAC 2022 summary report of Codex Survey 2022 pilot preliminary findings;</li> <li>◆ presented to CAC45 on Codex Survey 2022 preliminary analysis and state of monitoring and evaluation in Codex; and</li> <li>◆ conducted focus groups with Codex Food Standards Officers and CCEXEC Members to discuss Codex Survey preliminary findings and key conclusions and recommendations.</li> </ul>

<sup>iii</sup> The Likert scale is a widely used psychometric approach to ask stakeholders about their opinion in survey research using usually 5 or 7 answer options range. Respondents can give a negative, neutral, or positive response to a statement. They are usually used to gauge agreement, importance, or likelihood.



The information gathered from the survey is reported at the aggregate level, and individual Member responses are not attributed in any report. The survey was delivered electronically in all six UN languages.

The following chart shows the major pilot activities, starting with survey preparatory work in April 2022 to a presentation of preliminary findings at CAC45 in December 2022.

## 1.3.2 DEMOGRAPHICS AND PARTICIPATION

There were 98 responses from Members, as outlined in **Table 4**, for an overall survey response rate of 52 percent.

**TABLE 4** Survey response rates

CODEX REGION	NUMBER OF CODEX MEMBERS IN THE REGION	NUMBER OF MEMBER SURVEY RESPONSES	RESPONSE RATE
AFRICA	49	18	37%
ASIA	24	11	46%
EURO	52	34	65%
LAC	33	13	39%
NASWP	14	14	100%
NE	17	8	47%
<b>Total</b>	<b>189</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>52%</b>

Survey responses were further analysed by income-level disaggregation. Using 2023 income levels as defined by the World Bank, survey respondents were either labelled as 'high income' (HIC) or 'low- and middle-income' (LMIC). LMIC respondents include 'low-income', 'lower-middle income', and 'higher- middle income' World Bank income levels. Of the total of 98 total survey respondents, 46 were from HICs and 52 were from LMICs.

## 1.3.3 SELECTED CODEX TEXTS

Of the four Codex texts selected for in-depth analysis, Members were asked to select the Codex texts that their country was most familiar with. As outlined in **Table 5**, more than 74 percent of members chose to respond to survey questions related to *General Principles of Food Hygiene* (CXC 1-1969)<sup>1</sup> and to *General Standard for the Labelling of Pre-packaged Foods* (CXS 1-1985).<sup>3</sup> The survey questions for *General Principles for the Addition of Essential Nutrients to Foods* (CXG 9-1987)<sup>4</sup> had the fewest survey respondents with 48 out of 98 members choosing to reply to those questions.



TABLE 5 Response rates per Codex text

CODEX TEXT	NUMBER OF MEMBER SURVEY RESPONSES	RESPONSE RATE (OUT OF 98)
<i>General Standard for Contaminants and Toxins in Food and Feed</i> (CXS 193-1995)	73	74%
<i>General Principles of Food Hygiene</i> (CXC 1-1969)	86	88%
<i>General Standard for the Labelling of Pre-packaged Foods</i> (CXS 1-1985)	79	81%
<i>General Principles for the Addition of Essential Nutrients to Foods</i> (CXG 9-1987)	48	49%
Unfamiliar with any of the selected Codex texts	4	4%

### 1.3.4 LIMITS OF ANALYSIS

A number of limits to the survey analysis should be noted.

First, there were variable response rates across Codex regions, where the response rate was as high as 100 percent for NASWP and as low as 37 percent and 39 percent for AFRICA and LAC, respectively. This presents a limitation regarding varying levels of representations when disaggregating response data by region (i.e. as opposed to a selection of national responses when there is a low regional response rate).

Another limitation includes the European Union replying on behalf of Members who did not submit an individual Codex Member response. This resulted in 20 out of 34 EURO responses being identical, discrete submissions included alongside national responses from European Union and non-European Union countries in the region during the analysis stage. Accordingly, there were few responses from Russian-speaking countries.

A final limitation includes variable text-specific response rates. As many as 88 percent of global respondents recognized and answered text-specific question prompts regarding the *General Principles of Food Hygiene* (CXC 1-1969), whereas only 49 percent of global respondents recognized and answered text-specific question prompts regarding *General Principles for the Addition of Essential Nutrients to Foods* (CXG 9-1987). As such, text-specific response trends are not equally representative of the global Codex membership base when directly comparing text-specific responses (i.e. excluding the proportion of Members who did not recognize or did not respond to the specific text).



## 1.4 HOW TO READ THIS REPORT

Survey findings were analysed first to observe global and Codex region response trends and then income-disaggregated response trends regarding general question prompts and text-specific question prompts. Income-disaggregated responses were categorized according to their respective World Bank income level.

Responses were analysed and presented as percentages of group response. For example, in **Figure 2**, the bars reflect the proportion of responses from each Codex region relative to the number of Members in that region. Reporting responses relative to the number of Codex Members in the region, allows for better comparison of regional responses, accounting for the difference in regional sizes. The global trend line reflects the proportion of global responses, which includes all regional responses. Income-disaggregated analyses are similarly analysed relative to their respective total income group.

Figures throughout the report were constructed to reflect general and text-specific question prompts in the following order: (A) general Codex text question prompt (this is a generic question that relates to the respondent's opinion regarding ALL Codex texts); (B) question prompt regarding *General Standard for Contaminants and Toxins in Food and Feed* (CXS 193-1995); (C) question prompt regarding *General Principles of Food Hygiene* (CXC 1-1969); (D) question prompt regarding *General Standard for the Labelling of Pre-packaged Foods* (CXS 1-1985); and (E) question prompt regarding *General Principles for the Addition of Essential Nutrients to Foods* (CXG 9-1987).

As an example, **Figure 2** presents the degree that new knowledge from Codex texts has been gained in general (i.e. chart A) and with specific texts (i.e. charts B, C, D, and E) and illustrates how survey results are presented in this report.



FIGURE 2 Degree that new knowledge from codex texts has been gained

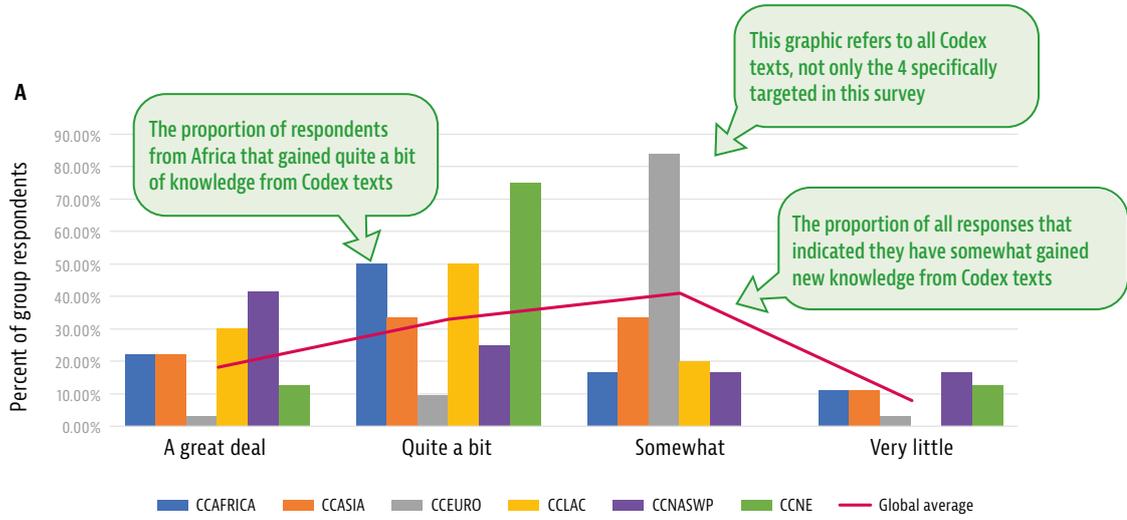


FIGURE 3 Degree that additional knowledge from *General Standard for Contaminants and Toxins in Food and Feed (CXS 193-1995)* has been gained

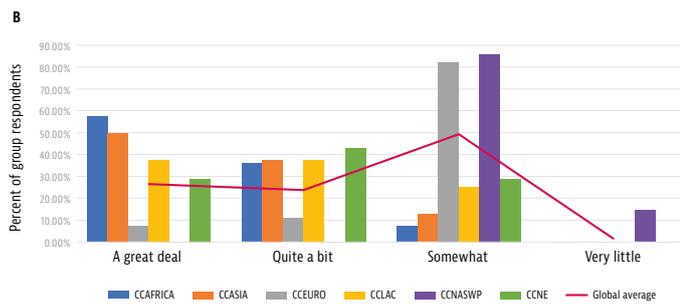


FIGURE 4 Degree that additional knowledge from *General Principles of Food Hygiene (CXS 193-1995)* has been gained

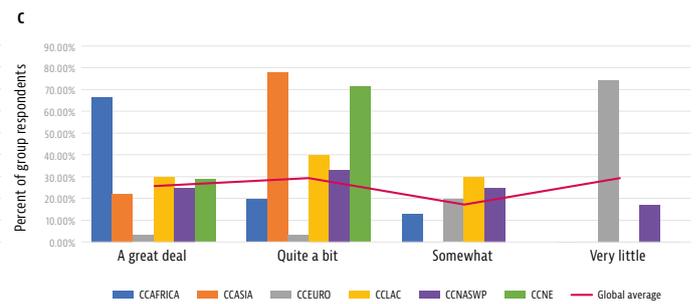


FIGURE 5 Degree that additional knowledge from *General Standard for the Labelling of Pre-packaged Foods (CXS 1-1985)* has been gained

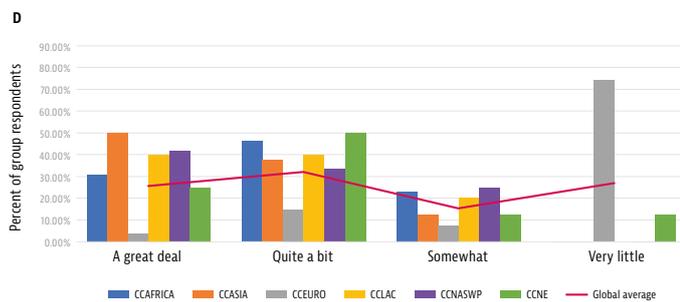
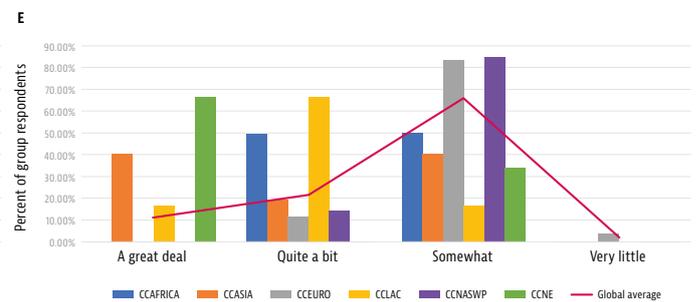


FIGURE 6 Degree that additional knowledge from *General Principles for the Addition of Essential Nutrients to Foods (CXG 9-1987)* has been gained







الجمهورية العربية السورية  
مجلس الوزراء  
الوزارة العامة  
البيروت



# 2

## SURVEY ANALYSIS

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The theory of change for the Codex M&E framework is summarized in the Logic model presented in **Figure 1** and identifies five broad measurement areas (i.e. outputs, reach, usefulness, use, and contribution to intended long-term outcomes) that serve as the basis of performance planning, monitoring, and reporting. The survey reporting and analysis is divided into four sections (i.e. reach, relevance, use and impact, and satisfaction) that align with the Codex M&E framework Logic model. Each section provides an overview of the replies to the relevant question and the key findings.

### 2.1 REACH

#### 2.1.1 EXTENT THAT CODEX TEXTS ARE DISSEMINATED TO STAKEHOLDERS BY COUNTRIES

Overall, dissemination of Codex texts to stakeholders by countries is observed to be mostly 'well' and 'fair' (see **Figure 7**). Responses from Members in the ASIA region are the most positive in this regard, followed by those from the NE and NASWP. AFRICA and EURO respondents mostly indicated that Codex texts were 'fairly' disseminated to stakeholders. LAC responses were highly distributed but followed the global trendline.

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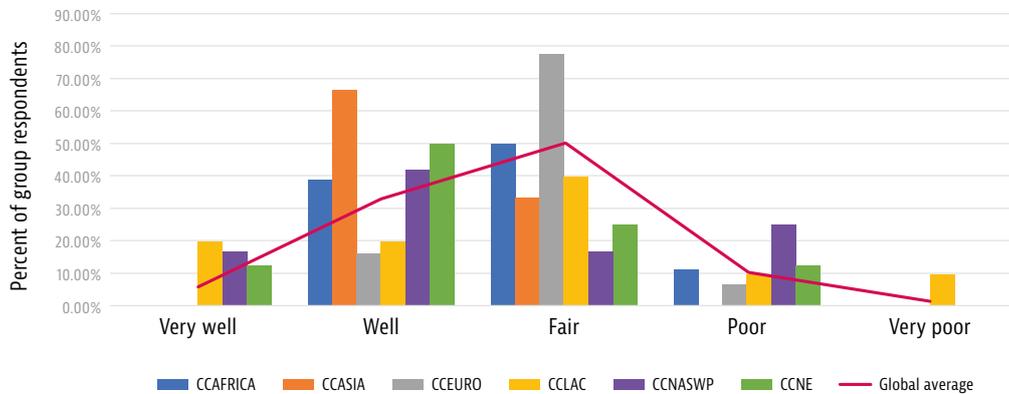
*"The functionalities of the Codex website are quite limited: Codex texts should be accessible in a dynamic digital format and not only in PDF. Also, there is still no electronic record management system implemented to allow access to successive older versions of Codex texts. Finally, there is no direct way of knowing if a given text is under revision when downloading it, which can be misleading for anyone who does not follow closely Codex work."*

Respondent in EURO region

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FIGURE 7 Degree that new knowledge from codex texts has been gained



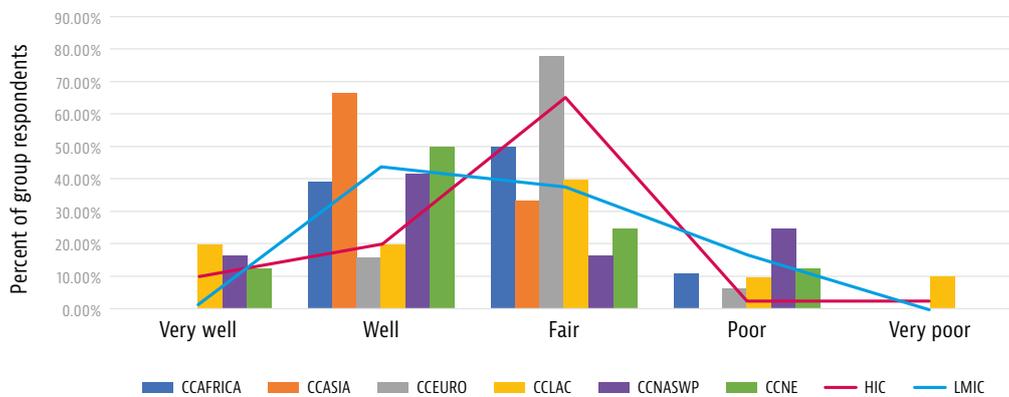
Across both income level groups, Codex texts appear to be well to fairly disseminated amongst stakeholders by countries, with most LMIC respondents indicating texts being disseminated 'well', and HIC respondents indicating 'fair' dissemination (Figure 8). There are few responses across both groups reporting dissemination being implemented 'very well' or 'very poorly', but LMIC responses are more distributed than HIC responses. The variance in responses may reflect different types of dissemination and therefore access to Codex texts in countries. Of note is the poorer scoring of HICs that should have more effective dissemination mechanisms than LMIC.

*"Ensure an easy online access to Codex texts providing usability but keeping transparency and traceability to the development process of the texts."*

Respondent in EURO region



**FIGURE 8** Extent Codex texts are disseminated to stakeholders



### 2.1.2 LEVEL OF SATISFACTION WITH CODEX TEXT FEATURES

Globally and across regions, respondents were generally satisfied with the format and structure, language, and method of dissemination (by the Secretariat) of Codex texts generally and across selected texts (Figure 9). Regional trends varied across specific texts (Figures 10-13); however, Members from AFRICA and ASIA appear to be the most consistently satisfied with Codex text format and structure, language, and method of dissemination. There is relatively less satisfaction with the method of dissemination of Codex texts compared to format and language; this is clearly reflected across global trendlines.



FIGURE 9 Level of satisfaction with features

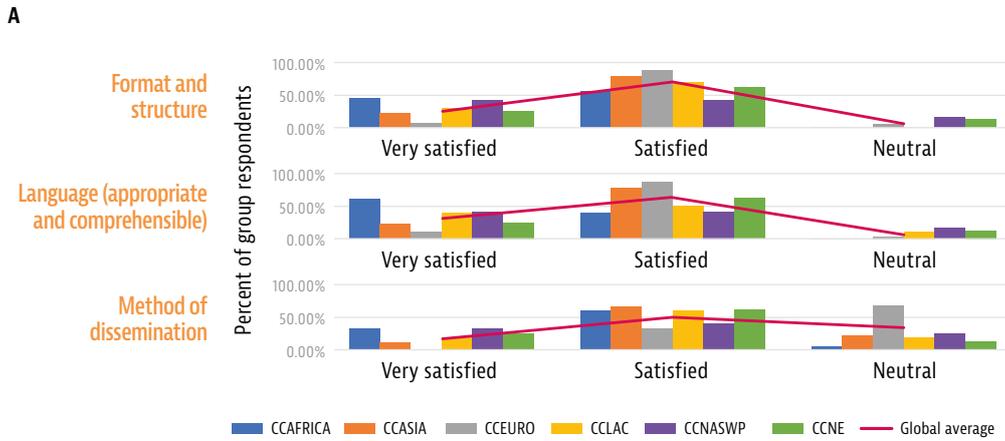


FIGURE 10 Degree that additional knowledge from *General Standard for Contaminants and Toxins in Food and Feed (CX5 193-1995)* has been gained

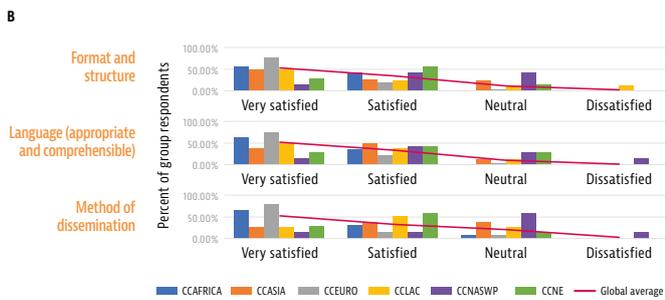


FIGURE 11 Degree that additional knowledge from *General Principles of Food Hygiene (CX5 193-1995)* has been gained

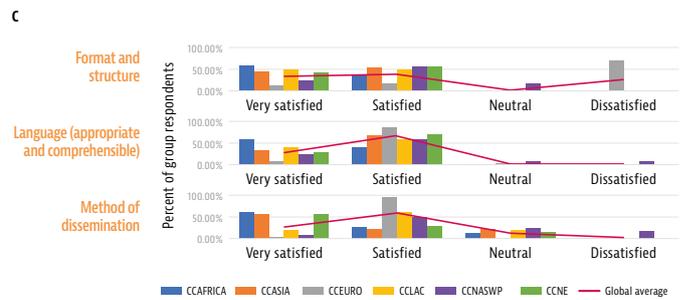


FIGURE 12 Degree that additional knowledge from *General Standard for the Labelling of Pre-packaged Foods (CX5 1-1985)* has been gained

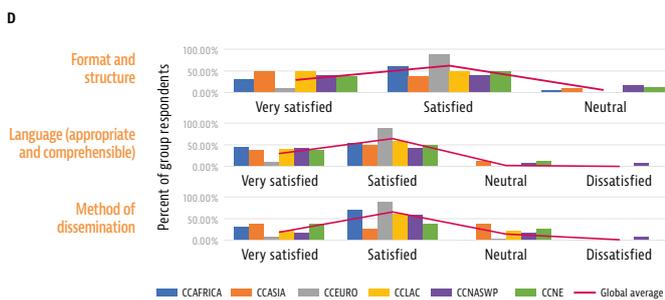


FIGURE 13 Degree that additional knowledge from *General Principles for the Addition of Essential Nutrients to Foods (CX9 9-1987)* has been gained





Respondents across both income levels were satisfied with the format and structure, language, and method of dissemination of Codex texts generally (Figure 6).

## 2.2 RELEVANCE

### 2.2.1 EXTENT THAT CODEX TEXTS MEET PRIORITY FOOD SAFETY AND QUALITY NEEDS

In general, Codex texts are found to be meeting respondents' food safety and quality needs (Figure 15). With regard to the four texts surveyed, respondents overall indicated 'mostly useful', with the exception of the *General Standard for Contaminants and Toxins in Food and Feed* (CXS 193-1995) (Figure 16), where global responses showed greater variability. In particular, respondents from the ASIA and LAC regions appear to find the standard to be more relevant ("extremely useful").

FIGURE 14 Level of satisfaction with Codex text features

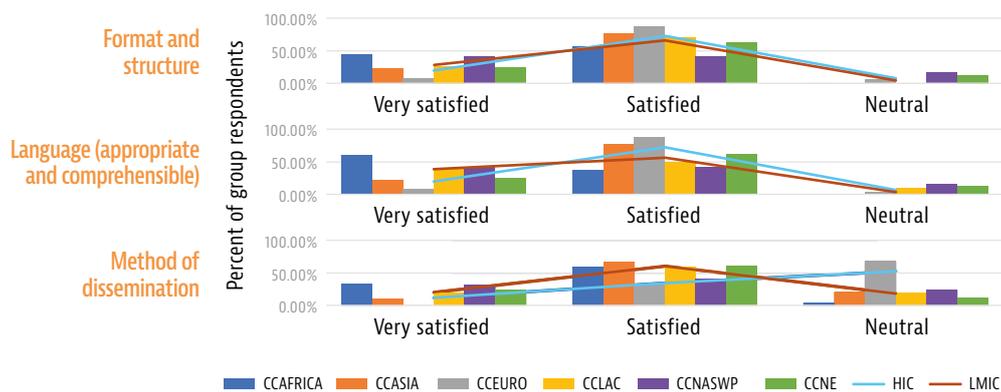




FIGURE 15 Extent that Codex texts meet priority food safety and quality needs

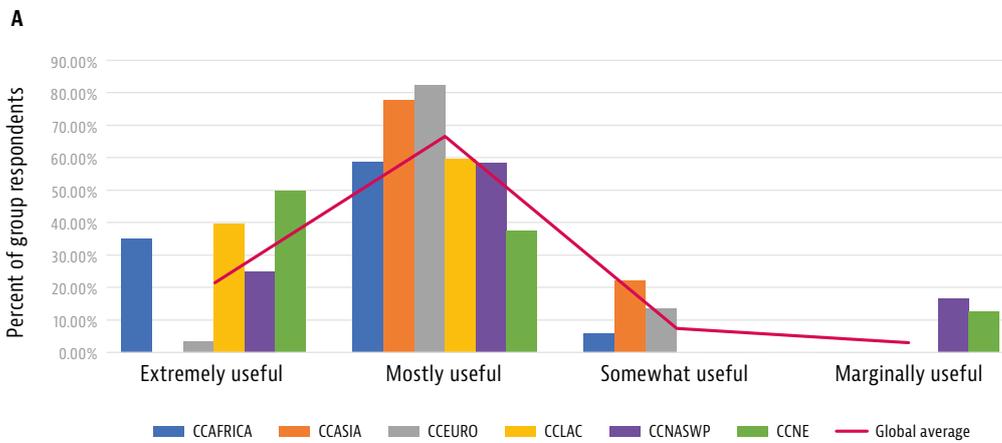


FIGURE 16 Extent that General Standard for Contaminants and Toxins in Food and Feed (CXS 193-1995) meets priority food safety and quality needs

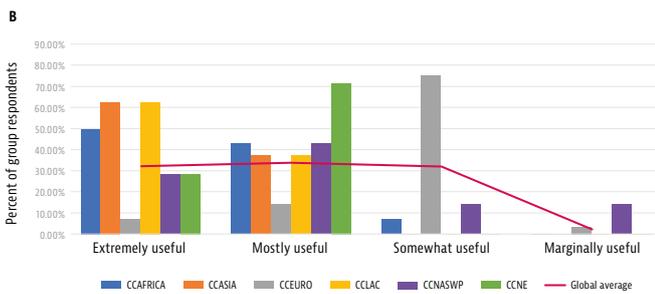


FIGURE 17 Extent that General Principles of Food Hygiene (CXS 193-1995) meets priority food safety and quality needs

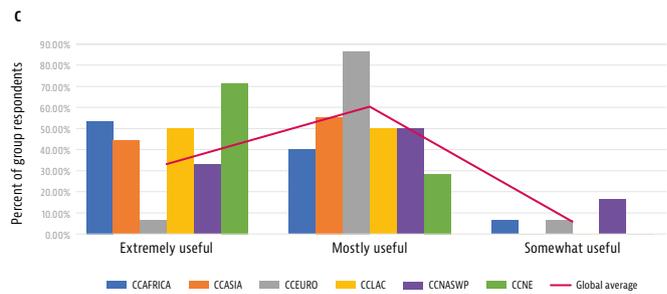


FIGURE 18 Extent that General Standard for the Labelling of Pre-packaged Foods (CXS 1-1985) meets priority food safety and quality needs

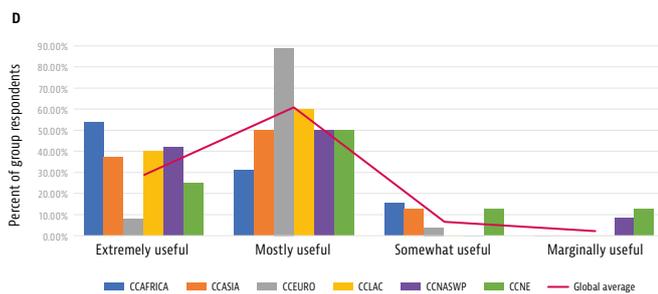
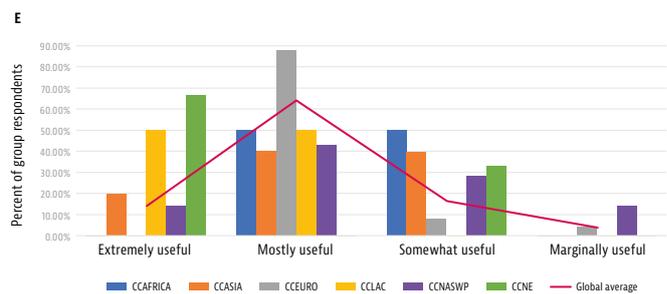


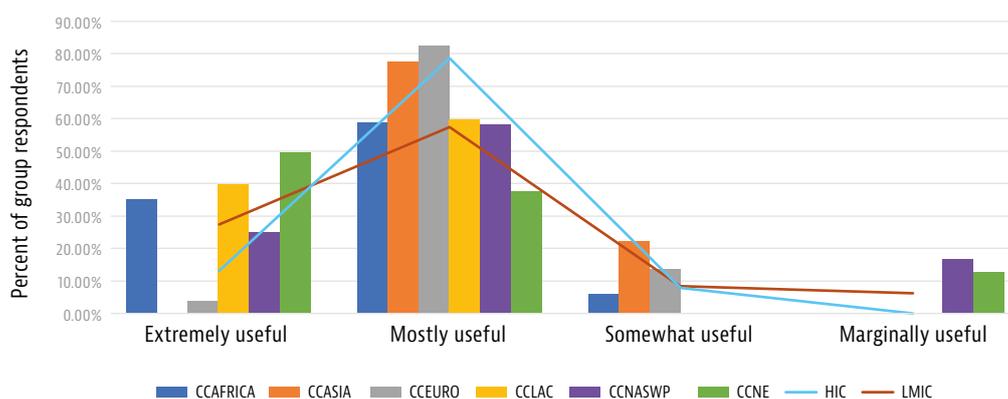
FIGURE 19 Extent that General Principles for the Addition of Essential Nutrients to Foods (CXG 9-1987) meets priority food safety and quality needs





There are no significant differences between LMICs and HICs, with respondents expressing that Codex texts were of high relevance (Figure 20). Approximately 90 percent from both groups of respondents found that Codex texts mostly or extremely met priority food safety and quality needs for their country.

FIGURE 20 Extent that Codex texts meet priority food safety and quality needs



## 2.2.2 DEGREE OF NEW KNOWLEDGE GAINED FROM CODEX TEXTS

In general, Members found that new knowledge was somewhat gained from Codex texts (Figure 21). Additional knowledge gained from the four Codex texts varied greatly across Codex regions, resulting in a highly distributed global response (Figures 22-25). The *General Principles for the Addition of Essential Nutrients to Foods* (CXG 9-1987)<sup>4</sup> had a lower global relevance response, where almost 70 percent of global respondents indicated that the standard only 'somewhat' lent additional knowledge (Figure 25). EURO respondents indicated that the *General Principles of Food Hygiene* (CXC 1-1969)<sup>2</sup> and *General Standard for the Labelling of Pre-packaged Foods* (CXS 1-1985)<sup>3</sup> contributed very little additional knowledge (Figures 23-24). Otherwise, most responses across Codex regions are quite distributed.

*"Our national legislation is fully harmonized with the European Union legislation since 1994. However, the Codex process (discussions and sharing of knowledge and expertise) and the final standards are considered. To us Codex is important to promote and strengthen effective rules-based multilateral cooperation and to facilitate international trade."*

Respondent in EURO region



FIGURE 21 Degree that new knowledge from Codex texts has been gained

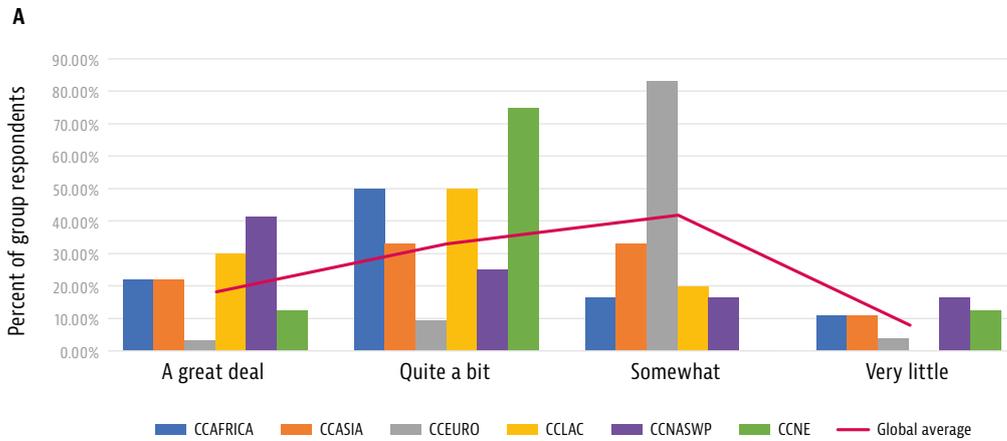


FIGURE 22 Degree that new knowledge from General Standard for Contaminants and Toxins in Food and Feed (CXS 193-1995) has been gained

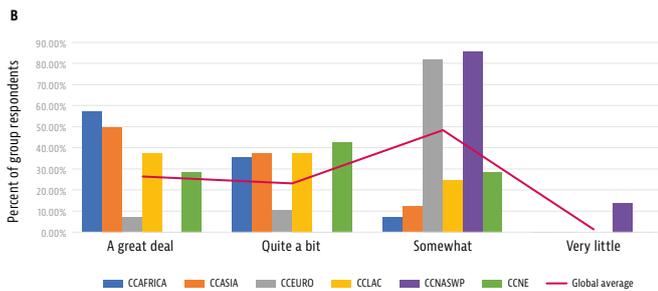


FIGURE 23 Degree that new knowledge from General Principles of Food Hygiene (CXS 193-1995) has been gained

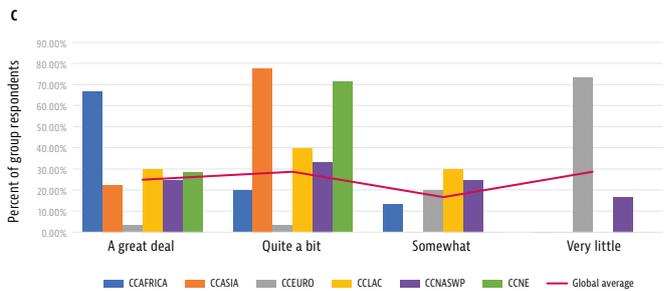


FIGURE 24 Degree that new knowledge from General Standard for the Labelling of Pre-packaged Foods (CXS 1-1985) has been gained

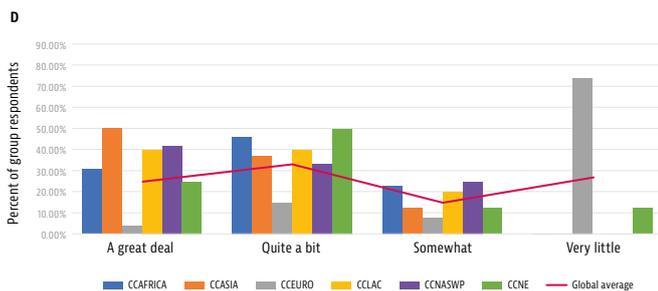
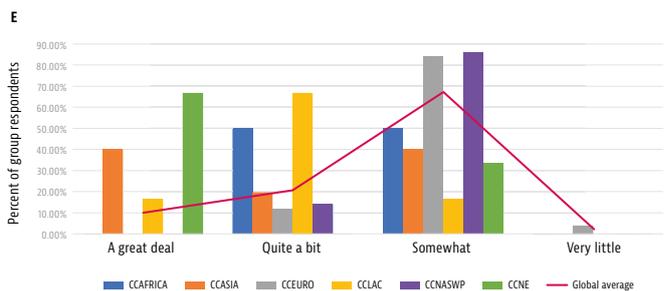


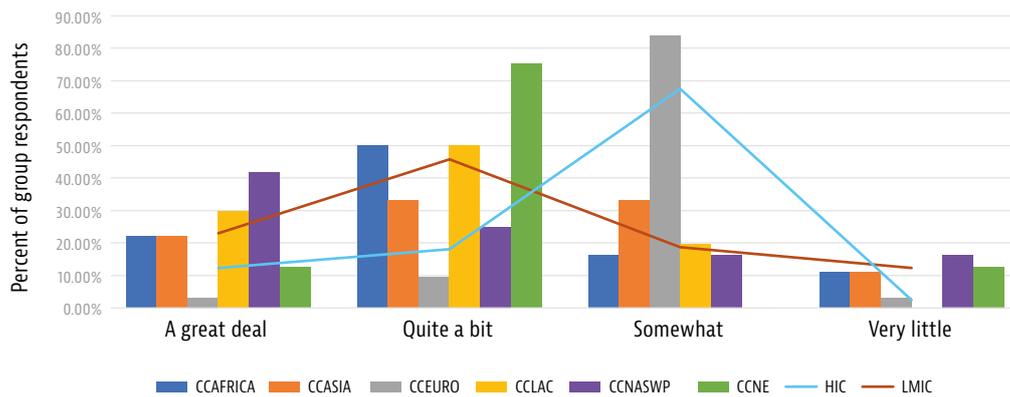
FIGURE 25 Degree that new knowledge from General Principles for the Addition of Essential Nutrients to Foods (CXG 9-1987) has been gained





Responses concerning additional knowledge gained clearly show that LMICs gained more knowledge from Codex texts than HICs (Figure 26). Approximately 70 percent of LMIC respondents found that they gained a great deal of knowledge or quite a bit of knowledge from Codex texts. In contrast, approximately 70 percent of HIC respondents indicated that they only somewhat gained new knowledge from Codex texts.

FIGURE 26 Degree that new knowledge from Codex texts has been gained



### 2.2.3 DEGREE THAT CODEX TEXTS ARE RECOGNIZED AS BEING AUTHORITATIVE, CREDIBLE AND TIMELY

Global respondents find Codex texts to be 'mostly' authoritative, credible, and timely, however there are more distributed responses concerning authority (Figure 27). The degree to which respondents find Codex texts authoritative, credible, and timely also varies across specific texts (Figures 28-31). Relatively less satisfaction with several specific texts can be observed concerning timeliness compared to authority and credibility (Figures 28, 30, and 31).



FIGURE 27 Degree that Codex texts are recognized as being authoritative, credible, and timely

A

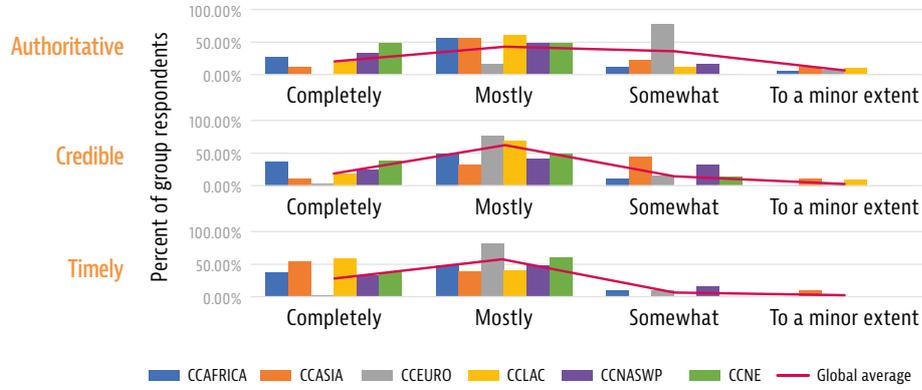


FIGURE 28 Degree that General Standard for Contaminants and Toxins in Food and Feed (CXS 193-1995) recognized as being authoritative, credible, and timely

B

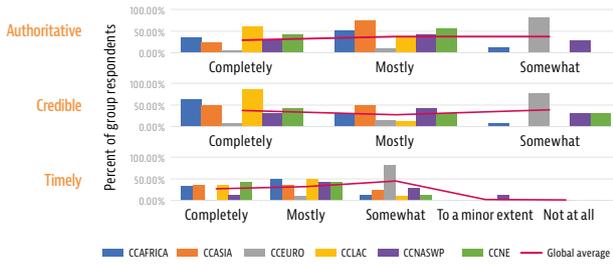


FIGURE 29 Degree texts General Principles of Food Hygiene (CXS 193-1995) recognized as being authoritative, credible, and timely

C

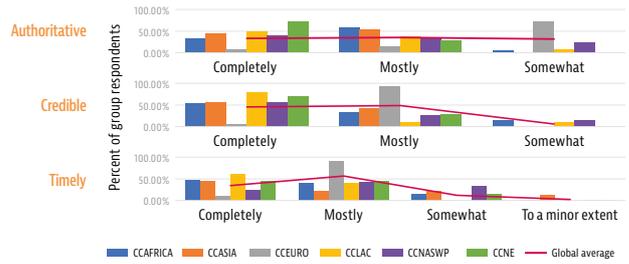


FIGURE 30 Degree that General Standard for the Labelling of Pre-packaged Foods (CXS 1-1985) recognized as being authoritative, credible, and timely

D

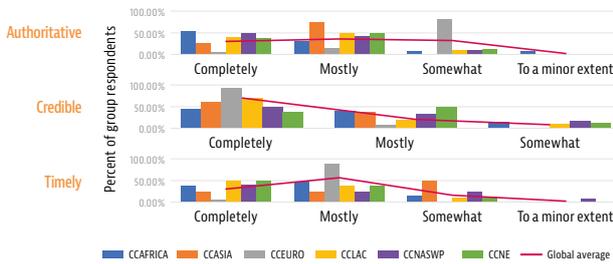
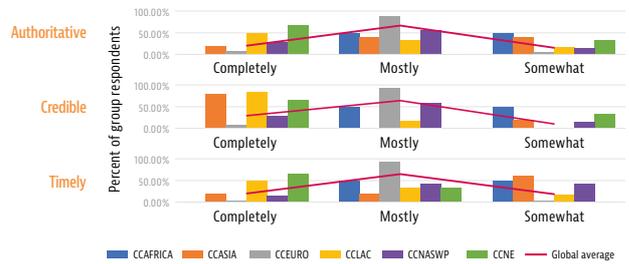


FIGURE 31 Degree that General Principles for the Addition of Essential Nutrients to Foods (CXG 9-1987) recognized as being authoritative, credible, and timely

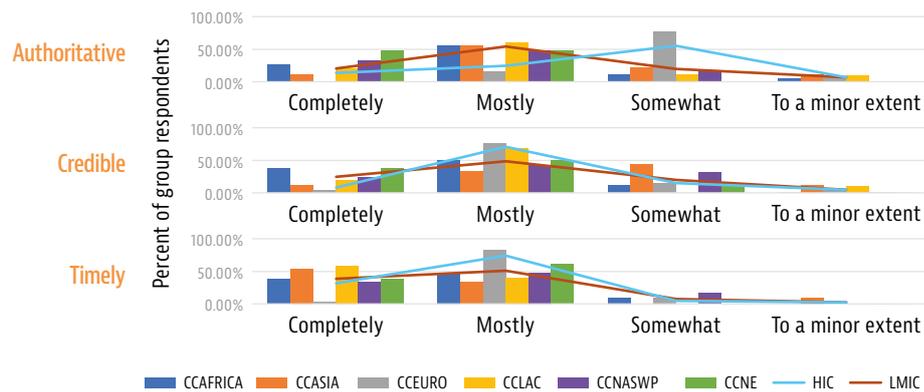
E





Most respondents consider Codex texts to be either completely or mostly authoritative or credible. LMIC respondents tend to find Codex texts generally more authoritative at the national level, which reflects their relatively positive responses concerning Codex text relevance (Figure 32). Responses concerning timeliness showed greater variability, particularly across LMIC respondents.

FIGURE 32 Degree that Codex texts are recognized as being authoritative, credible, and timely



### 2.2.4 LEVEL OF SATISFACTION WITH CODEX TEXTS

Global respondents are generally satisfied with Codex texts (Figure 33). This level of satisfaction has little variation across text-specific prompts (Figures 34-37), with the exception of *General Principles for the Addition of Essential Nutrients to Foods (CXG 9-1987)*<sup>4</sup> which has more 'somewhat' responses compared to other texts (Figure 37). This may be due to less familiarity and use of this text expressed by Members.



FIGURE 33 Level of satisfaction with Codex texts

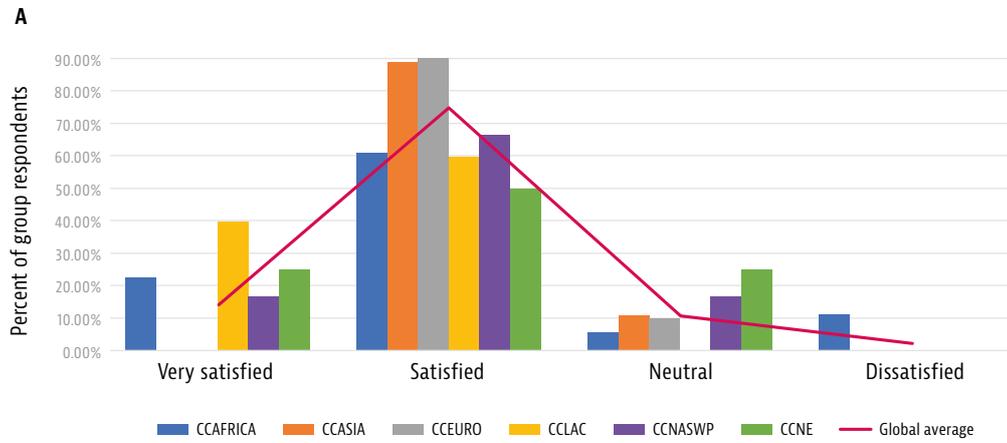


FIGURE 34 Level of satisfaction with *General Standard for Contaminants and Toxins in Food and Feed (CX 193-1995)*

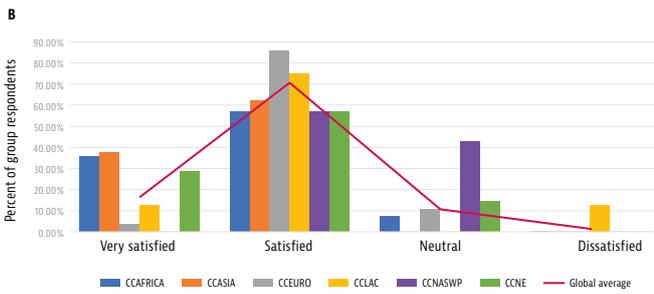


FIGURE 35 Level of satisfaction with *General Principles of Food Hygiene (CX 193-1995)*

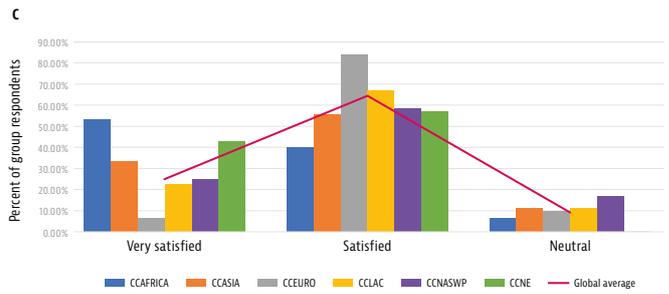


FIGURE 36 Level of satisfaction with *General Standard for the Labelling of Pre-packaged Foods (CX 1-1985)*

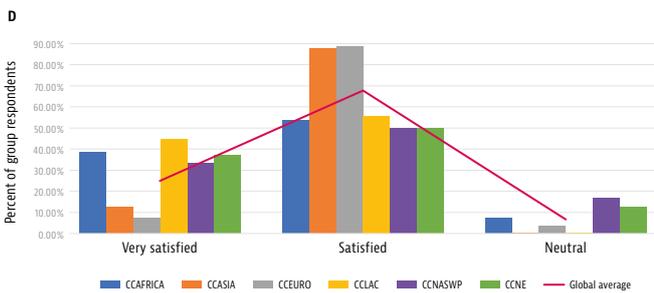
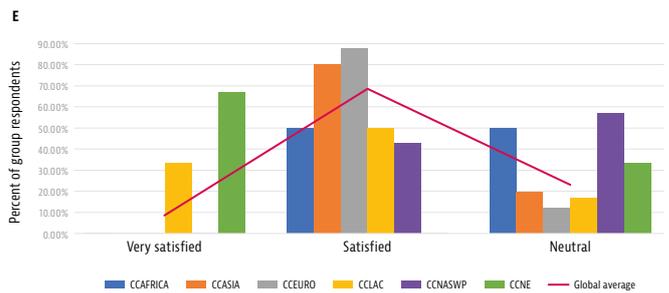


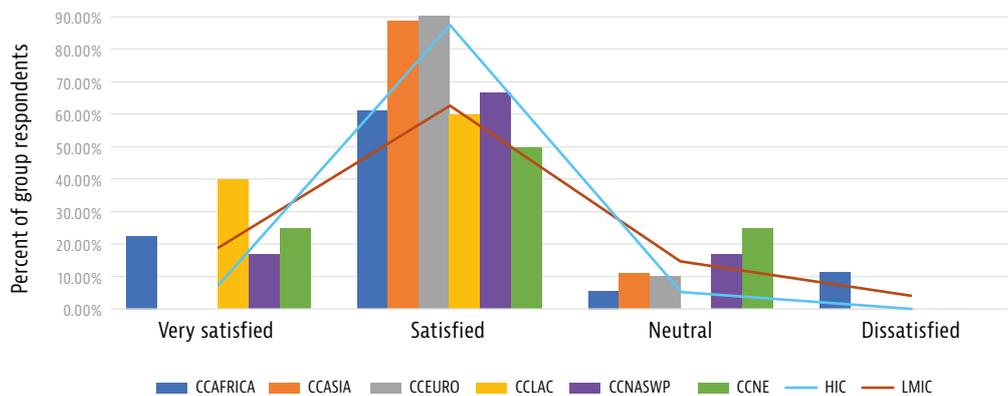
FIGURE 37 Level of satisfaction with *General Principles for the Addition of Essential Nutrients to Foods (CX 9-1987)*





Overall, both LMIC and HIC respondents are generally satisfied with Codex texts (Figure 38). Over 80 percent from both groups of respondents are either satisfied or very satisfied with Codex texts.

FIGURE 38 Level of satisfaction with Codex texts



## 2.3 USE AND IMPACT

### 2.3.1 EXTENT THAT CODEX TEXTS ARE USED AS A BASELINE TO INFORM FOOD LEGISLATION, POLICIES, REGULATIONS, PROGRAMMES AND/OR PRACTICES

Codex texts appear to be fairly well used as a baseline to inform food legislation, policies, regulations, programmes, and practices on a global scale, except for the EURO region where use appears to be limited (Figure 39). This may be due to the fact that the majority of EURO respondents are European Union Members who have developed their own food safety regulation. However, comments provided show that these texts were used more extensively in the past as a basis for legislation, policies, and guidelines.

For the four specific texts surveyed, there also is variability in responses across regions with increased response variations for the EURO region. Of note is 100 percent of AFRICA respondents indicating that *General Principles for the Addition of Essential Nutrients to Foods (CXG 9-1987)*<sup>4</sup> is only somewhat used as a baseline at the national level, whereas almost 70 percent of NE respondents indicate that the standard is used 'a great deal' (Figure 43). This may also be related to the low familiarity with the text, reflected by the low response rate for this specific text.

*"In our standards/regulations have been finalized prior to work in Codex, so the Codex text is not used as a baseline. However, efforts are made to ensure consistency/harmonization, where possible."*

Respondent in NASWP region



FIGURE 39 Extent that Codex texts used as a baseline to inform food legislation, policies, regulations, programs and/or practices

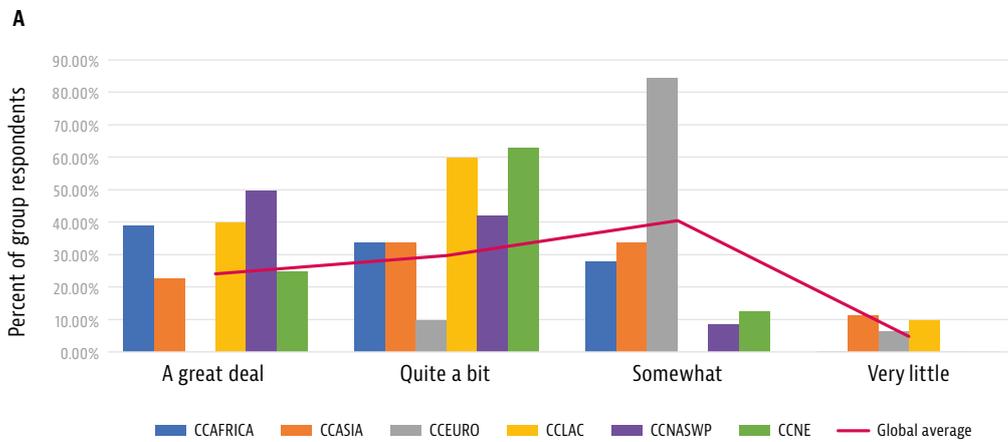


FIGURE 40 Extent General Standard for Contaminants and Toxins in Food and Feed (CXS 193-1995) used as a baseline to inform food legislation, policies, regulations, programs and/or practices

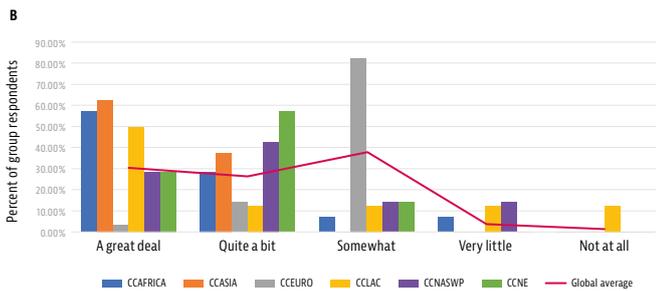


FIGURE 41 Extent General Principles of Food Hygiene (CXS 193-1995) used as a baseline to inform food legislation, policies, regulations, programs and/or practices

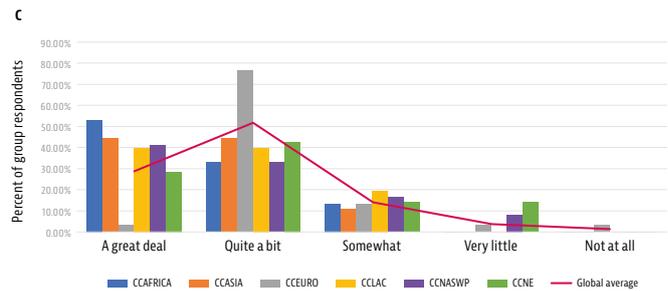


FIGURE 42 Extent General Standard for the Labelling of Pre-packaged Foods (CXS 1-1985) used as a baseline to inform food legislation, policies, regulations, programs and/or practices

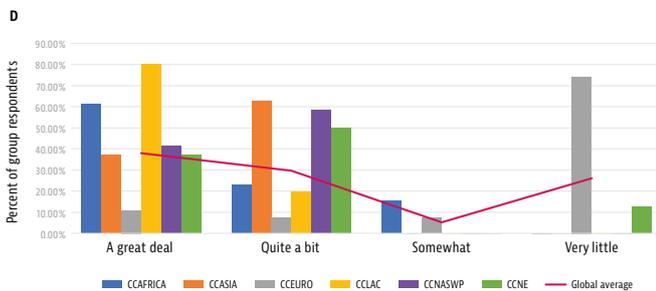
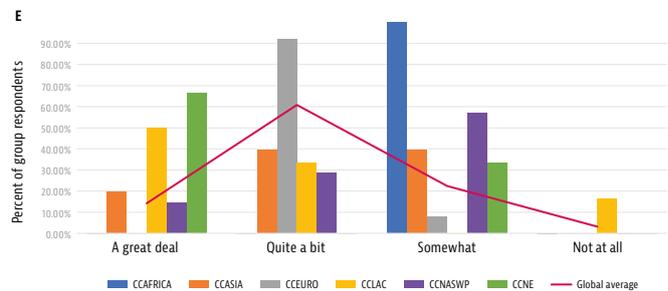


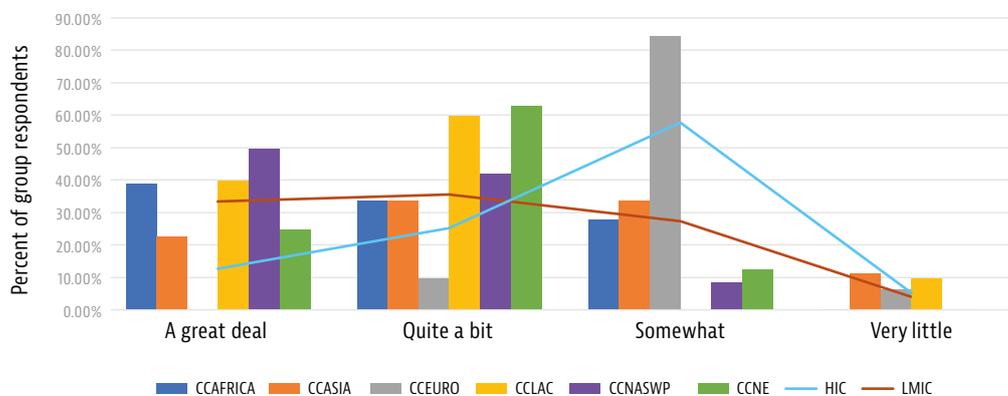
FIGURE 43 Extent General Principles for the Addition of Essential Nutrients to Foods (CXG 9-1987) used as a baseline to inform food legislation, policies, regulations, programs and/or practices





Responses concerning the extent that Codex texts are used as a baseline to inform food legislation, policies, regulations, programmes, and/or practices clearly indicate that LMICs use Codex texts as a baseline more than HICs (Figure 44). Approximately 70 percent of LMIC respondents expressed that they use Codex texts a great deal or quite a bit, as a baseline to inform food legislation, policies, regulations, programmes, and/or practices. In contrast, over 60 percent of HIC respondents indicated that they use Codex texts somewhat or very little as a baseline. This is in line with anecdotal evidence and experience of the Codex Secretariat, where LMICs are seen as having less resources available to build their own food safety legislation and policies from scratch and consequently use Codex texts as a baseline more often than HICs.

FIGURE 44 Extent that Codex texts used as a baseline to inform food legislation, policies, regulations, programmes, and/or practices



### 2.3.2 EXTENT THAT CODEX TEXTS ARE USED TO SUPPORT NATIONAL FOOD CONTROL SYSTEMS

The majority of respondents believe that Codex texts in general “completely” or “mostly” support national food control systems (NFCS) (Figure 45). Regarding the four surveyed Codex texts’ support to NFCS (Figures 46-49), AFRICA, ASIA, NASWP, and NE answered very positively. EURO had a homogenous ‘somewhat’ response. LAC had a more distributed response, where some respondents in this group felt that the *General Principles for the Addition of Essential Nutrients to Foods* (CXG 9-1987)<sup>4</sup> did “not at all” impact support to their NFCS.



FIGURE 45 Codex texts use and impact: to support national food control systems

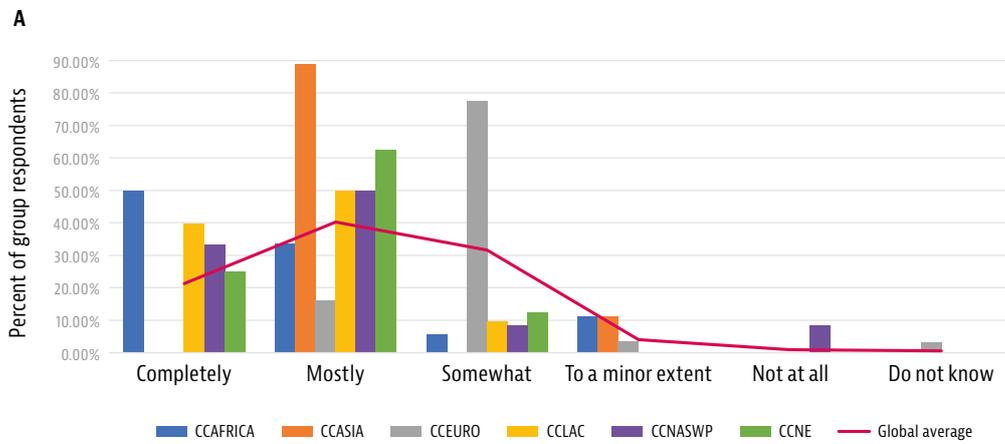


FIGURE 46 Use and impact of General Standard for Contaminants and Toxins in Food and Feed (CXs 193-1995) to support national food control systems

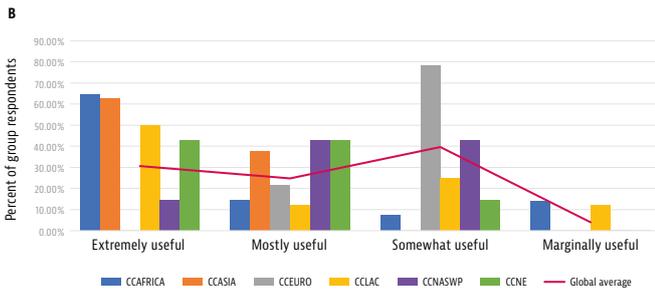


FIGURE 47 Use and impact of General Principles of Food Hygiene (CXs 193-1995) to support national food control systems

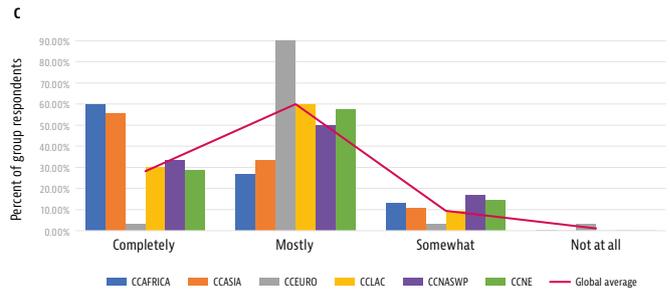


FIGURE 48 Use and impact of General Standard for the Labelling of Pre-packaged Foods (CXs 1-1985) to support national food control systems

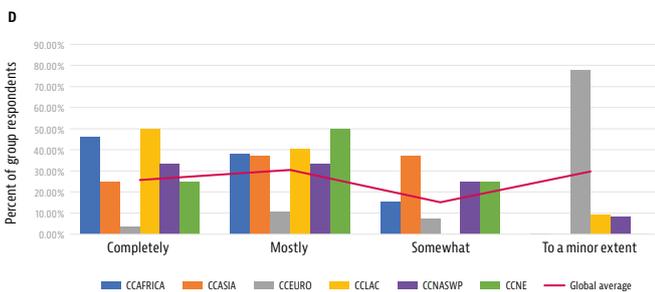
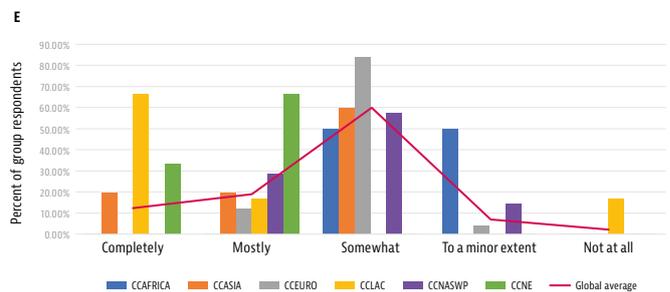


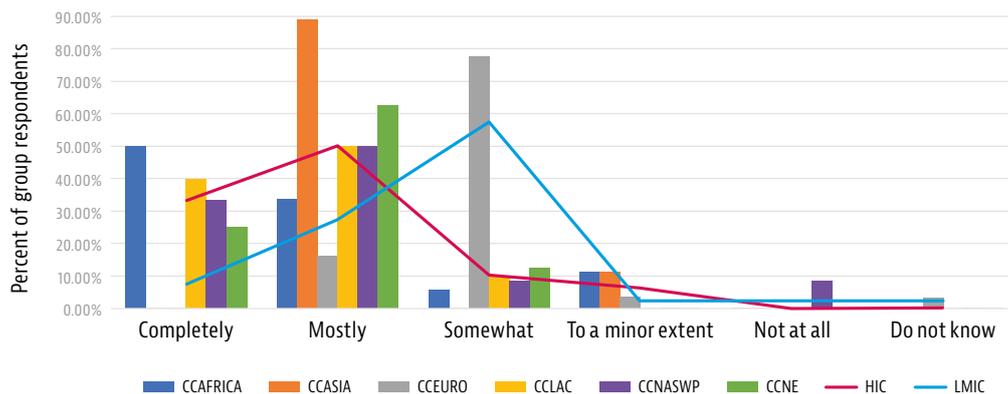
FIGURE 49 Use and impact of General Principles for the Addition of Essential Nutrients to Foods (CXG 9-1987) to support national food control systems





Responses concerning the extent that Codex texts are used to support NFCS clearly indicate that LMICs used Codex texts more than HICs (Figure 50). Almost 80 percent of LMIC respondents expressed that they use Codex texts, entirely or mostly, to support NFCS. In contrast, almost 60 percent of HIC respondents indicated that they use Codex texts to somewhat support NFCS. This may be due to the fact that HICs tend to have the necessary resources to build their own NFCS, whereas LMICs are more reliant on Codex texts to support their NFCS.

FIGURE 50 Codex texts use and impact: to support national food control systems



### 2.3.3 EXTENT THAT CODEX TEXTS ARE USED TO HELP INCREASE STAKEHOLDER AWARENESS OF FOOD SAFETY AND QUALITY ISSUES AND EVIDENCE-BASED INTERVENTIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

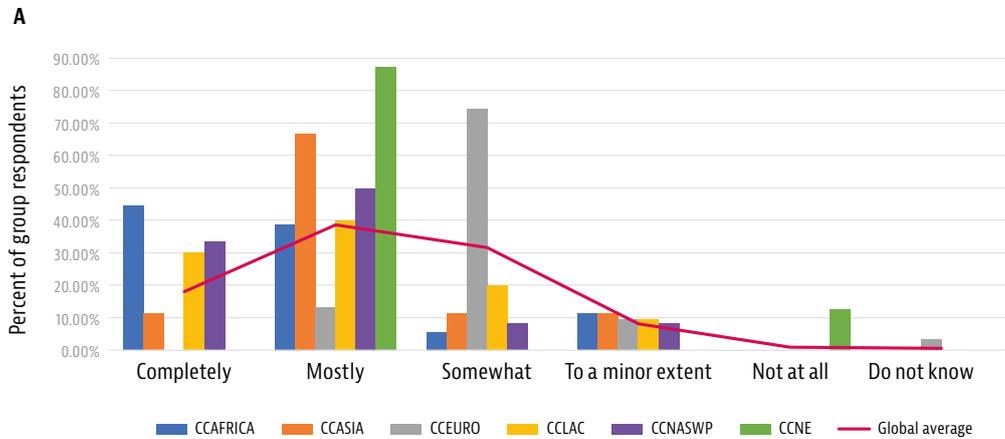
With the exception of the EURO region, survey respondents reported that Codex texts 'completely' or 'mostly' helped to increase stakeholder awareness of food safety and quality issues and evidence-based interventions and recommendations (Figure 51). There is some text-specific variation (Figures 52-55). Of the text-specific prompts, global respondents found the *General Principles of Food Hygiene* (CXC 1-1969)<sup>2</sup> to have the most use and impact in this regard (Figure 53). Most regions gave a substantial 'completely' response for this question, except for respondents from the NE and EURO, who principally responded 'mostly' and 'somewhat', respectively. NE responses also included those that felt that *General Principles for the Addition of Essential Nutrients to Foods* (CXG 9-1987)<sup>4</sup> had no use or impact on helping increase stakeholder awareness in this respect (Figure 55). As for other replies, this may be due to the lack of familiarity with and use of this particular text.

"Lack of awareness among policymakers of the importance of the provisions of the Codex Alimentarius Commission and the food safety system in country."

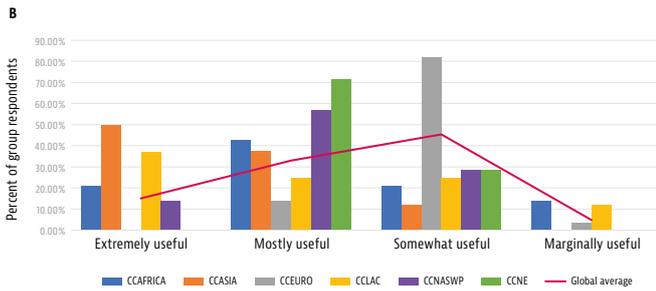
Respondent in NE region



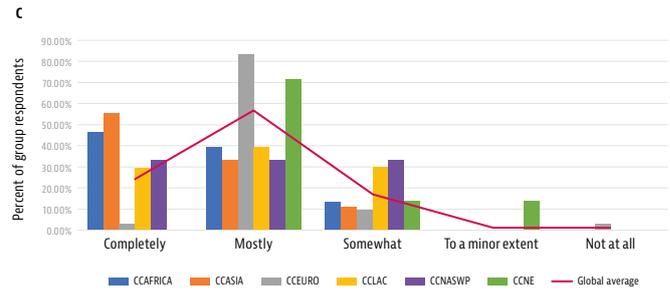
**FIGURE 51** Codex texts use and impact: helping increase stakeholder awareness of food safety and quality issues and evidence-based interventions and recommendations



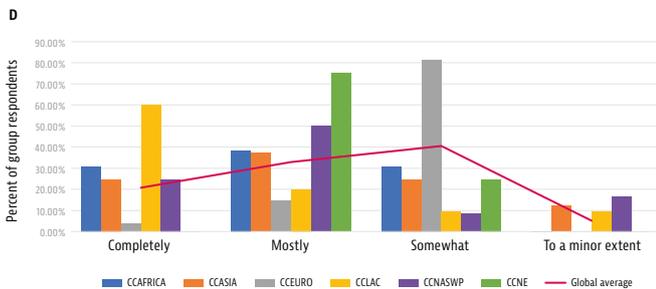
**FIGURE 52** Use and impact of *General Standard for Contaminants and Toxins in Food and Feed (CXS 193-1995)* to help increase stakeholder awareness of food safety and quality issues and evidence-based interventions and recommendations



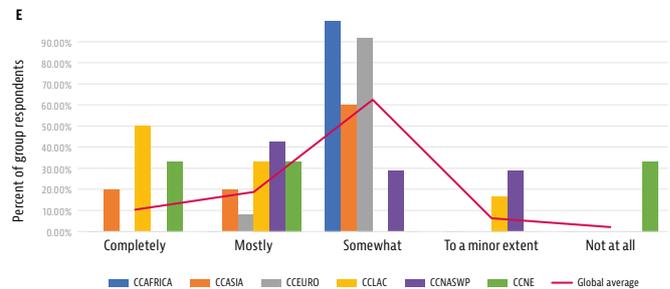
**FIGURE 53** Use and impact of *General Principles of Food Hygiene (CXS 193-1995)* to help increase stakeholder awareness of food safety and quality issues and evidence-based interventions and recommendations



**FIGURE 54** Use and impact of *General Standard for the Labelling of Pre-packaged Foods (CXS 1-1985)* to help increase stakeholder awareness of food safety and quality issues and evidence-based interventions and recommendations



**FIGURE 55** Use and impact of *General Principles for the Addition of Essential Nutrients to Foods (CXG 9-1987)* to help increase stakeholder awareness of food safety and quality issues and evidence-based interventions and recommendations



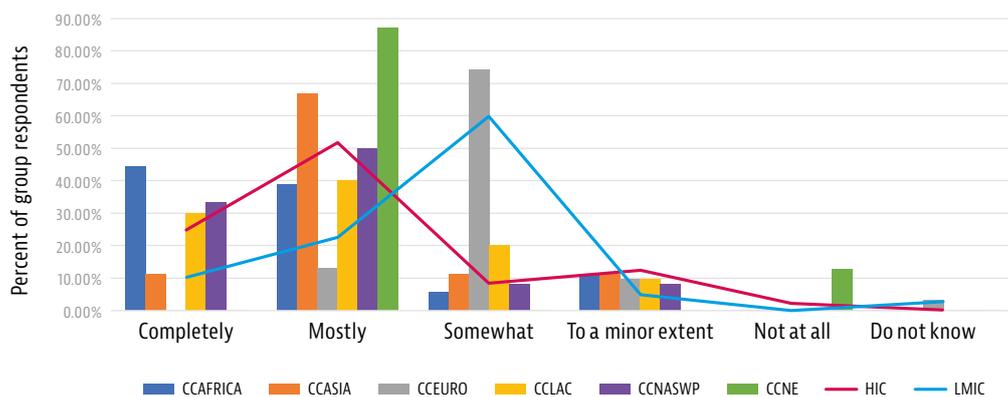


Almost 80 percent of LMIC respondents found Codex texts 'mostly' or 'completely' helpful (Figure 56) in increasing stakeholder awareness of food safety and quality issues and evidence-based interventions and recommendations. Overall, approximately 60 percent of HIC respondents considered Codex texts somewhat helpful in this regard. These replies seem to indicate again the disparity of financial resources and technical expertise between HICs and LMICs.

*"We need national mobilization on the awareness amongst stakeholders on the Codex text and its dissemination at the national level. Education on Codex amongst stakeholders is very important in this case."*

Respondent in AFRICA region

FIGURE 56 Codex texts use and impacts: to support national food control systems



### 2.3.4 EXTENT THAT CODEX TEXTS ARE USED TO INFORM AND UPDATE FOOD SAFETY AND QUALITY TRAINING AND EDUCATIONAL PROGRAMMES AND RELATED TOOLS

Although generally positive, global responses are distributed with regard to use and impact of Codex texts towards informing and updating food safety and quality training and educational programmes and related tools (Figures 57). The large and homogenous volume of EURO responses appears to influence the global trendline across text-specific global responses, contrasting slightly against other, more distributed regional response trends. Of note is the global trendline indicating *General Principles for the Addition of Essential Nutrients to Foods* (CXG 9-1987)<sup>4</sup> is somewhat to minimally used or impactful in this regard (Figure 61). As in previous sections, this may be due to the lack of familiarity with and use of this particular Codex text.



FIGURE 57 Codex texts use and impact: to inform and update food safety and quality training and educational programmes and related tools

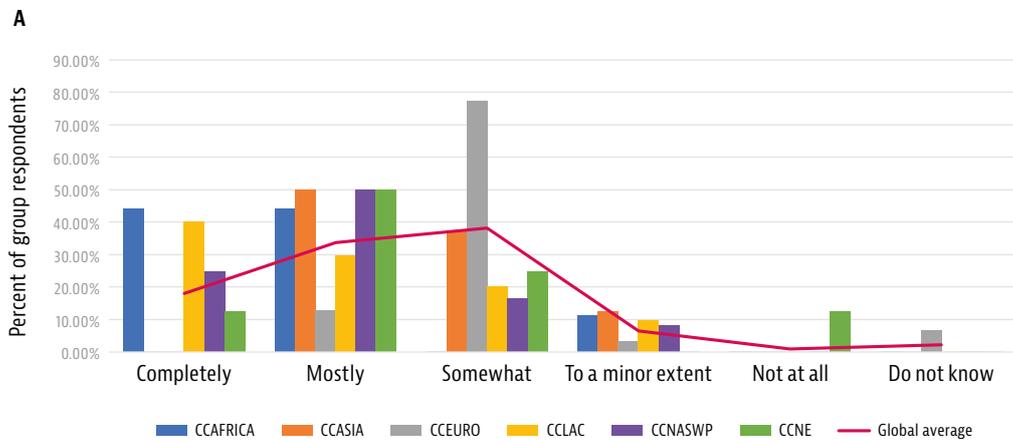


FIGURE 58 Use and impact of General Standard for Contaminants and Toxins in Food and Feed (CXS 193-1995) to inform and update food safety and quality training and educational programmes and related tools

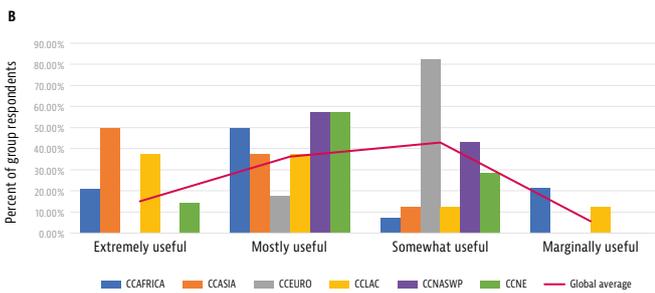


FIGURE 59 Use and impact of General Principles of Food Hygiene (CXS 193-1995) to inform and update food safety and quality training and educational programmes and related tools

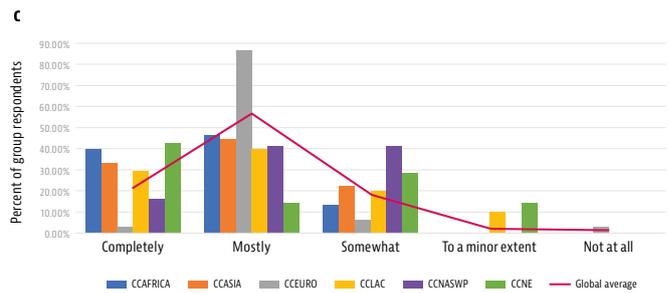


FIGURE 60 Use and impact of General Standard for the Labelling of Pre-packaged Foods (CXS 1-1985) to inform and update food safety and quality training and educational programmes and related tools

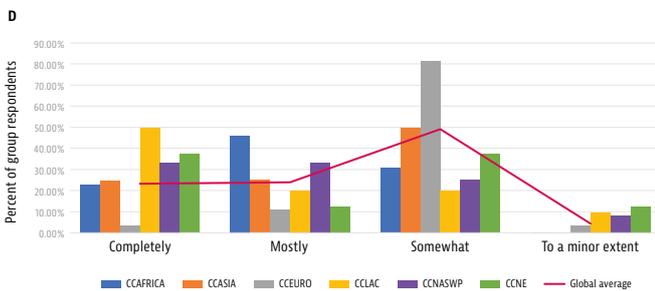
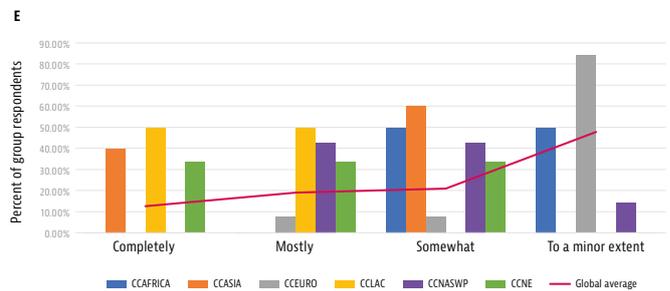


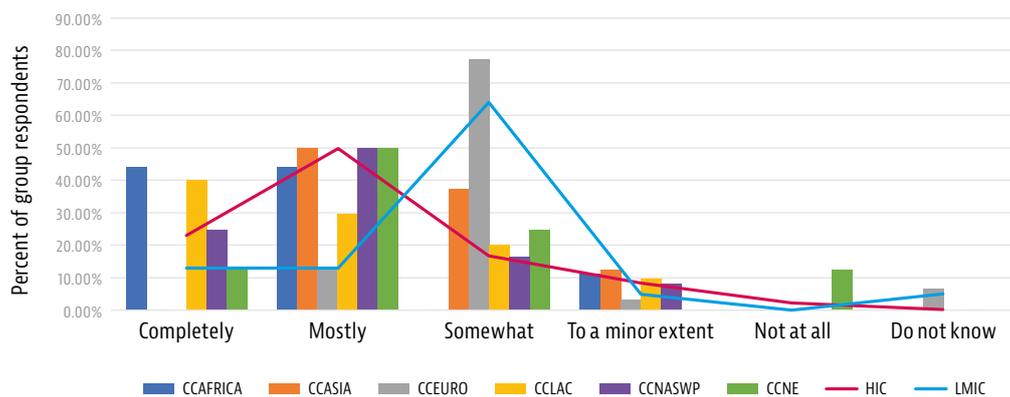
FIGURE 61 Use and impact of General Principles for the Addition of Essential Nutrients to Foods (CXG 9-1987) to inform and update food safety and quality training and educational programmes and related tools





Across both income groups, most respondents reported Codex texts 'somewhat' to 'completely' are used to inform and update food safety and quality training and educational programmes and related tools (Figure 62). Over 70 percent of LMIC respondents found Codex texts are 'mostly' or 'completely' used to inform and update food safety and quality training and educational programmes and related tools, while over 60 percent of HIC respondents 'somewhat' used Codex texts. Again, these replies seem to indicate the disparity of financial resources and technical expertise between HICs and LMICs.

**FIGURE 62 Codex texts use and impacts: to inform and update food safety and quality training and educational programmes and related tools**



### 2.3.5 EXTENT THAT CODEX TEXTS ARE USED TO IMPROVE MEMBER STATE COMMODITY TRADE (INTERNAL AND EXTERNAL)

Generally, respondents found Codex texts impactful in improving Members' commodity trade, with most responses being distributed from 'completely' to 'somewhat' (Figure 63). Across text-specific prompts, global trendlines varied greatly (Figures 64-67).

*"To us Codex is important to promote and strengthen effective rules-based multilateral cooperation and to facilitate international trade."*

Respondent in EURO region



FIGURE 63 Codex texts use and impact: to improve Member State commodity trade (internal and exports)

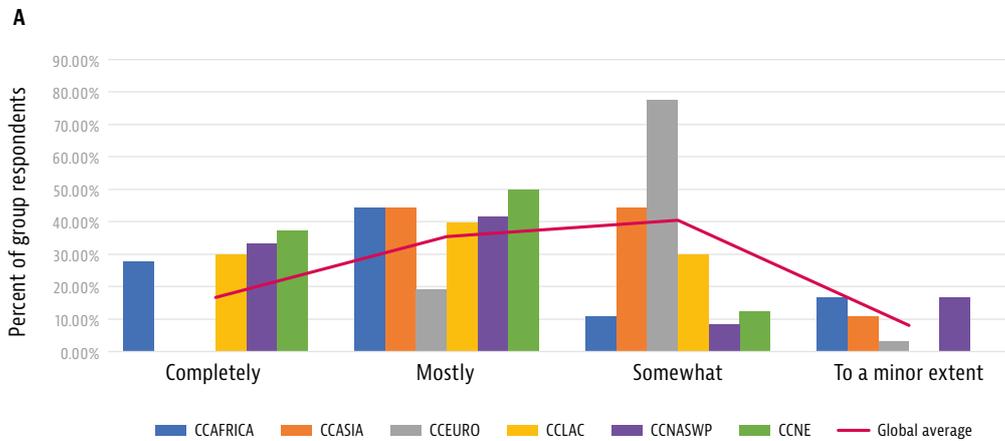


FIGURE 64 Use and impact of *General Standard for Contaminants and Toxins in Food and Feed (CXS 193-1995)* to improve Member State commodity trade (internal and exports)

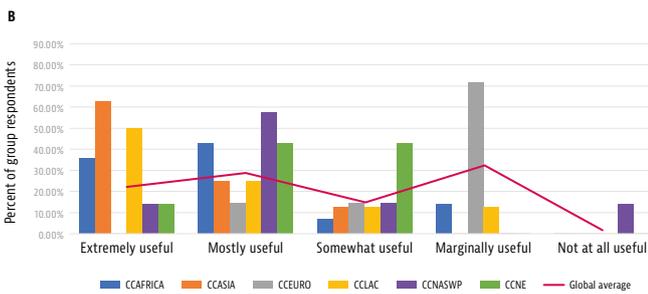


FIGURE 65 Use and impact of *General Principles of Food Hygiene (CXS 193-1995)* to improve Member State commodity trade (internal and exports)

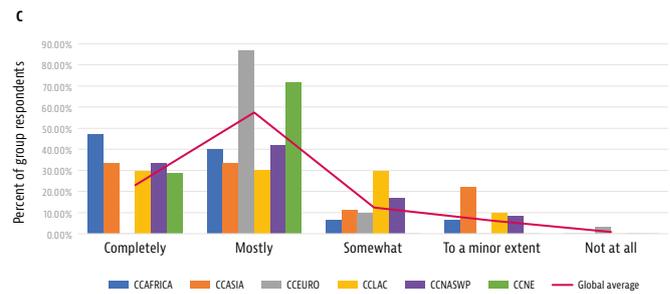


FIGURE 66 Use and impact of *General Standard for the Labelling of Pre-packaged Foods (CXS 1-1985)* to improve Member State commodity trade (internal and exports)

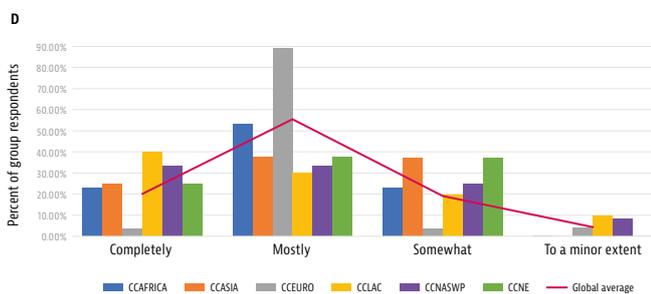
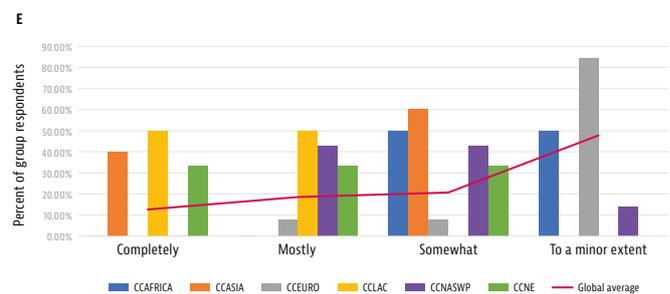


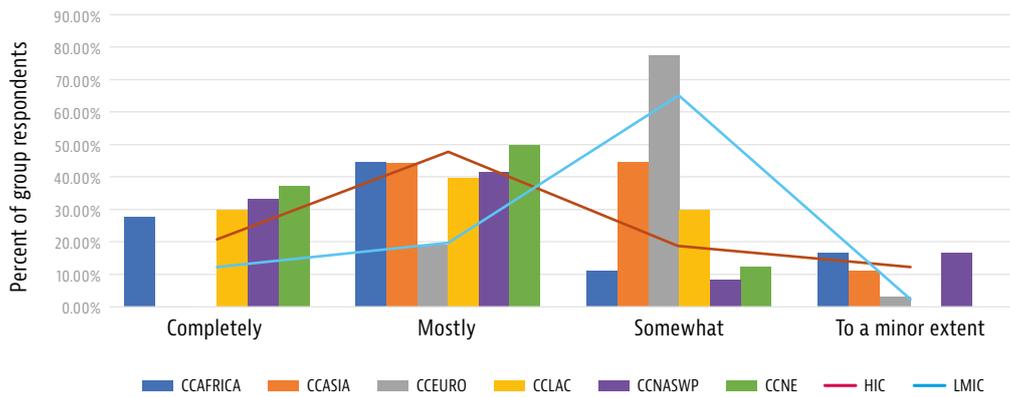
FIGURE 67 Use and impact of *General Principles for the Addition of Essential Nutrients to Foods (CXG 9-1987)* to improve Member State commodity trade (internal and exports)





Responses concerning the use and impact of Codex texts on Members' internal and external trade clearly show that LMICs' commodity trade is more impacted through the use of Codex texts than for HICs' commodity trade (Figure 68). Approximately 70 percent of LMIC respondents found that the use of Codex texts 'completely' or 'mostly' helped to improve Members' commodity trade. In contrast, more than 60 percent of HIC respondents indicated that Codex texts 'somewhat' helped improve Members' commodity trade.

FIGURE 68 Codex texts use and impacts: to improve Member State commodity trade (internal and exports)





## 2.4 BARRIERS IMPEDING THE USE OF CODEX TEXTS

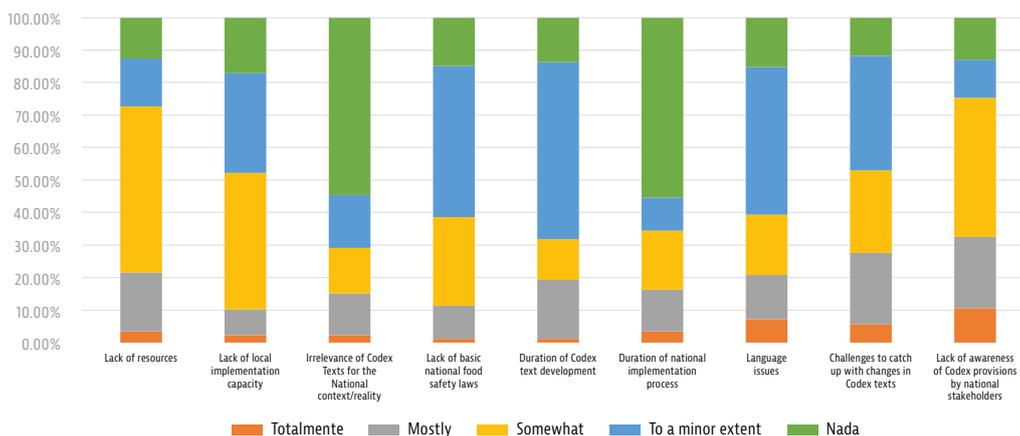
It is important to acknowledge that each Member operates within its own specific environment with unique challenges and opportunities that affect the successful implementation and subsequent use of Codex texts. The survey sought to quantify the extent (i.e. Completely, Mostly, Somewhat, To a minor extent, or Not at all) to which nine pre-selected barriers are impeding the use of Codex texts in each country. Below is a summary of identified barriers at global level, regional level, and by income level.

### 2.4.1 GLOBAL PERSPECTIVE

Globally, responses are distributed with very few responses indicating that any given barrier is 'completely' impeding the use of Codex texts. Of the presented responses regarding global barriers (Figure 69), it may be observed that lack of awareness of Codex provisions by national stakeholders, challenges to catch up with changes in Codex texts, language issues, lack of resources, and duration of Codex text development, are the five most prominent barriers. These barriers have the least 'to a minor extent' and 'not at all' responses, and the most 'completely' and 'mostly' responses.

To a lesser extent, lack of local implementation capacity and lack of national food safety laws present moderate barriers, with few 'not at all' responses. Irrelevance of Codex texts and duration of national implementation processes appear to be the least impeding barriers towards Codex text use as a result of the large proportion of 'not at all' responses (over 50 percent of global responses).

FIGURE 69 Barriers impeding the use of Codex texts - Global



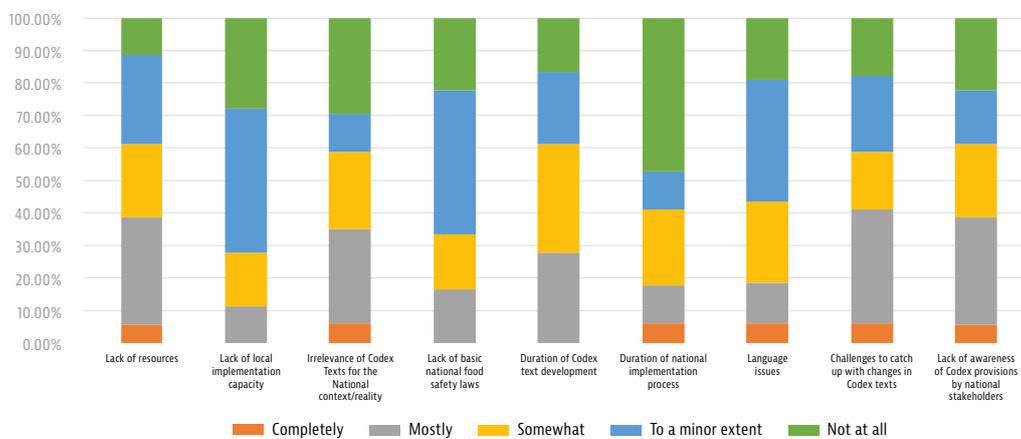


## 2.4.2 REGIONAL PERSPECTIVE

### AFRICA

Responses from Members in the African region indicate that use of Codex texts is being 'mostly', or 'completely' impeded by challenges to keep up with changes in Codex texts (41 percent), and lack of awareness of Codex provisions by national stakeholders (39 percent), lack of resources (39 percent), duration of Codex text development (28 percent) (Figure 70). In contrast to global responses, Members in the African region identified irrelevance of Codex texts for national context/reality (35 percent) to be 'mostly' or 'completely' a barrier to Codex texts use.

FIGURE 70 Barriers impeding the use of Codex texts - CCAFRICA

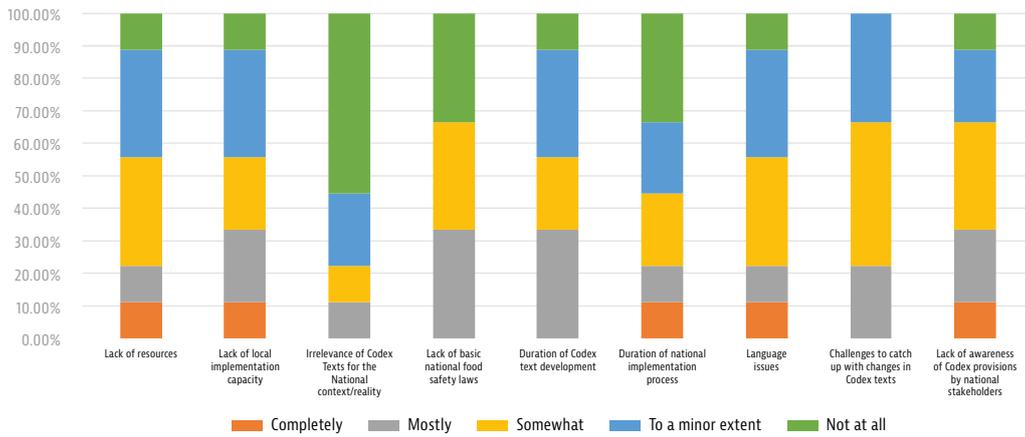




### ASIA

Respondents from the Asia region (Figure 71) reported lack of basic food safety laws as a prominent barrier to use of the Codex text (33 percent 'mostly' or 'completely' impeded), which was not observed to be as strong of an impediment at the global level. Similar to global trends, lack of awareness of Codex provisions by national stakeholders (33 percent 'mostly' or 'completely') was similarly observed to be a prominent barrier.

FIGURE 71 Barriers impeding the use of Codex texts - CCASIA

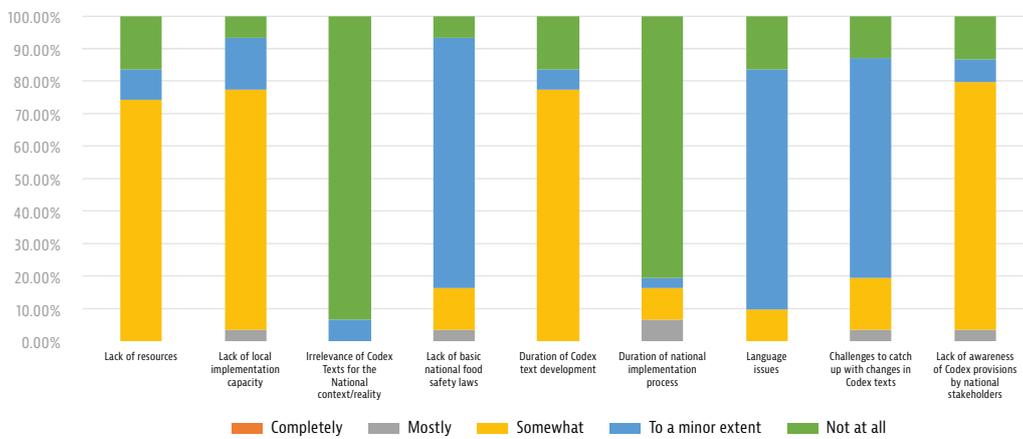




## EURO

Responses from the EURO region largely indicated barriers to be 'somewhat' or 'to a minor extent' affecting the use of Codex texts. Respondents strongly identified irrelevance of Codex texts for the national context/reality ('to a minor extent' and 'not at all' total 100 percent), lack of basic national food safety laws (84 percent), duration of national implementation process (84 percent), language issues (90 percent), challenges to catch up with changes in Codex texts (81 percent) to be not at all, or to a minor extent, a barrier to Codex use in the region. As the majority of EURO replies came from European Union Members, this may be partially due, at least for language issues, to the few Russian-speaking countries that responded to the survey, as anecdotal evidence shows that language is a prominent barrier for several European countries.

FIGURE 72 Barriers impeding the use of Codex texts - CCEURO

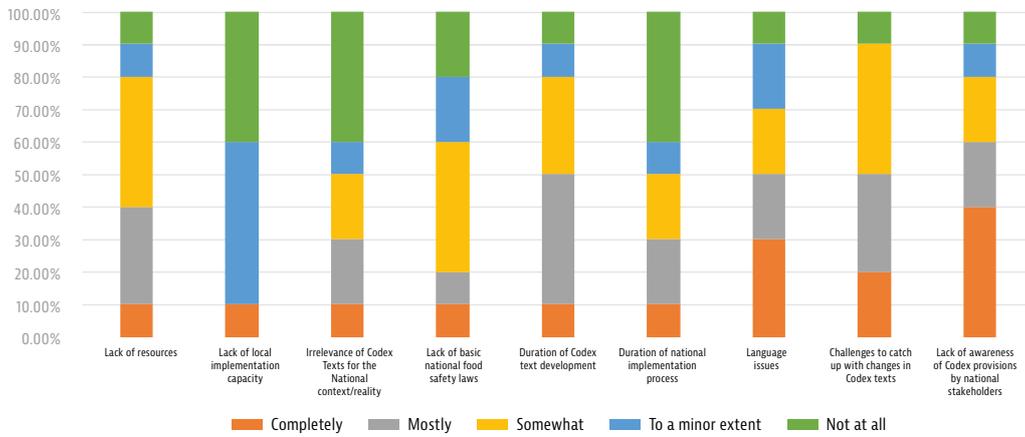




### LAC

The responses from the LAC region identifying barriers to use of Codex texts were in line with global trends. Many respondents indicated use being 'mostly' or 'completely' impeded by lack of awareness of Codex provisions by national stakeholders (60 percent), duration of Codex text development (50 percent), language issues (50 percent) challenges to catch up with changes in Codex texts (50 percent), and lack of resources (40 percent) (Figure 73). Respondents appear to be affected more strongly (more 'completely' and 'mostly' replies) by the identified barriers, with higher levels of consensus, compared to global responses.

FIGURE 73 Barriers impeding the use of Codex texts - CCLAC

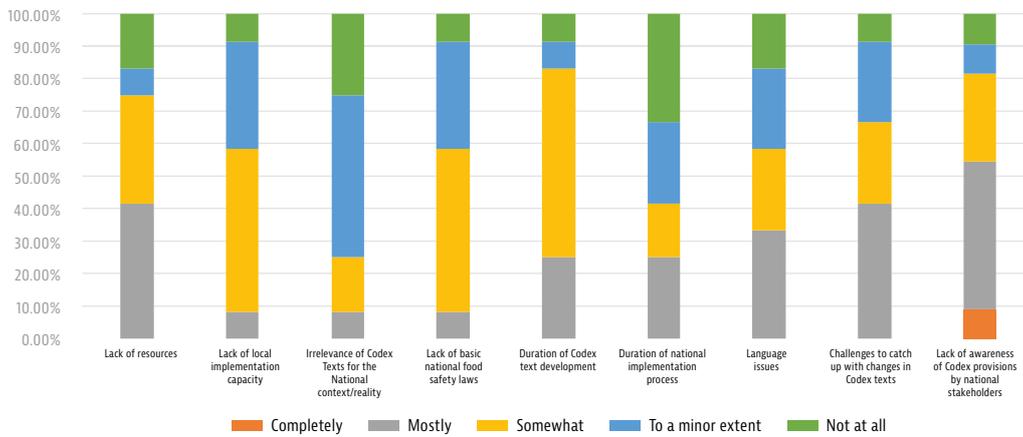




### NASWP

The responses from the NSAWP region identifying barriers to use of Codex texts were in line with global trends. Many respondents indicated use being 'mostly', or 'completely' impeded by lack of awareness of Codex provisions by national stakeholders (55 percent), lack of resources (42 percent) and challenges to catch up with changes in Codex texts (42 percent) (Figure 74). Similar to respondents from the LAC region, NASWP respondents appear to be affected more strongly by the identified barriers, with higher levels of consensus, compared to global responses.

FIGURE 74 Barriers impeding the use of Codex texts - CCNASWP

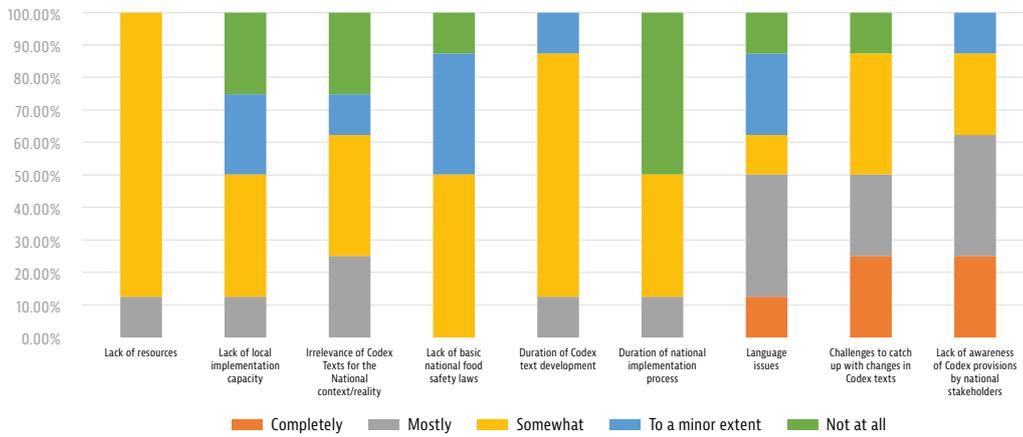




### NE

Respondents from the Near East region indicated that lack of awareness of Codex provisions by national stakeholders (63 percent), language issues (50 percent), and challenges to catch up with changes in Codex texts (50 percent) 'mostly' or 'completely' impeded use of Codex texts (Figure 75). Similar to respondents from the LAC and NASWP regions, NE respondents appear to be affected strongly by select barriers, with higher levels of consensus, compared to global responses.

FIGURE 75 Barriers impeding the use of Codex texts - CCNE



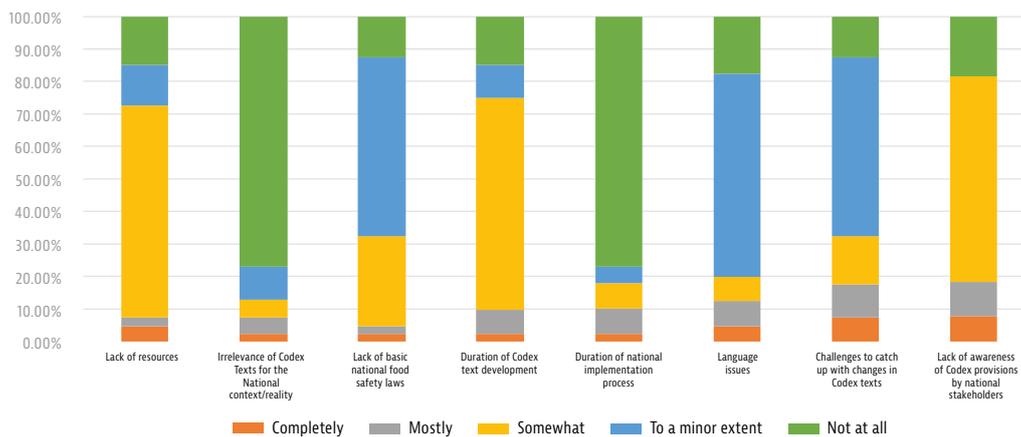


Though not as prominent as global trends would indicate, the survey identifies language issues impeding the use of Codex texts throughout multiple Codex regions. Respondents from the LAC region, as well as NE, NASWP and ASIA regions, to a lesser extent, confirmed issues with language which may impede use and impact of the texts. Russian-speaking countries have also raised language issues several times in the past.

### 2.4.3 INCOME-DISAGGREGATED PERSPECTIVE

It is noteworthy that HIC respondents indicated a number of barriers as largely 'somewhat' impeding use of Codex texts (Figure 76). The most significant barrier is lack of awareness of Codex provisions by national stakeholders, as 18 percent of HIC respondents indicated that it mostly, or completely prevented Codex text use. In contrast, over 67 percent of HIC respondents considered the irrelevance of Codex texts for national context/reality, duration of national implementation process, language issues, and challenges to catch up with changes in Codex texts to 'not at all', or 'to a minor extent', impede national use of Codex texts.

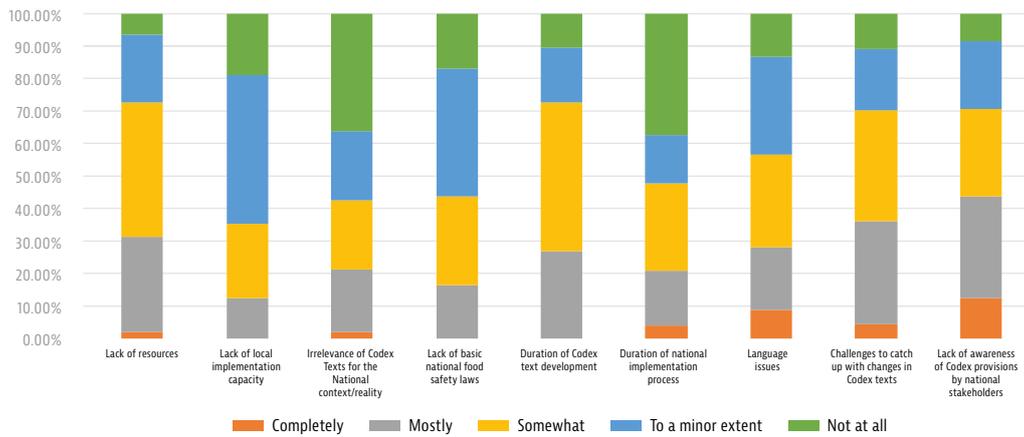
FIGURE 76 Barriers impeding the use of Codex texts - HICs





In contrast, many LMIC respondents indicated that lack of awareness of Codex provisions by national stakeholders (44 percent), challenges to catch up with changes in Codex texts (36 percent), and lack of resources (31 percent) 'mostly' or 'completely' prevented use of Codex texts (Figure 77). In contrast, it is noted that a majority of LMIC respondents indicated that a lack of local implementation capacity (65 percent), irrelevance of Codex texts for the national context/reality (57 percent), lack of basic national food safety laws (56 percent), and duration of national implementation process (52 percent) are to a lesser extent impediments to national use of Codex texts.

FIGURE 77 Barriers impeding the use of Codex texts - LMICs









# 3

## CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

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### 3.1 CONCLUSIONS

Based on an analysis of Codex Survey 2022 regarding the use and impact of Codex texts, it is evident that Codex texts play a significant role in ensuring food safety and quality worldwide. The survey results show that the large majority of Codex Members (who replied to the survey) are satisfied with the reach, usefulness, and use of Codex texts. There are no significant regional differences related to satisfaction.

The survey revealed that Codex texts appear to be fairly-well used as a baseline to inform food legislation, policies, regulations, programmes, and practices on a global scale (**Figure 15A**), which demonstrates the important role Codex texts play in global food trade and consumer health protection. Furthermore, Codex texts are being used to facilitate communication among Codex Members and other stakeholders, and to establish a common understanding of food safety and quality (**Figure 19A** and **Figure 23A**).

While the large majority of answers are not surprising and are in line with the experience of the Secretariat and Members, this is the first time that responses have been collected in a systematic and consolidated way, providing solid evidence on the use and impact of Codex texts. In the following sections, a series of conclusions are drawn from the analysis, together with select recommendations to the Secretariat, FAO and WHO, and Members.

The majority of EURO answers came from European Union Member States. Throughout the survey, they show less relevance and use of the Codex texts surveyed compared to other regions. However, comments provided show that these texts were used more extensively in the past as a basis for legislation, policies, and guidelines.



### 3.1.1 USE AND IMPACT OF CODEX TEXTS

Codex texts are found to be extremely or mostly useful for Members. Codex Members commented that they found Codex texts to be most useful when new knowledge is gained in the country and the texts can be used as a standard baseline. Summary conclusions that can be drawn from the survey data are outlined in the table below.

TABLE 6 Key conclusions on use and impact of Codex texts in general

USE/IMPACT OF CODEX TEXTS	KEY CONCLUSIONS ON USE AND IMPACT OF CODEX TEXTS IN GENERAL
<b>INTERMEDIATE OUTCOME (REACH)</b>	
Extent Codex texts are disseminated to stakeholders by countries	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ There is relatively less satisfaction with the method of dissemination of Codex texts compared to format and language; this is clearly reflected across global trendlines.</li> </ul>
Level of satisfaction with Codex text features	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Survey respondents are satisfied with the format and structure, language, and dissemination of Codex texts generally and across selected texts.</li> <li>◆ Though not as prominent as global trends would indicate, the survey indicates that language issues impede the use of Codex texts throughout multiple Codex regions. Respondents from LAC, as well as NE, NASWP and ASIA, to lesser extents, confirmed issues with language which may impede use and impact of the texts. Russian-speaking countries have also raised language issues several times in the past.</li> </ul>
<b>INTERMEDIATE OUTCOME (USEFULNESS/RELEVANCE)</b>	
Additional knowledge gained from Codex texts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Survey respondents indicated that at least 'some' additional knowledge was gained through general and selected Codex texts.</li> </ul>
Degree that Codex texts are recognized as being authoritative, credible, and timely	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Most survey respondents consider Codex texts to be either completely or mostly authoritative or credible.</li> <li>◆ There is more variability in survey responses concerning the timeliness of Codex texts compared to their authority and credibility.</li> </ul>
Level of satisfaction with Codex texts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Global respondents are generally satisfied with Codex texts.</li> <li>◆ Over 80 percent of LMIC and HIC respondents are either satisfied or very satisfied with Codex texts.</li> </ul>
<b>INTERMEDIATE OUTCOME (USE)</b>	
Extent that Codex texts are used as a baseline to inform food legislation, policies, regulations, programmes and/or practices	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ There is more variability in responses regarding Codex texts being used as baselines for technical documents and best practices at the national level.</li> </ul>
Codex texts use and impact to support national food control systems	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Survey respondents indicate that Codex texts 'completely or 'mostly' support national food control systems (NFCS).</li> <li>◆ Responses concerning the extent that Codex texts are used to support NFCS clearly indicate that LMICs used Codex texts more than HICs. This may be due to the fact that HICs tend to have the necessary resources to build their own NFCS, whereas LMICs are more reliant on Codex texts to support their NFCS.</li> </ul>
Codex texts use and impact to help increase national stakeholder awareness of food safety and quality issues and evidence-based interventions and recommendations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Survey respondents indicated that Codex texts 'mostly' or 'somewhat' helped increase awareness of food safety and quality issues and evidence-based interventions and recommendations. However, across regions and income groups, this was listed as the top barrier to the use and impact of Codex texts.</li> </ul>
Codex texts use and impact to inform and update food safety and quality training and educational programmes and related tools	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Most survey respondents reported that Codex texts range from 'somewhat' to 'completely' inform and update food safety and quality training and educational programmes and related tools.</li> <li>◆ Over 70 percent of LMIC respondents found Codex texts are 'mostly' or 'completely' used to inform and update food safety and quality training and educational programmes and related tools; while over 60 percent of HIC respondents 'somewhat' used Codex texts. These replies seem to indicate again the disparity of financial resources and technical expertise between HICs and LMICs.</li> </ul>
Codex texts use and impact to improve Member State commodity trade (internal and exports)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Survey respondents considered Codex texts 'mostly' or 'somewhat' useful to the improvement of Member State commodity trade.</li> <li>◆ Approximately 70 percent of LMIC respondents found that the use of Codex texts 'completely' of 'mostly' helped improve Members' commodity trade. In contrast, more than 60 percent of HIC respondents indicated that Codex texts 'somewhat' helped improve Members' commodity trade.</li> </ul>



### 3.1.2 SELECT CODEX TEXTS

Members from all regions were found to have good familiarity with the selected Codex texts and were able to provide feedback on the reach, usefulness, use of each, except for the *General Principles for the Addition of Essential Nutrients to Foods* (CXG 9-1987),<sup>4</sup> where Members were found to have less familiarity. The conclusions related to the specific Codex texts are included in the table below.

TABLE 7 Key conclusions on use and impact of surveyed Codex texts

SELECT CODEX TEXT	KEY CONCLUSIONS ON USE AND IMPACT OF SURVEYED CODEX TEXTS
<i>General Standard for Contaminants and Toxins in Food and Feed</i> (CXS 193-1995)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Relative to other individual Codex texts, there appears to be a higher general level of satisfaction with this standard concerning format and structure, language, and method of dissemination.</li> <li>◆ Globally, this standard had an average rating of 'extremely useful' for level of satisfaction with format and structure, language, and dissemination of Codex texts.</li> <li>◆ When comparing texts, Member responses are more variable when considering the usefulness of this standard to meet their respective countries' priority food safety and quality needs.</li> <li>◆ Relatively-speaking, there was a higher degree of additional knowledge gained from this standard.</li> </ul>
<i>General Principles of Food Hygiene</i> (CXC 1-1969)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Of the four texts surveyed, the <i>General Principles of Food Hygiene</i> was indicated as being used the most as a baseline to inform food legislation, policies, regulations, programmes and/or practices.</li> <li>◆ While HICs tended to note that 'very little' additional knowledge was gained from this text, LMICs responses trended towards 'quite a bit' and 'a great deal' of knowledge gained.</li> <li>◆ A significant majority of respondents indicated that this general principle contributed to their national training and education programmes and tools.</li> </ul>
<i>General Standard for the Labelling of Pre-packaged Foods</i> (CXS 1-1985)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Most regions found the standard extremely or mostly useful.</li> <li>◆ Most responses indicated that the standard has been used 'a great deal' or 'quite a bit' across Codex regions.</li> <li>◆ While HICs tended to note that 'very little' additional knowledge was gained from this standard, LMIC responses trended towards 'quite a bit' and 'a great deal' of knowledge gained.</li> </ul>
<i>General Principles for the Addition of Essential Nutrients to Foods</i> (CXG 9-1987)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Relative to other standards, respondents marked lower degrees of authoritativeness, credibility, and timeliness for these general principles.</li> <li>◆ Responses vary across selected texts, however, 50 percent of global responses indicated that the text only 'somewhat' supports NFCS.</li> <li>◆ The role of sampled Codex texts on the improvement of Members' commodity trade varies. Only 50 percent of global respondents noted that these principles improved commodity trade to a minor extent.</li> </ul>

### 3.1.3 DIFFERENCES BETWEEN HICS AND LMICS

The survey also indicates that in LMICs, Codex texts have a greater use and impact, and are used more frequently to support legislation, policies, NFCS, university curricula, training, awareness raising, compared to HICs. This may be due to several reasons:

1. Resource constraints: LMICs often face limited resources, including financial, technical, and human resources, for developing and implementing comprehensive food safety regulations. Codex texts therefore provide a valuable reference point to establish national standards without having to invest heavily in research and development.
2. Technical expertise: LMICs may have limited expertise and infrastructure to conduct extensive research and risk assessments to establish their national food safety regulations. Codex provides scientifically based texts which can serve as a reliable foundation for LMICs.



3. Trade facilitation: Adhering to internationally-recognized standards helps to ensure the safety and quality of food products in compliance with global trade regulations. It facilitates smoother trade negotiations and reduces trade barriers, allowing LMICs to access international markets more easily.
4. Consumer protection: Foodborne illnesses can pose significant public health risks due to limited access to healthcare and weaker sanitation infrastructure. By adopting international food standards, LMICs aim to enhance consumer protection and minimize health hazards associated with unsafe food. Aligning national regulations with global standards helps ensure that food safety measures are in place to protect the health of the population.
5. Capacity building: Codex texts, in particular guidelines and codes of practice, can be used by LMICs to enhance the capacity of their regulatory agencies, food control authorities, and other relevant stakeholders. This support enables LMICs to improve their food control systems, strengthen inspection and surveillance mechanisms, and enhance their overall regulatory frameworks.

In contrast, HICs generally have more established food control systems, greater resources, and advanced technical expertise. They often have the capacity to develop and enforce their own food safety regulations, tailored to their specific contexts. While they may still reference international standards, HICs have more autonomy and flexibility in designing and implementing their NFCS.

## 3.2 RECOMMENDATIONS

At the global level, lack of awareness of Codex provisions by national stakeholders, challenges to catch up with changes in Codex texts, language issues, lack of resources, and duration of Codex text development are the five most prominent barriers.

LMIC respondents indicated that lack of awareness of Codex provisions by national stakeholders (44 percent), challenges to catch up with changes in Codex texts (36 percent), and lack of resources (31 percent) 'mostly' or 'completely' prevented use of Codex texts.

In light of the survey findings, the following recommendations are proposed:

- > Increase efforts to raise awareness of Codex texts by national stakeholders. Lack of awareness of Codex provisions by national stakeholders is the first barrier to the use of Codex texts identified at global level by LMICs, LAC, NASWL, NE and the second for AFRICA. With the support of the Codex Secretariat, FAO and WHO, Members should increase efforts to raise awareness of Codex texts by national stakeholders and advocate for their use. This would improve the use and impact of Codex texts at the national level. This can be done through the provision of capacity-development opportunities, communication activities, improved dissemination of Codex texts. This is also in line with Goal 3 of the Codex Strategic Plan (Increase impact through the recognition and use of Codex texts). FAO/WHO Coordinating Committees are a key venue in this regard and should reflect these efforts in the regional workplans.
- > Prioritize the provision of capacity building and training: Members are encouraged to request FAO and WHO to provide training and capacity-building programmes to assist Codex Members, particularly LMICs, in the implementation and utilization of Codex texts, with support of the Codex Secretariat. This should include mobilizing more resources, including financial, technical, and human resources, to support the development of national Codex structures through mechanisms such as the FAO/WHO Codex Trust Fund, and rolling out capacity development programmes aiming at the implementation and enforcement of Codex texts at national levels.



- > Improve dissemination of Codex texts: The Secretariat should continue its efforts in improving the dissemination of Codex texts, in particular through the digitalization project currently underway.
- > Continue communication and collaboration: The Codex Secretariat should continue to facilitate communication and collaboration among Codex Members and other stakeholders to ensure that Codex texts are being utilized effectively and efficiently. This could include the development of news stories, videos, lessons learned and case studies for Codex Members to share experiences and best practices. WHO, FAO and the Codex Secretariat should continue to prioritize awareness-raising initiatives about Codex and Codex texts to relevant stakeholders at national and regional levels.
- > Increase resources: Members should increase resources either at national level or at the international level to support FAO and WHO to provide timely scientific advice through the appropriate joint expert committees in order to decrease the response time; and Codex to address barriers such as language issues, lack of resources, and duration of Codex text development.

An underlying purpose of the Codex Survey 2022 was to undertake a pilot of a re-designed Member survey. This survey was the first phase of the development of a M&E mechanism focused on data gathering and analysis. The following recommendations for future surveys are proposed related to lessons drawn during the course of the Codex Survey 2022 process:

- > Validation of the survey framework: The size and complexity of the Codex Survey 2022 approach was found to meet Members' expectations and should be maintained. Where possible, questions should be maintained in future surveys to ensure ongoing analysis comparability and to support future longitudinal studies. The free text options in the survey provide important insights for contextualising the results and Members should be encouraged to provide supporting information to the extent possible.
- > Effective stakeholder communications: Communications support of Codex Survey 2022 was an important enabler for ensuring a reasonably high Member response rate to the pilot survey (51 percent). The Codex Secretariat should ensure that future Codex text surveys are accompanied by a similar communications plan that includes key activities such as an official launch event, stakeholder webinars, FAQs, and outreach material. As Members get more acquainted with the survey methodology, it is expected that the response rate will increase as well as the accuracy of answers. This will lead to improved survey results in the future.
- > Measuring impact on trade: Many Codex Members seek to implement Codex texts for the role they play in supporting the national, regional, and global food trade. The Codex Secretariat should consider adapting future surveys to further delineate the impact on trade, both internally and internationally.
- > Strengthening monitoring and evaluation partnerships: The Codex Secretariat should seek complementary performance data to that of the Codex Survey by strengthening partnerships with other international organizations and stakeholders, such as WTO, WOH, and IPPC, to leverage resources and expertise to support the monitoring of the implementation and use of Codex texts.



In conclusion, the survey results demonstrate the significant impact Codex texts have had on global food safety and quality. However, the findings also highlight the need for continued efforts to monitor and address the challenges faced by Codex Members in the implementation and utilization of Codex texts. The recommendations proposed above aim to address the survey findings and improve the effectiveness of future surveys on the use and impact of Codex texts.







# ANNEX A

## SURVEY 2022 – USE AND IMPACT OF CODEX TEXTS

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1. You are responding to this survey on behalf of which Member State?

2. Please select your region

- Africa
- Asia
- Europe
- Latin America and the Caribbean
- North America and South West Pacific
- Near East
- Other (please specify) \_\_\_\_\_

3. Which language(s) does your country speak at the national level?  
(Please select all that apply)

- Arabic
- Chinese
- English
- French
- Russian
- Spanish
- Other (please specify) \_\_\_\_\_



**4. In which language does your country work with Codex?  
(Please select all that apply)**

- Arabic
- Chinese
- English
- French
- Russian
- Spanish
- Other (please specify) \_\_\_\_\_

**5. For what type of institution does your country's lead for Codex work?  
(Please select all that apply)**

- Food Safety Authority
- Ministry of Health
- Ministry of Agriculture
- Ministry of Industry
- Other Ministries or governmental institution (other than above)
- Other (please specify) \_\_\_\_\_

**6. A sample of Codex texts was selected for more in-depth analysis. Please select the  
Codex texts that your country is most familiar with:  
(Please select as many as you can)**

- General Standard for Contaminants and Toxins in Food and Feed* (CXS 193-1995) ([Go to Q7](#))
- General Principles of Food Hygiene* (CXC 1-1969) ([Go to Q8](#))
- General Standard for the Labelling of Pre-packaged Foods* (CXS 1-1985) ([Go to Q9](#))
- General Principles for the Addition of Essential Nutrients to Foods* (CXG 9-1987) ([Go to Q10](#))
- Unfamiliar with any of the selected Codex text ([Go to Q11](#))

**7a. To what extent does the Codex text entitled *General Standard for Contaminants and Toxins in Food and Feed* (CXS 193-1995) meet your country's priority food safety and quality needs?**

- |                       |                       |                       |                       |                       |
|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| 5 = Extremely useful  | 4 = Mostly useful     | 3 = Somewhat useful   | 2 = Marginally useful | 1 = Not at all useful |
| <input type="radio"/> |

**7b. To what degree has your country gained additional knowledge from the Codex text entitled *General Standard for Contaminants and Toxins in Food and Feed* (CXS 193-1995)?**

- |                       |                       |                       |                       |                       |
|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| 5 = A great deal      | 4 = Quite a bit       | 3 = Somewhat          | 2 = Very little       | 1 = Not at all        |
| <input type="radio"/> |



**7c. To what extent has the Codex text entitled *General Standard for Contaminants and Toxins in Food and Feed (CXS 193-1995)* been used as a baseline to inform your country's food legislation, policies, regulations, programmes and/or practices?**

5 = A great deal    4 = Quite a bit    3 = Somewhat    2 = Very little    1 = Not at all  
                                                                                       

If you would like to further elaborate on this, please use the space below.

(open text) \_\_\_\_\_

**7d. Please rank your country's level of satisfaction with the following features of the Codex text entitled *General Standard for Contaminants and Toxins in Food and Feed (CXS 193-1995)*.**

	Very satisfied	Satisfied	Neutral	Dissatisfied	Very dissatisfied
Format and structure	<input type="radio"/>				
Language (appropriate and comprehensible)	<input type="radio"/>				
Method of dissemination	<input type="radio"/>				

If you would like to provide further comments on the Codex text features, please use the space below.

(open text) \_\_\_\_\_

**7e. Please rank the degree that your country recognizes the Codex text entitled *General Standard for Contaminants and Toxins in Food and Feed (CXS 193-1995)* as being:**

	5 = Completely	4 = Mostly	3 = Somewhat	2 = To a minor extent	1 = Not at all
Authoritative	<input type="radio"/>				
Credible	<input type="radio"/>				
Timely	<input type="radio"/>				

If you would like to provide further comments on the degree to which the Codex text is recognized, please use the space below.

(open text) \_\_\_\_\_



**7f. Regarding the use and impact of Codex texts, to what degree has the Codex text entitled *General Standard for Contaminants and Toxins in Food and Feed (CXS 193-1995)* been incorporated into your country's practices/procedures for the following interventions:**

	5 = Completely	4 = Mostly	3 = Somewhat	2 = To a minor extent	1 = Not at all
Used to support national food control systems	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Helped increase stakeholder awareness of food safety and quality issues and evidence-based interventions and recommendations	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Used to inform and to update food safety and quality training and educational programmes and related tools	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Helped improve member state commodity trade (internal and exports)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

If you would like to further elaborate on this, please use the space below.

(open text) \_\_\_\_\_

**7g. What is your country's level of satisfaction with the Codex text entitled *General Standard for Contaminants and Toxins in Food and Feed (CXS 193-1995)*?**

5 = Very satisfied	4 = Satisfied	3 = Neutral	2 = Dissatisfied	1 = Very dissatisfied
<input type="radio"/>				

**8a. To what extent does the Codex text entitled *General Principles of Food Hygiene (CXC 1-1969)* meet your country's priority food safety and quality needs?**

5 = Extremely useful	4 = Mostly useful	3 = Somewhat useful	2 = Marginally useful	1 = Not at all useful
<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

**8b. To what degree has your country you gained additional knowledge from the Codex text entitled *General Principles of Food Hygiene (CXC 1-1969)*?**

5 = A great deal	4 = Quite a bit	3 = Somewhat	2 = Very little	1 = Not at all
<input type="radio"/>				



- 8c. To what extent has the *Codex text entitled General Principles of Food Hygiene (CXC 1-1969)* been used as a baseline to inform your country's food legislation, policies, regulations, programmes and/or practices?

5 =	4 =	3 =	2 =	1 =
A great deal	Quite a bit	Somewhat	Very little	Not at all
<input type="radio"/>				

If you would like to further elaborate on this, please use the space below.

(open text) \_\_\_\_\_

- 8d. Please rank your country's level of satisfaction with the following features of the *Codex text General Principles of Food Hygiene (CXC 1-1969)*.

	Very satisfied	Satisfied	Neutral	Dissatisfied	Very dissatisfied
Format and structure	<input type="radio"/>				
Language (appropriate and comprehensible)	<input type="radio"/>				
Method of dissemination	<input type="radio"/>				

If you would like to provide further comments on the *Codex text features*, please use the space below.

(open text) \_\_\_\_\_

- 8e. Please rank the degree that your country recognizes the *Codex text entitled General Principles of Food Hygiene (CXC 1-1969)* as being:

	5 = Completely	4 = Mostly	3 = Somewhat	2 = To a minor extent	1 = Not at all
Authoritative	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Credible	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Timely	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

If you would like to provide further comments on the degree to which the *Codex text* is recognized, please use the space below.

(open text) \_\_\_\_\_



**8f. Regarding the use and impact of Codex texts, to what degree has the *Codex text entitled General Principles of Food Hygiene (CXC 1-1969)* been incorporated into your country's practices/procedures for the following interventions:**

	5 = Completely	4 = Mostly	3 = Somewhat	2 = To a minor extent	1 = Not at all
Used to support national food control systems	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Helped increase stakeholder awareness of food safety and quality issues and evidence-based interventions and recommendations	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Used to inform and to update food safety and quality training and educational programmes and related tools	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Helped improve member state commodity trade (internal and exports)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

If you would like to further elaborate on this, please use the space below.

(open text) \_\_\_\_\_

**8g. What is your country's level of satisfaction with the Codex text entitled *General Principles of Food Hygiene (CXC 1-1969)*?**

5 = Very satisfied	4 = Satisfied	3 = Neutral	2 = Dissatisfied	1 = Very dissatisfied
<input type="radio"/>				

**9a. To what extent does the Codex text entitled *General Standard for the Labelling of Pre-packaged Foods (CXS 1-1985)* meet your country's priority food safety and quality needs?**

5 = Extremely useful	4 = Mostly useful	3 = Somewhat useful	2 = Marginally useful	1 = Not at all useful
<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

**9b. To what degree has your country gained additional knowledge from the Codex text entitled *General Standard for the Labelling of Pre-packaged Foods (CXS 1-1985)*?**

5 = A great deal	4 = Quite a bit	3 = Somewhat	2 = Very little	1 = Not at all
<input type="radio"/>				



9c. To what extent has the Codex text entitled *General Standard for the Labelling of Pre-packaged Foods (CXS 1-1985)* been used as a baseline to inform your country's food legislation, policies, regulations, programmes and/or practices?

5 =	4 =	3 =	2 =	1 =
A great deal	Quite a bit	Somewhat	Very little	Not at all
<input type="radio"/>				

If you would like to further elaborate on this, please use the space below.

(open text) \_\_\_\_\_

9d. Please rank your country's level of satisfaction with the following features of the Codex text entitled *General Standard for the Labelling of Pre-packaged Foods (CXS 1-1985)*.

	Very satisfied	Satisfied	Neutral	Dissatisfied	Very dissatisfied
Format and structure	<input type="radio"/>				
Language (appropriate and comprehensible)	<input type="radio"/>				
Method of dissemination	<input type="radio"/>				

If you would like to provide further comments on the Codex text features, please use the space below.

(open text) \_\_\_\_\_

9e. Please rank the degree that your country recognizes the Codex text entitled *General Standard for the Labelling of Pre-packaged Foods (CXS 1-1985)* as being:

	5 =	4 =	3 =	2 =	1 =
	Completely	Mostly	Somewhat	To a minor extent	Not at all
Authoritative	<input type="radio"/>				
Credible	<input type="radio"/>				
Timely	<input type="radio"/>				

If you would like to provide further comments on the degree to which the Codex text is recognized, please use the space below.

(open text) \_\_\_\_\_



**9f. Regarding the use and impact of Codex texts, to what degree has the Codex text entitled *General Standard for the Labelling of Pre-packaged Foods (CXS 1-1985)* been incorporated into your country's practices/procedures for the following interventions:**

	5 = Completely	4 = Mostly	3 = Somewhat	2 = To a minor extent	1 = Not at all
Used to support national food control systems	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Helped increase stakeholder awareness of food safety and quality issues and evidence-based interventions and recommendations	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Used to inform and to update food safety and quality training and educational programmes and related tools	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Helped improve member state commodity trade (internal and exports)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

If you would like to further elaborate on this, please use the space below.

(open text) \_\_\_\_\_

**9g. What is your country's level of satisfaction with the Codex text entitled *General Standard for the Labelling of Pre-packaged Foods (CXS 1-1985)*?**

5 = Very satisfied	4 = Satisfied	3 = Neutral	2 = Dissatisfied	1 = Very dissatisfied
<input type="radio"/>				

**10a. To what extent does the Codex text entitled *General Principles for the Addition of Essential Nutrients to Foods (CXG 9-1987)* meet your country's priority food safety and quality needs?**

5 = Extremely useful	4 = Mostly useful	3 = Somewhat useful	2 = Marginally useful	1 = Not at all useful
<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

**10b. To what degree has your country gained additional knowledge from the Codex text entitled *General Principles for the Addition of Essential Nutrients to Foods (CXG 9-1987)*?**

5 = A great deal	4 = Quite a bit	3 = Somewhat	2 = Very little	1 = Not at all
<input type="radio"/>				



**10c. To what extent has the Codex text entitled *General Principles for the Addition of Essential Nutrients to Foods (CXG 9-1987)* been used as a baseline to inform your country's food legislation, policies, regulations, programmes and/or practices?**

5 = A great deal <input type="radio"/>	4 = Quite a bit <input type="radio"/>	3 = Somewhat <input type="radio"/>	2 = Very little <input type="radio"/>	1 = Not at all <input type="radio"/>
--	---	--	---	--

If you would like to further elaborate on this, please use the space below.

(open text) \_\_\_\_\_

**10d. Please rank your country's level of satisfaction with the following features of the Codex text entitled *General Principles for the Addition of Essential Nutrients to Foods (CXG 9-1987)*.**

	Very satisfied	Satisfied	Neutral	Dissatisfied	Very dissatisfied
Format and structure	<input type="radio"/>				
Language (appropriate and comprehensible)	<input type="radio"/>				
Method of dissemination	<input type="radio"/>				

If you would like to provide further comments on the Codex text features, please use the space below.

(open text) \_\_\_\_\_

**10e. Please rank the degree that your country recognizes the Codex text entitled *General Principles for the Addition of Essential Nutrients to Foods (CXG 9-1987)* as being:**

	5 = Completely	4 = Mostly	3 = Somewhat	2 = To a minor extent	1 = Not at all
Authoritative	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Credible	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Timely	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

If you would like to provide further comments on the degree to which the Codex text is recognized, please use the space below.

(open text) \_\_\_\_\_



**10f. Regarding the use and impact of Codex texts, to what degree has the Codex text entitled *General Principles for the Addition of Essential Nutrients to Foods (CXG 9-1987)* been incorporated into your country's practices/procedures for the following interventions:**

	5 = Completely	4 = Mostly	3 = Somewhat	2 = To a minor extent	1 = Not at all
Used to support national food control systems	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Helped increase stakeholder awareness of food safety and quality issues and evidence-based interventions and recommendations	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Used to inform and to update food safety and quality training and educational programmes and related tools	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Helped improve member state commodity trade (internal and exports)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

If you would like to further elaborate on this, please use the space below.

(open text) \_\_\_\_\_

**10g. What is your country's level of satisfaction with the Codex text entitled *General Principles for the Addition of Essential Nutrients to Foods (CXG 9-1987)*?**

5 = Very satisfied	4 = Satisfied	3 = Neutral	2 = Dissatisfied	1 = Very dissatisfied
<input type="radio"/>				

**11. To what extent do Codex texts meet your country's priority food safety and quality needs?**

5 = Extremely useful	4 = Mostly useful	3 = Somewhat useful	2 = Marginally useful	1 = Not at all useful
<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

**12. In general, to what degree has new knowledge from Codex texts been gained in your country?**

5 = A great deal	4 = Quite a bit	3 = Somewhat	2 = Very little	1 = Not at all
<input type="radio"/>				



13. To what extent have Codex texts been used as a baseline to inform your country's newly developed food legislation, policies, regulations, programmes and/or practices?

5 =	4 =	3 =	2 =	1 =
A great deal	Quite a bit	Somewhat	Very little	Not at all
<input type="radio"/>				

If you would like to further elaborate on this, please use the space below.

(open text) \_\_\_\_\_

14. Please rank the level of satisfaction in your country with the following features of Codex texts.

	Very satisfied	Satisfied	Neutral	Dissatisfied	Very dissatisfied
Format and structure	<input type="radio"/>				
Language (appropriate and comprehensible)	<input type="radio"/>				
Method of dissemination	<input type="radio"/>				

If you would like to provide further comments on the Codex text features, please use the space below.

(open text) \_\_\_\_\_

15. Please rank the degree that Codex texts are recognized in your country as being:

	5 = Completely	4 = Mostly	3 = Somewhat	2 = To a minor extent	1 = Not at all
Authoritative	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Credible	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Timely	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

If you would like to provide further comments on the degree to which the Codex text is recognized, please use the space below.

(open text) \_\_\_\_\_



**16. Regarding the use and impact of Codex texts, to what degree has the Codex text entitled *General Principles for the Addition of Essential Nutrients to Foods* (CXG 9-1987) been incorporated into your country's practices/procedures for the following interventions:**

	5 = Completely	4 = Mostly	3 = Somewhat	2 = To a minor extent	1 = Not at all	Do not know
Used to support the harmonization of member state food control systems	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Helped increase stakeholder awareness of food safety and quality issues and evidence-based interventions and recommendations	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Used to inform and to update food safety and quality training and educational programmes and related tools	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Helped improve member state commodity trade (internal and exports)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

If you would like to further elaborate on this, please use the space below.

(open text) \_\_\_\_\_

**17. To what extent are Codex texts disseminated to stakeholders in your country?**

5 = Very well	4 = Well	3 = Fair	2 = Poor	1 = Very poor
<input type="radio"/>				



**18. To what extent are the following barriers impeding the use of Codex texts in your country?**

	5 = Completely	4 = Mostly	3 = Somewhat	2 = To a minor extent	1 = Not at all
a. Lack of resources	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
b. Lack of local implementation capacity	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
c. Irrelevance of Codex texts for the national context/reality	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
d. Lack of basic national food safety laws	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
e. Duration of Codex text development	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
f. Lack of local implementation capacity	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
g. Duration of national implementation process	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
h. Language issues	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
i. Challenges to catch up with changes in Codex texts	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
j. Lack of awareness of Codex provisions by national stakeholders	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

If you would like to further elaborate on this, please use the space below.

(open text) \_\_\_\_\_

**19. In general, what is the level of satisfaction in your country with Codex texts?**

5 = Very satisfied	4 = Satisfied	3 = Neutral	2 = Dissatisfied	1 = Very dissatisfied
<input type="radio"/>				

**20. Do you have any suggestions to improve the reach, usefulness, or use of Codex texts in your country?**



## NOTES

- <sup>1</sup> FAO and WHO. 1995. *General Standard for Contaminants and Toxins in Food and Feed*. Codex Alimentarius Standard, No. CXS 193-1995. Codex Alimentarius Commission. Rome.
- <sup>2</sup> FAO and WHO. 1969. *General Principles of Food Hygiene*. Codex Alimentarius Code of Practice, No. CXC 1-1969. Codex Alimentarius Commission. Rome.
- <sup>3</sup> FAO and WHO. 1985. *General Standard for the Labelling of Pre-packaged Foods*. Codex Alimentarius Standard, No. CXS 1-1985. Codex Alimentarius Commission. Rome.
- <sup>4</sup> FAO and WHO. 1987. *General Principles for the Addition of Essential Nutrients to Foods*. Codex Alimentarius Guideline, No. CXG 9-1987. Codex Alimentarius Commission. Rome.
- <sup>5</sup> FAO and WHO. 1995. *General Standard for Food Additives*. Codex Alimentarius Standard, No. CXS 192-1995. Codex Alimentarius Commission. Rome.
- <sup>6</sup> FAO and WHO. 1985. *Guidelines on Nutrition Labelling*. Codex Alimentarius Guideline, No. CXG 2-1985. Codex Alimentarius Commission. Rome.
- <sup>7</sup> FAO and WHO. 1999. *Recommended Methods of Analysis and Sampling*. Codex Alimentarius Standard, No. CXS 234-1999 Codex Alimentarius Commission. Rome.
- <sup>8</sup> FAO and WHO. 2017. *Guidelines on Performance Criteria for Methods of Analysis for the Determination of Pesticide Residues in Food and Feed*. Codex Alimentarius Guideline, No. CXG 90-2017. Codex Alimentarius Commission. Rome.





**Ministry of Food and  
Drug Safety**  
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