MONGOLIA

1. Introducing reordered version of Food law and Food safety law to Parliament.

2. Implementing “National food safety programme 2009-2016” with relating organizations.

3. Developing project Food inquire laboratory and implementing it. Therefore applying administration methods of management by standard ISO/IEC 17025 Laboratory. Taking action of improving the skill and knowledge of the workers of the Laboratory by creating phase based training. Making the internal inspection laboratory at manufactories and improving and strengthening the connection with community inspection laboratory. Improving the workers’ capacity as a provided testing equipment to border point government organization for evaluating at first stage food products and raw.

4. The state supports to study food, scientific analysis and prepare conclusion on food.

5. Strengthening Capacity of Mongolia to Implement Codex project started in 2012. This project is financed by WHO/FAO and general organizer is Ministry of Industry, Agriculture of Mongolia.

6. Training -
   - Developing the food and food safety learning module program for all levels of the school program.
• Developing support for proper alimentation cabinet based on health and education organizations in the community and city and organizing workshop continuously.

**REPUBLIC OF KOREA**

National food control system has been developed and updated by promoting application of Good Hygiene Practice (GHP) and/or HACCP for Food manufacturer, by enforcing food traceability and recall system, and by implementing effective emergency response with risk assessment and communication.

The Republic of Korea strengthens implementation of national food control system with enforced inspection for imported foods at the border and with improving analysis capacity of accredited laboratory. Communication has been inactivated with stakeholders by increasing opportunities for consumer to be involved and by organizing committee for critical review on food safety policy.

**THAILAND**

There are two main bodies responsible for food control in Thailand.

1. Thai Food and Drug Administration (Thai FDA) under Ministry of Public Health (MOPH)
   The roles and responsibilities of Thai FDA the provision of the Food Act 2008 (B.E.2552) in order to ensure the quality and safety of food are as follows;
   1) Establishing food standards and regulations;
   2) Pre-marketing control:
      2.1 regulating the domestic and imported food products;
      2.2 reviewing or granting the official approvals for product registration packaging materials, advertisement;
   3) Post-marketing control
      3.1 inspecting food manufacturing premises and sellers;
      3.2 conducting sampling and quality assessment of food products;
      3.3 taking legal actions, e.g. seizure, product recalls, prosecution etc., in the event of safety and quality issues;
   4) Conducting epidemiological studies;
   5) Encouraging and regulating manufacturing premises using GMP in order to meet the national standards, including the voluntary manufacturers in compliance with the primary GMP;
   6) Promoting public awareness with regard to food safety and quality; and
   7) Collaborating with other government agencies, the private sector as well as international organizations in the matters related to Technical Corporation.

2. National Bureau of Agricultural Commodity and Food Standards (ACFS), Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives (MOAC)
   Under the Agriculture Standard Act 2008 (B.E. 2552), ACFS holds responsibilities of
   1. To develop product standards and process standards of agricultural commodities.
   2. To accredit the government agencies and private sectors who certify the standards of agricultural commodities and food for export.
   3. To monitor and evaluate the activities under work program and food safety measures.
   4. To participate in the bilateral and multilateral negotiations and international organizations on Sanitary and Phytosanitary (SPS) Measures and food safety.
   5. To serve as the focal point for information technology and traceability of agricultural commodity and food standards.
   6. To serve as national Contact Point for Codex, OIE and IPPC.

Below is the updated information to the previously reported at the 17th CCASIA:

- Thailand has established Thai National Food Commission according to the Thai National Food Commission Act, which has been enforced since 9 Feb 2008, to be the main organization to formulate single policy related to food, and to cooperate and integrate all operations for food chain management in both normal and emergency situation. The Commission is responsible for developing policies and strategies on food quality, food safety, food security, and food education.
as well as planning corrective actions and alert systems for the food-related incidences to the Cabinet so they could, consequently, assign responsibilities to the Competent Authorities involved. The Commission consist of:

- Prime Minister as the head of the Commission;
- Minister of Defense, Minister of Finance, Minister of Foreign Affairs, Minister of Social Development and Human Security, Minister of Agriculture and Cooperatives, Minister of Commerce, Minister of Interior, Minister of Science and Technology, Minister of Education, Minister of Public Health, Minister of Industry, Secretary General of Office of the National Economic and Social Development Board, Secretary General of the Office of the National Security Council, Secretary General of the Office of the Consumer Protection Board, and Secretary General of the National Health Commission Office as the members;
- Experts; and
- Secretary General of Thai Food and Drug Administration and Secretary General of National Bureau of Agricultural Commodity and Food Standards as the secretary.

On 25 November 2010, Thai Cabinet approved the National Strategic Framework for Food Management, which was proposed by the National food Commission. The Strategic Framework for Food Management in Thailand, therefore, is based on Thailand’s current situation, on the nation’s economic sufficiency philosophy, as well as on the main strategies of involved agencies. The Framework is also in accordance with the food management direction of other countries; it is appropriate to Thailand’s context and potential; and it is consistent with the National Economic and Social Development Plan. All involved sectors will participate in undertaking the Framework, which can then contribute to balanced, sustainable national development.

VIETNAM

YES

- Vietnam issued the Food Law which has become into force since July 2010;
- Ministry of Health issued Decree No. 63 on functions, tasks and organizational structure for Vietnam Food Administration on Oct 2012;
- Vietnam Government issued Decree No.38 on responsibilities and task of Ministries in terms food safety management: MOH, MOIT, MARD;
- Vietnam elaborates technical regulations and national standards for food and food products base on Codex standard system;

Q1.2 Codex Contact Point and/or National Codex Committee

Please choose following developments/actions you have taken in your country to strengthen Codex at the national level and promote more effective participation in Codex. If you choose (a), (b) and/or (c), please describe the developments/actions you have taken;

(a) Strengthening the Codex Contact Point
(b) Strengthening the National Codex Committee or alternative scheme/framework
(c) Others
(d) None

MONGOLIA

Mongolia has chosen following development:

B) Strengthening the National Codex Committee or alternative scheme/framework

1. Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Lights Industry sent letters about cooperation and join the representative to the National Codex Committee for Ministry of Health, Ministry of Foreign Affair, Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Justice and Internal Affair, State Inspection General Agency, National Center Public Health, Mongolian National Chamber of Commerce and Industry and 11 other
organizations in 2009. Therefore prepared new organization structure, obligation and secretariat of the National Codex Committee and approved by Decree №79 of the 3rd of April 2009 by the Minister of Food, Agriculture and Lights Industry. Thus we sent letters to the relating government organizations and asked them to join to improve and strengthen the National Codex Committee.

2. Made agreement with the personnel for translation, monitor and execute the documents, instructor, standards relating to documents of the CAC in 2009. Therefore we are working on to extend the agreement.

3. In 2012, improved organization structure and appointed 4 non-vacant secretariats at the National Codex Committee by Decree №102 of the 11th of June 2012 of Minister of Food, Agriculture and Lights Industry for maintaining and fulfill the job of Codex.

**REPUBLIC OF KOREA**

Codex contact point provides information on Codex standards and related texts to industry, consumer, academia and other stakeholders via Codex database (http://www.foodnara.go.kr/codex). Moreover Codex contact point tries to enhance capacity of Codex contact point by holding seminar on current agenda.

**THAILAND**

- At the present, Thailand has established 20 national Codex (technical) Committees which we conducts regular meeting to consider relevant Codex issues to the national interest. We also invite stakeholders to take part by commenting on the issues and participating in the national Codex technical Committee meetings.

**VIET NAM**

(a) Strengthening the Codex Contact Point:

- Ministry of Health issued Decision on functions, tasks, authorities and organization of Vietnam Codex Committee in 2010;
- Vietnam Food Administration is government agency incharge of VN Codex Committee and is agency to manage Vietnam Codex Office.

(b) Strengthening the National Codex Committee or alternative scheme/framework:

- Ministry of Health issued Decision on regulations on organization and activitie of Vietnam Codex Committee including the list of 43 members from relevant ministries and other businesses and associations: MOH, MARD, MOIT, MOST.
- Vietnam Codex Committee issued Decision on establishment of 13 Vietnam Commitees corresponding to 13 Codex Committees.

**Question 2: Promotion of Codex Standards and Related Texts**

(For Actions 5.2 of the Strategic Plan for the CCASIA 2009-2014)

Please describe any significant actions that your country has taken to increase awareness on the importance of Codex among relevant stakeholders, including consumers, food industries etc.

**MONGOLIA**

1. Based on the agreement with “Financial regulatory commission”, made the 137 standard of the Codex which follow by a national standard into soft version and sent to all the related organizations in 2009. Although we are continuously putting codex standards into soft version and making instructions.

2. Exchanged information with private organizations about threatening issue of food safety, facing problems to develop Codex standards in 2009. Therefore until today if private organization has any
support or help needed about Codex standards they can directly contact with the National Codex Committee.

3. Exchanged information of facing the problems of food safety, locate Codex standard and Food legislation commission and activity by organizing decision makers meetings and seminar named “Improve Codex Activity in Mongolia” in April, 2011. In the seminar, representatives attended from Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Light Industry, Ministry of Health, Ministry of Foreign Affair, Embassy of Japan, FAO and other major government organizations and private companies (support of FAO & WHO).

4. The Mongolian Food Association and National Center of Public Health organized “To habituate health of food products and production proper habit” between meat, dairy and cookies producers in March 2011. In the workshop introduced CAC/MNS standards of “Requirement of the label of packed food product” and “Refer quality of food on the label”.

5. Involved the 1 month workshop of Active movement and proper nutrition which is organized by the Millennium Challenge Foundation, (MOH, PHI) and made the meeting of “Implementation of food producers to decrease the not infectious disease in the population” on the 14th, 21th of March and 7th of April 2011. In the meeting provided information of CAC/MNS standards of “Requirement of the label of packed food product” and “Refer quality of food on the label”.

6. Attended two time’s television open discussion broadcast of titles as an “Improve the implementation standard of food products label”.

7. Made interview under the name of “let’s learn to read labels on food products” at EAGLE TV and interviewed based on the title “Refer quality of food on the label” at MMCC, MNBS.

**REPUBLIC OF KOREA**

Codex contact point provides information on Codex standards and related texts translated in Korean language. Major adoption by Codex Alimentarius Commission which may have remarkable impact on industry or consumer could be notified by media.

**THAILAND**

- Thailand adopts, or in some cases adapts, Codex standards and related texts in the elaboration of national regulation and standards.

- ACFS has maintained and improved its website to disseminate report of relevant Codex meetings

- ACFS regularly conduct national codex committee meeting which involves relevant stakeholders, both from public and private sectors, to provide comments and thus consolidate national position.

- ACFS organized annual seminar for communication the establishment of Codex Standard for stakeholders

**VIET NAM**

- Translation and publish of Codex standards;

- Published Codex Fish and Fishery products booklet;
- Organized 10 seminars/workshops on Food Hygiene, Contaminants in Food, Fish Sauce, improving awareness and use Codex, standard, relationship between Codex, SPS and TBT in establishing regulations on food safety and hygiene.

**Question 3: Strengthen Communication and Coordination**

(For Actions 2.2, 3.3, 4.4 of the Strategic Plan for the CCASIA 2009-2014)

**Q3.1 Use of electronic communication systems**

Please choose the following developments/actions you have taken in your country to optimise the use of electronic communication systems. If you chose any option from (a) to (e), please describe the developments/actions you have taken:

(a) E-discussions amongst member countries on issues of mutual interest
(b) Sharing of national positions/written comments on issues of interest to the region
(c) Development of web page for Codex Contact Point
(d) Action to promote regional networking among Codex Contact Points to improve communication and share experiences on Codex and related issues
(e) Others
(f) None

**MONGOLIA**

(A) E-discussions amongst member countries on issues of mutual interest

(B) Sharing of national positions/write comments on issues of interest to the region

(C) Development of web page for Codex Contact point

1. Connected with all the National Codex Committee members in the mail list and improved technic to send information to others and receive information. Also improved the communication and coordination facility for regional networking among Codex Contact Points, due to WHO provided computer, equipment and provided facility to use the internet and international call in 2009. Therefore we are maintaining activities which mentioned above, continuously supporting and improving it until today.

2. Converted 137 standards, instructions and guidance of CAC which approved by National Standard to the online version for issue the information to cooperative organizations in 2009. Therefore we add more standards and already reached more than 150 standards today.

3. Developing National Codex website.

**THAILAND**

- Thailand participates in almost all relevant e-WG organized by Codex.

- Thailand is responsible for maintaining and updating the ASEAN Food Safety Network, which is the ASEAN channel for electronic communication on ASEAN position..
According to the Meeting of the 12th ASEAN Task Force on Codex, met in Bangkok during 10-12 May 2012, the Meeting agreed on the mechanism to facilitate the communication between ASEAN and CCASIA by ASEAN Focal Point.

**VIET NAM**

(a) + participation in EWG in terms of contaminants in food, food labelling, food additives, veterinary drugs in foods...

(b) + Vietnam shares position with other ASEAN countries through ATFC (ASEAN Task Force on Codex)
   + member of INFOSAN;

(c) VN has a National Codex Website which has been established since 2006 at: [http://www.codexvn.org](http://www.codexvn.org)

**Q3.2 Participation in Codex activities**

**REPUBLIC OF KOREA**

The Republic of Korea has submitted relevant and qualified data to FAO/WHO expert bodies as following.

1) MRLs of pesticides (submitted to JMPR)
   - Data on concentration factor for dried chilli pepper (2007 JMPR)
   - Data on residues of Defenoconazole for ginseng (2010 JMPR)
   - Data on residues of Azoxystrobin for ginseng (2011 JMPR)

2) Comments and data on classification of commodity and feed (submitted to WG on classification)
   - Data on classification of commodity (2009): 12 cases e.g. yuza, Korean raspberry, mushrooms etc.
   - Data on classification of commodity (2010): perilla, oak nut
   - Data on classification of commodity (2011): persimmon, jujube
   - Data on classification of commodity (2012): 14 cases e.g. kimchi cabbage, cham-chwi, cham-na-mul etc.

3) Comments on contaminants in foods
   - Monitoring data on fumonisine in maize (2011, submitted to JECFA)
   - Data on describe regulatory action in Korea for PAs(Pyrolizidine alkaloids) (2011, submitted to CCCF as a CRD)
   - Monitoring data on DON (Deoxynivalenol) for cereal and cereal products (2011/2012, submitted to CCCF as a CRD)
   - Data on monitoring and method of analysis for total arsenic in foods (2012, submitted to CCCF as a CRD)

The Republic of Korea has not experienced any significant difficulties in participating in Codex work. However there was an internal concern in reorganizing budgets for participation in physical working groups which had not been scheduled in a yearly plan.

**Q3.2.1** Have you submitted relevant and qualified data to FAO/WHO expert bodies? Please write “YES” or “NO”. If your answer is “YES,” please describe the data you have submitted.

**MONGOLIA**
1. Prepared report on the residue of Pesticide evaluation of a Pesticide residue analysis committee of FAO/WHO and send it by e-mail in 2010.

2. Prepared national offer on evaluation research, project of standard and letter from Codex secretary and mailed it in 2010.

3. Prepared and mailed the offer on project of standard “food products acceptable highest scale of ractomine” which is discussed by 34th meeting of Food legislation Committee in 2010.

4. Prepared and mailed the information on questions which is based on “Food safety problems unique to the Asian region and their impact on trade” received from Asian coordinating committee in 2011.

Prepared and sent all the documents relating to standard, report and introduction which provided from Codex Secretariat.

**THAILAND**

- Data submission to FAO/WHO Experts Bodies by Thailand during 2011-2012 were:

  1. JMPR:
     
     Residues data for MRL setting:
     - 2012: fenvalerate in mango, and kale
     - 2011: cypermethrin in asparagus, and pummelo; and profenofos in chili

  2. WHO GEMS/Foods:
     - National food consumption data to support chronic and acute exposure assessment of chemicals

**VIET NAM**

YES

- Submitted data and information for elaboration of Codex Standard for Fish Sauce and Code Practice for processing Fish Sauce

Q3.2.2 Please describe any significant barriers or difficulties that you have experienced in participating in Codex work, including electronic working groups (i.e. technical, financial etc)

**MONGOLIA**

1. We are faced with difficulties to translate and prepare those documents which relates to Codex due to we do not have any professional translation team and financial resource to promote those translator who is trying to translate the documents in after their main job. Thus, non-vacant secretaries without any promotions and spending more time on Codex work for translating and prepare documents. Moreover it could affect their performance.
THAILAND
- Thailand has been experiencing with limited budget to provide scientific data to expert bodies, such as conducting residue trials for establishment of MRLs to be submitted to JMPR or monitoring data for JECFA.

VIET NAM
- Limitation of financial source;
- Limitation of human resources;
- Poor awareness of importance of Codex activities of Governmental agencies, Food procedures;
- Limitation of cooperation between relevant Ministries in terms of sharing and exchange the information.

Q3.2.3 Please write name of the funding you used during this period for activities related to Codex.

MONGOLIA
Main financial supports are provided by:

- WHO,
- FAO and
- Mongolian government (Ministry of Industry and agriculture, MOH and other organizations).

VIET NAM
- Government budget;
- FAO and WHO through the Codex Trust Fund.

Q3.3 Development of network
Please describe any developments/actions you have taken to establish scientific and technical networks amongst the experts and institutions in the countries of the region.

MONGOLIA
(Referred at 3.1)

REPUBLIC OF KOREA
Korea Food and Drug Administration hosted INFOSAN meeting for Asian countries in 2011 and 2012. It aims to enhance sharing information of food safety among Asian countries. In 2011, 15 officers from 10 Asian countries discussed how to enhance sharing information among Asian countries specifically for emergency response with 4 officers from FAO and WHO.

VIET NAM
- VNCC involves in ATFC, INFOSAN and CCASIA
**Question 4: Training and Capacity Building**
(For Actions 1.1, 1.2, 1.3, 1.4, 1.5, 1.6, 4.6, 4.7, 5.1, 5.3 of the Strategic Plan for the CCASIA 2009-2014)

**Q4.1 Training programmes/workshops for member countries in the region**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Have you organised or participated in any training programmes/workshops for member countries in the region or provided assistance to member countries in the region related to work of the Codex? Please write “YES” or “NO”. If your answer is “YES,” please provide name of the training programmes/workshop and the international organisation and/or country that supported the programme/workshops, if any. In addition, please choose from following options that best describe the objective of the each programme and/or assistance.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(a) To facilitate the development of the scientific and/or technical capacity</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(b) To strengthen food regulatory system</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(c) To strengthen Codex Contact Point and/or National Codex Committee</td>
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<tr>
<td>(d) To organise on-the-job training for Codex Contact Point to observe the management of Codex Works</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(e) To increase harmonisation of their national legislations with the related Codex standards</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(f) Others (please describe)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**MONGOLIA**

Chosen (f) Training staff to understand the whole concept and improve their knowledge

1. In 7th of July, organized the decision makers meeting and seminar about involve Mongolia to INFOSAN at National Center Public Health in 2009. After all prepared instruction and structure to contact and cooperate INFOSAN Contact Point and gave it to the Ministry of Health. Since then we have upgraded Contact Point related to the every government policy.

2. In April 2009, Attended 2 officers of the Inspector General Agency to 41st Pesticide residue committee meeting in Beijing, financed the appointment by Mongolian Government

3. In 2009 Attended 1 officer to 31st Special usage food and nutrition technical committee meeting in Germany and 1 officer to 41st meeting of the Food health committee in the USA. ( Door baigaa tul byheld ni hasah )

**Participate in Codex meetings (by the Codex Trust fund):**

- CCFH (41st, 42nd session, 2009, 2010)
- CCFEISC (18th session, 2009)
- CCFL (35th session, 2008)
- CCPR (41st session, 2009)
- CCFC and Additives (2007)

In 2010, participated in 2 meetings and therefore every meeting provides important knowledge and understanding. That is why we need to join more meetings and follow the Codex policy and direction.
REPUBLIC OF KOREA
The Republic of Korea participated in several workshops organised for Codex works in Asian countries.
1) CCASIA SPS workshop (February 2012, Thailand)
2) CCASIA Colloquium (August 2012, Japan)
3) ASEAN Forum on harmonization for MRLs of pesticide residue (January 2012, Laos)

THAILAND
Thailand organized/participated in the following programmes:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Objective</th>
<th>Event</th>
<th>Date/Place</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A</td>
<td>Technical Workshop on Pesticide Residue Risk Assessment GLP and Field Trial organized back-to-back with the Expert Working Group on ASEAN MRLs</td>
<td>12 Jan 2011; Thailand</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A</td>
<td>Regional training workshop on the establishment of pesticide residues standards and assessment of the residue standards risk, organized by FAO</td>
<td>8-12 Aug 2011; Thailand</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A</td>
<td>7th Seminar on Nutrition Labeling, Claims and Communication Strategies, organized by ILSI SEA Region/ILSI Thailand Country Committee</td>
<td>29-30 Aug 2012; Thailand</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B</td>
<td>Principles and Further Activities for CODEX Implementation – The First Regional Workshop for Support to Capacity Building and Implementation of International Food Safety Standards in ASEAN Countries, organized by FAO</td>
<td>17 - 19 Sep 2012; Thailand</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B</td>
<td>Seminar on the standard setting development project under the Thai-Lao PDR agricultural cooperation framework, organized by ACFS</td>
<td>18-21 Sep 2012; Thailand</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

VIETNAM
YES

- The Regional Codex workshop on September 2009 in Hanoi, USDA funded this workshop (USDA and the US Codex Office funded this workshop);
- The FAO/WHO regional workshop on Use of Science throughout the Food Chain for Safe food on November 2010 in Bali, Indonesia (Codex Trust Fund sponsored);
- CCASIA SPS Workshop (related to CCCF, CCRVDF, CCGP) in Bangkok, Thailand on February, 2012 (US Codex Office and Thai Codex funded);
- CCASIA Colloquium Workshop (related to CCFP, CCFH and CCNFSDU) in Tokyo, Japan on August 2012 (US Codex Office and Japan Codex funded);
- ILSI: Harmonization of Food Safety Standards in ASEAN

Q4.2 Training within the country
Have you organised any training programme for technical persons and policy makers responsible for the elaboration of food safety policy in your country on the significance of and needs of considering Codex standards and related texts? Please write “YES” or “NO”. If your answer is “YES,” please describe the outline of training programme with name of supporting international organisation and/or country, if any.

MONGOLIA
1. Organized training of “implement monitoring of CAC standard” to soft drinks and juice producers and inspectors, with National Center Public Health and Inspection General Agency in 2009. As a result, all the soft drink and juice producers do follow the standards and keep providing information, suggestions
and standards for soft drinks and juice producers until today. Therefore developed the opportunity to soft drinks and juice producers to ask the confused problems from the Codex Secretariat directly and get instruction in all the time.

2. Organized training to improve the opportunity to Codex activity between members of the National codex committee and related decision makers at National Center Public Health, in 2010. At the training we have prepared hand outs and instruction and we do provide the documents to every new members and give consultancy when they join.

Some other training and capacity building referred in Q2. /It could mention as a meeting/

**VIET NAM**

**YES**

Vietnam National Codex Committee establish annual plan to organize workshops/seminars for technical persons and policy makers who responsible for the elaboration of food safety policy on the significance.

Objectives:
- Understanding the Codex activities, how important of Codex in protection of consumer’s health as well as ensure fair practices in food trade;
- The relationship between SPS and TBT Agreements;
- Collecting information and comments from related, governmental agencies, food producers, individuals on Codex issues to formulate Vietnam position before Codex meetings;
- Introducing Codex standard system and procedures of elaborating Codex Standard…
- Comment documents on Food safety for relevant ministries

**Q4.3 Need for capacity building and training to strengthen the national food control systems**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Q4.3.1 With regard to matters related to national food control systems, please choose from the options below and describe capacity building need.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(a) Development and/or update of food control systems (e.g. development of HACCP, traceability and recall system, incorporating risk analysis, revision of laws and/or regulations)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(b) Strengthening implementation of the food regulatory systems, including capacity of inspection and analysis (e.g. enhancing equipment, sampling plan, analytical method and laboratory)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(c) Enhancing coordination and communication among stakeholders, including consumers, food industries etc.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(d) Others</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**MONGOLIA**

(a) Development and/or update of food control systems (e.g. development of HACCP, traceability and recall system, incorporating risk analysis, revision of laws and/or regulations)

Professional advisers on law and regulation system and training for officers who needs to know practical knowledge to use it in working place.
(b) Strengthening implementation of the food regulatory systems, including capacity of inspection and analysis (e.g. enhancing equipment, sampling plan, analytical method and laboratory)

Improve the new technological equipment and analytical laboratory and provide information and workshop the government officers about using the laboratory and sampling analyzing method of new technology.

**REPUBLIC OF KOREA**

It is required for Codex contact point to stimulate more activities by industry, consumer and academia with more understanding of Codex.

**VIET NAM**

(a) - Training program in terms of traceability, risk management in food control system;
   - HACCP, GAP, GMP...

(c) - training program inspection, analyst;
   - Improve laboratories;
   - Enhancing equipments.

(d) Develop program of communication and sharing information of food safety issues, emerging issues in region or global.

Q4.3.2 With regard to matters related to Codex Contact Point and/or National Codex Committee, please describe capacity building need.

**MONGOLIA**

- Whole technological equipment improvement and advanced training to workers who use it.
- Oron toonii nariin bichegtei boloh
- Ded horoo baiguulah
- Oron toonii bus nariin bichgydiig holbogdoh baiguullaguudad shinechlen baiguulah
- Gishyydiin oroltsoog saijruulah bolon erdemtediin oroltsoog nemegdyyleh yil ajillagaa
- Yil ajillagaanii zardal tosobiig bii bolgoh

**VIET NAM**

- Training program for Codex staffs in aspects of technical issues, regional and international food safety risk analysis;

**Part B. The Use of Codex Standards and Related Text at the National Level**
**Question 5: Use of Codex Standards and Related Text at the National Level**

**THAILAND**

- Thai FDA, MOPH, in 2011-2012, has established 9 regulations, 7 out of these are in line with Codex Standards. These are as follow:

  1. Notification of ministry of Public Health No. 336 (BE 2554 (2011)) Re: labelling of some Ready to Eat Food (NO.2) (No existing Codex Standard) (Comply with Codex Standard)
  2. Notification of ministry of Public Health No. 337 (BE 2554 (2011)) Re: Pesticide Residues in Food (Comply with Codex Standard)
  7. Notification of ministry of Public Health No. 343 (BE 2555 (2012)) Re: Food labeling. (Comply with Codex Standard)
  8. Notification of ministry of Public Health No. 344 (BE 2555 (2012)) Re: Food prohibited to produce, import or sale (Melamine and its Analogues) (Comply with Codex Standard)
  9. Notification of ministry of Public Health No. 345 (BE 2555 (2012)) Re: Food prohibited to produce, import or sale (Starlink®corn) (No existing Codex Standard)

- ACFS, MOAC, in 2011-2012, has established Thai Agricultural Standards in total of 41 standards, in which 10 adapted from or based on Codex Standard. These 10 standards include:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Thai Agricultural Standards</th>
<th>Reference</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Rice</td>
<td>Codex Stan 198-1995</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Live and Raw Bivalve Mollusks</td>
<td>Codex Stan 292-2008</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dried Peanut</td>
<td>Codex Stan 200-1995</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dried Chili Peppers</td>
<td>Codex Stan 193-1995</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GMP for Peanut Shelling Plant</td>
<td>CAC/RCP 1 rev. 4-2003</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Code of Practice for Fish and Fishery Part 1: General Requirements</td>
<td>Code of Practice for Fish and Fishery Products</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Code of Practice for Fish and Fishery Part 4: Live and Raw Bivalve Mollusks</td>
<td>Code of Practice for Fish and Fishery Products</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GMP for Egg Collecting Center</td>
<td>CAC/RCP 15-1976</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Good Aquaculture Practices for Giant Freshwater Prawn Farm</td>
<td>CAC/RCP 52-2003, Rev. 2-2005</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Q5.1 Have you developed and/or updated national food laws and/or regulations? Please write “YES” or “NO”. If your answer is “YES”, please write the names of laws and/or regulations and briefly describe the outline of development and/or update.

**MONGOLIA**
Introducing reordered version of Food law and Food safety law to Parliament.

**REPUBLIC OF KOREA**

The Republic of Korea is pleased to provide the following comments regarding use of codex standards and related texts at national level.

Codex standards and related texts are reflected to enact and/or revise national standards as references.

1) Description and classification of commodity in Korea Food Code

A variety of commodity was classified as subgroup in Korea Food Code (e.g. citrus, tropical fruits, root vegetables rather than fruits or vegetables) with a reference of Codex standards and related texts.

A description of commodity (e.g. chocolates) was revised in Korea Food Codes with a reference of Codex standards and related texts.

2) MRLs and/or MLs

When national standard is not stipulated on specific commodities or subjects, Korea Food Code stipulates that Codex standards can be primary reference for the specific commodities or subjects.

Codex standard and related texts can be used as main references for critical reviews of national standards by expert committee.

**SINGAPORE**

Yes. Since the last session of CCASIA, the Agri-Food and Veterinary Authority (AVA) of Singapore has amended the Singapore Food Regulations. These amendments are based on generally accepted sound scientific evidence and international practice, such as recommendations by the Codex Alimentarius Commission.

**FOOD (AMENDMENT) REGULATIONS 2011 (G/SPS/SGP/39 and G/TBT/N/SGP/10)**

Changes in the amendments include:
- Food additives: new additives and extension of use of existing additives
- Contaminants: revised limits
- Revised requirements for imported food
- Food standards: new and revised
- Requirements for labelling of food: new and revised

**FOOD (AMENDMENT) REGULATIONS 2012 (G/SPS/N/SGP/42 and G/TBT/N/SGP/13)**

- Implementation of trans fat requirements on fats and oils

**FOOD (AMENDMENT NO. 2) REGULATIONS 2012 (G/SPS/N/SGP/44)**

Changes in the amendments include:
- Incorporation of 19 new food additives into the Food Regulations, and additional uses for 10 existing food additives.
- Deletion of selenium, which is an essential micronutrient, from the list of contaminants.
- Maximum limits legislated for the contaminants aflatoxins, patulin and 3-monochloropropane-1,2-diol (3-MCPD).
- Limits for a food packaging monomer, vinyl chloride, are revised to be in line with international limits.

**VIETNAM**

**YES**

Participation of elaborating regulatory documents on Food, national standards on Food.

Q5.2 If your answer above is “YES”, did you use Codex standards and related texts as basis for the developments/action? Please write “YES” or “NO”. If your answer is “YES”, please write name(s) of the
MONGOLIA

1. Prepared Codex national strategy, introduction and plan of 2010-2014 in 2009 and we do follow this strategy and plan and disseminate to other organizations.

2. Translated, prepared and issued all those:
   - “Enhancing Participation in Codex Activities, 17th Edition” (support WHO)
   - “Codex Procedural Manual” (support WHO)
   - “Understanding the Codex Alimenterius”. (support WHO)
   - FAO/WHO Joint Coordinating Committee Asia Strategic Plan 2009-2014 (support WHO)
   - Handbook of Based on Risk Food Monitoring (support Government)
   - Code Practice for Precooked and cooked Foods in Mass Catering CAC/RCP 39-1993 (support MOFA)
   - Code of Practice to Minimize and Contain Antimicrobial Resistance CAC/RCP 61/2005 (support MOFA)

3. Prepared 110 standard of MNS/CAC, MNS 145 standard, MNS (ISO) 3 standard and 105 standard of Russian San Pin on computer and organized discussion of meetings and issued to the relating people in 2009. Therefore we continuously add standards and do provide to relating organizations till today. !!!

4. Preparing documents of Codex activity in Mongolia.!!!

SINGAPORE

Yes. The following Codex Standards and related texts were referred when making the amendments to the Food Regulations described in Q5.1:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Subjects amended in the Singapore Food Regulations</th>
<th>Codex reference text</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Food additives</td>
<td>General Standard on Food Additives (CODEX STAN 192-1995)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Class Names and the International Numbering System for Food Additives (CAC/GL 36-1989)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Contaminants</td>
<td>General Standard for Contaminants and Toxins in Food (CODEX STAN 193-1995)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Labelling</td>
<td>General Standard for the Labelling of Prepackaged Foods (CODEX STAN 1-1985)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>General Guidelines on Claims (CAC/GL 1-1979)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**VIET NAM**

**YES**

Name of Codex Standard for Food or Food categories
- Food Additives;
- Contaminants and toxin in Foods;
- Codex Stand for Follow up formulae
- General Standard for Principles for labeling prepackaged foods
- Codex Standard for Natural Mineral Water;

Q5.3 Please describe any actions taken in your country to promote the application of risk analysis principles described in the Working Principles for Risk Analysis for Food Safety for Application by Governments ([CAC/GL 62-2007](#)).

**MONGOLIA**

Discussing the risk analysis through relating government organizations.

**SINGAPORE**

AVA organised a Food Chemical Risk Analysis Workshop in February 2012, delivered by trainers from Food Standards Australia New Zealand, to enhance AVA’s capability in conducting food chemical risk assessments.

**VIET NAM**
- To organize seminar on Risk analysis;
- To provide training program on Risk management.

**Part C. Nutrition Issues within the Region**

**Question 6: Nutrition Issues within the Region**

Please describe any update regarding issues related to nutrition, such as: obesity, overweight, underweight, micronutrient deficiencies and any public health-oriented actions undertaken, including nutrition profiles, nutrition education and the use of nutrition labelling and claims and implementation of the WHO Global Strategy on Diet, Physical Activity and Health.

**JAPAN**

See Appendix 1.

**MONGOLIA**
Mongolia is conducted the National Nutrition Survey for every 5 years. The latest National Nutrition Survey (2010) showed that undernutrition such as underweight, stunting, iron deficiency anemia and vitamin D deficiency disorders still persist among under 5 years old children.

Within the National Strategy on Micronutrient Deficiencies 2005-2015, the Government of Mongolia supplement high dose of vitamin A to lactating women and children under five and vitamin D to children under 2 years. It is aimed to reduce micronutrient deficiency among mothers and children through improvement of management information systems for supplementation programmes, creation of sustainable financing mechanisms for supplementation, improved coordination of nutrition-related programmes, improved social marketing of fortified food and nutritious foods, and improved public awareness on micronutrient deficiency.

The Government of Mongolia within the Action Plan of the Government of Mongolia for 2008-2012 works to institutionalize these good practices for scaling up efforts in line with MDGs targets by 2015. Nutrition training programme review was done in all medical schools and colleges and with the technical support from WHO, the comprehensive nutrition training curriculum has been developed and will be piloted in 2011-2012. Nutrition training center has been established at the Public Health School of the Health Sciences University of Mongolia. According to results of the 2009 Second STEPS Survey on the Prevalence of NCD Risk Factors are various non communicable diseases prevalent in Mongolia are:

Prevalence of overweight and obesity among urban population
Prevalence of hypertension and Cardiovascular diseases
Prevalence of diabetes

In an effort to combat the increasing burden of disease due to chronic and noncommunicable diseases, as reflected in the five leading causes of morbidity and mortality, the Government launched a National Programme on Prevention and Control of noncommunicable diseases for 2006-2013, and has also begun implementing a health project supported by the Millennium Challenge Account. The objectives of the project are the prevention and early detection of noncommunicable diseases; provision of effective, affordable and long-time treatment of noncommunicable diseases following international best practices in the field; and improvement of the quality and accessibility of health care for noncommunicable diseases and injuries.

National Strategy on Diet and Physical Activity was endorsed in line with the Global Strategy on Diet and Physical Activity 2010-2021.

REPUBLIC OF KOREA

The Republic of Korea is pleased to provide the following comments regarding nutrition issues.

Paradigm of food safety policy has shifted from safety assurance by minimizing risks to prevention for elevating quality of life, with increased concern on health followed by aging population and increased income. In a part of nutrition, The Republic of Korea plans and implements detailed strategy named “Building up environment for healthy dietary life at each stages of life cycle”. The strategy can be summarized as following.

1. to promote reducing intake of sugars

   The Republic of Korea makes a research on health effect resulted from high intake of sugars, enforces labeling standard for more nutrition information, and promotes consumer to reduce intake of sugars.

   - Regular survey on average intake of sugars
- High Calorie Foods with Low Nutritional Values (HCFLNV), which may cause obesity or nutritional imbalances, are not allowed on sale in school area and commercial advertisements of those products are restrained time for its posting or broadcasting.

- Revision of Food Labeling Standard for declaration of sugars on processed foods

- Cooperation with franchise restaurants for campaign to promote reducing intake of sugars.

2. to promote reducing intake of sodium

Average intake of sodium by Koreans is not low as any other nations. National strategies are planned for reducing average sodium intakes of Koreans by 20 percent or more until 2020.

- Establishment of headquarter for movement to reduce intake of sodium

- Catering service and/or restaurants are encouraged and promoted to develop new menu with low sodium

- Campaign to raise public awareness for reducing intake of sodium

3. to develop a guidance for nutrition and dietary habit at each stages of life cycle

- The Republic of Korea plans to develop and provide guidance for proper dietary life to children, teenagers, pregnancy, lactating women, and senior citizens.

SINGAPORE

The Health Promotion Board (HPB) runs programmes aimed at improving the health of Singaporeans. These programmes include Nutrition Programme, Osteoporosis Education Programme and Workplace Health Promotion Programme. AVA works closely with HPB on programmes that are food related.

Details of HPB’s programmes are available at the following website:
http://www.hpb.gov.sg/HOPPortal/faces/HealthProgrammes

Singapore has in place legislation and guidelines for nutrition labelling and use of nutrition and health claims.

THAILAND

- Ministry of Public Health has been carrying out policies, under the National Food and Nutrition Strategy, to reduce obesity, control and prevent malnutrition of Iodine, and to promote the growth of infants and pregnant women. Consequently, the Ministry has taken several actions, which some have been previously reported to the Committee, the updates are as follows:

  o Notification of Ministry of Public Health No. 305 on Labeling of Some Ready-to-eat Foods to deal with the problem of obesity, especially in children.

  o Notification of Ministry of Public Health No. 128, which specified the level of iodine to be fortified in edible salt

- Under the National Food Management Strategies announced, three Committees were established, in which one is the Policy Driven Committee for Linking Food and Nutrition Together for a Better Quality Life. This Committee aims to drive the policy on food management of Thailand to be able to link food, nutrition, and consumer’s health together as to reduce the risk from infectious and chronic diseases that related to food consumption. Also it is to make Thailand a quality and safe food producer and have food security and sustainability.

- Agenda Item 6: Issues Relevant to the Region

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>Interest Issues</th>
<th>Subsidiary body</th>
<th>Rationale</th>
<th>Status of work</th>
<th>Actions in the future</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
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<td></td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
|   | Priority Concern | Committee | Description | Discussion Paper | Action
|---|-----------------|------------|-------------|------------------|-------|
| 1 | Maximum level for Arsenic in rice | CCCF | Large trade volume and consumption within region/ high health impact | Discussion paper | Maximum level setting
| 2 | Maximum level of HCN in cassava | CCCF | Large trade volume and consumption within region | Discussion paper | Maximum level setting
| 3 | Histamine | CCFFP | Large trade volume and consumption within region and worldwide/ high health impact | Discussion paper | Maximum level setting; Determine whether it should be classified as chemical or microbiological substances
| 4 | Standard for Durian | CCFFV | Large trade volume and consumption within region | Step 3 | Establishing standard for durian
| 5 | Guidance to facilitate the establishment of Maximum Residue Limits for Pesticides for Minor Crops and Specialty Crops | CCPR | There is no standard established for these commodities/ trade important within region and to specific countries | Discussion paper | Establishment of MRLs for Pesticides for Minor Crops and Specialty Crops
| 6 | Database on need for MRLs for developing countries | CCRVDF | Developing countries lack of budget to conduct risk assessment/ residue studies | EWG led by US approved bacitracin, enrofloxacin and florfenicol | Establishment of Database on need for MRLs for developing countries
| 7 | Proposed draft for national food control systems | CCFICS | Important to members on establishing/ improving national food control system | Step 5 | |
| 8 | Revision of MLs for lead in fruit juices, milks and secondary milk products, infant formula, canned fruits and vegetables, fruits and cereal grains | CCCF | High health and trade impact | Discussion paper | Establishment of MLs

**VIET NAM**
- Supplement of micronutrient in food;
- Iodine in Milk Formula for Infant and Children.
- Regulation on nutrition labeling and health claims;
- Iodine Deficiency Disorder...

**Part D. Issues Relevant to Region**

**Question 7: Issues Relevant to the Region**

(For Actions 3.2, 4.1, 6.2 of the Strategic Plan for the CCASIA 2009-2014)

Please describe up to 10 priority concerns and/or interests that you have related to Codex work currently...
undertaken or you would like to discuss in the future, and that you wish to share with other members of Asian region. Please include following aspects in your answer:

a) Name of subsidiary body that is most relevant to your concern and/or interest;

b) Reason for your concern and/or interest;

c) Status of work at the subsidiary body; and

d) Any actions you wish to have in the work of the subsidiary body in the future.

**Mongolia**

1. Improve quality of food inspection regulatory system.

2. Survey Mongolian food safety and develop a special strategic plan for Mongolian food safety policy.

3. Involve officers of Government organizations in training, workshop and international meeting to improve their knowledge and skills.

Professional and financial support needs to organize workshops and trainings and improve disseminate methodology of information, report and standards.

**Viet Nam**

- Maximum level of Contaminants in Foods such as Arsenic in Rice; Lead in Food categories (canned fruits, follow up formulae, vegetables,...); Mercury in Fish and fishery products; Cadmium in foods;
- ML of veterinary drugs in foods;
- List of vet drugs allowed to use in food processing;
- Food additives permitted to use in food processing;

**Part E. STATUS OF IMPLEMENTATION OF THE STRATEGIC PLAN FOR THE CCASIA 2009 - 2014**

**Question 8: Implementation of the Regional Strategic Plan**

Q8.1 Of the actions listed in the Regional Strategic Plan what are the priority areas for your country?

**Mongolia**

1. To achieve maximum and effective participation of member countries in the activities of CCASIA, CAC and its subsidiary bodies.

2. To promote the use of Codex standards and related texts as a basis for national legislation.

3. Develop and strengthen the national food regulatory system and Codex Contact Point and/or National Codex Committee.
4. To strengthen scientific and technical of member countries in the region.

**VIET NAM**

1.2 To organize technical exchange programmes amongst member countries of the region on a mutual basis;

1.4 To assist CCASIA member countries in developing and strengthening national food regulatory system and Codex Contact Point and/or National Codex Committee such as mentoring and training programme with the assistance of FAO/WHO and other international organizations;

3.1 To organize informal meetings of CCASIA prior to Codex meetings to develop common position, where possible, on issues of interest as well as to update on national and regional activities;

3.3 To seek funding to participate in Codex meetings and support other Codex activities from “FAO/WHO project and fund for enhancing the participation of developing countries in the work of Codex” as well as other sources funded by WHO, FAO, UNDP, STDF and other international organizations.

Q8.2 Please describe the actions taken in your country to disseminate the Regional Strategic Plan.

**MONGOLIA**

1. We have prepared a strategic plan handbook and issued to related organizations and private companies.

2. Organized meetings between some of the government organizations, NGO’s and other private industries for introducing a plan of the Codex Strategic Plan.

**VIET NAM**

To circulate the Regional Strategic Plan to relevant ministries and interested agencies and collect their comments

Q8.3 What additional support is required to support its effective implementation?

**MONGOLIA**

1. Provide information, training documents to the officer of government organizations and improve their knowledge and methodology to implement and disseminate Codex related documents, standards and usage.

2. Need to participate in every Codex activity and keep in touch every activity that we can follow the Codex without any miss.

3. We take so much effort to translate, prepare and disseminate handbooks, standards and information to related organizations. Therefore sometime face with difficulties to organize meeting, seminar and
trainings. Due to this issue methodological and financial support will help us develop and strengthen our activities.

**Question 9: Scientific activities and data collection activities**

**THAILAND**

- Project on Thai Food Consumption Data by ACFS to review and update the national food consumption database, which its information was from the survey conducted in 2004-05. The project will commence early 2013, the survey is to be taken in 2014, and conclude by the end of 2015.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Q9.1 Please describe ongoing activities to determine food safety priorities and ensure the scientific basis of food safety decisions.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

**MONGOLIA**

First of all we are improving and reforming the activities, directions and structure of the National Codex committee.

1. Sent letters to all related organizations to take a comment, suggestion and assessment to improve the National Codex activities.

2. Taking analysis of previous actions to evaluate and describe the difficulties and problems that are faced Mongolian food safety.

**SINGAPORE**

AVA’s International Advisory Committee of Experts (IACE), comprising of international experts in the fields of veterinary epidemiology, food safety and hygiene, biosecurity, phytosanitary and plant pathology, conducts reviews of AVA’s food safety and biosecurity programmes and provides feedback and advice on strengthening AVA’s approaches in a range of programmes, such as food sourcing and diversification, horizon scanning and early alert, and professional development.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Q9.2 Please describe key data collection activities ongoing to identify and monitor hazards and contaminants of high priority in the food supply.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

**MONGOLIA**

We are working on the collected data and analyze on it and provide its new National Codex committee.

**SINGAPORE**

AVA has comprehensive surveillance programmes in place to monitor food safety hazards in primary produce and processed food. Import consignments are subjected to systematic inspections and laboratory
testing for pathogens, and chemical contaminants and residues. AVA also regularly inspects local food establishments to ensure that proper hygiene practices are observed.

**Q9.3 Please describe any significant activities related to food monitoring and collection of epidemiological data.**

**SINGAPORE**

See 9.2

**Question 10: Any Other Matters**

Please provide any other comments you would like to make in any of the areas covered or not covered by the Regional Strategic Plan, if any.

**MONGOLIA**

We are providing documents that received from the previous Codex National team and we are working on the report. Therefore once we finish, we would like to confirm the more detail report and plan to the Codex. Also we are working to improve the structure of the National Codex Committee.

**Question 11: Comments on the format of this questionnaire**

Please provide any comments you would like to make on the format of this consolidated questionnaire which replaces previous questionnaires on those agenda items and includes some new questions.

**THAILAND**

- The information that the members have submitted should be compiled, updated and uploaded into database for future reference. This database could be incorporated into CCASIA website.