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?

**INDONESIA**
The most important are the actions in objectives 1, objectives 4 and objectives 2.

**JAPAN**
Actions under objectives 2 and 3 are the most important and need to be improved in the regional strategic plan, specifically communication amongst CCASIA members.

**PHILIPPINES**
The following activities are strongly relevant:

1. Identify capacity-building needs in national food regulatory system and resources required including funding
2. Conduct national workshops on effective functioning of Codex Contact Points and National Codex Committee/Organization
3. Optimize the use of electronic communication systems
4. Develop a list of experts and institutions that can provide the required scientific/technical expertise to discuss, i.e., how Codex has helped their stakeholders.
5. Increase awareness on the importance of Codex amongst relevant stakeholders
6. 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.

Response for Part D and E: The Philippines supports the CCASIA Strategic Plan and may give further information before and during the 18th CCASIA Session.

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

**INDONESIA**
Indonesia has not taken optimal action in the dissemination of the Regional Strategic Plan.
**PHILIPPINES**

The NCO Sub-Committee on Coordinating Committee for Asia (SCAsia) was organized in September 2009, convened December 2009 and just started in 2010 to participate in CCASIA i.e. electronic working group on national food control systems and consumer participation in food standard setting. Hopefully, the SCAsia would be able to effectively disseminate information on Regional Strategic Plan to Philippine stakeholders as part of the NCO consultative process.

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

**INDONESIA**

Human resources, budgeting and expert

**PHILIPPINES**

Response: Conduct of risk analysis and research studies for the development of regional food standards. Data are essential to substantiate the country position.

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

Q9.1 Please describe ongoing activities to determine food safety priorities and ensure the scientific basis of food safety decisions.

**INDONESIA**

The activity is started by sampling and analysis, the result of the sampling and analysis become data as the basis to determine food safety priorities.

**JAPAN**

We developed the “Standard Operating Procedure for Food Safety Risk Management in MAFF and MHLW in 2005. The SOP is consistent with CAC/GL 62 which was adopted in 2007.

According to the SOP, MAFF has been conducting science based risk management, including collection of information on chemical and microbiological hazards, establishing priority list of hazards, conducting nationwide surveillance on hazards in foods and feeds, evaluation of collected information and data, and, if found necessary, commissioning of risk assessment, development of risk management options, evaluation, decision and implementation of thereof, monitoring and review of implemented risk management option.

The priority lists of hazards for risk management by MAFF were established for chemical hazards in 2006 and for microbiological hazards in 2007, based on scientific information on various chemicals in foods, e.g., occurrence data, toxicological data and exposure data, and concern of all stakeholders including consumers and food business operators.

The priority lists were revised for chemical hazards in 2010 and for microbiological hazards in 2012, based on the latest information to add emerging hazards, hazards which might cause potential outbreak in Japan by climate change, etc.

We continue preliminary activities in the framework of risk management for further revision of the priority list.

**PHILIPPINES**

1. Road-mapping in Assuring Food Safety at the provincial level starting with the Southern Luzon provinces in coordination with the Local government units and other concerned agencies.
2. Pending/Pposed Food Safety Bill
**Q9.2 Please describe key data collection activities ongoing to identify and monitor hazards and contaminants of high priority in the food supply.**

**INDONESIA**
The activities in collecting data on monitoring hazards and contaminations are conducted by routine sampling and risk assessment.

**JAPAN**
MAFF has been conducting surveillance/monitoring of hazards based on the mid-term plan and annual plan for surveillance/monitoring relating to chemical and biological hazards in food and feed. Combinations of hazards and samples (variety of food, feed, soil, etc.) for surveillance/monitoring are decided based on priority lists, existing occurrence data, and current step for each hazard in the framework of risk management.

**PHILIPPINES**
Conduct of routine post market surveillance in the food outlets. Laboratory analysis of food samples collected by the food inspectors.

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

**INDONESIA**
- Food Consumed by School Children Program
- Food borne disease monitoring

**JAPAN**
To estimate the dietary intake of contaminants, pesticide residues and food additives in Japan, the Total Diet Study (TDS) has been conducted continuously by the MHLW. The summary results of TDS are published on the website, available at:


http://www.mhlw.go.jp/stf/shingi/2r9852000001v8uj-att/2r9852000001v97n.pdf (in Japanese)

With regard to the food poisoning, there is a mandatory reporting system in Japan. Whenever a food poisoning occurs in Japan, local government should send the report to the MHLW in compliance with the Food Sanitation Law. The report of Food Poisoning Statistics is available at:


**PHILIPPINES**
The National Epidemiology Center of the Department of Health (NEC-DOH) has the Public Health Surveillance and Informatics Division doing monitoring with the following functions, among others:

a. Develops and evaluate surveillance and other health information systems;

b. Collects, analyzes and disseminates information obtained through routine surveillance and other health information system;

c. Develops relevant software and other tools to facilitate health surveillance;

d. Provides technical assistance on matters pertaining to health surveillance
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.

(No replies submitted)

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.

INDONESIA

Questions should be grouped according to the objective of Strategic Plan 2009-2014.

PHILIPPINES

The Philippines would like to thank CCASIA Coordinator and Codex Secretariat for considering our previous comments. We may give further information during the 18th CCASIA Session.