



**JOINT FAO/WHO FOOD STANDARDS PROGRAMME
FAO/WHO COORDINATING COMMITTEE FOR ASIA**

Twentieth Session

New Delhi, India 26 - 30 September 2016

MONITORING OF THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE CODEX STRATEGIC PLAN

(Prepared by the Codex Secretariat)

Introduction

1. As a result of discussion on Revitalization of the FAO/WHO Coordinating Committees (RCCs), CAC38 decided to include "Monitoring of the Implementation of the Codex Strategic Plan" in the Provisional Agendas of all FAO/WHO Coordinating Committees (RCCs), in order to provide support to CCEXEC in monitoring the implementation of the Strategic Plan of the Codex Alimentarius Commission for 2014-2019 (Global Strategic Plan)¹.
2. Every year the Codex Secretariat, in collaboration with FAO and WHO, prepares a working document for CCEXEC on the general implementation status of the Global Strategic Plan. The document is based on the information collected from three different sources, namely: (i) existing data (e.g. information which can be gained from reports and working documents); (ii) input from FAO and WHO; and (iii) Committees replies to the template² on the implementation of 13 activities of the Global Strategic Plan for which "All Committees" are identified as the "Responsible Party". In total, 16 Committees, including CCASIA, provided replies to the template³. Difficulties in regard to data collection for certain activities are also outlined in the document⁴.
3. In addition to the three different sources mentioned in para. 2, RCCs are expected to provide information for the monitoring of the Global Strategic Plan. While some RCCs may use the status of implementation of their respective Regional Strategic Plan as an information source, CCASIA may consider the "List of Activities of Interest to CCASIA" (see Appendix I) in view of the decision to discontinue work on its Regional Strategic Plan⁵.
4. Table 1 lists the activities of the Global Strategic Plan for which CCASIA is requested to provide information. The Codex Secretariat will take note of the information provided by CCASIA, and other RCCs, when updating the document on the General Implementation Status of Codex Strategic Plan 2014 - 2019 for consideration of CCEXEC73 (July 2017).

¹CAC36 adopted [the Strategic Plan of the Codex Alimentarius Commission for 2014-2019](#). CCEXEC has the primary responsibility for monitoring the implementation of the Strategic Plan.

² Paras 5-10 CX/CAC 15/38/12

³ Appendix II REP15/ASIA

⁴ CX/EXEC 16/71/5 paras 17 and 18

⁵ Para.34 REP15/ASIA

Table 1: Activities in the Global Strategic Plan (see Appendix II for the details of the relevant activities)

Responsible Party = Codex Members	2.2.1	Encourage FAO/WHO to identify the provision of scientific advice as a high priority
	2.3.1	Encourage developing countries to submit data in response to data calls from FAO/WHO (<i>unclear and unmeasurable indicator, see below</i>)
	2.3.2	Encourage FAO/WHO to support programs to enhance the capacity of developing countries to generate, collect and submit data.
	2.3.3	Encourage participation of experts from developing countries in the work of Codex.
	2.3.4	Encourage the establishment of and participation in networks to enhance collaboration in the generation of data (<i>no channel of information to report on this activity, see below</i>)
No channel to collect information	2.3.4	Encourage the establishment of and participation in networks to enhance collaboration in the generation of data
	3.1.2	Encourage the use of partnership initiatives to increase effectiveness of participation of developing countries
	3.2.2	Encourage developing countries to identify and prioritize Codex committees.
Unmeasurable/ Unclear Indicators	2.1.2	Encourage engagement of expertise of Members in the Codex standards development
	2.1.3	Ensure that all relevant factors are fully considered in exploring risk management options
	2.3.1	Encourage developing countries to submit data in response to data calls from FAO/WHO
	3.1.1	Encourage Members to develop sustainable national institutional arrangements
	3.2.1	Encourage FAO/WHO to implement programs that support the creation of sustainable national Codex-related structures.
	4.1.1	Periodically review the work processes/procedures used by the CAC and Committees

5. With regard to the next Global Strategic Plan (2020-2025), CCEXEC71 discussed the process and timeline for its preparation. In particular, it was agreed that the current Strategic Plan (2014-2019) should be the starting point for the new plan and that the current round of RCCs sessions (September 2016 to February 2017) should provide suggestions on possible goals and objectives for the new Strategic Plan. RCCs inputs will be considered by the Chair and Vice-Chairpersons of the Commission which will prepare a first draft of the new Strategic Plan for consideration by CAC40. RCCs will have an opportunity to provide comments on the second draft of new Strategic Plan at the 2018-2019 round of sessions.

Recommendations

Recommendation 1

6. CCASIA is invited to examine the status of implementation for the following activities for which “Codex members” are responsible parties and provide any additional information.

Activity 2.2.1 “Encourage FAO/WHO to identify the provision of scientific advice as a high priority”

For WHO, food safety has not been on the agenda of WHO governing body meetings for a long time and no Member interventions on the matter have been made. In the case of FAO, scientific advice on food safety has also not been on the agenda of governing body sessions in 2015.

Activity 2.3.2 “Encourage FAO/WHO to support programs to enhance the capacity of developing countries to generate, collect and submit data”

Support was provided through a range of capacity development modalities for CCASIA members in 2014 and 2015 as follows⁶:

- FAO National training workshop on Residues of Veterinary Drugs in Foods, Bangladesh, January 2015; and
- WHO continued to provide technical support to Indonesian Ministry of Health for the analysis of the first National Total Diet Study.

Activity 2.3.3 “Encourage participation of experts from developing countries in the work of Codex.”

CCASIA members have been actively participating in the Sessions, and around 50 percent of members that participated in the Sessions were from developing countries. The participation rate of CCASIA members in Commission/ Committee Sessions was at about the same level (15-18%) in 2008-2015. Further to mere attendance, CCASIA members also demonstrated to remain active in participating in the discussion and became more active in leading the discussion in recent years (See Appendix III for details).

7. Activities 2.3.1 and 2.3.4 will be discussed under Recommendation 3 and 2 respectively.

⁶ Appendix II of CX/EXEC 16/71/5 provides detailed information on a support provided to the developing countries

Recommendation 2

8. CCASIA is invited to provide any information as appropriate, on the implementation of the following activities for which the Codex Secretariat is having difficulty finding the information:

- Activity 2.3.4 “Encourage the establishment of and participation in networks to enhance collaboration in the generation of data”
- Activity 3.1.2 “Encourage the use of partnership initiatives to increase effectiveness of participation of developing countries”
- Activity 3.2.2 “Encourage developing countries to identify and prioritize Codex committees”

Recommendation 3

9. CCASIA is invited to consider clarifying and modifying the indicators for the following activities to make them measurable and, where relevant, provide information on the activities.

- Activity 2.1.2 Encourage engagement of expertise of Members in the Codex standards development
Indicators

- (i) The number of scientists and technical experts as part of Member delegations.
- (ii) The number of scientists and technical experts providing appropriate input to country positions.

- Activity 2.1.3 Ensure that all relevant factors are fully considered in exploring risk management options

Indicators

- (i) The number of committee documents identifying all relevant factors guiding risk management recommendations.
- (ii) The number of committee documents clearly reflecting how those relevant factors were considered in the context of standards development.

- Activity 2.3.1 Encourage developing countries to submit data in response to data calls from FAO/WHO
Indicator

- (i) Increase in the number of developing countries responding to calls for data.

The indicators for activity 2.3.1 are under consideration by FAO/WHO, therefore should not be considered at this stage. FAO/WHO need a clearer indicator to figure out how to count the number of submission and also how to incorporate the quality of the data submitted. How to best do this is currently a subject of discussion between FAO and WHO.

- Activity 3.1.1 Encourage Members to develop sustainable national institutional arrangements

Indicators

- (i) Baseline the number of Member with permanent national Codex structures developed.
- (ii) Annual reports on the number of Members with permanent national Codex structures reporting an increase in such structures.

- Activity 3.2.1 Encourage FAO/WHO to implement programs that support the creation of sustainable national Codex-related structures.

Indicator

- (i) The number of countries with functioning national Codex structures.

- Activity 4.1.1 Periodically review the work processes/procedures used by the CAC and Committees

Indicator

- (i) Reports of reviews of work processes and procedures identifying:
 - The number of impediments to standard setting work identified.
 - The number of processes and procedures updated to address the identified impediments, if necessary.

Recommendation 4

10. CCASIA is invited to consider the development of a simple, efficient and sustainable scheme to collect information on the implementation of activities identified in recommendations 1 - 3. The scheme should not pose any unnecessary burden on the members. Options are as follows, but not limited to:

Ask the Coordinator to develop a questionnaire to collect the information on the implementation on the activities identified above: and

- Circulate it before the next Session together with the questionnaire on “Codex Work Relevant to the Region”; or
- Ask the Codex Secretariat to include it on the Uniform Platform.

Recommendation 5

11. CCASIA is invited to request the Coordinator to report on the status of implementation of relevant activities of the Global Strategic Plan at the next Session of CCASIA.

Recommendation 6

12. CCASIA is invited to review the goals and objectives of the Global Strategic Plan 2014-2019 and provide suggestions on possible new/revised goals and objectives for consideration by the Chair and Vice-Chairpersons of the Commission who will prepare a first draft of the new Strategic Plan for consideration by CAC40.

LIST OF ACTIVITIES OF INTEREST TO CCASIA

INTRODUCTION

The Committee identified the following activities are important to support the implementation of the global Codex Strategic Plan 2014-2019

(1) The objective of the following activities is to achieve the maximum and effective participation of Asian Members in the activities of CAC and its subsidiary bodies and to increase scientific inputs from Asian Members to FAO/WHO expert bodies

Activities

- 1.1 Promote the understanding of Codex rules including the Procedural Manual among Asian Members.
- 1.2 Strengthen the capacity of Asian Members to submit their comments and appropriate scientific data on relevant issues.
- 1.3 Encourage Asian Members to formulate national positions and participate in relevant sessions of CAC and/or its subsidiary bodies.
- 1.4 Encourage developing Asian Members to apply for funding assistance under the FAO/WHO Project and Fund for Enhancing the Participation of Developing Countries in the Work of Codex and its successor initiative, as well as other sources.

(2) The objective of the following activities is to strengthen regional communication and coordination among Asian Members in the activities of CAC and its subsidiary bodies

Activities

- 2.1 Maintain and share an up-to-date directory of the Codex Contact Point (CCP) of Asian Members.
- 2.2 Update and maintain a website of CCASIA and encourage its use.
- 2.3 Encourage the exchange and sharing of submitted comments and relevant data among Asian Members.
- 2.4 Organize informal meetings of CCASIA members at the margin of the meeting of CAC and its subsidiary bodies to develop common position, where possible.
- 2.5 Cooperate to gather data/information and make proposal at the sessions of CAC and/or subsidiary bodies on issues of common concerns or interests.

(3) The objective of the following activities is to promote the development and/or review of Codex standards and related texts taking into account regional situations and needs

Activities

- 3.1 Conduct surveys or exchange views with relevant stakeholders in Member countries to capture interests and needs for the development and/or review of Codex standards and related texts.
- 3.2 Identify specific food products and area of interest of the region that require standards and related texts to be developed and/or reviewed.
- 3.3 Make proposals at the sessions of CAC and/or its subsidiary bodies to reflect interest of the Asian region.

(4) The objective of the following activities is to promote the use of Codex standards and related texts as bases for national legislation by Asian Members

Activities

- 4.1 Inform and share the results of meetings of CAC and its subsidiary bodies to relevant stakeholders in Member countries.
- 4.2 Train technical personnel and policymakers responsible for the elaboration of food policies including regulations on the significance of and need to consider Codex standards and related texts.

- 4.3 Increase awareness of the Codex standards and related texts among relevant stakeholders in Member countries including consumers, industries and academia.
- 4.4 Identify the capacity building needs of Asian Members to harmonize their national policies including regulations with Codex standards and related texts.

(5) The objective of the following activities is to develop and strengthen capacities and functions of CCP and/or National Codex Committee (NCC)

Activities

- 5.1 Identify the capacity building needs of Asian Members to establish and/or strengthen CCP and/or NCC.
- 5.2 Conduct or participate in workshops and/or mentoring and training program to strengthen CCP and/or NCC.

(6) The objective of the following activities is to strengthen food control capacities and framework of Asian Members

Activities

- 6.1 Identify the capacity building needs of Asian Members to improve scientific and technical capacities related to food control including those relating to laboratories and inspections.
- 6.2 Conduct or participate in workshops and/or training courses to improve scientific and technical capacity including personnel exchanges.
- 6.3 Update and maintain a list of experts and institutions available in the region which can provide the required scientific and technical expertise.
- 6.4 Facilitate the development and/or review of national food control regulatory system including organizations, laws and regulations.

Appendix II

ACTIVITIES WHICH MAYBE RELEVANT TO THE ASIAN REGION

1. Activities which responsible parties are identified as “Codex members”

Activity		Expected Outcome	Measurable Indicators/Outputs
2.2.1	Encourage FAO and WHO governing bodies to identify the provision of scientific advice as a high priority and allocate sufficient resources for the FAO/WHO expert advice, in particular from FAO/WHO expert bodies such as JECFA, JEMRA, JMPR and JEMNU	FAO and WHO expert advice to Codex is supported in a more sustainable manner.	1. Increase in # of Members making interventions at the FAO and WHO governing bodies in support of sustainable funding for scientific advice. 2. Adequate financial resources allocated to the provision of scientific advice by FAO/WHO.
2.3.1	See 3.		
2.3.2	Encourage FAO and WHO to support programs aimed at enhancing the capacity of developing countries to generate, collect and submit data.	Risk assessments and scientific advice take into account increased suitable data provided by developing countries.	# of new or on-going initiatives aimed to support data collection in developing countries.
2.3.3	Encourage sustained and continuous participation of technical and scientific experts from developing countries in the work of Codex.	Developing countries playing an increasingly effective role in Codex standard setting process.	1. Increase in # of subject matter and food safety risk analysis experts from developing countries contributing to Codex standard setting process. 2. Increase in # of developing countries providing scientific and technical experts to Codex committees.
2.3.4	See 2.		

2. Activities which the Codex Secretariat cannot collect information due to lack of appropriate communication channel

Activity		Responsible Party	Expected Outcome	Measurable Indicators/Outputs
2.3.4	Encourage the establishment of and participation in networks of Members to enhance collaboration in the generation of data that can be submitted for review by expert committees.	Codex Members	Enhanced generation and submission of data from developing countries as a result of participation in networks.	1. # of networks developed. 2. # of countries joining a network. 3. # of times input received from developing country by expert committees, as a result from participation in a network.
3.1.2	Encourage the use of partnership initiatives to increase effectiveness of participation of developing countries, such as co-hosting of committees and working groups, including the development of guidance documents, building on lessons learned.	CAC	Increased number of co-hosting arrangements for committees and working groups.	2. # of developing countries identifying their willingness to co-host Codex meetings 5. # of initiatives implemented using the guidance document developed.

3.2.2	Encourage developing countries to identify and prioritize Codex committees and task forces of significance to them.	CAC	Increased participation by developing countries in Codex committees of most relevance to them.	# of developing countries that have identified and are actively participating in their priority committees.
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3. Activities which indicators are considered unclear/unmeasurable

	Activity	Responsible Party	Expected Outcome	Measurable Indicators/Outputs
2.1.2	Encourage engagement of scientific and technical expertise of Members and their representatives in the development of Codex standards.	All Committees	Increase in scientific and technical experts at the national level contributing to the development of Codex standards.	1. # of scientists and technical experts as part of Member delegations. 2. # of scientists and technical experts providing appropriate input to country positions.
2.1.3	Ensure that all relevant factors are fully considered in exploring risk management options in the context of Codex standard development.	All Committees	Enhanced identification, and documentation of all relevant factors considered by committees during the development of Codex standards.	1. # of committee documents identifying all relevant factors guiding risk management recommendations. 2. # of committee documents clearly reflecting how those relevant factors were considered in the context of standards development.
2.3.1	Encourage developing countries to submit data in response to calls from FAO/WHO expert bodies, through enhanced food safety and nutrition data generation capabilities.	Codex Members	Codex standards are increasingly more representative of a global environment.	Increase in # of developing countries responding to calls for data.
3.1.1	Encourage Members to develop sustainable national institutional arrangements to promote effective contribution to the Codex standard setting processes.	CAC	Increased and strengthened sustainable national Codex structures.	1. Baseline # of Member with permanent national Codex structures developed. 2. Annual reports on the # of Members with permanent national Codex structures reporting an increase in such structures.
3.2.1	Encourage FAO and WHO to implement capacity development programs that support the creation of sustainable national Codex-related structures.	CAC	Enhanced level of capacity development initiatives undertaken by FAO and WHO to support the creation of sustainable national Codex structures.	1. # of capacity development programs conducted by FAO/WHO to strengthen national Codex structures. 2. # of countries with functioning national Codex structures.
4.1.1	Periodically review the work processes and procedures used by the CAC and its subsidiary bodies to ensure impediments to standard-setting work are identified and addressed, if necessary.	All Committees	Effective and efficient Codex standard-setting bodies.	Reports of reviews of work processes and procedures identifying: - # of impediments to standard-setting work identified. - # of processes and procedures updated to address the identified impediments, if necessary.

**STATUS OF IMPLEMENTATION ON ACTIVITY 2.3.3
ENCOURAGE SUSTAINED AND CONTINUOUS PARTICIPATION OF TECHNICAL AND SCIENTIFIC
EXPERTS FROM DEVELOPING COUNTRIES IN THE WORK OF CODEX**

INTRODUCTION

1. Followings are an analysis on how developing countries from Asian Region playing an increasingly effective role in Codex standard setting process. This report does not include participation to the CCEXEC and RCCs as these Committees limit the participation to certain countries.

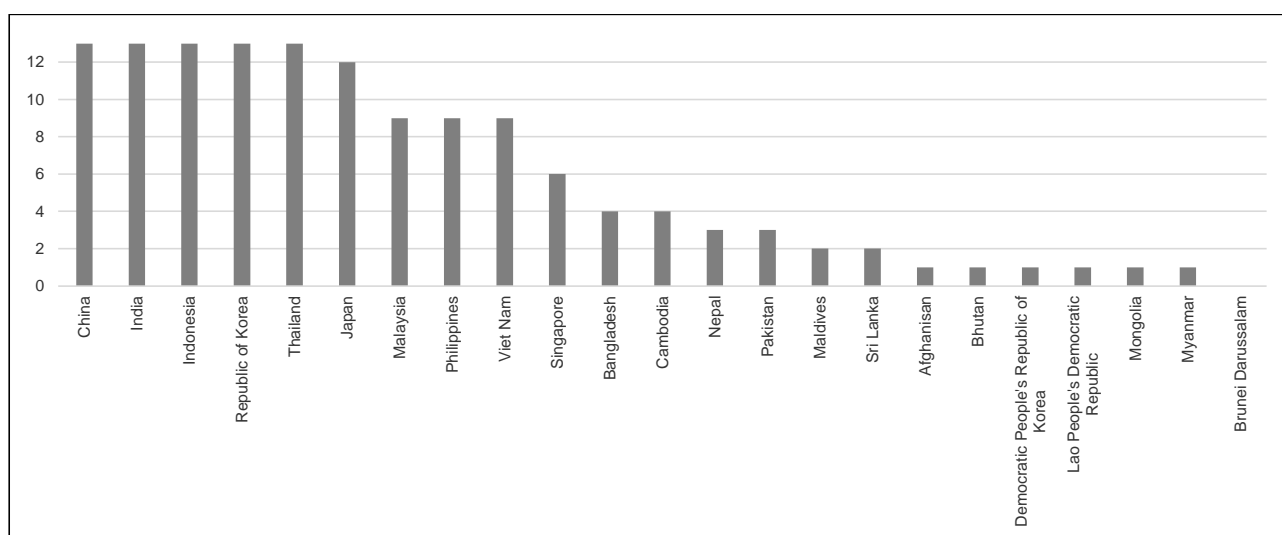
2. As of June 2016, following 14 CCASIA members (61% of total 23 CCASIA members) fall under the category of Developing Country⁷.

Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Cambodia, India, Indonesia, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Myanmar, Nepal, Pakistan, Philippines, Sri Lanka, Vietnam

PARTICIPATION TO THE SESSIONS

3. In 2015 (January to December), all CCASIA members, except for one (i.e. Brunei Darussalam), participated in one or more Sessions of CAC/ Committees. This includes all developing countries. Five CCASIA members had full participation in CAC and Committees.

Figure 1: Number of sessions CCASIA members participated in 2015



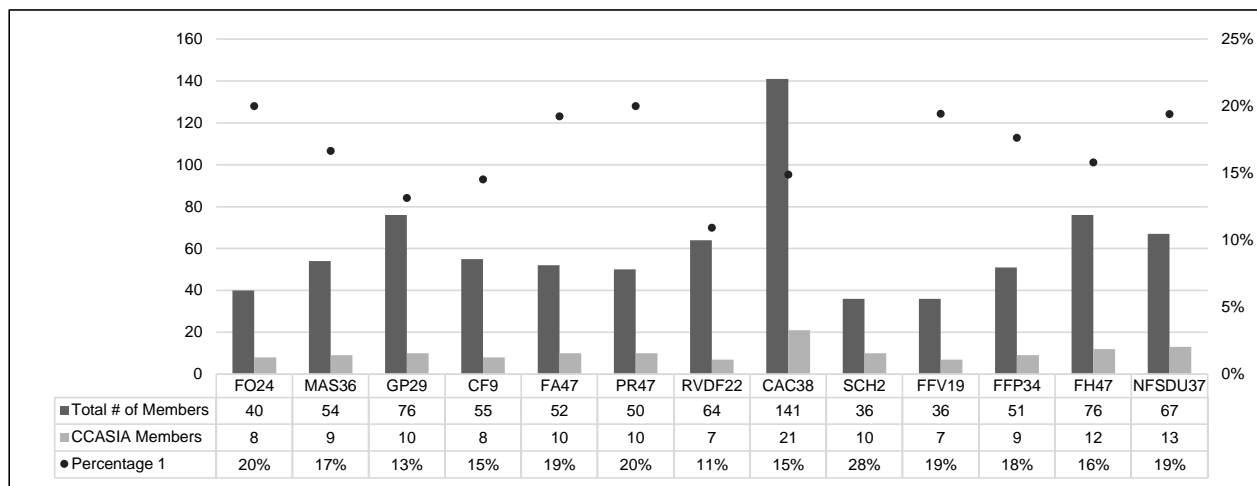
4. As of June 2016, Codex has 188 Codex members. Out of 188 members, 23 members are the CCASIA members, which occupy 12 % of total membership. Considering that participation rate of CCASIA members⁸ for the all Sessions held in 2015 were above 12%, except for CCRVDF22 (i.e. 11%), in the most of the Sessions, there was active participation of CCASIA members to represent the opinion of the Asian region.

5. Average percentage of developing countries in total CCASIA members participated in the Session was 46%. Around half of the members participated from Asian Region was developing countries.

⁷ Developing Countries: Low-income economies and Lower-middle-income economies under classification provided by World Bank for each fiscal year (<http://data.worldbank.org/about/country-and-lending-groups>). This classification has been revised every year in July.

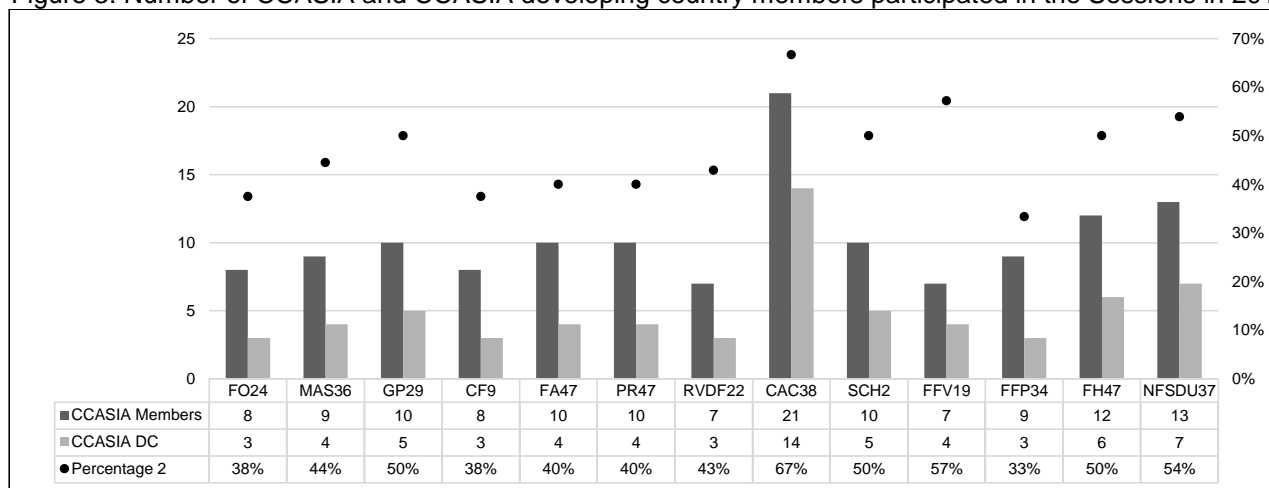
⁸ Please note this is a number of member (country), not participant (person). Hereinafter the same.

Figure 2: Number of total and CCASIA members participated in the Sessions in 2015



Percentage 1 = CCASIA members participated in the Session / Total number of members participated in the Session.

Figure 3: Number of CCASIA and CCASIA developing country members participated in the Sessions in 2015



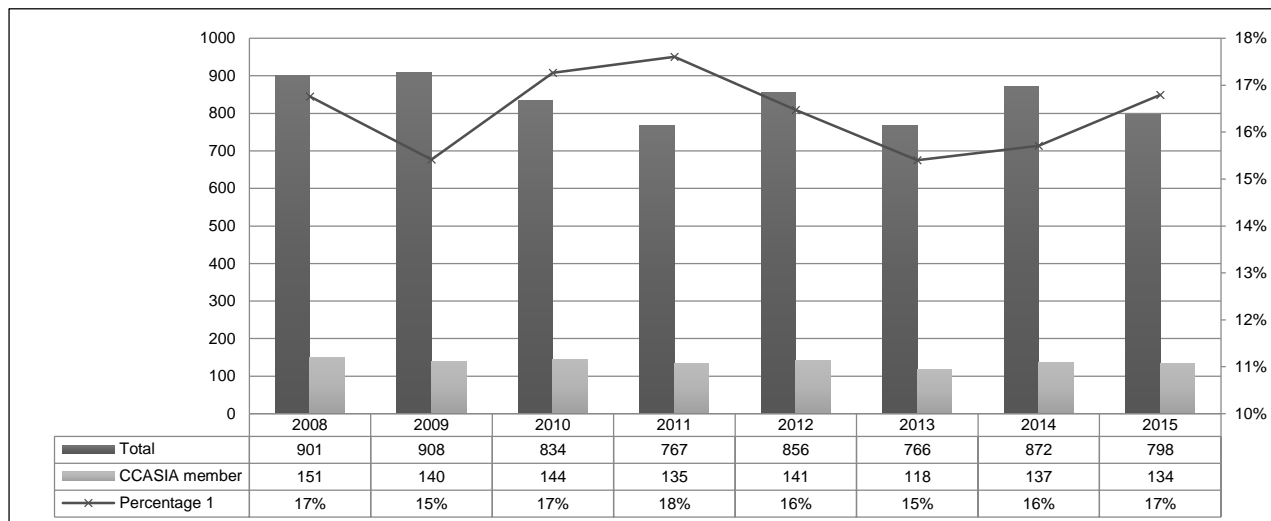
Percentage 2 = CCASIA members from Developing Countries participated in the Session / CCASIA members participated in the Session

6. Total number of members participated to the Sessions held in 2015 was 798⁹, 17% of them (i.e. 134) were from Asian Region. Participation rate of CCASIA members in total members participated in CAC /Committees generally continue to be flat (Percentage 1) for 2008-2015. However, considering that the percentage hovers at a relatively high level (15-18%), it can be said that CCASIA members have been actively participating in the Codex Activities for more than 8 years.

7. On the other hand, percentage of developing countries in CCASIA members decreased in 2011 (Percentage 2). This is because until 2010, countries actively participating in Codex activities, such as China and Thailand were counted as developing countries.

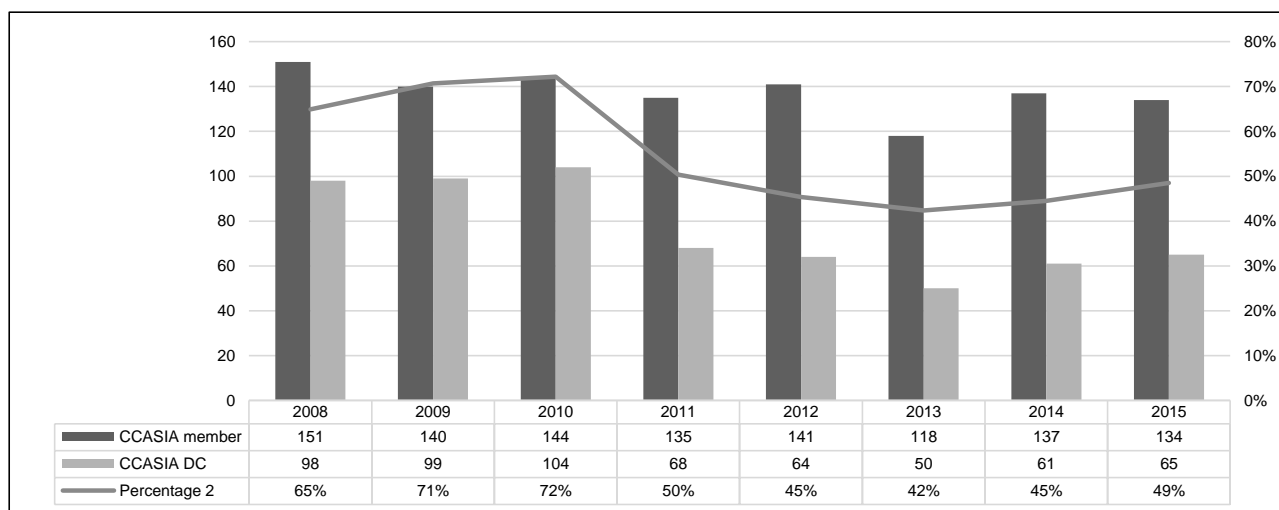
⁹ 789 was obtained by simply adding up number of members participated in each Session of CAC/Committee held in 2015 with exception of RCCs and EXEC.

Figure 4: Number of total and CCASIA members participated in the Sessions in 2008-2015



Percentage 1 = CCASIA members participated in the Session / Total number of members participated in the Session.

Figure 5: Number of CCASIA and CCASIA developing countries participated in the Sessions in 2008-2015



Percentage 2 = CCASIA members from Developing Countries participated in the Session / CCASIA members participated in the Session

PARTICIPATION TO THE DISCUSSION

Comment Submitted to Commission/ Committees¹⁰

8. Number of the comments¹¹ submitted by CCASIA members and also developing countries from the Asian region remains around the same for 2012-2015.

Table 1 Number of Comments submitted by Member

	2015	2014	2013	2012
Total	3194	3004	2873	3097
CCASIA	315	297	262	326
Percentage	10%	10%	9%	11%

	2015	2014	2013	2012
CCASIA	315	297	262	326
CCASIA Developing Countries	160	148	118	148
Percentage	51%	50%	45%	45%

¹⁰ Comments submitted by European Union was counted as comments from 28 countries. Therefore both Table 1 and Table 2, figure was calculated as follows: Total number – (EU+EU member states) + (EU*28)

¹¹ Comments was counted by each Agenda Item. For example, one country submitted comments for five Agenda Items, it was counted as five comments.

9. Number of CCASIA members¹² submitted comments remains around the same for 2012-2015. The same apply for the developing countries from the Asian region.

Table 2 number of countries submitted comments

	2015	2014	2013	2012		2015	2014	2013	2012
Total	100	68	82	73	CCASIA	12	11	10	10
CCASIA	12	11	10	10	CCASIA Developing Countries	6	5	5	5
Percentage	12%	16%	12%	14%	Percentage	50%	45%	50%	50%

LEADING THE DISCUSSION

Chair of the Committee

10. As of July 2016, there are 19 Active Subsidiary Bodies (excluding RCCs), five out of 19 are under the chairmanship of CCASIA members (CCFO/ CCFA/ CCPR/ CCSCH/ TFAMR).

11. Until July 2016, eight CCASIA members (China, India, Indonesia, Japan, Malaysia, Philippines, Republic of Korea, Thailand) hosted or co-hosted the Sessions of Codex Subsidiary Bodies. Three out of eight host/co-host countries are developing countries.

Table 3 Countries hosted Session for Codex Committees

Name of the Country	Number of hosted/ co-hosted Sessions
China	23
Japan	7
India, Malaysia, Thailand	5
Republic of Korea	4
Indonesia	3
Philippines	2

Chair/ Co-chair of the Physical Working Group

12. In 2014, total 7 PWGs were held and two were hosted/co-hosted by CCASIA members. In 2015, total 14 PWGs were held and three out of 14 were hosted/ co-hosted by CCASIA members.

Lead/Co-lead of the Electronic Working Group

CCASIA members became active in leading/co-leading EWGs in the recent years. Percentage of EWGs lead/co-lead by CCASIA members increased 10% compared to 2010 (see Table 4). In general more and more members are involved in leading/co-leading EWGs in years 2010-2015, and for CCASIA, also some members are tend to lead/co-lead EWGs more than before (see Table 6).

Table 4 EWGs led/ co-led by CCASIA members

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
(1) Total number of EWGs established	50	52	59	47	59	51
(2) Number of EWGs led/co-led by CCASIA members	7	5	16	10	16	12
(3) Percentage	14%	10%	27%	21%	27%	24%

¹² Members are only counted once per year. For example, in case country A submitted comments for multiple agenda items and also to multiple Committees in year 2015, it will only be counted once. Therefore total number will not exceed 188, also 23 for CCASIA members.

Table 5 EWGs led/ co-led by CCASIA members (General Subject Committees and Commodity Committees)

	General Subject						Commodity					
	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
(1) Total # (see above)	45	38	45	41	43	34	5	14	14	6	16	17
(2) # of EWGs (see above)	7	4	10	9	9	8	0	1	6	1	7	4
(3) Percentage	16%	11%	22%	22%	21%	24%	0%	7%	43%	17%	44%	24%

Table 6 Members led/ co-led EWGs in 2010 – 2015

(Left side column is the number of EWGs led/co-led by that country. CCASIA members are shown in font.)

	2015	2014	2013	2012	2011	2010
17				United States of America	United States of America	
16		United States of America	United States of America			
15	United States of America					
14						United States of America
9				Australia		
8				Canada		
7	Brazil	European Union, France, <u>India</u> , the Netherlands			Netherland	
6	France, <u>India</u>	Brazil, <u>Japan</u>		European Union, <u>Japan</u> , the Netherlands	Canada	Canada, the Netherlands
5	New Zealand	New Zealand	Brazil	New Zealand		Australia, Brazil
4	Argentina, Australia, <u>Japan</u>	Australia, Canada	Australia, France, <u>Japan</u> , Netherlands		Australia, European Union	European Union, New Zealand
3	Chile, <u>China</u> , <u>Indonesia</u> , Iran, the Netherlands	<u>Indonesia</u> , Iran	Canada, Costa Rica, New Zealand	Brazil, <u>China</u> , <u>India</u> , Nigeria, <u>Thailand</u>	Brazil, Iran, New Zealand	<u>China</u> , Ghana
2	Canada, Ecuador, European Union, Germany, Ghana, Mexico, Nigeria, South Africa, Turkey	Chile, <u>China</u> , Mexico, <u>Thailand</u> , United Kingdom	Chile, <u>China</u> , <u>India</u> , Iran	France, Germany, Iran, United Kingdom	Argentina, Chile, Colombia, <u>Thailand</u> , United Kingdom	France, United Kingdom
1	Bolivia, Cameroon, Colombia, Costa Rica, Denmark, Italy, <u>Malaysia</u> , Denmark, Nigeria, Russian Federation, Senegal, Spain, Uganda, United Kingdom	Argentina, Cameroon, Denmark, Ecuador, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Nigeria, Norway, Russian Federation, South Africa, Spain, Switzerland, Zimbabwe	Argentina, Colombia, Denmark, European Union, Finland, Germany, <u>Indonesia</u> , Kenya, <u>Malaysia</u> , Nigeria, Norway, Sudan, Switzerland, <u>Thailand</u> , United Kingdom	Argentina, Botswana, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Ghana, <u>Indonesia</u> , Kenya, Norway, <u>Republic of Korea</u> , Sudan, Switzerland, <u>Vietnam</u>	<u>China</u> , Costa Rica, France, Germany, Ghana, Hungary, <u>India</u> , <u>Japan</u> , Kenya, Nigeria, South Africa, Spain, Switzerland	Argentina, Chile, Cuba, Finland, Germany, <u>Japan</u> , Kenya, <u>Malaysia</u> , Mexico, Switzerland, <u>Thailand</u> , Turkey
*	51	59	47	59	52	50
**	35 / 5	31 / 5	28 / 6	29 / 7	26 / 4	24 / 4

* Total number of EWGs established in that year

** Total number of Members who had lead/co-lead the EWGs that were established that year / CCASIA Members who had led/co-lead the EWGs that year