



# **Codex Alimentarius Efforts on Antimicrobial Resistance**

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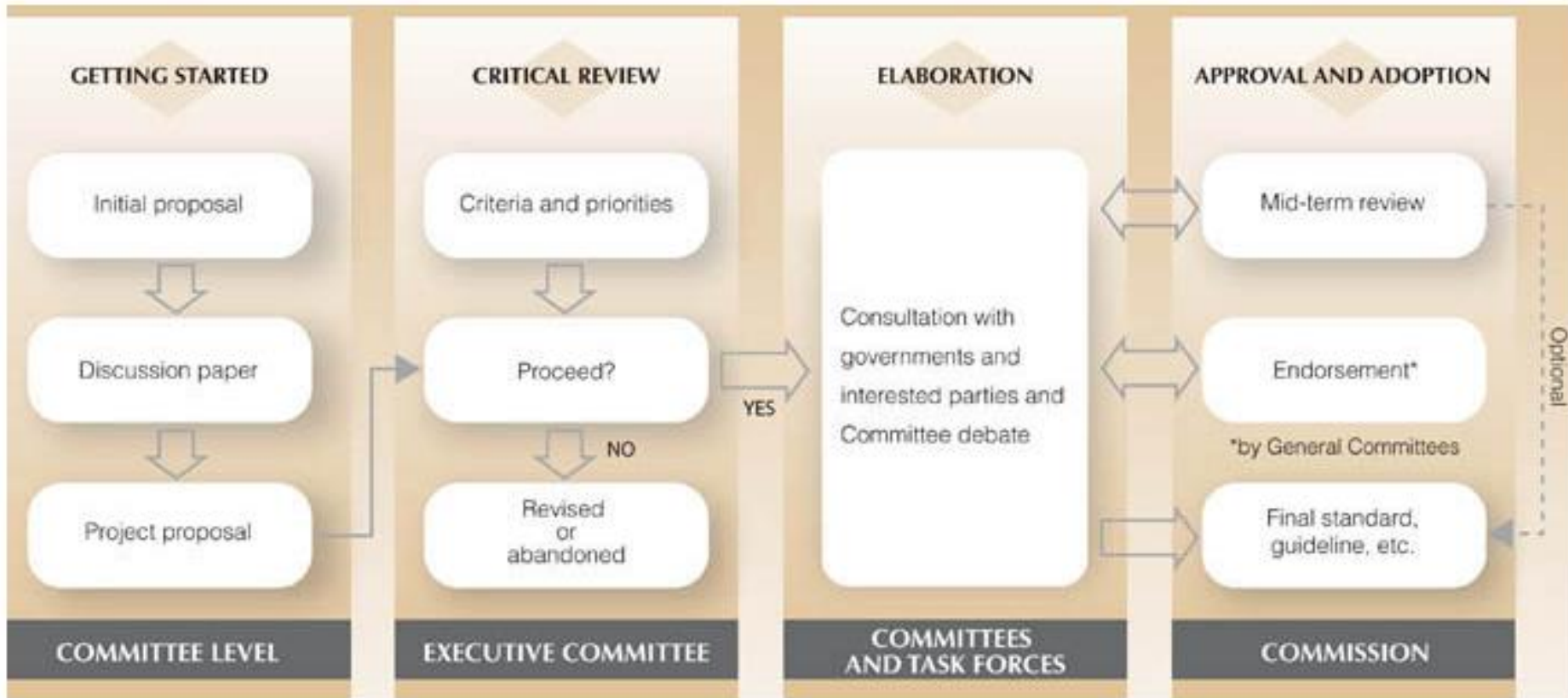
# Codex Antimicrobial Resistance

- Process for Development
- Previous Codex Work
- Current Work

# Codex Process

- Lengthy process to develop code
- Standing committees
- Working Groups
  - Physical
  - Electronic
- Task Forces
  - 3 to 4 year life

## THE CODEX STANDARDS PROCESS



# Codex Process – Steps Take Time

## The Codex step procedure

Before a decision is made to undertake the development of a new standard or other text, a project proposal is prepared and discussed at Committee level.

### STEP 1

The project proposal is reviewed by the Executive Committee and compared against the criteria and priorities established by the Commission.

### STEPS 2, 3 AND 4

A draft text is prepared (Step 2) and circulated to member countries and all interested parties for comment (Step 3). The draft and the comments are reviewed at Committee level (Step 4) and, if necessary, a new draft is prepared.

### STEP 5

The Commission reviews the progress made and agrees that the draft should go to finalization. After this stage, the draft is also endorsed by the relevant General Subject Committees so that it is consistent with Codex general standards.\*

### STEPS 6 AND 7

The approved draft is sent again to governments and interested parties for comment and finalized by the relevant Committee. The draft is submitted to the Commission for adoption.

### STEP 8

Following a final round of comments, the Commission adopts the draft as a formal Codex text. The standard, guideline or other text is then published by the Codex Secretariat.

\* Sometimes the text is considered to be ready for final adoption at this stage - often called Step 5/8.

# Codex Prior AMR Work

- Committee on Residues of Veterinary Drugs in Food
- Code of Practice to Minimize and Contain Antimicrobial Resistance

CAC/RCP 61-2005		Page 1 of 16
<b>CODE OF PRACTICE TO MINIMIZE AND CONTAIN ANTIMICROBIAL RESISTANCE</b> <i>CAC/RCP 61-2005</i>		
<b>INTRODUCTION</b>	.....	2
<b>AIMS AND OBJECTIVES</b>	.....	2
<b>RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE REGULATORY AUTHORITIES</b>	.....	4
Quality Control of veterinary antimicrobial drugs	.....	5
Assessment of efficacy	.....	5
Assessment of the potential of veterinary antimicrobial drugs to select for resistant microorganisms	.....	6
Establishment of ADIs (acceptable daily intake), MRLs (maximum residue limit), and Withdrawal periods for veterinary antimicrobial drugs	.....	6
Establishment of a summary of product characteristics for each veterinary antimicrobial drug for food-producing animals	.....	7
Surveillance programmes	.....	7
Distribution of veterinary antimicrobial drugs in veterinary medicine	.....	8
Control of advertising	.....	8
Training of veterinary antimicrobial drug users	.....	9
Development of research	.....	9
Collection and destruction of unused veterinary antimicrobial drugs	.....	9
<b>RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE VETERINARY PHARMACEUTICAL INDUSTRY</b>	.....	9
Marketing authorisation of veterinary antimicrobial drugs for food-producing animals	.....	9
Marketing and export of veterinary antimicrobial drugs	.....	10
Advertising	.....	10
Training	.....	10
Research	.....	10
<b>RESPONSIBILITIES OF WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DISTRIBUTORS</b>	.....	10
<b>RESPONSIBILITIES OF VETERINARIANS</b>	.....	10
Off-label use	.....	12
Recording	.....	12
Training	.....	12
<b>RESPONSIBILITIES OF PRODUCERS</b>	.....	12
<b>CONCLUSIONS</b>	.....	14
Endnotes	.....	14
List of Abbreviations	.....	14
Glossary and Definitions of Terms	.....	15

# Codex Prior AMR Work

- Code of Practice was completed in 2005
- Laid out responsibilities for regulation, distribution and use of antibiotics in food animals
- Much of it is duplicative of OIE Code of Practice

# Codex Prior AMR Work

- First Task Force on AMR
- Guidelines for the Risk Analysis of Foodborne Antimicrobial Resistance
- Completed in 2011

CAC/GL 77-2011 Page 1 of 29

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GUIDELINES FOR RISK ANALYSIS OF FOODBORNE ANTIMICROBIAL RESISTANCE  
CAC/GL 77- 2011

**Table of Contents**

Introduction  
Scope  
Definitions  
General Principles for Foodborne AMR Risk Analysis  
Framework for Foodborne AMR Risk Analysis  
Preliminary Foodborne AMR Risk Management Activities  
    Identification of an AMR food safety issue  
    Development of a foodborne AMR risk profile  
    Ranking of the food safety issues and setting priorities for risk assessment and management  
    Establishment of preliminary risk management goals  
    Establishment of a risk assessment policy  
    Commission a foodborne AMR risk assessment  
Foodborne AMR Risk Assessment  
    Sources of information  
    Process of foodborne AMR risk assessment  
    Hazard identification  
    Exposure assessment  
    Hazard characterization  
    Risk characterization  
Foodborne AMR Risk Management  
    Consideration of the foodborne AMR risk assessment results  
    Identification of foodborne AMR RMOs  
    Evaluation of foodborne AMR RMOs  
    Selection of foodborne AMR RMOs  
    Implementation of foodborne AMR risk management decision(s)  
    Monitoring and review of foodborne AMR risk management measures  
Surveillance of Use of Antimicrobial Agents and AMR Microorganisms and Determinants  
Foodborne AMR Risk Communication  
    Foodborne Risk Communication as a Risk Management Tool

Appendix 1. Elements for Consideration in a Foodborne AMR Risk Profile  
Appendix 2. Suggested Elements for Consideration in a Foodborne AMR Risk Assessment  
Appendix 3. Examples of Qualitative Foodborne AMR Risk Assessment

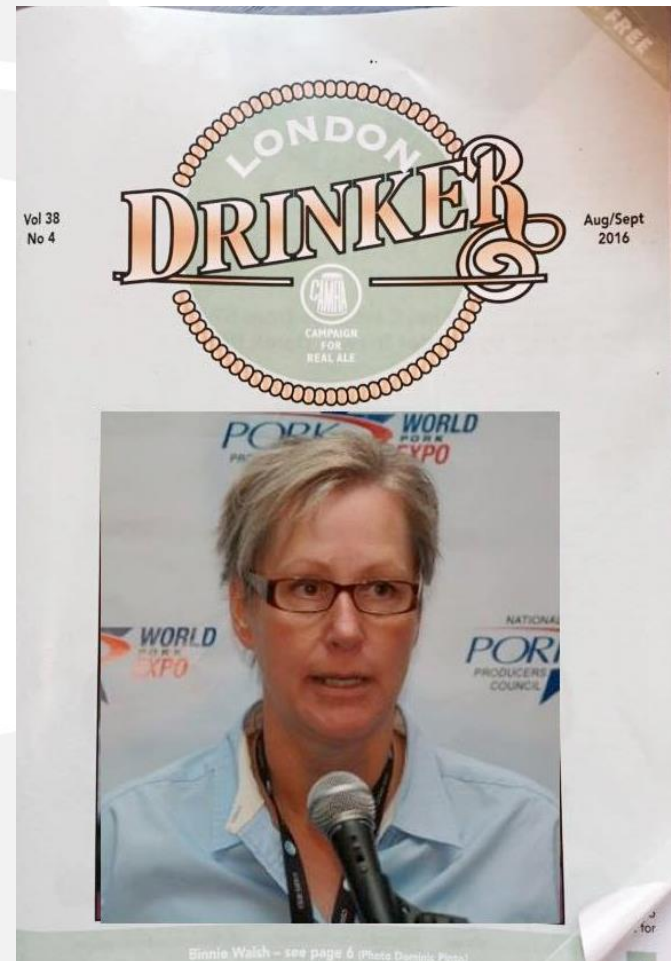


# Current Codex AMR Work

- Second Task Force on Antimicrobial Resistance (TFAMR) approved July, 2017
- Hosted by South Korea
- Physical Working Group to develop Scope hosted in London, December 2016
- E Working Groups on the documents
  - US\*, China, Kenya and UK
  - Netherlands\*, Chile, China and New Zealand

# London Physical Working Group Developed Scope Documents

- Revise Code of Practice
- Develop a Surveillance and Monitoring Document
- Ask FAO for Additional Scientific Information



# Current Codex AMR Work

- Revision of the Code of Practice
  - Broaden scope beyond food animals
  - Risk-based guidance for entire food chain
  - Objective – minimize risk to Public Health from development and spread of foodborne AMR
  - Scientifically supported, take into account new development
  - Consider lists of Critically Important Antimicrobials

# Current Codex AMR Work

- Surveillance and Monitoring
  1. Purpose – provide guidance on design and implementation of integrated surveillance of AMR along the food chain
  2. Scope
    - Resistance
    - Use
    - Humans, Animals, Crops and Food

# Current Codex AMR Work

- E Working Groups have commented on a first draft of both documents
- Revisions made, out for comments (Due October 25)
- Will be considered at Step 3 at a TFAMR meeting in South Korea end of November
- FAO is also developing scientific information for consideration by the Task Force members

# Challenges

- Scope Creep
  - Stray from Codex mandate of “through food”
  - Stray toward pre-harvest
- Cultural Differences on Regulation
  - Precautionary approach
- Different governments have different levels of interactions with their stakeholders
- Some country’s Codex representatives may not have technical background

