

FAO TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE PROGRAMME:
FOOD QUALITY AND SAFETY¹

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A. Introduction

The Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) is the principal specialised agency of the United Nations dealing with all aspects of food quality and safety throughout the stages of production, storage, transportation, processing, and marketing and the development of agricultural and food-based programmes to improve nutrition and rural and national economies.

FAO work on food standards, quality and safety includes policy formulation and developmental projects on food control, food law and technical regulations; food quality and safety control programmes for the food industry; establishment of national export food certification programmes; food contamination monitoring programmes; regional training programmes and workshops on specific technical aspects of food control; publications and technical manuals on food control subjects; expert consultations to address specific problems concerning food quality and/or safety; all based on the work of FAO/WHO Expert Committee's scientific evaluations and the Codex Alimentarius Commission in establishing science-based standards, recommendations and guidelines for food quality and safety.

There are important synergies between FAO and the World Trade Organization (WTO) in the area of food trade. FAO and WTO have a close and expanding working relationship in matters related to food standards and sanitary and phytosanitary measures. The Codex Alimentarius Commission (CAC) and the International Plant Protection Convention (IPPC), for which FAO provides the secretariats, have collaborated closely with the WTO Committees constituted to implement and monitor activities on the Uruguay Round Agreements on Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures (SPS) and on Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT) both in the formulation stages and in the implementation of the relevant agreements.

FAO provides technical assistance to member countries on a range of SPS and TBT issues directly related to food standards, quality and safety; along with other SPS issues related to transboundary animal and plant pests and diseases; plant quarantine and protection legislation; pest risk analysis; the use of biological control agents for plant protection; the harmonisation of plant protection measures; the implementation of the International Plant Protection Convention (IPPC); technical and scientific areas of animal health and production; and the strengthening of national veterinary services.

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In many specialised fields, FAO has expertise that can be drawn on by WTO and its Members, most of whom are also members of FAO. FAO has extensive experience in providing its members with technical assistance concerning a wide range of WTO-related issues. FAO's normative and technical assistance work on food quality, safety and standards was started in the 1950's and has grown continuously over the years.

The SPS and TBT Agreements obligations of WTO Members have resulted in a significant upturn in requests for FAO technical assistance. Developed and developing countries appreciate that the use of Codex Alimentarius standards, guidelines and recommendations is of primary importance in meeting SPS and TBT requirements for international food trade. There is particular interest in strengthening national food control systems, harmonising national food regulations with international standards and establishing import/export food inspection and certification systems to ensure conformity with the SPS and TBT Agreements.

B.I. The Relationship of the WTO Agreements to the FAO Technical Assistance Programmes

The Uruguay Round of Multilateral Negotiations finalised by the WTO included a number of Agreements which directly relate to the ongoing activities of FAO. They included, among others, the *Agreement on the Application of Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures* (SPS) and the *Agreement on Technical Barriers to Trade* (TBT). FAO's technical assistance programmes contribute to the ability of Member countries to meet their obligations and accrue the benefits of these agreements. This paper provides more detailed information on the food quality, standards and safety aspects of this work.

The SPS Agreement has as its primary purpose the protection of human, animal and plant life and health through the implementation of sanitary and phytosanitary measures which are justifiably necessary and are not disguised technical barriers to trade. Considering only those provisions related to sanitary protection measures, the SPS Agreement has specific provisions related to risks arising from additives, contaminants, toxins or disease-causing organisms in food, beverages or feedstuffs. The Agreement requires that measures taken which impose a higher level of protection than that established internationally by Codex must be based on sound scientific evidence, and internationally acceptable risk analysis methods, and must be the least trade restrictive. Measures based on internationally adopted food standards of the Codex Alimentarius Commission are presumed to meet the requirements of the SPS Agreement. The SPS Agreement also requires that Member countries harmonise sanitary and phytosanitary measures on as wide a basis as possible with international standards, guidelines and recommendations; apply equivalence principles in food control programme evaluation; and establish and implement sanitary and phytosanitary measures in a transparent manner. In this regard, FAO and Codex play an important role in meeting these objectives in the areas of food quality and safety through elaboration and application of food standards, guidelines and recommendation, as further detailed below.

The TBT Agreement applies to all aspects of food standards which are not covered by the SPS Agreement. It seeks to ensure that technical regulations and standards for food, including packaging, marking and labelling requirements and, procedures for assessing conformity with technical regulations and standards, do not create unnecessary obstacles to international trade. TBT measures must be shown to have legitimate purpose, should be based on international standards, and be proportional to the desired purpose. In the framework of Codex, provisions such as quality and composition requirements, labelling, nutrition, and methods of analysis are relevant to the TBT Agreement.

Technical assistance activities to date have included co-operation with the WTO Secretariat in conducting seminars on the SPS and TBT Agreements and the organization of national and regional seminars in co-operation with individual national Codex contact points and national Codex committees. Approximately 20 seminars have recently been organised at the request of Member countries, involving Ministries of Agriculture, Health, Trade, producers, industry and consumers.

B.II. FAO's Food Quality and Standards Work

The FAO Food and Nutrition Division contains a Food Quality and Standards Service which is in a unique position to provide technical assistance to countries in meeting their obligations and accruing the benefits of the WTO's Agreement on SPS and TBT and to contribute to the overall objective of food security at all levels.

FAO is the largest UN specialized agency and has a specific mandate to work with its 175 members to improve food, agriculture and nutrition. The FAO Food Quality and Standards Service is the largest unit in this field in the UN system and has the most extensive normative and field project operations and experience. The strength of the technical assistance provided by the Food Quality and Standards Service stems from accumulated FAO technical and operational experience, not only in the area of food quality and safety, but also in plant production and protection, animal production and health, fisheries, forestry, agricultural services and food science, technology and agricultural research. This includes the interaction of FAO food standards, quality and safety normative and operational activities undertaken in co-operation with a wide variety of national and international partners at the global level. It also accrues from FAO's impartiality as an international organization.

The FAO Food Quality and Standards Service provides the Secretariat for the Joint FAO/WHO Food Standards Programme and Secretariat of the Codex Alimentarius Commission which interacts with the Codex Contact Points in the Codex member countries. The Service also provides technical advice and assistance on food inspection, sampling, analysis and overall food control to governments and to the food industry. These facts coupled with the interdisciplinary nature of FAO's work covering a wide range of policy and technical matters related to agricultural and fishery production, ensure that quality and safety are considered throughout the food chain.

B.III. The Work of FAO in relation to Food Quality and Safety

The necessity to provide and assure an adequate supply of safe, wholesome and nutritious food was recognised by the 1943 Hot Springs United Nations Conference on Food and Agriculture, and is evidenced by FAO's 1945 founding mandate to assist member countries to achieve these very objectives. Technical assistance provided by FAO related to food quality, safety and standards is provided in a variety of means all inter-related, with the focus on strengthening overall national food control systems.

Specifically FAO provides technical assistance to member countries:

- in developing national food control strategies;
- up-dating food control laws and regulations;
- developing food control policies and procedures;
- assessing management and organisational requirements for establishing effective food - control programmes;
- recommending equipment, facilities, and resource needs, including personnel and budgetary requirements;
- establishing performance requirements and quality assurance programmes;
- providing laboratory methods and improving laboratory practices;
- developing inspection, sampling and investigative procedures;
- developing information and data handling and analysis systems;
- establishing voluntary and regulatory compliance policies and procedures;
- developing co-operative industry assistance and developmental programmes;
- establishing consumer education programmes;

- assisting in developing the management and operational procedures for specialised food control programmes such as those needed to managed food control related problems associated with:
- natural disasters (earthquake, flooding);
- foodborne disease outbreaks (such as the cholera outbreak in Latin America); and, industrial accidents resulting in toxic material spills or exposure (such as Chernobyl).
- Strengthening national Codex Contact Points and national Codex Coordinating Committees

FAO has provided technical assistance in these areas for more than 40 years by sponsoring technical assistance projects funded by FAO's Technical Cooperation Programme and UN developmental agencies such as UNDP, and UNEP; carrying out jointly sponsored projects in co-operation with other technical UN organisations (IAEA, WHO); and projects and activities supported by donor countries and organisations. The primary purpose of these projects is to provide the technical assistance needed to strengthen food control and consumer protection.

FAO also sponsors and conducts workshops, seminars and technical meetings on a national and regional basis on a full range of timely and important topics such as food control management and administration; requirements of newly applied international trading agreements; import/export food control measures; laboratory quality assurance and safety procedures; and, risk analysis methods and procedures.

Training personnel to enhance performance, increase knowledge and develop skills is a primary FAO role (in matters related to food control and nutrition). Specific comprehensive training programmes have been developed and are conducted by FAO as part of its regular budgeted programme on a full range of food control subject areas including food inspection, food analysis, food control programme management, laboratory management and Good Manufacturing Practices. These training programmes will also be incorporated into the curriculum of the new Joint FAO/IAEA International Training and Reference Centre for Food and Pesticides Control and will also be made available to national educational and training institutions for incorporation in their food science, food technology and public health curriculum. All training programmes are based on the Codex guidelines, texts and recommendations particularly the *General Principles of Food Hygiene*, the *Principles for the Establishment and Application of Microbiological Criteria for Foods* and *The Hazard Analysis and Critical Control Point (HACCP) System and Guidelines for its Application*.

FAO workshops and training programmes are fully supported by a series of publications under the FAO Food and Nutrition Papers series on *Manuals of Food Quality Control*. To date, eighteen (18) manuals have been published and provided to member countries and food control officials. They provide practical guidance on key title areas such as *Food for Export*, *Food Inspection*, *Management of Food Control Programmes* and *Quality Assurance in the Microbiological Laboratory*. (See Annex II for a full list).

The SPS Agreement recommends basing all food safety measures on sound science and appropriate risk assessment procedures. To assure FAO's continued ability to provide up-to-date and appropriate science-based advice on matters related to nutrition and food quality and safety to its member countries, expert consultations are frequently convened to provide science-based independent and expert advice and recommendations on topics such as significant food quality/safety and nutrition issues, safety assessment of novel technologies, and emerging issues related to food and aspects of the food trade. The Joint FAO/WHO Expert Committee on Food Additives (JECFA) has since 1955 provided member countries with advice on the appropriate uses and safety of food additives, veterinary drug residues in foods, as well as on mycotoxins, heavy metals and industrial chemicals which may contaminate food.

Similarly, the Joint FAO/WHO Meeting on Pesticide Residues (JMPR) has provided member countries with science-based advice on the use and safety of pesticides in agriculture and safe levels of their residues in food.

In addition, *ad hoc* expert consultations are carried out on items of current interest where science-based expert advice is of value to member countries. Recent examples include Joint FAO/WHO Expert Consultations on: Biotechnology and Food Safety; Application of Risk Analysis to Food Standards; Risk Management and Food Safety; Food Consumption and Exposure Assessment; Food Fortification: Technology and Quality Control; Fats and Oils, and Carbohydrates in Human Nutrition; and, the FAO Expert Consultation on Animal Feeding Practices and Food Safety.

The following are some highlights of a few of these activities which are being carried out at present to meet general or specific food control requests from developing countries.

- Development of National Strategies: Developing an effective national strategy on food quality control and safety should take into account the development needs of the country and assist in the development of programmes for increased food production, improvements in processing methods and reduction of food losses. To provide coherence in national food control strategies, FAO has assisted many countries in reviewing their food control strategies or infrastructure, including the convening of national workshops with the assistance of host authorities. More than 100 such workshops or reviews have been held in developing countries, with the participation of Ministries of Agriculture, Health, Commerce, and/or Industry, as appropriate to the existing infrastructure. Weaknesses and strengths are identified and measures are proposed to strengthen the national infrastructure, often through FAO-executed project activities.

- Advice on Food Legislation: FAO assists countries in the review and updating of their food legislation so as to take into account recent developments, including the WTO Agreements on SPS and TBT. The Model Food Law developed jointly by FAO and WHO and the Codex Alimentarius standards, guidelines and recommendations and the reports of the FAO/WHO Expert Committees on Food Additives (JECFA) and Pesticide Residues (JMPR) and ad hoc Expert Consultations constitute unique references in the development and harmonisation of food legislation world-wide.

- Training and Manpower Development: Training of governmental and food industry personnel in all aspects of food quality and safety is a major aspect of FAO technical assistance work. Emphasis is placed on food inspection, food analysis, certification requirements and procedures for export, and management of food control programmes at various levels. These training activities are carried out as part of the FAO regular budgeted programme or under FAO executed projects.

- Export and International Trade: Special emphasis continues to be given to improving national export food inspection and certification programmes so that exporting countries have confidence that their products are acceptable to import authorities. Projects dealing specifically with this matter have been implemented in India, Indonesia, Thailand and Costa Rica. For example, in India, assistance has been provided in the development of an export certification system and training of export food inspectors.

The technical assistance provided by the FAO Food Quality and Standards Service also benefits from the extensive government and industry experience and expertise of its staff. The staff members have many years of experience in national and international food control programmes and the food industry. This results in a practical approach to technical assistance with realistic and achievable goals and objectives. More than 500 technical assistance projects have been carried out by the Service over the past 30 years, along with numerous training courses, seminars and conferences. A list of current field projects is attached to this paper as Annex I.

B.IV. The Role of Codex in FAO's Technical Assistance Programmes

The Joint FAO/WHO Food Standards Programme was established in 1962, to serve as Secretariat to the Codex Alimentarius Commission, which presently has 158 Member countries. The Commission, has as its primary objectives to protect the health of consumers and ensure fair practices in food trade, facilitate international trade in food and to co-ordinate all standardisation work undertaken by international governmental and non-governmental organisations. Codex, through international deliberation and harmonisation, has established quality and safety standards for a wide range of important food products traded in international markets, established acceptable levels of residues of pesticides and veterinary drugs used in good agricultural and veterinary practices, set tolerable levels of contaminants, safe levels of justifiable additives to foods, and product labelling requirements.

Codex standards have always been based on scientific principles. To confirm the importance of science in the elaboration of its standards, during its 21st Session (Rome, June, 1995), the Commission adopted four statements of principle confirming the role of science as the primary factor which underpins all Codex work, especially in regard to standards and other recommendations directed towards the protection of consumer health.

As mentioned above two important independent scientific committees JECFA and JMPR provide science-based advice and recommendations to Codex, FAO, WHO and their Member countries on the suitability and safety of food additives, contaminants, veterinary drug residues and pesticide residues in foods. For the past 45 years these committees have established monographs on purity and methods of analysis and toxicological evaluations of chemical substances with recommendations as to the acceptable daily intake or maximum residue levels for use by Member countries and for consideration by Codex in the elaboration of food standards.

Codex standards, guidelines and other recommendations assist member countries by providing harmonised and internationally accepted food quality and safety standards which are based on sound scientific evaluation by expert scientific bodies and which serve as a basis for criteria for acceptable quality and safe imported and domestically produced food. They also serve as criteria for equivalence evaluation and harmonisation of food control programmes and as a foundation for national food control systems, codes of practices and procedures.

C. Summary

FAO food standards, quality and safety technical assistance programmes, in existence for the past 40 or more years, have helped prepare many member countries to meet present day requirements of food quality and safety in the international markets. Through the implementation of FAO recommendations from its regular programme budgeted activities and its food control technical assistance projects related to establishing up-to-date legal framework, developing operational food control systems, developing their infrastructure, equipping and training their personnel, and establishing food standards based on Codex recommendations, many developing countries are in a position to meet the SPS and TBT requirements necessary to successfully trade their products internationally.

The FAO Food Quality and Standards Service is continually developing more efficient and cost-effective means of providing technical advice and assistance to ensure that its work meets the needs of developing countries and has a tangible impact in improving the quality and safety of foods and facilitating both domestic and international food trade.

Both the SPS and TBT Agreements call upon members to provide technical assistance and advice, especially to the developing country members, in the implementation of these agreements. FAO is fully prepared to provide the necessary technical assistance related to food quality and safety in close collaboration with the World Trade Organization, and countries willing to share their expertise and resources.

Annex I

Country	Project Symbol	Project Title	Year of Operation
Nepal	TCP/NEP/7851	Development of nutrition curriculum with special emphasis on vitamin A deficiency control +	1988
Yemen	TCP/PDY/8853	Assistance in food radiation monitoring	1988-89
Nepal	TCP/NEP/8852	Strengthening facilities for food control and consumer protection	1988-89
Reg. Asia	TCP/RAS/8852	Establishment of a regional network to strengthen national vitamin A deficiency control programme	1988-89
Burkina Faso	TCP/BKF/8858	Programme vitamine A	1988-89
Ghana	TCP/GHA/8853	Strengthening food control and contamination monitoring	1988-91
Malta	TCP/MAT/8951	Strengthening food control	11989-90
Thailand	TCP/THA/8956	Strengthening capability to control residues of toxic chemicals in export poultry meat	1989-91
Bangladesh	TCP/BGD/8954	Assistance in food and nutrition planning	1989-90
Cameroon	TCP/CMR/8955	Formulation d'un projet de mise en place d'un système d'alerte rapide	1989
Indonesia	TCP/INS/8954	Field trial of specific nutrition indicators	1989-91
China, P.R.	TCP/CPR/8957	Development and application of rapid methods of detecting pesticides in agricultural products	1989-90
Tanzania	TCP/URT/8960	Assistance in project formulation for women in irrigated agriculture	1989
Tanzania	TCP/URT/8958	Strengthening of food control services	1989-91

Guinea-Bissau	TCP/GBS/8955	Renforcement du système national du contrôle sanitaire des aliments	1989-91
Indonesia	TCP/IND/8956	Food quality control	1989-91
Costa Rica	TCP/COS/8955	Certificación de calidad de productos alimenticios no tradicionales para la exportación	1989-91
Brazil	TCP/BRA/0051	Strengthening of the food quality control system in the city of Sao Paulo	1990-91
Rwanda	TCP/RWA/0051	Contrôle de la contamination des denrées alimentaires par les mycotoxines	1991-92
Ivory Coast	TCP/IVI/0051	Contrôle de la qualité des denrées alimentaires	1990-92
Mexico	TCP/MEX/0053	Control de la calidad de alimentos	1990-92
Chad	TCP/CHD/0053	Production et consommation de produits maraîchers contre la carence en vitamine A	1990-92
Kenya	TCP/KEN/0053	Assistance in the establishment of food control administration	1990-92
Reg. L.A.	TCP/RLA/0054	Capacitacion en manejo y analisis de datos para la vigilancia alimentaria y nutricional	1990-91
Guinea	TCP/GUI/0055	Appui aux activités portant sur le contrôle et la qualité de la viande importée	1990-91
Reg. L.A.	TCP/RLA/0055	Capacitación en manejo y análisis de datos para la vigilancia alimentaria y nutricional	1990-91
Syria	TCP/SYR/0051	Strengthening food control services	1990-92
Ecuador	TCP/ECU/0052	Normalización y control de alimentos	1990-93
Malawi	TCP/MLW/0053	Strengthening food control services	1990-92

Uganda	TCP/UGA/0051	Integrated approach to nutrition education and training	1990-92
Czech Repub.	TCP/CZE/9151	Strengthening food control	1991
Cuba	TCP/CUB/0054	Vigilancia de residuos de antibióticos y hormonas en alimentos de origen animal (Codex Alimentarius)	1990-93
Zambia	TCP/ZAM/0154	Prevention of vitamin A deficiency	1991-92
Belize	TCP/BZE/0152	Strengthening the national food standardization system	1991-93
Mozambique	TCP/MOZ/0052	Training in the processing and analysis of food consumption and nutrition data for food security purposes	1990-93
Iraq	TCP/IRQ/3552	Evaluation of food and nutrition situation	1995-96
Uganda	TCP/UGA/4555	District level preparation of action plans for nutrition	1995-97
Egypt	TCP/EGY/4556	Improving the efficiency of horticulture marketing	1995-96
Malta	TCP/MAT/4551	Assistance in strengthening food control system	1995-97
Brazil	TCP/BRA/4555	Strengthening of the national Codex Committee	1995-97
Ghana	TCP/GHA/6612	Promoting household food security and improving nutrition through education and training (Phase II)	1996
Senegal	TCP/SEN/6611	Contrôle et normalisation de la qualité des productions horticoles	1996-97
Namibia	TCP/NAM/6613	Strengthening of food control administration (PH. IINAM/2358)	1996
Mozambique	TCP/MOZ/6611	Assistance in strengthening food control system	1996-98
Zambia	TCP/ZAM/5611	Strengthening food control infrastructure (Phase II)	1996

Jordan	TCP/JOR/6612	Food control and pesticides analysis assessment	1996
Nigeria	TCP/NIR/4555	Action programme for food-based interventions and training to improve nutrition	1995-97
Romania	TCP/ROM/6611	Strengthening the food control system	1996-98
Jordan	TCP/JOR/6713	Strengthening of food control	1997
Thailand	TCP/THA/6712	Strengthening food control infrastructure	1997-98
Bolivia	TCP/BOL/6712	Apoyo a la elaboración de la ley básica de alimentos	1997-98
China	TCP/CHI/6712	Reforzamiento del comité nacional del Codex	1997-98
Sudan	TCP/SUD/6714	Training to improve nutrition education and communication	1997-98
Indonesia	TCP/INS/0154	Field trial of specific nutrition indicators	1991-93
Togo	TCP/TOG/0158	Caractéristiques socio-économiques des familles nutritionnellement à risque	1991-93
Guinee Bissau	TCP/GBS/0156	Définition d'une politique nationale de nutrition	1991
Egypt	TCP/EGY/0157	Nutrition surveillance and improvement	1991-93
Tunisia	TCP/TUN/2255	Définition d'une politique alimentaire et nutritionnelle	1992-94
Zambia	TCP/ZAM/2353	Strengthening household food security and nutrition monitoring	1993-94
Mexico	TCP/MEX/2353	Monitoreo del impacto de los programas de desarrollo socioeconómico en comunidades indígenas	1993-94
Kenya	TCP/KEN/2356	Assistance in the establishment of a food control administration	1993

P.D.R. Lao	TCP/LAO/2354	Diagnostic de la situation nutritionnelle et consommation alimentaire	1993-95
Vietnam	TCP/VIE/2356	Formulation of a national plan of action for nutrition	1993-94
Morocco	TCP/MOR/2353	Introduction de la nutrition et du contrôle alimentaire dans la vulgarisation agricole	1993-95
Ethiopia	TCP/ETH/4451	Preparation of food composition table for Ethiopia	1994-96
Niger	TCP/NER/4451	Appui à l'introduction d'une nouvelle stratégie de nutrition dans l'agriculture	1994-96
Brazil	TCP/BRA/4453	Integrating a nutrition component into the national development plan	1994-96
Costa Rica	TCP/COS/4451	Sistema de información para la planificación agroalimentaria y nutricional	1994-95
Togo	TCP/TOG/3453	Identification des familles à risque et formulation d'un plan d'action pour la nutrition	1994-95
Cent. Africa. Rep	TCP/CAF/4452	Appui à la formulation d'un plan d'action pour la nutrition	1994-96
Cameroon	TCP/CMR/4555	Formulation d'un plan national pour la nutrition	1995-96
Iraq	TCP/IRQ/6713	Evaluation of the food and nutrition situation	1997-98
Peru	TCP/PER/0154	Control de la contamination por el cholera en los alimentos	1991-93
Sierra Leone	TCP/SIL/4452	Promotion of local nutritious food through strengthening training programme of home economics centres	1994-97
Armenia	TCP/ARM/6611	Reorganizing and strengthening of food control services	1996-97

Guinea	TCP/GUI/1251	Elaboration d'une politique et d'un programme national d'alimentation-nutrition	1992
Zambia	TCP/ZAM/2356	Smallholder oil palm production, processing and nutrition education	1993-95
Pakistan	TCP/PAK/2255	Food and nutrition training for improving small farmer's household food security	1992-94
India	TCP/IND/2361	Prevention of vitamin A deficiency in rural areas of West Bengal	1993-95
Egypt	TCP/EGY/3451	Nutrition surveillance and improvement (Phase II EGY/0157)	1994
Niger	TCP/NER/3453	Appui à la formation en nutrition au niveau communautaire	1994-95
Ghana	TCP/GHA/2352	Promoting household food security and improving nutrition through nutrition education and training	1993-96
Vietnam	TCP/VIE/4553	Training nutrition and agriculture trainers to promote household food security and improve nutrition	1995-96
Indonesia	TCP/INS/4554	Technical assistance to food and nutrition diversification programme	1995-97
South Africa	TCP/SAF/4552	Development of a national nutrition training programme	1995-97
D.P.R. Korea	TCP/DRK/0155	Food control	1991
Cen. Amer. & Car.	TCP/CAM/0159	Control de alimentos de venta callejera y otros productos potencialmente riesgosos (cholera)	1991-93
Ghana	TCP/GHA/0153	Strengthening food control and contamination monitoring services (Phase II)	1991-92

Peru	TCP/PER/0155	Control sanitario de alimentos expendidos en la vía pública (cholera)	1991-93
Ecuador	TCP/ECU/0155	Control sanitario de alimentos expendidos en la vía pública	1991-93
Mauritania	TCP/MAU/0154	Contrôle de la qualité des denrées alimentaires	1991-93
India	TCP/IND/0155	Improving street foods in Calcutta	1991-93
Philippines	TCP/PHI/2254	Improvement of street foods	1992-93
Trinidad	TCP/TRI/0154	Strengthening food control capabilities	1991-93
Bulgaria	TCP/BUL/0152	Rehabilitation of food control	1991-93
Czech Republic	TCP/CZE/0152	Control of PCB residue contamination in dairy and meat products	1991-93
Guinea	TCP/GUI/0159	Contrôle de qualité et conditionnement des produits agricoles et alimentaire	1991-94
Hungary	TCP/HUN/0152	Strengthening food control	1991-94
Colombia	TCP/COL/0152	Control sanitario de alimentos expendidos en la vía pública	1991-93
Bolivia	TCP/BOL/2251	Protección al consumidor en relación a los posibles riesgos asociados al consumo de comida callejera	1992-94
Mexico	TCP/MEX/2251	Control sanitario de alimentos expendidos en la vía pública	1992-94
Reg. L.A.	TCP/RLA/2255	Strengthening food control capabilities in response to cholera	1992-94
D.P.R. Korea	TCP/DRK/2251	Strengthening food control system	1992-94
Vietnam	TCP/VIE/2253	Food quality control	1992-93

Belize	TCP/BZE/2252	Strengthening food inspection capabilities and proper food handling in response to cholera	1992-94
Chile	TCP/CHI/2251	Control de aguas de riego destinadas a la producción hortofrutícola	1992-94
Rwanda	TCP/RWA/2253	Contrôle de la contamination alimentaire	1992-94
Tanzania	TCP/URT/2253	Assistance to improve microbiological control of food	1994-92
Sudan	TCP/SUD/2253	Assistance in strengthening food control infrastructure	1992-95
Botswana	TCP/BOT/2352	Assistance in strengthening food control infrastructure	1993-95
Mongolia	TCP/MON/2354	Food quality control	1993-94
Estonia	TCP/EST/2352	Strengthening food control	1993-95
Laos	TCP/LAO/2355	Strengthening the food control system	1993-95
Ivory Coast	TCP/IVC/2353	Promotion et contrôle du secteur informel de l'alimentation	1993-95
Lithuania	TCP/LIT/2251	Strengthening food control	1992-95
Namibia	TCP/NAM/2358	Strengthening food control administration	1993-95
Mexico	TCP/MEX/2354	Normalización y certificación de productos agrícolas	1993-95
Dem. Rep. Congo	TCP/ZAI/2355	Stratégie pour promouvoir et contrôler le secteur informel de l'alimentation	1993-95
Poland	TCP/POL/2352	Strengthening food control	1993-95
Uruguay	TCP/URU/2355	Control de micotoxinas en alimentos	1993-96
Zambia	TCP/ZAM/2357	Strengthening food control infrastructure	1993-95
Cuba	TCP/CUB/3451	Vigilancia de residuos de antibióticos y hormonas en alimentos de origen animal (Phase II - CUB/0054)	1994-95

Burkina Faso	TCP/BKF/4451	Contrôle de la qualité des denrées alimentaires	1994-96
Ecuador	TCP/ECU/3451	Normalización y control de alimentos (Fase II ECU/0052)	1994-95
Lesotho	TCP/LES/4451	Assistance to establish food control system	1994-96
Gabon	TCP/GAB/4451	Appui à la restructuration des activités de contrôle de la qualité des denrées alimentaires	1994-96
Reg. Africa	TCP/RAF/4557	Quality control of gum arabic	1995-96
Latvia	TCP/LAT/4552	Strengthening food quality control	1995-97
Cambodia	TCP/CMB/4554	Réhabilitation de kamcontrol dans ses activités de contrôle alimentaire	1995-97
Honduras	TCP/HON/4552	Reforzamiento de las actividades de alimentación y nutrición en la República de Honduras	1995-96
Malawi	TCP/MLW/4553	Combating malnutrition in Malawi through promoting the production and consumption of soyabeans	1995-97
Nigeria	TCP/NIR/4556	Improvement of school feeding programme	1995-97
Paraguay	TCP/PAR/6611	Programa de protección de los alimentos en la ciudad de Asunción	1996-98
Algeria	TCP/ALG/6714	Renforcement du système de contrôle des denrées alimentaire	1997-99
Armenia	TCP/ARM/6611	Strengthening of food control	1996-97
Lesotho	TCP/LES/4451	Assistance to establish a food control system	1994-96
Lesotho	TCP/LES/6711	Assistance to establish food control, 2nd phase	1997-98
Chile	TCP/CHI/6712	Reforzamiento del comité nacional codex	1997-98

Annex II

Manuals of Food Quality Control

14/1	Food Control Laboratory, 1979
14/1 Rev.1	The Food Control Laboratory, 1986
14/2	Additives, Contaminants, Techniques, 1980
14/3	Commodities, 1979
14/4	Microbiological Analysis, 1979
14/5	Food Inspection, 1981 (Rev. 1984)
14/6	Food for Export, 1979
14/6 Rev.1	Food for Export, 1990
14/7	Food Analysis: general techniques, additives, contaminants and composition, 1986
14/8	Food Analysis: quality, adulteration and tests of identity, 1986
14/9	Introduction to Food Sampling, 1988
14/10	Training in Mycotoxins Analysis, 1990
14/11	Management of Food Control Programmes, 1991
14/12	Quality Assurance in the Food Control Microbiological Laboratory, 1992
14/13	Pesticide Residue Analysis in the Food Control Laboratory, 1993
14/14	Quality Assurance in the Food Control Chemical Laboratory, 1993
14/15	Imported Food Inspection, 1993
14/16	Radionuclides in Food, 1994