APPENDIX I

IFT DRNCD New Work Proposal

Prioritization Criterion Assessment

Impact on Public Health

Rating: High +6

- Target Groups: Whole population globally other than infants consuming breastmilk or breastmilk substitutes exclusively.
- Intended impact is to provide information on foods for improved ability to perform DRNCD risk analyses on various food categories to enable:
    - A globally harmonized platform for DRNCD focused research
    - Policy development by national or regional bodies
    - Communication to consumers on public health risks (DRNCDs) of patterns of food category consumption
    - Enable food industry to better design foods (formulations, processes, etc.) for consumers to minimize DRNCDs
- To improve the health of global populations by reduction in DRNCD occurrence
- Impact justification provided in the attached discussion paper in Section 3.
- Unintended impacts:
    - Could be used for marketing purposes (e.g., quasi-health claim on certain foods)
    - A shift in focus from nutrients to foods could lead in certain cases to nutrient insufficiencies
    - Need for a refreshment on policy guidance for national and regional bodies

Impact on Food Safety (Important Footnote on Nutritional Food Safety) *

Rating: +5

- Food safety impact is an expanded assessment of food safety risk inclusive of DRNCD prevention of chronic disease states (biological-metabolic health)
    - Enabled by integration of numerous existing Codex texts, guidelines, standards, risk analysis processes and FAO/WHO data sets
    - CCNFSDU is uniquely positioned to develop and integrate DRNCD related FAO/WHO guidance and definitions for purposes of Codex

- Impact Justification
    - Current consumption recommendations on dietary fiber within CCNFSDU
    - Prior CCNFSDU work on Saturated Fat & Sodium for DRNCD reduction
    - Food safety risk regarding nutrient metabolism is a growing concern (See Discussion Paper Section 2 and associated references).
- Unintended Impacts

- Potential creation of Codex cross-cutting risk analysis capability encompassing food category-based risk analysis (metabolic, microbiological, chemical, physical)

Impact on Trade Practices

Rating: (+2)

- The work will enable harmonized international standards regarding metabolically driven disease from food categories & food types that could increase or decrease trade in various food categories and types.
- Harmonized policy development regarding DRNCDs may increase trade in raw commodities or partially transformed commodities (e.g., wheat grain, wheat flour vs. finished product sweet baked goods) but may reduce trade in finished foods
- Could potentially reduce the risk of some novel trade barriers at a national level (e.g., prohibition on import of a particular food category/type) but could also increase the possibility of novel trade barriers on particular food types (see Section 2 of related Discussion Paper).
- Alteration in food consumption patterns driven by DRNCD identified risk food categories/types can influence current trade levels and patterns in some foods
  - Sets the bar for food industry to design foods to help reduce DRNCDs
  - Enables harmonized approach to food import evaluation regarding DRNCDs
- The work could reveal food sustainability practices of food production that enable DRNCD reduction

Global Impact

Rating: (+3)

- With DRNCDs increasing globally at a significant rate, methods of risk analysis to manage DRNCD risk are a crucial tool to address such a global nutrition problem.
- The Codex mandate includes nutritional risk analysis within the CCNFSDU. Such a global approach to DRNCD management across food categories would be available to enable a harmonized approach to all nations for purposes of policy setting and trade
- The new work would provide a globally harmonized basis for food industry efforts to create food products that better meet criteria to reduce DRNCDs
- Will enable and improve understanding of factors that drive DRNCD development for better focused global research efforts
- The work may reveal new aspects of food sustainability and uncover new metabolic health impact improvement opportunities

***** CCNFSDU Prioritization Criterion contains the Impact on food safety, which includes biological, chemical and physical risks. Human metabolic risk has been included in this context under the biological/chemical food safety criteria.