

CODEX ALIMENTARIUS COMMISSION



Food and Agriculture
Organization of the
United Nations



World Health
Organization

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Agenda Item 9

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JOINT FAO/WHO FOOD STANDARDS PROGRAMME

CODEX COMMITTEE ON FOOD ADDITIVES

Forty-eighth Session

Xi'an, China, 14-18 March 2016

PROPOSED DRAFT REVISION OF SECTION 4.1C AND 5.1C OF THE GENERAL STANDARD FOR THE LABELLING OF FOOD ADDITIVES WHEN SOLD AS SUCH (CODEX STAN 107-1981)

Comments at Step 3 of India, Mali, Nigeria, Senegal, Philippines, Russian Federation and African Union

INDIA

India supports the revised draft text for sections 4.1(c) and 5.1(c) of CODEX Stan 107-1981, as provided in paragraph 25 and Annex 1 of document CX/FA 16/48/18. Further, India would like to reiterate that the term "nature identical" used in Codex General Standard for the Labelling of Prepackaged Foods (CODEX STAN 1-1985) should also be retained.

Rationale:

India appreciates the fact that EWG has recognised the existing practice of using "natural" and "artificial" as qualifiers to denote source/origin of flavourings.

The terms used in Codex General Standard for the Labelling of Prepackaged Foods (CODEX STAN 1-1985), are well established and are widely understood by all stakeholders involved without any confusion and associated food safety issue. Use of term "flavouring", when qualified by the word "nature identical" as prescribed in the CODEX STAN 1 – 1985, is also sufficient to characterise the flavouring used in the food and assist the consumer in making an informed choice.

MALI

Le Mali félicite le groupe de travail électronique présidé par les Etats Unis pour la préparation du document de travail. Il soutient les recommandations formulées par le groupe de travail électronique.

NIGERIA

Nigeria supports the following summary text proposed by the eWG "in the case of mixture of flavourings, the name of each flavouring present in the mixture need not be given. The generic expression "flavouring" may be used, together with an indication of the organoleptic properties ("e.g. apple Flavouring") and or origin or source of the product. When indicating origin or source of the product, the generic expression may be qualified by the words "natural" in the case of natural flavourings as defined in CAC/GL 66-2008, artificial in the case of synthetic flavourings s defined in CAC/GL 66-2008, or a combination of these words as appropriate".

SENEGAL

Point 9: projet de révision des sections 4.1 (C) et 5.1 (c) de la norme générale pour l'étiquetage des additifs alimentaires vendus en tant que tel (CODEX STAN 107-1981), CX / FA 16/48/18

Problème: Incohérence dans les dispositions des articles 4.1 (c) et 5.1 (c) de la Norme générale pour l'étiquetage des additifs alimentaires vendus en tant que tels (CODEX STAN 107-1981) à la section 2.2.1 des lignes directrices pour l'utilisation de aromatisants (CAC / GL 66-2008).

Position: Nous soutenons le texte récapitulatif suivant proposé par le groupe de travail électronique "Dans le cas des mélanges d'arômes, le nom de chaque arôme présent dans le mélange ne doit pas être donné. L'expression générique «arôme» peut être utilisé, avec une indication des propriétés organoleptiques (par exemple "pomme aromatisant") et / ou de l'origine ou de la source du produit. Lorsque indiquant l'origine ou la source du produit, l'expression générique peut être qualifiée par les mots «naturelles» dans le cas des

arômes naturels tels que définis dans le document CAC / GL 66-2008, "artificiel" dans le cas d'arômes de synthèse tel que défini dans CAC / GL 66-2008, ou une combinaison de ces mots, le cas échéant. "

Justification: Il traite des incohérences entre la norme CODEX STAN 107-1981) et les Directives pour l'emploi des aromatisants (CAC / GL 66-2008).

PHILIPPINES

Based on the eWG recommendations, the following text summarizes the suggested revisions for Sections 4.1(c) and 5.1(c) of CODEX STAN 107-1981, for comment at Step 3:

"In the case of mixtures of flavourings, the name of each flavouring present in the mixture need not be given. The generic expression "flavouring" may be used, together with an indication of the organoleptic properties (e.g. "apple flavouring") and/or the origin or source of the product. When indicating the origin or source of the product, the generic expression may be qualified by the words "natural" in the case of natural flavourings as defined in CAC/GL 66-2008, "artificial" in the case of synthetic flavourings as defined in CAC/GL 66-2008, or a combination of these words, as appropriate."

Philippine Comments:

The Philippine supports the revisions for Section 5.1(c) (CODEX STAN 107-1981) as it addresses the inconsistencies in the terminology related to flavourings in CAC/GL 66-2008. The proposed revisions in Section 5.1(c) are also the current practice in the Philippine market as to the labeling of food additives when sold as such.

RUSSIAN FEDERATION

Recommendation 1

The RU supports recommendation of eWG that the 48 th Session of the CCFA maintain the current wording of the first sentence in Section 4.1(c) and 5.1(c) of CODEX STAN 107-1981 without revision - "In the case of mixtures of flavourings, the name of each flavouring present in the mixture need not to be given."

Recommendation 2

The RU supports recommendation of eWG that the 48 th Session of the CCFA revise the second sentence of Section 4.1(c) and 5.1(c) of CODEX STAN 107-1981 as follows:

"The generic expression of **natural** "flavour" or **natural** "flavouring" may be used, together with an indication of the organoleptic properties (e.g. "apple flavouring") and/or the origin or source of the product".

Recommendation 3

The RU proposes the next wording the third sentence of Section 4.1(c) and 5.1(c) of CODEX STAN 107-1981 as follows:

"When indicating the origin or source of the product, the generic expression may be qualified by the words "natural" in the case of natural flavourings as defined in CAC/GL 66-2008, "flavour" or "flavouring" in the case of synthetic flavourings or mix of natural and synthetic flavourings as defined in CAC/GL 66-2008".

The phrase ""artificial flavouring" alert customers.

Recommendation 4

The RU agrees with necessity of deletion of the current fourth sentence in Sections 4.1(c) and 5.1(c).

Recommendation 5

The RU agrees with proposal to allow generic listing of food ingredients, including herbs and spices in label and supports the necessity to include text regarding the labeling of allergens in CODEX STAN 107-1981.

AFRICAN UNION

Issue: Inconsistency in the provisions of Sections 4.1 (c) and 5.1 (c) of the General Standard for the Labelling of Food Additives When Sold as Such (CODEX STAN 107-1981) with Section 2.2.1 of the Guidelines for the Use of Flavourings (CAC/GL 66-2008).

Position: AU supports the following summary text proposed by the eWG "In the case of mixtures of flavourings, the name of each flavouring present in the mixture need not be given. The generic expression "flavouring" may be used, together with an indication of the organoleptic properties (e.g. "apple flavouring") and/or the origin or source of the product. When indicating the origin or source of the product, the generic expression may be qualified by the words "natural" in the case of natural flavourings as defined in CAC/GL 66-2008, "artificial" in the case of synthetic flavourings as defined in CAC/GL 66-2008, or a combination of these words, as appropriate."

Rationale: It addresses the inconsistencies between the standard CODEX STAN 107-1981) and the Guidelines for the Use of Flavourings (CAC/GL 66-2008).