

**JOINT FAO/WHO FOOD STANDARDS PROGRAMME  
CODEX COMMITTEE ON FOOD LABELLING****Forty-Second Session  
Rome, Italy 21- 24 October 2014****DISCUSSION PAPER ON NEED FOR DEVELOPMENT OF GENERAL STANDARD FOR THE  
LABELLING OF NON-RETAIL CONTAINERS OF FOOD****Prepared by India****1. Introduction**

At the 41<sup>st</sup> session of the CCFL (May 2013), the Delegation of India, outlining the issue of absence of any general guidelines for labelling of wholesale packages, made a proposal to develop a 'General Standard for the Labelling of Wholesale Packages of Food'. After some discussion, the Committee agreed that the Delegation of India would prepare a discussion paper on the labelling of non-retail containers that would identify gaps in Codex texts and implications for international trade and consumer protection for further discussion at the next session. Accordingly, India has prepared this discussion paper for consideration of the Committee.

Additionally, India has attempted to develop a project document (Annex 1) and a draft of the proposed general standard for labelling of non-retail containers of food (Annex 2) to facilitate better understanding of the proposal and to hasten the process if the Committee agrees to the proposal.

It is anticipated that development of the proposed standard will be extremely useful to all the countries, especially developing countries who depend more on Codex standards, and address several operational issues in the context of their exports and imports of bulk packaged food.

The terms 'pre-packaged', 'consumer' and 'container' used in this Discussion Paper have the meaning as defined in the *General Standard for the Labelling of Pre-packaged Foods* (CODEX STAN 1-1985)<sup>1</sup>.

The term 'non-retail container' of food in this discussion paper has been used to refer to a food package that is not intended to be sold directly to the consumer. The distinction of such food packages is purely based on the intent of sale, that is, from one food business operator to another and not directly to the consumer.

**2. Background**

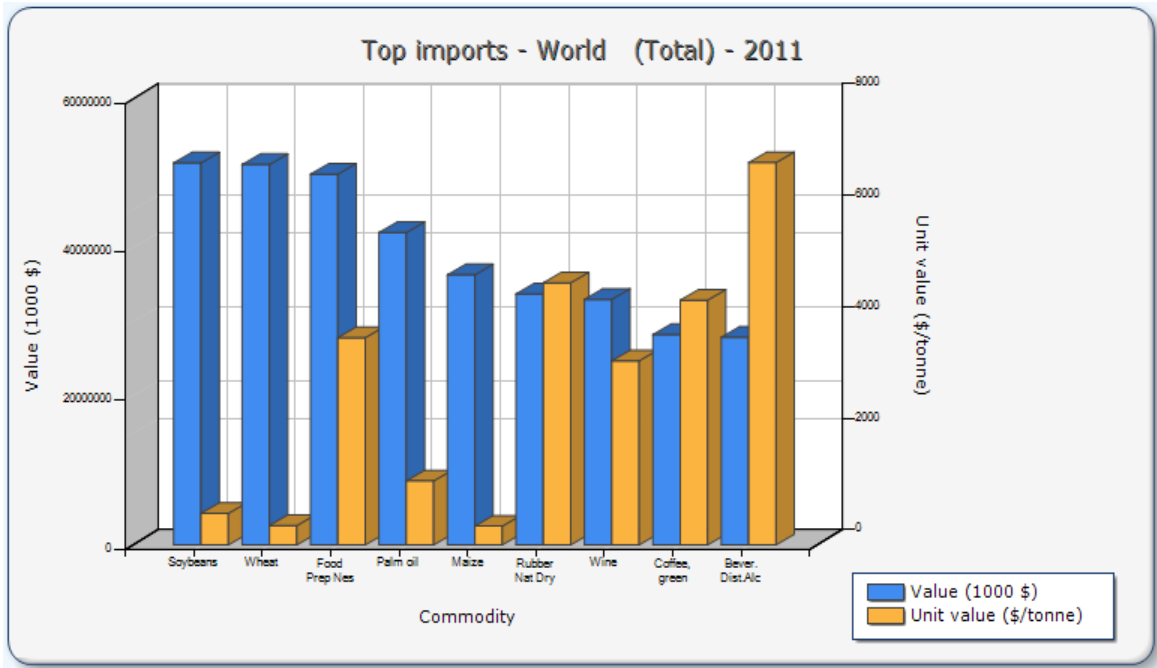
Over the last century the amount of food traded internationally has grown appreciably and the quantity and variety of food which travels across the globe today was never witnessed before. There has been a steady annual growth of 5.1% in food trade during 1980-2009<sup>2</sup>.

There also has been accelerated growth in non-traditional high value agri-food products by developing economies leading to a structural shift in composition away from traditional exports like coffee, tea, sugar etc. to higher-value non-traditional products like fresh/processed fruits and vegetables, meat and fish products, nuts, spices and horticultural products. The graphs below indicate top imports and exports values in the world for 2011.

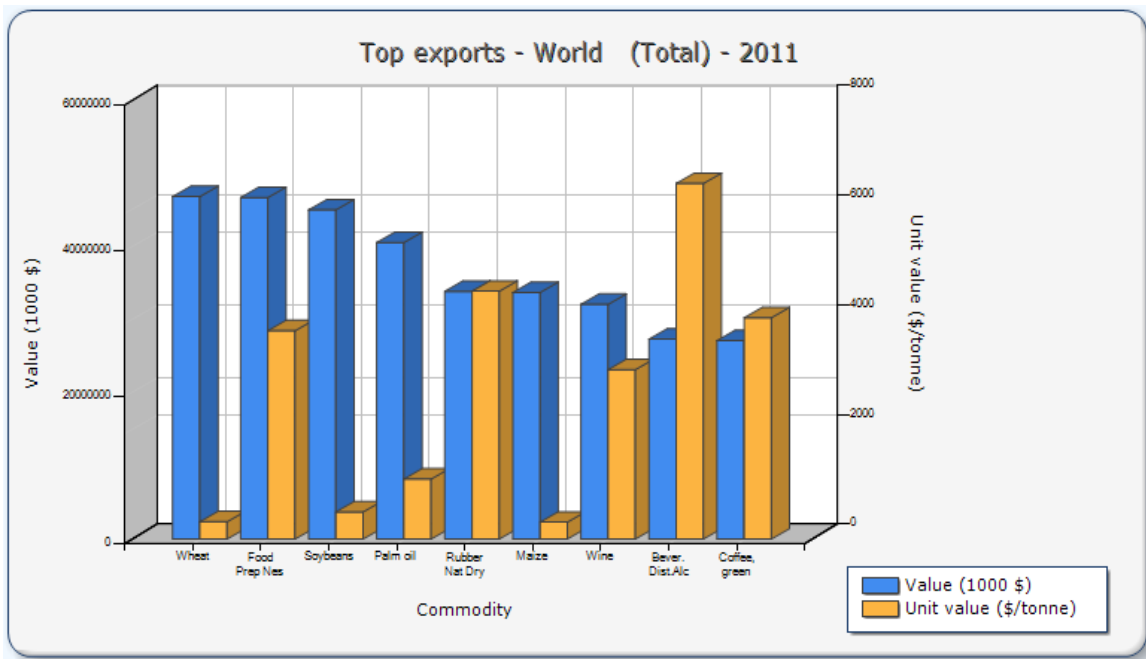
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<sup>1</sup> "Prepackaged" means packaged or made up in advance in a container, ready for offer to the consumer, or for catering purposes. "Consumer" means persons and families purchasing and receiving food in order to meet their personal needs. "Container" means any packaging of food for delivery as a single item, whether by completely or partially enclosing the food and includes wrappers. A container may enclose several units or types of packages when such is offered to the consumer.

<sup>2</sup> Stefan Tangermann (2010), *Agricultural Trade 1980 vs. 2010: Some Progress, But Still So Far to Go*, World Bank Institute.



Source: FAOSTAT



Source: FAOSTAT

India exported food products worth USD 20,887 million and imported the same worth USD 15,458 million during 2013-14. The tables below provide related information.

EXPORT OF FOOD PRODUCTS INTO INDIA (April 2013- February 2014)

<b>PRODUCTS</b>	<b>VALUE (USD Million)</b>
Dairy Produce; Birds' Eggs; Natural Honey; Edible Prod. of Animal Origin, Not Elsewhere Spec. or Included	703.83
Edible Vegetables and Certain Roots and Tubers.	1,354.04
Edible Fruit and Nuts; Peel or Citrus Fruit or Melons.	1,621.72
Coffee, Tea, Mate and Spices.	2,741.69
Cereals.	10,548.25
Products of the Milling Industry; Malt; Starches; Inulin; Wheat Gluten.	298.67
Animal or Vegetable Fats and Oils and their Cleavage Products; Pre. Edible Fats; Animal or Vegetable Waxes	858.21
Sugars and Sugar Confectionery.	1,347.74
Cocoa and Cocoa Preparations.	93.57
Preparations of Cereals, Flour, Starch or Milk; Pastrycooks Products.	463.10
Preparations of Vegetables, Fruit, Nuts or Other Parts of Plants.	449.47
Beverages, Spirits and Vinegar.	407.46
<b>Total</b>	<b>20,887.75</b>

Source: Export Import Data Bank, Department of Commerce, India

IMPORT OF FOOD PRODUCTS INTO INDIA (April 2013- February 2014)

<b>PRODUCTS</b>	<b>VALUE (USD Million)</b>
Animal or Vegetable Fats and Oils and their Cleavage Products; Pre. Edible Fats; Animal or Vegetable Waxes.	9428.00
Beverages, Spirits and Vinegar	426.51
Cereals	22.08
Cocoa and Cocoa Preparations.	176.82
Coffee, Tea, Mate and Spices	526.54
Dairy Produce; Birds' Eggs; Natural Honey; Edible Prod. of Animal Origin, not Elsewhere Spec. or Included	37.21
Edible Fruit and Nuts; Peel or Citrus Fruit or Melons	2062.17
Edible Vegetables and Certain Roots and Tubers	2141.41
Fish and Crustaceans, Molluscs and Other Aquatic Invertebrates	44.61
Preparations of Cereals, Flour, Starch or Milk; Pastrycooks Products.	42.09
Preparations of Meat, of Fish or of Crustaceans, Molluscs or Other Aquatic Invertebrates	3.78
Preparations of Vegetables, Fruit, Nuts or Other Parts of Plants.	75.96
Sugars and Sugar Confectionery.	471.49
<b>Total</b>	<b>15,458.67</b>

Source: Export Import Data Bank, Department of Commerce, India

The food products that are traded internationally generally employ some form of packaging. This calls for clear unambiguous labelling on the packages. This packaged food can be further classified into two categories – (1) 'pre-packaged' as defined in the *General Standard for the Labelling of Pre-packaged Foods* (CODEX STAN 1-1985) and (2) the food that is packaged but is traded business to business and is not intended to be sold directly to the consumer (e.g. commodities traded business to business including intermediate products and products for re-packaging in smaller quantities /consumer packs).

Most member countries, and more specifically developing countries, base their labelling requirements on relevant Codex standards, the most relevant in this case being the *General Standard for the Labelling of Pre-packaged Foods* (CODEX STAN 1-1985). This standard comprehensively addresses labelling requirements for 'pre-packaged' food (to be sold directly to the consumer) and is appropriate for use as reference standard for the same. Certain commodity standards elaborated by the Codex Alimentarius Commission contain a brief section on labelling of non-retail containers that applies to specific commodities but does not address the wide array of foods that are traded in non-retail containers. There is, thus, no single reference standard on labelling provisions for food packages that are not intended to be sold directly to the 'consumer'.

In the absence of a general reference standard, the Competent Authorities in developing countries find it difficult to put in place, in their national food legislation, an explicit and appropriate harmonized guidance on labelling of food packages that are not intended to be sold directly to the consumer.

Experience with regard to labelling of non-retail containers indicates that different importing partners call for different labelling requirements on the business to business traded food commodities making it extremely cumbersome for the industry to comply. Also, in the absence of a relevant international standard, exporting partners often question certain labelling requirements of importing partners citing difficulties in complying owing to different requirements being mandated by their food legislation that they are obliged to comply with. There are other associated issues as well, as discussed in the Section 5 below.

It may also be recalled that CCFL had earlier also attempted to develop draft guidelines for Labelling of Non Retail Containers of Food at its 13<sup>th</sup> Session in 1979 (ALINORM 79/22, APPENDIX IV). However, in 1985, at its 18<sup>th</sup> Session, the Committee decided to discontinue this work at that time and include suitable instructions for labelling provisions for non-retail containers into the Guidelines on Labelling Provisions (ALINORM 85/22A, APPENDIX VIII, Para 4, Bullet 2). These instructions are included in the Codex Alimentarius Procedural Manual (Format for Codex commodity standards). Accordingly, the Codex commodity standards identified in Annex 3 contain provisions for labelling of non-retail containers of food (refer section 4 Assessment of Gaps).

With a view to resolve the issues surrounding the lack of a general standard for labelling of food packages not intended to be sold directly to the consumer, India had made a proposal for new work in the 41<sup>st</sup> session of the CCFL. The Committee had agreed that the Delegation of India would prepare a Discussion Paper for consideration at its next session.

### **3. Scope of the work**

The proposal is to develop a General Standard for the Labelling of Non-Retail Containers of Food.

The proposed standard will provide appropriate harmonized labelling requirements for food packages that are not intended to be sold to consumer directly (i.e. non-retail containers). The proposal inherently includes addressing the issue of differentiation between retail and non-retail containers to enable application of relevant labelling provisions.

Certain Codex commodity standards contain a brief section on labelling of non-retail containers. A list of these standards is provided in the Annex 3. It is also necessary to review these based on which the relevant guidance therein will need to be either included in the proposed standard, or, if specific, retained in the commodity standard itself, as appropriate.

A suitable term (e.g. 'non-retail container') will be identified and defined in the proposed standard to designate such food package that are not intended to be sold directly to the consumer.

The proposal does not seek to open discussions on labelling of 'pre-packaged' food, for which adequate guidance is available in the CODEX STAN 1-1985, or any other form/aspect of labelling that is not included above.

#### 4. Assessment of Gaps

The *General Standard for the Labelling of Pre-packaged Foods* (CODEX STAN 1-1985) provides elaborate and unambiguous labelling requirements for the 'pre-packaged' foods. Most of the member countries use it as a reference standard and base their national labelling requirements on the guidance provided in it. This standard, however, does not address labelling of non-retail containers of food in a specific manner.

Preliminary analysis has identified that out of 212 Codex commodity standards, there are about 137 commodity standards that contain labelling provisions for 'non-retail containers' whereas 17 commodity standards contain labelling provisions for 'bulk containers'. As already mentioned above, a list of these standards is provided in the Annex 3. These apply to specific commodities but do not comprehensively address labelling of the wide array of foods packaged in such packages. Also, though used, there is no definition for the term 'Non-retail container' in these standards.

The *Guidelines for Design, Production, Issuance and Use of Generic Official Certificates* (CAC/GL 38) does not deal with labelling but can be used to produce documentation that can accompany a consignment and would generally provide adequate information to the intermediate buyer/recipient about the product. This can be utilized effectively in respect of the food that is transported singly in a container. However there could often be several different types of packaged food transported in the same transport container. For the reasons of identification and information to customer/authorities, such packaged food requires appropriate and clear labelling, guidance on which is not available. The other import export related Codex texts (Annex 3) do not relate to labelling or provide an alternative mechanism for exchange of relevant information about the product between the buyer and seller during trade.

The *General Standard for the Labelling of Food Additives When Sold As Such* (CODEX STAN 107-1981) in its Section 5 includes guidance on labelling of food additives when sold as other than retail sale. It also uses the term 'non-retail container' but does not include a definition for the term.

There is, thus, no single reference standard on labelling provisions for food containers that are not intended to be sold directly to the 'consumer'. This lack of a relevant standard has often resulted in undesirable situations that impact the international trade adversely. Some of these problems are highlighted in the subsequent section.

#### 5. Issues

The lack of a standard on labelling of food containers not intended to be sold directly to the consumer is known to result in following issues:

- Countries mandating labelling requirements for 'pre-packaged' (as per CODEX STAN 1-1985) foods on the packages of food that are not intended to be sold directly to the consumer. This is especially true for countries that do not have clear relevant guidance in national legislation. Despite the fact that this standard (CODEX STAN 1-1985) is intended to be applicable to 'pre-packaged' food for 'consumer', countries often consider it safer and in compliance with the guidance in the 'Principles for Food Import and Export Inspection and Certification (CAC/GL 20-1995)<sup>3</sup>, to adopt and apply the same provisions for non-retail containers. This really is not appropriate. It cannot be over emphasized that the labelling of food containers not to be sold directly to the consumer need to be treated differently from those to be sold directly to the consumer for economical (there is a cost to printing), logical and practical reasons (e.g. it may not make much sense to provide some information like nutritional information, instructions for use, allergen declaration<sup>4</sup> etc. on the label of non-retail containers of food);
- Where national standards exist in the context, lack of a reference standard has resulted in diversity of national legislations. Different approaches being adopted across countries force exporters to meet multiple sets of labelling provisions based on the requirements of the importing partners. This has feasibility related and cost implications;
- Variations have been observed in guidance on labelling of non-retail containers and bulk containers even in the Codex commodity standards (listed in Annex 3).

<sup>3</sup> Para 11 of CAC/GL 20-1995 mentions that the member countries should use Codex standards, recommendations and guidelines whenever appropriate as elements of their inspection and certification systems.

<sup>4</sup> These are just indicative examples in the context and are not intended to indicate final provision in the proposed standard which would be subject to discussions and finalization in the Committee.

- Unnecessary discussions among trading partners to come to an agreement on information necessary to be placed on the label of non-retail containers of food;
- Lack of uniformity in labeling on the food packages received from different countries confuses the competent authorities and leads to delays in port clearances;
- Conditions forcing/allowing extempore discretion by the concerned officials in the competent authorities which leads to inconsistent decisions and associated problems. Such inconsistent discretionary actions also have potential for creating non-tariff barriers to trade;
- Delay in port clearance leads to reduction in the available shelf life of the food and also has cost implications (e.g. Demurrage). The reduction in available shelf life of food may have negative impact on food safety when the trading partners tend to salvage the food nearing end of shelf life for economic considerations;
- Rejection of food consignments on labelling grounds contributes to wastage of food;

The above issues indicate that lack of a standard on labelling of non-retail containers of food not intended to be sold directly to the consumer can result in operational issues and cost implications and contribute to food wastages. This lack of a standard may also negatively impact food safety in certain situations and has the potential to result in unfair practices (non-tariff barriers) in food trade.

## **6. Recommendation**

It is recommended that the Committee agree to initiate new work to develop a 'General Standard for the Labelling of Non-retail Containers of Food' as proposed in this Paper and submit the attached Project Document for CAC Approval.

## PROJECT DOCUMENT

### Development of a General Standard for the Labelling of Non-Retail Containers of Food

Prepared by India

#### 1. Purpose and Scope

The food products that are traded internationally generally employ some form of packaging. The packaged foods can go either directly to the consumer for consumption or may go to an intermediary for further processing/retail packaging. The *General Standard for Labelling of Pre-packaged Foods* (CODEX STAN 1-1985) gives clear guidelines for labelling of prepackaged<sup>1</sup> foods that are meant for direct sale to the consumer<sup>2</sup>. However, there are no Codex guidelines for labelling of non-retail 'container'<sup>3</sup> of food that are not meant for direct sale to the consumer.

The term 'non-retail' container of food in this project document has been used to refer to a food package that is not intended to be sold directly to the consumer. The distinction of such food packages is purely based on the intent of sale, that is, from one food business operator to another and not directly to the consumer.

The proposal seeks to initiate work on development of a standard that provides harmonized and appropriate labeling requirements of non-retail food containers of food that are not intended to be sold to consumer directly.

#### 2. Relevance and timeliness

The labelling of non-retail containers needs prominence and worldwide uniform compliance and understanding which is very much needed for smooth and efficient transaction of trade. Inappropriate labelling of non-retail containers of food is a matter of significant concern in a number of developing countries. Lack of a reference standard in this context causes several issues including operational issues and cost implications and contributes to food wastage. This lack of a standard may also negatively impact food safety in certain situations and has the potential to result in unfair practices (non-tariff barriers) in food trade.

It is anticipated that development of the proposed standard will be extremely useful to all the countries, especially the developing countries who depend more on Codex standards, and address several operational issues in the context of their exports and imports of bulk packaged food.

#### 3. The main aspects to be covered

The main aspects to be covered include the following:

- Developing appropriate terminology (e.g. non-retail container) to be used to designate the containers of food that are not intended to be sold directly to the consumer; and
- Establishing appropriate labelling requirements in the context of food traded internationally in packages that are not intended for sale directly to the consumer, including necessary means to distinguish such containers of food from prepackaged food intended to be sold directly to the consumer. This will also include, as appropriate based

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<sup>1</sup> "Prepackaged" means packaged or made up in advance in a container, ready for offer to the consumer, or for catering purposes. (CODEX STAN 1-1985)

<sup>2</sup> "Consumer" means persons and families purchasing and receiving food in order to meet their personal needs. (CODEX STAN 1-1985)

<sup>3</sup> "Container" means any packaging of food for delivery as a single item, whether by completely or partially enclosing the food and includes wrappers. A container may enclose several units or types of packages when such is offered to the consumer. (CODEX STAN 1-1985)

on a review, the relevant guidance on labelling of bulk/non-retail containers from the Codex commodity standards.

#### **4. Assessment against the Criteria for the Establishment of New Work Priorities:**

##### **General criterion**

The Codex Alimentarius Commission has a twin mandate of protecting consumer's health and ensuring fair practices in the food trade.

There has been an increase in trade of raw materials and intermediary ingredients between businesses which are not meant for direct sale to consumer. Lack of a global reference standard for such non-retail containers of foods results in several trade related operational issues, has undue cost implications and contributes to food wastage. It may also negatively impact food safety in certain situations and has the potential to result in unfair practices (non-tariff barriers) in food trade.

Development of the proposed standard can address the above issues and thereby contribute to fulfilling the mandate of the Codex Alimentarius Commission.

##### **Criteria applicable to general subjects**

(a) Diversification of national legislations and apparent resultant or potential impediments to international trade

Lack of a reference standard on labelling requirements for non-retail containers of food has resulted in diversity of national legislations. Different approaches being adopted across countries force exporters to meet multiple sets of labelling provisions based on the requirements of the importing partners. This leads to feasibility issues and has cost implications for the exporters apart from confusion among the concerned authorities. The proposed standard will provide a harmonized approach in the context that the countries can follow.

(b) Scope of work and establishment of priorities between the various sections of the work.

All the aspects of the work, as detailed in the Section 3 above, can be undertaken simultaneously to produce a comprehensive General Standard for the Labelling of Non-retail Containers of Food.

(c) Work already undertaken by other international organizations in this field and/or suggested by the relevant international intergovernmental body (ies)

Codex is the relevant international organization responsible for developing international standards in this area and we are not aware of any other international organization working in this area.

(d) Amenability of the subject of the proposal to standardization

Most member countries, and more specifically the developing countries, base their labelling requirements on relevant Codex standards. The purpose of the new work is to develop unambiguous labelling requirements for non-retail containers of food that are not meant for direct sale the consumer. The labelling requirements of non-retail containers can be effectively standardized with the involvement of and inputs from the Codex members.

(e) Consideration of the global magnitude of the problem or issue

Experience with regard to labelling of non-retail containers indicates that different importing partners call for different labelling requirements on the business to business traded food commodities making it extremely difficult for the industry to comply. Incorrect labelling is one of the leading causes for delays in import clearances and rejections which in turn lead to reduction in the available shelf life and/or wastage of food. It may also negatively impact food safety in certain situations and has the potential



to result in unfair practices (non-tariff barriers) in food trade. These problems extend beyond particular regions and solution to the same is of global relevance and interest.

#### **5. Relevance to Codex Strategic Objectives:**

The proposed work is in line with the Commission's mandate for the development of international standards, guidelines and other recommendations for protecting the health of consumers and ensuring fair practices in food trade. To fulfil the objective of fair practices in food trade, it is also essential to distinguish between prepackaged and non-retail containers, and provide unambiguous guidance on labeling of the latter that are not intended to be sold directly to the consumer. Nevertheless, the same is also likely to contribute to food safety by preventing certain undesirable situations.

The proposed work will contribute to advancing the following Codex Strategic Goals in the Codex Strategic Plan 2014-2019:

#### Strategic Goal 1: Establish international food standards that address current and emerging food issues.

Improper labelling of non-retail containers of food, owing to lack of a reference standard in the context, is a matter of significant concern in international food trade. The proposed development of a General Standard for the Labelling of Non-Retail Containers of Food is consistent with the direction elaborated under Goal 1, that is, establish international food standards that address current and emerging issues.

#### Strategic Goal 3: Facilitate the effective participation of all Codex Members.

The development of the General Standard for the Labelling of Non-Retail Containers of Food is expected to generate interest in participation from all countries. The work on development of the draft standard can be conducted through an electronic working group to foster increased participation.

#### **6. Information on the relation between the proposal and other Codex documents**

This document will be developed taking into account the relevant guidance from the following:

- *Codex General Standard for the Labelling of Prepackaged Foods* (CODEX STAN 1-1985);
- *General Standard for the Labelling of Food Additives When Sold As Such* (CODEX STAN 107-1981);
- Draft Guidelines on the Labelling of Non-Retail Containers of Food (ALINORM 79/22, Appendix IV)
- Relevant Codex commodity standards that include labelling provisions for non-retail containers/bulk containers.

#### **7. Identification of any requirement for and availability of expert scientific advice.**

No requirement of expert scientific advice is envisaged at this stage. Interaction may be needed with the relevant Codex commodity committees concerning the commodity standards that contain labelling provisions for non-retail containers.

#### **8. Identification of any need for technical input to the standard from external bodies so that this can be planned for**

No need for technical input from external bodies is envisaged at this stage.

#### **9. Proposed timeline for completion of the new work including the start date, the proposed date for adoption at Step 5, and the proposed date for adoption by the Commission; the time frame for developing a standard should normally not exceed five years.**

Owing to the general nature of the work and its importance to developing countries, a faster timeline is proposed as follows:

**Proposed timeline\***

October 2014 : Endorsement of the proposed new work by the 42nd Session of Codex Committee on Food Labelling (CCFL).

July 2015 : Approval of the new work by the 38th session of Codex Alimentarius Commission

May 2016 : Consideration of the draft standard at Step 3 by the 43rd Session of CCFL.

October 2017 : Consideration of the draft standard at Step 5A (or 5/8) by the 44th Session of CCFL.

July 2018 : Final adoption by CAC.

\*Considering CCFL meets in approximately 18 months interval.

## ANNEX 2

DRAFT GENERAL STANDARD FOR THE LABELLING  
OF NON-RETAIL CONTAINERS OF FOODS

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**1. SCOPE**

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This standard applies to the labelling of Non-Retail Containers of foods that are not intended to be sold directly to the consumer.

**2. DEFINITION OF TERMS**

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For the purpose of this standard:

**“Consumer”** means persons and families purchasing and receiving food in order to meet their personal needs.<sup>1</sup>

**“Container”** means any packaging of food for delivery as a single item, whether by completely or partially enclosing the food and includes wrappers. A container may enclose several units or types of packages when such is offered to the consumer<sup>1</sup>.

For use in **Date Marking** of non-retail container of food:

**“Date of Manufacture”** means the date on which the food becomes the product as described<sup>1</sup>.

**“Date of Packaging”** means the date on which the food is placed in the immediate container in which it will be ultimately sold<sup>1</sup>.

**“Date of Minimum Durability”** (“best before”) means the date which signifies the end of the period under any stated storage conditions during which the product will remain fully marketable and will retain any specific qualities for which tacit or express claims have been made. However, beyond the date the food may still be perfectly satisfactory<sup>1</sup>.

**“Use-by Date”** (Recommended Last Consumption Date, Expiration Date) means the date which signifies the end of the estimated period under any stated storage conditions, after which the product probably will not have the quality attributes normally expected by the consumers. After this date, the food should not be regarded as marketable<sup>1</sup>.

**“Food”** means any substance, whether processed, semi-processed or raw, which is intended for human consumption, and includes drinks, chewing gum and any substance which has been used in the manufacture, preparation or treatment of “food” but does not include cosmetics or tobacco or substances used only as drugs<sup>1</sup>.

**“Food Additive”** means any substance not normally consumed as a food by itself and not normally used as a typical ingredient of the food, whether or not it has nutritive value, the intentional addition of which to food for a technological (including organoleptic) purpose in the manufacture, processing, preparation, treatment, packing, packaging, transport or holding of such food results, or may be reasonably expected to result, (directly or indirectly) in it or its by-products becoming a component of or otherwise affecting the characteristics of such foods. The term does not include “contaminants” or substances added to food for maintaining or improving nutritional qualities<sup>1</sup>.

**“Ingredient”** means any substance, including a food additive, used in the manufacture or preparation of a food and present in the final product although possibly in a modified form<sup>1</sup>.

**“Label”** means any tag, brand, mark, pictorial or other descriptive matter, written, printed, stencilled, marked, embossed or impressed on, or attached to, a container of food<sup>1</sup>.

**“Labelling”** includes any written, printed or graphic matter that is present on the label, accompanies the food, or is displayed near the food, including that for the purpose of promoting its sale or disposal<sup>1</sup>.

**“Lot”** means a definitive quantity of a commodity produced essentially under the same conditions.

**“Prepackaged”** means packaged or made up in advance in a container, ready for offer to the consumer, or for catering purposes<sup>1</sup>.

**“Processing Aid”** means a substance or material, not including apparatus or utensils, and not consumed as a food ingredient by itself, intentionally used in the processing of raw materials, foods or its ingredients, to fulfil a certain technological purpose during treatment or processing and which may

result in the non-intentional but unavoidable presence of residues or derivatives in the final product<sup>1</sup>.

**“Foods for Catering Purposes”** means those foods for use in restaurants, canteens, schools, hospitals and similar institutions where food is offered for immediate consumption<sup>1</sup>.

**“Sale by retail”** means any sale to a person buying otherwise than for the purpose of resale but does not include a sale to caterers for the purposes of their catering business or a sale to manufacturers for the purposes of their manufacturing business<sup>2</sup>.

**“Non-Retail Containers”** means any containers in which food or food material of same kind is transported or stored principally for repackaging into consumer size packs or for further industrial processing.

### 3. GENERAL PRINCIPLES

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- 3.1 Non-Retail Container of food shall not be described or presented on any label or in any labelling in a manner that is false, misleading or deceptive or is likely to create an erroneous impression regarding its character in any respect<sup>3</sup>.
- 3.2 Non-retail Container of food shall not be described or presented on any label or in any labelling by words, pictorial or other devices which refer to or are suggestive either directly or indirectly, of any other product with which such food might be confused, or in such a manner as to lead to the belief that the food is connected with such other product.

### 4. MANDATORY LABELLING OF NON RETAIL CONTAINER OF FOODS

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The following information shall appear on the label of a non-retail container of food as applicable to the food being labelled, except to the extent otherwise expressly provided in an individual Codex standard:

#### 4.1 The name of the food

- 4.1.1 The name shall indicate the true nature of the food and normally be specific and not generic:
- 4.1.1.1 Where a name or names have been established for a food in a Codex standard, at least one of these names shall be used.
- 4.1.1.2 In other cases, the name prescribed by national legislation shall be used.
- 4.1.1.3 In the absence of any such name, either a common or usual name existing by common usage as an appropriate descriptive term which was not misleading or confusing shall be used.
- 4.1.1.4 A “coined”, “fanciful”, “brand” name or “trade mark” may be used provided it accompanies one of the names provided in Subsections 4.1.1.1 to 4.1.1.3.
- 4.1.1.5 Specific information related to processing or treatment may be stated in appropriate descriptive term in close proximity to the name of the food.

#### 4.2 List of ingredients

- 4.2.1 Except for single ingredient foods, a list of ingredients shall be declared on the label.
- 4.2.1.1 The list of ingredients shall be headed or preceded by an appropriate title which consists of or includes the term ‘ingredient’.

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<sup>1</sup> General Standard for the Labelling of Prepackaged Foods (CODEX STAN 1-1985)

<sup>2</sup> General Standard for the Labelling of Food Additives when sold as such (CODEX STAN 107-1981)

<sup>3</sup> Examples of descriptions or presentations to which these General Principles refer are given in the Codex *General Guidelines on Claims* (CAC/GL 1-1979).

- 4.2.1.2 All ingredients shall be listed in descending order of ingoing weight (m/m) at the time of the manufacture of the food.
- 4.2.1.3 Where an ingredient is itself the product of two or more ingredients, such a compound ingredient may be declared, as such, in the list of ingredients, provided that it is immediately accompanied by a list, in brackets, of its ingredients in descending order of proportion (m/m). Where a compound ingredient (for which a name has been established in a Codex standard or in national legislation) constitutes less than 5% of the food, the ingredients, other than food additives which serve a technological function in the finished product, need not be declared.
- 4.2.1.4 Added water shall be declared in the list of ingredients except when the water forms part of an ingredient such as brine, syrup or broth used in a compound food and declared as such in the list of ingredients. Water or other volatile ingredients evaporated in the course of manufacture need not be declared.
- 4.2.1.5 As an alternative to the general provisions of this section, dehydrated or condensed foods which are intended to be reconstituted by the addition of water only, the ingredients may be listed in order of proportion (m/m) in the reconstituted product provided that a statement such as "ingredients of the product when prepared in accordance with the directions on the label" is included.
- 4.2.2 A specific name shall be used for ingredients in the list of ingredients in accordance with the provisions set out in Section 4.1 (Name of the Food) except that:
- 4.2.3.1 Except for those ingredients listed in section 4.2.1.4, and unless a general class name would be more informative, the following class names may be used:

NAME OF CLASSES	CLASS NAMES
Refined oils other than olive	'Oil' together with either the term 'vegetable' or 'animal', qualified by the term 'hydrogenated' or 'partially-hydrogenated', as appropriate
Refined fats	'Fat' together with either, the term 'vegetable' or 'animal', as appropriate
Starches, other than chemically modified starches	'Starch'
All species of fish where the fish constitutes an ingredient of another food and provided that the labelling and presentation of such food does not refer to a specific species of fish	'Fish'
All types of poultry meat where such meat constitutes an ingredient of another food and provided that the labelling and presentation of such a food does not refer to a specific type of poultry meat	'Poultry meat'

All types of cheese where the cheese or mixture of cheeses constitutes an ingredient of another food and provided that the labelling and presentation of such food does not refer to a specific type of cheese	'Cheese'
All spices and spice extracts not exceeding 2% by weight either singly or in combination in the food	'Spice', 'spices', or 'mixed spices', as appropriate
All herbs or parts of herbs not exceeding 2% by weight either singly or in combination in the food	'Herbs' or 'mixed herbs', as appropriate
All types of gum preparations used in the manufacture of gum base for chewing gum	'Gum base'
All types of sucrose	'Sugar'
Anhydrous dextrose and dextrose monohydrate	'Dextrose' or 'glucose'
All types of caseinates	'Caseinates'
Milk products containing a minimum of 50% of milk protein (m/m) in dry matter *	'Milk Protein'
Press, expeller or refined cocoa butter	'Cocoa butter'
All crystallized fruit not exceeding 10% of the weight of the food	'Crystallized fruit'

\*Calculation of milk protein content : Kjeldahl nitrogen × 6.38

4.2.3.2 Notwithstanding the provision set out in Section 4.2.3.1, pork fat, lard and beef fat shall always be declared by their specific names.

4.2.3.3 For food additives falling in the respective classes and appearing in lists of food additives permitted for use in foods, the following functional classes shall be used together with the specific name or recognized numerical identification such as the Codex International Numbering System (CAC/GL 36-1989) as required by national legislation.

- |                     |                 |
|---------------------|-----------------|
|                     | Flour Treatment |
| • Acidity Regulator | • Agent         |
| • Anticaking Agent  | • Foaming Agent |
| • Antifoaming Agent | • Gelling Agent |
| • Antioxidant       | • Glazing Agent |
| • Bleaching Agent   | • Humectant     |
| • Bulking Agent     | • Preservative  |
| • Carbonating Agent | • Propellant    |
| • Colour            | • Raising Agent |

- Colour Retention Agent
- Emulsifier
- Emulsifying Salt
- Firming Agent
- Flavour Enhancer
- Sequestrant
- Stabilizer
- Sweetener
- Thickener

4.2.3.4 The following class titles may be used for food additives falling in the respective classes and appearing in lists of food additives permitted generally for use in foods:

- Flavour(s) and Flavouring(s)
- Modified Starch(es)

The expression “flavours” may be qualified by “natural”, “nature identical”, “artificial” or a combination of these words as appropriate.

#### **4.2.4 Processing aids and carry-over of food additives**

4.2.4.1 A food additive carried over into a food in a significant quantity or in an amount sufficient to perform a technological function in that food as a result of the use of raw materials or other ingredients in which the additive was used shall be included in the list of ingredients.

4.2.4.2 A food additive carried over into foods at a level less than that required to achieve a technological function, and processing aids, are exempted from declaration in the list of ingredients. The exemption does not apply to food additives and processing aids listed in section 4.2.1.4.

### **4.3 Weight/Quantity Declarations**

4.3.1 The Weight and or quantity should be declared in either the metric system (System international Units) or avoirdupois pound or both the systems of measurement as required by country in which the food is intended to be sold<sup>4</sup>. This declaration may be made in terms of net or gross contents as required by the Country in which the food is intended to be sold.

4.3.2 The Weight and or Quantity shall be declared in the following manner:  
(i) for liquid foods, by volume;  
(ii) for solid foods, by weight;  
(iii) for semi-solid or viscous foods, either by weight or volume.

4.3.3 In addition to the declaration of weight and or Quantity contents, a food packed in a liquid medium shall carry a declaration in the metric system of the drained weight of the food. For the purposes of this requirement, liquid medium means water, aqueous solutions of sugar and salt, fruit and vegetable juices in canned fruits and vegetables only, or vinegar, either singly or in combination<sup>5</sup>.

### **4.4 Name and address**

The name and address of the manufacturer, packer, distributor, importer, exporter or vendor of the food shall be declared.

### **4.5 Country of origin**

4.5.1 The country of origin of the food shall be declared if its omission is likely to mislead or deceive the user.

4.5.2 When a food undergoes processing in a second country which changes its nature, the country in which the processing is performed shall be considered to be the country of origin

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<sup>4</sup> The declaration of weight contents and or quantity represents the quantity at the time of packaging and is subject to enforcement by reference to an average system of quantity control.

<sup>5</sup> The declaration of drained weight is subject to enforcement by reference to an average system of quantity control

for the purposes of labelling.

#### **4.6 Lot identification**

Each container shall be embossed or otherwise permanently marked in code or in clear to identify the producing factory and the lot.

#### **4.7 Date marking and storage instructions<sup>6</sup>**

4.7.1 If not otherwise determined in an individual Codex standard, the following date marking shall apply:

- (i) The “date of minimum durability” shall be declared.
- (ii) This shall consist at least of:
  - the day and the month for products with a minimum durability of not more than three months;
  - the month and the year for products with a minimum durability of more than three months. If the month is December, it is sufficient to indicate the year.
- (iii) The date shall be declared by the words:
  - “Best before ...” where the day is indicated;
  - “Best before end ...” in other cases.
- (iv) The words referred to in paragraph (iii) shall be accompanied by:
  - either the date itself; or
  - a reference to where the date is given.
- (v) The day, month and year shall be declared in uncoded numerical sequence except that the month may be indicated by letters in those countries where such use will not lead to any confusion.
- (vi) Notwithstanding 4.7.1 (i) an indication of the date of minimum durability shall not be required for:
  - fresh fruits and vegetables, including potatoes which have not been peeled, cut or similarly treated;
  - wines, liqueur wines, sparkling wines, aromatized wines, fruit wines and sparkling fruit wines;
  - beverages containing 10% or more by volume of alcohol;
  - bakers’ or pastry-cooks’ wares which, given the nature of their content, are normally consumed within 24 hours of their manufacture;
  - vinegar;
  - food grade salt;
  - solid sugars;
  - confectionery products consisting of flavoured and/or coloured sugars;
  - chewing gum.

4.7.2 In addition to the date of minimum durability, any special conditions for the storage of the food shall be declared on the label if the validity of the date depends thereon.

4.8 “Not for Direct sale to the consumer” should be clearly written on the Non-Retail Container.

#### **5. Irradiated foods**

5.1 The label of a food which has been treated with ionizing radiation shall carry a written statement indicating that treatment in close proximity to the name of the food. The use of the international food irradiation symbol, as shown below, is optional, but when it is used, it shall be in close proximity to the name of the food.

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<sup>6</sup> This section will be developed taking into account the work being carried out on Date Marking (Revision of the *General Standard for the Labelling of Prepackaged Foods*) by the CCFL.





- 5.2 When an irradiated product is used as an ingredient in another food, this shall be so declared in the list of ingredients.
- 5.3 When a single ingredient product is prepared from a raw material which has been irradiated, the label of the product shall contain a statement indicating the treatment.

## **6. OPTIONAL LABELLING**

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- 6.1 Any information or pictorial device written, printed, or graphic matter may be displayed in labelling provided that it is not in conflict with the mandatory requirements of this standard and those relating to claims and deception given in Section 3 – General Principles.
- 6.2 If grade designations are used, they shall be readily understandable and not be misleading or deceptive in any way.

## **7. PRESENTATION OF MANDATORY INFORMATION**

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### **7.1 General**

- 7.1.1 Labels in Non-Retail Container shall be applied in such a manner that they will not become separated from the container.
- 7.1.2 Statements required to appear on the label by virtue of this standard or any other Codex standards shall be clear, prominent, indelible and readily legible under normal conditions of purchase and use.
- 7.1.3 Where the container is covered by a wrapper, the wrapper shall carry the necessary information or the label on the container shall be readily legible through the outer wrapper or not obscured by it.
- 7.1.4 The name and the particulars mentioned under section 4.3 of the food shall appear in a prominent position.

### **7.2 Language**

Language on the original label should be acceptable to the competent authorities of the Country in which the product is intended to be sold.

- 7.3 Information for non-retail containers shall be given either on the container or in accompanying documents, except that the name of the product, weight and/or quantity declaration, list of ingredients, lot identification, Country of origin, the name and address of the manufacturer, packer, distributor or importer, as well as date marking and storage instructions (wherever applicable), shall appear on the container. However, lot identification, and the name and address of the manufacturer, packer, distributor or importer may be replaced by an identification mark, provided that such a mark is clearly identifiable with the accompanying documents<sup>7</sup>.

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<sup>7</sup> It would be useful to clarify what is meant by identification mark.

{Note: All the relevant guidance proposed to be included from the existing Codex standards/guidelines has been included in this preliminary draft of the proposed standard. The Committee may however, decide at a later stage whether to retain all the guidance in detail or cross refer to the relevant existing Codex standards/guidelines, where appropriate and possible}.

## Annex 3

**CODEX COMMODITY STANDARDS WITH A SECTION ON LABELLING REQUIREMENTS FOR NON-RETAIL CONTAINERS/BULK CONTAINERS**

<b>S. No.</b>	<b>Standard</b>
1.	Standard for Honey (CODEX STAN 12-1981)
2.	Standard for Preserved Tomatoes (CODEX STAN 13-1981)
3.	Standard for Canned Applesauce (CODEX STAN 17-1981)
4.	Standard for Edible Fats and Oils Not Covered by Individual Standards (CODEX STAN 19-1981)
5.	Standard for Olive Oils and Olive Pomace Oils (CODEX STAN 33-1981)
6.	Standard for Quick Frozen Finfish, Uneviscerated and Eviscerated (CODEX STAN 36-1981)
7.	Standard for Processed Tomato Concentrates (CODEX STAN 57-1981)
8.	Standard for Canned Pears (CODEX STAN 61-1981)
9.	Standard for Table Olives (CODEX STAN 66-1981)
10.	Standard for Cocoa Butter (CODEX STAN 86-1981)
11.	Standard for Chocolate and Chocolate Products (CODEX STAN 87-1981)
12.	Standard for Corned Beef (CODEX STAN 88-1981)
13.	Standard for Luncheon Meat (CODEX STAN 89-1981)
14.	Standard for Quick Frozen Shrimps or Prawns (CODEX STAN 92-1981)
15.	Standard for Quick Frozen Lobsters (CODEX STAN 95-1981)
16.	Standard for Cooked Cured Ham (CODEX STAN 96-1981)
17.	Standard for Cooked Cured Pork Shoulder (CODEX STAN 97-1981)
18.	Standard for Cooked Cured Chopped Meat (CODEX STAN 98-1981)
19.	Standard for Cocoa Powders (Cocoas) and Dry Mixtures of Cocoa and Sugars (CODEX STAN 105-1981)
20.	Standard for Cocoa (Cacao) Mass (Cocoa/Chocolate Liquor) And Cocoa Cake (CODEX STAN 141-1983)
21.	Standard for Food Grade Salt (CODEX STAN 150-1985)
22.	Standard for Gari (CODEX STAN 151-1989)
23.	Standard for Wheat Flour (CODEX STAN 152-1985)
24.	Standard for Maize (Corn) (CODEX STAN 153-1985)
25.	Standard for Whole Maize (Corn) Meal (CODEX STAN 154-1985)
26.	Standard for Degermed Maize (Corn) Meal and Maize (Corn) Grits (CODEX STAN 155-1985)
27.	Standard for Canned Mangoes (CODEX STAN 159-1987)
28.	Standard for Mango Chutney (CODEX STAN 160-1987)
29.	Standard for Wheat Protein Products Including Wheat Gluten (CODEX STAN 163-1987)
30.	Standard for Quick Frozen Blocks of Fish Fillet, Minced Fish Flesh and Mixtures of Fillets and Minced Fish Flesh (CODEX STAN 165-1989)
31.	Standard for Quick Frozen Fish Sticks (Fish Fingers), Fish Portions and Fish Fillets - Breaded or in Batter (CODEX STAN 166 – 1989)
32.	Standard for Salted Fish and Dried Salted Fish of the Gadidae Family of Fishes (CODEX STAN 167 – 1989)
33.	Standard for Whole and Decorticated Pearl Millet Grains (CODEX STAN 169-1989)
34.	Standard for Pearl Millet Flour (CODEX STAN 170-1989)
35.	Standard for Certain Pulses (CODEX STAN 171-1989)

36.	Standard for Sorghum Grains (CODEX STAN 172-1989)
37.	Standard for Sorghum Flour (CODEX STAN 173-1989)
38.	General Standard for Vegetable Protein Products (Vpp) (CODEX STAN 174-1989)
39.	General Standard for Soy Protein Products (CODEX STAN 175-1989)
40.	Standard for Edible Cassava Flour (CODEX STAN 176-1989)
41.	Standard for Desiccated Coconut (CODEX STAN 177-1991)
42.	Standard for Durum Wheat Semolina and Durum Wheat Flour (CODEX STAN 178-1991)
43.	Standard for Pineapples (CODEX STAN 182-1993)
44.	Standard for Papaya (CODEX STAN 183-1993)
45.	Standard for Mangoes (CODEX STAN 184-1993)
46.	Standard for Nopal (CODEX STAN 185-1993)
47.	Standard for Prickly Pear (CODEX STAN 186-1993)
48.	Standard for Carambola (CODEX STAN 187-1993)
49.	Standard for Baby Corn (CODEX STAN 188-1993)
50.	Standard for Dried Shark Fins (CODEX STAN 189-1993)
51.	General Standard for Quick Frozen Fish Fillets (CODEX STAN 190 – 1995)
52.	Standard for Quick Frozen Raw Squid (CODEX STAN 191 – 1995)
53.	Standard for Litchi (CODEX STAN 196-1995)
54.	Standard for Avocado (CODEX STAN 197-1995)
55.	Standard for Rice (CODEX STAN 198-1995)
56.	Standard for Wheat and Durum Wheat (CODEX STAN 199-1995)
57.	Standard for Peanuts (CODEX STAN 200-1995)
58.	Standard for Oats (CODEX STAN 201-1995)
59.	Standard for Couscous (CODEX STAN 202-1995)
60.	Standard for Mangosteens (CODEX STAN 204-1997)
61.	Standard for Bananas (CODEX STAN 205-1997)
62.	Standard for Milk Powders and Cream Powder (CODEX STAN 207-1999)
63.	Group Standard for Cheeses in Brine (CODEX STAN 208-1999)
64.	Standard for Named Vegetable Oils (CODEX STAN 210-1999)
65.	Standard for Named Animal Fats (CODEX STAN 211 -1999)
66.	Standard for Limes (CODEX STAN 213-1999)
67.	Standard for Pummelos (CODEX STAN 214-1999)
68.	Standard for Guavas (CODEX STAN 215-1999)
69.	Standard for Chayotes (CODEX STAN 216-1999)
70.	Standard for Mexican Limes (CODEX STAN 217-1999)
71.	Standard for Ginger (CODEX STAN 218-1999)
72.	Standard for Grapefruits (CODEX STAN 219-1999)
73.	Standard for Longans (CODEX STAN 220-1999)
74.	Group Standard for Unripened Cheese Including Fresh Cheese (CODEX STAN 221-2001)

75.	Standard for Kimchi (CODEX STAN 223-2001)
76.	Standard for Tannia (CODEX STAN 224-2001)
77.	Standard for Asparagus (CODEX STAN 225-2001)
78.	Standard for Cape Gooseberry (CODEX STAN 226-2001)
79.	Standard for Pitahayas (CODEX STAN 237-2003)
80.	Standard for Sweet Cassava (CODEX STAN 238-2003)
81.	Standard for Canned Bamboo Shoots (CODEX STAN 241-2003)
82.	Standard for Canned Stone Fruits (CODEX STAN 242-2003)
83.	Standard for Fermented Milks (CODEX STAN 243-2003)
84.	Standard for Salted Atlantic Herring and Salted Sprat (CODEX STAN 244-2004)
85.	Standard for Oranges (CODEX STAN 245-2004)
86.	Standard for Rambutan (CODEX STAN 246-2005)
87.	General Standard for Fruit Juices and Nectars (CODEX STAN 247-2005)
88.	Standard for Dairy Fat Spreads (CODEX STAN 253-2006)
89.	Standard for Certain Canned Citrus Fruits (CODEX STAN 254-2007)
90.	Standard for Table Grapes (CODEX STAN 255-2007)
91.	Standard for Fat Spreads and Blended Spreads (CODEX STAN 256-2007)
92.	Standard for Pickled Fruits and Vegetables (CODEX STAN 260-2007)
93.	Standard for Mozzarella (CODEX STAN 262-2006)
94.	Standard for Cheddar (CODEX STAN 263-1966)
95.	Standard for Danbo (CODEX STAN 264-1966)
96.	Standard for Edam (CODEX STAN 265-1966)
97.	Standard for Gouda (CODEX STAN 266-1966)
98.	Standard for Havarti (CODEX STAN 267-1966)
99.	Standard for Samsø (CODEX STAN 268-1966)
100.	Standard for Emmental (CODEX STAN 269-1967)
101.	Standard for Tilsiter (CODEX STAN 270-1968)
102.	Standard for Saint-Paulin (CODEX STAN 271-1968)
103.	Standard for Provolone (CODEX STAN 272-1968)
104.	Standard for Cottage Cheese (CODEX STAN 273-1968)
105.	Standard for Coulommiers (CODEX STAN 274-1969)
106.	Standard for Cream Cheese (CODEX STAN 275-1973)
107.	Standard for Camembert (CODEX STAN 276-1973)
108.	Standard for Brie (CODEX STAN 277-1973)
109.	Standard for Butter (CODEX STAN 279-1971)
110.	Standard for Milkfat Products (CODEX STAN 280-1973)
111.	Standard for Evaporated Milks (CODEX STAN 281-1971)
112.	Standard for Sweetened Condensed Milks (CODEX STAN 282-1971)
113.	General Standard for Cheese (CODEX STAN 283-1978)

114.	Standard for Whey Cheeses (CODEX STAN 284-1971)
115.	Standard for Cream and Prepared Creams (CODEX STAN 288-1976)
116.	Standard for Whey Powders (CODEX STAN 289-1995)
117.	Standard for Edible Casein Products (CODEX STAN 290-1995)
118.	Standard for Sturgeon Caviar (CODEX STAN 291 – 2010)
119.	Standard for Live and Raw Bivalve Molluscs (CODEX STAN 292-2008)
120.	Standard for Tomatoes (CODEX STAN 293-2008)
121.	Regional Standard for Gochujang (Asia) (CODEX STAN 294R-2009)
122.	Regional Standard for Ginseng Products (Asia) (CODEX STAN 295R-2009)
123.	Standard for Jams, Jellies and Marmalades (CODEX STAN 296-2009)
124.	Standard for Certain Canned Vegetables (CODEX STAN 297-2009)
125.	Standard for Fermented Soybean Paste (Asia) (CODEX STAN 298R-2009)
126.	Standard for Apples (CODEX STAN 299-2010)
127.	Standard for Bitter Cassava (CODEX STAN 300-2010)
128.	Standard for Edible Sago Flour (Asia) (CODEX STAN 301R-2011)
129.	Standard for Fish Sauce (CODEX STAN 302-2011)
130.	Standard for Tree Tomatoes (CODEX STAN 303-2011)
131.	Regional Standard for Culantro Coyote (LAC) (CODEX STAN 304R - 2011)
132.	Regional Standard for Lucuma (LAC) (CODEX STAN 305R - 2011)
133.	Regional Standard for Chilli Sauce (ASIA) (CODEX STAN 306R-2011)
134.	Standard for Chilli Peppers (CODEX STAN 307-2011)
135.	Standard for Pomegranate (CODEX STAN 310-2013)
136.	Standard for Smoked Fish, Smoke-Flavoured Fish and Smoke-Dried Fish (CODEX STAN 311 – 2013)
137.	Standard for Live Abalone and For Raw Fresh Chilled or Frozen Abalone for Direct Consumption or for Further Processing (CODEX STAN 312-2013)
	<b>CODEX COMMODITY STANDARDS WITH A SECTION ON LABELLING REQUIREMENTS FOR BULK CONTAINERS</b>
1.	Standard for Quick Frozen Peas (CODEX STAN 41-1981)
2.	Standard for Quick Frozen Strawberries (CODEX STAN 52-1981)
3.	Standard for Quick Frozen Raspberries (CODEX STAN 69-1981)
4.	Standard for Quick Frozen Peaches (CODEX STAN 75-1981)
5.	Standard for Quick Frozen Bilberries (CODEX STAN 76-1981)
6.	Standard for Quick Frozen Spinach (CODEX STAN 77-1981)
7.	Standard for Quick Frozen Blueberries (CODEX STAN 103-1981)
8.	Standard for Quick Frozen Leek (CODEX STAN 104-1981)
9.	General Standard for Irradiated Foods (CODEX STAN 106-1983)
10.	Standard for Quick Frozen Broccoli (CODEX STAN 110-1981)
11.	Standard for Quick Frozen Cauliflower (CODEX STAN 111-1981)
12.	Standard for Quick Frozen Brussels Sprouts (CODEX STAN 112-1981)
13.	Standard for Quick Frozen Green Beans and Quick Frozen Wax Beans (CODEX STAN 113-1981)
14.	Standard for Quick Frozen French Fried Potatoes (CODEX STAN 114-1981)

15.	Standard for Quick Frozen Whole Kernel Corn (CODEX STAN 132-1981)
16.	Standard for Quick Frozen Corn-On-The-Cob (CODEX STAN 133-1981)
17.	Standard for Quick Frozen Carrots (CODEX STAN 140-1983)

#### CODEX TEXTS RELEVANT TO EXPORT - IMPORT REQUIREMENTS

S.no.	RCP/GL
1.	Code of Ethics for International Trade in Food including concessional and food aid transactions (CAC/RCP 20-1979)
2.	Guidelines for the Exchange of Information in Food Control Emergency Situations (CAC/GL 19-1995)
3.	Principles for Food Import and Export Certification and Inspection (CAC/GL 20-1995)
4.	Guidelines for Exchange of Information between Countries on Rejections of Imported Foods (CAC/GL 25-1997)
5.	Guidelines for the Design, Operation, Assessment and Accreditation of Food Import and Export Inspection and Certification Systems (CAC/GL 26-1997)
6.	Guidelines for the Assessment of the Competence of Testing Laboratories Involved in the Import and Export Control of Foods (CAC/GL 27-1997)
7.	Guidelines for the development of equivalence Agreements Regarding Food Imports and Export Inspection and Certification Systems (CAC/GL 34-1999)
8.	Guidelines for Food Import Control Systems (CAC/GL 47-2003)