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ALINORM 71/22
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JOINT FAO/WHO FOOD STANDARDS PROGRAMME
CODEX ALIMENTARIUS COMMISSION
Eighth Session
Geneva, 30 June - 9 July 1971

REPORT OF THE SIXTH SESSION
OF THE
CODEX COMMITTEE ON FOOD LABELLING
28-29 June 1971
Geneva, Switzerland

REPORT OF THE SIXTH SESSION OF THE
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1. The Sixth Session of the Codex Committee on Food Labelling, under the Chairmanship of the Government of Canada, was held in Geneva, Switzerland, on 28-29 June 1971. The session was opened by His Excellency Ambassador George Ignatieff of the Permanent Mission of Canada to the European Office of the United Nations. Dr. D.G. Chapman, Director, Food Advisory Bureau, Food and Drug Directorate, Department of National Health and Welfare, Ottawa, Canada, was the Chairman of the session and welcomed in particular two of the Vice-Chairmen who were present, Dr. N.A. de Heer of Ghana and Mr. A. Miklovicz of Hungary. Representatives were present from 31 countries. Observers were present from 6 international organizations (see Appendix I for the List of Participants).

2. The Committee adopted the Provisional Agenda and agreed that the labelling provisions for Powdered Dextrose and a discussion of the date, place and agenda for the next session would be considered under Other Business.

STANDARDS AT STEP 8 - DECISIONS OF THE COMMITTEE

Canned Strawberries (ALINORM 71/20, Appendix II)

3. On the question of the various syrup strengths in this Standard, although a number of countries expressed the opinion that it might be preferable to indicate the percentage of sugar, it was agreed to keep the existing text. The French delegation drew attention to the fact that heavy syrup should be translated "sirop lourd" and not "sirop épais". This correction will be made in all standards. The delegation of the Federal Republic of Germany indicated that they would prefer only two categories of syrups, i.e. Heavy and Light, and that this applied to all the standards where syrups had been categorized.

4. The delegation of New Zealand wished it recorded that the mention of colouring should be in the name of the product and not merely in the listed ingredients.

5. The delegation of the Federal Republic of Germany expressed themselves in favour of a declaration of the ingoing weight of the fruit or vegetable components as well as the net contents although the delegation of Poland wished it recorded that the present requirement for net contents only was adequate. These comments apply to other standards as appropriate.

6. There was considerable discussion on the interpretation of the requirement as to country of origin and how in fact it would be interpreted by the importing country and the producer. It was suggested that the Committee should recommend that governments in their acceptances should give a clarification of how they would apply these rules. It was felt that this point could well be discussed at the next session of this Committee.

7. The labelling provisions of the Standard for Canned Strawberries were endorsed.

8. In this and the following standards the remarks and reservations recorded apply to subsequent standards wherever applicable.

Canned Plums (ALINORM 71/20, Appendix III)

9. The delegation of Canada felt that paragraph 6.1.1 was somewhat confusing to interpret and suggested that it would be more suitable if it was revised to permit the abbreviated names in countries where the term "plums" is not required. After some discussion on which the Netherlands, Italy and Denmark put themselves on record as favouring the Canadian proposal, the Committee decided that the section should be reworded as follows:

"The name of the product shall be:

- (a) plums, or
- (b) Greengage plums for the appropriate varieties specified in 1.1
- (c) Damson plums " " " " " " " "

- (d) Cherry plums for the appropriate varieties specified in 1.1
(e) Mirabelle plums " " " " " " " "

except that the names "Greengages", "Damsons", "Mirabelles" or "Cherry" need not be accompanied by the word "plums" in countries where its omission would not mislead or deceive the consumer."

10. The labelling provisions of the Standard for Canned Plums were endorsed as amended in paragraph 9.

Canned Raspberries (ALINORM 71/20, Appendix IV)

11. The labelling provisions for this Standard were endorsed taking into account the previously mentioned reservations which were applicable.

Fruit Cocktail (ALINORM 71/20, Appendix VI)

12. The French translation of "as applicable" should be "selon le cas" instead of "le cas échéant".

13. Under paragraph 6.2.3 of the Standard it was agreed that the presence of ascorbic acid should be declared as "l-ascorbic acid as an antioxidant", rather than as a colour preservative.

14. The labelling provisions for this Standard were endorsed with the above amendment with respect to ascorbic acid.

Canned Mushrooms (ALINORM 71/20, Appendix VII)

15. Concerning paragraph 6.1.2.2, the delegation of the Federal Republic of Germany requested that the declaration on butter sauce should be amended to include cream and other milk products and referred to their written comments as contained in ALINORM 71/30. It was agreed that this matter should be brought to the attention of the Commission when it reviewed these standards at Step 8, since this is a compositional matter.

16. The Committee agreed on the suggestion of the observer from the International Organization of Consumers' Unions that it would be consistent with the General Standard for the Labelling of Prepackaged Foods to amend Section 6.3 Net Contents, to include the following sentence: "Mushrooms packed in regular or natural packs as described in paragraph 6(a) shall carry a declaration of drained weight of the food."

17. The labelling provisions for the Standard for Canned Mushrooms were endorsed as amended in paragraph 16.

Canned Asparagus (ALINORM 71/20, Appendix VIII)

18. The wording of the paragraph on The Name of the Food (7.1.1) was edited to make it more clear and now reads as follows:

"The name of the product shall be "Asparagus" and the word "peeled" or "unpeeled" shall be declared, as appropriate, if national legislation so requires."

Apricot, Peach and Pear Nectars (ALINORM 71/14, Appendix II)

19. On Section 7.1.1 the delegation of the Netherlands raised the point that in their opinion the terms apricot nectar, peach nectar and pear nectar were ambiguous since they might also refer to clear nectars. However, it was pointed out that these terms could be used optionally with the terms "pulpy apricot nectar", "pulpy peach nectar" and "pulpy pear nectar" and that in any case there could be no confusion as separate standards were to be elaborated for clear nectars.

20. Concerning Section 7.2.2, the delegation of Switzerland reserved its position on the provision requiring l-ascorbic acid to be declared as such, believing that this may mislead consumers as to the presence of Vitamin C. On the other hand, the delegate of Switzerland did not object to the use of the term "antioxidant" only. The delegation

of the Federal Republic of Germany was opposed to the mention of l-ascorbic acid, pointing out that in this case it was added for technological reasons only and it might not be present at all in the product by the time the product reached the consumer. The delegate of the Netherlands also opposed the mention of l-ascorbic acid on the basis that it might not be present at all in the product by the time the product reached the consumer.

21. The labelling provisions of this standard were endorsed unchanged by the Committee.

Orange Juice (ALINORM 71/14, Appendix III)

22. The delegation of Canada proposed that this and the following fruit juice standards should be amended in Section 6.1 to indicate clearly in the name of the product the fact of reconstitution, but the Committee agreed to keep the present wording which left the declaration at the top of the list of ingredients.

23. The Committee endorsed the labelling provisions of the Standard for Orange Juice unchanged.

Grapefruit Juice (ALINORM 71/14, Appendix IV)

24. The Committee agreed that, as regards the French text, this product should be referred to as "jus de pomelo" or "jus de pamplemousse".

25. The labelling provisions in the Standard for Grapefruit Juice were endorsed by the Committee as amended in the French version only.

Lemon Juice (ALINORM 71/14, Appendix V)

26. The Committee endorsed the labelling provisions of the Standard for Lemon Juice without amendments.

Apple Juice (ALINORM 71/14(A), Appendix II)

27. The delegations of the Netherlands, New Zealand and Poland expressed the opinion that the term "carbonated" should appear as part of the name. However, the Committee decided to maintain the existing text of the standard.

28. The Committee endorsed the labelling provisions of the Apple Juice Standard without amendments.

Tomato Juice (ALINORM 71/14(A), Appendix IV)

29. The Committee endorsed the labelling provisions of the Tomato Juice Standard without amendments.

30. It was agreed that for all the above fruit juice products the interpretation of the country of origin when the product was processed in a second country was adequately explained in paragraphs 40 and 41 of ALINORM 71/14.

Quick-Frozen Strawberries (ALINORM 71/25, Appendix II)

31. The delegation of Australia raised the question of the designation "quick-frozen" and "frozen", for this and other products and the anomalies which could be created when the standards were accepted by governments. The Committee agreed that the question of the title of these products should be referred to the Commission at its Eighth Session for a possible decision.

32. The delegation of Argentina repeated its position as regards the declaration of the country of origin on the container, namely, that this declaration is mandatory in Argentina and this was the general position of Argentina regarding all Codex Commodity Standards.

33. The delegation of the Netherlands raised the question as to the adequacy of a mandatory pictorial representation to indicate the size of the fruit and would have preferred to make no mention of pictorial representation but to indicate the size in

linear measurements only. The Committee decided to keep the standard as drafted.

34. The labelling provisions of the Standard for Quick-Frozen Strawberries were endorsed, subject to the decisions of the Commission regarding the terms "frozen" or "quick-frozen".

Frozen Fillets of Cod and Haddock (ALINORM 71/18, Appendix II)

35. The delegate from Sweden drew attention to the decision taken at the Fourth Session of this Committee concerning recommendations on, among other subjects, storage instructions (ALINORM 69/22, Appendix III). The Codex Alimentarius Commission had decided at its Seventh Session (ALINORM 70/43, para. 152) to circulate these recommendations to the Chairmen of Codex Commodity Committees for their information. As well as these general remarks, the Swedish delegate also drew attention to the provision in para. 6.7 of the Standard for Quick-Frozen Strawberries, that is, "Information for keeping and thawing of the product shall be given on retail packs". The delegation of Sweden suggested that a similar provision should be included in the Standards for frozen fish fillets. Other delegations expressed their support for this suggestion. The Chairman of the Codex Committee on Fish and Fishery Products stated that the Committee had fully discussed the need for a provision on storage, keeping and thawing of the product but had decided not to include such provisions at this stage. The Chairman further added that some frozen fillets were not thawed before cooking and in his view it would be more appropriate in the case of frozen fish products to consider the need for the elaboration of more detailed provisions than had been included in the standards for other quick-frozen products. The delegate of France also drew the Committee's attention to the importance of mentioning storage instructions on the label. The Committee noted the above discussion and endorsed the labelling requirements for this standard without adding such instructions. However, it recommended to the Commission that Codex Committees dealing with frozen products should give careful consideration to keeping, storage and thawing instructions when considering the labelling provisions for such products.

36. The delegation of the Federal Republic of Germany drew attention to their statement on date marking as contained in Appendix II of ALINORM 70/22 and pointed out to the Committee that in their opinion the importance of this question is increasing and that they would very much welcome a full debate on this problem. They proposed the following sentence as a temporary solution: "The date of production or packing or the date of expiry shall be indicated in clear if national legislation so requires." The delegation of the Federal Republic of Germany requested that these remarks should also be considered in relation to the standards for Frozen Fillets of Ocean Perch and Special Dietary Foods with Low Sodium Content. The Chairman of the Committee recognized the importance of this problem and assured the delegation of the Federal Republic of Germany that this matter would be the subject of a thorough discussion in the next full meeting of the Committee on Food Labelling. A number of delegations supported this proposal and although the delegate of Poland did not object to a discussion of this problem, he did not agree with a requirement for date marking in principle. The delegation of Denmark made the general observation that it was superfluous in standards to make special provisions for compliance with national legislation. Standards should not contain references to deviating national requirements. However, the relevant Codex Committees might in their reports suggest that certain specific national requirements might be considered as minor deviations only.

37. The labelling provisions for the Standard for Frozen Fillets of Cod and Haddock were endorsed by the Committee subject to the same reservation concerning the terms "frozen" and "quick-frozen" as had been made in the endorsement for the Standard for Quick-Frozen Strawberries.

Frozen Fillets of Ocean Perch (ALINORM 71/18, Appendix III)

38. The delegation of Canada requested clarification as regards paragraph 6.1.1, The Name of the Food, since in their opinion the present wording was not quite clear as to whether or not the terms "fillets of redfish" or "fillets of rosefish" could be used as alternates to the terms "fillets of ocean perch" or "ocean perch fillets". The Committee agreed that the wording should be more precise and decided to amend the paragraph by adding the words "except that" after "as appropriate" in the first sentence which

would then read as follows:

"The name of the product as declared on the label shall be "fillets of ocean perch" or "ocean perch fillets" as appropriate except that the terms "fillets of redfish" or "fillets of rosefish" are permitted in countries where they are customarily used".

39. The delegation of the U.S.A. pointed out that governments should indicate in their acceptances for all standards which terms would be acceptable to them and that these acceptances would eventually be registered in the Codex Alimentarius, and thus exporters would know the applicable nomenclature in each country.

40. The labelling provisions for the Standard for Frozen Fillets of Ocean Perch were endorsed as amended in paragraph 38 and subject to the decision to be made by the Commission as regards the terms "quick-frozen" and "frozen".

Special Dietary Food with Low Sodium Content (ALINORM 71/26, Appendix III)

41. The delegations of the Netherlands and the U.S.A. repeated their opposition, which they had already recorded in the Commodity Committee, to the mandatory declaration of the carbohydrate, protein and fat contents as contained in 4.1.4.

42. The delegation of the U.S.A. proposed that "sodium" should be added to the list of cations as contained in 4.2.2 since it is needed to indicate to the consumers of the salt substitute, the amount of sodium that this product may contribute to their diet. The Committee agreed to this slight amendment.

43. The labelling provisions of the Standard for Special Dietary Foods with Low Sodium Content were endorsed as amended in paragraph 42.

LABELLING PROVISIONS IN COMPOSITIONAL STANDARDS FOR MILK PRODUCTS

44. The Codex Committee on Food Labelling noted that this was the first time these labelling provisions had been before this Committee, since they had been newly revised to bring them in line with the Codex format by the Joint FAO/WHO Committee of Government Experts on the Code of Principles concerning Milk and Milk Products (hereinafter referred to as the "Milk Committee"). The comment was that these revisions were well prepared and the Milk Committee was commended for this effort. The Labelling Committee decided to develop the general principles involved by a consideration of each clause in the labelling provisions of these standards applying decisions already reached to all standards, when applicable.

Butter and Whey Butter (CX 5/70 - 13th Session, Appendix III-A)

45. The Committee first considered clause 4.1.1 under The Name of the Food and, after discussion, agreed that a positive statement is now the usual form for indicating the name, the further restrictive clauses which were given in the original draft being considered unnecessary since the acceptance by governments will entail their applying such restrictions in order that the standard not be undermined. Thus the Committee endorsed the following text:

"The name of the product shall be "butter" or "whey butter" as appropriate".

The delegation of the Federal Republic of Germany requested that their reservation on this point be noted as they would prefer the wording in the original draft.

46. Concerning the clause dealing with the use of the name of the product which may be used without qualification as regards the animal from which the milk has been obtained (4.1.2), the Committee suggested that the Milk Committee should take into account the possibility of cases where the bulk of the national milk supply is based on buffalo milk, and should permit such products to be labelled without a word or words denoting the animal from which the milk has been obtained in those countries where buffalo milk formed the bulk of the national milk supply.

47. The Committee then considered the provision for a declaration of water content in export butter and whey butter (4.1.3) and was of the opinion that there was no need for express provisions for export products in Codex standards. The opinion was also expressed that the wording was discriminatory but that if such a provision was necessary, then the words "contains more than 16% water" would be more meaningful to consumers. As a result, the Committee wished to draw the attention of the Commission and the Milk Committee to the above remarks. The Committee did not endorse this clause and noted that consequentially the last phrase in 2.3 should also be removed.

48. Clause 4.1.4, dealing with whey butter intended for export, was considered to be redundant since the requirement to name whey butter as such is included in the revised version of clause 4.1.1 and thus its deletion is recommended by the Committee.

49. The Committee then gave consideration to the labelling of the salt content of butter (4.1.5). Although the present draft may represent present national legislation where only the unfamiliar product may be labelled specially as the salt content or where both products must be labelled, it would be necessary for countries to indicate exactly the provisions they have in effect and this provision did not contribute anything to the uniformity of international standards on this matter. In the view of the Committee, the Milk Committee should consider a suitable definition for salted butter which might require a certain minimum percentage of salt. In their acceptances countries should state what would be their current practice.

50. It was noted that the standard for butter did not contain a provision for a list of ingredients. Many countries felt that such listing was not necessary for a well known natural product such as butter although the observer from the International Organization of Consumers' Unions pointed out that colour was frequently used by consumers to judge the quality of butter and thus in their opinion colour should be declared. The Committee concurred with the Milk Committee that there need be no requirement for a list of ingredients on butter and the delegation of Canada registered their objection since there is an eventual policy of a full list of ingredients on all products in Canada. The delegate of Sweden requested that his reservation be noted with respect to the fact that food colours were not required to be listed.

51. The Committee endorsed the provisions on Net Contents (4.2), Name and Address (4.3), and Country of Origin (4.4) appearing in the labelling provisions of this Standard.

Butteroil, Anhydrous Butteroil and Anhydrous Milk Fat (CX 5/70-13th Session, Appendix III-F)

52. The Committee recommended that the Milk Committee redraft the clauses under Name of the Food (4.1.1, 4.1.2 and 4.1.3) in the positive sense in accordance with the previous decision taken on the appropriate clauses of Standard A-1 (Butter). It was also noted that if the proposal that there should be separate definitions for anhydrous butteroil and anhydrous milk fat were accepted, there would be consequential changes in the name of the food.

53. Concerning the List of Ingredients for this product, the Committee endorsed the present clause, noting that the delegations of the Federal Republic of Germany and Italy would prefer to see the individual declaration of the antioxidants rather than the use of the class title if such antioxidants were permitted.

54. As to the clause on the declaration of the country of origin (4.5.1), the Committee noted the point of view of the delegation of the United Kingdom that this clause contained a discriminatory provision similar to other provisions which had been objected to by the Commission since it required more stringent labelling provisions on imported products. The Labelling Committee requested that the Milk Committee should be asked to give reasons as to why this provision was not in conformity with the General Standard for the Labelling of Prepackaged Foods.

55. The Committee endorsed the Net Contents and Name and Address provisions in this standard.

Evaporated and Evaporated Skimmed Milk (CX 5/70-13th Session, Appendix III-C)

56. With regard to the clauses under Name of the Food (4.1.1 and 4.1.2), the decisions of the Committee on the appropriate clauses of Standard A-1 (Butter) apply.

57. Several delegations expressed the view that a complete or partial list of ingredients would be useful for these products and requested that the Milk Committee examine this possibility with a view to including a list of ingredients in this and the following standards as a point of general principle. In the case of this group of products (evaporated, dried and condensed milks) the limited list of ingredients might be restricted to the phosphates and stabilizers involved.

58. It was agreed that the consumer should be informed by a declaration on the label (1) as to either the way in which this group of products should be reconstituted to make up a normal milk or (2) as to the liquid milk equivalent of the product when it is reconstituted. It was pointed out, however, that the manner of expressing this declaration was difficult to draft uniformly, taking into account the differences in the ratio of fat and milk-solids-non-fat in natural milk and in national legislation. The Milk Committee was requested to examine ways of providing for such a declaration.

59. The delegation of Sweden, supported by the observer from the IOCU, made a general remark with respect to milk products that the label should contain an indication of the fat content of the product for the benefit of the consumer who must control fat intake.

60. The clauses 4.2 (Net Contents), 4.3 (Name and Address) and 4.4 (Country of Origin) were endorsed, subject to the qualifications made on these provisions in the previous milk product standards.

Sweetened Condensed Milk and Skimmed Sweetened Condensed Milk (CX 5/70-13th Session, Appendix III-D)

61. The only new point raised on this standard concerned clause 4.1.3 where a discriminatory provision requiring a declaration for one type of sugar and not for another type of sugar had been put forward. A list of ingredients, including all sugars and other additives would solve this problem. As a result, the Committee recommended the deletion of this clause and the mandatory listing of ingredients in this standard.

62. The remaining clauses of the labelling provisions of this standard were endorsed, subject to the same qualifications as mentioned in the previous milk product standards.

Whole Milk Powder, Partly Skimmed Milk Powder and Skimmed Milk Powder (CX 5/70-13th Session, Appendix III-E)

63. The clauses of the labelling provisions of this standard were endorsed, subject to the same qualifications as mentioned in the previous milk product standards.

64. The delegation of the Federal Republic of Germany requested that it be noted in the report that their remarks with respect to date-marking applied to the condensed, evaporated and dried milk and cream products as well as to the other products mentioned earlier in this report in this connection (see paragraph 36).

Cream, Cream Powder and Whey Cheese (CX 5/70-13th Session, Appendices III-F, III-G and III-H)

65. The clauses of the labelling provisions of these standards were endorsed, subject to the same qualifications as mentioned in the previous milk product standards.

General Standard for Cheese (MDS 71/6, Standard No. A-6)

66. The Secretariat indicated that since this standard is at an early stage in its redrafted state, consideration of the labelling provisions in this standard could well be postponed. The Committee concurred, and the labelling provisions in this standard were not considered.

Processed (naming the variety) Cheese (CX 5/70-13th Session, Appendix IV-A)

67. Concerning the labelling declaration of milk fat content in this cheese (6.1.4), which is on a "milk fat in dry matter" basis, a number of delegations raised the question that, for the information of the consumer, it would be better to have the fat content expressed on the weight of the whole cheese. The Committee was in general agreement with this statement but realized that there was a technical basis for the previous use

of "milk fat in dry matter" basis, both in terms of analytical usage and due to the possibility of loss of weight (moisture) of some cheeses during storage, which may apply more to natural cheeses than to this kind of product. For the above reasons the attention of the Milk Committee was drawn to the desirability of developing labelling provisions giving milk fat content on the whole cheese basis.

68. For these products, the same arguments on listing ingredients cannot be used as for natural milk products such as butter. There are many ingredients and additives in these products and a full list of ingredients is needed, not a selective list, and it was agreed that a complete list of ingredients should appear on the label of these products.

69. The remaining clauses of the labelling provisions of this standard were endorsed subject to the same qualifications as mentioned for the previous milk product standards.

Processed Cheese and Spreadable Processed Cheese (CX 5/70-13th Session, Appendix IV-B)

70. The main new point raised on this standard was the question of ensuring that the use of cheese variety names in this standard would not lead to confusion of this product with the similar product "Processed (naming the variety) Cheese" discussed above. For this reason, the Committee recommended that clause 5.1 in this standard be revised to read: "Products conforming to this standard may not be designated by the cheese variety name in connection with the names 'processed cheese' or 'spreadable processed cheese' but mention may be made of the name of a cheese variety only in the list of ingredients." This replaces the phrase "on the label in close proximity to the label declarations required under paragraph 6.2". Again a full list of ingredients should be developed which should include provision for the name of the cheese variety. It was understood that the class name of "emulsifier" would be appropriate for various additives used for this purpose in the processing of cheese.

71. The remaining clauses of the labelling provisions of this standard were endorsed, subject to the same qualifications as mentioned for the previous milk product standards.

Processed Cheese Preparations (CX 5/70-13th Session, Appendix IV-C)

72. The clauses of the labelling provisions of this standard were endorsed, subject to the same qualifications as mentioned for the previous milk product standards, it being noted that a full list of ingredients should be developed for this product.

CONSIDERATION OF PROPOSED AMENDMENTS TO THE LABELLING PROVISIONS OF THE STEP 9 STANDARDS FOR CANNED PEACHES (ALINORM 71/20 and CAC/RS 14-1969)

73. The Committee considered the proposed amendment at Step 5 to Section 6.1.2(a) of the labelling provisions of the Standard for Canned Peaches. This proposal was to add the colour type "green" so that the text would read as follows:

"6.1.2(a) The colour type: "yellow", "white", "red" or "green", as appropriate".

The Committee agreed to endorse this labelling provision to the Standard for Canned Peaches and recommended to the Commission that, with respect to the labelling provisions, the subsequent steps of the Procedure for the Elaboration of Codex Standard, i.e. 6, 7 and 8, be omitted.

OTHER BUSINESS

Powdered Dextrose (Icing Dextrose)

74. The Committee agreed to consider under Other Business the labelling provisions for the Standard for Powdered Dextrose (Icing Dextrose) as contained in ALINORM 71/21, Appendix I.

75. The delegation of the United Kingdom drew the Committee's attention to its proposed amendment to Section 6.1, the Name of the Food, as contained in ALINORM 71/21, Addendum 2. The United Kingdom delegation pointed out that its amendment was consistent with the standard for Powdered Sugar (Icing Sugar). The Committee agreed to amend the text to read as follows:

"6.1 The name of the food shall be Powdered Dextrose or Icing Dextrose. The name shall be accompanied by a reference to dextrose anhydrous or dextrose monohydrate, as appropriate, or, in the case of mixtures, dextrose anhydrous and dextrose monohydrate."

76. The Committee consequently deleted Section 6.2.1 under the list of ingredients referring to the declaration of the dextrose content to be expressed as dextrose anhydrous.

77. The delegation of the Federal Republic of Germany drew the attention of the Committee to the fact that although the declaration of the maximum amount of starch was mandatory, there was no such provision as regards the declaration of the quantity for other anti-caking agents. The delegation of the United Kingdom pointed out that under the composition requirements of the standard the maximum allowance for starch was 5%, whereas for the anti-caking agents it was only 1.5%. Furthermore, this wording was completely consistent with the standard for Powdered Sugar (Icing Sugar).

78. The Committee endorsed the labelling provisions of the standard for Powdered Dextrose (Icing Dextrose) as amended.

Phosphates

79. The delegation of Norway had earlier drawn the attention of the Committee to the fact that there was no class name to cover the phosphate additives used in frozen fish products and it has been agreed that this matter should be discussed under Other Business as a general point. After considerable discussion it was agreed that a term might be needed for the functional use of groups of additives rather than a class name based upon similarity in nature and it was agreed that the attention of the Codex Committee on Fish and Fishery Products and other Codex Commodity Committees with phosphate requirements in their standards should be drawn to this matter. It was agreed that information should be sought from these Committees regarding the functional use of phosphates in their products and types of phosphates used and that this information should be sent for consideration to the Codex Committee on Food Additives so that it may develop suitable class names for these products. In the light of the decisions of the Codex Committee on Food Additives on this matter, the Labelling Committee could then consider whether or not it would be necessary to make amendments to the General Standard on Food Labelling.

DATE, PLACE AND AGENDA FOR THE NEXT MEETING

80. The Chairman of the Committee presented two alternatives to the meeting. Firstly that there be a 1-2 day session prior to the November 1972 meeting of the Codex Alimentarius Commission in Rome, for endorsement purposes only. The other alternative was to have a full scale 5-6 day meeting in Ottawa at the end of May 1972 to deal with date marking, advertizing, claims, labelling of bulk containers, uniform nomenclature and grade designations and class names as well as the endorsement of labelling provisions in standards in advanced steps of the Procedure. The general feeling of the Committee was that due to the growing importance of some of these items a full scale meeting of the Labelling Committee should be held.

81. The delegations of the Federal Republic of Germany and the U.K. offered to prepare papers on date marking. The observer from the International Organization of Consumers' Unions stated that her organization was also preparing a paper on claims and advertizing regarding baby foods for the Codex Committee on Foods for Special Dietary Uses and this paper would also be available to the Codex Committee on Food Labelling. A number of delegations expressed the wish that the working papers for the next session of the Committee should be distributed well in advance of the meeting in order to allow time for government comments and their consideration at the meeting.

LIST OF PARTICIPANTS 1)
LISTE DES PARTICIPANTS
LISTA DE PARTICIPANTES

MEMBERS OF THE COMMISSION
MEMBRES DE LA COMMISSION
MIEMBROS DE LA COMISION

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- 1) The Heads of Delegations are listed first; Alternates, Advisers, and Consultants are listed in alphabetical order.
Les chefs de délégations figurent en tête et les suppléants, conseillers et consultants sont énumérés par ordre alphabétique.
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