

ALINORM 74/44  
July 1974

REPORT OF THE TENTH SESSION  
OF THE  
JOINT FAO/WHO CODEX ALIMENTARIUS COMMISSION  
Rome, 1-11 July 1974

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REPORT OF THE TENTH SESSION  
OF THE  
JOINT FAO/WHO CODEX ALIMENTARIUS COMMISSION  
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PART I

INTRODUCTION

1. The Tenth Session of the Joint FAO/WHO Codex Alimentarius Commission was held at FAO Headquarters, Rome from 1 to 11 July 1974. The session was attended by 301 participants, including the representatives and observers of 58 countries and observers from 31 international organizations (see Appendix I for the List of Participants).

2. The Commission was presided over by its Chairman, Mr. A. Miklovicz (Hungary) and its three Vice-Chairmen, Dr. D.G. Chapman (Canada), Dr. E. Matthey (Switzerland) and Dr. E. Méndez (Mexico). The Joint Secretaries were Mr. G.O. Kermodé and Mr. H.J. McNally (FAO) and Dr. J. Munn and Dr. L. Reinius (WHO).

Tribute to the President of Argentina

3. The Commission was informed of the death of President Peron of Argentina. The Commission observed a minute's silence in honour of his memory and the condolences of the Commission were conveyed to the Representative of the Government and the people of Argentina.

Tribute to Dr. A. Ginsberg (New Zealand)

4. The Commission paid tribute to the memory of Dr. A. Ginsberg, who had been extremely active in all aspects of the Commission's work on meat from the outset. During the course of his life in various parts of the world he had, as a widely acknowledged expert in his field, played an important role in promoting meat hygiene. Dr. Ginsberg did much of the initial basic work on the codes now progressing in the Committee on Meat Hygiene and had continued to be active in their development. The Commission observed a minute's silence as a mark of respect for Dr. Ginsberg and requested the New Zealand delegation to convey its sincere condolences to Dr. Ginsberg's wife and family.

Address by the Deputy Director-General of FAO

5. The Tenth Session of the Joint FAO/WHO Codex Alimentarius Commission was convened by the Directors-General of FAO and WHO and was opened, on behalf of both Directors-General with a speech of welcome by Mr. R.I. Jackson, Deputy Director-General of FAO.

6. Mr. Jackson referred to the sustained and indeed growing interest shown by the Member Nations of FAO and WHO in the work of the Commission, as evidenced by the fact that five more countries had become Members of the Commission since its last session, bringing the current membership up to 103 countries. He welcomed especially the representatives of the new Members of the Commission and also the representatives of observer countries participating for the first time at a session of the Commission.

7. He also referred to the encouraging responses received from governments concerning acceptances and action being taken by them in regard to the Recommended Codex Standards. He drew particular attention to the fact that, whilst most of the acceptances to date had come from developing countries, acceptances had also been received from a number of developed countries and many other developed countries had indicated in their replies how seriously they took the Recommended Codex Standards.

8. He referred to the fact that, in recent times, the Commission had been turning its attention more and more to the needs of the developing countries. The Joint FAO/WHO Food Standards Regional Conference for Africa, which had been kindly hosted by the Government of Kenya, was held in Nairobi in October 1973, and a Coordinating Committee for Africa, which had been set up by the Commission at its last session, held its first meeting at FAO headquarters in Rome from 24 to 27 June 1974. He also referred to the steps contemplated by the Commission with the object of assisting developing countries in other parts of the world, including the holding of a Joint FAO/WHO Food Standards Regional Conference for Asia in the second half of 1975.

9. He recalled that the Director-General of FAO had carried out an internal reorganization of the units of FAO concerned with food standards and food control. The Food

Standards Programme was now backed up by a Food Science and Consumer Protection Group which had recently been strengthened and the two groups together made up the Food Standards and Food Science Service. The Food Science and Consumer Protection Group was playing an important role in assisting developing countries at a national level to strengthen their food control services and legislation to facilitate the implementation of the Commission's recommendations. He also referred to the important back-stopping which WHO was providing to the Programme. In addition, he drew attention to the fact that the Commission would have an opportunity during the course of its session of reviewing the action which had been taken by FAO and WHO in concert with the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) in order to give effect to certain Resolutions adopted by the UN Conference on Human Environment held in Stockholm in June 1972.

10. Mr. Jackson concluded by expressing the appreciation of FAO and WHO to those governments which had undertaken the onerous task of chairing and hosting sessions of the Commission's subsidiary bodies during the last 18 months.

#### Adoption of the Agenda and Timetable

11. The Commission adopted the Provisional Agenda and Timetable for its Tenth Session as presented.

### PART II

#### REPORT BY THE CHAIRMAN ON THE 19TH AND 20TH SESSIONS OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

12. The Commission received reports concerning the 19th and 20th Sessions of the Executive Committee held in Geneva from 3-5 July 1973 and in Rome on 28 June 1974, respectively. The Report of the 20th Session of the Executive Committee is reproduced as Appendix II to this Report. In introducing the reports, the Chairman indicated that most of the substantive items considered by the Executive Committee would be dealt with by the Commission under the agenda items relating to the matters concerned. The following were the matters dealt with under this item of the agenda.

#### Resolution 12/72 of the 12th FAO Regional Conference for Latin America (September 1972)

13. The Commission noted that the Executive Committee had had before it at its 19th Session the text of the above-mentioned Resolution concerning the activities of the Codex Alimentarius Commission. The Executive Committee had noted that the background to the Resolution appeared to be the controversial nature of a draft standard for canned sardines. The Executive Committee had considered that it would be inappropriate for the Director-General of FAO to take any action on the Resolution in view of the narrowness and controversial nature of the subject of sardines. The Executive Committee had recommended therefore that the attention of the Codex Committee on Fish and Fishery Products should be drawn to the concern felt in Latin America about the draft standard for canned sardines. The Executive Committee had further suggested that the Resolution could be reconsidered by a Coordinating Committee for Latin America should such a Committee be established. The Executive Committee had emphasized, however, that contrary to the views expressed in the Resolution, a principal aim of the Codex Alimentarius Commission was in fact to facilitate international trade by the removal of obstacles to trade arising from differing national food legislations.

14. The Commission concurred in the views which had been expressed by the Executive Committee and noted that the concern felt in Latin America about the draft standard for canned sardines had been brought to the attention of the Codex Committee on Fish and Fishery Products.

#### Proposed GATT Code of Conduct for Preventing Technical Barriers to Trade

15. The Commission noted that the above Code had been discussed by the Executive Committee at its 19th and 20th Sessions on the basis of information concerning the Proposed Code which had been made available by the GATT Secretariat and also on the basis of some observations of the Codex Secretariat. The Proposed Code itself, however, had not been available to the Members of the Executive Committee, because it was a restricted document in GATT. The observer from GATT was invited to address the Commission on the subject of the Proposed Code. He outlined (i) the general background to the preparation of the Proposed Code, (ii) the general scheme of the Code, and (iii) recent developments with respect to the Code in the context of the current GATT multilateral trade negotiations. The statement of the observer from GATT is reproduced as Appendix III to this

Report. The Commission also noted that there was a Working Party in GATT dealing with packaging and labelling. The Commission took note of the point made by the Executive Committee that, while the objectives of the Proposed GATT Code were very similar to those of the Codex Alimentarius, there might be difficulties concerning the obligations to be undertaken by signatories to the Code and countries accepting Codex standards. The Commission also noted the point that some of the provisions of the Code might not be suitable for food products, where Food and Drug type legislation applied. However, the delegation of Canada pointed out that in the drafting of the GATT Code amendments had been made which, in their opinion, permitted countries to interpret portions of this Code as not being appropriate to food standards. Canada indicated its intention to use this interpretation when it did not deem it possible to apply the Code to mandatory food standards based on considerations related to health or the protection of the consumer against fraud.

16. After several delegations had drawn attention to matters which needed to be followed closely in the context of the possible implications of the work in GATT for the work of the Commission, the following course of action was decided upon by the Commission.

- (i) The Codex Secretariat should maintain close liaison with the GATT, both as regards the Proposed GATT Code and other work in GATT having possible implications for the work of the Commission, e.g. the work of the Working Party in GATT on packaging and labelling. This liaison should operate in both directions and it was important that GATT be fully aware of the scope and nature of the work of the Codex Alimentarius Commission. The Codex Secretariat should supply GATT with the relevant Codex material.
- (ii) Since GATT was taking account, as far as possible, of the work of other international organizations, and as discussions have already been initiated by GATT with FAO, it was important that WHO, the other parent body of the Codex Alimentarius Commission, should also be consulted as health considerations in relation to food were primarily a matter for WHO.
- (iii) The GATT Secretariat should be requested to make copies of the Proposed Code available to the Codex Secretariat for distribution to Members of the Codex Alimentarius Commission for study and comment. The Code, when sent to Members of the Commission, should be accompanied by a brief note by the Codex Secretariat, drawing attention to the essential points of interest in the Code from the point of view of the Codex Alimentarius.
- (iv) Members of the Commission should arrange to have the Code examined against the Codex Acceptance Procedure to determine whether any conflict of obligations for governments might arise between the Code and the Codex Acceptance Procedure.
- (v) The subject of the Proposed Code should be reviewed again at the next session of the Executive Committee in the light of government comments with a view to being able to report to the 11th Session of the Commission.

#### "Appellation d'origine" in Relation to the Work of the Commission

17. The Commission noted that this matter had been discussed by the Executive Committee at its 19th Session and that it was a question which had arisen in the Committee of Government Experts on the Code of Principles concerning Milk and Milk Products. The Commission agreed with the views of the Executive Committee on this subject, as set forth in paragraphs 37 to 41 of ALINORM 74/3. In particular, the Commission agreed with the view of the Executive Committee that it was not essential to arrive at a definite recommendation at this stage, since the controversial issues had been resolved within the Milk and Milk Products Committee on a pragmatic basis and might not arise again in the immediate future.

#### Codex Mark of Symbol

18. The Commission noted that the above subject had been considered by the Executive Committee at its 19th Session and agreed with the views of the Executive Committee as expressed in paragraphs 43 to 45 of ALINORM 74/3. In particular, the Commission agreed with the recommendation that as the feasibility of introducing a Codex mark or symbol was very doubtful, and that as any advantages that might be derived therefrom would be largely outweighed by the difficulties, this subject should not be pursued.



### Code of Ethics for the International Trade in Food

19. The Commission noted that the question of the feasibility of the elaboration of a Code of Ethics for the international trade in food had been considered by the Executive Committee at its 19th and 20th sessions. As instructed by the 19th Session of the Executive Committee, the Secretariat had sent a circular letter to governments inviting them to give their views on the feasibility of elaborating such a Code. Governments which did not consider the development of such a Code to be feasible were requested to give reasons for their views. Governments which were in favour of developing such a Code were requested to indicate (i) what matters the Code ought to cover, and (ii) how the Code could be applied. Replies had been received from Denmark, New Zealand, Poland, Sweden, United States of America, Zaire and Zambia.

20. Whilst the Commission noted that, from the replies mentioned above, which had been considered by the Executive Committee at its 20th Session, there was no strong body of opinion in favour of a Code of Ethics as such, the Commission considered that it would be necessary to have the views of many more countries before deciding on the question of elaborating such a Code. The Commission instructed the Secretariat to send a further circular letter to governments on this subject. The Commission considered that this subject should be considered by the Codex Committee on General Principles at its next session.

21. The Commission also noted that the Executive Committee had considered a possible alternative to a Code of Ethics would be a resumption of work on the General Standard for Food. The Commission agreed, without prejudice to the decisions which the Codex Committee on General Principles might take on this general topic at its next session, that the United Kingdom, who were the authors of the General Standard, should be requested to re-examine the General Standard with the view to incorporating as far as practicable the objectives of the proposed Code of Ethics. The Commission considered that all aspects of this matter should be considered by the Codex Committee on General Principles at its next session.

### International Grade Standards for Primary Food Products

22. The Commission noted that this subject had been brought to the attention of the Executive Committee at its 19th Session, not because of any recent wish in the matter expressed by the Commission, but simply because the Executive Committee at its 14th Session had requested the Secretariat to bring this matter before the Executive Committee again at a future date. The Commission agreed with the recommendation of the Executive Committee that, in the light of the Commission's current workload and the financial situation of the Programme, consideration of this subject should be adjourned sine die.

### Statement by the Delegation of Argentina concerning the Report of the 19th Session of the Executive Committee - ALINORM 74/3

23. The delegation of Argentina requested that it be recorded in the report that, as copies of the report of the 19th Session of the Executive Committee had not reached Argentina, in sufficiently good time, Argentina had been unable to comment on that report.

### Membership of the Codex Alimentarius Commission

24. The Commission had before it a list of Members of the Codex Alimentarius Commission. The membership as at 11 July is set out below. The Commission noted that since its last session membership had increased by seven countries and that 105 countries were now Members of the Commission. The seven new Members of the Commission were as follows: Libyan Arab Republic, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, United Arab Emirates, Panama, Gabon and Swaziland.

#### Europe

- |                          |                 |                    |
|--------------------------|-----------------|--------------------|
| 1. Austria               | 11. Hungary     | 21. Portugal       |
| 2. Belgium               | 12. Iceland     | 22. Romania        |
| 3. Bulgaria              | 13. Ireland     | 23. Spain          |
| 4. Cyprus                | 14. Israel      | 24. Sweden         |
| 5. Czechoslovakia        | 15. Italy       | 25. Switzerland    |
| 6. Denmark               | 16. Luxembourg  | 26. Turkey         |
| 7. Finland               | 17. Malta       | 27. United Kingdom |
| 8. France                | 18. Netherlands | 28. Yugoslavia     |
| 9. Germany, Fed. Rep. of | 19. Norway      |                    |
| 10. Greece               | 20. Poland      |                    |

<u>North America</u>	<u>Africa</u>	<u>South-West Pacific</u>
29. Canada	52. Algeria	81. Australia
30. U.S.A.	53. Burundi	82. New Zealand
	54. Cameroon	83. Fiji
<u>Latin America</u>	55. Central African Rep.	<u>Asia</u>
31. Argentina	56. Congo, People's Rep. of	84. India
32. Barbados	57. Egypt, Arab Rep. of	85. Indonesia
33. Bolivia	58. Ethiopia	86. Iran
34. Brazil	59. Gabon *	87. Iraq
35. Chile	60. Gambia	88. Japan
36. Colombia	61. Ghana	89. Jordan
37. Costa Rica	62. Ivory Coast	90. Korea, Rep. of
38. Cuba	63. Kenya	91. Kuwait
39. Dominican Republic	64. Liberia	92. Lebanon
40. Ecuador	65. Libyan Arab Rep. *	93. Malaysia
41. Guatemala	66. Madagascar	94. Oman, Sultanate of
42. Guyana	67. Malawi	95. Pakistan
43. Jamaica	68. Mauritius	96. Philippines
44. Mexico	69. Morocco	97. Qatar
45. Nicaragua	70. Nigeria	98. Saudi Arabia
46. Panama *	71. Senegal	99. Singapore
47. Paraguay	72. Sudan	100. Sri Lanka
48. Peru	73. Swaziland *	101. Syrian Arab Republic
49. Trinidad and Tobago	74. Tanzania, United Rep. of *	102. Thailand
50. Uruguay	75. Togo	103. United Arab Emirates *
51. Venezuela	76. Tunisia	104. Viet-Nam, Rep. of
	77. Uganda	105. Yemen, People's Dem. Rep. of
	78. Upper Volta *	
	79. Zaire, Rep. of	
	80. Zambia	

\* New Members since the 9th Session of the Commission

#### Progress Report on Acceptances of Recommended Codex Standards

25. The Commission, like the Executive Committee, noted with great satisfaction the considerable progress which had been made by Members of the Commission in either accepting Recommended Codex Standards or initiating action on the standards with a view to giving acceptance to them. Full details of the acceptances and action notes submitted by governments were contained in documents ALINORM 74/6, Parts I-XI, plus certain addenda. The Commission noted that, whilst most of the acceptances had been received from developing countries, acceptances had also been received from a number of developed countries and many other developed countries had indicated that they were engaged in a thorough study of the standards with a view to incorporating them as far as feasible in their national legislations. However, the delegate of the Sudan pointed out that that situation made the developing countries rather apprehensive in that their acceptance of Codex standards would throw on them obligations which they might not be able to meet. The Commission noted that the information which had been made available for the current session concerning acceptances was additional to that which had been put before the Commission at its 9th Session, details of which were recorded in Appendix III to the Report of the 9th Session of the Commission.

26. Several delegations which had not furnished written reports on action being taken in their countries concerning acceptance, indicated verbally what action was being taken in their countries. The observer from the European Economic Community (EEC) referred to action already taken in the EEC concerning certain standards for sugars, for which a Community Directive had been adopted and also to the fact that the EEC had drawn up an action programme which covered practically all Recommended Codex Standards at Step 9. Details of action within the EEC had been supplied by several Member Countries of the EEC in their written statements.

27. The Commission agreed with the Executive Committee that the amendments proposed to the Acceptance Procedure by the Codex Committee on General Principles would, in all probability, accelerate the receipt of acceptances from governments. The Commission

strongly endorsed the concern expressed by the Executive Committee that the evaluation and publication of these acceptances would represent a very considerable increase in the workload of the Secretariat, and that FAO/WHO should recognize the importance which Member Governments attached to this aspect of the Commission's activities and the great importance and significance of this work in the interests of international trade.

28. The Commission concluded its discussions on this subject by urging governments to continue to give the fullest attention to the Recommended Standards with a view to adopting them, to the greatest degree possible, in their national legislations. The latest position on acceptances is summarized in tabular form, on a standard by standard basis, in Appendix VI to this report.

#### Finance of the Joint FAO/WHO Food Standards Programme for 1974/75

29. The Commission had before it ALINORM 74/7, containing details of the budget for 1974/75 and also, for purposes of comparison, details of the budget for 1972/73. The Commission noted that the budget for 1974/75 had been reviewed by the Executive Committee at its 20th Session. The Commission noted that the cut-back of 10% which had been applied to the Programme in 1972/73 and carried through 1974/75 had created real problems in the Secretariat in carrying out its important role of seeking acceptances of Codex Standards by governments. Whilst the Commission noted the difficulties which had faced FAO and WHO as a result of currency fluctuations and inflationary trends, the Commission emphasized that efforts should be made to give greater priority to the current activities of the Commission, as well as to the need to ensure adequate and proper provision for the continued expansion of the work of the Commission through 1975, 1976 and 1977. The Commission strongly endorsed the views of the Executive Committee concerning the staffing of the Programme.

30. The Commission considered that, in view of the reduction in professional staff of the Secretariat, arrangements should be made by FAO/WHO to ensure that the position of the associate expert currently paid for by the Federal Republic of Germany should be continued under the Regular Programme of Work and Budget of FAO/WHO from mid-1975 and through the biennium 1976/77, to guarantee adequate and continued servicing of Codex meetings and preparation of technical documentation. The Commission also endorsed the recommendation of the Executive Committee that for the biennium 1976/77, a further professional post, with secretarial assistance, should be established in the Codex Secretariat concerned primarily with the question of securing government acceptances from Member Governments, their evaluation, classification and prompt publication.

31. The Commission considered that the above action on the part of FAO/WHO was necessary for the reasons mentioned above, but also in order that the Programme should not lose momentum at a crucial stage. The Commission noted that the 25th Session of the FAO Programme Committee (May 1974) had placed similar emphasis on the need to assist countries through the Programme with acceptance of Codex Standards and the development of food control infrastructures. The Commission expressed its appreciation to the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany for making an associate expert available to the Programme.

#### Establishment of a Coordinating Committee for Latin America

32. As requested by the Commission at its last session, when it agreed in principle to the establishment of a Coordinating Committee for Latin America, the Commission had before it at its present session document ALINORM 74/8, setting out the administrative and financial implications of establishing a Coordinating Committee for Latin America. This document had been reviewed by the Executive Committee at its 20th Session, during the course of which the representative of Latin America informed the Executive Committee that it was the opinion of the Region that the Coordinating Committee could, from a financial point of view, be more conveniently held in conjunction with sessions of the Codex Alimentarius Commission at FAO or WHO headquarters, and that provision should be made in the Regular Budgets of the Organizations to meet the costs involved. The representative of Latin America had further indicated that the modest financial provisions envisaged in document ALINORM 74/8 could, in the event of a Member Country of Latin America offering to host a session of the Coordinating Committee for Latin America, be utilized to enable the Secretariat of the Commission to attend the meeting and carry out its normal secretarial duties. The Executive Committee, having also noted that Dr. E. Méndez (Mexico), a Vice-Chairman of the Codex Alimentarius Commission, was in complete agreement with the proposals of the representative of Latin America, had recommended to the Commission that a Coordinating Committee for Latin America be established.

33. Having received the strong support of delegations from Latin America during the course of the Commission's session, the Commission agreed to establish a Coordinating Committee for Latin America with the following membership and terms of reference:

"Membership:

Membership of the Committee is open to all Member Nations and Associate Members of FAO and/or WHO which are Members of the Codex Alimentarius Commission, within the geographic location of Latin America.

Functions:

The Committee exercises general coordination in the preparation of standards relating to the region of Latin America and exercises such other functions as may be entrusted to it by the Codex Alimentarius Commission."

34. The Commission noted with appreciation the kind offer of the Government of Mexico to host at its own expense an FAO/WHO Food Standards Regional Conference for Latin America in either 1977 or 1978. The Government of Mexico would meet the local expenses of the conference facilities, secretarial assistance, translation and interpretation, but not the travel or expenses of delegates. The Commission warmly welcomed this proposal which had also been recommended to it for endorsement by the Executive Committee.

35. The Commission noted that the Secretariat had been requested to prepare a paper on the role of coordinators in general and that this matter would be discussed further in connection with the Report of the Coordinating Committee for Africa.

PART III

CODEX COMMITTEE ON GENERAL PRINCIPLES

36. The Commission had before it the Report of the Fourth Session of the Codex Committee on General Principles (ALINORM 74/36), which was introduced by Mr. G. Weill (France) who had chaired the Committee. The Chairman of the Committee recalled that the subject matters which had been considered by the Committee at its fourth session had been specifically assigned to the Committee for consideration by the Commission at its ninth session. The Committee had considered the Procedure for Acceptance of Recommended Codex Standards, in particular "acceptance with minor deviations". The Committee had decided to abolish the concept of "acceptance with minor deviations", for reasons which were set forth in its report and outlined by the Chairman of the Committee, and to substitute therefor a new form of acceptance to be known as "acceptance with specified deviations". This decision had led the Committee to propose the introduction of a new Step in the Procedure for the Elaboration of Codex Standards, requiring, inter alia, the Secretariat to publish periodically the notifications, including details of specified deviations, received from governments with respect to each recommended standard. The Committee had also elaborated a separate and complete procedure for the acceptance of Codex maximum limits and practical residue limits for pesticide residues, which it was also recommending to the Commission for adoption. The texts of the changes proposed by the Committee for adoption by the Commission were set forth in Appendices III and IV to the Committee's report. In addition the Committee had proposed a small amendment to paragraph 4 C(i) of the General Principles of the Codex Alimentarius, the text of which was set forth in paragraph 31 of the Committee's report.

37. In accordance with the Committee's decision the Secretariat had put together in one document - ALINORM 74/43 - all of the textual changes to the General Principles of the Codex Alimentarius and to the Procedure for the Elaboration of Codex Standards which were adopted by the Committee at its fourth session. Also, as instructed by the Committee, the Secretariat had included in document ALINORM 74/43 such consequential changes as appeared necessary in the light of the Committee's decisions. Document ALINORM 74/43 also included a proposed draft format for the drawing up of declarations of acceptance or non-acceptance of Recommended Codex Standards. The Commission agreed therefore to regard document ALINORM 74/43 as its principal working document.

38. The Commission decided to defer consideration of the recommended new acceptance procedure for Codex maximum limits for pesticide residues until it had come to the item on the agenda dealing with the Codex Committee on Pesticide Residues.

39. The point was made by a number of delegations that under the proposed "acceptance with specified deviations" there was no limit either to the nature or extent of the deviations which a government might specify in giving this form of acceptance, and

that there should be some criteria to which reference might be made, for the purpose of determining whether an acceptance was meaningful or whether it was tantamount, in reality, to non-acceptance. It was brought to the Commission's attention that the point had been discussed fully at the Committee's session. The Committee had considered the question of establishing criteria for the purpose of drawing a line of demarcation between meaningful "acceptance with specified deviations" and non-acceptance and there had been some draft criteria before the Committee. But opinion had been divided in the Committee on even the need for any such criteria, let alone what the criteria should be. The Committee had proposed that the views of governments should be sought on various specified points in connection with this question, and thus it recognized that this subject would need to be considered further. It was, however, the view of the great majority at the General Principles Committee session that, although the question of establishing criteria for distinguishing between "meaningful" and "non-meaningful" acceptance ought to be considered further by the Committee, this did not detract from the value of the concept of the proposed new form of acceptance, which had been justified, to the satisfaction of the majority at the Committee session on the basis of several considerations, quite independently of the question of the need for criteria.

40. It was also brought to the Commission's attention that under the proposed amendment to the Procedure for the Elaboration of Codex Standards, details of the specified deviations would be provided periodically by the Secretariat, and furthermore when a standard came to be published in the Codex Alimentarius there would be an appendix for each standard (i) listing those countries in which products conforming with the standard could be distributed freely, and (ii) stating in detail all the specified deviations declared. This was the sort of information which Member Countries and the food industries needed to know. In addition, under the proposed amendments to the Procedure for the Elaboration of Codex Standards, it would be the task of the Secretariat to examine the deviations notified by governments and to report to the Commission concerning possible amendments to standards. The point was made by one delegation that Codex Commodity Committees would be particularly well equipped to advise on whether specified deviations declared under the new form of acceptance were such as to undermine the value of the standard concerned, and the Commission did not exclude the possible future value of this suggestion. The point was also made, however, that experience had yet to be gained of the sort of deviations which governments might declare under the proposed new form of acceptance.

41. The Commission agreed to adopt the recommended texts on "acceptance with specified deviations", in respect of Codex Commodity Standards and Codex General Standards, as set forth in document ALINORM 74/43. The Commission also agreed to adopt the recommended amended version of the Procedure for the Elaboration of World-Wide Codex Standards, Regional Codex Standards, and Milk and Milk Products Standards, also set forth in ALINORM 74/43. The Commission took note of the draft format for the drawing up of declarations of acceptance or non-acceptance of Recommended Codex Commodity Standards. The view was expressed that, although the draft format appeared to have been drawn up along the right lines, the Secretariat should be given discretion to make such improvements as might appear desirable. This view was endorsed by the Commission. The Commission authorized the Secretariat to draw up appropriate similar type formats to cover Codex General Standards and Codex maximum limits for pesticide residues.

42. The Commission concurred in the recommendation of the Committee, as set forth in paragraph 30 of its report, and agreed on the following course of action:

- (i) The Secretariat should prepare a paper containing the different views and reasons for them, as contained in the report of the Committee's fourth session, on the question of establishing criteria for drawing a line of demarcation between meaningful acceptance and non-acceptance;
- (ii) the views of governments should be sought on the following specified points:
  - (a) whether it is important to establish a line of demarcation between acceptance with specified deviations and non-acceptance;
  - (b) whether it would be desirable to establish criteria for determining whether a specified deviation would be compatible with the forms of acceptance;
  - (c) whether it is practicable to establish a single set of criteria which would apply to all standards, given that foods differ widely;

- (d) whether and to what extent the draft criteria suggested by the Working Party would be suitable or what other criteria governments would propose;
- (e) whether such criteria, if established, should be intended solely to provide guidance to governments or whether the Commission should be authorized to review declarations with specified deviations, on the basis of such criteria.

43. The Commission further agreed with the proposal in paragraph 36 of the Committee's report (i) that the subject of possible criteria for determining when it is appropriate to publish a recommended standard in the Codex Alimentarius would not be an urgent matter until more responses concerning the Acceptance of recommended standards had been received, and (ii) that a decision on publication would be related to the decision on inclusion of criteria for making a demarcation between acceptance and non-acceptance. The Commission decided, therefore, that this matter should be included in the questionnaire relating to demarcation criteria (see paragraph 42 of this report).

44. The Commission agreed with the recommendation of the Committee that (i) the Guide to the Consideration of Standards at Step 8 did not require to be amended, and (ii) that there was no need to make any changes in the existing practice in considering standards at Step 5, other than to give a trial to en bloc consideration of standards at Step 5.

45. The Commission agreed that there should be another meeting of the Committee to consider not only matters which time did not enable it to consider at its last session, but also other important items of work which the Commission, on the basis of its discussions at its current session, would wish it to consider. Amongst possible other matters, the Committee would need to discuss the following.

- (i) The question of a Code of Ethics for the international trade in food and the question of whether the General Standard for Food, suitably amended, might serve the same purpose as a Code of Ethics.
- (ii) The question of criteria for drawing a line of demarcation between meaningful and non-meaningful acceptance, in connection with "acceptance with specified deviations".
- (iii) The matters contained in the paper which the French delegation had prepared for the last session of the Codex Committee on General Principles, but which could not be considered for lack of time, and
- (iv) the question which had been raised by the delegation of Denmark in its paper for the last session of the Committee concerning the "name and description laid down in the standard" in paragraph 4 A(i)(b) of the General Principles of the Codex Alimentarius.

46. As regards the French paper referred to in paragraph 45(iii) above, it was agreed that this paper should be sent out for government comments well in advance of the next session of the Committee. Several delegations considered that the subject of "multiple quality standards" or grade standards, which was put forward for consideration in the French paper, should not be a subject for discussion on the grounds that standards of that kind would involve a substantial rewrite of the acceptance procedure and that other more important matters to be considered, referred to earlier, were such as to require all of the time of the Committee at its next session.

#### Confirmation of Chairmanship

47. The Commission confirmed under Rule IX.10 that the Codex Committee on General Principles should continue to be under the chairmanship of the Government of France.

#### JOINT CODEX/IOOC MEETING ON THE STANDARDIZATION OF TABLE OLIVES

##### Consideration of the Draft Standard for Table Olives at Step 8

48. The Commission considered the above standard which was contained in Appendix V of ALINORM 74/21 and ALINORM 74/21-Corrigendum. The representative of the IOOC and the delegate of the U.S.A. (acting on behalf of the Chairman of the Joint Codex/IOOC Meeting), with the assistance of the Vice-Chairman of the Joint Codex/IOOC Meeting, acted as Rapporteurs. The Commission accepted the proposal of the Joint Codex/IOOC Meeting that there be included in the publication containing the standard, if adopted at Step 8, the higher quality classes of the IOOC commercial standard for table olives, which would not form part, in any way, of the Codex standard (para 47 of ALINORM 74/21 refers). Thus there was no question of introducing quality classes in a Codex Standard.

49. The Commission noted that most amendments to the standard proposed by governments were either editorial or minor in nature and served to clarify the standard. The Commission noted, from the written comments of Italy, that Italy did not wish to persist in its reservation concerning the provision relating to the packing of two or more adjacent size groups in the same container (presentation as "mixed sizes"). The Commission did not think it necessary to amend the standard in accordance with the proposal of Greece that the term "mixed sizes" be replaced by the term "unsized". The Commission considered the further Greek proposal that an additional paragraph "(c)" be added to section 3.6 of the standard to the effect that in some exporting countries count/kg of drained olives should be expressed according to their size without the limitations on size ranges of the olives packed provided for in sub-section 3.6(b)(ii). The Commission was not in favour of this proposal as it would be in conflict with the requirement for a certain degree of uniformity of size. The delegation of Japan was opposed to the use of benzoic acid and sorbic acid and their salts and expressed the view that the standard should not be adopted at Step 8 in the absence of sampling plans for the determination of lot acceptance.

50. The Commission adopted the proposed amendments of the U.S.A. and the United Kingdom given below. The Commission also noted and accepted the endorsement of the various sections by the Codex Committee on Food Additives, the Codex Committee on Food Labelling, the Codex Committee on Food Hygiene and the Codex Committee on Methods of Analysis and Sampling.

51. Sub-section 2.2.1.1 - Description of Trade Types

It was agreed to amend Annex I to Appendix V editorially to read:

- "1. Green olives in brine: .....
- (a) Treated green olives: .....
- (b) Untreated green olives: ....."

52. Sub-section 3.5 - Table I - Defect Allowances

It was agreed to amend items (d) and (e) of the above sub-sections as follows:

- "(d) Skin blemish  
    equal to or greater than 1/6 of the surface area, by visual estimation
- (e) Internal damage (other than dacus damage)  
    equal to or greater than 1/8 of the volume, by visual estimation"

and to move the trade type "Treated olives darkened by oxidation" to the first column of Table I - Defect allowances with the trade type "Green olives", as these two trade types were prepared from essentially the same raw materials.

53. Sub-section 3.6 - Uniformity of size - whole olives

It was agreed to modify paragraph (a) as follows:

- "(a) the average count per kilogramme (count per pound) ....."

54. Section 5 - Hygiene

The Commission adopted the amendment proposed by the Codex Committee on Food Hygiene as follows:

"5.1 It is recommended that the products processed by heat, covered by the provisions of this standard, and packed in hermetically sealed containers be prepared in accordance with the Recommended International Code of Hygienic Practice for Canned Fruit and Vegetable Products (Ref. CAC/RCP 2-1969) and products not processed by heat be prepared in accordance with the Recommended International Code of Practice - General Principles of Food Hygiene (CAC/RCP 1-1969).

5.2 Unaltered.

5.3 When tested by appropriate methods of sampling and examination the product:  
(a) shall be free from pathogenic micro-organisms;  
(b) shall not contain any substances originating from micro-organisms in amounts which may represent a hazard to health.

5.4 Olives preserved by heat sterilization (as in Treated Olives Darkened by Oxidation) shall have received a processing treatment sufficient both in time and temperature to destroy all spores of Clostridium botulinum."

55. Section 9 - Methods of Analysis and Sampling

It was agreed that a note be inserted in this section indicating that methods for the determination of food additives were still to be elaborated. In addition, the Commission adopted the editorial amendments given below:

Sub-section 9.1.2 - Salt content of brine

Potentiometric Titration Method

Reference: Journal of the Association of Official Analytical Chemists Vol. 54, No. 2, March 1971, 32.A01-32.A05.

Sub-section 9.1.3 - Acidity 1)

Transfer 25 ml of the brine by pipette to a 250 ml conical flask and add a few drops of phenolphthalein indicator. Titrate the solution with 0.1N sodium hydroxide solution until a permanent pink colour persists on shaking. The sodium hydroxide solution may be standardized against dried A.R. grade potassium hydrogen phthalate, and any necessary factor applied.

1 ml 0.1N NaOH = 0.0090 g lactic acid

Sub-section 9.1.4 - pH Determination 1)

Set up and adjust a pH meter and the glass and calomel electrodes according to the manufacturer's operating instructions for use at 20°C. Calibrate the instrument with a recognized buffer solution of pH 4.0 at 20°C. Rinse the electrodes free from buffer solution with copious amounts of distilled water. Dip the electrode into the sample contained in a beaker and adjusted to 20°C. Read the pH to the nearest 0.05 units.

1) Note: the presence of acidic food additives affect the interpretation of the results.

56. It was noted that some of the editorial amendments proposed by the United Kingdom (see ALINORM 74/40) related to methods which had not been endorsed and agreed that these amendments should be referred to the Codex Committee on Methods of Analysis and Sampling for consideration.

Adoption of the Draft Standard for Table Olives at Step 8

57. The Commission adopted as a Recommended Standard the Draft Standard for Table Olives at Step 8 of the Procedure for the Elaboration of World-Wide Codex Standards.

CODEX COMMITTEE ON PROCESSED FRUITS AND VEGETABLES

Reconsideration of the Draft Standards for Raisins and Canned Mandarin Oranges at Step 8

58. The Commission had before it for reconsideration at Step 8 the above-mentioned draft standards which were contained in Appendices VI and VII respectively of ALINORM 74/20.

Draft Standard for Raisins

59. The Rapporteur (Mr. G.R. Grange, U.S.A.) informed the Commission that as yet the Codex Committee on Processed Fruits and Vegetables had not been able to agree on suitable sampling plans for this product. The Committee had reconsidered the draft standard, in accordance with the wishes of the Commission (ALINORM 72/35, para 130), with particular reference to the section on food additives.

60. The delegation of Spain drew attention to an error in translation in sub-sections (2) and (3) of Section 2.1 of the Spanish version of the Standard (Malaga, Muscatel raisins), the details of which had been communicated in writing to the Secretariat. The Commission was informed that the Committee had reconsidered the level of 1,500 mg/kg of sulphur dioxide and, noting that its use was confined to bleached raisins which were in turn used mostly in bakery products, the amount of SO<sub>2</sub> remaining in the product going to the consumer would be very much lower. The level proposed had subsequently been endorsed by the Codex Committee on Food Additives. The delegations of Denmark and the Federal Republic of Germany considered that the level was too high and requested that the level be reduced to 1000 mg/kg. The delegation of Poland proposed that the level should be reduced to 500 mg/kg. The delegation of the Federal Republic of Germany stated that if SO<sub>2</sub> were used it should be declared as such on the label.

61. The delegations of the Federal Republic of Germany and Japan both stated that they were against the use of mineral oil in the standard. It was pointed out that the



mineral oil, for which strict specifications had been drawn up by the Expert Committee on Food Additives, was used to ensure that the product was free-flowing and that the oils used had all been very carefully evaluated from the toxicological point of view. The Commission agreed to leave the standard unchanged in respect of SO<sub>2</sub> and mineral oil. The Commission however agreed to amend editorially the draft standard in accordance with the written comments of the delegation of the United Kingdom (ALINORM 74/40).

#### Adoption of the Draft Standard for Raisins at Step 8

62. The Commission adopted as a Recommended Standard the Draft Standard for Raisins at Step 8 of the Procedure for the Elaboration of World-Wide Codex Standards.

#### Draft Standard for Canned Mandarin Oranges

63. The Commission was informed that the Committee had reconsidered the standard in accordance with the decision of the Commission at its Ninth Session (ALINORM 72/35, para 143), particularly with regard to a number of amendments of substance submitted by the delegation of Japan. These amendments had related mainly to sizing but also affected other parts of the draft standard, and the Committee had agreed to incorporate the amendments in the standard.

64. The delegation of the Federal Republic of Germany stated that they were opposed to the use of methyl cellulose; could only agree to the drained weight for whole segments being 55% and for broken segments being 58%, if it was related to the minimum weight and not the average weight; and wished to have the ingoing weight of the fruit declared in addition to the net weight.

#### Adoption of the Draft Standard for Canned Mandarin Oranges at Step 8

65. The Commission adopted as a Recommended Standard the Draft Standard for Canned Mandarin Oranges at Step 8 of the Procedure for the Elaboration of World-Wide Codex Standards.

#### Consideration of the Proposed Amendments to the Recommended International Standards for Canned Peaches (Ref.No. CAC/RS 14-1969) and Canned Tomatoes (Ref.No. CAC/RS 13-1969) at Step 8

##### Canned Peaches

66. The Commission had before it the amendments as proposed in ALINORM 74/20, Appendices IV and V. The Commission noted that the Codex Committee on Food Labelling had endorsed the labelling provisions of the amendment for canned peaches which were as follows:

##### "6.2 List of ingredients

6.2.1 If ascorbic acid is added to preserve colour, its presence shall be declared in the list of ingredients or elsewhere on the label in this manner: "Ascorbic acid added as an anti-oxidant"."

67. The Commission also noted that some delegations had objected to the inclusion of the words "or elsewhere" as they considered that it might prejudice the eventual solution of the overall problem by the Committee, which was to decide where and how the declaration of the various classes of additives should be declared on the label.

68. Several delegations pointed out that there was a lack of consistency in this type of provision in a number of standards and that the inclusion of the words "or elsewhere" allowed for even more deviations.

69. The delegation of Canada proposed that the amendment be revised to read as follows:  
"If ascorbic acid is added to preserve colour, its presence shall be declared in the list of ingredients as ascorbic acid."

70. The Commission agreed to this revision, but expressed the view that it should not be considered as a precedent for other standards. The Commission agreed that the Codex Committee on Food Labelling should look further into the matter of how ingredients should be declared on the label at its next session.

#### Adoption of the Proposed Amendment to the Recommended International Standard for Canned Peaches

71. The Commission adopted the above modified Amendment at Step 8 of the Procedure for the Elaboration of World-Wide Codex Standards.

#### Canned Tomatoes

72. With regard to the proposed amendment to the Recommended International Standard for Canned Tomatoes, the delegation of Italy stated that they were opposed to the use of firming agents. The delegation of Senegal expressed its concern at the amount of the maximum level of use of the various calcium salts permitted in this product and felt that their use should be further limited.

#### Adoption of the Proposed Amendment to the Recommended International Standard for Canned Tomatoes

73. The Commission adopted the above amendment at Step 8 of the Procedure for the Elaboration of World-Wide Codex Standards.

#### Consideration of the Draft Standard for Canned Mature Processed Peas at Step 5

74. The Commission agreed to advance the above draft standard to Step 6 of the Procedure.

#### Confirmation of Chairmanship

75. The Commission confirmed under Rule IX.10 that the Codex Committee on Processed Fruits and Vegetables should continue to be under the chairmanship of the Government of the U.S.A.

#### CODEX COMMITTEE ON FOOD HYGIENE

76. The Commission had before it the report of the Tenth Session of the above Committee. The 11th Session had taken place in Washington from 10-14 June 1974 and the report did not contain items for action at the present session of the Commission. The Rapporteur (Mr. L. Beacham, U.S.A.) introduced the following items for consideration by the Commission.

#### Revision of the General Principles of Food Hygiene

77. The Commission was asked to give its approval to the revision of the General Principles of Food Hygiene (Ref. No. CAC/RCP 1-1969). As recorded in the report of the Tenth Session (para 83), the Committee had decided to request this revision considering especially that it was necessary to deal with the problem of the disposal of foods unfit for human consumption.

78. The delegation of France pointed out that there was a general problem of terminology throughout the Committees dealing with hygiene and that there was a need for harmonization of the meaning of such terms as pollution, contamination, etc.

79. The Commission, in agreeing that the revision of the General Principles of Food Hygiene be undertaken, considered that the proposal of the French delegation should be taken into account at the same time and that a glossary of terms be developed.

#### Draft Code of Hygienic Practice for Quick Frozen Fruits, Vegetables and their Juices

80. The other item arising from the report of the Tenth Session of the Committee (paragraphs 84 and 85) was the question of what action to take regarding the above Code. The Commission had decided at its Eighth Session (1971) to retain the Code at Step 8 of the Procedure until such time as the Technological Code of Practice for Quick Frozen Foods had been finalized.

81. The Commission decided to discuss this item further when the report of the Eighth Session of the Joint ECE/Codex Alimentarius Group of Experts on the Standardization of Quick Frozen Foods was considered.

#### Confirmation of Chairmanship

82. The Commission confirmed under Rule IX.10 that the Codex Committee on Food Hygiene should continue to be under the chairmanship of the Government of the U.S.A.

CODEX COMMITTEE ON COCOA PRODUCTS AND CHOCOLATE

Consideration of the Draft Standard for Cocoa (Cacao) Beans, Cocoa (Cacao) Nibs, Cocoa (Cacao) Mass, Cocoa Press Cake and Cocoa Dust (Cocoa Fines) for use in the Manufacture of Cocoa and Chocolate Products at Step 8

83. The Commission had before it the report of the Tenth Session of the Codex Committee on Cocoa Products and Chocolate (ALINORM 74/10) which contained the above draft standard.

84. The Chairman of the Committee (Mr. J. Ruffy, Switzerland) informed the Commission that the draft standard had reached this stage after 10 years of deliberation and considered that even though there were several changes to be made in the text these should not affect acceptance at Step 9.

85. During the discussion of the standard, some delegations representing the primary producing countries and the observer of the International Cocoa Trade Federation, drew the Commission's attention to the following difficulties which the above standard raised in relation to international trade in cocoa beans:

- (a) the standard would exclude a significant volume of cocoa beans of certain quality moving in commerce which did not comply fully with all the provisions of the standard. This would represent a considerable economic loss to the producing countries; the standard was, therefore, too stringent;
- (b) the provision for moisture content of 7.5% did not represent levels actually observed in a raw commodity which showed a considerable variation due to environmental humidity, degree in ventilation of the beans and other causes; recent data showed that 8% would be more realistic;
- (c) the count of mouldy beans depended on humidity and the count provided for in the standard was, therefore, too restrictive;
- (d) insect control depended on the use of appropriate pesticides leaving residues on the cocoa bean; difficulties were experienced in controlling insects, and therefore insect damage, adequately in view of current pressures to lower pesticide residue limits;
- (e) long periods of shipment and storage were conducive to damage of the beans in the light of the various quality provisions of the standard and this was not controllable by the producing countries.

In addition to the reasons contained in (a) to (e) above, the delegation of the U.S.A. drew the Commission's attention to the fact that the standard did not cover unfermented beans which represented a considerable trade and which were used in the preparation of cocoa products which were intended to have particular flavouring nuances. This would be another reason for reconsideration of the standard.

86. Other delegations expressed their objection to certain treatment additives, especially phosphoric acids and phosphates and ammonium salts, and further considered that the list of additives was unduly long and that not all additives were technologically justified. As regards acids used to neutralize the alkalis employed during processing, it was considered that these should be expressed on a fat-free basis. The levels proposed should be reconsidered by the Committee. Objection was also raised to the use of magnesium hydroxide, potassium hydroxide and potassium bicarbonate and it was said that the level for phosphoric acid was considered ten times higher than required by good manufacturing practice. As regards the section on contaminants, data presented to the Commission (see Appendix to ALINORM 74/40 - Addendum 4) indicated that, while the levels of lead and arsenic could be reduced to 1 mg/kg and 0.5 mg/kg respectively, the level for copper might have to be raised to 60 mg/kg. It was considered by some delegations that the provision for copper was not essential for inclusion in the standard and could be deleted. With regard to methods of analysis, some delegations suggested that, while atomic absorption methods were acceptable for the determination of copper and lead, provision should continue to be made for the classical methods.

87. On the suggestion of some delegations, the Commission discussed the possibility of separating the standard for cocoa beans from the rest of the products covered by the standard and of advancing that part of the standard which covered cocoa nib, mass, press cake, and dust to Step 9 as it appeared to be non-controversial. While this suggestion found some support, the Commission agreed with the view that the standard should not be separated as the quality of the beans influenced the quality of the semi-processed products derived therefrom.

88. The question was raised as to whether, in the light of paragraph 2 of the General Principles of the Codex Alimentarius, the Commission should elaborate standards for raw and semi-processed products. It was agreed that, in this particular case, the elaboration of such standards was justified as it was indispensable to ensure that the finished product was acceptable both from a point of view of quality and safety.

89. It was pointed out by the Secretariat that the part of the standard for cocoa beans was based on the FAO Model Ordinance prepared by the FAO Study Group on Cocoa whose recommended norms had been included in the Export Marketing Regulations of several primary producing countries. Although the standards had been under study for ten years, there had been little representation from the producing countries and the FAO Study Group had changed the moisture limit on several occasions. The Commission considered that these matters should be looked into closely so that the norms for cocoa beans take into account the points which the producing countries had brought to the notice of the Commission. In all probability, the FAO Model Ordinance would require amendment and the Secretariat was requested to take up this matter with the FAO Study Group.

90. There was some discussion as to whether the whole standard should be held at Step 8 so as to leave time for the Model Ordinance to be reviewed, but the delegation of Switzerland pointed out that this would leave it with the Commission and that it were better returned to the Committee until further consideration had been given.

#### Status of the Draft Standard

91. The Commission decided that the entire standard should be returned to Step 7. Producing countries were requested to send relevant data to the Secretariat so that the FAO Study Group and subsequently the Codex Committee on Cocoa Products and Chocolate could reconsider the standard.

#### Confirmation of Chairmanship

92. The Commission confirmed under Rule IX.10 that the Codex Committee on Cocoa Products and Chocolate should continue to be under the chairmanship of the Government of Switzerland.

### JOINT ECE/CODEX ALIMENTARIUS GROUP OF EXPERTS ON STANDARDIZATION OF QUICK FROZEN FOODS

#### Consideration of the Draft Standard for Quick Frozen Raspberries at Step 8

93. The Commission had before it the above standard which was contained in ALINORM 74/25, Appendix III. The Rapporteur, who was the Chairman of the Joint Group of Experts, Mr. T. van Hiele (Netherlands), reviewed the various government comments at Step 8 on the draft standard. In addition, the Commission was informed that there were some typographical errors in the draft standard. These were specifically:

- in sub-section 3.3.5.2 Tolerances for Visual Defects - Table I, the heading should read "Defect" Categories instead of "Direct" Categories;
- in sub-section 3.3.7 - Lot Acceptance for Quality Criteria, which should deal with lot acceptance and not repeat the definition of a "defective". The amended text is as follows:

"a lot is considered acceptable for Quality Criteria when the number of "defectives", as defined in paragraph 3.3.6, does not exceed the acceptance number (c) for the appropriate sample size of the Sampling Plans for Prepackaged Foods (AQL-6.5), Ref. No. CAC/RM 42-1969. In applying the lot acceptance procedure, a "defective" for "free-flowing" is treated individually and in addition to the allowance for other product characteristics."

and finally,

- in sub-section 8.3.2 - Drained Berry Ingredient, the standard sample unit should read "300 grammes" instead of "500 grammes".

94. The Chairman informed the Commission that the delegation of Austria had, in their written comments, expressed some concern that the rather extensive sampling plan and very differentiated requirements as to "defects" had been adopted. The delegation of Austria considered that the section relating to "defects" should be revised as it took the view that such criteria were outside the framework of a food standard and should rather be the subject of trade or other agreements. The Chairman of the Joint Group

of Experts pointed out that the standards were for the purpose, *inter alia*, of facilitating international trade and for this reason a detailed section on "defects" was necessary.

95. The delegation of the United States requested that the defect tolerances for "completely uncoloured" berries be changed from the category "serious" to the category "major", because of the increase in mechanical harvesting of this product and the resulting difficulties in control. The Commission decided, however, to maintain the existing text of the standard.

96. The delegation of the Federal Republic of Germany stated that, although they could agree in principle to sub-section 2.2 - Process Definition, they felt that to insert in the standards figures which could not be sustained as guaranteeing that the product would be maintained at a low temperature during transportation, storage and distribution was wrong. The delegation of the Federal Republic of Germany considered that these provisions should be reflected in the Code of Practice and that the basic temperatures should be clarified first. The Chairman of the Joint Group of Experts pointed out that even if a specific temperature was to be included in the standard the problem of agreed methodology for determining the temperature had not yet been resolved and was still being examined.

97. The delegation of Italy stated that they did not consider that the test for the determination of mineral impurities was the best available, as the use of hydrochloric acid was only valid for silicate type sand and not for sand of calciferous origin. The delegation of the United States considered that the allowance of 0.5% m/m for mineral impurities was too high and proposed that it should be lowered to 0.02% m/m in view of the fact that raspberries grown in the United States are grown on upright canes and have very little exposure to sand or silt. The Commission decided, however, to maintain the existing text of the standard in view of its world-wide scope.

#### Adoption of the Draft Standard for Quick Frozen Raspberries at Step 8

98. The Commission adopted as a Recommended Standard the Draft Standard for Quick Frozen Raspberries at Step 8 of the Procedure for the Elaboration of World-Wide Codex Standards.

#### Consideration of the Draft Code of Practice for the Processing and Handling of Quick Frozen Foods at Step 8

99. The Commission had before it the above Draft Code as contained in ALINORM 74/25, Appendix V. The Chairman of the Joint Group of Experts recalled the background to this Code and that it was intended to cover all quick frozen products. It was explained that the purpose of the Code was to try to guarantee that the quality of the products would be good when they reached the consumer and that the provisions of the Code were deliberately drafted in broad terms to cover the wide range of quick frozen food commodities.

100. The Commission noted that the delegation of the Netherlands, whilst considering that the Code was a good guide, felt that it had left open a problem for inspectors who might be confronted with a situation where a product did not fulfil certain requirements as outlined in the Code, but did meet the quality requirements laid down in the standard for the product. In the opinion of the Netherlands, the quality of the product was the deciding factor and they had therefore proposed an additional section (Section IX, Quality of the Product), in which indications were given to inspectors on how to proceed. This proposed additional section was set forth in ALINORM 74/40.

101. The Commission was informed that there were still problems concerning the procedure for checking temperatures during transportation, storage and distribution which had not been resolved, but that these were currently being studied by a small Working Group of the Joint Group of Experts.

102. The Commission noted that the Codex Committee on Fish and Fishery Products would be considering at its next session a Code of Practice for Frozen Fish at Step 2 which had been elaborated within the Department of Fisheries of FAO. The delegation of the United Kingdom stated that, in their opinion, this Code was compatible with the Code of Practice for the Processing and Handling of Quick Frozen Foods. The Commission agreed that the Code of Practice for the Processing and Handling of Quick Frozen Products should also be considered by the Codex Committee on Fish and Fishery Products, to ensure that the two codes were consistent with each other, at the same time recognizing that additional or more specific requirements might require to be laid down in specific codes according to the products covered.

103. Reference was made to a similar kind of collaboration between the Codex Committee on Fish and Fishery Products, the Codex Committee on Food Hygiene and the FAO Department of Fisheries. The way in which these three bodies worked together was the following. Initially, the Codex Committee on Fish and Fishery Products had requested the Codex Committee on Food Hygiene to elaborate Codes of Hygienic Practice for Fish and Fishery Products. It was subsequently realized that the elaboration of these Codes ran parallel to certain Codes of Technological Practice for Fish and Fishery Products which were being elaborated within the FAO Fisheries Department.

104. The Executive Committee had, in consultation with the FAO Fisheries Department, decided that the Codes of Hygienic Practice and the Codes of Technological Practice should be merged and that the combined Codes should then be examined by the Codex Committee on Fish and Fishery Products at Step 2. The Codex Committee on Fish and Fishery Products would, before submitting the codes to the Commission for final adoption, refer them to the Codex Committee on Food Hygiene for endorsement of the hygiene content of the codes.

#### Status of the Draft Code of Practice for the Processing and Handling of Quick Frozen Foods

105. The Commission decided to return the Draft Code to the Joint Group of Experts for reconsideration at Step 7 of the Procedure, in view of the fact that there were still problems which had not yet been resolved.

#### Draft Code of Hygienic Practice for Quick Frozen Fruits, Vegetables and Their Juices

106. The above code had been held at Step 8 from an earlier session of the Commission. The Commission took note of the remarks of the 11th Session of the Codex Committee on Food Hygiene on the question of what future action ought to be taken on the code. The Commission decided that the code should be considered by the Joint Group of Experts at its next session as it was inter-related with the Code of Practice for the Processing and Handling of Quick Frozen Foods, and that the Group of Experts should advise the Commission as to how best to proceed with the two codes.

#### CODEX COMMITTEE ON MEAT HYGIENE

107. The Commission had before it the Report of the Second Session of the above Committee (ALINORM 74/15).

#### Consideration of Proposed Draft Code of Ante-Mortem and Post-Mortem Inspection of Slaughter Animals at Step 5

108. The Commission noted that the Executive Committee, at its 19th Session, had, as an exceptional measure, authorized the Secretariat to obtain government comments on the above code prior to its consideration at Step 5 by the Commission at its present session. Since at that time the Third Session of the Committee had been scheduled to be held within a few months of the Commission's Tenth Session, there would not have been adequate time available in the normal course to obtain and distribute government comments prior to the Committee's Third Session, and this would have delayed the progress of the work on the code. The Commission decided to advance the Code to Step 6.

109. The Commission recorded its satisfaction with the progress being made by the Committee in dealing with an extremely difficult and important subject.

#### Meeting Place for the Next Session of the Committee

110. The delegate of New Zealand made a brief statement with regard to the meeting place for the next session. At the first session of the Committee (April 1972) it had been suggested that at some stage the Committee might meet in New Zealand, but at that time it was not possible to indicate when this might be.

111. The question was again raised at the second session of the Committee (June 1973) and it was agreed to look into the possibilities. A circular advising governments about costs involved in participation was sent out. The replies received indicated that a meeting in New Zealand would not be fully attended. It was therefore decided that, in order to ensure sufficient participation, the venue would continue to be London.

Questionnaire on Post-Mortem Judgement of Meat

112. Commission noted that the 20th Session of the Executive Committee had considered the questionnaire on the post-mortem judgement of meat drawn up by FAO/WHO. It noted that the Executive Committee felt that the covering letter to the questionnaire issued by the FAO Animal Production and Health Division did not set out in full the purposes to which the information to be gathered by the questionnaire would be put. A note should be prepared on this matter by the appropriate Technical Divisions of FAO and WHO, and should be made available to Codex Contact Points and also brought to the attention of the Codex Committee on Meat Hygiene at its next session.

Confirmation of Chairmanship

113. The Commission confirmed under Rule IX.10 that the Codex Committee on Meat Hygiene should continue to be under the chairmanship of the Government of New Zealand.

CODEX COMMITTEE ON MEAT

114. The Commission had before it the Report of the Seventh Session of the above Committee (ALINORM 74/17). The delegate of the Federal Republic of Germany, which hosts the Committee, acted as Rapporteur.

Consideration of Draft Descriptions of Cutting Methods of Commercial Units Moving in International Trade of Beef, Veal, Lamb and Mutton, and Pork A - Carcasses, Halves, Sides and Quarters; B - Pistas (ALINORM 74/17, Appendices IV A and B)

115. The Rapporteur pointed out that at the Seventh Session of the Committee only Part B of the original document dealing with pistas and corresponding forequarters had been discussed. In the document before the Commission, the forequarters had been integrated in Part A. He further pointed out that at the Ninth Session of the Commission, it had been agreed to adopt Part A at Step 8 but not to advance it to Step 9 until the text on Pistol Cuts had also been adopted at Step 8 (ALINORM 72/35, para 183).

116. It was noted that in the editing of the document some amendments which had been agreed to had not been made - e.g. the deletion of the reference to thymus gland for veal; by analogy with the removal of tails for the pistas, the tails of carcasses, sides, etc. were also to be removed.

117. For beef and veal it was often the practice to leave the kidney fat attached to the respective unit; this implied that variations had to be included for carcasses, halves and quarters to this effect. It was further pointed out that in the illustration of forequarters it was not correct to outline the foreshank, since there was no provision in the variations for this part to be removed (A I/4.1). Similarly the hind shank should not be outlined in pistas for beef and veal, and appropriate changes would have to be made in the illustrations.

Adoption of the Draft Descriptions

118. The Commission agreed to adopt the revised document, amended as proposed, at Step 8 of the Procedure.

Draft System for the Description of Carcasses of Bovine and Porcine Species (ALINORM 74/17, Appendix II)

119. The Commission noted that the recommendation to advance the document to Step 8 had been taken by a majority of the delegations present at the Committee's session but that some delegations present at the session had reservations about the document.

120. The Commission accepted the recommendation before it and agreed to make the following corrections and amendments in the document:

- (i) to delete the reference to "solipeds" in 9.3;
- (ii) to delete the reference to "dentition" in A.III;
- (iii) to replace the illustrations of carcass halves without tails by drawings A.IV(b);
- (iv) to identify the illustrations of carcass halves with tail;
- (v) to delete in the Descriptive Card for Bovine Carcasses the figures 1-5 in the line "fat tissue" which had been included by accident.

Adoption of the System for the Description of Carcasses of Bovine and Porcine Species at Step 8

121. The Commission adopted the document with the above-mentioned amendments at Step 8 of the Procedure.

Consideration of Proposed Draft Codification of Carcasses of the Species Ovis (ALINORM 74/17, Appendix III)

122. The delegation of the Federal Republic of Germany pointed out that efforts to elaborate a Draft System for the Description of Carcasses of the Species Ovis in line with the System for the Description of Carcasses of Bovine and Porcine Species had not met with success, as no agreement could be reached with regard to the question of maturity grouping of lamb. The Committee had therefore decided not to discuss the other provisions of the document dealing with categories of carcasses and weight ranges and had retained it at Step 4 of the Procedure (ALINORM 74/17, para 70).

123. The Commission was informed that the Secretariat of the Committee had, however, continued scientific work on the use of ossification for the subdivision of lamb into age categories.

124. The delegation of the Federal Republic of Germany recommended that, notwithstanding the difficulties experienced by the Committee, the work on the codification of carcasses should be continued in view of the importance in international trade of the meat of lambs and sheep, and in particular as a large majority of the delegates present at the Sixth and Seventh Sessions of the Committee had expressed themselves in favour of such a document.

125. In this connection, the question was raised whether this particular item would, in itself, be sufficient justification for the regular meeting of the Committee. It was further questioned whether there was sufficient reason to assume that the problems implicit in the document were capable of settlement and clarification.

126. The delegate of New Zealand, as the largest exporting country of the commodity, stated that in his view and on the basis of past experience, no further progress on the document could be expected. He also stated that great difficulty had been encountered in the question of differentiating carcasses of lamb on the basis of ossification, and judging by research work done he did not expect further investigations to alter this situation substantially. The delegation of Australia supported this statement.

127. In view of the opposition of the major exporting countries to continue work on the codification of carcasses of the species ovis both in the Committee and in the Commission, a suggestion to consider the possibility of continuing the elaboration of the document on a regional basis was put forward.

128. The majority view in the Commission was not to continue work on the document. The Commission requested the Secretariat to inform and consult members of the Committee on the issue, taking into account the Commission's advice (based on the opinion of Australia and New Zealand) not to continue with the work in the immediate future.

Consideration of the Summary and Analysis of Replies to the Questionnaire on the Extent of International Trade in Boneless Meat (ALINORM 74/37)

129. The Rapporteur (Dr. G. Roller of the Federal Republic of Germany) informed the Commission that the Committee had kept the question of boneless meat in abeyance until the Commission had reached a decision on this matter.

130. As requested by the Commission at its ninth session, the Secretariat, in consultation with the Chairman of the Committee, had sent out to Member Countries a questionnaire on the extent of international trade in boneless meat.

131. In reply to this questionnaire a number of governments had stated their position and a summary and analysis of the replies had been prepared (ALINORM 74/37).

132. The delegate of the United States pointed out that, contrary to what might be deduced from the indication in the summary document, the U.S.A. was not in favour of developing standards for boneless meat - it had taken a similar stand at earlier discussions on the subject. It did consider however that there might be some justification for codification if this was found practicable. The delegations of Australia,



Canada, Denmark, France, Ireland and the United Kingdom also stated that they were not in favour of standardization of boneless meat.

133. The question was raised whether the criteria applicable to the elaboration of standards for commodities were applicable to boneless meat. It was pointed out that a number of these criteria could not be met and that in particular standardization would not provide additional protection for the consumer. In the main international trade in boneless meat was for further processing.

134. On the other hand, several delegations stressed the importance of establishing hygienic requirements for boneless meat - work which could be undertaken by the Codex Committee on Meat Hygiene.

135. The delegate of Austria supported by the delegate of the Federal Republic of Germany expressed the view that, as an importing country, it had an interest in having the Codex Committee on Meat elaborate a standard or code for boneless meat for further processing.

136. The Commission concluded that there did not seem to be a need to deal with standards for boneless meat in the Codex Committee on Meat. With regard to the hygienic aspects it was agreed that these should be considered by the Codex Committee on Meat Hygiene.

#### Confirmation of Chairmanship

137. The Commission confirmed, under Rule IX.10, that the Codex Committee on Meat should continue to be under the chairmanship of the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany.

#### JOINT ECE/CODEX ALIMENTARIUS GROUP OF EXPERTS ON STANDARDIZATION OF FRUIT JUICES

##### Consideration of the Proposed Draft Standard for Pineapple Juice at Step 5

138. The Commission agreed to advance the above standard to Step 6 of the Procedure for the Elaboration of World-Wide Codex Standards.

##### Matters arising from the Report of the Eighth Session of the Joint Group of Experts

139. The Commission was informed that the Joint Group of Experts had adopted a revised approach to all the grape juice standards. The Group had agreed to re-edit both the standards for single strength and concentrated Labrusca type grape juices, to include Vinifera type grape juices and to make only two standards for unsweetened products, one for single strength grape juices and the other for concentrated grape juices. In addition, the Group had agreed, in order to provide for the addition of sugar to the concentrated Labrusca type grape juices in retail containers, that there should be a standard for "sweetened Labrusca type concentrated grape juice".

140. The Group had requested the Executive Committee to consider whether the latter standard could be considered to be at Step 6 of the Procedure, in view of the fact that most of its criteria had already been examined by governments.

141. The Group had also decided, in the light of the above-mentioned proposals, to request the Commission to nullify the two standards for the single strength and the concentrated Vinifera type grape juices, which had been held at Step 8 of the Procedure at the Ninth Session of the Commission.

142. The Commission, noting that the Executive Committee had endorsed the request of the Joint Group of Experts that the Draft Standard for Sweetened Labrusca Type Grape Juice be regarded as being at Step 6, agreed to endorse the request of the Joint Group of Experts that the Draft Standards for Vinifera Type Grape Juice and Vinifera Type Concentrated Grape Juice, which it had held at Step 8 of the Procedure at its Ninth Session, be nullified.

143. The Commission noted that the Joint Group of Experts would be submitting in due course revised standards to cover the above-mentioned products.

## CODEX COMMITTEE ON PESTICIDE RESIDUES

### Procedure for the Acceptance of Codex Maximum Limits for Pesticide Residues

144. In introducing the above subject, the Secretariat drew the Commission's attention to two major decisions of the Codex Committee on General Principles, (a) that the special nature of the problem of laying down international maximum limits for pesticide residues required a separate acceptance procedure which allowed for an acceptance limited to imports and (b) that acceptance with deviations was not appropriate to maximum limits as such form of acceptance was tantamount to non-acceptance. The Commission noted that the Executive Committee, at its 20th Session, had considered the new proposed acceptance procedure and had found it acceptable.

145. The Commission adopted unanimously the Procedure for the Acceptance of Codex Maximum Limits set forth in document ALINORM 74/43, as paragraph 6 of the General Principles of the Codex Alimentarius.

### Consideration of the Report of the Seventh Session of the Committee

146. Dr. P. Berben, head of the Netherlands delegation, acted as Rapporteur and introduced, on behalf of the Chairman of the Committee, Ir. A.J. Pieters, the report of the Committee and expressed the hope that the new acceptance procedure for Codex maximum limits for pesticide residues as adopted by the Commission, together with the possibility of non-acceptance and the provision for statements that a food would not be prohibited from circulation, would facilitate discussions within the Codex Committee on Pesticide Residues.

147. The Commission's attention was drawn to a recommendation of the Committee that a Joint FAO/WHO Conference on Pesticide Residues be convened to discuss, inter alia, problems related to pesticide residues and the relationship between the Joint FAO/WHO Meeting on Pesticide Residues and the Codex Committee on Pesticide Residues. The Codex Committee on Pesticide Residues had also made suggestions for items to be included in the agenda of such a Joint Conference. The Commission was further informed that the Codex Committee on Pesticide Residues had proposed certain changes to Codex maximum limits for pesticide residues at Step 9 and to limits held at Step 8 by the Ninth Session of the Commission. The Rapporteur expressed the hope that these changes would be accepted by the Commission.

148. As a general rule, the Codex Committee on Pesticide Residues recommended maximum limits for specific commodities. The possibility was, however, being explored to recommend, where feasible, limits for groups of commodities. In this respect, the delegation of the U.S.A. was assisting the Committee in drawing up a classification of foods on the basis of pesticide residue potential.

149. The Committee was also considering a document dealing with "Guidelines for the use of pesticides" which had been submitted to governments for comments. The Committee would be continuing its work on sampling procedures to check compliance of lots of food commodities with Codex maximum limits.

150. The Rapporteur drew the Commission's attention to the omission of a sentence in the report of the Codex Committee on Pesticide Residues whereby countries were invited to carry out total diet studies to estimate the actual intake of pesticide residues and to supply the results to FAO/WHO and to the Codex Committee on Pesticide Residues.

151. On the suggestion of the Rapporteur, the Commission agreed to use Conference Room Document LIM.1 <sup>1/</sup> as a basis for discussions as this document presented the recommendations for pesticide residue limits according to Steps of the Procedure rather than according to substances, a procedure followed in Appendix II of ALINORM 74/24.

### Changes proposed by the Seventh Session of the Codex Committee on Pesticide Residues to Codex Maximum Limits for Pesticide Residues at Step 9 of the Procedure

152. The Commission had before it a number of recommendations at Step 9 of the Procedure and changes to them proposed by the Seventh Session of the Codex Committee on Pesticide Residues. It noted that some changes, as indicated by an asterisk in the

<sup>1/</sup> The decisions taken by the Commission, on the basis of its consideration of Conference Room Document LIM. 1, are set forth in detail in Appendix IV to this Report.

document, were not substantive and in adopting them agreed with the Codex Committee on Pesticide Residues that these changes would not require to be piloted through the Codex Amendment Procedure. As regards those changes which were substantive, the Commission decided that they should be sent to governments for comment in accordance with the Guide to the Procedure for the Revision and Amendment of Recommended Codex Standards. The Commission decided that "rice" should be designated as "rice in husk" in the standards.

Consideration of Codex Maximum Limits for Pesticide Residues at Step 8 of the Procedure

153. The Rapporteur introduced the amendments proposed by governments at Step 8. The Commission noted that some of the recommendations at Step 8 were those held by the previous session and that governments had had an opportunity to present their written amendments. Other recommendations were new proposals by the Seventh Session of the Committee.

154. The delegation of the United Kingdom raised some general points that Codex maximum limits should be expressed to one significant figure, that limits for pesticide residues for meat should be reconsidered as to whether they should be expressed on a fat basis or on the whole product, and that in the absence of a suitable method of analysis for dichloroacetaldehyde this substance should not be incorporated in the tolerance figures for dichlorvos. It was pointed out that the accuracy of the figures depended on the precision of the method of analysis and should be expressed within this limit. The Commission considered that these latter remarks should be brought to the attention of the Codex Committee on Pesticide Residues.

155. The Rapporteur was of the opinion that, in commenting on the recommendations of the Codex Committee on Pesticide Residues, governments should give reasons for their disagreement so as to enable delegations and eventually the Committee to judge the objections. As regards the recommendations at Step 8, the Commission noted the various comments submitted by governments in writing and particularly the objection to some of the limits for chlordane, carbaryl, methyl-parathion, diazinon, dioxathion, fenchlorfos, parathion and quintozone, as well as the fundamental objection of the Canadian delegation to quintozone on the basis of inadequate toxicology and metabolism data.

156. The delegation of Sudan pointed out that in many countries of Africa there were inadequate food control facilities to ensure that foods complied with the limits recommended by the Commission and that they were not in a position to comment on the suitability or otherwise of Codex recommendations for pesticide residues. It was also pointed out that the help of international and other organizations was very much needed in this field. They expressed the hope that in the future these countries would be able to contribute more actively to the work of the Commission in this field. The delegation of Cuba stated that, at the present time, it could neither be in favour nor against the proposed limits, as it did not yet have the results of the studies being carried out by various food control and investigation centres in their country but it was prepared to cooperate with the Codex Committee on Pesticide Residues when the results of these studies were available. It was pointed out that, as far as possible, data from the developing parts of the world were taken into account by the Joint FAO/WHO Meeting on Pesticide Residues. The delegation of Senegal drew the Commission's attention to the importance for many developing countries of the use of pesticides in accordance with good agricultural practice. The Senegalese delegation stated that attention was being paid in their national legislation to the question of the level, authorization, importation and use of certain pesticides.

157. The delegation of the U.S.A. indicated that they fully supported the objectives of the Codex Alimentarius Commission. Therefore, the U.S.A. would strive to give "full acceptance" to as many as possible of the proposed maximum limits recommended by the Commission. The Commission was further informed that it was U.S. policy that, where Codex maximum limits differed from established U.S. limits, the U.S.A. would review each proposal from the standpoint of determining whether changes could be made to the U.S. Pesticide Residues Regulations. In all cases, where possible, action would be initiated to make the US Pesticide Residue Regulations consistent with the Codex proposals. Where the U.S.A. could not accept the Codex proposals for reasons of Good Agricultural Practice or for human health reasons, the reasons for their non-acceptance and data on which such decisions were based would be fully set forth.

158. The delegation of the U.S.A. also indicated that they supported the principle which allowed a country in accepting a Codex maximum residue limit to apply such limits to imports only while prohibiting or restricting the use of pesticides

domestically. They considered that it was important to recognize that the establishment of a maximum limit for a pesticide residue and the registration of the pesticide for use were two related but separate actions.

159. Other delegations drew attention to their written observations which indicated that they would follow similar procedures to those outlined by the delegation of the U.S.A. in allowing foods complying with the Codex limits to circulate freely within their territory whilst possibly not permitting the use of the pesticides concerned domestically.

160. The delegation of Belgium was of the opinion that it was important to verify the safety of the recommended maximum limits for pesticide residues in the light of the possible intake of residues. The representative of WHO informed the Commission that such studies were being carried out by WHO and the Codex Committee on Pesticide Residues.

161. The delegation of the Netherlands was of the opinion that the limits for hexachlorobenzene should not be advanced to Step 9 in view of the fact that the 1973 Joint Meeting on Pesticide Residues had withdrawn the temporary ADI for this substance.

#### Status of the Draft Codex Maximum Limits for Pesticide Residues at Step 8

162. Noting the various comments raised by governments during the session and their written comments, the Commission decided to advance the above maximum residue limits to Step 9 of the Procedure with the exception of the limits for hexachlorobenzene, the limits for orthophenylphenol in carrots, quintozene in potatoes, which should be returned to Step 6, and those limits where the Codex Committee on Pesticide Residues recommended that they be returned to another appropriate Step in the Procedure. The delegation of the Federal Republic of Germany pointed out that, in their written comments, they had expressed further reservations concerning the use of certain pesticides and the establishment of certain maximum limits. §

163. The Commission also adopted the changes proposed by the Codex Committee on Pesticide Residues to those maximum residue limits which were held at Step 8 by its 9th Session.

#### Consideration of Codex Maximum Residue Limits submitted to the Commission at Step 5 with the recommendation that Steps 6, 7 and 8 be omitted

164. The Rapporteur introduced the above recommendations and indicated the various amendments which had been proposed by governments in writing. Some delegations were of the opinion that the limits for dichlorvos and heptachlor were not acceptable and should, therefore, not be advanced to Step 9 omitting steps. The delegation of France expressed its reservation concerning the omission of Steps 6 and 7, especially concerning dichlorvos and heptachlor. The Commission accepted the editorial amendment of the United Kingdom to the limit for dichlorvos in miscellaneous food items as follows: "Footnote: the tolerance is intended to cover residues resulting from the use of dichlorvos in storage in warehouses, shops, etc."

#### Status of the Draft Codex Maximum Pesticide Residue Limits at Step 5

165. The Commission agreed to the omission of Steps 6 and 7 and adopted the limits at Step 8 of the Procedure with the amendment indicated above.

#### Codex Maximum Pesticide Residue Limits at Step 5

166. The Commission decided to advance the remaining maximum limits at Step 5 to Step 6 of the Procedure.

#### Proposed Joint FAO/WHO Conference on Pesticides

167. The Commission discussed the recommendation of the Codex Committee on Pesticide Residues that a Conference on Pesticides be held and that such a conference be convened jointly by FAO and WHO to discuss problems relating to pesticide residues (see para 147 above). The delegation of Canada concurred with the recommendation of the Codex Committee, stressing the importance of holding such a conference. They also expressed the opinion that work on pesticide residues was of great importance and that FAO and WHO should take steps to ensure adequate staffing of their relevant programmes dealing with questions of pesticide residues. The Commission noted that in working

document ALINORM 74/34 (Part III) WHO had indicated that steps were being taken to ensure that WHO would participate in holding a joint conference. The representative of the Plant Protection Service of FAO informed the Commission that all efforts would be made in convening a Joint FAO/WHO Conference on Pesticides which would consider the question of residues but indicated that, in view of other pressing problems relating to pesticides such as the current shortage in these chemicals and other matters, the conference would either have to address itself to broader issues than so far envisaged, or it might be necessary to postpone the conference to enable FAO to urgently convene smaller expert bodies to deal with these pressing questions. The Commission agreed with the recommendation of the Codex Committee on Pesticide Residues concerning the importance of holding a Joint FAO/WHO Conference on Pesticides.

#### Confirmation of Chairmanship

168. The Commission confirmed under Rule IX.10 that the Codex Committee on Pesticide Residues should continue to be under the chairmanship of the Government of the Netherlands.

#### CODEX COMMITTEE ON FISH AND FISHERY PRODUCTS

169. The Commission had before it the reports of the Seventh and Eighth Sessions of the above Committee (ALINORM 74/18 plus 74/18A). At the Ninth Session of the Commission some matters of interest emerged from the Seventh Session of the Committee and had already been brought to the attention of the Commission. Dr. O.R. Braekkan (Norway), Chairman of the Codex Committee on Fish and Fishery Products, acted as Rapporteur.

#### Draft Standard for Canned Tuna and Bonito in Water or Oil at Step 8 (ALINORM 74/18, Appendix VI)

170. The Chairman of the Committee pointed out that the agreement reached on the above group standard would not satisfy everybody, but being the result of a concerted effort of compromise, should be considered a workable solution. The standard would, moreover, serve during the acceptance stage to obtain information on the different species included in the standard. At a later stage, the Committee might review and expand the product definition of the standard to include further species enumerated in acceptance statements by governments. This referred in particular to certain species which had been proposed at the Seventh Session of the Committee, but on which the Committee had received very limited background information.

171. The delegations of France and Portugal reiterated their reservations expressed during the Seventh Session of the Committee with regard to the use of the term bonito-tuna as provided for in provision 6.1 - Name of the Food. They held the view that there should be a correlation between the common name and the scientific name of the fish. The delegation of Senegal supported this opinion.

172. The delegation of Japan also held the view that sub-section 2.1 - Product Definition and 6.1 - Name of the Food were not compatible. It further thought it desirable to have specific descriptions of white meat, light meat, dark meat and blends which descriptive terms could, according to the labelling provisions of the standard, qualify or accompany the name of the food.

173. The delegate of the U.S.A. stated that, although the standard did not fully reflect the U.S. standpoint, his Government was satisfied with the compromise achieved. The delegations of Canada, Denmark, Norway and the United Kingdom also indicated their support of the present standard.

174. The Commission agreed with a recommendation of the Codex Committee on Fish and Fishery Products, which was moreover also supported by the Codex Committee on Food Labelling, to request governments, when considering the standard for acceptance, to indicate details of the names which applied to the various species (ALINORM 74/18, para 35). This was considered a desirable measure as in different parts of the world the names tuna and bonito were applied to different species.

175. In this connection, it was also proposed that, taking into account that the organoleptic criteria were probably the most important criteria to the consumer, guidelines should be laid down for the names for use by the individual countries. It was noted that this question was also applicable to other fish products such as sardines.

176. The Commission noted that in the labelling section under lot identification the word 'cannery' had been replaced by 'producing factory'.

#### Status of the Standard for Canned Tuna and Bonito in Water or Oil

177. The Commission adopted the Draft Standard for Canned Tuna and Bonito in Water or Oil at Step 8 of the Procedure as a Recommended Standard. The delegation of Japan reserved its position with regard to the advancement of the standard.

#### Consideration of Proposed Draft Standards for Quick Frozen Fillets of Hake and Quick Frozen Shrimps and Prawns at Step 5

178. The Commission considered at Step 5 of the Procedure the above documents contained in ALINORM 74/18, Appendix V and ALINORM 74/18A, Appendix III, respectively, and decided to advance the standards to Step 6.

#### Codes of Practice for Fish and Fishery Products

179. As decided by the Executive Committee at its 18th Session (ALINORM 72/3) and in consultation with the FAO Fisheries Department, codes of hygienic practice under elaboration by the Codex Committee on Food Hygiene were to be merged with codes of technological practice elaborated by the FAO Fisheries Department, subsequent to consideration by the Codex Committee on Fish and Fishery Products. The hygiene provisions in the codes would be presented to the Hygiene Committee for endorsement. At the Ninth Session of the Committee (October 1974) two combined codes would be considered at Step 3 and three codes at Step 2.

180. The Chairman of the Committee expressed his gratitude to the FAO Fisheries Department for the work done so far and pointed out that the work of the Committee on codes would be accelerated as much as possible in order that in specific fish and fishery products standards reference could be made to the codes with regard to handling, transport, etc., thus avoiding overlapping and repetition in the various standards. Where necessary, specific provisions of the codes could be further quoted in full in the standards (see also paras 102-104).

#### Metallic Contaminants

181. At the Seventh Session of the Committee, a review of the work of the Joint FAO/WHO Expert Committee on Examination of Certain Food Additives and the Contaminants, Mercury, Lead and Cadmium had been given. In particular, it could be noted that the Expert Committee had concluded that with regard to contaminants, consideration should be given to the diet and not to specific foods, except in the case of very heavy pollution. The Chairman of the Committee stated that this implied that the setting of limits for contaminants in standards could be avoided. It further implied that there would be no need to include methods of analysis for the contaminants in the standards which might lead to discrimination. It was hoped, the Chairman stated, that, should the need arise, FAO and WHO would be willing to consider similar problems also in the future.

#### Can Seam Quality

182. At the Seventh Session of the Committee, it had been proposed that a provision for can seam quality should be included in the standards (ALINORM 74/18, para 106). As this matter was considered to be applicable to all canned food products, it was decided to bring the matter to the attention of the Commission. During the discussion, one delegation stated that the embossing of cans could weaken the protective tin or lacquer. The delegate of the U.S.A. stated that it was not just a question of the quality of the can but very much a matter of quality control practices on the part of the food processor which ensured a safe end-product. He further pointed out that the U.S.A. had recently imposed stricter quality control requirements on the canning of low acid foods, e.g. fish and vegetables. The Chairman of the Commission drew attention to the fact that ISO SC 52 dealt with all aspects of hermetically sealed metal food containers. It was agreed therefore that the Secretariat should contact ISO and other appropriate international or national bodies active in this field, and submit a report to the next session of the Commission on how the question of can seams, embossing and other related matters could best be handled.

#### Methods of Analysis, Sampling and Examination

183. The Committee informed the Commission that the methods of analysis listed in the Standard for Quick Frozen Shrimps and Prawns need not be endorsed by the Codex Committee on Methods of Analysis and Sampling as they were considered to be particular to the product.

184. It was pointed out to the Commission that the proposal of the Committee applied to a number of other standards. It was noted that there was an analogous case in the Standard for Canned Tuna and Bonito and that the Codex Secretariat had expressed the view that the methods listed were not, properly speaking, methods of analysis. The Commission agreed with this general point of view.

#### "Styles" - Mandatory or Optional

185. At the request of the delegation of Australia at the Eighth Session of the Committee, the Secretariat had prepared a paper for discussion by the Executive Committee on the question of mandatory or optional provisions relating to styles in Codex Standards, (CX/EXEC 74/20/4). The Executive Committee (ALINORM 74/4, paras 23-25) had concluded that Codex standards should embrace as far as possible all the styles of products which were known to be of significance in international trade, and therefore the listing of styles in Codex standards should be interpreted as being exclusive. In the event of a new style being developed, it would always be open to a government to propose an amendment to the standard.

186. The Executive Committee had recommended that, in future, provisions relating to styles should be expressed in standards as follows:

"The product shall be presented in one of the following styles:  
(a) ....., or  
(b) ....., or  
(c) ....."

187. The delegation of the United Kingdom stated that once a Recommended Standard had been accepted and had been incorporated in United Kingdom legislation the position of the United Kingdom with regard to the exclusive list of styles would be that it would be contrary to the law to market, or even to test market, a new style under the name and description laid down in the standard, until such time as the law in the United Kingdom had been amended to include the new style. The United Kingdom delegation recognized that this was an internal United Kingdom problem, but it wished to draw attention to this matter as other countries might be in a similar situation. Thus in the United Kingdom view, the notion of an exclusive list of styles - even though such a list could be amended in the Recommended Standard - would inhibit the development of new styles in the United Kingdom unless, of course, the United Kingdom were to deal with the problem by way of indicating a deviation in this regard, on being asked to accept the standard.

188. The delegation of the U.S.A. stated that the sort of problem which the United Kingdom would have in this regard would not be likely to arise in the U.S.A. as U.S. legislation was not so rigid that it did not make allowance for special circumstances. They regarded the listing and definition of permitted styles in a standard as a necessity for most products.

189. One delegation suggested that it would be useful to harmonize the title of the specific provision in the different standards and to use the term "presentation". Furthermore, it was pointed out that, whereas it was one thing to have mandatory styles in the sense that when a product is labelled as being of a certain style it had to conform to the style as laid down in the standard, it was quite another to have an exclusive list of styles in the standard. The opinion was stated that, provided a product, which was presented in another style, conformed to all the provisions of the standard and was suitably labelled, then the product should be considered as conforming to the standard. Otherwise, both consumer choice and product development might be restricted.

190. The Commission agreed to adopt the recommendation made by the Executive Committee.

191. The Commission appreciated that some difficulties might arise regarding multi-ingredient products but it would always be open to governments to propose amendments to Step 9 standards, or until such time as an amendment had been made, to specify a deviation in their acceptance.

#### Canned Sardines and Sardine Type Products

192. The Commission noted that progress had been made towards the elaboration of a standard on this controversial subject. The Commission was informed that, on the

initiative of France, a small working group, consisting of experts from the principal countries involved in the trade in sardines and sardine type products, would meet in Nantes on an informal basis to consider the defect provisions to be proposed to the Codex Committee on Fish and Fishery Products for discussion at the next session of the Committee.

#### Confirmation of Chairmanship

193. The Commission confirmed under Rule IX.10 that the Codex Committee on Fish and Fishery Products should continue to be under the chairmanship of the Government of Norway.

#### CODEX COMMITTEE ON PROCESSED MEAT PRODUCTS

194. The Commission had before it the Report of the Seventh Session of the Codex Committee on Processed Meat Products (ALINORM 74/16). Dr. V. Enggaard (Denmark), Chairman of the Committee, informed the Commission on the work of the Committee.

#### Reconsideration of the draft Standard for Canned Corned Beef at Step 8 (ALINORM 74/16, Appendix II)

195. At its ninth session, the Commission had decided that the Draft Standard for Canned Corned Beef should be returned to Step 7 of the Procedure. The main reasons for returning the standard to Step 7 had been doubts expressed by some delegations concerning the name of the products in connection with the scope of the standard and further the number and extent of some of the proposed amendments.

196. The Commission had requested the Committee to review once again the standard, taking into account the opinion given by the FAO Legal Office on the question raised by the Committee with regard to the scope of the standard and also taking into consideration the views of the countries which produced corned beef which was not of the traditional South American type.

197. The Secretariat had outlined the questions concerning the draft standard arising from the report of the Seventh Session of the Committee in document ALINORM 74/41 and had listed various approaches for resolving the present difficulties. In addition to this, the Chairman of the Committee had issued a statement (ALINORM 74/41, Addendum I).

198. The Chairman of the Committee pointed out that for a number of years products of a composition quite different from the South American type traditional product had been traded under names which included the words "corned beef". Bearing this in mind, the Committee had discussed how to exclude these products from the standard which was intended to cover the traditional South American type of corned beef only without creating a situation which might interfere with the trade in the other products. The Committee considered that a solution to these difficulties had been found by putting in the scope section both a positive and a negative provision.

199. The Commission agreed with the Commodity Committee that the standard should be restricted to cover the traditional type of South American Corned Beef only and further noted that the decision of the Committee to advance the standard to Step 8 in its present form had, for various reasons not been unanimous. Some delegations to the Committee's session had raised objections with regard to the minimum limit of 25% for protein content; other delegations had expressed misgivings with respect to the compatibility of the revised Scope Section of the standard with the Codex Acceptance Procedure.

#### Name of the Food

200. The delegation of the United Kingdom expressed concern with regard to the provisions containing negative delineations in the scope and in the labelling sections of the standard. In particular, the clause referring to certain products not covered by the standard but nonetheless mentioned in the standard caused anxiety. They pointed out that most national food legislations would allow for some qualification of the name of a product, provided it clearly informed the consumer as to the true nature of the product or was not misleading. There seemed to be some overlap and possible cause for misunderstanding in the provision for the name of the food as it now stood. The delegation of the United Kingdom proposed therefore that the standard should not contain any reference to products outside the scope of the standard, which should be confined to the traditional South American corned beef product. If this were not to be done, then the wording should be clarified so as not to allow complete freedom to describe similar products not covered by the standard as corned beef.



201. The observer of the International Organization of Consumers Unions (IOCU), while agreeing in general with the statement of the delegation of the United Kingdom, suggested, as another possibility, that separate standards for products containing corned beef, or for other products having similar characteristics as corned beef, might be elaborated.

202. It was noted that the endorsement of the labelling section of the standard by the Codex Committee on Food Labelling had been made in the light of the present scope section, and that the Labelling Committee had restricted its attention to the labelling provisions and had not considered the scope section. The Commission further noted that, as an example of the meaning of "accompanied by a qualifying statement", the Labelling Committee had suggested that the product might be labelled "Corned Beef with X". It was suggested by the Labelling Committee that when the standard reached Step 9, and if it still contained this type of labelling provision, governments should be requested to indicate, when accepting the standard, details of the products which included the term 'corned beef' as part of their designation and cite the names of these products.

#### Meat Content

203. The Commission noted the decision of the Codex Committee on Processed Meat Products to express the meat content as an absolute figure and not as an arithmetical mean of the sample. The majority of the Committee members had agreed to a minimum requirement of 25% protein for the final product. This would correspond to a requirement previously contained in the standard that the product following processing should represent not more than 70% by weight of the raw meat prior to cooking.

204. The delegation of the U.S.A. cited test data supporting the minimum of 25% total protein content as laid down in the standard. Other delegations cited data indicating that they considered the requirement of a minimum of 25% total protein content too high, particularly as the standard was intended to be a minimum standard. Further delegations indicated that they had obtained new data, and therefore considered that the information on which the Committee had based its proposed minimum protein content was not sufficiently representative of the product. The Commission agreed that further data should be obtained and reviewed by the Committee at its next session. Some delegations indicated a preference for an arithmetical mean rather than an absolute minimum figure because of the variability of the raw material and despite efforts to produce a uniform product a certain tolerance seemed desirable. It was further proposed that a sampling plan be developed.

205. The delegations of Austria, the Federal Republic of Germany and Switzerland stated that, in their opinion, a differentiation between muscle protein and total protein content was desirable. The delegation of the Federal Republic of Germany, supported by the delegation of the U.S.A., further stated that they favoured a fat content in the product of 15% rather than 20%. The delegation of Canada stated that the use of head meat, as provided for in the standard, might give rise to difficulties in their country.

#### Status of the Draft Standard for Canned Corned Beef

206. In view of the discussions recorded above, the Commission decided to return the above standard to Step 6 of the Procedure and to ask the Committee to examine once again the compositional requirements in paragraph 3.3 of the standard and also to see if the doubts which had been expressed in connection with the second part of the scope section could be accommodated, it being understood that it might be necessary to review the labelling provisions if the scope section were to be altered. Governments were urged to furnish additional analytical data, indicating the country of origin of the can, the type of product analysed and the methods used. It was also proposed that the Committee consider appending to the standard an informatory annex concerning the products excluded from the standard. The Commission Secretariat, in consultation with the Chairman of the Committee, was requested to issue a circular letter to Codex Contact Points seeking the above information.

207. The delegation of Sweden wished to place on record its opposition to the negative delineations in the scope and labelling sections as presently contained in the standard.

### Consideration of the Code of Hygienic Practice for Processed Meat Products

208. The Commission considered at Step 5 of the Procedure, the above code, contained in Appendix VI to ALINORM 74/16 and decided to advance the code to Step 6.

### Confirmation of Chairmanship

209. The Commission confirmed under Rule IX.10 that the Codex Committee on Processed Meat Products should continue to be under the chairmanship of the Government of Denmark.

### CODEX COMMITTEE ON FOODS FOR SPECIAL DIETARY USES

#### Consideration of Proposed Draft Standards for Processed Foods for Infants and Children based on Cereals and for Gluten-Free Foods at Step 8

210. The Commission had before it the above two standards contained in Appendices IV and VII of ALINORM 74/26, respectively. Dr. D. Eckert of the Federal Republic of Germany, in introducing the Committee's report and the above two standards, indicated the salient points made by the Codex Committee.

211. The delegation of Nigeria drew the Commission's attention to the traditional use of certain micro-organisms in the preparation of infant foods and was of the opinion that such preparations, which are not pathogenic, should be subject to a different provision regarding total plate count than that indicated in Appendix III of ALINORM 74/26.

212. A number of delegations were strongly of the opinion that particular attention should be paid to the use of food additives in products intended for young children and should not be used in foods intended for consumption by infants under the age of 12 weeks.

213. In addition to the need to have fully documented justifications for the use of additives in infant foods, the delegation of Senegal pointed out that in many developing countries C.S.M. (corn, soya and milk) and soya-based foods were provided under aid programmes for special dietary purposes. In connection with the use of protein concentrates and other high protein ingredients suitable for consumption by infants and children, they felt that additional information with regard to the properties of these products should be sought from competent international organizations such as FAO, WHO and UNICEF.

214. In the opinion of the delegation of Poland, attention should not only be paid to food additives in infant foods but also to other matters such as microbiological requirements for foods intended for or consumed by infants under 12 weeks of age. In the opinion of the Polish and other delegations foods for infants of this age should receive special attention.

215. The Commission agreed that detailed comments should be sent to the Secretariat of the Codex Committee as soon as possible so that they can be considered fully by the Committee.

#### Status of the Proposed Draft Standards for Processed Foods for Infants and Children based on Cereals and For Gluten-Free Foods

216. The Commission decided to advance the above proposed standards to Step 6 of the Procedure. It noted that the 19th Session of the Executive Committee had authorized the Secretariat to request, exceptionally, comments from governments in view of the fact that, at the Ninth Session of the Commission, the proposed draft standard for Processed Foods for Infants and Children Based on Cereals could not, because of time factors, be considered at Step 5 of the Procedure.

### Confirmation of Chairmanship

217. The Commission confirmed under Rule IX.10 that the Codex Committee on Foods for Special Dietary Uses should continue to be under the chairmanship of the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany.

### THIRD JOINT FAO/WHO CONFERENCE ON FOOD ADDITIVES AND CONTAMINANTS

218. The Commission had before it the Report of the above Conference (Ref. ESN:MMS 74/6; WHO/Food Add./74.43). Dr. D.G. Chapman of Canada, who had been Chairman of the Conference, introduced the points which were of interest to the Commission. It was

noted that the Conference had reviewed the work of the Joint Expert Committee on Food Additives, including principles of toxicological evaluation, and had expressed its general satisfaction therewith. Further, it had stressed the importance of governments submitting food consumption data to FAO and WHO so that the intake of additives by man could be estimated with greater reliability. The Conference had also discussed the recommendations of the UN Conference on Human Environment (Stockholm 1972) and the follow-up action which had been undertaken by FAO and WHO. The Conference had also, in discussing general principles for the use of food additives, made recommendations to the Commission regarding the need to ensure that the use of additives be adequately justified. The Conference had also recommended to FAO and WHO that a similar Conference be held on the subject of pesticides (see paras 147 and 167 of this report).

219. The Commission took note of the Report of the above Conference and decided to discuss the question of the justification of the use of food additives under the item dealing with the Codex Committee on Food Additives.

#### CODEX COMMITTEE ON FOOD ADDITIVES

##### Matters arising from the Report of the Committee

220. The Chairman of the Committee, Dr. G.F. Wilmink (Netherlands) introduced the report of the Committee (ALINORM 74/12). He drew the Commission's attention to the difficulties the Committee encountered in endorsing the food additive provisions (which were not always clear as to whether they referred to amounts added or levels found in the whole product) and difficulties resulting from the disappearance from or interaction of the additive with the food. Furthermore, it was not clear what course of action should be taken when the deadline for the temporary endorsement of certain provisions was exceeded. He informed the Commission that the Committee had recommended that food additive provisions not subject to numerical limits should be accompanied by the phrase "Limited by Good Manufacturing Practice". However, where possible, numerical limits were to be preferred. The Committee had published lists of additives (A and C) containing those substances which were considered suitable (A) and unsuitable (C) for use in food (Ref. CAC/FAL 1973-1). The Committee had also drawn up a working list B on which governments had been and were still being requested to comment. He indicated that lists A and C would be up-dated in the light of the conclusions contained in the reports of the Joint FAO/WHO Expert Committee on Food Additives. An advisory list of additives for use in "soft drinks" was being drawn up by the delegation of Canada.

221. The Committee had drawn up principles relating to the "carry-over" of food additives permitted in ingredients used in compounded foods. The Commission had been requested by the Committee to indicate how to proceed further with the elaboration of these principles.

##### Further Action concerning the "Carry-Over" Principle

222. The delegation of France stated that para 2(d) of Appendix III of ALINORM 74/12 was unclear. Other delegations were also of the opinion that the "carry-over" principle, and in particular para 2(d), should be reconsidered by the Committee.

223. The Commission noted that many national laws dealt with "carry-over" in accordance with the principle "de minimis non curat lex". The Commission decided that the text in Appendix III of ALINORM 74/12 should be submitted to governments for further comments. The Commission requested the Codex Committee on Food Additives to reconsider the Carry-Over Principle in the light of government comments. The Commission requested the Legal Offices of FAO and WHO to examine the text when agreed upon in order to present it in an appropriate form for general application in the Codex Alimentarius.

##### Relationship between Codex Commodity Committees and the Codex Committee on Food Additives as regards the Justification For the Use of Food Additives

224. The Commission noted that the Third Joint FAO/WHO Conference on Food Additives and Contaminants had discussed the question of the role of the Codex Committee on Food Additives as regards the justification of the use of food additives, and had requested, through the Codex Alimentarius Commission, that the Codex Committee on Food Additives give further consideration to the technological aspects of food additives. It had also recommended that Codex Commodity Committees supply more information in justification of the need for their use.

225. The delegation of the U.S.A. was of the opinion that the decision regarding the need for an additive for an individual product should rest solely with Codex Commodity

Committees which had the necessary expertise concerning the need for additives in the foods they were dealing with, whereas the Codex Committee on Food Additives should be responsible for evaluating the actual or potential intake of an additive from all sources. A number of other delegations were of the view that Codex Commodity Committees should supply the technological justification but that the Codex Committee on Food Additives in its endorsement role implicitly had the responsibility of determining whether an adequate justification had been made for the use of the additive concerned. The delegation of the United Kingdom drew the Commission's attention to paras 292-293 of the Report of the Ninth Session of the Commission, where it was stated that the Codex Committee on Food Additives should rely on the justifications for use of food additives supplied by the Commodity Committees. The Chairman of the Codex Committee on Food Additives was of the opinion that there was no need to change the Terms of Reference of the Codex Committee on Food Additives as laid down in the Third and Ninth Reports of the Commission, but that merely some clarification was needed as to which Committee had the ultimate responsibility for deciding upon the technological justification of the use of additives.

226. In order to clarify further the responsibilities of the Codex Committee on Food Additives and the Codex Commodity Committees, the Commission reaffirmed its position, expressed as follows at the Ninth Session:

- "(a) Codex Commodity Committees were responsible for the proposal of food additives on the basis of full justification for their use, and on the basis of consideration of good manufacturing practices. The maximum levels for food additives thus proposed should, therefore, represent the smallest amount of the additives needed. It was also the responsibility of the Commodity Committees to propose maximum levels in food for various types of contaminants.
- (b) On the basis of the recommendations of the Joint FAO/WHO Expert Committee on Food Additives concerning the safety-in-use (acceptable daily intake (ADI) and other restrictions) and an estimate of the potential and, where possible, the actual intake of the food additives, the Codex Committee on Food Additives either endorsed, temporarily endorsed or did not endorse the food additive provisions proposed by the Commodity Committees. The Codex Committee on Food Additives also took into account the availability of specifications of identity and purity of food additives and other relevant questions not dealt with by other bodies (see paragraphs 54-56, ALINORM 72/12)."

227. In order to discharge properly the responsibilities concerning technological justification, the Commission agreed that Commodity Committees had the primary responsibility for determining the technological need for an additive in accordance with the "General Principles for the Use of Food Additives". Reports of Commodity Committees should include sufficient information on the basis of which the Codex Committee on Food Additives would consider whether or not the need for the additive had been technologically justified by the Commodity Committee.

228. The Codex Committee on Food Additives had an overall responsibility to ensure that food additive provisions in Codex standards were in conformity with the General Principles for the Use of Food Additives. In order to ascertain the safety of the total use of the particular additive, the Codex Committee on Food Additives considered information as set out under (b) above. In order to assist the Committee, Commodity Committees should furnish information on the actual and potential use of the food additive to the Codex Committee on Food Additives.

229. In the event that the Codex Committee on Food Additives was satisfied that a real likelihood existed that the actual intake exceeded the acceptable daily intake, requiring the curtailing of the use of the food additive, it should so inform the interested Commodity Committees and request that appropriate information be made available to it on the basis of which a decision could be reached as to which food additive provision(s) should be reconsidered in standards.

#### Other Matters

230. The Chairman of the Codex Committee on Food Additives was of the opinion that the reports and monographs of the Joint FAO/WHO Expert Committee on Food Additives took an unduly long time to be published and requested the Commission to recommend to FAO and WHO that all efforts be made to expedite the publication of these reports, adopting if necessary a form such as that used for the report of the Third Joint

FAO/WHO Conference on Food Additives and Contaminants, which had been published without delay. The Secretariat agreed to look into the matter of the publication of these documents and to make all efforts to comply with the suggestion of the Chairman of the Codex Committee on Food Additives. The Secretariat pointed out, however, that monographs containing specifications and toxicological information took some time to prepare in a final form. The Commission concurred in the above remarks of the Chairman of the Committee and the Secretariat.

231. The delegation of Poland expressed the opinion that the problem of the addition of phosphates to various foodstuffs should be carefully considered, because of the phosphorus - calcium balance in the total human diet, especially in the diet of children. It also stated that before a decision was taken as regards the addition of nitrates in cheese production (which has been proposed by the Joint FAO/WHO Committee of Government Experts on the Code of Principles concerning Milk and Milk Products) the Food Additives Committee should carefully consider the danger of the formation of nitrosamines and also take account of the statements of a number of countries (Report of the 16th Session of the Joint Expert Committee on Milk and Milk Products) that the addition of nitrates is not technologically necessary. Limits for metal contamination in the concentrated juices should be reconsidered. The delegation of Poland concluded by stating that it seemed unreasonable to multiply the amount of metal content in proportion to the degree of concentration of products, as is now the case.

232. The delegation of Belgium stressed the importance of carrying out food intake studies on the basis of which the Codex Committee on Food Additives could arrive at better estimates of the intake of food additives. The Commission was in agreement with this statement.

#### Confirmation of Chairmanship

233. The Commission confirmed under Rule IX.10 that the Codex Committee on Food Additives should continue to be under the chairmanship of the Government of the Netherlands.

#### CODEX COMMITTEE ON METHODS OF ANALYSIS AND SAMPLING

234. The Commission had before it the Report of the Eighth Session of the above Committee which met in Budapest in September 1973. The Chairman of the Committee, Mr. A. Miklovicz (Hungary) reported on those items which were to be considered at the next and subsequent sessions. These were:

- (a) General methods for preservatives in foods.
- (b) General methods for metallic contaminants.
- (c) Sampling plans for the determination of net contents.
- (d) Sampling procedure for foods for infants and children.
- (e) Other sampling procedures proposed by the Commodity Committees and endorsement of methods of analysis and sampling proposed by Codex Commodity Committees.

235. The attention of the Commission was directed to paragraphs 4 to 7 of the Committee's Eighth Session. The Commission had been requested to note that, in the opinion of the Committee, "revising adopted methods included in Codex Commodity Standards, or indeed replacing them with other methods may not constitute an amendment of the Codex Standards concerned". The Commission agreed that the action described above might or might not constitute an amendment and that it would be a matter for judgement.

236. An ad hoc Working Group which had met during the Eighth Session to consider terms of reference and general principles for the establishment of Codex methods of analysis and sampling, reported to the Committee that they found no fault with the present terms of reference and general principles.

#### Confirmation of Chairmanship

237. The Commission confirmed under Rule IX.10 that the Codex Committee on Methods of Analysis and Sampling should continue to be under the chairmanship of the Government of Hungary.

#### CODEX COMMITTEE ON FOOD LABELLING

238. The Commission had before it the Reports of the Eighth and Ninth Sessions of the Codex Committee on Food Labelling as contained in ALINORM 74/22 and ALINORM 74/22A, respectively. The reports were introduced by the Chairman of the Committee, Dr. D.G. Chapman (Canada). The Commission noted that, at its Eighth Session, the Committee had decided that the declaration of net contents was intended to be on the basis of "average contents" as determined from an adequate sample of containers. The Commission was informed that the next session of the Committee, which would be held in Ottawa, Canada, in the last week of May in 1975, would consider, *inter alia*, the following points: claims, nutritional labelling, bulk containers, date-marking, storage instructions, harmonization of non-technical detail on a linguistic basis, class names for food additives and the location of additive declarations on the labels.

239. The delegation of the Federal Republic of Germany stated that they attached particular importance to the next meeting of the Committee, as the subject of date-marking would be discussed. In this connection, they proposed that governments be requested to send to the Canadian Secretariat before the end of the year, copies of their existing regulations on date-marking, so that a review of all this information, including the different approaches of governments to this subject, would be available for consideration by the Committee at its next session. The Commission concurred in this proposal and noted that Canada had prepared a paper on this very subject which would be submitted to governments. The Delegation of Gabon pointed out that the requirements for date-marking varied according to the product, such as climatic conditions, and that this should be taken into account when examining this problem.

240. The delegation of the Sudan stated that as a matter of general principle, labelling should include the sort of information required by consumers whose beliefs had an important bearing on the nature and method of preparation of the food they consumed. This view was supported by several delegations. The delegation of Canada stated that this matter would be considered by the Committee at its next session when dealing with claims on labels and urged those delegations which had specific observations to put forward on this particular problem to send them to the Canadian Secretariat as soon as possible. The Commission agreed that the Codex Committee on Food Labelling should look into this matter and noted the statement of the Canadian delegation that the matter would be considered in connection with claims as this appeared to be the most convenient way of dealing with this matter.

241. The Commission noted that the form of declaration for food additives on labels would be examined at the next session of the Codex Committee on Food Labelling.

#### Confirmation of Chairmanship

242. The Commission confirmed under Rule IX.10 that the Codex Committee on Food Labelling should continue to be under the chairmanship of the Government of Canada.

#### CODEX COMMITTEE ON EDIBLE ICES

243. The Commission had before it the Report of the First Session of the above Committee (ALINORM 74/11). Dr. Björkman (Sweden), Chairman of the Committee, acted as Rapporteur.

#### World-Wide or Regional Standards

244. At the Ninth Session of the Commission, the Committee was requested to consider at its First Session the question of the need to establish one or more regional standards for edible ices, in addition to its task of developing world-wide standards, and to report back to the Commission in due course.

245. The Commission noted the following from the Committee's report:

"In the Committee there had been some divergence of opinion as to whether the best approach would be to reach agreement through the elaboration of regional standards and subsequently make an effort to harmonize these or whether the pattern should be set by a world-wide standard, which would, however, not preclude the elaboration at a later stage of regional standards. It was agreed to follow the latter approach, but to bear in mind that in some regions special considerations would influence the composition and nomenclature of the product and would have to be taken into account."

246. The Commission took note of the written comments of Austria, stating that they were in favour of the development of certain regional standards (ALINORM 74/41). The delegation of Austria indicated that it was their intention to present their comments to the Second Session of the Committee and that there was no need, therefore, for the Commission to enter into a discussion on the matter.

#### Confirmation of Chairmanship

247. The Commission confirmed under Rule IX.10 that the Codex Committee on Edible Ices should continue to be under the chairmanship of the Government of Sweden.

#### CODEX COMMITTEE ON FATS AND OILS

##### Matters arising from the Report of the Committee

248. The Chairman of the Codex Committee on Fats and Oils, Mr. A. Hubbard of the United Kingdom, introduced the report of the Committee (ALINORM 74/19) and informed the Commission that the Committee had considered revised identity characteristics for fats and oils based on GLC but had concluded that the inclusion of such mandatory provisions in the Codex standards was premature. The Committee had adopted a standard for low-erucic acid rapeseed oil and advanced it to Step 3 of the Codex Procedure. This type of oil was compositionally different from ordinary rapeseed oil.

249. As regards the medical implications concerning erucic acid, the Committee had requested the Joint FAO/WHO Expert Committee on Nutrition to consider this question. The Committee had agreed that the draft prepared by IFMA for low-fat spreads should, after redrafting in the Codex format, be submitted to governments at Step 3 of the Procedure.

250. The Committee had decided to proceed with the elaboration of standards for palm oil, palm kernel oil and coconut oil and had agreed to give further consideration, at its next session, to the need to elaborate standards for babassu and grapeseed oils and unrefined marine oils for food manufacturing purposes.

251. The Committee had agreed that the scope section of a number of standards for fats and oils needed clarification together with definitions for "edible" and "virgin" oils. The Committee had endorsed a decision of a previous session that the General Standard for Fats and Oils should cover oils for direct consumption only.

252. The delegation of Canada stressed that the reason for elaborating a separate standard for low-erucic acid rapeseed oil was that certain cultivars of rapeseed grown in a number of countries which yielded an oil of different composition than ordinary rapeseed oil were now large scale items of international trade. The development of this standard was not based upon any medical question at this time, as there was lack of evidence that erucic acid was implicated in human heart disease. They suggested that instead of the Joint FAO/WHO Expert Committee on Nutrition, a suitable consultation should be convened to study this problem. Other delegations confirmed that for the moment it was not possible to state that long chain fatty acids were implicated in all the apparent effects of rapeseed oil on the cardiac muscle of experimental animals.

253. The Secretariat informed the Commission that the possibility was being explored that WHO might hold an ad hoc consultation, as suggested by Canada, at which the appropriate FAO staff would participate.

254. The delegation of Gabon informed the Committee that, pending clarification of the safety or otherwise of rapeseed oil, his government had stopped all imports of rapeseed oil.

255. The representative of the IOOC informed the Commission that collaborative tests on the methods to determine the fatty acid at position 2 in the triglyceride and sterols have been completed and that the agreed methods would be submitted to the Codex Committee on Fats and Oils in due course. At that time the Committee might be in a position to include, as agreed to in principle, provisions for such fatty acids and sterols in the olive oil standard.

#### Confirmation of Chairmanship

256. The Commission confirmed, under Rule IX.10, that the Codex Committee on Fats and Oils should continue to be under the chairmanship of the Government of the United Kingdom.

#### CODEX COMMITTEE ON SUGARS

257. The Commission had before it the Report of the Sixth Session of the Codex Committee on Sugars (ALINORM 74/27). Mr. N.K.S. Baker of the United Kingdom, on behalf of the Chairman of the Committee, gave an outline of the work of the Committee. The purpose of the session had been to review the standards at Step 9 which had been sent to governments for acceptance in the light of government acceptances and other developments. The Committee had also considered some additional criteria to be included in the standards and had discussed the need for standards for additional sugars. The Committee had proposed that the methods of analysis for sugars, other than products of starch hydrolysis, should be reviewed and revised by ICUMSA (International Commission for Uniform Methods of Sugar Analysis). It was noted with appreciation by the Commission that ICUMSA had already set up a sub-committee for this purpose.

258. Furthermore, the Commission was informed that a request had been made to ISO to assist in a similar review and revision of the methods of analysis for starch hydrolysis products.

259. The delegation of Canada drew the attention of the Commission to the fact that the limits for lead in the standards appeared to be high. The representative of ICUMSA stated that a new and improved analytical method was now under consideration and would be proposed to the Codex Committee on Sugars in the near future. The Commission was informed that the Committee had agreed that it was not necessary to add to the standards a criterion for insoluble matter and that an acceptable method of analysis for turbidity was not yet available for inclusion in the standard for white sugar.

260. The Commission agreed to the proposal of the Committee that the standards for powdered sugar and powdered dextrose at Step 9 should be amended to base the compositional criteria on the products as sold instead of, as at present, on the sugar or dextrose from which they are made. It was noted that a considerable amount of collaborative work would be necessary before it would be possible to formulate a precise proposal to be placed before the Commission.

261. Government comments had been requested on a proposed draft standard for fructose at Step 3. The Commission agreed that, exceptionally, the United Kingdom Secretariat could follow the same procedure for the further elaboration of the standard as that followed for powdered dextrose. However, the Commission considered that the Executive Committee should be kept informed regularly of the progress of the standard by the United Kingdom Secretariat of the Committee.

262. In view of the proposed work programme of the Committee, it was unlikely that a meeting of the Committee would be necessary until further progress in the revision of methods of analysis had been made.

#### Confirmation of Chairmanship

263. The Commission confirmed under Rule IX.10 that the Codex Committee on Sugars should continue to be under the chairmanship of the Government of the United Kingdom.

#### JOINT FAO/WHO COMMITTEE OF GOVERNMENT EXPERTS ON THE CODE OF PRINCIPLES CONCERNING MILK AND MILK PRODUCTS

264. The Commission had before it the Report of the 16th Session of the above Committee (CX 5/70, 16th Session, October 1973) and document ALINORM 74/39. Dr. E. Ackermann (Switzerland), Chairman of the Committee, acted as Rapporteur.

#### Labelling of Ingredients in Recommended General Standards for Process(ed) Cheese (A-8(a)), Process(ed) Cheese and Spreadable Process(ed) Cheese (A-8(b)) and Process(ed) Cheese Preparations (A-8(c))

265. The Commission had before it a request from the Milk Committee to resolve a difference of opinion between it and the Codex Committee on Food Labelling. In the working document, a factual review was presented with regard to the point at issue concerning the provisions for the declaration of ingredients in standards for processed cheeses. In particular, the deliberations of the Milk Committee on the question of whether a complete or a selective list of ingredients should appear on the label of the products covered by the standard were fully set out and related to the relevant discussions of the Codex Committee on Food Labelling.



266. The Commission noted that in discussing the labelling requirements for certain ingredients, the Government Expert Committee, after long deliberations, had agreed to a compromise which signified that:

(i) emulsifiers, (ii) cream, butter, butteroil, (iii) salt, (iv) spices and flavouring foodstuffs need not be declared. The following reasons were put forward:

(i) emulsifiers are essential manufacturing aids without which processed cheese could not be made (emulsifying agents are mentioned in the definition of these products);

(ii) cream, butter, butteroil, are natural milk ingredients used to a limited extent for adjusting the composition of the product;

(iii) salt is an ingredient always present in cheese;

(iv) spices and flavouring substances appear in the name of the product.

267. A further argument given for not listing the various ingredients on the label was the difficulty of fitting all the information on the label of small units and particularly where more than one language was required.

268. The Chairman of the Committee of Government Experts drew the attention of the Commission to the fact that the standards under discussion were minimum standards and had reached Step 8 of the Procedure for the Elaboration of Milk and Milk Products Standards which implied that "the recommended standard is published as a standard in the Code of Principles concerning Milk and Milk Products when the Committee determines that it is appropriate to do so in the light of the acceptances received". A number of countries had already accepted the standards.

269. The Chairman of the Codex Committee on Food Labelling reviewed the discussions of the Committee on Food Labelling over the years on the question of the listing of ingredients in foods. In particular, he pointed out that the Committee appreciated that there might be exceptions to the rule to list all ingredients and had made the necessary provisions in the General Standard for the Labelling of Prepackaged Foods. He further stated that the great majority of the Codex Standards at Step 9 contained the requirement of a complete list of ingredients.

270. The Chairman of the Codex Committee on Food Labelling further pointed out that, with the exception of two delegations, the considered opinion of the Committee had been that the reasons advanced for the non-declaration of certain ingredients on the label of processed cheese products were not sufficient to warrant exemption from the requirement in the General Standard for the Labelling of Prepackaged Foods, stating that "a complete list of ingredients shall be declared on the label in descending order of proportion".

271. He further expressed the view that where the labelling of small units might provide difficulties, it would suffice to declare a full list of ingredients on the retail container rather than on the individual units. In this connection, it was pointed out that with assorted packages there might be some difficulties.

272. The representative of the IOCU stated that no selection should be made with respect to which ingredient should or should not be declared. In his opinion, all ingredients should be listed. He agreed, however, that for the declaration of ingredients for small units, if necessary an exception could perhaps be made.

273. During the discussion of these matters in the Commission a large number of delegations agreed with the Chairman of the Codex Committee on Food Labelling that the basic principle of a full declaration of the list of ingredients should be required for dairy products as was the case for other foods such as meat or processed fruits and vegetables. It was also stated that a partial list of ingredients could be in certain circumstances more misleading than no declaration at all.

274. The delegations of Belgium and France stated that they supported the views of the Milk Committee. In their opinion, a full declaration of the list of ingredients for processed cheese products would raise considerable technical difficulties concerning small packages, especially in countries with more than one official language.

275. The delegation of the Netherlands was of the opinion that section 3.2(a)(i) of the General Standard for the Labelling of Prepackaged Foods gave Codex Commodity Committees the right to deviate from the general rule of a complete listing of ingredients

if, in their wisdom, they thought it fit to do so. The Commission could of course apply stricter rules but such rules had not been developed until now. The delegation was not against the development of such rules but challenged the right of the Commission to deviate from the general labelling standard, owing to the lack of these rules.

276. The Commission noted that section 3.2(a)(i) of the Recommended International Standard for Prepackaged Foods (Ref. No. CAC/RS 1-1969) allowed for exceptions to be made in Codex standards but such exceptions required to be endorsed by the Codex Committee on Food Labelling.

277. The delegation of the U.S.A. stated that governments were free to decide whether or not within their territories to require a complete listing and could indicate their position when accepting the standards.

278. The delegation of Canada informed the Commission that regulations recently promulgated in their country will require a complete list of ingredients to be declared on labels in both English and French by 1 March 1976. The regulations will permit certain specified milk products to be declared by the group name "milk solids" when declaring ingredients of food products.

279. In view of the fact that the great majority of delegations present concurred with the view of the Codex Committee on Food Labelling, the Commission decided that a complete list of ingredients should be required to be declared on the label for products covered by standards A-8(a), (b) and (c).

#### CODEX COMMITTEE ON NATURAL MINERAL WATERS

280. The Commission had before it document ALINORM 74/42 containing a report on developments concerning the Draft European Regional Standard for Natural Mineral Waters (see ALINORM 74/19A). In introducing the subject, the delegation of Switzerland gave a résumé of the history of the draft standard and outlined the position taken by the Swiss National Codex Committee in their contacts with representatives of WHO. In an attempt to reach an agreement on the issue of claims relating to health, the Swiss National Codex Committee had proposed an amendment to the scope section of the standard by inserting the following text to make it clear that mineral waters used for medicinal purposes were excluded from the standard: "It does not apply to those mineral waters which are, because of their high mineral content and/or other efficient substances, declared by national authorities to be medical waters and can, therefore, only be sold as pharmaceutical products and consumed in small quantities or on the basis of a medical prescription". As regards the expression "properties favourable to health", the Swiss National Codex Committee had proposed that it be replaced by a reference to "specific physiological effects" which the characteristics of the water, based on various considerations (e.g. geological, hydrological, physical, chemical, physico-chemical, microbiological, clinical and pharmacological) may have. The delegation of Switzerland pointed out that dissolved substances such as iodide, fluoride and bicarbonate had well established physiological properties which acted favourably on the health of certain consumers.

281. In view of the position taken by WHO, the delegation of Switzerland stated that they were no longer in a position to assume the mandate given to it by the Commission in trying to arrive at a solution of the problem represented by the definition of natural mineral waters. As mineral waters would continue to be marketed by European countries even in the absence of a Codex standard, the delegation of Switzerland was of the opinion that it would be regrettable if the Codex Alimentarius Commission was not able to influence governments to control claims which were occasionally excessive, concerning the properties attributed to natural mineral waters.

282. The representative of WHO informed the Commission that in the opinion of WHO the proposed amendment to the scope section was not required but if it was so decided to include it then the following text should also be added: "It does not apply to mineral waters sold under any other name or description". As regards the new proposed expression "which may confer specific physiological effects", he indicated that it was equally unacceptable as it was not capable of precise definition and would still imply that the physiological effects were favourable to the health of the consumer. The point of view of WHO was based upon the fact that no scientific evidence had been provided to support such claims. WHO proposed, therefore, in addition to the deletion of the reference to claims to properties favourable to health in the scope section,

the deletion of the reference to such properties in section VI(A) (Labelling) subparagraphs (viii), (ix) and section VI(E) (Optional Labelling) of the Draft Standard. It was felt that any reference to properties favourable to health for the purpose of promoting the sale of natural mineral waters would lend itself to misleading the consumer. WHO had also suggested that reference be made in the Draft Standard to the sampling, bacteriological, virological, biological, physical and chemical and radiological criteria for drinking water, as in the case of the WHO International Standards for Drinking Water (3rd ed. 1972).

283. The representative of WHO stressed that, at the WHO consultations on natural mineral waters, persons had been present who were expert and eminent in such fields as pharmacology, clinical methodology, natural mineral waters and physiology. He pointed out that WHO was not in a position to change its position concerning matters relating to health, but would be willing to consider any new scientific evidence relating to the properties of mineral waters submitted to it.

284. The Commission was informed that FAO shared the views of WHO.

285. The representative of the International Organization of Consumers Unions supported the position taken by WHO and FAO. He indicated that the IOCU had examined literature in the field of natural mineral waters and had concluded that the position taken by WHO was fully justified and that no claims should be made which could not scientifically be justified. In this connection, the opposition of WHO to the definition of natural mineral waters was not a formal one, but one based on sound scientific judgement. The standard as drafted would allow claims to be made concerning properties favourable to the health of the consumer and it might also be construed that WHO and FAO condoned or even agreed with such claims which, in the view of WHO, had not been substantiated.

286. The delegation of France, supported by the delegation of Italy, pointed out that a distinction should be made between mineral waters used as beverages and mineral waters used for medicinal purposes. As regards the first mentioned, the delegation of France pointed out that they answered a public need in the sense that drinking water from the public supply, being generally surface water, required to be treated with chemicals, in particular chlorine, to render it potable, whilst mineral waters consumed as table water met criteria as to bacteriological purity which are controlled and they were not, therefore, treated chemically. The delegation of France stressed that, notwithstanding such properties, excessive publicity or claims should not be made in respect of natural mineral waters in the matter of properties favourable to health. The delegation of the Netherlands was in agreement with the statement of France but agreed with WHO that claims relative to curative properties should not be made in connection with natural mineral waters. The delegation of the United Kingdom pointed out that under United Kingdom legislation any claim in respect of food was permitted provided such claims were truthful and did not mislead the consumer. In their opinion, no reference to properties favourable to health need be made in the standard, as natural mineral waters should be capable of definition in terms of actual physical and chemical properties, without going on to note the question of physiological effects.

287. The delegation of Austria pointed out that there were two approaches concerning the standardization of natural mineral waters, one based on a minimum requirement for dissolved solids and another based on properties relating to health as judged by the competent authority in the country concerned. One difficulty was to draw a demarcation line between table waters suitable for daily and continuing consumption and mineral waters having medicinal properties. The delegation of the Federal Republic of Germany supported the view expressed by the delegation of Austria. The delegation of Switzerland pointed out that, in order to avoid misunderstanding, there had never been any intention that the standard for natural mineral waters should permit claims relating to curative properties. On the other hand, there were physiological properties, due to the chemical composition of the water which were recognized and the consumer should be informed of these properties.

288. The Commission agreed that, as long as the standard for natural mineral waters contained reference to properties favourable to health or similar provisions, the elaboration of the standard could not be continued. The Commission, therefore, decided to table the Draft European Regional Standard for Natural Mineral Waters until such time as (a) either reference to properties favourable to health had been deleted, or (b) new scientific evidence had been submitted to WHO on the basis of which claims relating to health could be substantiated. The Commission requested that the Coordinating

Committee for Europe be kept informed on developments so that if data were made available substantiating the claims referred to above, the Coordinating Committee could reconsider the problem in the light of the new data and WHO views on it. In this connection, the Chairman of the Coordinating Committee could request the Executive Committee to place the subject of mineral waters on the agenda of the Commission's session. The Commission noted that the European Economic Community was elaborating a draft directive for natural mineral waters. It also noted that a standard for bottled water was under consideration by the Government of the U.S.A. but that no claims would be permitted as to properties favourable to health.

#### Confirmation of Chairmanship

289. The Commission confirmed under Rule IX.10 that the Codex Committee on Natural Mineral Waters should continue to be under the chairmanship of the Government of Switzerland.

### PART IV

#### Reports of the Joint FAO/WHO Food Standards Regional Conference for Africa and of the First Session of the Coordinating Committee for Africa

290. The Commission decided to consider agenda items 30 and 31 together. The Secretariat introduced documents CX/AFRICA 73/9, Report of the Joint FAO/WHO Food Standards Regional Conference for Africa and ALINORM 74/28, Report of the First Session of the Coordinating Committee for Africa.

291. The Secretariat expressed the appreciation of FAO and WHO to the Government of Kenya for hosting the Regional Conference for Africa and pointed out that the Conference had proved to be extremely valuable to the participating countries and the Secretariat in highlighting the problems of Africa, and the need for better food legislation and strengthening the infrastructure for laboratories and inspection personnel. The Secretariat emphasized two points in the report of the First Session of the Coordinating Committee for Africa: firstly the generous offer of the Government of Ghana to host the Second Session of the Committee, and secondly, the unanimous recommendation of the Committee that Dr. R. Oteng be appointed to serve as Coordinator until the end of the 11th Session of the Commission.

292. Concerning the role of coordinators, it was stated that the Secretariat had been requested to prepare a paper for consideration by the Executive Committee at its next session, dealing in particular with the role of Coordinators in developing regions.

293. Mr. Odero of the delegation of Kenya, who had served as Chairman of the Conference, expressed the thanks of the Government of Kenya to the Directors-General of FAO and WHO and the Secretariat for their assistance in holding the Food Standards Regional Conference for Africa. He pointed out that, although the attendance at the Conference had not been as large as had been hoped as not all African Member Countries had participated, it had nevertheless been a fruitful and valuable Conference. It was requested that the Codex Contact Points be made more effective by ensuring that the people involved in food control and the Commission's work became the contact points, and received the Codex documents, including invitations to meetings. He also pointed out that the report of the Conference contained several important recommendations to FAO and WHO, other international agencies and the countries of the region, and expressed the wish that these recommendations be implemented as quickly as possible.

294. On another topic, the delegation of Kenya stressed the point that any aid in strengthening food control infrastructure should be through international agencies, if possible, to ensure the broadest possible approach.

295. Mr. Akoh, the delegate of Nigeria, who had served as Chairman of the First Session of the Coordinating Committee, drew attention to the section of the report of the First Session of the Coordinating Committee for Africa concerning ways and means of assisting the countries of the region to improve their food control systems. It was pointed out that most countries needed to strengthen their food control infrastructure and that a greater awareness of the need for this was necessary with regard to each country. It was also pointed out that there was an urgent need for the formation of regional centres for the training of food control personnel, once the governments had given adequate emphasis to the matter of food legislation and control.

296. The delegate of Nigeria also drew attention to the deliberations of the Committee with regard to the role of the Coordinator. The view of the Coordinating Committee was that the Coordinator should be furnished some financial assistance to make his role effective, although the Committee had recognized that during the next 18 months this might not be possible. The delegate of Nigeria requested that the Coordinator and the Secretariat approach other international organizations such as ECA, OAU and UNDP for support to the Coordinating Committee, in addition to utilizing any savings from the regular budgets of FAO/WHO for this purpose.

297. Several delegations from Africa agreed with the statement of Nigeria with regard to assistance for the Coordinator to make his role fully effective. They pointed out that meetings in Africa would be less expensive for the African delegations to attend, and that the Coordinator should be given assistance to enable him to contact and to visit Member Countries of Africa.

298. The delegation of Senegal pointed out that during the Regional Conference, their delegation had submitted their views on the role of the Coordinating Committee and had requested that these be highlighted as an Appendix to the report of the Coordinating Committee. The Secretariat agreed to review this document from Senegal and include an extract of it in the report.

299. The delegation of Senegal expressed their particular thanks to Dr. E. Matthey of Switzerland for recently visiting several of the francophone countries of West Africa to assist them in strengthening their food control infrastructures.

300. The delegation of Australia expressed its appreciation with the content of document CX/AFRICA 73/9 and stated that it had been widely circulated in Australia to bring the views of the African Member Countries and of the Secretariat to the attention of the appropriate authorities.

301. The Commission noted that the Secretariat would prepare a paper on the role of the Coordinator to be considered by the Executive Committee and the views of the Executive Committee would be placed before the next session of the Commission. It further expressed the appreciation of the Commission for the generous offer of the Government of Ghana to host the next session of the Coordinating Committee for Africa and the Commission agreed unanimously to appoint Dr. R. Oteng as Coordinator for Africa, until the end of the 11th Session of the Commission. Dr. Oteng of Ghana accepted the role of the Coordinator and expressed his thanks for the Commission's action and stated that the Government of Ghana was pleased and honoured to be selected to host the Second Session of the Coordinating Committee.

#### Joint FAO/WHO Food Standards Regional Conference for Asia

302. At its 9th Session the Commission had considered a recommendation of the delegates present from the Asian Region to take the necessary steps to enable the establishment of a Coordinating Committee for the region. The Commission had agreed that the Executive Committee should study the request.

303. The Executive Committee in its deliberations (July 1973) considered that in the absence of a clear expression of opinion from at least a majority of the members of the Commission in Asia and in the light of the current financial difficulties of the Food Standards Programme there would be no prospect of funds being found for holding a session of a Coordinating Committee for Asia in 1974/75. The Executive Committee noted, however, that a provision had been included in the proposed budget for 1974/75 for the holding of an FAO/WHO Food Standards Regional Conference for Asia.

304. The Secretariat informed the Commission that the Regional Conference would be organized on substantially the same lines as the FAO/WHO Food Standards Regional Conference for Africa held in Nairobi in October 1973. Steps had been taken to gather data by sending out a questionnaire to the Codex Contact Points in the Region requesting information on food legislation, food control and trade in and consumption of principal types of processed foods, as had been done for the Regional Conference in Africa.

305. The representative of the Region (delegate of Thailand) expressed his satisfaction that a Regional Conference for Asia had been budgeted for, and would be held in the second half of 1975. He expressed appreciation at the preliminary action taken by the Secretariat and further requested it, in connection with the venue of the Conference, to send out a circular letter to the governments concerned informing them in full about the financial and administrative implications for hosting the Conference and the obligations related to a Coordinating Committee for Asia, if such were to be established. He thought it useful to bring this information to the attention of governments in order not to deprive any eligible member of the region of the possibility to indicate its willingness to host the Conference and meetings of a Coordinating Committee. The Secretariat indicated that there would be a shortfall of \$5000 to \$6000 in the approved budget for the Conference, because of rising costs, and it was agreed that this matter might be mentioned in the circular letter with a view to seeing whether assistance could be obtained from an intending host government. Moreover none of the Asian delegations present at the session out of a total of 22 members in the region had a mandate to accept hosting one of the activities and taking on the responsibilities involved. In view of the fact that the Conference was scheduled to take place in the second half of 1975, it was considered that there would be adequate time to assemble the required information.

306. On behalf of ASMO the delegation of Kuwait confirmed the interest of that Organization in the work to be undertaken and further stated that the ASMO members would be duly informed of the developments to promote their active participation. The Arab States in the region of Asia, felt fairly strongly about the establishment of a Coordinating Committee for Asia. They requested that a food standards regional conference for Asia should take place as scheduled in the second half of 1975 and proposed that the conference should discuss the establishment of a Coordinating Committee for Asia.

307. Several delegates stressed the advantage of creating National Codex Committees to coordinate the work of the various Ministries involved in food legislation and standards work. They explained that the limited number of proponents from the Asian region for a Regional Conference and Coordinating Committee should not be misinterpreted as lack of interest, which seemed to be the view of the Executive Committee. The delegate of Iran stated that by developing food legislation and food control in his country the present practice of some overseas exporters of dumping inferior products on the market had been reduced considerably. He also pointed out that the introduction in his country of improved food legislation and control had also led to improved quality of their export products. The delegate of Kuwait stated that while the Commission was doing a lot of work in the formulation of food standards dealing with luxury food, his country was in need of standards dealing with basic commodities such as rice and other foods consumed throughout the Region of Asia. He also mentioned that their markets were full of sub-standard food that had been rejected by developed countries. For this reason he stressed the need for the establishment of a Coordinating Committee for Asia.

308. The representative of IOCU pointed out that during the Regional Conference of his Organization held recently in Singapore and at which there were 100 participants representing 20 countries, one of the recommendations had been that a Joint FAO/WHO Food Standards Regional Conference for Asia be held to deal in particular with consumer protection, nutritional and food standards problems which were quite different from those in developed countries. At the IOCU Regional Meeting it had further been stated that some of the Codex standards did not take into account sufficiently the specific conditions prevailing in Asia. He further suggested that the Regional Conference deal, as a separate agenda item, with the important matters of enforcement.

309. The Commission agreed with the need for holding the Regional Conference as scheduled in the second half of 1975 and concurred with a suggestion that with regard to the financial difficulties all possible sources should be approached, for example possible donor countries.

310. The Commission recommended that other bodies involved in the field of standardization such as the Asian Standards Advisory Committee (ASAC), a subsidiary of ECAFE, and which would hold its 4th Session in Kuala Lumpur in 1974, and also ISO should be contacted and that these bodies should further be invited to the Conference in order to avoid duplication of work. The Commission noted that member countries of the South West Pacific Region as well as members of the South Western Pacific Commission would be invited to the Conference. A circular letter would be issued which would again draw attention to the questionnaire sent to governments in the Region requesting in the case of legislation that a summary of the scope and basic provisions of legislation be provided in English or French.

#### PART V

#### Vinegar, Eggs and Salt

311. The Commission had before it a background paper on Vinegar, Eggs and Salt (ALINORM 74/32) prepared by the Secretariat.

#### Vinegar

312. At its Ninth Session the Commission had confirmed the need for a justification paper for the consideration of standards for various types of vinegar, as proposed by the Coordinating Committee for Europe at its Ninth Session. The data, which had been presented in the document, had been taken mainly from the relevant regulations of European countries. The paper dealt with matters related to the denomination of the product. Furthermore some information had been given on the various types of vinegar, their manufacture, characteristics and composition. Methods of analysis and restrictive regulations concerning production and trade were also mentioned. Due to lack of comprehensive trade figures the Secretariat could not determine whether a world-wide interest in standards for vinegar existed.

313. The delegate of Canada, supported by the delegation of Italy and several other delegations, expressed the opinion that the Commission should give careful consideration to the need for standards for new commodities in the light of the work priorities criteria set out in the Commission's Procedural Manual. He drew attention to the limited budget of the Commission which would probably not allow for the establishment of entirely new Commodity Committees.

314. The possibility of establishing standards on a European basis was discussed. The delegate from Austria pointed out that the need for a standard was manifest in Europe because there was no clear understanding on the meaning of the denomination vinegar. He suggested that the Coordinating Committee for Europe could continue investigations on the product. The delegations of France, Italy, Poland and Spain expressed the view that standards for wine vinegar should be developed as European standards, and should the need arise the work could be extended to cover world-wide requirements. The delegate of Iran and a number of delegations from non-European countries pointed out their interest in vinegar and were of the opinion that if the Commission were to agree to the commencement of work on standards, then it would be important to decide whether such work be done on a world-wide or European regional basis.

315. The Commission concluded that there appeared to be no urgent need for standards, but the Secretariat was requested to continue to gather information on vinegar in order to determine the need and geographic coverage of standards for vinegar. In particular, the Secretariat was requested to prepare a questionnaire to obtain trade figures on (a) products for direct consumption and (b) vinegars used as ingredients in other foodstuffs (e.g. pickles) and to place a revised working paper before the 11th Session of the Commission.

#### Eggs

316. The Commission had before it ALINORM 74/32, Part II of which contained, inter alia, information, in accordance with the request made at its Ninth Session (ALINORM 72/35, para 236) on the progress of the work currently being carried out by the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe concerning standards for eggs and egg products.

The Commission was informed by the Secretariat that the Economic Commission for Europe was currently elaborating standards for the following products: (i) eggs in shell fit for direct human consumption; (ii) fresh eggs in shell for processing; and (iii) chilled eggs in shell. The Commission noted that the Codex Committee on Food Hygiene had, at its Eleventh Session (10-14 June 1974) advanced the Draft Code of Hygienic Practice for Egg Products to Step 8 of the Procedure. The Commission was also informed about the activities of the International Egg Commission which also included the publication of half-yearly bulletins giving statistical information on world-wide trade for eggs and egg products.

317. The delegations of the United States of America and Australia drew attention to the importance of the international trade in egg products, more especially dried egg products and frozen liquid egg products. It was noted that these products were intended, almost entirely, for further processing, and not for direct consumption. The main consideration with egg products, from the point of view of consumer protection, concerned the matter of possible risks arising from inadequate hygiene in the production of the products.

318. The matter of hygiene was, however, being dealt with and the Commission noted that the Codex Committee on Food Hygiene, at its most recent session, had advanced the Code of Hygienic Practice for Egg Products to Step 8.

319. The Commission decided that in view of the work being done by other international organizations on the standardization of eggs in shell, notably the UNECE, there was no need for the Commission to undertake work in this field. The Commission also decided that so far as egg products were concerned, the area in which the consumer needed protection - hygiene - was already well covered by the work of the Codex Committee on Food Hygiene.

#### Salt

320. The Commission noted that the Secretariat had contacted the Comité européen d'études du sel as requested by the 9th Session of the Commission to prepare a background document on the subject of salt. The Comité européen had advised that it was unable to assist the Secretariat in advance of the 10th Session but would consider this matter at its next plenary meeting.

321. Several delegations emphasized the need for a background paper on salt, in particular covering table salt as sold directly to the consumer, salt as a food ingredient and indicated that a paper along the lines of the one prepared on vinegar would be of interest to the Commission.

322. The Commission agreed that the Secretariat should proceed with the preparation, for its next session, of a paper on salt on a world-wide basis including as much information as possible on international trade in the product and details of national legislations.

#### Consideration of Paper on Coffee, Coffee Products and Substitutes

323. The document ALINORM 74/29 and Corrigendum which had been prepared by the delegation of France in liaison with the Association scientifique internationale du café was introduced by Mr. Souverain (France).

324. The Commission had, at its 9th Session, considered the document "Coffee and the Consumer" which had been first prepared in 1970 and later revised to take into account comments received from a number of countries and international organizations. This document was a comprehensive study of factors affecting the world-wide trade in and consumption of coffee and coffee products and substitutes.

325. The Commission had examined the possibility and priorities of establishing a standard for coffee, taking into consideration the work already accomplished by ISO and other international organizations and the importance of consumer protection. The Commission had agreed that a supplementary document should be prepared which would examine more particularly the priorities to be assigned to establishing coffee standards and the present paper was prepared for this purpose. The criteria set out in the Procedural Manual of the Codex Alimentarius Commission ("Criteria for the Establishment of Work Priorities and for the Establishment of Subsidiary Bodies of the Codex Alimentarius Commission") were used as a basis for the study.



### Consumer Protection

326. With regard to the question of consumer protection it was pointed out that the coffee plant was subject to attack by numerous parasites both insect and microbiological and the pesticides used as protection resulted in residues for which maximum limits must be fixed. In addition the beans themselves could be contaminated by foreign matter including organic detritus, by mildew and by mycotoxins and by residues from fumigation by toxic gases. In the case of decaffeinated coffee, residues of extraction solvents used such as methylene chloride, ethylene dichloride and trichloroethylene also called for regulatory measures.

327. The paper drew attention to the fact that coffee was not a nutritive product but was taken because of its sensory and stimulant qualities. The stimulant element was generally considered to be caffeine and in the case of the decaffeinated product maximum limits for caffeine content should be prescribed.

### Protection against fraud

328. With regard to fraudulent practices, this in general did not present a hazard to health, but any adulteration of coffee and false claims in labelling would be prejudicial to consumer interests and protective regulations should be established by governments. There existed classes and qualities of coffee which were not defined in national legislation. A glossary of terms had been compiled by ISO which was helpful in this respect.

### Economic Factors

329. These were set out in the Secretariat document (Coffee and the Consumer - ALINORM 72/9). Compared with other agricultural primary products, the quantity of green coffee produced was relatively small (4,3 million metric tons in 1972) but its value was very high and world prices were still increasing.

### National Regulations

330. Although there was a diversity of regulations there was some uniformity in their protection of the term "coffee" and a clear distinction was made between coffee and coffee products. Protection of the term "coffee" frequently consisted of definitions of permissible types and percentages of impurities. Moisture content and pesticide residue tolerances were also sometimes fixed.

### Activities of International Organizations

331. Details of the activities of the ISO Working Group TC 34 chaired by Brazil had already been given in ALINORM 72/9.

332. In addition the Commission of the EEC had submitted on 29 March 1973 a draft directive to the Council of Ministers, which covered extracts of coffee and their substitutes with regard to analysis, definitions, requirements for authorized solvents, packaging and labelling requirements.

### Feasibility of Standardization

333. The necessity for standardization of green coffee was discussed first. A number of delegations, whilst recognizing the work of ISO, were nevertheless of the opinion that standardization of both coffee and coffee products should be undertaken by a Codex Committee. Other delegations considered that this could result in duplication of work by the Codex Alimentarius Commission with that of ISO. Many delegations were not in favour of establishing standards for green coffee. The question of pesticides was already being dealt with by the Codex Committee on Pesticide Residues and the work of ISO on green coffee could, if necessary, be considered by the Codex at a later stage. The necessity of close liaison with ISO was emphasized. The delegation of USA, whilst pointing out that the USA was a large importer and was interested in standards from the point of view of health and fraudulent practices, was of the opinion that the work of ISO and the Codex Committee on Pesticide Residues was proceeding satisfactorily and that the Codex Alimentarius Commission should not undertake work on standards for coffee and coffee products at the present time.

The delegation of Brazil stated that the functions of ISO and Codex were quite different and that ISO was at present only concerned with green coffee. The delegate of Brazil was strongly in favour of Codex standards for coffee and coffee products. Other delegations pointed out that ISO standards were voluntary and did not have the regulatory value of Codex standards, both with regard to health and to trade. However, it was noted that in some countries it was on the basis of recommendations of national standards bodies which were involved in the work of ISO, that national legislation was enacted.

334. The Secretariat informed the Commission that ISO had already advised the Codex Alimentarius Commission at its 9th session that it intended to avoid any duplication with the work of Codex Committees and that close cooperation existed with ISO Headquarters in Geneva. With regard to food questions generally the Working Group on Agricultural Food Products ISO/TC 34 had agreed to concentrate on raw agricultural products, in particular, definitions, sampling and methods of analysis. The Commission agreed that the elaboration of a standard for green coffee should be left to ISO.

335. Concerning coffee products, instant coffee and decaffeinated coffee, and the items for standardization which had been suggested in the paper presented by the French delegation (ALINORM 74/29) some delegations thought that such work should be undertaken by a Codex Committee. The question was raised as to whether there was sufficient world trade in these products. Among the suggestions made by various delegations for standardization were the proportion of coffee in mixtures and the nature of the non-coffee components; methods of decaffeination; chemical compounds such as dispersing and wetting agents: in the case of decaffeinated coffee - solvent residue limits, maximum permitted concentration of caffeine.

336. A number of delegations thought that the subject of coffee products did warrant the Commission embarking on the elaboration of standards. On the other hand, the question of the extent of international trade was again raised by other delegations and in particular, whether the standardization of coffee products was really a priority subject. Several delegations reminded the Commission that the EEC was considering standards which might well prove acceptable for inclusion in the Codex Alimentarius, in which case it would be possible to leave the matter in abeyance.

337. After further discussion it was clear that opinion was divided within the Commission on whether or not standards were necessary for coffee products. The Commission further noted that no government had offered to host a Codex Committee. In this connection, the question was raised as to what would be the procedure to be followed if the Commission wished to embark upon the elaboration of standards in circumstances where no government had made an offer to host a Codex Committee to carry out the work. It was explained that under the Rules of Procedure of the Commission it would be necessary for FAO/WHO to approach Members of the Commission to endeavour to find a host government. The Commission noted this position.

338. Several delegations insisted that as a matter of principle there should be standards for coffee products which would protect the consumer against fraudulent practices. Others pointed out that while accepting, in principle, this argument, in view of priorities with existing commitments, they thought it would be unwise to go further unless the matter was considered to be of the utmost importance. They drew attention to the fact that the Codex Committee on Pesticide Residues and the Codex Committee on Food Additives covered many of the aspects of consumer protection.

339. The Commission concluded:

- (i) a Codex standard for green coffee was not necessary;
- (ii) it was not possible to reach agreement as to whether standards for coffee products were necessary and therefore adjourned the discussion *sine die*, but recognizing that it would be open to any member of the Commission to suggest reconsideration of the subject of standards for these products.

340. The delegation of Cuba wished its reservation on this decision to be recorded.

### Establishment of Codex Committee on Soups

341. The Commission had before it document ALINORM 74/9, which had been prepared by the delegation of Switzerland and which contained a preliminary draft standard for soups and broths. The paper was introduced by the Rapporteur, Mr. H.U. Pfister (Switzerland), who drew attention to the historical background to the presentation of the preliminary draft standard by the Swiss delegation, which was set forth in detail in the introductory section of the paper. He also drew the Commission's attention to the fact that the Executive Committee, at its 19th Session in July 1973, had had before it a report prepared by Switzerland on the subject of standards for soups and broths, as had been requested by the 7th Session of the Commission. The Executive Committee had considered that the report answered all the requirements laid down in the criteria for new work established by the Commission.

342. The preliminary draft standard which was before the Commission had been elaborated by Switzerland jointly with the International Association of the Broth and Soup Industry which comprised 13 countries. The attention of the Commission was drawn to the extensive international trade in these products. The rapporteur concluded by reiterating the willingness of the Government of Switzerland to host a Codex Committee on Soups and Broths if the Commission should decide to establish such a Committee.

343. The great majority of delegations expressed their strong interest in the establishment of standards for these products and supported the proposal to establish a Codex Committee for this purpose. The delegation of Argentina stated that the standards for broths (cubes) should cover also the different varieties and other forms of presentation, such as soups, consommés and creamy type products, etc. There were a very small number of delegations which had reservations about the need to embark on standards for soups and broths, either because they thought that standards for such products were hardly a practicable idea, or because they did not ascribe a high order of priority to this work. None of these delegations however, expressed themselves as being opposed to the establishment of a Codex Committee on Soups and Broths.

344. While some delegations from Asia drew the attention of the Commission to the fact that the proposed text of the product definition was so wide that it would unduly cover such foods as "Instant Noodle" which was widely consumed as a snack and not called "soup" in the Region. A number of other countries from the regions of Asia and Africa drew attention to the need for the Committee to cover in its work products which were widely consumed in those regions but which might not be covered by the existing scope of the standard: the work of the Committee should therefore be truly world-wide in scope. Other delegations raised the question of whether it would be practicable to cover such an extensive range of products in one standard and thought that it might perhaps be necessary to have possibly group standards.

345. The attention of the Commission was drawn to the fact that the existing preliminary draft standard did not provide for a full list of ingredients to be shown on the labels of these products. The delegations of Poland and Czechoslovakia expressed the view that the work of the Committee should be extended at a later stage to cover products such as sauces, desserts and puddings, etc.

346. The Commission decided to establish a Codex Committee on Soups and Broths under the chairmanship of the Government of Switzerland with the following terms of reference:

"To elaborate world-wide standards for soups, broths, bouillons and consommés, as appropriate."

The preliminary draft standard should be sent to governments for comments and for information on their national legislation governing these products.

### Tea

347. The Commission had before it a paper entitled "Tea and the Consumer" (ALINORM 74/30) prepared by the Secretariat.

348. At its Ninth Session, the Commission had requested the Secretariat, in accordance with the "Possible Programme of Work of the Commission for the Next Ten Years", which had been discussed at the Seventh Session of the Commission, to prepare a background paper on tea, which would be presented to the Commission at its Tenth Session.

349. Document ALINORM 74/30 reflected the replies of Member Countries to a questionnaire on data concerning technology, standards and legislation for tea and tea products.

350. The paper drew the attention of the Commission to the standardization work carried out by other organizations such as ISO. It also covered the matters contained in the work criteria of the Procedural Manual of the Codex Alimentarius Commission.

351. The proposal was made by the delegate of Nigeria, supported by various other delegations, to determine as a first step the need for elaborating standards for tea and tea products and then to proceed with the discussion on financial and administrative matters for the establishment of a new Codex Commodity Committee, if required.

352. Several delegations were of the opinion that the elaboration of standards for tea and tea products would be appreciated by their countries.

353. Considerable discussion took place as to whether the ISO Final Working Group Draft of a Specification for Black Tea could serve as a basis for the elaboration of a Codex Standard, or whether it should be looked upon only as a trade standard. It was noted that the ISO draft did not include provisions to protect the health of the consumer, such as limits for contaminants and pesticide residues.

354. The delegation of Canada stated that ISO should be requested to continue its work on instant tea and that it would be advisable for the Commission to obtain exact figures on the volume of international trade of this product.

355. The Commission concluded that as many delegations appeared to be interested in standards for tea and tea products, the following action should be taken:

- (a) The Secretariat be requested to present the latest version of the ISO Final Working Group Draft of a specification for Black Tea in the format for Codex Standards.
- (b) The Secretariat should, when the draft of the ISO Standard for Instant Tea was completed, follow the same procedure as under (a).
- (c) The Codex Committee on Food Additives and Pesticide Residues and WHO should study the question of limits for contaminants and pesticide residues in Black Tea.
- (d) In order for the Commission to determine whether the work currently undertaken by ISO on the standardization of Black Tea and Instant Tea was suitable for Codex purposes, the Secretariat should seek the opinion of Member Countries on (a) and (b) and should put the views of government authorities before the 11th Session of the Commission.

#### Consideration of the Need for Establishing and Feasibility of Standards for Wines

356. The Commission had before it a document prepared by the Secretariat (ALINORM 74/31). In introducing the paper, the Secretariat informed the Commission that, as a result of the recommendations of an Intergovernmental Group on Wine and Wine Products (of the FAO Committee on Commodity Problems) which met in Eger, Hungary, in September 1972, a questionnaire had been issued by FAO to governments in order to obtain information on:

- (a) manufacture and trade in wines;
- (b) manufacture and trade in spirituous liquors; and
- (c) legislation on these.

Sixteen replies had been received on the basis of which the paper had been prepared. The delegation of Argentina stated that it sent its reply in good time to the Chief of the Food Standards Programme and that it could make known the text of its communication. Replies from governments indicated support for the elaboration of Codex standards for wine by a Codex Committee in close cooperation with OIV and EEC.

357. In discussing the Secretariat paper, a number of delegations expressed themselves against the establishment of Codex standards for wines and pointed out, among other things, that:

- (a) the composition of wines was subject to variation depending on a number of factors such as soil, climates, methods of cultivation, fermentation and treatment;
- (b) wine was a special and sometimes a luxury item which should represent low priority in the programme of work of the Commission;
- (c) wine did not lend itself easily to standardization in terms of physico-chemical criteria.

358. Other delegations were in favour of the Commission undertaking work on the standardization of wines, pointing out that:

- (a) standards could be elaborated for these products as had been done by the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance (CMEA) which had based its work on the recommendations of the OIV;
- (b) wines needed definition by means of standards in order to prevent adulteration and other fraudulent practices and also to describe the type of raw materials which could be used in its preparation (e.g. palm sap instead of grape juice was being used in certain parts of the world); and
- (c) wines were not drugs but should be regarded as food utilized in human metabolism.

359. The delegation of Israel suggested that OIV should be requested to elaborate standards for wines, which could be considered by the Commission at a future session.

360. The delegation of Canada, supported by the delegation of Sudan, raised the question whether alcoholic beverages should be the subject of Codex standards appearing under the aegis of WHO, particularly in view of the policy of WHO regarding alcoholism and that the Codex Alimentarius Commission should not proceed with the elaboration of standards for wines and spirits until the fundamental question raised by WHO's policy on drug dependence and alcoholism, in relation to the establishment of Codex standards for wines, had been considered by WHO. The representative of WHO confirmed that WHO had an expert committee dealing with drug dependence and alcoholism which had considered the latter problem. He indicated that WHO's position regarding the excessive intake of alcohol and the problem of alcoholism had been publicized.

361. The delegation of Norway drew the Commission's attention to the several pesticides, quoted in the paper, used on grapes, and posed the question as to whether these pesticides left residues in wine. It was pointed out that, while some information was available on pesticide residues on grapes and also in grape juice, very little data was available on pesticide residues in wines. OIV was invited to supply any data on pesticide residues in wine to the Joint FAO/WHO Meeting on Pesticide Residues.

362. The representative of OIV informed the Commission that his organization had 28 members and represented 90% of the world production of wine. OIV had been cooperating with FAO since 1948. It did not intend to establish standards for wines but intended to continue to study the problems related to wine production and preservation, as well as problems concerning "appellation d'origine". OIV had drawn up various oenological codes and standard methods of analysis which it kept up-to-date. OIV was willing to cooperate with the Codex Alimentarius Commission.

363. The Commission agreed that wines and spirits should not be subject to Codex standards and decided not to proceed further with this question.

#### Cereals and Cereal Products

364. The Commission had before it ALINORM 74/33 which was prepared and introduced by the Secretariat.

365. The reason for the study derived from a list of proposals which the Executive Committee of the Codex Alimentarius Commission reported to the Commission as possible new subjects for Commodity Standards (ALINORM 70/3, para. 8).

366. Among them were three groups of products which the Executive Committee considered could usefully be grouped together - Cereal Products, Corn Products and Tropical Tubers and Tuber Products. Modified Starches were already being considered by the Codex Committee of Food Additives. The Committee agreed that raw grains other than grains intended for direct human consumption should not be included.

367. After a brief résumé of this document, the Secretariat quoted the conclusion in full as follows:

368. "It is evident that the quality of grain and flour moving in international trade is well regulated by international, national and private organizations. National grain regulatory bodies are operative in all producing countries and on an international scale ISO and ICC cooperate with a number of interested organizations in the standardization and harmonization of methods of analysis and other aspects of quality control.

369. The uses of flour for human consumption are also further regulated in the final products such as bread, biscuits, alimentary pasta, etc., in the national legislation of many countries.

370. Products which are less well controlled and which constitute important items of the diet in many developing countries are those which are prepared in the country and sold internally. These probably need most control, both from the point of view of quality and hygienic handling and are the most difficult to regulate, and in many cases would have to await the establishment of a complete system of food control for proper regulation and prevention of such abuses as adulteration.

371. One approach which would help to define the problem would be to prepare a questionnaire on the types of grain or tubers eaten locally, the quantities involved, methods of manufacture or preparation and existing regulations both for starting materials and finished products. From the replies it could be established whether or not there is a case for the elaboration of standards and which matters such standards might cover."

372. Considerable interest was expressed by a large number of delegations in the establishment of standards for cereal and cereal products. The delegation of Italy, which is represented in the Executive Committee of the International Association for Cereal Chemistry, declared that the ICC, which had many groups working on analytical standards, relating to quality, hygiene, etc., were ready to cooperate with the Codex Alimentarius. Italy, for its part, was very much in favour of the establishment of Codex standards.

373. According to the delegation of Italy, it would be appropriate to separate wheat from rice, both in the questionnaire and also for the purposes of a Committee, since each of these two products has its own extremely important role in the world food supply.

374. The delegation of Canada pointed out that the conclusion of the Study asked for a questionnaire on grain and tubers eaten locally. This by itself might be useful but would not answer the question of their significance in the international trade and whether to develop international Codex standards. As stated also in the conclusion the bulk trade in cereal grains was already adequately regulated by government agencies. The questionnaire should also ask if there was international trade in grain or other products for direct use by consumers, such as milled or polished rice, cereal products and flour and cereal and other starches.

375. The delegation of France said that the Mediterranean Conference of CIIAA in Athens earlier in the year considered a paper on international regulations for cereal products and it was clear that while there was a good deal being done with regard to regulatory matters and the standardization of analytical methods in many countries, standards of the Codex type did not exist. The delegation of France strongly supported the idea of the establishment of Codex Standards for cereal products.

376. The delegation of Kenya noted that the conclusion did not mention specifically whether hygienic factors were taken into account by the organizations regulating international trade in grains and flour. The Commission noted that these aspects were in fact well controlled both for cereals and cereal products. Kenya was interested in

establishing standards by reason of its trade in cereals with the other members of the East African Community. The delegations of other African countries stated that there was considerable interregional trade in such staples as sorghum, millet, durra and tubers and that there was a real and urgent need for regulations since imported cereals were not always of good quality. The delegation of Senegal drew the Commission's attention to the danger, from the health point of view, represented by the marketing in increasing quantities in many developing countries of polished rice - polished to more than 25%. The delegation indicated that it had already been observed that this practice was at the source of the incidence of beri-beri and that WHO should look into this problem.

377. The Commission concluded that there was strong support for the establishment of standards for cereals and cereal products but that as a preliminary step towards standardization, more information was needed on the trade in cereals and cereal products, tubers and starches for direct human consumption. The Commission decided that the Secretariat should prepare a questionnaire that would cover the points raised by delegations during the discussions. The results of this questionnaire would be analyzed in readiness for the next session of the Commission and would be a basis for deciding on which products standards should be elaborated.

## PART VI

### INFORMATION ON THE ACTIVITIES WITHIN FAO AND WHO OF INTEREST TO THE COMMISSION

378. The representatives of FAO and WHO briefly reported on the activities of the two Organizations referred to in ALINORM 74/34, Part III.

379. Most of the activities, such as those in the fields of food additives and contaminants, pesticide residues, food irradiation and food hygiene were joint FAO/WHO activities. In other cases, such as intake studies, food consumption surveys and food control a liaison was maintained between the two Organizations. In addition, as a follow-up on the recommendations 78 and 82 of the UN Conference on Human Environment, and with the support of UNEP, a joint FAO/WHO internationally coordinated food contamination monitoring programme had been established and support given to the work of the Commission on standards for pollutants in food and on strengthening FAO/WHO capabilities in food control.

#### Food Additives and Contaminants

380. The Commission was informed about the work of the 17th and 18th Sessions of the Joint FAO/WHO Expert Committee on Food Additives, held respectively in Geneva from 25 June to 4 July 1973 and in Rome from 4 to 13 June 1974. The two meetings had, inter alia, reviewed the principles for evaluating the safety of food additives and carried out toxicological re-evaluations and a review of the earlier specifications of a large number of food additives. The Committee had proposed some modifications in the way in which acceptable daily intakes should be expressed and had decided at its 17th Session to abandon the somewhat confusing practice of ascribing conditional acceptable daily intake. The Committee, at its 18th Session, had also carried out toxicological evaluations or re-evaluations and establishment or revision of specifications for over 80 substances, mainly those suggested by the Codex Committee on Food Additives, including certain food colours and flavour enhancers. With regard to contaminants, attention was again drawn to the conclusions of the Expert Committee that consideration should be given to the diet and not to specific foods, except in the case of very heavy pollution (see also para. 181).

#### Pesticide Residues

381. The Joint Meeting of the FAO Working Party and the WHO Expert Committee on Pesticide Residues met in Rome during November-December 1973. It evaluated the toxicological and related data on six organophosphorous compounds and four others for the first time and re-evaluated 14 other pesticides in the light of new data. Simultaneously, efforts were being made to elicit toxicological data to assess the safety of compounds not sponsored by single manufacturers.

### Potential Daily Intakes of Food Additives and Pesticide Residues

382. The pilot studies made by WHO had been expanded and data continued to be collected to estimate the potential daily intake of food additives and pesticide residues with a computer procedure suggested by the previous Joint FAO/WHO Expert Committee on Food Additives meeting. In the case of pesticide residues, the pilot study now included 67 compounds on which ADIs and residue limits were available.

### Carcinogenicity and Mutagenicity of Chemicals

383. A WHO Scientific Group on the Assessment of the Carcinogenicity and Mutagenicity of Chemicals met in Geneva in August 1973. Among the points discussed were the mechanism of mutagenesis and carcinogenesis, the threshold and no-effect levels of chemicals having mutagenic or carcinogenic activity, and testing procedures. The Group recommended that, since the level of carcinogens in the environment is essential in assessing the risk they present, WHO should promote more research into methods for their detection and coordinate and support international monitoring of the levels of certain of them.

### International Conference on Ceramic Foodware Safety

384. The first international conference of this type, under the auspices of Rutgers University (U.S.A.), with participation by WHO and the U.S. Public Health Service, will be held in Geneva in November 1974. The conference would review the testing methods and interpretation of results with a view to developing suitable legislation and enforcement procedures for the safety of ceramic foodware.

### FAO/WHO Symposium on Anabolic Agents

385. A Joint FAO/WHO Symposium would be convened in Rome in March 1975 to consider the use of these substances and data on the levels of residues in the meat of treated animals to ensure safety.

### Food Irradiation

386. A meeting on safety evaluation and the role of international agencies concerning the International Project in the field of Food Irradiation was convened by WHO in Geneva in October 1973. Another meeting was convened by WHO in April-May 1974 to consider the results of studies by the project concerning their adequacy for evaluation at a later date, and to develop a report for WHO to be used for advising the Member Governments.

### Food Consumption Surveys

387. FAO's programme in the field of food consumption surveys was designed to reveal levels and variations in household consumption of food and its relation with the economic and social factors. Such surveys provided the basic information required for the formulation of food and nutrition policies within the framework of general development plans. FAO gave technical assistance to member countries for planning, organizing and conducting such surveys and for the analysis of data. A note had been made of the recommendations of the UN Conference on Human Environment with regard to the monitoring of food contaminants and intake studies and those of the Third Joint FAO/WHO Conference on Food Additives and Contaminants. Every effort was being made to strengthen these activities.

### Food Control

388. FAO had continued to give increasingly growing assistance to developing countries in the area of food control and a number of feasibility studies were being carried out, particularly in Africa - Nigeria, Tunisia, Libyan Arab Republic, Upper Volta, Togo, Dahomey, Cameroon, Gabon and Zaire. The various studies made, and the discussions during the Joint FAO/WHO Food Standards Regional Conference for Africa and the sessions of the Commission had highlighted the fact that such assistance in strengthening the food control set-up was necessary not only to provide consumer protection from health hazards and commercial fraud but also to generally assist in the development of the food industry and trade. Besides some individual national food control projects, i.e.



in Zambia, Hong Kong, two regional seminars had been organized jointly with UNICEF and WHO in Teheran and Beirut. Financial support for these activities was drawn not only from UNDP and UNICEF, but also from a number of donor countries: Denmark, Finland, Switzerland and New Zealand. In some other cases, trust fund arrangements had been made with the countries concerned, asking for such assistance. While providing assistance in food control, the work of the Codex Alimentarius Commission, particularly in the development of international food standards and Codes of practice was being taken into consideration.

389. As regards WHO's activities in the field of food control, continued assistance had been given to developing countries in the area of food legislation, training, fellowships and advisory services. Assistance was also being given to the environmental sanitation programmes with a poor sanitation component. A survey of existing codes and ordinances for the control of food establishments was planned.

#### UN Conference on Human Environment

390. The Commission noted the various pre-programming steps being taken by FAO and WHO to implement the Recommendations 78 and 82 of the UN Conference on Human Environment in the field of setting up internationally coordinated food contamination and monitoring programmes and strengthening the work of the Commission on standards for pollutants in food, and FAO/WHO capabilities in food control. Under Recommendation 78, a number of surveys had been carried out of some ongoing national food contamination monitoring activities and meetings were scheduled in October and November 1974 to select the methodology of sampling and analysis of contaminants in foods and total diets, and to advise on the development of an appropriate system for the processing, appraising and storing of data. During the second phase of the programme, a manual for establishing a national food monitoring system would be prepared and the data base extended. By seeking cooperation from additional member governments, assistance would be given to developing countries to establish such monitoring activities in the interests of the health and wellbeing of their population.

391. Under Recommendation 82, a food control manual was being prepared and background documentation was being prepared to determine the magnitude of the work involved for the establishment of international standards for pollutants in food; to consider the methods of analysis for contaminants in food which might be used as referee methods; and to assess the work already done by various bodies in the field of food microbiology and advise on the future work to be undertaken in this field, within the framework of the FAO/WHO Food Standards Programme. A number of ad hoc Groups of Experts meetings were envisaged during the second phase of the programme during February-May 1975 to consider the above documentation and make recommendations for intergovernmental consideration.

#### Food Hygiene

392. A Study Group on Food-borne Disease: Methods of Sampling and Examination in Surveillance Programmes was held in Geneva in July 1973. Its discussions were concerned primarily with the development and application of microbiological and related methodologies in food hygiene programmes including the review of present efforts and accomplishments in the development of such methods. The Study Group recommended application of standardized methods for sampling of food on a statistical basis, and standardization of laboratory methods in food microbiology. It emphasized the need for continued national and international collaborative research in this field and it expressed the opinion that this work be coordinated by WHO which would also convene meetings at regular intervals to review progress and to provide background information and make recommendations.

393. A WHO Expert Committee on Fish and Shellfish Hygiene was held in cooperation with FAO in Geneva in September 1973. The Committee dealt mainly with the broad principles of fish and shellfish hygiene related to public health. The Committee's work was concentrated on fish and shellfish-borne diseases, on factors which have contributed to their increase in the past few years and on their prevention, giving consideration primarily to disease agents of biological origin. It recommended that WHO and FAO develop their capability to advise countries in all matters related to fish and shellfish hygiene, including legislation, training and education, and organization of control services. It further stressed the importance of developing internationally acceptable standards for fish and shellfish.

394. An Inter-regional Conference on the Control of Food-borne Diseases, Principles of Food Hygiene Practice and Food Standardization was held in Singapore in November 1973 to review recent advances in the epidemiology, surveillance and control of food-borne diseases prevalent in the Eastern Mediterranean, South-East Asian and Western Pacific Regions of WHO, together with the application of control measures practicable under the regional conditions. The Conference also dealt with national and international aspects of food hygiene practices, and food legislation and standardization, with the aim of providing guidance to those countries which were in the process of drafting their legislation and developing and organizing their food hygiene services.

395. As a further step in the development of the WHO Food Virology Programme, the Fifth Informal Consultation was held in Geneva in July 1973. At this consultation a data retrieval system using edge-notched cards was adopted for use by the programme. This international collection of data on viruses in foods and of their public health importance was intended to make existing information available as widely as possible to institutes and officials concerned with food hygiene. In addition to the data collection activities, a list of food virologists had been prepared and would be kept up-to-date. The list was intended to facilitate communication between laboratories engaged in related work. A third aspect of the programme was coordination of laboratory research on virus transmission by food.

396. A regional course in food microbiology and hygiene was convened in April and May 1973 in the Netherlands. In the Region for the Americas, the third annual course on food hygiene and inspection procedures for senior health inspectors was held in Venezuela from February to December 1973. The FAO/WHO Training Courses in Meat Inspection, which have been held annually since 1966, have continued. To respond to the need for meat inspectors in the area, two courses were now run annually.

397. The delegation of Norway emphasized the importance of food consumption and of contaminant intake studies as recommended by the Meeting of the Joint Expert Committee on Food Additives held in 1972. These were necessary in view of the approach taken by the Expert Committee in recommending Tolerable Weekly Intakes for contaminants.

398. The delegation of Canada raised a question regarding the availability of data to evaluate the safety of packaging components as a future activity of the Joint Expert Committee on Food Additives and the priority allotted to this work. The representative of WHO assured the Commission that work would be undertaken only when adequate data became available.

399. The delegation of Canada further suggested that there should be a complete review of the organization of the Expert Committees of FAO and WHO in view of the overlap of programmes between the international organizations in the field of food safety. An overall committee on Food Safety might coordinate the work of the two organizations in this field, such as a joint FAO/WHO interagency committee on food safety with an overview of all aspects of food safety, using consultant groups and covering possibly subjects such as food additives, food hygiene, food control, pesticide residues, food contaminants, monitoring, and nutrition.

400. The Commission noted with appreciation the work being carried out by FAO and WHO for the Member Governments in areas which had a direct bearing on the programme of work of the Codex Alimentarius Commission. The Commission wished to place on record its appreciation of the funds being provided by UNEP to strengthen the activities of the Commission and also the financial support being given by a number of countries under the FAO-Government Donor Programmes for the strengthening of food control facilities and infrastructure in developing countries.

#### Information on activities of other organizations working on standardization of foods and related matters

401. The Commission had before it reports on the activities of the Council of Europe (Partial Agreement), the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance (CMEA) and the Arab Organization for Standardization and Metrology (ASMO), which were set forth in documents ALINORM 74/34, Parts I, II and IV, respectively.

402. The representatives of the organizations mentioned introduced the reports and drew the Commission's attention to matters in them of particular interest. In addition the representatives of the International Organization for Standardization and the European Economic Community reported verbally on activities in their organizations of particular interest to the Commission. In the case of ISO, the Commission noted that a written report on the activities of ISO/TC 34 had been submitted to the Codex Secretariat but that it had not yet been received. The report would be distributed to Member Governments as soon as it was received by the Codex Secretariat.

403. Reference was made to the work of ASMO in translating the Recommended Codex Standards into Arabic, and in surveying the needs of Arab countries in the food standards and food control field. On the latter point, the delegate of Kuwait as a Member Country of ASMO expressed the appreciation of his Organization for the assistance being given by FAO and WHO. The Commission also noted with interest the statement of the representative of the EEC that the EEC had adopted a Directive on Sugars which regulated, inter alia, the following sugars covered by Codex Step 9 Standards: White Sugar and Plantation White Sugar; Glucose Syrup; Dried Glucose Syrup; Dextrose Monohydrate Syrup; Anhydrous Dextrose. An EEC Directive on Honey would be adopted shortly. The Commission was pleased to note that the EEC Directives had been based on the Codex Standards for the products concerned. Progress of work in the EEC in other areas of the food standards field was outlined. The main objective of Community legislation was to create a common market in foodstuff through the elimination of technical barriers to trade, whilst at the same time protecting the consumer against health risks and fraud. The EEC was anxious to achieve the greatest possible measure of harmonization between Community Standards and Codex Standards.

404. The Commission noted with interest the work which had been carried out in the organizations mentioned above since its last session. The value of the food standards harmonization work of these organizations in relation to the work of the Commission was stressed, as was also the desirability of maintaining close inter-secretariat liaison.

#### PROPOSED PROVISIONAL TIMETABLE FOR CODEX SESSIONS FOR 1974-76

405. The Commission noted that the date and venue for the Eighth Session of the Codex Committee on Foods for Special Dietary Uses - Bad Godesberg, 9-14 September 1974 - had been confirmed and that the date for the 11th Session of the Codex Committee on Cocoa Products and Chocolate had been altered to 2-6 December 1974.

406. The Commission considered the proposed provisional timetable for Codex Sessions for 1974-1976 which had been drawn up by the Secretariat and was set out in document ALINORM 74/38. In discussing the proposal some amendments were made. The revised timetable is attached as Appendix V to this Report. It was noted that sessions of the Codex Committee on Meat and of the Coordinating Committee for Europe had been listed in ALINORM 74/38 as being subject to agreement by the Commission on the need for sessions prior to the Eleventh Session of the Commission. As no specific work assignment had been given to these two Committees by the Commission, it was agreed that there was no need for sessions to be held prior to the next session of the Commission.

407. The Commission agreed with the recommendations of the Executive Committee that the order of the Codex Sessions to be held in North America should be in the following sequence: Food Hygiene, Processed Fruits and Vegetables and Food Labelling. It was noted that the 1975 session of the Food Labelling Committee would be held in the last week of May 1975.

408. At the second session of the Coordinating Committee for Africa a decision would be taken on whether or not that Committee should hold its third session immediately prior to the Eleventh session of the Codex Alimentarius Commission. It was agreed that the Fifth Session of the Codex Committee on General Principles would take place in the second half of 1975. The first session of the Coordinating Committee for Latin America would take place immediately prior to the 11th Session of the Commission.

409. The question was raised as to whether there had been a change in the expense of holding the next session of the Commission in Geneva, since this 10th Session had been held in Rome instead of Geneva for financial reasons. The Secretariat informed the Commission that in principle it was the intention to alternate the venue between Rome and Geneva but that the size of the meeting was such that it could not be accommodated in WHO. A meeting in Geneva would have to be held at the Palais des Nations where a considerable amount of rent would have to be paid. This matter of rent was an issue which would be brought to the attention of the Directors-General of FAO and WHO.

410. The Commission noted that the final scheduling of Codex Sessions would need to be done by the Secretariat in consultation with host countries.

411. The Commission agreed with the suggestion of the delegation of Cuba to indicate in the timetable in which working languages the sessions of Codex Committees would be held. The delegation of Switzerland indicated that for meetings hosted by their country simultaneous interpretation in Spanish in addition to English and French would be provided if at least two Spanish speaking delegations expressed their intention to attend the session at least three months in advance of the session.

412. Some delegations stated that, to their regret, they had not been able to prepare themselves sufficiently for the 10th session of the Commission as they had not received the documents in time or at all, due to the postal difficulties prevailing in Italy in recent months. They expressed their appreciation to the Secretariat for the efforts made to cope with these difficulties in the distribution of documents. It was pointed out that as the full success of the Programme depended on good postal communications, this matter should be considered by FAO and WHO with a view to overcoming these difficulties.

Proposal of Malaysia for the Establishment of a Coordinating Committee for Asia

413. Resolution of Delegates of the Asian Region from Iran, Iraq, Japan, Kuwait, Malaysia, Sultanate of Oman and Thailand, made on 9th July 1974 during the Tenth Session of the Joint FAO/WHO Codex Alimentarius Commission held in Rome, Italy, from 1-12 July 1974

Delegates of the Asian Region from Iran, Iraq, Japan, Kuwait, Malaysia, Sultanate of Oman, and Thailand, present at the Tenth Session of the Joint FAO/WHO Codex Alimentarius Commission, met on 9 July 1974 to discuss the formation of a Coordinating Committee for Asia and resolved that the Commission be approached in this session:

- (a) To agree in principle to establish a Coordinating Committee for Asia under Rule IX(b) (2) of the Rules of Procedure of the Commission (Procedural Manual - 3rd Edition).
- (b) To put on the Agenda for the Food Standards Regional Conference for Asia in 1975, items for:
  - (i) Discussing the scope and function of the Coordinating Committee for Asia.
  - (ii) Nomination of the Coordinator for the region.
  - (iii) Drawing up a provisional agenda for the first meeting of a Coordinating Committee for Asia which shall be held in Rome or Geneva one week before or after the 11th Session of the Commission.

Signed by representatives from: Iran, Iraq, Japan, Kuwait, Malaysia, Sultanate of Oman, Thailand.

414. The delegation of Malaysia proposed, on behalf of the delegations present for the Asian region, that the Commission agree in principle to the establishment of a Coordinating Committee for Asia. The delegation of Malaysia indicated that the members of the Asian region envisaged the possibility of the Coordinating Committee being hosted on a rotation basis and pointed out that a Coordinating Committee would greatly facilitate the harmonization of food standards in the region. He further pointed out that there was a definite interest for standardization and harmonization among the countries of the Asian region as was manifest from the large attendance to the sessions of the ASAC.

415. A number of delegations from the region, as well as outside the region, supported this proposal. The Coordinating Committee was expected to contribute to the effective participation of the countries of the region which hitherto had been represented at Commission meetings in limited numbers.

416. The Commission agreed, in principle, to the establishment of a Coordinating Committee for Asia but recognized that this was a matter having administrative and financial implications for FAO and WHO and considered that it would be necessary as a first step for the Directors-General of FAO and WHO to consider these implications. In accordance with Rule IX.9 of the Rules of Procedure of the Commission, the Commission expressed the wish to have before it at its next session a report from the Directors-General of FAO and WHO on the administrative and financial implications of setting up a Coordinating Committee for Asia. It was also agreed that this matter be considered by the Food Standards Regional Conference for Asia.

#### Election of Officers of the Commission

417. Mr. A. Miklovicz (Hungary), Chairman of the Commission for the 10th session, informed the Commission that he would be ineligible to serve for a further term. The Commission wished to place on record its appreciation for his chairmanship and also his long and active support of the Commission as a delegate.

418. During the session the Commission elected Dr. D.G. Chapman (Canada) as Chairman of the Commission to serve from the end of the 10th session until the end of the 11th session. The Commission also elected Dr. E. Matthey (Switzerland), Dr. E. Méndez (Mexico) and Dr. T. N'Doye (Senegal) as Vice-Chairmen of the Commission to serve from the end of the 10th session until the end of the 11th session.

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REPORT OF THE TWENTIETH SESSION OF THE  
EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE CODEX ALIMENTARIUS COMMISSION  
Rome, 28 June 1974

Introduction

1. The Executive Committee held its Twentieth Session at FAO Headquarters, Rome, on 28 June 1974. The Committee was presided over by the Chairman of the Codex Alimentarius Commission, Mr. A. Miklovicz (Hungary) and in the presence of the three Vice-Chairmen, Dr. D.G. Chapman (Canada), Dr. E. Matthey (Switzerland) and Dr. E. Méndez (Mexico). The following representatives from the geographic locations mentioned were present: for Africa, Ing. A. Amraoui from Tunisia; for Asia, Professor Y. Bunnag from Thailand; for Europe, Dr. D. Eckert from the Federal Republic of Germany; for Latin America, Mr. G.F.C. Bandeira de Mello from Brazil; for North America, Dr. V. Wodicka from the United States of America; for South-West Pacific, Mr. W.C.K. Hammer from Australia.

Adoption of Agenda

2. The Committee adopted the provisional agenda and noted that under "Other Business" the representative of South-West Pacific intended to raise matters concerning an FAO/WHO questionnaire on the post-mortem judgment of meat for purposes of clarification.

Progress Report on Acceptances of Recommended Codex Standards

3. The Executive Committee noted with great satisfaction the considerable progress which had been made by Members of the Commission in either accepting Codex recommended standards or initiating action on the standards with a view to giving acceptance in accordance with one of the forms of acceptance under the General Principles of the Codex Alimentarius. Full details of the acceptances and action notes submitted by governments were contained in documents ALINORM 74/6 - Parts I-XI plus certain addenda.

4. After reviewing these acceptances and noting that they were additional to those which had been reported in Appendix III to the Report of the Ninth Session of the Codex Alimentarius Commission, the Executive Committee emphasized that priority should be given by the Secretariat to following up with Member Governments the question of acceptance of Codex recommended standards and assisting governments as much as possible in indicating the nature of the acceptances and to the classification and publication of government acceptances.

5. The Executive Committee considered that the amendments proposed to the Acceptance Procedures by the Codex Committee on General Principles would in all probability accelerate the receipt of acceptances from governments by the Secretariat. The Executive Committee expressed concern that the evaluation and publication of these acceptances would represent a very considerable increase in the workload of the Secretariat and that FAO/WHO should recognize the importance which Member Governments attached to this aspect of the Commission's activities and the great importance and significance of this work in the interests of international trade. The Executive Committee recommended that action should be taken to strengthen the professional staffing of the Secretariat in 1975 and in the biennium 1976/77. (See paragraphs 7 and 8).

6. The Executive Committee went further into the question of the financial difficulties of the Programme, possible future work and staffing needs in more detail when considering the item of the agenda concerned with finance.

Programme of work and budget of the Commission - 1974/75

7. The Executive Committee after reviewing document ALINORM 74/7 considered that the effects of the cut-back of 10% in the staffing of the Commission's Secretariat had created real problems for the Secretariat in carrying out its important role in seeking acceptances of Codex standards by governments. The Executive Committee further noting the difficulties which had faced FAO and WHO as a result of currency fluctuations and inflationary trends, emphasized that efforts should be made to give greater priority to the current activities of the Commission as well as to the need to ensure adequate and proper provision for the continued expansion of the work of the Commission through 1975, 1976 and 1977. The Executive Committee wished to recommend to the Commission that its views concerning the staffing of the Programme should be strongly endorsed by the Commission.

8. The Committee was of the opinion, in view of the reduction in professional staff of the Secretariat, that arrangements should be made by FAO/WHO to ensure that the position of the associate expert currently paid for by the Federal Republic of Germany should be continued under the Regular Programme of Work and Budget of FAO/WHO from mid 1975 and through the biennium 1976/77, to guarantee adequate continued servicing of Codex meetings and technical documentation. In addition, for the biennium 1976/77 the Executive Committee emphasized that a further professional post with secretarial assistance, should be established in the Codex Secretariat concerned primarily with the question of securing government acceptances from Member Governments, their evaluation, classification and prompt publication.

Provisional timetable of meetings - 1974-1976

9. The Executive Committee took note of the provisional timetable of Codex meetings for 1974 to 1976 contained in document ALINORM 74/38. It was noted that the dates for the Codex Committee on Cocoa Products and Chocolate would be 2-6 December 1974 and that the 10th Session of the Codex Committee on Food Labelling would be held in Ottawa from 26-30 May 1975. The Executive Committee recommended that, so far as the order of Codex sessions to be held in North America was concerned, they should be in the following sequence: Food Hygiene, Processed Fruits and Vegetables, Food Labelling.

Administrative and financial implications of establishing a Coordinating Committee for Latin America

10. The Executive Committee recalled that the Commission at its 9th Session had agreed in principle to the establishment of a Coordinating Committee for Latin America subject to consideration of a report on the administrative and financial implications involved. Document ALINORM 74/8 set out in detail these implications.

11. The representative of Latin America informed the Executive Committee that it was the opinion of the region that the Coordinating Committee could from a financial point of view be more conveniently held in conjunction with sessions of the Codex Alimentarius Commission at FAO or WHO Headquarters and that provision should be made in the Regular Budgets of the Organizations to meet the costs involved. The representative of Latin America further stated that the modest financial provisions envisaged in the paper could, in the event of a Member Country of Latin America offering to host a session of the Coordinating Committee, be utilized to enable the Secretariat of the Commission to attend the meeting and carry out its normal secretarial duties.

12. Dr. E. Méndez, Vice-Chairman of the Codex Alimentarius Commission, informed the Executive Committee that he was in complete agreement with the proposals of the representative of Latin America and was able to inform the Executive Committee that the Government of Mexico would be pleased to host at its own expense an FAO/WHO Food Standards Regional Conference for Latin America in either 1977 or 1978. The Executive Committee noted with appreciation the offer of the Government of Mexico and agreed with the views put forward by the representative of Latin America. The Executive Committee wished to recommend to the Commission its endorsement of the above proposals.

Report on developments concerning the Proposed GATT Code of Conduct for Preventing Technical Barriers to Trade

13. The Executive Committee considered document CX/EXEC 74/20/2 which outlined the current position concerning the GATT Code. The Executive Committee noted that the objectives of the GATT Code were very similar to those of the Codex Alimentarius. There might, however, be difficulties concerning the obligations to be undertaken by signatories to the Code and countries accepting Codex standards. The representative of the South-West Pacific considered that particular difficulties might arise for countries adhering to the GATT Code and accepting Codex standards, in that a country endeavouring to export to them a product which was not in compliance with the Codex standard might resort to provisions under the GATT Code arguing that the Codex standard constituted a non tariff barrier within the context of the Code.

14. The Executive Committee also thought that some of the provisions of the Code might not be feasible for food products. The Committee concluded that a study of the Code was called for and recommended the following course of action to be taken by the Secretariat:

- i) the Secretariat should maintain close liaison with the GATT Secretariat;
- ii) the GATT Secretariat should be requested to make copies of the Code available to the Codex Secretariat for distribution to members of the Executive Committee for study and comment and the Code should be accompanied by a brief note by the Codex Secretariat drawing attention to the essential points of interest in the Code from the point of view of the Codex Alimentarius;

- iii) the members of the Executive Committee should arrange to have the Code examined against the Codex Acceptance Procedure to determine whether any conflict of obligations for governments might arise between the Code and the Codex Acceptance Procedure;
- iv) the subject would be reviewed again at the next session of the Executive Committee with a view to being able to report to the 11th Session of the Commission.

#### Code of Ethics

15. The Executive Committee recalled that the proposal that a Code of Ethics for international trade in food should be elaborated had been made by the Conference on Human Environment. This recommendation was one part of three contained in the official Recommendation No. 82 of the Conference. The other parts of the recommendation were concerned with the strengthening of the work of the Codex Alimentarius Commission for the development of international standards for pollutants and the strengthening of food control activities of FAO and WHO to assist developing countries.

16. The Executive Committee noted the views of the very few governments which had responded to the circular letter of the Secretariat on the proposal concerning a Code of Ethics and noted that there did not appear to be a strong body of opinion in favour of a Code of Ethics as such. The Committee considered that a possible alternative approach to a Code of Ethics would be for the Commission to agree to a resumption of work on the "General Standard" for food. The Executive Committee agreed that the United Kingdom, who were the authors of the General Standard, should be requested to re-examine the General Standard with a view to incorporating, as far as practicable, the objectives of the proposed Code of Ethics.

17. The Executive Committee also recommended that the General Standard, revised as appropriate, should be referred to the Codex Committee on General Principles for consideration at its next session. The Committee thought that this would be the most practical way of achieving the objectives sought to be attained in the proposed Code of Ethics.

#### Report on activities of FAO/WHO of interest to the Codex Alimentarius Commission

18. The Executive Committee had before it document ALINORM 74/34-Part III. Representatives of FAO and WHO briefly outlined the activities of FAO and WHO which had been carried out since the 9th Session of the Commission. These covered the basic scientific work on food additives, contaminants, pesticide residues, the implementation of pre-programming steps for activities arising from recommendations of the Conference on Human Environment, developments in the field of food irradiation, food control, food hygiene and food consumption surveys, total diet studies and potential daily intakes studies.

19. The Executive Committee noted with appreciation the technical back-stopping work which was being carried out by FAO and WHO for Member Governments and for the programme of work of the Codex Alimentarius Commission. The Executive Committee also wished to record its appreciation of the funds being provided by the UNEP to strengthen the activities of the Commission and also the financial assistance being supplied by a number of countries under the FAO Government Donor Programmes for the establishment of food control facilities in developing countries. The Executive Committee further noted that as requested by the Commission at its 9th Session discussions had taken place between the Swiss National Codex Committee and WHO concerning the outstanding matters in the Draft Standard for Natural Mineral Waters. The Committee noted that a full report of these discussions would be before the Commission in document ALINORM 74/42.

20. The Executive Committee briefly considered a recommendation of the Third Joint FAO/WHO Conference on Food Additives and Contaminants to clarify within the Codex procedures which subsidiary body had responsibility for the assessment of technological need for the use of a food additive in a particular food. The Executive Committee noted that Codex Commodity Committees in proposing the inclusion of food additives in commodity standards were expected to consider a technological necessity. What was not clear under the Codex Procedure was whether the Codex Committee on Food Additives had the responsibility to decide upon the acceptability or otherwise of the food additive from the point of view of technological necessity, as proposed by the Codex Commodity Committees. Member Governments appeared to hold differing views on this matter and the Executive Committee considered that it would be desirable for the Commission to consider this question with a view to clearly determining where responsibility should lie in this regard.



Status of draft standards for fruit juices

21. The attention of the Executive Committee was drawn to the request of the Joint ECE/Codex Alimentarius Group of Experts on Standardization of Fruit Juices as set forth in paras 59 and 60 of the Report of the 10th Session of the Group of Experts (ALINORM 74/14).

22. The Executive Committee took note of the decisions taken by the Group of Experts at its 10th Session regarding standards for grape juices and agreed to endorse the request of the Group of Experts that

- i) the Draft Standard for Sweetened Labrusca type Concentrated Grape Juice be regarded as being at Step 6;
- ii) the Draft Standards for Vinifera type Grape Juice and Vinifera type Concentrated Grape Juice which the Commission had decided to hold at Step 8 at its 9th Session be nullified.

The Executive Committee noted that the Group of Experts would be submitting in due course revised standards to cover the above-mentioned products.

Styles, mandatory or optional

23. The attention of the Executive Committee was drawn to para 130 of the Report of the 8th Session of the Codex Committee on Fish and Fishery Products. The Government of Australia had requested that the Executive Committee give a clarification of the meaning of the Styles provisions of the standards since in some standards the list of styles appeared to be exclusive whilst in others the drafting was such as to leave room for doubt as to whether the list was exclusive.

24. The Executive Committee was of the opinion that it was the intention of the Commission that Codex Standards should embrace as far as possible all the styles of products which were known to be of significance in international trade, and therefore the listing of styles in Codex standards should be interpreted as being exclusive. In the event of a new style being developed it would always be open to a government to propose an appropriate amendment to the standard.

25. The Executive Committee recommended that in future provisions relating to styles should be expressed in standards as follows:

"The product shall be presented in one of the following styles:

- (a) ....., or
- (b) ....., or
- (c) .....

Report of the Fourth Session of the Codex Committee on General Principles  
(ALINORM 74/36)

26. The Executive Committee noted that the Codex Committee on General Principles had proposed the abolition of the concept of "Acceptance with Minor Deviations" and the substitution of a new form of acceptance to be known as "Acceptance with Specified Deviations". The Executive Committee further noted that a separate and complete procedure for the acceptance of Codex maximum limits and practical residue limits for pesticides had been elaborated. The Secretariat indicated that so far these two procedures appeared to have received a very favourable reception among member countries of the Commission and that, if endorsed by the Commission, would in all probability accelerate the acceptance of Codex recommendations by Governments.

27. The Executive Committee noted that there was still a number of outstanding items for consideration by the Codex Committee on General Principles which had been listed by the Commission at its 9th Session. In addition to these, the Codex Committee on General Principles would in all probability wish to re-examine the question of the General Standard for Food at its next session. The Executive Committee therefore recommended that the views of the delegation of France should be sought during the Commission session as to the possibility of holding a session of the Codex Committee on General Principles prior to the 11th Session of the Commission. The Executive Committee noted that the recommendations of the Codex Committee on General Principles together with such other consequential amendments as seemed appropriate had been incorporated in document ALINORM 74/43.

### Joint FAO/WHO Food Standards Regional Conference for Africa

28. The Executive Committee noted that the Joint FAO/WHO Food Standards Regional Conference for Africa had recommended as first priority for the work of the Coordinating Committee for Africa the elaboration of a basic food law for Africa. It was noted that among the commodities of interest to the countries of Africa high priority was attached to cereals intended for direct consumption.

29. The Executive Committee noted that a similar conference for Asia was scheduled to be held in 1975 and that the preliminary arrangements were already in hand by the Secretariat and a questionnaire had been sent to member countries of the Asian region.

### Tenth Session of the Codex Alimentarius Commission

30. The Provisional Agenda and Timetable for the 10th Session of the Commission was approved by the Executive Committee.

### Other Business

#### Coordinators

31. The Executive Committee noted that both at the Food Standards Regional Conference for Africa and the First Session of the Coordinating Committee for Africa the role of the Coordinator had been the subject of considerable discussion. The Executive Committee considered that this was a matter which was not solely a question concerning the African region but would need to be considered in the context of other regions of the world. The Executive Committee recognized that the arrangements which had been followed regarding Europe might not necessarily be appropriate for Africa.

32. The Executive Committee recognized that in the absence of clearly defined functions for the Coordinator for Africa, it would be premature at this stage to arrive at any firm conclusions regarding the extent of the financial support which would be necessary. The Executive Committee thought that this aspect of the matter could be discussed more profitably at its next session in the light of a paper to be prepared by the Secretariat, which would deal with the role of Coordinators in general. The point was made that it would be useful if Coordinators were to maintain liaison with each other.

#### Questionnaire on post-mortem judgment of meat

33. The representative of the South-West Pacific sought clarification from FAO and WHO as to what use was intended to be made of the information sought from governments by the questionnaire on the post-mortem judgment of meat. The covering letter to the questionnaire had made reference to the various draft codes of hygienic practice for meat being elaborated by the Codex Committee on Meat Hygiene, the EEC Directive concerning third countries and other texts related to this subject. The representatives of FAO and WHO explained that the purpose of the questionnaire was twofold: i) to obtain basic information to enable a small group of experts develop a draft code of practice on the post-mortem judgment of meat for further consideration by the Codex Committee on Meat Hygiene; ii) the preparation of a manual on animal health, meat hygiene and veterinary service standards in exporting countries, as a step towards reducing non-tariff trade barriers. The manual would be for use particularly in developing countries. It would contain reference to recommendations of the Codex Committee on Meat Hygiene, various approaches adopted by national authorities and other international texts such as EEC directives or recommendations of other international organizations as might be appropriate.

34. The representative of the South-West Pacific informed the meeting that both Australia and New Zealand felt the proposal by FAO and WHO intruded into the responsibility of the Commission and that it was not proper for an FAO Manual to include portions of uncompleted Codex Codes relating to meat and portions of existing legislation which were in conflict with provisions of uncompleted Codes. Both countries thought that publication of Codes or parts thereof should not take place until they were finalized.

35. The Executive Committee felt that as the covering letter to the questionnaire did not set out in full the purposes to which the information to be gathered by the questionnaire would be put, a note should be prepared on this matter by the appropriate Technical Divisions of FAO and WHO and made available to Codex Contact Points and also be brought to the attention of the Codex Committee on Meat Hygiene at its next session.

#### Secretariat Note - Corrigendum to paragraph 21 of ALINORM 74/3

The Government of Japan has drawn the attention of the Secretariat to an error in the Report of the Nineteenth Session of the Executive Committee (ALINORM 74/3). The sixth sentence of paragraph 21 should be deleted and the following text substituted:

"Concerning the matter of a food control seminar in Asia, the Executive Committee was informed that this idea had been included in the FAO/Japanese Cooperative Programme proposed by FAO."

STATEMENT BY GATT REPRESENTATIVE TO THE 10TH SESSION  
OF THE JOINT FAO/WHO CODEX ALIMENTARIUS COMMISSION  
Rome, 1 July 1974

1. Mr. Chairman,

In response to your invitation to address this Tenth Session of the Commission on the subject of the Proposed GATT Code of Conduct for Preventing Technical Barriers to Trade it is proposed in what follows to briefly outline:

- (i) the general background to the preparation of the proposed Code;
- (ii) the general scheme of the Code; and
- (iii) the recent developments with respect to the Code in the context of the current GATT multilateral trade negotiations.

Background

2. Immediately after the Kennedy Round of trade negotiations had been brought to a successful conclusion in the GATT, a start was made on the preparations for further major negotiations - the negotiations launched at Tokyo by more than 100 governments in September last year.

3. As part of these preparations the GATT established a detailed inventory of non-tariff barriers to trade classified under some thirty different headings, one of which relates to problems connected with product standards. A Group was charged with the elaboration, on an ad referendum basis, of concrete solutions to the problems within the area of product standards and quality assurance systems. In June 1973 the Group reported on the results of its work together with a draft text of the Code itself.

4. Again as part of these preparations the GATT Agriculture Committee established a Working Group to deal with health and sanitary regulations, marketing standards, packaging and labelling regulations and a number of other measures which can adversely and unnecessarily affect international trade in agricultural products. This work has proceeded on the basis that it would be open to review the applicability to the agricultural sector of any general solutions evolved in other GATT bodies, such for example as the proposed standards code.

The Scheme of the proposed standards code

5. Before proceeding on this point I would like to emphasize and to make it quite clear that the work of these GATT bodies has been conducted by member countries on an exploratory basis and governments are not committed to the adoption of any particular solution.

6. Clearly negotiations relating to standards must be of a different character from traditional GATT negotiations directed towards the reduction or elimination of tariffs. Governments introduce technical regulations for a variety of purposes, including the protection of health or safety of their population or environment. Nothing in the Code alters this. The aim of negotiations cannot be the abolition of these regulations. The aim of the Code is to simplify and amplify the existing GATT rules on these matters by laying down that, when pursuing these aims, governments should not create unjustifiable obstacles to international trade.

7. While the text of the proposed Code is quite complex and some important points have still not been finalized, the following gives an indication of some of the problems with which it deals and the types of solution envisaged.

8. It is possible for standards to protect domestic industry. This can happen if a particular standard can easily be met by domestic producers but not by foreign producers. The proposed Code would lay an obligation on governments to ensure that their mandatory standards do not create an unjustifiable obstacle to world trade.

9. A second problem is that if standards vary from country to country exporters will have to adapt production to meet the differing requirements of each of their export markets and will be placed at a cost disadvantage compared with domestic producers in these markets.

10. The GATT has taken the view that it should not itself get into the standards-writing process, recognizing that other organizations have the technical competence and experience in this field. It does not intend, therefore, to tackle the problem by drawing up harmonized standards for each of the products concerned. The GATT code would contribute to the harmonization of standards by laying an obligation on signatories to play a full part in the work of appropriate international standards-writing bodies and to adopt international standards as a basis for their own mandatory standards except in cases where these are inappropriate for them. The intention is therefore to make a contribution towards the strengthening of existing standards-writing bodies, such as the Codex Alimentarius Commission.

11. In cases where international standards are considered inappropriate, governments would have an obligation to provide particulars of mandatory standards while they are in the drafting stage and to take account of comments which they receive from other adherents.

12. Barriers to trade may be caused, not only by the mandatory standards themselves, but also by the systems by which governments ensure that products conform with mandatory standards - referred to in the draft code as quality assurance systems. These may for instance provide that tests must be carried out in the importing country, thus causing considerable added expense and difficulty for exporters. In some extreme cases requirements that tests must be carried out at any time during the manufacturing process mean that imports are in practice prohibited.

13. The draft provides that, wherever possible, importing countries should not insist that tests be carried out within their territories and, where this is not possible, lays down a series of provisions which are designed to ensure that their testing requirements do not discriminate against imported products.

14. Some other points with which the proposed code deals are:

- There are provisions to promote membership of international and regional standards bodies and quality assurance systems on as broad a basis as possible.
- Voluntary standards and voluntary quality assurance system are also covered.
- There are important provisions providing for technical assistance for developing countries which adhere to the Code.
- Other provisions deal with the extent to which the Code would apply retro-actively.
- Finally in this context there are provisions establishing a Committee which would provide a forum for consultations on matters relating to the implementation of the instrument, and provisions relating to the enforcement of the provisions of the instrument.

#### Recent development

15. The applicability of the proposed Code to standards relating to products coming within Chapters 1 to 24 of the BTN has not yet been dealt with but is one of the subjects for consideration in the context of the programme of work for the Multilateral Trade Negotiations.

16. In preparation for its discussion of this and other related topics, Group 3(e) of Trade Negotiations Committee on Agriculture requested the GATT secretariat at its last meeting in February 1974 to get in touch with competent persons in bodies specialized in the field in order to discuss the work that could usefully be done if and when a sub-group of experts were established by the Group. Discussions to this end have been initiated with FAO and are continuing, on the basis that we would first wish to have the views of FAO before consulting other specialized bodies on this matter.

17. Group 3(e) will hold its next meeting on 8 July 1974 and this will be followed on 17 July by a meeting of the Trade Negotiations Committee, the body established by the Tokyo Ministerial Declaration to supervise the progress of the negotiations.

ALINORM 74/44  
Appendix IV

DECISIONS OF THE TENTH SESSION OF THE CODEX ALIMENTARIUS COMMISSION CONCERNING  
MAXIMUM LIMITS FOR PESTICIDE RESIDUES

Key to Abbreviations used in the Appendix

T - Codex Tolerance	TT - Temporary Codex Tolerance
PRL - Practical Residue Limit	TPRL - Temporary Practical Residue Limit
JMPR - Joint FAO/WHO Meeting on Pesticide Residues	CCPR - Codex Committee on Pesticide Residues
	CAC - Codex Alimentarius Commission

(Note: Definitions of these terms are given in Appendix II, to ALINORM 74/24 or in the General Principles of the Codex Alimentarius (see Manual of the Codex Alimentarius Commission, 3rd Edition). The numbering of the individual recommendations at Step 6 corresponds to that in Appendix II, ALINORM 74/24).

Changes Proposed by the Tenth Session of the Commission to Codex Maximum Limits for  
Pesticide Residues at Step 9 of the Procedure

Those marked by means of asterisks are, in the opinion of the Commission, not substantive and, therefore, need not follow the Procedure for the Amendment of Codex Standards.

ALDRIN and DIELDRIN (HHDN and HEOD)

Residue: Aldrin and dieldrin, singly or in combination, expressed as dieldrin.

<u>Food</u>	<u>Limit (mg/kg)</u>	<u>Type of Limit</u>	<u>Change proposed by CAC</u>
* Milk and milk products	0.125 on a fat basis	PRL	0.15 on a fat basis
* Carrots	0.1	TT	PRL
* Lettuce	0.1	TT	PRL
* Potatoes	0.1	TT	T

CARBARYL

Residue: Carbaryl

<u>Food</u>	<u>Limit (mg/kg)</u>	<u>Type of Limit</u>	<u>Change proposed by CAC</u>
* Rice	2.5	TT	Rice in the husk 3 T

CHLORDANE

Residue: Combined residues of cis- and trans-chlordane and, in the case of animal products, combined residues of cis- and trans-chlordane and "oxychlordane".

<u>Food</u>	<u>Limit (mg/kg)</u>	<u>Type of Limit</u>	<u>Change proposed by CAC</u>
Raw cereals	0.1	TPRL	wheat, rye, oats, rice (polished) sorghum: 0.05 T
Sweet corn	0.1	TT	maize: 0.05 T
Popcorn	0.1	TT	0.05 T
Pineapple	0.2	TT	0.1 T
Pod vegetables	0.1 on a whole pod basis	TT	beans, peas: 0.02 T
Tomatoes	0.1	TT	0.02 T
Peppers	0.1	TT	0.02 T
Eggplant (aubergine)	0.1	TT	0.02 T
Pimento	0.1	TT	0.02 T

DIAZINON

Residue: Diazinon 1/

<u>Food</u>	<u>Limit (mg/kg)</u>	<u>Type of Limit</u>	<u>Change proposed by CAC</u>
* Fruit	0.5	T	cherries are included 2/
* Cole crops	0.7	TT	withdrawn

1/ Residues decline rapidly during storage and shipment; the Codex maximum residue limits are based on residues likely to be found at harvest or slaughter.

2/ "Fruit" includes cherries as the Step 3 tolerance of 0.7 mg/kg in cherries has been deleted by the 7th session of the Codex Committee on Pesticide Residues.

DICHLORVOS

Residue: Dichlorvos, including, where present, dichloroacetaldehyde 3/

<u>Food</u>	<u>Limit (mg/kg)</u>	<u>Type of Limit</u>	<u>Change proposed by CAC</u>
* Raw cereals	2	TT	T
* Cereal products (milled and intended for human consumption)	0.3	TT	milled products from raw grain: 0.5 T
* Fruit (except Citrus fruit)	0.1	TT	Fruit (apples, pears, peaches, strawberries, etc.): 0.1 T

3/ Residues decline rapidly during storage and shipment; the Codex maximum residue limits are based on residues likely to be found at harvest or slaughter.

HEPTACHLOR

Residue: Combined residues of heptachlor and its epoxide, expressed as heptachlor.

<u>Food</u>	<u>Limit (mg/kg)</u>	<u>Type of Limit</u>	<u>Change proposed by CAC</u>
* Root vegetables	0.1	TT	} withdrawn
* Potatoes	0.05	TPRL	
* Cole crops	0.1	TT	
* Leafy vegetables	0.1	TT	
* Milk and milk products	0.125 on a fat basis	PRL	0.15 on a fat basis

LINDANE

Residue: Lindane

<u>Food</u>	<u>Limit (mg/kg)</u>	<u>Type of Limit</u>	<u>Change proposed by CAC</u>
* Milk and milk products	0.2 on a fat basis	PRL	TPRL

PIPERONYL BUTOXIDE

Residue: Piperonyl butoxide

<u>Food</u>	<u>Limit (mg/kg)</u>	<u>Type of Limit</u>	<u>Change proposed by CAC</u>
* Fruit for canning	8	TT	Fruit

PYRETHRINS

Residue: Sum of Pyrethrins I and II and other structurally related insecticidal ingredients of pyrethrum.

<u>Food</u>	<u>Limit</u> <u>(mg/kg)</u>	<u>Type of Limit</u>	<u>Change proposed</u> <u>by CAC</u>
* Fruit for canning	1	TT	Fruit

Codex Maximum Pesticide Residue Limits Advanced to Step 9

ALDRIN and DIELDRIN (HHDN and HEOD)

Residue: Aldrin and dieldrin, singly or in combination, expressed as dieldrin.

<u>Food</u>	<u>Limit</u> <u>(mg/kg)</u>	<u>Type of Limit</u>
Rice in the husk	0.02	T
Eggs 1/	0.1 on a shell-free basis	PRL

1/ The term "eggs" covers egg white plus egg yolk and, therefore, includes products such as fresh whole eggs or whole egg pulp.

BINAPACRYL

Residue: Binapacryl

<u>Food</u>	<u>Limit</u> <u>(mg/kg)</u>	<u>Type of Limit</u>
Peaches	1	T
Apples	0.5	T
Grapes	0.5	T
Pears	0.5	T
Plums	0.3	T
Nectarines	0.3	T

CAPTAFOL

Residue: Captafol

<u>Food</u>	<u>Limit</u> <u>(mg/kg)</u>	<u>Type of Limit</u>
Peaches	15	TT
Cherries (sour)	10	TT
Cherries (sweet)	2	TT
Tomatoes	5	TT
Melons	2	TT
Cucumbers	2	TT

CAPTAN

Residue: Captan

<u>Food</u>	<u>Limit</u> <u>(mg/kg)</u>	<u>Type of Limit</u>
Apricots	20	) T
Citrus fruit	15	
Plums	15	
Rhubarb	15	
Tomatoes	15	
Cranberries	10	
Cucumbers	10	
Lettuce	10	
Green beans	10	
Peppers	10	

CARBARYL

Residue: Carbaryl

<u>Food</u>	<u>Limit</u> <u>(mg/kg)</u>	<u>Type of Limit</u>
Apricots	10	}
Asparagus	10	
Blackberries	10	
Boysenberries	10	
Leafy vegetables	10	
Brassica	5	
Nectarines	10	
Nuts (whole in the shell)	10	
Okra	10	
Olives (unprocessed)	10	
Peaches	10	
Raspberries	10	
Blueberries 1/	7	
Citrus fruit	7	
Strawberries	7	
Apples	5	
Bananas	5 in the pulp	
Beans	5	
Eggplant (aubergine)	5	
Grapes	5	
Peas (in the pod)	5	
Peppers	5	
Tomatoes	5	
Cucumbers	3	
Melons, cantaloupes	3	
Pumpkins	3	
Squash	3	
Cotton seed (whole)	1	
Nuts (shelled)	1	
Olives (processed)	1	
Poultry skin	5	
Poultry	0.5 in the total edible portions	
Meat of cattle, goat and sheep	0.2	
Sweet corn	1 in the kernels	
Potatoes	0.2	

1/ Blueberry (or Huckleberry) includes the following varieties: *V. corymbosum* L., *V. angustifolium* Ait., *V. ashei* Reade, etc.

CHLORDANE

Residue: Combined residues of cis- and trans-chlordane and, in the case of animal products, combined residues of cis- and trans-chlordane and "oxychlordane".

<u>Food</u>	<u>Limit</u> <u>(mg/kg)</u>	<u>Type of Limit</u>
Sugar beets	0.3	T

CHLOROBENZILATE

Residue: Chlorobenzilate

<u>Food</u>	<u>Limit</u> <u>(mg/kg)</u>	<u>Type of Limit</u>
Citrus fruit	1	}
Melons, cantaloupes	1	
Almonds	0.2 on a shell-free basis	
Walnuts	0.2 on a shell-free basis	



CRUFOMATE

Residue: Crufomate

<u>Food</u>	<u>Limit</u> <u>(mg/kg)</u>	<u>Type of Limit</u>
Milk (whole)	0.05	) T
Meat	1	

DDT

Residue: DDT, DDD and DDE, singly or in any combination 1/

<u>Food</u>	<u>Limit</u> <u>(mg/kg)</u>	<u>Type of Limit</u>
Eggs 2/	0.5 on a shell-free basis	FRL

1/ Codex maximum residue limits are subject to regular review.

2/ The term "eggs" covers egg white plus egg yolk and, therefore, includes products such as fresh whole eggs or whole egg pulp.

DIAZINON

Residue: Diazinon 3/

<u>Food</u>	<u>Limit</u> <u>(mg/kg)</u>	<u>Type of Limit</u>
Meat of cattle, sheep and pigs	0.7 4/	) T
Leafy vegetables	0.7	

3/ Residues decline rapidly during storage and shipment; the Codex maximum residue limits are based on residues likely to be found at harvest or slaughter.

4/ To be determined and expressed on the rendered or extracted fat.

DICHLORVOS

Residue: Dichlorvos, including, where present, dichloroacetaldehyde 5/

<u>Food</u>	<u>Limit</u> <u>(mg/kg)</u>	<u>Type of Limit</u>
Coffee beans (green)	2	) T
Soya beans	2	
Lentils	2	
Peanuts	2	
Mushrooms	0.5	
Lettuce	1	
Tomatoes	0.5	
Meat of cattle, sheep, goats and pigs	0.05	
Poultry	0.05	
Eggs 6/	0.05 on a shell-free basis	
Milk (whole)	0.02	
Miscellaneous food items not otherwise specified (e.g. bread, cakes, cheese, cooked meat, etc.) 7/	0.1	

5/ Residues decline rapidly during storage and shipment; the Codex maximum residue limits are based on residues likely to be found at harvest or slaughter.

6/ The term "eggs" covers egg white plus egg yolk and, therefore, includes products such as fresh whole eggs or whole egg pulp.

7/ The tolerance is intended to cover residues resulting from use of dichlorvos in storage warehouses.

DIOXATHION

Residue: cis- and trans-isomers of principal active ingredient, determined and expressed as sum of both.

<u>Food</u>	<u>Limit</u> <u>(mg/kg)</u>	<u>Type of Limit</u>
Citrus fruit	3	} T
Meat of cattle, goat, sheep and pig	1 1/	
Apples, pears, quinces	5	
Grapes	2	

1/ To be determined and expressed on the rendered or extracted fat.

DIQUAT 2/

Residue: Diquat cation

<u>Food</u>	<u>Limit</u> <u>(mg/kg)</u>	<u>Type of Limit</u>
Sorghum	2	} T
Peas	0.1	
Onions	0.1	
Maize	0.1	

2/ As dichloride, dibromide or possibly other salts.

ETHION

Residue: Determined as ethion and its oxygen analogue and expressed as ethion.

<u>Food</u>	<u>Limit</u> <u>(mg/kg)</u>	<u>Type of Limit</u>
Grapes	2	} T
Tea (dry, manufactured)	5	
Meat of cattle	2.5 3/	

3/ To be determined and expressed on the rendered or extracted fat.

ETHOXYQUIN

Residue: Ethoxyquin

<u>Food</u>	<u>Limit</u> <u>(mg/kg)</u>	<u>Type of Limit</u>
Apples	3	} T
Pears	3	

FOLPET

Residue: Folpet

<u>Food</u>	<u>Limit</u> <u>(mg/kg)</u>	<u>Type of Limit</u>
Currants (fresh)	30	} T
Grapes	25	
Blueberries 4/	25	
Cherries	15	
Raspberries	15	

4/ Blueberry (or Huckleberry) includes the following varieties: V. corymbosum L., V. angustifolium Ait., V. ashei Reade, etc.

FOLPET (Cont.)

<u>Food</u>	<u>Limit (mg/kg)</u>	<u>Type of Limit</u>
Apples	10	) T
Citrus fruit	10	
Tomatoes	5	
Cantaloupe	2	
Cucumbers	2	
Onions	2	
Water melons	2	

HEPTACHLOR

Residue: Combined residues of heptachlor and its epoxide, expressed as heptachlor.

<u>Food</u>	<u>Limit (mg/kg)</u>	<u>Type of Limit</u>
Pineapple	0.01 in the total edible portion	T
Tomatoes	0.02	PRL
Cotton seed	0.02	PRL
Soya bean	0.02	PRL
Edible soya bean oil	0.02	PRL
Eggs <sup>1/</sup>	0.05 on a shell-free basis	PRL
Crude soya bean oil	0.5	PRL
Citrus fruit	0.01	PRL

<sup>1/</sup> The term "eggs" covers egg white plus egg yolk and, therefore, includes products such as fresh whole eggs or whole egg pulp.

HYDROGEN PHOSPHIDE (Syn.: Phosphine)

Residue: Hydrogen phosphide

<u>Food</u>	<u>Limit (mg/kg)</u>	<u>Type of Limit</u>
Breakfast cereals	0.01	) T
Nuts	0.01	
Peanuts	0.01	
Dried fruit	0.01	
Cocoa beans	0.01	
Dried foods	0.01	

INORGANIC BROMIDE

Residue: Determined and expressed as total bromide ion from all sources.

<u>Food</u>	<u>Limit (mg/kg)</u>	<u>Type of Limit</u>
Whole meal flour	50	T

LINDANE (Syn.: gamma-BHC or gamma-HCH)

Residue: Lindane

<u>Food</u>	<u>Limit (mg/kg)</u>	<u>Type of Limit</u>
Eggs <sup>2/</sup>	0.1 on a shell-free basis	TPRL
Poultry	0.7 on a fat basis	TPRL
Meat of cattle, pigs and sheep	2 <sup>3/</sup>	TT

<sup>2/</sup> The term "eggs" covers egg white plus egg yolk and, therefore, includes products such as fresh whole eggs or whole egg pulp.

<sup>3/</sup> Determined and expressed on the rendered or extracted fat.

LINDANE (Cont.)

<u>Food</u>	<u>Limit</u> (mg/kg)	<u>Type of Limit</u>
Raw cereals (including rice)	0.5	} TT
Cherries	3	
Cranberries	3	
Grapes	3	
Plums	3	
Strawberries	3	

MALATHION

Residue: Combined residues of malathion and malaaxon.

<u>Food</u>	<u>Limit</u> (mg/kg)	<u>Type of Limit</u>
Whole meal and flour from rye and wheat	2	} T
Tomatoes	3	
Kale	3	
Green beans	2	
Strawberries	1	
Pears	0.5	
Blueberries 1/	0.5	
Peas (in the pod)	0.5	
Cauliflower	0.5	
Peppers	0.5	
Eggplant (aubergine)	0.5	
Kohlrabi	0.5	
Root vegetables (except turnips)	0.5	
Swiss chard (chard)	0.5	
Collards	0.5	

1/ Blueberry (or Huckleberry) includes the following varieties: V. corymbosum L., V. angustifolium Ait., V. ashei Reade, etc.

ORTHO-PHENYLPHENOL AND SODIUM SALT

Residue: 2-phenylphenol and sodium 2-phenylphenate, expressed as 2-phenylphenol.

<u>Food</u>	<u>Limit</u> (mg/kg)	<u>Type of Limit</u>
Pears	25	} T
Peaches	20	
Plums	15	
Prunes	15	
Sweet potatoes	15	
Cantaloupe	10 in edible portion	
Citrus fruit	10	
Cucumbers	10	
Pineapple	10	
Tomatoes	10	
Cherries	3	
Nectarines	3	
Peppers	10	

PARATHION

Residue: Combined residues of parathion and paraoxon.

<u>Food</u>	<u>Limit</u> (mg/kg)	<u>Type of Limit</u>
Vegetables (except carrots)	0.7	} T
Peaches	1	
Apricots	1	
Fruit	0.5	

PARATHION-METHYL

Residue: Combined residues of parathion-methyl and its oxygen analogue.

<u>Food</u>	<u>Limit</u> <u>(mg/kg)</u>	<u>Type of Limit</u>
Cottonseed oil	0.05	TT

PHOSPHAMIDON

Residue: Expressed as the sum of phosphamidon and its desethyl derivate.

<u>Food</u>	<u>Limit</u> <u>(mg/kg)</u>	<u>Type of Limit</u>
Raw cereals	0.1	) T
Apples	0.5	
Pears	0.5	
Citrus fruit	0.4	
Cole crops	0.2	
Water melons	0.1	
Tomatoes	0.1	
Lettuce	0.1	
Cucumbers	0.1	
Root vegetables	0.05	
Potatoes	0.05	

PYRETHRINS

Residue: Sum of Pyrethrins I and II and other structurally related insecticidal ingredients of pyrethrum.

<u>Food</u>	<u>Limit</u> <u>(mg/kg)</u>	<u>Type of Limit</u>
Vegetables	1	TT

QUINTOZENE

Residue: Quintozene

<u>Food</u>	<u>Limit</u> <u>(mg/kg)</u>	<u>Type of Limit</u>
Bananas	1 in the whole product	) TT
Tomatoes	0.1	
Cotton seed	0.03	
Broccoli	0.02	
Cabbage	0.02	
Bananas	0.01 in the pulp	
Beans (other than navy beans)	0.01	
Pepper (bell type)	0.01	

THIABENDAZOLE

Residue: Thiabendazole

<u>Food</u>	<u>Limit</u> <u>(mg/kg)</u>	<u>Type of Limit</u>
Citrus fruit.	10	) T
Bananas	3	
Bananas	0.4 in the pulp	

Codex Maximum Residue Limits Returned to Step 7

PARATHION METHYL

Residue: Combined residues of parathion-methyl and its oxygen analogue.

<u>Food</u>	<u>Limit (mg/kg)</u>	<u>Type of Limit</u>
Cole crops	0.2	) TT
Cantaloupes	0.2	
Melons	0.2	
Cucumbers	0.2	

Codex Maximum Residue Limits Advanced or Returned to Step 6

7. CAPTAN

Residue: Captan

<u>Food</u>	<u>Limit (mg/kg)</u>	<u>Type of Limit</u>
7.2 Cherries	40	) T
7.11 Raspberries	10	
7.12 Strawberries	20	
7.6 Peaches	15	
7.17 Raisins	5	

12. CHLORDANE

Residue: Combined residues of cis- and trans-chlordane and, in the case of animal products, combined residues of cis- and trans-chlordane and "oxychlordane".

<u>Food</u>	<u>Limit (mg/kg)</u>	<u>Type of Limit</u>
12.32 Milk and milk products	0.05 on a fat basis	PRL
12.33 Meat	0.05 <sup>1/</sup>	PRL
12.34 Poultry	0.05 on a fat basis	PRL
12.35 Eggs <sup>2/</sup>	0.02 on a shell-free basis	PRL
12.36 Almonds	0.1	) T
12.37 Bananas	0.1	
12.38 Figs	0.1	
12.39 Filberts	0.1	
12.40 Guavas	0.1	
12.41 Mangoes	0.1	
12.42 Olives	0.1	
12.43 Passion fruit	0.1	
12.44 Papayas	0.1	
12.45 Pecans	0.1	
12.46 Pomegranates	0.1	
12.47 Strawberries	0.1	
12.48 Walnuts	0.1	
12.49 Citrus fruit	0.02	
12.50 Pome fruit	0.02	
12.51 Stone fruit	0.02	
12.52 Crude soya bean oil	0.5	
12.53 Crude linseed oil	0.5	
12.54 Crude cottonseed oil	0.1	
12.55 Edible cottonseed oil	0.02	
12.56 Edible soya bean oil	0.02	

<sup>1/</sup> To be determined and expressed on the rendered or extracted fat.

<sup>2/</sup> The term "eggs" covers egg white plus egg yolk and, therefore, includes products such as fresh whole eggs or whole egg pulp.

13. CHLORDIMEFORM

Residue: Sum of chlordimeform and its metabolites determined as 4-chloro-o-toluidine and expressed as chlordimeform.

<u>Food</u>	<u>Limit (mg/kg)</u>	<u>Type of Limit</u>
13.1 Pears	5	}
13.2 Peaches	5	
13.3 Prunes	5	
13.4 Apples	3	
13.5 Grapes	3	
13.6 Plums	3	
13.7 Strawberries	3	
13.8 Cherries	2	
13.9 Citrus fruit	2	
13.10 Brassica	2	
13.11 Cottonseed oil (crude or refined)	2	
13.12 Cottonseed	2	
13.13 Beans	0.5	
13.14 Fat, meat and meat products of cattle	0.5	
13.15 Milk (whole)	0.05	
13.16 Milk products	0.5	

14. CHLORFENVINPHOS

Residue: Expressed as the sum of the alpha and beta isomers of chlorfenvinphos.

<u>Food</u>	<u>Limit (mg/kg)</u>	<u>Type of Limit</u>
14.1 Carrots	0.4	}
14.2 Celery	0.4	
14.3 Meat	0.2 <sup>1/</sup>	
14.4 Milk and milk products	0.2 on a fat basis	
14.5 Cauliflower	0.1	
14.6 Radish	0.1	
14.7 Horseradish	0.1	
14.8 Tomatoes	0.1	
14.9 Brussels sprouts	0.05	
14.10 Cabbage	0.05	
14.11 Broccoli	0.05	
14.12 Swedes (Rutabagas)	0.05	
14.13 Turnips	0.05	
14.14 Potatoes	0.05	
14.15 Sweet potatoes	0.05	
14.16 Onions	0.05	
14.17 Leeks	0.05	
14.18 Eggplant (aubergine)	0.05	
14.19 Mushrooms	0.05	
14.20 Peanuts (shelled)	0.05	
14.21 Maize (grain)	0.05	
14.22 Wheat	0.05	
14.23 Cottonseed	0.05	
14.24 Rice (in the husk or polished) (*)	0.05	

1/ To be determined and expressed on the rendered or extracted fat.

(\*) Note by the Secretariat: The 1971 Evaluations of the JMPR do not appear to support the inclusion of rice in the husk in the tolerance.

20. 2,4-D

Residue: 2,4-D

<u>Food</u>	<u>Limit</u> <u>(mg/kg)</u>	<u>Type of Limit</u>
20.1 Barley	0.02 <u>1/</u>	} T
20.2 Oats	0.02 <u>1/</u>	
20.3 Rye	0.02 <u>1/</u>	
20.4 Wheat	0.02 <u>1/</u>	

1/ Erroneously given as 0.2 ppm in the 1971 Report of the JMPR.

22. DIAZINON

Residue: Diazinon 3/

<u>Food</u>	<u>Limit</u> <u>(mg/kg)</u>	<u>Type of Limit</u>
22.9 Wheat, barley, rice (polished)	0.1	} T
22.10 Almonds	0.1 on a shell-free basis <u>2/</u>	
22.11 Walnuts	0.1 on a shell-free basis <u>2/</u>	
22.12 Filberts	0.1 on a shell-free basis <u>2/</u>	
22.13 Pecans	0.1 on a shell-free basis <u>2/</u>	
22.14 Peanuts	0.1 on a shell-free basis <u>2/</u>	
22.15 Cottonseed	0.1 <u>2/</u>	
22.16 Safflower seed	0.1 <u>2/</u>	
22.17 Sunflower seed	0.1 <u>2/</u>	
22.18 Sweet corn	0.7 in the kernels	
22.19 Olives (unprocessed)	2	
22.20 Olive oil	2	

2/ Changed from 0.5 to 0.1 by the 7th session of the CCPR.

3/ Residues decline rapidly during storage and shipment; the Codex maximum residue limits are based on residues likely to be found at harvest.

25. DICHLORVOS

Residue: Dichlorvos, including, where present, dichloroacetaldehyde. 4/

<u>Food</u>	<u>Limit</u> <u>(mg/kg)</u>	<u>Type of Limit</u>
25.5 Cocoa beans	5	T

4/ Residues decline rapidly during storage and shipment; the Codex maximum residue limits are based on residues likely to be found at harvest or slaughter.

31. DIQUAT 4/

Residue: Diquat cation

<u>Food</u>	<u>Limit</u> <u>(mg/kg)</u>	<u>Type of Limit</u>
31.1 Rice in the husk	5	} T
31.2 Rape seed	2	
31.11 Edible oils (sesame seed, rape seed, sunflower seed, cottonseed oils)	0.1	

4/ As dichloride, dibromide or possibly other salts.



32. ENDOSULFAN

Residue: Determined and expressed as total endosulfan A and B and endosulfan sulphate.

<u>Food</u>	<u>Limit (mg/kg)</u>	<u>Type of Limit</u>
32.3 Tea (dry manufactured)	30	} T
32.4 Cottonseed	0.5	
32.5 Cottonseed oil (crude)	0.2	
32.6 Raw rice (paddy) (*)	0.1	

(\*) Note by the Secretariat: The residue data refer to rice before the removal of husk (see 1972 Report and 1971 Evaluations of the JMPR); the term "unpolished rice", being incorrect, was, therefore, changed by the Secretariat to "raw rice".

33. ENDRIN

Residue: Combined residues of endrin and delta-keto-endrin.

<u>Food</u>	<u>Limit (mg/kg)</u>	<u>Type of Limit</u>
33.1 Cottonseed	0.1	} T
33.2 Cottonseed oil (crude)	0.1	
33.3 Cottonseed oil (edible)	0.02	
33.4 Apples	0.02	
33.5 Wheat	0.02	
33.6 Barley	0.02	
33.7 Sorghum	0.02	
33.8 Rice (husked or polished)	0.02	
33.9 Milk and milk products	0.02 on a fat basis	PRL
33.10 Poultry	1 on a fat basis	PRL
33.11 Eggs <u>1/</u>	0.2 on a shell-free basis	PRL
33.12 Sweet corn	0.02	T

1/ The term "eggs" covers egg white plus egg yolk and, therefore, includes products such as fresh whole eggs and whole egg pulp.

36. FENCHLORFOS

Residue: To be determined as fenchlorfos and its oxygen analogue and expressed as fenchlorfos.

<u>Food</u>	<u>Limit (mg/kg)</u>	<u>Type of Limit</u>
36.2 Eggs <u>2/</u>	0.03 on a shell-free basis <u>3/ 4/</u>	TT

2/ The term "eggs" covers egg white plus egg yolk and, therefore, includes products such as fresh whole eggs or whole egg pulp.

3/ Corresponds to 0.05 in egg yolk.

4/ Change proposed by the JMPR: 0.05 T.

39. FENTHION

Residue: Fenthion and its major metabolites, determined separately or together and expressed as fenthion.

<u>Food</u>	<u>Limit (mg/kg)</u>	<u>Type of Limit</u>
39.1 Apples	2	} TT
39.2 Peaches	2	
39.3 Cherries	2	
39.4 Lettuce	2	
39.5 Meat	2 <u>1/</u>	

1/ To be determined and expressed on the rendered or extracted fat.

39. FENTHION (Cont.)

<u>Food</u>	<u>Limit</u> <u>(mg/kg)</u>	<u>Type of Limit</u>
39.6 Cabbage	1	} TT
39.7 Cauliflower	1	
39.8 Olives	1	
39.9 Olive oil	1	
39.10 Grapes	0.5	
39.11 Citrus fruit <sup>1/</sup>	0.5	
39.12 Peas	0.5	
39.14 Squash	0.2	
39.15 Wheat	0.1	
39.16 Rice	0.1	
39.17 Milk products	0.1 on a fat basis	
39.18 Milk (whole)	0.05	

<sup>1/</sup> Changed from "oranges" to "Citrus fruit" by the 1974 CCPR.

40. FENTIN

Residue: Total fentin, excluding inorganic tin, expressed as fentin hydroxide.

<u>Food</u>	<u>Limit</u> <u>(mg/kg)</u>	<u>Type of Limit</u>
40.1 Celery	1	} T
40.2 Sugar beet	0.2 on a soil-free basis	
40.3 Carrots	0.2 on a soil-free basis	
40.4 Potatoes	0.1 on a soil-free basis	
40.5 Celeriac	0.1 on a soil-free basis	
40.6 Peanuts	0.05 on a shell-free basis	

<sup>2/</sup> Level at or about the limit of determination.

44. HEXACHLOROBENZENE

Residue: Hexachlorobenzene

<u>Food</u>	<u>Limit</u> <u>(mg/kg)</u>	<u>Type of Limit</u>
44.1 Meat of cattle, sheep, goat and pig	1 <sup>3/</sup>	} PRL
44.2 Poultry	1 on a fat basis	
44.3 Eggs <sup>4/</sup>	1 on a shell-free basis	
44.4 Milk and milk products	0.5 on a fat basis <sup>5/</sup>	
44.5 Raw cereals	0.05	
44.6 Flour and similar milled cereal products	0.01	

<sup>3/</sup> To be determined and expressed on the rendered or extracted fat.

<sup>4/</sup> The term "eggs" covers egg white plus egg yolk and, therefore, includes products such as fresh whole eggs or whole egg pulp.

<sup>5/</sup> Changed from 0.3 to 0.5 by the 7th session of the CCPR.

48. LINDANE (Syn.: gamma-BHC or gamma-HCH)

Residue: Lindane

<u>Food</u>	<u>Limit</u> <u>(mg/kg)</u>	<u>Type of Limit</u>
48.12 Beans, dried	1	TT

50. MANCOZEB

Residue: Mancozeb

<u>Food</u>	<u>Limit (mg/kg)</u>	<u>Type of Limit</u>
50.1 Potatoes	1	TT

55. OMETHOATE (\*)

Residue: Omethoate

<u>Food</u>	<u>Limit (mg/kg)</u>	<u>Type of Limit</u>
55.1 Apples	2	} TT
55.2 Apricots	2	
55.3 Cherries	2	
55.4 Grapes	2	
55.5 Peaches	2	
55.6 Pears	2	
55.7 Plums	2	

(\*) See also dimethoate and formothion.

56. ORTHO-PHENYLPHENOL AND SODIUM SALT

Residue: 2-phenylphenol and sodium 2-phenylphenate, expressed as 2-phenylphenol.

<u>Food</u>	<u>Limit (mg/kg)</u>	<u>Type of Limit</u>
56.3 Carrots	20	T

57. PARAQUAT 1/

Residue: Paraquat cation

<u>Food</u>	<u>Limit (mg/kg)</u>	<u>Type of Limit</u>
57.1 Cottonseed	0.2	} T
57.3 Cottonseed oil (edible and refined)	0.05	

1/ As dichloride, di-(methylsulphate) and possibly other salts.

64. QUINTOZENE

Residue: Quintozene

<u>Food</u>	<u>Limit (mg/kg)</u>	<u>Type of Limit</u>
64.6 Potatoes	0.2	TT

65. THIABENDAZOLE

Residue: Thiabendazole

<u>Food</u>	<u>Limit (mg/kg)</u>	<u>Type of Limit</u>
65.4 Apples	10	} T
65.5 Pears	10	

66. TRICHLORFON

Residue: Trichlorfon

<u>Food</u>	<u>Limit</u> <u>(mg/kg)</u>	<u>Type of Limit</u>
66.1 Peppers	1	) TT
66.2 Bananas	0.2	
66.3 Peaches	0.2	
66.4 Brussels sprouts	0.2	
66.5 Cauliflowers	0.2	
66.6 Kale	0.2	
66.7 Sweet corn (see 66.12)	0.2 in kernels plus cob	
66.8 Celery	0.2	
66.9 Beet root (beet)	0.2	
66.10 Wheat	0.2	
66.11 Barley	0.1	
66.12 Maize (except sweet corn)	0.1	
66.13 Apples	0.1	
66.14 Cherries	0.1	
66.15 Oranges	0.1	
66.16 Strawberries	0.1	
66.17 Artichokes	0.1	
66.18 Cabbage	0.1	
66.19 Cow peas	0.1	
66.20 Beans (black eyed, green, lima)	0.1	
66.21 Mustard greens	0.1	
66.22 Pumpkins	0.1	
66.23 Tomatoes	0.1	
66.24 Turnips	0.1	
66.25 Cottonseed	0.1	
66.26 Linseed	0.1	
66.27 Rape seed <sup>1/</sup>	0.1	
66.28 Safflower seed	0.1	
66.29 Soya beans	0.1	
66.30 Peanuts	0.1 on a shell-free basis	
66.31 Meat, fat and offal of cattle and pigs	0.1	
66.32 Milk (whole)	0.05	
66.33 Sugar beet	0.05	

<sup>1/</sup> Listed as flax seed in the 1971 Monographs of the JMPR.

67. TRICYCLOHEXYLTIN (Syn.: Tricyclohexylhydroxystannate)

Residue: Tricyclohexyltin hydroxide

<u>Food</u>	<u>Limit</u> <u>(mg/kg)</u>	<u>Type of Limit</u>
67.1 Apples	2	) TT
67.2 Pears	2	

TIMETABLE OF CODEX SESSIONS FOR REMAINDER OF 1974 AND PROVISIONAL TIMETABLE OF  
CODEX SESSIONS FOR 1975 AND 1976 UP TO 11TH SESSION OF THE COMMISSION 1/ 2/

ALINORM 74/44  
Appendix V

Month	1974	1975	1976
January	-	-	-
February			- Coordinating Committee for Africa (3rd) (Geneva/Rome) 3/
March		- Processed Meat Products (8th) (Copenhagen) Interpretation E/F - Pesticide Residues (8th) (Netherlands) Interpretation E/F	- Coordinating Committee for Latin America (1st) (Geneva/Rome) Interpretation E/S - Executive Committee (22nd) (Geneva/Rome) Interpretation E/F/S - Codex Alimentarius Commission (11th) (Geneva/Rome)
April		- Milk and Milk Products (17th) (Rome) Interpretation E/F/S	
May		- Food Hygiene (12th) (Washington D.C.) Interpretation E/F/S - Processed Fruits and Vegetables (12th) (Washington D.C.) Interpretation E/F/S - Food Labelling (10th) (26-30, Ottawa) Interpretation E/F/S	
June		- Food Additives (10th) (Netherlands) Interpretation E/F - Edible Ices (2nd) (Stockholm) Interpretation E/F - Soups (1st) (Switzerland) Interpretation to be determined - Executive Committee (21st) Interpr. E/F/S	- Meetings after the Eleventh Session of the Commission to be determined later
July		-	
August		-	
September	- Foods for Special Dietary Uses (8th) (9-14 Bad Godesberg) Interpretation E/F	- Coordinating Committee for Africa (2nd) Accra. Interpretation E/F - Food Standards Regional Conference for Asia (Asia) Interpretation to be determined - Foods for Special Dietary Uses (9th) (Fed. Rep. of Germany) Interpretation E/F	
October	- Fish & Fishery Products (9th) (30 Sept.-5 Oct., Bergen) Interpr. E/F - Quick Frozen Foods (9th) (7-11, Rome) Interpretation E/F/S - Fruit Juices (11th) (14-18, Rome) Interpretation E/F/S	- Fish & Fishery Products (10th) (Norway) Interpretation E/F - Quick Frozen Foods (10th) (Geneva) Interpretation E/F/S - Methods of Analysis and Sampling (10th) (Hungary) Interpretation E/F/S - General Principles (5th) (Paris) Interpretation E/F/S 4/	
November	- Methods of Analysis and Sampling (9th) (11-15 Budapest) Interpretation E/F/S - Meat Hygiene (3rd) (25-29, London) Interpretation E/F/S	- Fats and Oils (8th) (London) Interpretation E/F/S 4/	
December	- Cocoa Products and Chocolate (11th) (2-6 Zurich) Interpretation E/F 5/		

- 1/ Dates and locations of 1975 sessions of Codex Committees to be arranged with the host governments concerned, except where they have already been indicated by the host governments.
- 2/ For 1974 Codex sessions host governments have indicated officially the extent of the interpretation facilities they will provide. For 1975 Codex sessions the interpretation facilities shown are those which were provided at the previous session of the Committee concerned.
- 3/ To be held only if considered necessary at the 2nd session of the Coordinating Committee.
- 4/ Month of October and month of November tentative.
- 5/ Interpretation in Spanish will also be provided on condition that at least two Spanish speaking countries advise the Swiss National Codex Committee, at least three months before the session, of their intention to be represented at the session.

ACCEPTANCES OF RECOMMENDED STANDARDS  
AS AT 11 JULY 1974

Recommended Standard	Method of Acceptance			Acceptance given, or where there is a footnote to this column, presumed to be given, but not stated specifically to be Full Acceptance
	Full Acceptance	Target Acceptance	Acceptance with Specified Deviations	
General Standard for the Labelling of Prepackaged Foods (Ref. No. CAC/RS 1-1969) <u>1/</u>	Bahrain, Ghana, Iran, Liberia, Monaco, Rep. of Sudan, People's Dem. Rep. of Yemen, Rep. of Zaire	Cyprus, Morocco	Argentina, U.S.A.	Bolivia, Philippines, Portugal
Canned Pacific Salmon (Ref. No. CAC/RS 3-1969) <u>1/</u>	Bahrain, Iran, Liberia, Monaco, Morocco, Rep. of Sudan, People's Dem. Rep. of Yemen, Rep. of Zaire	Cyprus	Argentina, Japan	Bolivia, Philippines, Portugal
White Sugar (Ref. No. CAC/RS 4-1969) <u>1/</u>	Bahrain, Fed. Rep. of Cameroon, Central African Rep., Ivory Coast, Rep. of Sudan, Thailand, People's Dem. Rep. of Yemen, Rep. of Zaire	Cyprus, Ghana, Morocco	Argentina	Hungary

1/ The position of Canada is given in document ALINORM 72/5, Part III.

Recommended Standard	Method of Acceptance			Acceptance given, or where there is a footnote to this column, presumed to be given, but not stated specifically to be Full Acceptance
	Full Acceptance	Target Acceptance	Acceptance with Specified Deviations	
Powdered Sugar (Icing Sugar) (Ref. No. CAC/RS 5-1969) 1/	Bahrain, Fed. Rep. of Cameroon, Central African Rep., Ivory Coast, Rep. of Sudan, People's Dem. Rep. of Yemen, Rep. of Zaire	Cyprus, Ghana, Morocco	Argentina	Hungary
Soft Sugars (Ref. No. CAC/RS 6-1969) 1/	Bahrain, Fed. Rep. of Cameroon, Central African Rep., Ivory Coast, Rep. of Sudan, People's Dem. Rep. of Yemen, Rep. of Zaire	Cyprus, Ghana	Argentina	Hungary
Dextrose Anhydrous (Ref. No. CAC/RS 7-1969) 1/	Bahrain, Fed. Rep. of Cameroon, Central African Rep., Ivory Coast, Rep. of Sudan, People's Dem. Rep. of Yemen, Rep. of Zaire	Cyprus, Ghana	Argentina, USA	Hungary
Dextrose Monohydrate (Ref. No. CAC/RS 8-1969) 1/	Bahrain, Fed. Rep. of Cameroon, Central African Rep., Ivory Coast, Rep. of Sudan, People's Dem. Rep. of Yemen, Rep. of Zaire	Cyprus, Ghana	Argentina, USA	Hungary
Glucose Syrup (Ref. No. CAC/RS 9-1969) 1/	Bahrain, Fed. Rep. of Cameroon, Central African Rep., Ivory Coast, Morocco, Rep. of Sudan, Thailand, People's Dem. Rep. of Yemen, Rep. of Zaire	Cyprus, Ghana	Argentina, USA	Hungary

1/ The position of Canada is given in document ALINORM 74/6, Part II

Recommended Standard	Method of Acceptance			Acceptance given, or where there is a footnote to this column, presumed to be given, but not stated specifically to be Full Acceptance
	Full Acceptance	Target Acceptance	Acceptance with Specified Deviations	
Dried Glucose Syrup (Ref. No. CAC/RS 10-1969) <u>1/</u>	Bahrain, Fed. Rep. of Cameroon, Central African Rep., Ivory Coast, Rep. of Sudan, People's Dem. Rep. of Yemen, Rep. of Zaire	Cyprus, Ghana	Argentina, USA	Hungary
Lactose (Ref. No. CAC/RS 11-1969)	Bahrain, Fed. Rep. of Cameroon, Central African Rep., Ivory Coast, Rep. of Sudan, People's Dem. Rep. of Yemen, Rep. of Zaire	Cyprus, Ghana	Argentina, Canada	Hungary
European Regional Standard for Honey (Ref. No. CAC/RS 12-1969)	Bahrain, Ghana, Iran, Liberia, Monaco, Rep. of Sudan, People's Dem. Rep. of Yemen, Rep. of Zaire	Cyprus, Morocco	Argentina, Canada	Bolivia, Philippines, Portugal <u>2/</u> The USA does not accept the standard, but honey fully conforming to the standard may be distributed in the USA
Canned Tomatoes (Ref. No. CAC/RS 13-1969) <u>1/3/</u>	Bahrain, Fed. Rep. of Cameroon, Central African Rep., Ivory Coast, Rep. of Sudan, People's Dem. Rep. of Yemen, Rep. of Zaire	Cyprus, Ghana, Morocco		Hungary
Canned Peaches (Ref. No. CAC/RS 14-1969) <u>1/</u>	Bahrain, Fed. Rep. of Cameroon, Central African Rep., Ghana, Ivory Coast, Rep. of Sudan, People's Dem. Rep. of Yemen, Rep. of Zaire	Cyprus, Morocco		Hungary, Israel

1/ The position of Canada is given in ALINORM 74/6, Part II.

2/ Portugal states that the Recommended Standard merits their entire approval.

3/ The position of Japan is given in ALINORM 74/6, Part III.



Recommended Standard	Method of Acceptance			Acceptance given, or where there is a footnote to this column, presumed to be given, but not stated specifically to be Full Acceptance
	Full Acceptance	Target Acceptance	Acceptance with Specified Deviations	
Canned Grapefruit (Ref. No. CAC/RS 15-1969) <sup>1/</sup>	Bahrain, Fed.Rep. of Cameroon, Central African Rep., Ivory Coast, Rep. of Sudan, People's Dem. Rep. of Yemen, Rep. of Zaire	Cyprus, Ghana, Morocco		Hungary, Israel
Canned Green Beans and Wax Beans (Ref. No. CAC/RS 16-1969) <sup>1/</sup> <sub>2/</sub>	Bahrain, Fed.Rep. of Cameroon, Central African Rep., Ivory Coast, Rep. of Sudan, People's Dem.Rep. of Yemen, Rep. of Zaire	Cyprus, Ghana, Morocco		Hungary
Canned Applesauce (Ref.No. CAC/RS 17-1969) <sup>1/</sup>	Bahrain, Fed.Rep. of Cameroon, Central African Rep., Ghana, Ivory Coast, Rep. of Sudan, People's Dem. Rep. of Yemen, Rep. of Zaire	Cyprus, Morocco		Hungary
Canned Sweet Corn (Ref.No. CAC/RS 18-1969) <sup>1/</sup> <sub>2/</sub>	Bahrain, Fed.Rep. of Cameroon, Central African Rep., Ivory Coast, Rep. of Sudan, People's Dem.Rep. of Yemen, Rep. of Zaire	Cyprus, Ghana, Morocco		Hungary, Israel
General Standard for Fats and Oils not covered by individual standards (Ref.No. CAC/RS 19-1969)	Bahrain, Fed.Rep. of Cameroon, Central African Rep., Ghana, Ivory Coast, Rep. of Sudan, People's Dem. Rep. of Yemen, Rep. of Zaire	Cyprus, Trinidad and Tobago	Argentina	Hungary. The USA does not accept the standard, but products fully conforming to the standard may be distributed in the USA.
Edible Soya Bean Oil (Ref. No. CAC/RS 20-1969) <sup>1/</sup>	Bahrain, Fed.Rep. of Cameroon, Central African Rep., Ghana, Ivory Coast, Rep. of Sudan, People's Dem. Rep. of Yemen, Rep. of Zaire	Cyprus, Morocco, Trinidad and Tobago		Hungary. The USA does not accept the standard but soya bean oil fully conforming to the standard may be distributed in the USA.

<sup>1/</sup> The position of Canada is given in document ALINORM 74/6, Part II.

<sub>2/</sub> The position of Japan is given in document ALINORM 74/6, Part III.

Recommended Standard	Method of Acceptance			Acceptance given, or where there is a footnote to this column, presumed to be given, but not stated specifically to be Full Acceptance
	Full Acceptance	Target Acceptance	Acceptance with Specified Deviations	
Edible Arachis Oil (Ref. No. CAC/RS 21-1969) <u>1/</u>	Bahrain, Fed. Rep. of Cameroon, Central African Rep., Ivory Coast, Rep. of Sudan, People's Dem. Rep. of Yemen, Rep. of Zaire	Cyprus, Morocco, Trinidad and Tobago	Portugal	Hungary. The USA does not accept the standard, but arachis oil fully conforming to the standard may be distributed in the USA.
Edible Cottonseed Oil (Ref. No. CAC/RS 22-1969) <u>1/</u>	Bahrain, Fed. Rep. of Cameroon, Central African Rep., Ivory Coast, Rep. of Sudan, People's Dem. Rep. of Yemen, Rep. of Zaire	Cyprus, Ghana, Morocco, Trinidad and Tobago	Argentina, Portugal	Hungary. The USA does not accept the standard, but cottonseed oil fully conforming to the standard may be distributed in the USA.
Edible Sunflowerseed Oil (Ref. No. CAC/RS 23-1969) <u>1/</u>	Bahrain, Fed. Rep. of Cameroon, Central African Rep., Ivory Coast, Rep. of Sudan, People's Dem. Rep. of Yemen, Rep. of Zaire	Cyprus, Ghana, Morocco, Trinidad and Tobago	Portugal	Hungary. The USA does not accept the standard, but sunflowerseed oil fully conforming to the standard may be distributed in the USA.
Edible Rapeseed Oil (Ref. No. CAC/RS 24-1969) <u>1/</u>	Bahrain, Fed. Rep. of Cameroon, Central African Rep., Ivory Coast, Rep. of Sudan, People's Dem. Rep. of Yemen, Rep. of Zaire	Cyprus, Ghana, Morocco, Trinidad and Tobago		Hungary. The USA does not accept the standard, but rapeseed oil fully conforming to the standard may be distributed in the USA.
Edible Maize Oil (Ref. No. CAC/RS 25-1969) <u>1/</u>	Bahrain, Fed. Rep. of Cameroon, Central African Rep., Ivory Coast, Rep. of Sudan, People's Dem. Rep. of Yemen, Rep. of Zaire	Cyprus, Ghana, Morocco, Trinidad and Tobago	Portugal	Hungary. The USA does not accept the standard, but maize oil fully conforming to the standard may be distributed in the USA.
Edible Sesameseed Oil (Ref. No. CAC/RS 26-1969) <u>1/</u>	Bahrain, Fed. Rep. of Cameroon, Central African Rep., Ivory Coast, Rep. of Sudan, People's Dem. Rep. of Yemen, Rep. of Zaire	Cyprus, Ghana, Morocco, Trinidad and Tobago		Hungary. The USA does not accept the standard, but sesameseed oil fully conforming to the standard may be distributed in the USA.

1/ The position of Canada is given in document ALINORM 74/6, Part II.

Recommended Standard	Method of Acceptance			Acceptance given, or where there is a footnote to this column, presumed to be given, but not stated specifically to be Full Acceptance
	Full Acceptance	Target Acceptance	Acceptance with Specified Deviations	
Edible Safflowerseed Oil (Ref. No. CAC/RS 27-1969) <u>1/</u>	Bahrain, Fed. Rep. of Cameroon, Central African Rep., Ivory Coast, Rep. of Sudan, People's Dem. Rep. of Yemen, Rep. of Zaire	Cyprus, Morocco, Trinidad and Tobago	Portugal	Hungary. The USA does not accept the standard, but safflowerseed oil fully conforming to the standard may be distributed in the USA.
Lard (Ref. No. CAC/RS 28-1969) <u>1/</u>	Bahrain, Fed. Rep. of Cameroon, Central African Rep., Ghana, Ivory Coast, Rep. of Sudan, People's Dem. Rep. of Yemen, Rep. of Zaire	Cyprus, Trinidad and Tobago	Argentina, Portugal	Hungary
Rendered Pork Fat (Ref. No. CAC/RS 29-1969) <u>1/</u>	Bahrain, Fed. Rep. of Cameroon, Central African Rep., Ivory Coast, Rep. of Sudan, People's Dem. Rep. of Yemen, Rep. of Zaire	Cyprus, Ghana, Trinidad and Tobago	Argentina, Portugal	Hungary
Premier Jus (Ref. No. CAC/RS 30-1969) <u>1/</u>	Bahrain, Fed. Rep. of Cameroon, Central African Rep., Ivory Coast, Rep. of Sudan, People's Dem. Rep. of Yemen, Rep. of Zaire	Cyprus, Ghana, Trinidad and Tobago	Argentina, Portugal	Hungary
Edible Tallow (Ref. No. CAC/RS 31-1969) <u>1/</u>	Bahrain, Fed. Rep. of Cameroon, Central African Rep., Ivory Coast, Rep. of Sudan, People's Dem. Rep. of Yemen, Rep. of Zaire	Cyprus, Trinidad and Tobago	Portugal	Hungary
Margarine (Ref. No. CAC/RS 32-1969) <u>1/</u>	Bahrain, Fed. Rep. of Cameroon, Central African Rep., Ivory Coast, Rep. of Sudan, Trinidad and Tobago, People's Dem. Rep. of Yemen, Rep. of Zaire	Cyprus, Ghana, Morocco	Argentina, Portugal, USA	Hungary

1/ The position of Canada is given in document ALINORM 74/6, Part II.

Recommended Standard	Method of Acceptance			Acceptance given, or where there is a footnote to this column, presumed to be given, but not stated specifically to be Full Acceptance
	Full Acceptance	Target Acceptance	Acceptance with Specified Deviations	
Olive Oils (Ref. No. CAC/RS 33-1969) <sup>1/</sup>	Algeria, Bahrain, Fed. Rep. of Cameroon, Central African Rep., Ivory Coast, Portugal, Romania, <sup>6/</sup> Rep. of South Africa, Spain, Rep. of Sudan, Turkey, <sup>8/</sup> People's Dem. Rep. of Yemen, Rep. of Zaire	Argentina, Trinidad and Tobago	Bulgaria, <sup>4/</sup> Colombia, Cyprus, Italy, Morocco, Tunisia <sup>7/</sup>	Hungary, Iran, Iraq <sup>5/</sup> <sup>2/</sup> Dominican Republic <sup>2/</sup> Jordan <sup>3/</sup> The USA does not accept the standard, but olive oil fully conforming to the standard may be distributed in the USA.
Mustardseed Oil (Ref. No. CAC/RS 34-1969) <sup>1/</sup>	Bahrain, Fed. Rep. of Cameroon, Central African Rep., Ivory Coast, Rep. of Sudan, People's Dem. Rep. of Yemen, Rep. of Zaire	Cyprus, Morocco, Trinidad and Tobago		Hungary. The USA does not accept the standard, but mustardseed oil fully conforming to the standard may be distributed in the USA.
Quick-Frozen Guttled Pacific Salmon (Ref. No. CAC/RS 36-1970)	Argentina, Bahrain, Fed. Rep. of Cameroon, Central African Rep., Ghana, Ivory Coast, Rep. of Sudan, People's Dem. Rep. of Yemen, Rep. of Zaire			Hungary
Canned Shrimps or Prawns (Ref. No. CAC/RS 37-1970)	Bahrain, Fed. Rep. of Cameroon, Central African Rep., Ivory Coast, Morocco, Rep. of Sudan, People's Dem. Rep. of Yemen, Rep. of Zaire	Ghana	Argentina	Hungary

<sup>1/</sup> The position of Canada is given in document ALINORM 74/6, Part II.

<sup>2/</sup> The Dominican Republic states that since it is not a producer country of olive oil, it sees no obstacle in the way of accepting the Recommended Standard.

<sup>3/</sup> Jordan states that it is in agreement with the Recommended Standard.

<sup>4/</sup> Bulgaria has indicated that it accepts the standard but that it has a reservation about one particular provision, i.e. the free acidity figure for virgin olive oil (sub-section 3.2.2). This reservation may be the result of a misunderstanding and the matter has been taken up with the authorities concerned in Bulgaria.

<sup>5/</sup> Iraq indicated in March 1973 that the Iraqi Organization for Standards had issued Iraqi specifications for olive oils which would come into force in the very near future and which are in complete accordance with the Recommended Codex Standard for Olive Oils.

<sup>6/</sup> Romania has indicated that it is in agreement with the Recommended Codex Standard and from subsequent correspondence it is inferred that Romania has given Full Acceptance.

<sup>7/</sup> Oils meeting the Recommended Codex Standard will be permitted to be distributed freely in Tunisia.

<sup>8/</sup> Turkey has indicated that the national standards have been revised in accordance with the Recommended Codex Standard. From subsequent correspondence it is inferred that Turkey has given Full Acceptance.

Recommended Standard	Method of Acceptance			Acceptance given, or where there is a footnote to this column, presumed to be given but not stated specifically to be Full Acceptance
	Full Acceptance	Target Acceptance	Acceptance with Specified Deviations	
General Standard for Fungi and Fungus Products (Ref. No. CAC/RS 38-1970)	Argentina, Bahrain, Fed.Rep. of Cameroon, Central African Rep., Ivory Coast, Morocco, Rep. of Sudan, People's Dem.Rep. of Yemen, Rep. of Zaire	Ghana		Hungary
Edible Dried Fungi (Ref. No. CAC/RS 39-1970)	Argentina, Bahrain, Fed.Rep. of Cameroon, Central African Rep., Ivory Coast, Morocco, Rep. of Sudan, People's Dem.Rep. of Yemen, Rep. of Zaire	Ghana		Hungary
European Regional Standard for Fresh Fungus "Chanterelle" (Ref.No. CAC/RS 40-1970)	Argentina, Bahrain, Fed. Rep. of Cameroon, Central African Rep., Ghana, Ivory Coast, Rep. of Sudan, People's Dem. Rep. of Yemen, Rep. of Zaire			Hungary
Quick Frozen Peas (Ref. No. CAC/RS 41-1970) <sup>1/</sup> / <sub>2/</sub>	Bahrain, Fed.Rep. of Cameroon, Central African Rep., Ivory Coast, Rep. of Sudan, People's Dem.Rep. of Yemen, Rep. of Zaire			Hungary
Canned Pineapple (Ref. No. CAC/RS 42-1970) <sup>1/</sup>	Bahrain, Fed.Rep. of Cameroon, Central African Rep., Ivory Coast, Rep. of Sudan, People's Dem.Rep. of Yemen, Rep. of Zaire	Cyprus, Ghana, Morocco		Hungary

<sup>1/</sup> The position of Canada is given in ALINORM 74/6, Part II.

<sup>2/</sup> The position of Japan is given in ALINORM 74/6, Part III.

Recommended Standard	Method of Acceptance			Acceptance given, or where there is a footnote to this column, presumed to be given, but not stated specifically to be Full Acceptance
	Full Acceptance	Target Acceptance	Acceptance with Specified Deviations	
Apricot, Peach and Peach Nectars preserved exclusively by physical means (Ref.No.CAC/RS 44-1971) <sup>1/</sup>	Bahrain, Central African Republic, Iran, Kuwait, Swaziland	Cyprus, Romania		Liberia
Orange Juice preserved exclusively by physical means (Ref. No. CAC/RS. 45-1971) <sup>1/</sup>	Bahrain, Central African Republic, Iran, Kuwait, Swaziland	Cyprus, Romania		Liberia
Grapefruit Juice preserved exclusively by physical means (Ref. No. CAC/RS 46-1971) <sup>1/</sup>	Bahrain, Central African Republic, Iran, Kuwait, Swaziland	Cyprus, Romania		Liberia
Lemon Juice preserved exclusively by physical means (Ref. No. CAC/RS 47-1971) <sup>1/</sup>	Bahrain, Central African Republic, Iran, Kuwait, Swaziland	Cyprus, Romania		Liberia
Apple Juice preserved exclusively by physical means (Ref. No. CAC/RS 48-1971) <sup>1/</sup>	Bahrain, Central African Republic, Iran, Kuwait, Swaziland	Cyprus, Romania		Liberia
Tomato Juice preserved exclusively by physical means (Ref. No. CAC/RS 49-1971) <sup>1/ 2/</sup>	Bahrain, Central African Republic, Iran, Kuwait, Swaziland	Cyprus, Romania		Liberia
Quick Frozen Fillets of Cod and Haddock (Ref. No. CAC/RS 50-1971)	Bahrain, Central African Republic, Iran, Kuwait, Swaziland	Cyprus		Liberia

<sup>1/</sup> The position of Canada is given in document ALINORM 74/6, Part II.

<sup>2/</sup> The position of Japan is given in document ALINORM 74/6, Part III.

Recommended Standard	Method of Acceptance			Acceptance given, or where there is a footnote to this column, presumed to be given, but not stated specifically to be Full Acceptance
	Full Acceptance	Target Acceptance	Acceptance with Specified Deviations	
Quick Frozen Fillets of Ocean Perch (Ref. No. CAC/RS 51-1971)	Bahrain, Central African Republic, Iran, Kuwait, Swaziland	Cyprus		Liberia
Quick Frozen Strawberries (Ref.No. CAC/RS 52-1971) 1/ 2/	Bahrain, Central African Republic, Iran, Swaziland	Romania		Liberia
Special Dietary Foods with low Sodium Content (including Salt Substitutes) (Ref. No. CAC/RS 53-1971) 1/	United Republic of Tanzania	Western Samoa		
Powdered Dextrose (Icing Dextrose) (Ref. No. CAC/RS 54-1971) 1/	United Republic of Tanzania	Western Samoa		
Concentrated Apple Juice preserved exclusively by physical means (Ref.No.CAC/RS 63-1972) 1/	United Republic of Tanzania	Western Samoa		
Concentrated Orange Juice preserved exclusively by physical means (Ref. No. CAC/RS 64-1972) 1/	United Republic of Tanzania	Western Samoa		

1/ The position of Canada is given in ALINORM 74/6, Part II.

2/ The position of Japan is given in ALINORM 74/6, Part III.

NOTE: The following 40 countries are listed in the above Table: Algeria, Argentina, Bahrain, Bolivia, Bulgaria, Federal Republic of Cameroon, Canada, Central African Republic, Colombia, Cyprus, Dominican Republic, Ghana, Hungary, Iran, Iraq, Israel, Italy, Ivory Coast, Japan, Jordan, Kuwait, Liberia, Monaco, Morocco, Philippines, Portugal, Romania, Western Samoa, Republic of South Africa, Republic of Sudan, Spain, Swaziland, United Republic of Tanzania, Thailand, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, United States of America, Democratic People's Republic of Yemen and Republic of Zaire.

Some of the countries listed in the Table have also provided information additional to that given in the Table, but this information does not appear to constitute any form of acceptance at this stage. This appears to be the position also with regard to the information given in the replies received from the following 22 countries not listed in the Table: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Costa Rica, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Federal Republic of Germany, France, Greece, Ireland, Republic of Korea, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Senegal, Sweden, Switzerland, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom, Uruguay, Venezuela, Republic of Vietnam.

All of the replies on acceptances received up to the commencement of the Tenth Session of the Codex Alimentarius Commission have been published. Details of country positions on acceptances including details of deviations, are to be found in the following documents:-

Prepared for 8th Session of the Commission

- (i) ALINORM 71/6 (Argentina, Bolivia, Costa Rica, Democratic Republic of Congo, Iran, Israel, Liberia, Monaco, Philippines, Portugal, USSR, USA)

Prepared for 9th Session of the Commission

- (ii) ALINORM 72/5, Part I (Progress Report on acceptances as at 30 April 1972 covered the following 21 countries: Argentina, Bahrain, Bolivia, Federal Rep. of Cameroon, Central African Republic, Costa Rica, Cyprus, Hungary, Iran, Israel, Ivory Coast, Japan, Liberia, Monaco, Morocco, Philippines, Portugal, Republic of Sudan, Trinidad and Tobago, USSR, USA)
- (iii) ALINORM 72/5, Part II (Progress Report on acceptances between 1 May 1972 and October 1972 covered the following 17 countries: Canada, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Dominican Republic, France, Italy, Jordan, Netherlands, Senegal, Republic of South Africa, Sweden, Switzerland, Republic of Sudan, Thailand, Republic of Vietnam, USA)
- (iv) ALINORM 72/5, Part III (Canada)
- (v) ALINORM 72/5, Part IV (USA)
- (vi) ALINORM 72/5 - Part V (covered the following 6 countries: Australia, Austria, Federal Republic of Germany, Ghana, Ireland, United Kingdom)

Prepared for 10th Session of the Commission

- (vii) ALINORM 74/6, Part I and Corrigendum (covered the following 23 countries: Algeria, Argentina, Bahrain, Belgium, Bulgaria, Central African Republic, Colombia, Cyprus, Denmark, Iran, Iraq, Italy, Republic of Korea, Kuwait, Liberia, Norway, Romania, Spain, Swaziland, Tunisia, Turkey, Uruguay, Venezuela)
- (viii) ALINORM 74/6, Part II (Canada)
- (ix) ALINORM 74/6, Part II, Addendum (Canada)
- (x) ALINORM 74/6, Part III (Japan)
- (xi) ALINORM 74/6, Part IV (USA)
- (xii) ALINORM 74/6, Part IV, Addendum (USA)



- (xiii) ALINORM 74/6 - Part IV, Addendum 2 (USA)
  - (xiv) ALINORM 74/6, Part V (Greece, Ireland, New Zealand)
  - (xv) ALINORM 74/6, Part VI (Switzerland)
  - (xvi) ALINORM 74/6, Part VII (Federal Republic of Germany)
  - (xvii) ALINORM 74/6, Part VIII (United Republic of Tanzania, Western Samoa)
  - (xviii) ALINORM 74/6, Part IX (Sweden)
  - (xix) ALINORM 74/6, Part X (France)
  - (xx) ALINORM 74/6, Part XI (Italy)
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ACCEPTANCE OF CODEX MAXIMUM LIMITS FOR PESTICIDE RESIDUES

AS AT 11 JULY 1974

Recommended Standard	Method of Acceptance		
	Full Acceptance	Target Acceptance	Limited Acceptance
International Tolerances for Pesticides Residues (First Series) (Ref. No. CAC/RS 2-1969) 2/	Argentina, Bahrain, Bolivia 1/, Ghana, Iran, Liberia, Monaco, Philippines 1/, Portugal 1/, Rep. of Sudan, Thailand, United States of America 3/, People's Dem. Rep. of Yemen, Rep. of Zaire	Cyprus, Israel	
International Tolerances for Pesticides Residues (Second Series) (Ref. No. CAC/RS 35-1969) 2/	Argentina, Bahrain, Fed. Rep. of Cameroon, Central African Rep., Ghana, Ivory Coast, Rep. of Sudan, United States of America 3/, People's Dem. Rep. of Yemen, Rep. of Zaire	Cyprus, Morocco	
International Tolerances for Pesticides Residues (Third Series) (Ref. No. CAC/RS 43-1971)	Bahrain, Central African Republic, Greece, Iran, Kuwait, Liberia, Swaziland, United States of America 3/	Cyprus	

1/ Bolivia, the Philippines and Portugal have not stated specifically that they have given Full Acceptance, but it is assumed from the replies that this is the intention. Bolivia, in its reply which covered various Recommended Standards including the First Series of International Tolerances for Pesticide Residues, stated that it accepted the standards. The Philippines has likewise stated that it has accepted the standard. Portugal indicated that the standard merited acceptance.

2/ The position of Canada is given in ALINORM 74/6, Part II and ALINORM 72/15, Part III.

3/ For precise details of the acceptance of the USA, see ALINORM 74/6, Part IV, Addendum and Addendum 2.

**NOTE:** The replies from individual countries are to be found in the ALINORM documents identified previously in this Appendix.