

CODEX ALIMENTARIUS COMMISSION



Food and Agriculture
Organization of the
United Nations



World Health
Organization

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Agenda Item 2 and 3

MAS/38 CRD/6

ORIGINAL LANGUAGE ONLY

JOINT FAO/WHO FOOD STANDARDS PROGRAMME

CODEX COMMITTEE ON METHODS OF ANALYSIS SAMPLING

Thirty-eighthth Session
Budapest, Hungary, 8 – 12 May 2017

MATTERS REFERRED BY THE CODEX ALIMENTARIUS COMMISSION AND OTHER CODEX COMMITTEES

(Comments submitted by Philippines, Kenya, European Union, AOAC-IDF-ISO, Mexico and Ghana)

PHILIPPINES

Agenda item 2 : Matters referred to the Committee by the CAC and others

MATTERS FOR ACTION

CODEX COMMITTEE ON NUTRITION AND FOODS FOR SPECIAL DIETARY USES (CCNFSDU38)

Methods of analysis for provisions in the Standard for Infant Formula and Formulas for Special Medical Purposes intended for Infants (CODEX STAN 72-1981)

Vitamin B12

The existing method is AOAC 986.23 Cobalamin (Vitamin B12 Activity) in Milk Based Infant Formula (Turbidimetric Method) not AOAC 989.23.

Agenda item 3 : Endorsement of methods of analysis provisions and sampling plan in the Codex standards

General Comments:

The Philippines supports the recommendation of the different committees to CCMAS to endorse the most relevant and updated methods of analysis and sampling plans for provisions in the respective Codex Standards. The methods endorsed reflect the most recent methods of analysis. The Philippines believe that state of the art and fit for purpose methods are necessary to be able to accurately test regulatory requirements.

Specific Comments:

The Philippines however, would like to make the following comments:

1. CODEX COMMITTEE ON PROCESSED FRUITS AND VEGETABLES (CCPFV28)

Methods of analysis for quick frozen vegetables

Product	Provision	Method	Principle	Type	Justification
Quick Frozen fruits and vegetables; Peaches and berries	Drained fruit/drained berries	Described in the standard AOAC 953.15	Draining	1	The method is described in Standard for Quick Frozen Strawberries (CODEX STAN 52-1981) but not in other standards such as follows: a. Standard for Quick Frozen Peaches (CODEX STAN 75-1981)

					<p>b. Standard for Quick Frozen Raspberries (CODEX STAN 69-1981)</p> <p>c. Standard for Quick Frozen Blueberries (CODEX STAN 103-1981)</p> <p>d. Standard for Quick Frozen Bilberries (CODEX STAN 76-1981)</p> <p>AOAC 953.15 is a method specifically for Drained Weight of Frozen Fruits</p>
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3. FAO/WHO COORDINATING COMMITTEE FOR AFRICA (CCAFRICA22)

Methods of analysis for unrefined shea butter

Provision	Method	Justification
Iodine Value	AOAC 925.56 AOAC 993.20	AOAC 925.56 method is not for Iodine Value but for Iodine in Iodized Salt AOAC 993.20 is for Iodine Value in Fats and Oils

KENYA

Agenda ítem 2 : Matters referred to the Committee by the CAC and others

MATTERS FOR ACTION

CODEX COMMITTEE ON PROCESSED FRUITS AND VEGETABLES (CCPFV28)

Sampling plans for ginseng products as presented in appendix 1 – Kenya proposes the endorsement of the sampling plans presented.

Methods of analysis for quick frozen vegetables – Kenya proposes the endorsement of the methods of analysis as presented in appendix 1 of agenda 3 and the possible replacement of the codex recommended methods(CAC/RMs) with more updated AOAC validated methods.

CODEX COMMITTEE ON NUTRITION AND FOODS FOR SPECIAL DIETARY USES (CCNFSDU38)

Methods for Trans fatty acids:

Kenya agrees to the methods presented in appendix 2 of the documents as suitable methods for determination of trans fatty acids in the different category of products provided for.

Methods of analysis for provisions in the standard for infant formula and formulas for special medical purposes intended for infants (CODEX STAN 72-1981):

Kenya notes the concerns presented to the committee by CCNFSDU38 on the method for chromium, selenium and molybdenum; and the confirmations for methods of analysis of vitamin B12, total fatty acid profile and myo-inositol and vitamin E.

Agenda ítem 3 : Endorsement of methods of analysis provisions and sampling plan in the Codex standards

This agenda contained the methods of analysis and/or sampling (Appendix I, II, III, IV, V and VI) proposed by the following Committees:

1. Codex Committee on Processed Fruits and Vegetables (methods of analysis and sampling plans for quick frozen vegetables);
2. FAO/WHO Coordinating Committee for Asia (methods of analysis and sampling for laver products);
3. Codex Committee on Nutrition and Foods for Special Dietary Uses (methods of analysis for Infant Formula and Formulas for Special Medical Purposes Intended for Infants);
4. FAO/WHO Coordinating Committee for Africa (methods of analysis for unrefined shea butter);
5. Codex Committee on Spices and Culinary Herbs (methods of analysis for cumin, thyme and black, white and green pepper); and
6. Codex Committee on Fats and Oils (methods of analysis for fish oils).

Position:

Kenya proposes the endorsement of the methods of analysis for quick frozen vegetables and the replacements to the codex recommended methods with AOAC methods as presented in appendix 1 by CCPFV28 and its accompanying sampling plans at the two inspection levels.

We propose the endorsement of methods of analysis for liver products as presented in appendix II by CCASIA20 and its accompanying sampling plans at the two levels. We also propose the endorsement of the methods of analysis for infant formula as presented by CCNFSDU38 in appendix III and methods of analysis for unrefined shea butter presented by CCAFRICA22 in appendix IV but request the committee to guide on the sampling plans for the proposed methods by CCNFSDU and CCAFRICA.

Kenya also proposes the endorsement of methods of analysis and sampling plans for cumin, thyme, BWG peppers as presented in appendix V by CCSCH3. We propose the endorsement of method of analysis for fish oils presented by CCFO25 but the committee to present a sampling plan on the same.

EUROPEAN UNION**Agenda ítem 2 : Matters referred to the Committee by the CAC and others****COMMITTEE ON PROCESSED FRUITS AND VEGETABLES (CCPFV28)*****Standard for Ginseng Products – sampling plans***

The EUMS propose to invite CCPFV to consider to limit the proposed attribute sampling plan to "Defects" as defined in 3.3 of CODEX STAN 321-2015 (insect-damaged ginseng, mouldy ginseng) and to adopt a variable sampling plan for the quality criteria defined in 3.3 of CODEX STAN 321-2015.

Methods of analysis for quick frozen vegetables

The EUMS propose to invite CCPFV to suggest an appropriate method for fat extraction from quick frozen French fried potatoes, as AOAC 940.28b relates to the determination of free fatty acids in crude and refined oils. In addition, the collection of IUPAC Standard Methods for the Analysis of Oils, Fats and Derivatives are no longer available and therefore it is advisable not to suggest them for endorsement.

CODEX COMMITTEE ON NUTRITION AND FOODS FOR SPECIAL DIETARY USES (CCNFSDU38)***Methods for trans fatty acids***

The EUMS believe that the mentioned products/matrices listed in Appendix II are within the scope of the proposed analytical methods. SDOs shall be invited to comment whether precision data of the proposed methods at the suggested level of 1g TFA/100 g of fat is adequate for routine testing taking into consideration that identification of low amounts of trans isomers of fatty acids in complex fat mixtures is demanding. Such specialised laboratories might not be available in developing countries/emerging economies.

Methods of analysis for provisions in the Standard for Infant Formula and Formulas for Special Medical Purposes intended for Infants (CODEX STAN 72-1981)**Chromium, selenium and molybdenum: review of criteria**

The EUMS take note of the decision of CCNSFDU not to use the criteria approach for the determination of chromium, selenium and molybdenum in infant formula but invites CCNSFDU again to re-consider a conversion factor to convert µg/100 kcal to µg/g of the measurands, otherwise the reporting units provided by the suggested methods of analysis are not compatible with the reporting units of the provisions of CODEX STAN 72-1981. The formula provided in REP16/MAS Appendix II does not represent a single conversion factor but takes account of the energy density of the formula as declared on the product label of the sample analysed.

Total fatty acid profile

The EUMS wish to point out that CODEX STAN 72-1981 contains provisions for linoleic acid and α-linolenic acid, which are expressed as mg/100 kcal (kJ), and for lauric, myristic and trans fatty acids, which are expressed as % of total fatty acids. CODEX STAN 72-1981 does not contain any provision for "total fatty acid" profile. Therefore, CCNSFDU is invited to reconsider their request to retain as a provision "total fatty acid" instead of "fatty acids (including trans fatty acid)" as proposed by CCMAS 37.

AOAC, IDF and ISO

Executive Summary

This document presents information from the Stakeholder Panel on Infant Formula and Adult Nutritionals (SPIFAN) regarding infant formula methods of analysis topics to be discussed during the 38th Session of the Codex Committee on Methods of Analysis and Sampling (CCMAS).

Recommendations to CCMAS38

The SPIFAN community, recommends CCMAS to take the following actions:

1. Include a proposed explanatory text for the conversion from amounts per gram or kilogram to amounts per 100 kcal or kJ in a relevant Codex Standard.
2. Endorse AOAC 2011.19 | ISO 20649 | IDF 235 as Type II.
3. Reclassify AOAC 996.06 as Type III and retain the provision “total fatty acid profile.”
4. Endorse AOAC 2012.22 | DIS 20635 as Type II.

Agenda Item #2: Matters Referred by the Codex Alimentarius Commission and Other Subsidiary Bodies

Matters for Information – Committee on Nutrition and Foods for Special Dietary Uses (CCNFSDU38)

Methods of analysis for provisions in the Standard for Infant Formula and Formulas for Special Medical Purposes Intended for Infants (CODEX STAN 72-1981): formula for the conversion of units

CCNFSDU38 agreed not to recommend uptake of an explanatory text on conversion of units in CODEX STAN 72-1981. The SPIFAN community believes having an explanatory text for the conversion of units would be helpful, and notes there was confusion during CCNFSDU38 regarding this topic. Therefore, we would like CCMAS to consider including explanatory text for the conversion of units in a relevant Codex Standard (e.g., CODEX STAN 234-1999). Following is recommended explanatory text for the conversion of amounts per 100 kcal or kJ to mg/kg and µg/kg.

Results obtained by using the proposed methods of analysis for nutrients in infant formula are calculated and expressed in amounts per 100 g powder, or per 100 g Ready to Feed (RTF) product. RTF samples can be from liquid origin. When RTF is reconstituted from powders, analysis is performed in RTF, and the nutrient concentrations are to be expressed on a powder basis, the dilution factor must be accounted for. In CODEX STAN 72-1981, the essential composition is expressed in amounts per 100 available kilocalories, and amounts per 100 available kilojoules. By using the amount of kcal and kJ per 100 g powder, or RTF product, on the product label of the sample analyzed, the nutrient concentrations can be calculated and expressed in amounts per 100 kcal or kJ as follows:

$$w = \frac{v}{y} \times 100 \times f$$

w = nutrient concentration in mg/100 kcal or kJ

v = nutrient concentration in mg/100 g

y = amount of kcal or kJ per 100 g powder or RTF as indicated on sample package

f = dilution factor:

Example 1: In case of analysis of powders and of liquid Infant formula, f=1

Example 2: In case of analysis of reconstituted powders (25 g powder with 200 g of water),
f=9.

It is recommended that CCMAS38 include this explanatory text in a relevant Codex Standard, such as CODEX STAN 234-1999.

Matters for Action – CCNFSDU 38

Methods of analysis for provisions in the Standard for Infant Formula and Formulas for Special Medical Purposes Intended for Infants (CODEX STAN 72-1981)

Chromium, Selenium and Molybdenum

CCNFSDU 38 agreed it does not support a criteria approach and requested CCMAS to re-consider AOAC 2011.19 | ISO 20649 | IDF 235 as a Type II in light of the newer validation data.

The SPIFAN community supports this recommendation.

The CCMAS37 report indicated AOAC 2011.19 | ISO 20649 | IDF 235 was not endorsed as Type II due to concerns that the method requires expensive instrumentation and some countries may not have the capacity to run the method. It should be noted a Type II method is not required to be used except in the case of resolving a dispute that cannot otherwise be settled, and in all other cases any approved Codex method may be used. The SPIFAN community supports the desire of countries to use all approved Codex methods for routine nutrient analysis. However, there is a strong need to have one Type II method for each nutrient or group of nutrients in infant formula that will be used as the referee method in the case of a dispute that cannot otherwise be settled. Note, the ICP-MS instrumentation used in AOAC 2011.19 | ISO 20649 | IDF 235 is the same as that used in AOAC 2012.15 | ISO 20647 | IDF 234, a method for total iodine which was adopted by CAC as Type II in July 2016.

CCMAS37 also noted that the method provision in CODEX STAN 72-1981 indicated that none of the methods for these analytes, including current Codex methods and the proposed SPIFAN method, would meet the criteria, specifically the minimum limit (ML). CCMAS asked CCNFSDU to review the numeric values for the method criteria and provide feedback to CCMAS on the correct values and how to proceed.

In response to this feedback from CCMAS, the method author for AOAC 2011.19 provided additional validation data on the quantification limit of the method as well as reproducibility data on placebos. AOAC INTERNATIONAL published this information in *JAOAC*, which summarizes the additional work and demonstrates that the method, without modifications, operates at or above the quantitation limit and demonstrates acceptable reproducibility at the minimum levels set through CODEX STAN 72-1981.¹ It should also be noted that AOAC 2011.19 | ISO 20649 | IDF 235 utilizes an internal standard, which results in data that are more scientifically robust than those generated using methods that do not utilize an internal standard.

It is recommended that CCMAS endorse CCNFSDU's recommendation that AOAC 2011.19 | ISO 20649 | IDF 235 be endorsed as a Type II. The SPIFAN community needs a dispute resolution for the measurement of chromium, selenium and molybdenum in infant formula and AOAC 2011.19 | ISO 20649 | IDF 235 is the only method that meets Codex minimum criteria for these analytes.

Total Fatty Acid Profile

CCNFSDU38 recommended that the provision be retained as "total fatty acid profile" and that AOAC 996.06 is fit for purpose and should be reclassified as Type III. The SPIFAN community agrees with these recommendations.

Table 1. Standard for Infant Formula and Formulas for Special Medical Purposes Intended for Infants (CODEX STAN 72-1981) – METHODS OF ANALYSIS

Commodity	Provision	Method	Principle	Type
Infant Formula	Total Fatty Acid Profile Fatty acids Total Fatty Acid Profile	AOAC 2012.13 ISO 16958 IDF 231	Gas Chromatography	II
	Total Fatty Acid Profile	AOAC 996.06	Gas chromatography	## III
		AOCS Ce 4h-05 1i-07	Gas chromatography	III

Agenda Item #3: Endorsement of Methods of Analysis and Sampling Plans for Provisions in Codex Standards

Codex Committee on Nutrition and Foods for Special Dietary Uses (CCNFSDU 38)

¹ Thompson J., Pacquette, L. Characterization of Final Action *Official Method*SM 2011.19 and First Action *Official Method* 2015.06 Performance at Analyte Levels Corresponding to CODEX STAN 72 (1981) Minimum Levels. *J. AOAC Int.* 100, 522-31.

Methods of analysis for provisions in the Standard for Infant Formula and Formulas for Special Medical Purposes Intended for Infants (CODEX STAN 72-1981)

CCNFSDU38 agreed to submit AOAC 2012.22 | ISO/DIS 20635, Vitamin C in Infant Formula and Adult/Pediatric Nutritional Formula, to CCMAS for technical review, typing, endorsement, and inclusion in the Recommended Methods of Analysis and Sampling (CODEX STAN 234-1999) in Part A, section "Foods for Special Dietary Uses," with the description "Infant Formula," as the method reflects the most recent scientific method of analysis for vitamin C in infant formula and was fully validated in these products. CCNFSDU also asked CCMAS to remove or reclassify any methods that were not validated for infant formula that might be replaced by AOAC 2012.22 | ISO/DIS 20635. AOAC Multi-Laboratory Testing and reproducibility validation information for AOAC 2012.22 has been published.² Approval for ISO/DIS 20635 to become ISO 20635 has been finalized and will be published by July 2017. Below is the precision data table that will be included in the final ISO Standard:

Table B.1 — Precision data for vitamin C

Sample	1 ^a	2 ^b	3 ^c	4 ^d	5 ^e	6 ^f	7 ^g	8 ^h	9 ⁱ	10 ^j
Year of interlaboratory test	2014	2014	2014	2015	2014	2014	2015	2014	2014	2014
Number of laboratories	22	22	22	10	22	22	10	22	22	22
Number of non-compliant laboratories	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Number of laboratories retained after eliminating outliers	19	22	17	10	17	21	10	21	19	18
Number of outliers (laboratories)	3	0	5	0	5	1	0	1	3	4
Number of accepted results	38	44	34	20	34	42	20	42	38	36
Mean value, \bar{x} , mg/100 g RTF	6,33	19,5	8,12	17,6	10,3	17,6	12,0	34,0	4,92	19,7
Repeatability standard deviation s_r , mg/100 g RTF	0,09	0,47	0,28	0,27	0,17	0,73	1,28	2,49	0,13	0,33
Reproducibility standard deviation s_R , mg/100 g RTF	0,20	1,56	0,30	1,14	0,62	1,99	1,58	3,88	0,22	1,84
Coefficient of variation of repeatability, $C_{V,r}$, %	1,4	2,4	3,5	1,5	1,7	4,2	10,7	7,3	2,6	1,7
Coefficient of variation of reproducibility, $C_{V,R}$, %	3,2	8,0	3,7	6,5	6,0	11,4	13,2	11,4	4,5	9,3
Repeatability limit r [$r = 2,8 \times s_r$], mg/100 g RTF	0,25	1,30	0,80	0,75	0,48	2,06	3,58	6,96	0,36	0,93
Reproducibility limit R [$R = 2,8 \times s_R$], mg/100 g RTF	0,57	4,38	0,84	3,19	1,73	5,58	4,42	10,88	0,62	5,14
HorRat value, according to Reference [5]	0,37	1,11	0,45	0,88	0,75	1,54	1,70	1,72	0,51	1,29

^a Adult nutritional powder milk protein based, ^b Infant formula powder partially hydrolysed soy based., ^c SRM 1849a, ^d Adult nutritional powder low fat, ^e Infant formula powder soy based, ^f Adult Nutritional RTF High Fat, ^g Infant formula RTF milk based, ^h Infant elemental powder, ⁱ Child Formula Powder, ^j Adult Nutritional RTF High Protein. RTF is Ready To Feed

NOTE The results are expressed as mg ascorbic acid per 100 g RTF.

² Campos Gimenez, E. and F. Martin, Vitamin C in Infant Formula and Adult/Pediatric Nutritional Formula by Liquid Chromatography with UV Detection: Collaborative Study, Final Action 2012.22. *J AOAC Int*, 2016. <http://dx.doi.org/10.5740/jaoacint.16-0232>

The SPIFAN community supports this recommendation. With regard to other existing Codex methods, AOAC 967.22 is Type II and AOAC 967.21 is a Type III for Foods for Special Dietary Uses. As these methods do not apply to infant formula, and there are no existing Codex methods specifically related to the determination of vitamin C in infant formula, there is no need for reclassification or removal of other methods.

Table 1. Standard for Infant Formula and Formulas for Special Medical Purposes Intended for Infants (CODEX STAN 72-1981) – METHODS OF ANALYSIS

Commodity	Provision	Method	Principle	Proposed Type
Infant Formula	Vitamin C	AOAC 2012.22 ISO/DIS 20635	[U]HPLC	Type II

Recommendations to CCMAS38

The SPIFAN community recommends CCMAS to take the following actions:

1. Include a proposed explanatory text for the conversion from amounts per gram or kilogram to amounts per 100 kcal or kJ in a relevant Codex Standard.
2. Endorse AOAC 2011.19 | ISO 20649 | IDF 235 as Type II.
3. Reclassify AOAC 996.06 as Type III and retain the provision “total fatty acid profile.”
4. Endorse AOAC 2012.22 | DIS 20635 as Type II.

México

Tema 2: CUESTIONES REMITIDAS POR LA COMISIÓN DEL CODEX ALIMENTARIUS U OTROS ORGANOS AUXILIARES DEL CODEX.

Comentarios

En particular a lo indicado en los párrafos 10 a 12 sobre la adopción de los planes de muestreo para el Ginseng, está de acuerdo en la ratificación de las disposiciones conforme se establece el anexo 1 del documento en referencia, sin embargo alertamos sobre la necesidad de que diferentes normas de productos deberán revisar la actualización de los planes de muestreo, conforme se establezca en la actualización del CAC/GL 50

Sobre los **Métodos de análisis para hortalizas congeladas rápidamente** en particular con el uso del Método AOAC 940.28B, el cual es ampliamente utilizado para determinar la acidez de diferentes productos, sin embargo el alcance del método como está descrito en el Método del AOAC, por lo que el Comité de frutas y hortalizas debería verificar la adecuabilidad del método para ser usado en papas fritas congeladas. Sobre el resto de los métodos se revisará en el tema 3. Sobre la actualización de los métodos, se recomienda que los Comités de productos generen las propuestas de los métodos que deben ser empleados y también se sugiere comentar a otros organismos como el AOAC o ISO, si pueden proporcionar información respecto de la solicitud del comité de frutas y hortalizas.

COMITÉ DEL CODEX SOBRE NUTRICIÓN Y ALIMENTOS PARA REGÍMENES ESPECIALES (CCNFSDU) en particular para la solicitud de ácidos de grasos trans, señala que el método AOAC 2012.13, además de los productos propuestos, puede aplicarse a las *Muestras que contienen aceites vegetales* y a las *Muestras que contienen aceites marinos u otros aceites con ácidos grasos poliinsaturados de cadena larga*, Mientras que el AOAC 996.06 al ser un método tan limitado en el número de productos en el que puede ser aplicado, no se recomienda su uso.

Sobre los métodos especificados en la Norma para preparados para lactantes y preparados para usos medicinales especiales destinados a los lactantes. Aunque el método AOAC 2011.19 cumple con los límites de terminación, también lo cumple el método AOAC 2006.03 por lo que se recomienda que mantener al AOAC 2006.03 como método de referencia con base en los Criterios para la selección de Métodos de Análisis sobre la *practicabilidad*, por el alto costo de los equipos. Aunque el método propuesto (ICP-MS) permite efectuar el análisis de los tres minerales en la misma corrida, la inversión para su adquisición es alta y son pocos los laboratorios que cuentan con él.

Para la determinación de Cianocobalamina consideramos que el método AOAC 986.23 debería ser clasificado como tipo III, dejando el AOAC 2011.10 como tipo II.

Sobre el uso de "ácidos grasos totales", la decisión de cómo debería ser adoptada la redacción de esta determinación debe considerar las conclusiones que se obtengan en el Comité después de la discusión tema 6 de la agenda.

México está de acuerdo en los métodos propuestos por el comité, sobre el particular:

Para humedad:

ISO 760:1978 Karl Fischer. Tipo II

AOAC 2001.12 Karl Fischer. Tipo II

ISO 939:1980, Destilación con disolvente inmiscible. Tipo III

AOAC 925.04, Destilación con disolvente inmiscible. Tipo III

Otros alternativos podrían ser:

- Cenizas 941.12 o 940.26
- Cenizas acidas 930.35 o 975.12

Tema 3: APROBACIÓN DE LAS DISPOSICIONES SOBRE MÉTODOS DE ANÁLISIS EN LAS NORMAS DEL CODEX

Comentarios				
	Tema	Posición		
1	Métodos de análisis y planes de muestreo para hortalizas congeladas rápidamente	A favor. ¹		
2	Métodos de análisis y toma de muestras para los productos a base de alga nori	A favor. ¹		
3	Métodos de análisis de preparados para lactantes y fórmulas para fines médicos especiales destinados a los lactantes	En contra. Se propone el uso de las metodologías descritas en la normatividad.		
4	Métodos de análisis para la mantequilla de karité sin refinar	Neutro		
5	Métodos de análisis para aceites de pescado	Neutro No se encontró norma de referencia en México.		
6	Métodos de análisis condimentos	Neutro Se deberán actualizar las normas correspondientes (1)		

1. se recomienda referir al CODEX STAN 234

Métodos de análisis de preparados para lactantes y fórmulas para fines médicos especiales destinados a los lactantes. CCNFSDU38

Disposición	Método	Principio	Tipo	México

<p>Vitamina C</p> <p>Cromo, Selenio, Molibdeno</p>	<p>AOAC 2012.22 ISO/DIS 20635</p> <p><u>AOAC 2012.21</u></p> <p><u>AOAC 985.33</u></p> <p>AOAC 2011.19 ISO 20649 IDF 235</p>	<p>HPLC-UV</p> <p><u>HPLC-UV</u></p> <p><u>Titulométri co.</u></p> <p>ICP MS</p>	<p>III III</p> <p><u>II</u></p> <p>III</p> <p><u>II</u></p>	<p>--Alimentos / Adultos / Pediátricos Fórmula Nutricional, --Alimentos para bebés / fórmula infantil</p> <p>--Alimentos infantiles / Fórmula infantil, --Fórmula para lactantes / fórmula para lactantes a base de leche, --Fórmula para lactantes / fórmula para lactantes en polvo, --Fórmula para lactantes / fórmula para lactantes preparados para lactar</p> <p>Abstención.</p>
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GHANA

Agenda Item 3: Endorsement of Methods of Analysis and Sampling Plans for provisions in Codex Standards (CX/MAS 17/38/3)

Ghana commends the various committees for coming out with the proposed methods of analysis and sampling.

Position: Ghana endorses the methods of analysis and sampling plans for quick frozen vegetables, methods of analysis and sampling for laver products, methods of analysis for Infant Formula and Formulas for Special Medical Purposes Intended for Infants, methods of analysis for unrefined shea butter, methods of analysis for cumin, thyme and black, white and green pepper and methods of analysis for fish oils stated in Appendix I, II, III, IV, V and VI respectively.

Rationale: The methods are workable and user-friendly