codex alimentarius commission

FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION OF THE UNITED NATIONS

WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION

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ALINORM 03/22

JOINT FAO/WHO FOOD STANDARDS PROGRAMME

CODEX ALIMENTARIUS COMMISSION
Twenty-fifth Session
Rome, 30 June - 5 July 2003

REPORT OF THE THIRTIETH SESSION OF THE CODEX COMMITTEE ON FOOD LABELLING

Halifax, Canada, 6 – 10 May 2002

Note: This document incorporates Circular Letter CL 2002/15-FL

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CX 5/15 **CL 2002/15-FL**
May 2002

TO: - Codex Contact Points
- Interested International Organizations

FROM: - Secretary, Codex Alimentarius Commission, Joint FAO/WHO Food Standards Programme, FAO, 00100 Rome, Italy

SUBJECT: **Distribution of the Report of the 30th Session of the Codex Committee on Food Labelling (ALINORM 03/22)**

A. MATTERS FOR ADOPTION BY THE 50th SESSION OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Proposed Draft Guidelines at Step 5 of the Procedure

1. Proposed Draft Amendment to the Guidelines for the Production, Processing, Labelling and Marketing of Organically Produced Foods: Proposed Draft Revised Section 5 - Criteria (para. 24, Appendix II)

2. Proposed Draft Amendment to the Guidelines on Nutrition Labelling (para. 81, Appendix VI)

3. Proposed Draft Guidelines for Use of Health and Nutrition Claims (para. 91, Appendix VII)

Governments wishing to submit comments on the implications which the Proposed Draft Amendment may have for their economic interests should do so in writing in conformity with the Procedure for the Elaboration of World-wide Standards at Step 5 to the Secretary, Codex Alimentarius Commission, Joint FAO/WHO Food Standards Programme, FAO, via delle Terme di Caracalla, 00100 Rome, Italy **before 15 June 2002**.

B. REQUEST FOR COMMENTS AND INFORMATION

Draft Standards at Step 6 of the Procedure

4. Draft Amendment to the General Standard for the Labelling of Prepackaged Foods (class names) (para. 69, Appendix V)

5. Draft Amendment to the General Standard for the Labelling of Prepackaged Foods (Draft Recommendations for the Labelling of Foods Obtained through Certain Techniques of Genetic Modification/Genetic Engineering): Definitions (para. 33, Appendix III)

Governments and international organizations wishing to submit comments should do so in writing to the Secretary, Codex Alimentarius Commission, Joint FAO/WHO Food Standards Programme, FAO, Viale delle Terme di Caracalla, 00100 Rome, Italy, with a copy to the Secretary of the Committee, Mr. Ron B. Burke, Director, Bureau of Food Regulatory International and Interagency Affairs, Health Products and Food Branch, Health Canada, Bldg No. 7, Room 2395, Tunney's Pasture, Ottawa K1A 0L2, Canada, Fax No. 613.941.3537, e-mail: codex_canada@hc-sc.gc.ca , **before 15 December 2002**.

Proposed Draft Guidelines at Step 3 of the Procedure

6. Proposed Draft Guidelines for the Labelling of Food and Food Ingredients Obtained through Certain Techniques of Genetic Modification/Genetic Engineering: Labelling Provisions (para. 62, Appendix IV)

7. Proposed Draft Amendment to the Guidelines for the Production, Processing, Labelling and Marketing of Organically Produced Foods: Proposed Draft Revised Annex 2 - Permitted Substances (para. 25, Appendix VIII)

The Committee agreed to invite submissions for amendments to the lists in Annex 2 together with justification against Section 5 of the adopted Guidelines and taking into account the intent of the draft revised criteria arising from this meeting; and to invite comment on the future maintenance of the lists in Annex 2, having regard to the approach, the process and the purpose of the lists within the Guidelines (para. 21).

Governments and international organizations wishing to submit comments on points 6. and 7. above should do so in writing to the Secretary, Codex Alimentarius Commission, Joint FAO/WHO Food Standards Programme, FAO, viale delle Terme di Caracalla, 00100 Rome, Italy, with a copy to the Secretary of the Committee, Mr. Ron B. Burke, Director, Bureau of Food Regulatory International and Interagency Affairs, Health Products and Food Branch, Health Canada, Bldg No. 7, Room 2395, Tunney's Pasture, Ottawa K1A 0L2, Canada, Fax No. 613.941.3537, E-mail: codex_canada@hc-sc.gc.ca, **for point 6, before 15 December 2002 and for point 7, before 15 October 2002.**

SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

The summary and conclusions of the 30th Session of the Codex Committee on Food Labelling are as follows:

Matters for adoption by the 50th Session of the Executive Committee:

The Committee:

- agreed to advance to Step 5 the Proposed Draft Amendment to the Guidelines for the Production, Processing, Labelling and Marketing of Organically Produced Foods: Proposed Draft Revised Section 5 - Criteria (para. 24, Appendix II);

- agreed to advance to Step 5 the Proposed Draft Amendment to the *Guidelines on Nutrition Labelling* (para. 81, Appendix VI);

- agreed to advance to Step 5 the Proposed Draft Guidelines for Use of Nutrition and Health Claims (para. 91, Appendix VII).

Other Matters of Interest to the Commission

The Committee:

- endorsed the labelling provisions in the Draft Standard submitted for consideration (para. 13);

- agreed to return to Step 6 the Draft Amendment to the *General Standard for the Labelling of Prepackaged Foods* (Draft Recommendations for the Labelling of Foods Obtained through Certain Techniques of Genetic Modification/Genetic Engineering): Definitions (para. 33, Appendix III);

- agreed to return to Step 6 the Draft Amendment to the *General Standard for the Labelling of Prepackaged Foods* (class names) (para. 86, Appendix VI);

- agreed to return to Step 3 the Proposed Draft Guidelines for the Labelling of Food and Food Ingredients Obtained through Certain Techniques of Genetic Modification/Genetic Engineering: Labelling Provisions (para. 62, Appendix IV);

- agreed to return to Step 3 the Proposed Draft Revised Annex 2 (Permitted Substances) in the *Guidelines for the Production, Processing, Labelling and Marketing of Organically Produced Foods* (para. 25, Appendix VIII);

- agreed to return to Step 3 the Proposed Draft Amendment to the *General Standard for the Labelling of Prepackaged Foods* (Quantitative Declaration of Ingredients) (para. 99);

- agreed to discuss further the need to undertake new work on the amendment of the *General Standard for the Labelling of Prepackaged Foods* concerning country of origin labelling; and to discuss the need for new work on traceability (para. 9) and misleading claims (para. 110) at its next session.

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LIST OF APPENDICES

INTRODUCTION

1) The Codex Committee on Food Labelling held its Thirtieth Session in Halifax, Canada from 6 to 10 May 2002, at the kind invitation of the Government of Canada. The Session was chaired by Dr. Anne MacKenzie, Associate Vice-President, Science Evaluation, Canadian Food Inspection Agency. The Session was attended by 267 delegates and observers representing 49 Members and 32 international organizations. A complete list of participants is given in Appendix I to this report.

OPENING OF THE SESSION

2) The Session was opened by Mr. Donald F. Ferguson, Regional Director General, Atlantic Region, Health Canada who welcomed the participants to Halifax, Nova Scotia. In his opening remarks to the Session, Mr. Ferguson noted the importance of food labelling for consumers and the role of the Codex Committee on Food Labelling in providing internationally accepted standards based on scientific evidence and addressing consumer expectations. Mr. Ferguson stressed the importance of principles of openness and transparency applied in the framework of Codex and at the national level in order to protect the health of consumers and to ensure fair practices in food trade. Mr. Ferguson also pointed out that the Joint FAO/WHO Evaluation of the Codex Alimentarius and Other FAO and WHO Work on Food Standards was currently underway and that the terms of reference for the evaluation cited consumer demand for consistency in food labelling as one of the areas of concern to be examined, along with growing demands for food safety. Finally Mr. Ferguson wished every success to the meeting and the delegates in their important work.

ADOPTION OF THE AGENDA (Agenda Item 1)[1]

3) The Committee adopted the Provisional Agenda as its Agenda for the Session without amendment.

MATTERS REFERRED BY THE CODEX ALIMENTARIUS COMMISSION AND OTHER CODEX COMMITTEES (Agenda Item 2)[2]

Traceability

4) The Committee recalled the recommendations of the 49th Session of the Executive Committee concerning the consideration of traceability in Codex and noted the work undertaken by other committees in this area. The Delegation of Canada, referring to its background document, presented the status of current discussions in Codex Committees and noted that several Codex labelling texts and commodity standards included provisions concerning product tracing, including country of origin.

5) Some delegations and observers pointed out that traceability was especially relevant to the work of the Committee in order to ensure the authenticity of labelling; although some provisions related to product tracing already existed, a more systematic approach was necessary and principles should be defined to ensure consistency in the approach to labelling issues. These delegations also indicated that the work of the Committee on Food Import and Export Inspection and Certification Systems would focus on inspection and certification matters but would not address specific labelling issues. They also stressed the importance of the input from the Committee on Food Labelling to facilitate the general debate in the Committee of General Principles.

6) Other delegations and observers expressed the view that it was premature to undertake specific work on traceability since the CCGP was expected to provide general guidance for Codex committees and the CCFICS was already working in this area. It was also noted that no definition of traceability or product tracing had been developed for the purposes of Codex work, and that this question should be addressed first by the CCGP.

7) Some delegations pointed out that product tracing should be considered primarily as a risk management measure and that further clarification was needed on its application for other purposes before undertaking new work. It was also pointed out that the use of traceability and labelling for food safety purposes should be considered separately from its application for fair trading practices.

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1 CX/FL 02/1

2 CX/FL 02/2, CX/FL 02/2-Add.1, CX/FL 02/2-Add.2 (Background document on Food Labelling and Traceability prepared by Canada)

8) Several delegations expressed their appreciation to the Delegation of Canada for their useful paper and some delegations proposed to circulate it for comments or to prepare a new discussion paper for consideration by the next session. The Committee recalled that the discussion paper to be prepared for the Committee on General Principles would consider all relevant aspects of traceability or product tracing from a general perspective, including labelling issues, and recommended that the Secretariat take into account the document prepared by Canada in the preparation of the paper.

9) There was no consensus on the need to undertake specific work on traceability and food labelling but the Committee agreed that this question should be discussed further at the next session, taking into account the work undertaken by other Committees. The Committee agreed that the document prepared by Canada would be circulated for comments and consideration by the next session as a specific Agenda Item. The Committee also agreed it would be useful if country comments would include concrete examples.

Other matters

10) The Committee noted that in reply to its earlier questions on sports and energy drinks, the Committee on Nutrition and Foods for Special Dietary Uses had decided that no further work was required concerning the definition of a " high energy" claim; the development of a standard for sports drinks as foods for special dietary uses; and the levels of pharmacologically active substances in such products.

Matters arising from FAO/WHO

11) The Representative of FAO presented the conclusions and recommendations of the FAO/WHO Expert Consultation on Evaluation of Health and Nutritional Properties of Probiotics in Food including Powder Milk with Live Lactic Acid Bacteria, convened in October 2001 at the request of the Government of Argentina. The complete report was available at the session and the summary of conclusions and recommendations was presented in CX/FL 02/2-Add.1. The Representative indicated that the Consultation had considered the need for specific and substantiated health claims for probiotics, and that its recommendations were particularly relevant with regard to the Proposed Draft Recommendations for Use of Health and Nutrition Claims (Agenda Item 8) and the Discussion paper on Misleading Claims (Agenda Item 11). The Committee was also informed that, as a follow-up to the expert consultation an FAO/WHO working group of experts had met in April 2002 to prepare Guidelines for the evaluation of probiotics.

CONSIDERATION OF LABELLING PROVISIONS IN DRAFT CODEX STANDARDS (Agenda Item 3)[3]

12) The Committee considered labelling provisions of the draft Standard for Chocolate and Chocolate Products, which had been forwarded by the 19th Session of Committee on Cocoa Products and Chocolate (CCCPC) to the 25th Session of the Commission for adoption at Step 8.

13) The Delegation of Malaysia, supported by India expressed their reservation regarding the declaration of cocoa solids (Section 5.2) in the Standard. The Committee however recalled that the current text resulted from a compromise achieved after detailed discussion in the CCCPC and endorsed the labelling provisions as proposed.

GUIDELINES FOR THE PRODUCTION, PROCESSING, LABELLING AND MARKETING OF ORGANICALLY PRODUCED FOODS - PROPOSED DRAFT SECTIONS: SECTION 5 – CRITERIA AND ANNEX 2 – PERMITTED SUBSTANCES (Agenda Item 4)[4]

14) The Committee recalled that the 49th (Extraordinary) Session of the Executive Committee had approved new work to review the criteria in Section 5 of the Guidelines[5] to ensure that future inputs would be supported by technical submissions and to revise Annex 2 (Permitted Substances).

15) These Sections and comments received in response to CL 2001/48-FL were considered by the Working Group that met prior to the current Session. The Chair of the Working Group, Ms Lovisolo (Canada), presented the outcome of the discussions on Section 5 and Annex 2. The Working Group noted

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3 CX/FL 02/3, CX/FL 02/3 Add.1 and CX/FL 02/3 CRD 17 (Comment of Australia)

4 CL 2001/48-FL, CX/FL 02/4 (comments of Denmark, France, Japan, New Zealand, Poland, Switzerland, United States, IDF, IFOAM), CX/FL 02/4-Add.1 (comments of Canada), CRD 7 (comments of Australia, IACFO), CRD 14 (comments of Thailand, EC), CRD 24 (Philippines), CRD 27 (Report of the Working Group)

5 GL 32 – 1999, Rev 1 - 2001

that the criteria were the most central part of the guidelines and should be strong, clear and relevant in order to facilitate the production, processing and trade of organically produced foods.

Section 5

16) The Committee considered the key changes to Section 5 of the Guidelines proposed by the Working Group for the purposes of clarification, and to strengthen consumer protection, as follows:

- The removal of the footnote from the title of Section 5 which encouraged countries to implement either the Codex criteria or national criteria. This subsequently lead to an amendment of 5.2 that would require countries to meet the criteria of 5.1
- Any proposals for inclusion in the list of Permitted Substances for the Production of Organic Foods (Annex 2 of the Guidelines) would be required to meet the general criteria included in Section 5.1.
- Users of the Guideline would now be required to take into account both the manufacture and disposal of substances as well as their use.
- Exceptional circumstances were considered in regard to the acceptability of chemical processes that may be considered for the extraction of carriers and binders for fertilizers and soil conditioners (see para. 18).
- The elaboration of text to require assessment of the potential harmful impact of fertilizers and soil conditioners on the balance of the soil ecosystem rather than solely soil organisms and on water, and air quality.
- Raising the awareness of users of the criteria that the use of substances may not apply generally to all situations and therefore their use may be restricted to specific conditions, specific regions, or specific commodities.
- Taking into account the negative impact of substances used in organic systems on the environment, the ecology and the health of consumers, livestock and bees.
- Site specific restrictions should also apply to plant disease and pest and weed control measures.
- A proposal for elaboration of criteria for construction materials used for livestock production was discussed but it was agreed that this related to Annex 1 B that addresses livestock products and should be raised as part of a future review of the Guidelines.
- The Section related to the use of additives and processing aids was strengthened to ensure that those substances are only used if:
    - organic foods cannot be produced or preserved in the absence of alternate technologies,
    - their use maintains the authenticity of the product,
    - and they do not detract from the overall quality of the product.
- Paragraph 5.2 was amended to encourage Member Countries to develop, or adopt, a list of substances that meet the criteria outlined in Section 5.1.
- Paragraph 5.3 which set out the manner of making submissions was amalgamated into paragraph 5.4, thus strengthening the requirement to base proposals on the criteria in 5.1.
- The deletion of the footnote at the commencement of the Section also removed any confusion about the review periods and processes as all review provisions are detailed in Section 8.

17) The Committee noted that, at this stage in the review process, the precautions set out in relation to the Permitted Substances for the Production of Organic Food (Annex 2 of the Guidelines) appeared to align with the intent of the draft proposals made to Section 5. Care should be taken during the review to ensure that these two sections of the Guidelines remain aligned.

18) The Delegation of Spain, speaking on behalf of the member states of the European Union, expressed its objections to the inclusion of chemical processes for the extraction of carriers and binders as this was contrary to the principles of organic production. The Committee therefore agreed to place the exception mentioned in Section 5.1 (a) in square brackets for further consideration.

Annex 2

19) The Working Group recognized that the proposals for amendments to the lists in Annex 2 did not meet the prerequisites set down in section 5.3 to provide a description of: 1) the product; 2) the conditions of any envisioned use; and 3) evidence that the requirements of Section 5.1 were satisfied.

20) The Working Group further agreed that carrying out an input evaluation against the presently adopted criteria would not be beneficial in the long term as the criteria were in the process of being updated particularly in respect of the use of food additives and processing aids. However, any substances proposed in the intervening time would be reviewed against the adopted Guidelines but have regard also for the intent of the proposed revised draft criteria (at Step 5).

21) The Committee agreed to:

i) recirculate Annex 2 at Step 3 inviting submissions for amendments to the lists together with justification against Section 5 of the adopted Guidelines and taking into account the intent of the draft revised criteria arising from this meeting;

ii) invite comment on the future maintenance of the lists in Annex 2, and having regard for the approach, the process and the purpose of the lists within the Guidelines.

22) The Committee further agreed that an electronic Drafting Group[6] should be convened to review the comments and proposals for amendments to the lists.

Other issues

23) The Committee noted that during the adoption of the draft Guidelines by the Commission, the Delegation of China had sought clarification as to the veterinary drugs permitted for organic livestock production. The Committee recalled that, during the elaboration of the livestock provisions, it had been decided not to develop specific input lists or determine limits in relation to veterinary drugs as few medicines are available today that do not involve genetic engineering.

Status of the Guidelines for the Production, Processing, Labelling and Marketing of Organically Produced Foods: Proposed Draft Sections : Section 5 – Criteria And Annex 2 – Permitted Substances

24) The Committee agreed to advance the Proposed Draft Amendments to Section 5 (Criteria) for adoption at Step 5 by the Executive Committee (see Appendix II).

25) The Committee agreed that Annex 2 (Permitted Substances) should be returned to Step 3 for further comments, revised by the Drafting Group and circulated for comments and consideration at the next session (see Appendix VIII).

26) The Committee expressed its appreciation to Ms. Lovisolo and to the Working Group for their work on complex issues, and agreed that the Working Group would be convened again prior to the next session to consider Section 5 and Annex 2.

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[6] Electronic Drafting Group members: Argentina, Austria, Australia, Canada, Cuba, Denmark, France, Germany, India, Japan, Korea, Malaysia, New Zealand, Norway, Romania, Singapore, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, United Kingdom, United States, Consumers International, European Community, IDF, IFOAM, IACFO, IADSA, RAFI.

DRAFT RECOMMENDATIONS FOR THE LABELLING OF FOODS OBTAINED THROUGH CERTAIN TECHNIQUES OF GENETIC MODIFICATION/GENETIC ENGINEERING (DRAFT AMENDMENT TO THE GENERAL STANDARD FOR THE LABELLING OF PREPACKAGED FOODS): DEFINITIONS (Agenda Item 5a)[7]

27) The Committee recalled that the 24th Session of the Codex Alimentarius Commission had returned the Draft Amendment (Definitions) to Step 6 due to lack of consensus on the appropriate terminology for the Definitions. It also noted that the 3rd Session of the Codex Ad hoc Intergovernmental Task Force on Foods Derived from Biotechnology had agreed to advance the *Draft Principles for Risk Analysis of Foods Derived From Modern Biotechnology*, and the *Draft Guideline for the Conduct of Food Safety Assessment of Foods Derived from Recombinant–DNA Plant* to Step 8 for adoption by the 25th Session of the Commission. The definition of "modern biotechnology" was used in the *Draft Principles* and was consistent with the definition adopted in the Convention on Biological Diversity. The Secretariat recalled that the definitions were currently under consideration as a Draft Amendment to the General Standard for the Labelling of Prepackaged Foods but were also included in the Guidelines. The Chairperson, referring to the progress made in the Task Force on Foods Derived from Biotechnology, urged the Committee to make as much progress as possible during this Session in view of the importance of this subject.

28) The Delegation of the United States, supported by the Delegations of Ireland and Brazil, expressed its concern over the present process of discussion whereby the Definition of terms was separated from the Guidelines and at a different Step in the Procedure, and proposed to discuss the definitions in conjunction with the main text of the Guidelines.

29) Many delegations and observer organizations supported "genetically modified/engineered" because this terminology is more familiar to consumers, stressing the importance to use familiar terminology for the purpose of labelling. In this context the Delegation of Ireland expressed its serious concern that a majority of consumers would not understand the significance of the term "Modern Biotechnology" on a food label. The Delegation of India pointed out that the word "modern" in itself was rather vague.

30) On the other hand, many other delegations and observers supported "Modern Biotechnology" in order to maintain consistency with other Codex texts and with other internationally agreed texts such as the Cartagena Protocol. Some of these delegations stressed that "Modern Biotechnology" was more understandable to the consumers in their countries. The Delegation of Brazil further proposed to use "Modern Biotechnology" in the title for the purpose of consistency throughout Codex. The Delegation of Japan expressed the opinion that it would accept the use of the term "modern biotechnology" but it did not intend to exclude the term "genetically modified/engineered" from the Definitions section.

31) After a first round of exchange of opinions, the Delegation of Spain, speaking on behalf of the member states of the European Union, expressed its willingness to compromise by accepting "Modern Biotechnology" on the condition that the terminology used in the definition did not affect the terminology used in the actual labelling. The Delegation proposed to add a new footnote for this purpose. The Observer from Greenpeace, supported by some observers proposed to indicate in the footnote that "modern biotechnology" should not be used for labelling purposes. However, some delegations pointed out that the decision to use specific terminology in the labels was the responsibility of member countries at the national level. Several delegations expressed their willingness to accept the footnote proposed by the Delegation of Spain as a compromise.

32) The Delegation of the United States proposed a modification to the footnote suggested by Spain to reflect wording found in paragraph 153 of the report of the 24th Session of the Codex Alimentarius Commission. They also proposed to retain only "Modern Biotechnology" by deleting the other definitions and the existing footnotes 1 and 2. The Delegation also suggested that the wording necessary for labelling should be considered at a later stage. The Delegation of Spain, supported by India, opposed this proposal and requested the retention of all the definitions and present footnotes. The Delegation of Canada referred to the compromise reached at the last session on the definition of "modern biotechnology" and proposed to retain its associated footnotes.

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[7] CL 2001/22-FL, CX/FL 02/5 (comments of Argentina, Brazil, Canada, Malaysia, Spain, Uruguay, ASSINSEL, ICGMA, EC), CRD 3 (IBFAN), CRD 24 (Philippines), CRD 26 (comments of the Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity), CRD 30 (Indonesia)

Status of the Draft Recommendations for the Labelling of Foods Obtained through Certain Techniques of Genetic Modification/Genetic Engineering (Draft Amendment to the General Standard for the Labelling of Prepackaged Foods): Definitions

33) The Committee could not reach a consensus and decided to return the current text of the Draft Definitions, with the addition of the footnote proposed by the Delegation of Spain, to Step 6 for further comments and discussion in the next Session (see Appendix III).

PROPOSED DRAFT RECOMMENDATIONS FOR THE LABELLING OF FOODS OBTAINED THROUGH CERTAIN TECHNIQUES OF GENETIC MODIFICATION/GENETIC ENGINEERING (PROPOSED DRAFT GUIDELINES FOR THE LABELLING OF FOODS OBTAINED THROUGH CERTAIN TECHNIQUES OF GENETIC MODIFICATION/GENETIC ENGINEERING): LABELLING PROVISIONS (Agenda Item 5b)[8]

34) The Committee recalled that the last session had not completed the discussion on the Proposed Draft Guidelines due to lack of time and had returned them to Step 3 for further comments. The Delegation of Canada presented the working document that had been prepared with the inclusion of all comments submitted by member countries and observers in each section, in order to facilitate the discussion. The Committee discussed the document section by section as follows.

Title

35) Some delegations proposed to amend the title to refer to "modern biotechnology" in order to ensure consistency with the terminology used by the CTFBT. Other delegations and observers supported the current title referring to "certain techniques of genetic modification/genetic engineering" as it should reflect the contents of the text, and the purpose of the guidelines was not to address risk analysis but food labelling. It was also proposed to replace "certain techniques" with "techniques".

36) As no consensus could be reached, the Committee agreed to proceed with the consideration of the guidelines and to reconsider the terminology used in the title and definitions and in all relevant parts of the text when the entire text had been discussed.

Purpose of the Guidelines

37) The Delegation of Mexico proposed that the information mentioned in the first sentence should be qualified as "necessary" rather than "relevant". Other delegations objected to this amendment and after an exchange of views, the Committee agreed to delete "relevant" as it did not improve the clarity of the text. The Delegation of India suggested to include the second paragraph of the *Purpose of the Guidelines* in the *Scope*.

38) Some delegations proposed to delete the last sentence concerning the role of food labelling as it was redundant. The Delegation of the United States stated that the sentence went beyond the Statements of Principle that had been agreed in Codex. Other delegations pointed out that this text was identical to the third *Statement of Principle* and reflected an essential aspect of Codex work, and that the notion of "consumer choice" was also mentioned in general labelling texts. The Delegation of Australia pointed out that the sentence was not identical to the third *Statement of Principle*. After some debate, the Committee agreed that food labelling "plays an important role in providing information to consumers and thereby facilitating consumer choice". The square brackets were deleted around the first paragraph and the second paragraph was left unchanged.

Section 1. Scope

39) The Delegation of the United States, supported by other delegations including Australia and Brazil, proposed to focus on the sections on which consensus could be reached, and especially on the labelling of foods that differed from their conventional counterparts. Other delegations expressed the view that these provisions should be discussed with the labelling requirements based on the method of production and that the text should be discussed as a whole. The Delegation of Mexico proposed to refer to a case by case

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[8] ALINORM 01/22A, Appendix V, CL 2001/43-FL, CX/FL 02/6 (comments of Argentina, Brazil, Canada, Colombia, Malaysia, Poland, Spain, Sweden, United States, Uruguay, 49P, ASSINSEL, ICGMA, EC), CX/FL 02/6-Add.1 (Guatemala, Japan), CX/FL 02/6-Add.2 (CI), CRD2 (South Africa, IBFAN), CRD 9 (comments of Cuba), CRD 19 (comments of Thailand), CRD 24 (comments of Philippines), CRD 30 (comments of Indonesia).

evaluation but the Committee agreed that this was relevant in relation to risk analysis and not in the case of labelling.

40) The Committee had an extensive discussion on section 1.1.1 and the use of the terms "no longer equivalent/ differ significantly" and agreed on a compromise text proposed by the Delegation of Canada and other delegations in order to clarify the nature of the comparison, the reference to natural variations, and the type of products covered by this comparison. The Committee also agreed that further discussion of this text would be necessary in conjunction with other relevant sections.

41) The Delegation of the United States expressed its objections to the inclusion of labelling requirements for foods that were not different from their conventional counterpart as it would be misleading for consumers and imply that the product was unsafe, and the practical implications related to the enforcement of such labelling had not been addressed. This position was supported by the Delegations of Argentina and Brazil. The Delegation of Australia noted that the issue of general labelling was unlikely to gain international consensus and, in accordance with the agreed text in the Procedural Manual for consideration of other factors referred to in the second *Statement of Principle*, was best left to individual member countries.

42) Other delegations supported the labelling of foods that contained DNA and protein, as indicated in section 1.1.2, however they objected to the labelling of foods that were produced from GMOs but did not contain DNA and/or modified protein as this, in their view, was not enforceable in practice. The Observer from the EC stressed the importance of adequate labelling to ensure consumer confidence and supported the current text.

43) The Delegation of Norway, supported by India and some observers, supported comprehensive labelling in all cases for foods derived from biotechnology irrespective of the differences with other foods in order to ensure consumer information and allow consumer choice.

44) The Observer from IBFAN supported comprehensive labelling as it may have health implications in the case of infant formula containing GM soybean that may not have been tested, and this information was critical to allow an informed choice.

45) The Committee noted the proposal of the Delegation of Canada, supported by other delegations, to reorganize the section to distinguish between the types of information related to the characteristics of the product and to the method of production, but it was not discussed in detail and paragraphs 1.1.2 and 1.1.3 were left unchanged. As these two sections were not discussed in detail, the Delegations of Australia and the United States expressed the opinion they should have been placed in square brackets.

46) The Delegation of Brazil proposed to include a definition of "gene technology" as this term was used in the text. The Committee agreed to include the definition of "gene technology" as a footnote but it was placed in square brackets as it was not possible to discuss it in detail.

Section 3. Labelling Provisions

47) The Delegation of the Netherlands, supported by other delegations, proposed to use the term "shall" rather than "should" in section 3.3 to reflect that the declaration of the substances mentioned was mandatory, as this would be consistent with the adopted section on the declaration of allergens (section 3.2).

48) The Delegation of Canada, supported by other delegations, proposed to reword section 3.3 for clarification purposes, referring to "substances which may result in physiological or metabolic disorders for certain sections of the populations" that "should be labelled". The Committee did not come to a conclusion on these proposals and agreed to retain the text proposed by Canada and "should/shall" in square brackets. The Delegation of the United States expressed its reservation as it was their view that the text was too broad and could be misleading to consumers.

49) In section 3.4b), several delegations proposed to clarify or to delete the reference to "other parameters" as it was not well defined. After an exchange of views the Committee agreed to delete this term.

50) The Delegations of Argentina, Canada and South Africa expressed the view that labelling of foods that did not significantly differ from their conventional counterparts could be on a voluntary basis only. The Delegation of Argentina also pointed out that the labelling according to the method of production should not be a condition for access to markets.

51) Several delegations, including Brazil, expressed their reservations on section 3.4 b) concerning the labelling of foods that were produced from GMOs but did not contain DNA and protein, as these provisions would mislead consumers and could not be enforced in practice.

52) The Delegation of the United States reiterated its objections to labelling based on the method of production and expressed the view that even in the case of voluntary labelling the declaration of the process could be misleading and would not benefit consumers.

53) Several other delegations and observers supported the current text as it covered all types of products concerned, and the section was retained with the understanding that it would be discussed further at the next session.

54) The Committee had an exchange of views on the provisions concerning ethical objections in section 3.5. Some delegations proposed to delete any reference to ethical or cultural objections in the text as this should not be considered at the international level and should be left to individual countries. Several delegations supported additional wording concerning religious and cultural concerns, while other delegations proposed to refer to “dietary restrictions”. The Committee considered a compromise text proposed by several countries and referring to “dietary restrictions, based on religious and cultural practices” but could not come to a conclusion and left the amended text in square brackets for further consideration.

Section 4. Threshold Levels

55) Some delegations and observers expressed their general objection to threshold levels as labelling should be mandatory in all cases and therefore proposed to delete the section. Other delegations supported the establishment of threshold levels only to take into account adventitious presence of GM foods and food ingredients, and proposed to retain only the second part of the section. Some delegations proposed to retain the entire section without square brackets as they agreed with both types of threshold levels. The Committee did not reach a consensus and agreed to retain the entire section in square brackets for further consideration.

Section 5. Exemptions

56) Some delegations and observers proposed to delete the reference to exemptions, and pointed out that they were not acceptable especially in the case of highly processed ingredients. Other delegations proposed to retain the section for further consideration. The Committee did not come to a conclusion and retained the section in square brackets.

Section 6. Label Declarations

57) In section 6.1 a), The Delegation of Swaziland proposed to refer to “genetic characteristics” of the foods in addition to the composition or nutritional value. The Committee however noted that this was not clearly defined and the current wording was retained.

58) In section 6.2 the Delegation of New Zealand proposed new text to the effect that labelling should be meaningful for the intended consumer. The Committee agreed to a revised text proposed by the Delegation of Brazil in cooperation with other countries in order to clarify the introductory paragraph, with one change to the text. Following a short discussion, the Committee agreed to put "intended" (consumer) in square brackets for further consideration.

59) The Committee discussed the need for examples and the examples that should be retained. The Delegation of Spain, referring to the written comments of the EC proposed to delete some examples that would be misleading for consumers. The Delegation of India proposed to delete all examples referring to "modern biotechnology" as it would mislead consumers. The Observer from Consumers International noted that having consulted with its members worldwide, they were opposed to the terms "modern biotechnology", "biotechnology" and "gene technology" in the examples of label declarations, since these terms were not understood by consumers who widely understood the terms "genetic engineering and/or genetic modification". Other delegations pointed out that the examples listed were only indicative and that the decision on the terminology used in the label was taken by member countries at the national level. All current examples were retained in square brackets.

60) The Observer from IFOAM expressed its concern that the term “ biotechnology”, especially if abbreviated as “bio” would confuse consumers in those countries where a similar term was used to describe organically produced foods. This would cause serious difficulties for organic producers especially as the

organic production system did not allow the use of GMOs and products thereof. The Observer therefore proposed to include additional provisions to address this problem in section 6.2.

Section 7. Implementation

61) Several delegations expressed the view that this section should be retained for further discussion of issues related to verification, product tracing, analytical methods and other measures required for control purposes and to ensure consumer confidence. The section was retained in square brackets for further discussion at the next session.

Status of the Proposed Draft Guidelines for the Labelling of Foods Obtained Through Certain Techniques of Genetic Modification/Genetic Engineering: Labelling Provisions

62) The Committee, recognizing that no consensus had been reached on several important issues, agreed to return the Proposed Draft Guidelines, as amended at the present session, to Step 3 for further comments and consideration at the next session (see Appendix IV).

DRAFT AMENDMENT TO THE GENERAL STANDARD FOR THE LABELLING OF PREPACKAGED FOODS: CLASS NAMES (Agenda item 6)[9]

63) The Committee recalled that the Proposed Draft Amendment had been returned to Step 6 for further comments and consideration on the definition of a class name for "milk protein products" and "milk protein".

64) The Delegation of Spain, speaking on behalf of member states of the EU, supported by other Delegations and the Observer of CI, proposed the use of a single class name "milk protein" and considered that this name should be used only for ingredients with a high milk protein content and that the minimum level of milk protein should be 50%. They expressed the view that the use of class name "product containing milk proteins" for products with a low protein content would lead to confusion as to the actual milk protein content of the product in question.

65) The Delegation of Chile, supported by other delegations, proposed to establish two class names which would cover "milk protein or dairy protein" with a minimum level of 35% of milk protein in dry matter and "milk protein concentrate or dairy protein concentrate" with 50% of milk protein in dry matter.

66) The Delegation of India, supported by other delegations, proposed a single class of "milk protein products" with a minimum level of 30% or 35 % milk protein.

67) The Observer of AOECS requested clarification whether these products contained any other proteins rather than milk protein, and especially wheat protein. The Observer of IDF, supported by the Delegation of South Africa, clarified that the remaining percentage would be composed of only milk components and proposed to use a single class name "milk protein" containing a minimum level of 50% of milk protein in dry matter.

68) The Chairperson concluded that because many delegations agreed to use a single class name although there was no consensus on the level of milk protein, one class name "milk protein" would be retained, and noted that the Committee might wish to consider the appropriate percentage (30/35/50%) further at its next session.

Status of the Draft Amendment to the General Standard for the Labelling of Prepackaged Foods: Class Names

69) The Committee agreed to return the Draft Amendment to Step 6 for further comments and consideration at the next session (see Appendix V).

PROPOSED DRAFT AMENDMENT TO THE GUIDELINES ON NUTRITION LABELLING (Agenda Item 7)[10]

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9 ALINORM 01/22A, Appendix VI, CX/FL 02/7 (comments of Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Spain), CX/FL 02/7-Add.1 (comments of Canada), CRD 1 (comments of IDF), CRD 10 (comments of Cuba), CRD 11 (comments of EC), CRD 20 (comments of Australia, Thailand), CRD 30 (comments of Indonesia)

10 ALINORM 01/22A, Appendix VII, CX/FL 02/8 (comments of Brazil, Chile, Colombia, ISDC, WSRO), CX/FL 02/8-Add.1 (comments of Canada), CRD 8 (comments of Cuba, IDF), CRD 12 (comments of Australia, Thailand, EC), CRD 23 (Statement by WHO), CRD 30 (comments of Indonesia)

70) The Representative of WHO, referring to the statement in CRD 23, informed the Committee that WHO in cooperation with FAO had convened an Expert Consultation on Diet, Nutrition and the Prevention of Chronic Diseases in January 2002 to review current international recommendations on diet and health and to evaluate new scientific evidence in this area. The Representative indicated that nutrition labelling would be an important instrument for implementing the recommendations of the Consultation and should be considered in the broader context of public health strategies and policies concerning diet and health.

71) The Committee recalled that the last session had returned the Proposed Draft Amendment to Step 3 for comments and further consideration. The Committee considered the text section by section and made the following comments and amendments.

72) The Delegation of Malaysia and Mexico proposed to delete the entire section 3.2.2. as it was redundant and section 3.2.1.2 sufficiently covered nutrition labelling requirements.

73) The Committee agreed with the proposal of the Delegation of the United Kingdom to include a reference to nutrients for which a health claim is made in section 3.2.1.3.

74) In section 3.2.2, the Committee agreed with the proposal of the delegation of Canada to reword the section to ensure consistency with the presentation of sections 3.2.3 and 3.2.4. It was also agreed to refer to "dietary fibre" instead of "fibre" for clarification purposes. Some delegations supported the declaration of trans-fatty acids in view of health implications. Other delegations and observers expressed the view that there was not enough scientific evidence to justify this declaration. Some delegations and the Observer from IDF stated that trans-fatty acids are a complex group of compounds, that some of them have negative health effects while others have beneficial effects. It was agreed to retain the reference to trans-fatty acids in square brackets throughout the text.

75) The Delegation of Japan sought clarification on the requirements to be applied when mandatory declaration was made at the national level in application of section 3.2.1.4. The Committee noted that if such a declaration was made, the provisions of section 3.2.2 would not apply.

76) The Observer from the WSRO expressed the view that the declaration of sugars should not be required in sections 3.2.2 and 3.2.3 as this was not supported by scientific evidence and contradicted the first *Statement of Principle*. The Observer from ISDC expressed concern that products with zero fat content making a sodium claim would have to declare both saturated fatty acids and trans-fatty acids as zero, in addition to the declaration of fat. The Observer therefore proposed to limit the current requirements to nutrients that were actually present in foods. Some delegations however pointed out that this was an important provision for the purposes of consumer information and nutrition education, and the current text was retained. The Observer from IACFO proposed to introduce mandatory nutrition labelling irrespective of whether claims are made.

77) The Committee agreed to delete the last sentence of section 3.2.3 on the declaration of dietary fibre and left the rest of the section unchanged.

78) In section 3.2.4, the Delegation of Australia supported by the delegation of Brazil, proposed to add a reference to monounsaturated fatty acids and it was included in square brackets for further consideration. The Delegation of Canada pointed out that when a claim for cholesterol was made, saturated and trans-fatty acids should be declared but the declaration of polyunsaturated fatty acids was not relevant. The grouping of n-3 and n-6 polyunsaturated essential fatty acids together as "polyunsaturated fatty acids" was not consistent with current scientific knowledge about the distinct metabolic functions of these fatty acids. The Delegation of Spain, referring to the written comments of the EC, proposed to separate the declaration of fatty acids and the declaration of cholesterol. On the basis of these proposals, the Committee agreed on a revised text prepared by the Delegation of Canada in cooperation with other countries concerning the declaration of fatty acids and cholesterol. The revised sentence concerning declaration of polyunsaturated fatty acids was placed in square brackets.

79) In section 3.2.6, some delegations proposed to set a minimum of 15% of the NRV for declaration of vitamins and minerals. Several delegations pointed out that this percentage would prevent the declaration of several vitamins and minerals, including iron as it was rarely present in foods at such levels. Since "significant amount" was not defined, the Delegation of South Africa proposed to reword the current text of the footnote and to include it in section 3.2.6 to clarify the conditions for declaration of vitamins and minerals. After an exchange of views the Committee agreed on a revised text that allowed the declaration of

nutrients with a threshold of "5% of the NRV or of the officially recognized guidelines of the national authority having jurisdiction per 100g or 100 ml or per serving as quantified on the label".

80) In view of the above discussions on the declaration of fatty acids, the Committee agreed to add a reference to trans-fatty acids and monounsaturated fatty acids in square brackets in section 3.4.7, that covered the format for the declaration of fatty acids. The Delegation of Japan expressed its concern about the complicated labelling of fatty acids.

Status of the Proposed Draft Amendment to the Guidelines on Nutrition Labelling

81) The Committee agreed to advance the Proposed Draft Amendment of the Guidelines, as revised at the current session, to Step 5 for adoption by the Executive Committee (see Appendix VI).

PROPOSED DRAFT GUIDELINES FOR USE OF HEALTH AND NUTRITION CLAIMS (Agenda Item 8)[11]

82) The Committee recalled that the last session had returned the Proposed Draft Guidelines to Step 3 for further comments. The Chairperson of the Working Group convened prior to the Session, Dr Margaret Cheney (Canada) presented the redrafted text and the main changes introduced in the text following extensive discussion in the Working Group.

83) The Working Group noted that the Delegation of the United States objected to the reference to national health policies in the Preamble as it would contradict the objective of international harmonization. It was, however, agreed to retain that reference as it was supported by many delegations from a public health perspective, with the insertion of the words "where applicable" to reflect that some countries may not have a national health policy. The second sentence of the Preamble was replaced by a text in square brackets concerning the scientific basis of health claims, the relationship of health claims to healthful diets and consumer education, for further consideration.

84) In section 1.4, it was agreed that claims should be prohibited for foods for infants and young children in general, and not only for special dietary foods. The Delegation of the United Kingdom, supported by the Observer from ISDC, pointed out that "foods for infants and young children" should be more clearly defined. A reference to nutrition claims was added to the current text in square brackets for further comments. The Delegation of India, supported by some delegations and observers, proposed to delete the end of the sentence referring to Codex standards as this prohibition should be general and no health claims were allowed in Codex standards for foods for infants and children.

85) The Working Group discussed proposals to reorganize the section and proposed to change the heading of section 2.2.2 to "Other function claims" with "other" in square brackets. The reference to "psychological" functions was retained in section 2.2.2 in square brackets following extensive discussion. It was agreed to replace the existing examples with the generic examples contained in the written comments from Canada. The word "nutrient" in the examples for 2.2.2 and 2.2.3 was changed to "substance", although some delegations pointed out that the term "nutrient" should be included in the examples in section 2.2.3.

86) In section 7.1.2 it was agreed to delete the sentence referring to national health policy as it was already included in the Preamble. However, the Delegation of India and some observers proposed to retain it in order to respect the existing health policies which correspond to high standards without undermining the harmonization process within Codex.

87) The Delegation of the Netherlands expressed the view that the claims allowed under section 2.2.3 conflicted with the General Guidelines on Claims and that these claims should refer to reducing disease risk "factors" rather than just the risk of disease. The Delegation of Spain expressed the view that the type of claims contemplated in section 2.2.3 might entail a risk of "medicalization" of foods

88) The Delegation of Brazil, supported by other delegations, proposed to include a reference to advertising in square brackets, in addition to labelling, in section 7.5 and the Committee agreed that this

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[11] ALINORM 01/22A, Appendix CX/FL 02/9 (comments of Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Malaysia, New Zealand, Norway, Spain, Sweden, CIAA, ISDC), CX/FL 02/9-Add.1 (comments of Canada), CRD 4 (comments of Cuba, IBFAN), CRD 15 (comments of Australia, Thailand, CRN), CRD 29 (Report of the Working Group on Health Claims)

question would be considered further at the next session. In reply to a question, the Secretariat noted that advertizing was mentioned in the terms of reference of the Committee.

89) The Delegation of Argentina, supported by some delegations invited member countries to consider the report of the FAO/WHO Expert Consultation on Evaluation of Health and Nutritional Properties of Probiotics in Food in conjunction with the Guidelines as it was especially relevant to the issues under discussion. The Committee noted that it provided an example of how health claims could be developed on a scientific basis. The Delegation of Denmark informed the Committee that work was underway to develop scientific criteria for health claims at the national level and offered to provide this information to the next session of the Committee. The Delegation of New Zealand noted that the text of section 4.1 might need to be revised to make it consistent with subsection 7.1.6.

90) The Committee expressed its appreciation to Dr Cheney and to the Working Group for the considerable progress achieved in addressing complex and important issues. The Committee agreed that the Working Group would be convened again prior to the next session in order to facilitate discussions in the Committee, with a view to the finalization of the document at the next session.

Status of the Proposed Draft Guidelines for Use of Health and Nutrition Claims

91) The Committee agreed to advance the Proposed Draft Guidelines to Step 5 for adoption by the Executive Committee (see Appendix VII).

92) The Committee recalled that the Committee on Nutrition and Foods for Special Dietary Uses (CNFSDU) had initiated work on developing criteria on the scientific basis of health claims. In view of the progress achieved with the definition of health claims, the Committee agreed to request the CCNFSDU to resume its work on the scientific basic of health claims as it would provide additional guidance and clarity concerning the substantiation of health claims.

PROPOSED DRAFT AMENDMENT TO THE GENERAL STANDARD FOR THE LABELLING OF PREPACKAGED FOODS: QUANTITATIVE DECLARATION OF INGREDIENTS (Agenda Item 9)[12]

93) The Committee recalled that the Proposed Draft Amendment concerning Quantitative Ingredient Declaration (QUID) had been returned to Step 3 for further comments at the last session.

94) Many delegations and Observer organizations expressed their concern over mandatory QUID and stated that it should be used on a voluntary basis. Some of these countries and organizations stated that the present Codex General Standard for the Labelling of Prepackaged Foods was sufficient to provide adequate information to consumers and should not be revised. They pointed out that QUID entails cost implications, such as economic burden on small business or increase in final product prices, and that it would be difficult for governments to regulate without appropriate analytical methods. The Delegation of Mexico pointed out that the declaration of the percentage of all ingredients could infringe the intellectual property rights of manufacturers. The Delegation of South Africa did not support QUID on a mandatory or voluntary basis but only when an ingredient was emphasized on the label.

95) The Delegation of Thailand questioned the practicability of provisions requiring the declaration of ingredients over 5 % by weight and referred to its domestic labelling system that required the declaration of percentage only for major ingredients. The Delegation of New Zealand noted that a limited form of QUID was useful to improve consumer information, on the basis of its experience with a similar system at the national level.

96) The Delegation of Spain, speaking on behalf of the member states of the EU, supported the principle of QUID labelling as follows: where the ingredient is included in the sales name of the product or is normally associated with the name; where the ingredient is emphasized on the label; and where the ingredient is essential for characterizing the product. However the Delegation did not support the systematic declaration of ingredients above for example 5% by weight. In this context, the Delegation of the United Kingdom stated that the experience of EU countries had shown that initial concerns prior to the introduction of QUID had been unfounded and that consumers valued this additional information. The Delegation

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[12] ALINORM 01/22A, Appendix IX, CX/FL 02/10 (comments of Colombia, IACFO, ISDC), CX/FL 02/10-Add 1 (comments of Canada, Guatemala, ICGMA), CRD 5 (comments of Cuba, IBFAN), CRD 13 (comments of European Community), CRD 21 (comments of Thailand), CRD 28 (comments of Chile)

proposed to discuss further this question in the Committee by establishing a Working Group. Several delegations and observers welcomed this proposal as a useful way for moving forward.

97) The Observer from IACFO, supported by other observers, stressed the importance of quantitative declaration in order to improve consumer diet and health, to ensure fair trade practices and to prevent misleading claims. The Observer from CI also supported this proposal and stated that the list of ingredients without percentage declaration based on present Codex provisions was not sufficient to provide clear information to consumers and could be potentially misleading to consumers.

98) The Committee, recognizing that there was no consensus at this stage but that further discussion was necessary, agreed to establish a Working Group open to all interested countries and coordinated by the United Kingdom. The Working Group would work by electronic mail to review the current Proposed Draft Amendment and the comments received with a view to revising the current text for further consideration at the next session.

Status of the Proposed Draft Amendment to the General Standard for the Labelling of Prepackaged Foods (Quantitative Declaration of Ingredients)

99) The Committee agreed to return the Proposed Draft Amendment to Step 3 for redrafting by a Working Group coordinated by the United Kingdom, circulation and consideration at the next session.

DISCUSSION PAPER ON COUNTRY OF ORIGIN LABELLING (Agenda Item 10)[13]

100) The Committee recalled that the 49th (Extraordinary) Session of the Executive Committee had not approved new work on an amendment to the General Standard for the Labelling of Prepackaged Foods in relation to provisions for labelling of country of origin. However, the Executive Committee had agreed that further discussion on the need for such an amendment was appropriate and requested the Secretariat to provide a discussion paper to be considered by the 30th Session of the CCFL.

101) The Codex Secretariat introduced the discussion paper (CX/FL 02/11) prepared in response to the above-mentioned request by the Executive Committee. The paper reviewed the status of work carried out in the framework of the World Customs Organization and the WTO and considered the possible options as regards the indication of country of origin including an amendment of Section 4.5.1 of the *General Standard for the Labelling of Prepackaged Foods*.

102) Many delegations and observers opposed further work by the Committee and expressed their concern over the effects and practicability of additional labelling requirements for country of origin. The Delegation of Argentina, supported by Brazil, objected to new work in this area, expressing its concern that labelling of country origin was not based on scientific rationale and would not address food safety issues. The Delegation also stated that the declaration of the country name without enough information on the food safety conditions of the country concerned may mislead consumers. The Delegation of Chile, referring to the exceptions mentioned in the original proposal, emphasized that it was difficult to justify the development of a standard that was based on exceptions, and that such exceptions might result in discrimination to the products originating from developing countries.

103) The Delegation of the United States stated its view that the current provisions in section 4.5 are sufficient to help consumers. The Delegation expressed its concerns that modifications to the Codex *General Standard* would not provide additional benefits to consumers, and that there was no evidence that the revised text was required based on food safety. It also noted that the work in the Committee may duplicate the work underway in WTO and WCO, and the industry would face difficulties due to the diversified and varying origins from which they purchase ingredients. The Delegation further pointed out that country of origin labelling might infringe the provisions of the TBT Agreement due to its implications on trade. Other delegations and observer organizations pointed out the cost implications and difficulties in practical implementation, especially as regards country of origin labelling for ingredients. The Observer of the IFFA expressed the view that the introduction of country of origin labelling would significantly increase the size of ingredient panels on the labels and would not be practical.

104) The Delegation of the United Kingdom stressed the importance of an amendment of section 4.5 and asked the Committee to propose new work to the Commission. The Delegation explained that this proposal

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13 CX/FL 02/11, CX/FL 02/11-Add.1 (comments of Canada, ICGMA)

was based on the concern that the present Codex provisions on the country of origin did not sufficiently address the present situation. It was noted further that many member countries had introduced labelling rules on country of origin either on a voluntary or mandatory basis and consumers' demand for more information on country of origin had been increasing, especially for meat and meat products. In response to the points raised by some countries, the Delegation stated that the purpose of the labelling of country of origin was not to address safety concerns but to provide consumers with the information needed to make a choice of products, and that Codex must be involved in such work instead of leaving it only to WTO. The Delegation of India, while supporting the proposal, however cautioned that there should be harmonization with the document on rules of origin under negotiation in the WTO. Many delegations including Malaysia, Switzerland and Korea, and observer organizations supported the proposal of the United Kingdom to continue work on country of origin labelling. The Delegation of Japan also supported the review of the present provisions on country of origin in view of their importance for consumers, while recognizing the necessity to pay attention to difficulties of verification. The Observer from CI supported the proposal of the United Kingdom since consumers clearly wanted additional information on country of origin; currently there was potential confusion as to where a food originated and where it might have been processed.

105) The Committee noted that the views of the delegations and observers were widely divergent. The Committee also recognized that this agenda item could not be deleted nor could it start immediately on new work to revise the relevant Section in the *General Standard*, taking into account the decision made in the 49th Session of the Executive Committee. The Committee therefore decided that the paper prepared by the Secretariat would be circulated again for further comments and discussion at the next session.

DISCUSSION PAPER ON MISLEADING CLAIMS (Agenda Item 11)[14]

106) The Committee recalled that the 29th Session of the Committee could not consider the discussion paper prepared by the delegation of the United States on misleading food labelling due to lack of time and therefore decided to consider this paper in the 30th Session.

107) The Delegation of the United States introduced the discussion paper to the Committee. The paper considered the factors that may affect consumer interpretation of labelling, the types of misleading food labelling and finally the approaches to prevent misleading food labelling. The Delegation stressed that the paper had been prepared with assistance from professionals of Universities and incorporated international aspects by seeking cooperation with Brazil, Canada, Mexico and the European Commission. The purpose of this paper was to offer a discussion framework for this issue and the Delegation deferred to the Committee on the further steps to be taken.

108) Many delegations expressed their appreciation to the United States for presenting this interesting and useful paper, and proposed continuation of the discussion on this issue.

109) Some delegations pointed out that labelling information could be truthful yet misleading and stressed that this Committee should focus on how to prevent such practices particularly in relation to claims. The Delegation of France stressed that the Committee on Food Labelling should continue to ensure that the prevention of misleading claims was addressed throughout its work. The Delegation of Norway pointed out to section 4.5.2 of the *General Standard for the Labelling of Prepackaged Foods* as an example where truthful labels according to the Standard might mislead consumers as to the origin of the food.

110) The Delegation of Australia proposed to exchange and examine country experiences on this issue by preparing a paper for that purpose. The delegation also proposed to establish a Working Group to discuss the issue and expressed its willingness to be a coordinator. The Committee welcomed this proposal and agreed that Australia would lead this Working Group for drafting a discussion paper which would include a proposed set of principles, for consideration in the next Session, taking into account the paper prepared by the United States and comments from member countries and observers.

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[14] CX/FL 02/12, CX/FL 02/12 Add.1 (comment of Canada), CRD 6 (comment of IBFAN), CRD 22 (comment of Thailand)

OTHER BUSINESS, FUTURE WORK AND DATE AND PLACE OF THE NEXT SESSION (Agenda Item 12)

DATE AND PLACE OF THE NEXT SESSION

111) The Committee was informed that the next session was tentatively scheduled to be held in Ottawa from 28 April to 2 May 2003, the exact arrangements to be determined between the host country and the Codex Secretariat.

SUMMARY STATUS OF WORK

Subject Matter	Step	Action by	Document Reference in ALINORM 03/22
Proposed Draft Revised Section 5 - Criteria (Guidelines for Organically Produced Foods)	5	Governments 50th CCEXEC	para. 24 Appendix II
Draft Amendment to the General Standard (Draft Recommendations for the Labelling of Foods obtained through certain techniques of GM/GE): Definitions	6	Governments 31st CCFL	para. 33 Appendix III
Proposed Draft Guidelines for the Labelling of Foods obtained through certain techniques of GM/GE: Labelling Provisions	3	Governments 31st CCFL	para. 62 Appendix IV
Draft Amendment to the General Labelling Standard (class names)	6	Governments 31st CCFL	para. 69 Appendix V
Proposed Draft Amendment to the Guidelines on Nutrition Labelling	5	Governments 50th CCEXEC	para. 81 Appendix VI
Proposed Draft Guidelines on Use of Health and Nutrition Claims	5	Governments 50th CCEXEC 24th CCNFSDU	paras. 91-92 Appendix VII
Proposed Draft Revised Annex 2 - Permitted Substances (Guidelines for Organically Produced Foods)	3	Governments 31st CCFL	para. 25 Appendix VIII
Proposed Draft Amendment to the General Standard (Quantitative Declaration of Ingredients)	3	United Kingdom Governments 31st CCFL	para. 99
Consideration of other issues: 1) Country of Origin Labelling		Governments 30th CCFL	para. 105
2) Traceability			para. 9
3) Misleading Claims		Australia/Governments 30th CCFL	para. 110

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PROPOSED DRAFT AMENDMENT TO THE GUIDELINES FOR THE PRODUCTION, PROCESSING, LABELLING AND MARKETING OF ORGANICALLY PRODUCED FOODS

PROPOSED DRAFT REVISED SECTION 5 - CRITERIA

(At Step 5 of the Procedure)

SECTION 5. REQUIREMENTS FOR INCLUSION OF SUBSTANCES IN ANNEX 2 AND CRITERIA FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF LISTS OF SUBSTANCES BY COUNTRIES

5.1 At least the following criteria should be used for the purposes of amending the permitted substance lists referred to in Section 4. In using this criteria to evaluate new substances for use in organic production, countries should take into account all applicable statutory and regulatory provisions.

Any proposals for the inclusion in Annex 2 of new substances must meet the following general criteria:

i) they are consistent with principles of organic production as outlined in these Guidelines;

ii) use of the substance is necessary/essential for its intended use;

iii) manufacture, use and disposal of the substance does not result in, or contribute to, harmful effects on the environment;

iv) they have the lowest negative impact on human or animal health and quality of life; and

v) approved alternatives are not available in sufficient quantity and/or quality.

The above criteria are intended to be evaluated as a whole in order to protect the integrity of organic production. In addition, the following criteria should be applied in the evaluation process:

(a) if they are used for fertilization, soil conditioning purposes --

– they are essential for obtaining or maintaining the fertility of the soil or to fulfil specific nutrition requirements of crops, or specific soil-conditioning and rotation purposes which cannot be satisfied by the practices included in Annex 1, or other products included in Table 2 of Annex 2; and

– the ingredients will be of plant, animal, microbial, or mineral origin and may undergo the following processes: physical (e.g., mechanical, thermal), enzymatic, microbial (e.g., composting, fermentation); [or

in exceptional circumstances, chemical processes may be considered only for the extraction of carriers and binders;] and

– their use does not have a harmful impact on the balance of the soil ecosystem or the physical characteristics of the soil, or water and air quality; and

– their use may be restricted to specific conditions, specific regions or specific commodities;

(b) if they are used for the purpose of plant disease or pest and weed control

- they should be essential for the control of a harmful organism or a particular disease for which other biological, physical, or plant breeding alternatives and/or effective management practices are not available, and

- their use should take into account the potential harmful impact on the environment, the ecology (in particular non-target organisms) and the health of consumers, livestock and bees; and

- substances should be plant, animal, microbial, or mineral origin and may undergo the following processes: physical (e.g. mechanical, thermal), enzymatic, microbial (e.g. composting, digestion);

- however, if they are products used, in exceptional circumstances, in traps and dispensers such as pheromones, which are chemically synthesized they will be considered for addition to lists if the products are not available in sufficient quantities in their natural form, provided that the conditions for their use do not directly or indirectly result in the presence of residues of the product in the edible parts;

- their use may be restricted to specific conditions, specific regions or specific commodities;

(c) if they are used as additives or processing aids in the preparation or preservation of the food :

- these substances are used only if it has been shown that, without having recourse to them, it is impossible to:

    - produce or preserve the food, in the case of additives, or

    - produce the food, in the case of processing aids

  in the absence of other available technology that satisfies these Guidelines;

- these substances are found in nature and may have undergone mechanical/physical processes (e.g. extraction, precipitation), biological/enzymatic processes and microbial processes (e.g. fermentation),

- or, if these substances mentioned above are not available from such methods and technologies in sufficient quantities, then those substances that have been chemically synthesized may be considered for inclusion in exceptional circumstances;

- their use maintains the authenticity of the product;

- the consumer will not be deceived concerning the nature, substance and quality of the food;

- the additives and processing aids do not detract from the overall quality of the product.

In the evaluation process of substances for inclusion on lists all stakeholders should have the opportunity to be involved.

5.2 Countries should develop or adopt a list of substances that meet the criteria outlined in Section 5.1.

<u>The open nature of the lists</u>

5.3 Because of the primary purpose of providing a list of substances, the lists in Annex 2 are open and subject to the inclusion of additional substances or the removal of existing ones on an ongoing basis. When a country proposes inclusion or amendment of a substance in Annex 2 it should submit a detailed description of the product and the conditions of its envisaged use to demonstrate that the requirements under Section 5.1 are satisfied. The procedure for requesting amendments to the lists is set out under Section 8 of these Guidelines.

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DRAFT AMENDMENT TO THE GENERAL STANDARD FOR THE LABELLING OF PREPACKAGED FOODS

(DRAFT RECOMMENDATIONS FOR THE LABELLING OF FOODS OBTAINED THROUGH CERTAIN TECHNIQUES OF GENETIC MODIFICATION/GENETIC ENGINEERING)

DEFINITIONS

(At Step 6 of the Procedure)

SECTION 2. DEFINITION OF TERMS[2]

For the purpose of the General Standard:

"Food and food ingredients obtained through certain techniques of genetic modification / genetic engineering" means food and food ingredients composed of or containing genetically modified / engineered organisms obtained through modern biotechnology, or food and food ingredients produced from, but not containing genetically modified / engineered organisms obtained through modern biotechnology.

"Organism" means any biological entity capable of replication, reproduction or of transferring genetic material.

"Genetically modified / engineered organism" means an organism in which the genetic material has been changed through modern biotechnology in a way that does not occur naturally by multiplication and/or natural recombination.

"Modern biotechnology" means the application of:

a. In vitro nucleic acid techniques[3], including recombinant deoxyribonucleic acid (DNA) and direct injection of nucleic acid into cells or organelles, or

b. Fusion of cells[4] beyond the taxonomic family,

that overcome natural physiological, reproductive or recombination barriers and that are not techniques used in traditional breeding and selection

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2 **The terminology used in this section on definitions should not determine the terminology which is appropriate for use on food labels**

3 These include but are not limited to: recombinant DNA techniques that use vector systems and techniques involving the direct introduction into the organism of hereditary materials prepared outside the organism such as micro-injection, macro-injection, chemoporation, electroporation, micro-encapsulation and liposome fusion

4 Fusion of cells (including protoplast fusion) or hybridization techniques that overcome natural physiological, reproductive, or recombination barriers, where the donor cells/protoplasts do not fall within the same taxonomic family

PROPOSED DRAFT GUIDELINES FOR THE LABELLING OF FOOD AND FOOD INGREDIENTS OBTAINED THROUGH CERTAIN TECHNIQUES OF GENETIC MODIFICATION/GENETIC ENGINEERING

(At Step 3 of Procedure)

PURPOSE OF THE GUIDELINES

To provide guidelines to ensure that the labelling of food and food ingredients obtained through certain techniques of genetic modification/genetic engineering provides factual, verifiable, understandable and non-misleading information to protect consumer's health and to ensure fair practices in food trade. Food labelling plays an important role in providing information to consumers and thereby facilitating consumer choice.

These guidelines set out a number of approaches and related information that could be used for the labelling of food and food ingredients obtained through certain techniques of genetic modification/genetic engineering.

1.0 SCOPE

These guidelines recommend procedures for the labelling of food and food ingredients obtained through certain techniques of genetic modification/genetic engineering.

1.1 These guidelines apply to the labelling of such food and food ingredients:

1.1.1 when it is demonstrated, through an appropriate analysis of data, that the composition, nutritional value, or intended use of the food or food ingredient differ in comparison to that of corresponding conventional counterparts, having regard to accepted limits of natural variation[5]; and /or

1.1.2 when they are composed of or contain a genetically modified / engineered organism or contain protein or DNA resulting from gene technology[6]; and/or

1.1.3 when they are produced from, but do not contain, genetically modified / engineered organisms, protein or DNA resulting from gene technology.

2.0 DEFINITION OF TERMS[7]

(At Step 6 of the Procedure)

For the purpose of these Guidelines:

"Food and food ingredients obtained through certain techniques of genetic modification / genetic engineering" means food and food ingredients composed of or containing genetically modified / engineered organisms obtained through modern biotechnology, or food and food ingredients produced from, but not containing genetically modified / engineered organisms obtained through modern biotechnology.

"Organism" means any biological entity capable of replication, reproduction or of transferring genetic

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5 This would include products such as oils with altered fatty acid levels, but would not include products such as those with agronomic modifications which contain recombinant DNA and/or protein but no further overall change to composition, nutritional value or intended use.

6 [Gene Technology: Means a collection of techniques which are used to alter the heritable genetic material of living cell or organisms in a way that does not occur naturally by multiplication an/or recombination]

7 The terminology used in this section on definitions should not determine the terminology which is appropriate for use on food labels

material.

"Genetically modified / engineered organism" means an organism in which the genetic material has been changed through modern biotechnology in a way that does not occur naturally by multiplication and/or natural recombination.

"Modern biotechnology" means the application of:

c. In vitro nucleic acid techniques[8], including recombinant deoxyribonucleic acid (DNA) and direct injection of nucleic acid into cells or organelles, or

d. Fusion of cells[9] beyond the taxonomic family,

that overcome natural physiological, reproductive or recombination barriers and that are not techniques used in traditional breeding and selection.

3.0 LABELLING PROVISIONS

In adopting a specific approach to the labelling of food and food ingredients obtained through certain techniques of genetic modification/genetic engineering the following provisions could be used:

3.1 When food and food ingredients obtained through certain techniques of genetic modification/genetic engineering, as defined in Section 2 are [no longer equivalent to / differ significantly] from the corresponding existing food and food ingredients, as regards:

-composition; and/or

-nutritional value; and/or

-intended use;

the characteristics or properties which make it different from the corresponding existing food and food ingredients should be clearly identified on the label as described in Subsection 6.l on label declarations.

3.2 The presence in any food or food ingredients obtained through certain techniques of genetic modification/genetic engineering of an allergen transferred from any of the products listed in Section 4.2.1.4 of the General Standard for the Labelling of Prepackaged Foods (CODEX STAN 1-1985 (Rev.1-1991) shall be declared[10]

3.3 [The presence of substances which may result in physiological or metabolic disorders for certain sections of the population and that are absent in corresponding existing foods[should][shall] be labelled].

3.4 In addition to the provisions of Subsection 3.1 to 3.3, when food and food ingredients obtained through certain techniques of genetic modification/genetic engineering as defined in Section 2, are labelled to indicate method of production, labelling declarations should apply (some examples of which are described in Subsection 6.2):

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8 These include but are not limited to: recombinant DNA techniques that use vector systems and techniques involving the direct introduction into the organism of hereditary materials prepared outside the organism such as micro-injection, macro-injection, chemoporation, electroporation, micro-encapsulation and liposome fusion

9 Fusion of cells (including protoplast fusion) or hybridization techniques that overcome natural physiological, reproductive, or recombination barriers, where the donor cells/protoplasts do not fall within the same taxonomic family

10 This provision was adopted at Step 8 by the Codex Alimentarius Commission at its 24rd Session (July, 2001)

(a) When they are composed of or contain a genetically modified / engineered organism or contain protein or DNA resulting from gene technology; and/or

(b) When they are produced from, but do not contain, genetically modified /engineered organisms, protein or DNA resulting from gene technology even when they do not differ in composition, nutritional value and, intended use**.**

3.5 [Notwithstanding Section 4.2.2.2 of the General Standard[6], the presence of substances that are absent in corresponding existing food and food ingredients that could be the subject of dietary restrictions, based on religious objections or cultural practices, may be labelled. Where such labelling is used, member countries should establish criteria on how labelling decisions, based on dietary restrictions, will be decided and implemented in a manner that is fair, transparent and consistent.]

[4.0 THRESHOLD LEVELS

4.1 Where food and food ingredients obtained through certain techniques of genetic modification/genetic engineering, are labelled to declare the method of production, consideration may be given to:

[Establishment of a threshold level in food and food ingredients for the presence of food and food ingredients obtained from certain techniques of genetic modification/genetic engineering, below which labelling would not apply[11]] and/or

[Establishment of a de minimis threshold level for adventitious or accidental inclusion in food and food ingredients, of food and food ingredients obtained through certain techniques of genetic modification/genetic engineering, below which labelling would not apply]]

[5.0 EXEMPTIONS

5.1 Notwithstanding the provisions of Subsection 3.1 to 3.3, consideration may be given to the exemption from labelling of specific categories (for example highly processed food ingredients, processing aids, food additives, flavours) of food and food ingredients obtained through certain techniques of genetic modification / genetic engineering.]

6.0 LABEL DECLARATIONS

In accordance with the General Principles section of the Codex General Standard for the Labelling of Prepackaged Foods and the Codex General Guidelines on Claims, prepackaged food shall not be described on any label or in any labelling or presented in a manner that is false, misleading or deceptive or is likely to create an erroneous impression regarding its character or safety in any respect.

6.1 Where food and food ingredients obtained through certain techniques of genetic modification/genetic engineering are labelled to indicate final product characteristics, the following requirements should apply:

(a) if the composition or nutritional value of food and food ingredients is [no longer equivalent to/ differs significantly] from the corresponding existing food and food ingredients, the label should provide, in conjunction with, or in close proximity to, the name of the food and food ingredients, such additional words or phrases as necessary to inform the consumer as to its changed composition or nutrient content in conformity with Sections 4.1 and 4.2.2 of the General Standard. In addition, nutrient declaration should be provided in conformity with the Codex Guidelines on Nutrition Labelling.

(b) if the mode of storage, preparation or cooking is [no longer equivalent to / differs significantly] from the corresponding existing food and food ingredients, clear instructions for use should be provided.

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[11] Consideration of a threshold must address existing provisions of the *Codex General Standard for the Labelling of Prepackaged Foods*, e.g. Section 4.2.1.3 (Compound Ingredients)

6.2 In accordance with Section 6.0 and in addition to the provisions in Subsection 6.1, food labels should be meaningful to the [intended] consumer. Where food and food ingredients obtained through certain techniques of genetic modification/genetic engineering are labelled to declare the method of production, examples of label declaration(s) include but are not limited to:

(a) ["Produced from genetically modified (naming the source)"] e.g. "produced from genetically modified soya"

(b) If the ingredient is already listed as produced from the source, ["genetically engineered (naming the food)"], e.g. "genetically engineered maize flour"

(c) ["Grown from seeds obtained through [modern] plant biotechnology"]

(d) If the ingredient is designated by the name of a category, ["contains (name of the ingredient) produced from genetically modified (source)"], e.g. starch ("contains starch produced from genetically modified maize")

(e) ["Genetically engineered (naming the characteristic) (naming the food)"] e.g. "genetically engineered high oleic soybean oil"

(f) ["Product of plant / animal biotechnology"]

(g) ["Naming the food/food ingredient (genetically modified)"] e.g. "soybean (genetically modified)"

(h) ["Naming the food/food ingredient (genetically modified food/food ingredient (not segregated)"] e.g. "soybean (genetically modified soybean not segregated)"

(i) ["Product of gene technology"]

6.2 Where the presence of food and food ingredients obtained through certain techniques of genetic modification/genetic engineering is declared on the label, the following would apply:

(a) In the case of single-ingredient foods, or where there is no list of ingredients, the information should appear clearly on the label of the food; or

(b) In the case of a food ingredient(s) in a multi-ingredient food, the information should be shown in the list of ingredients or in parentheses immediately following the ingredient(s). Alternately, the ingredient(s) may be identified by an asterisk and the required wording should appear in a statement immediately following the list of ingredients.

[7.0 IMPLEMENTATION

Consistent with the approach(es) adopted under Section 3, additional consideration should be given to procedures and methodologies for the identification of food and food ingredients produced using certain techniques of genetic modification/genetic engineering and verification of label declarations. These include, but are not limited to: development of validated detection methods; establishment of verification (for example, documentation) systems; and efforts for the development of supporting capacity and infrastructure.]

DRAFT AMENDMENT TO THE GENERAL STANDARD FOR THE LABELLING OF PREPACKAGED FOODS (CLASS NAMES)

(**At Step 6 of the Procedure**)

Section 4.2 List of Ingredients

4.2.2.1 The following class names may be used for the ingredients falling within these classes:

[Milk Protein]: Milk products containing a minimum of [30/35/50]% of milk protein (m/m) in dry matter*.

* Calculation of milk protein content : Kjeldahl nitrogen x 6.38

PROPOSED DRAFT AMENDMENT TO THE GUIDELINES ON NUTRITION LABELLING

(At Step 5 of the Procedure)[12]

3.2 Listing of Nutrients

3.2.1 Where nutrient declaration is applied, the declaration of the following should be mandatory:

3.2.1.1 Energy value; and

3.2.1.2 The amounts of protein, available carbohydrate (i.e., carbohydrate excluding dietary fibre), fat; **and**

3.2.1.3 The amount of any other nutrient for which a nutrition **or health** claim is made; and

3.2.1.4 The amount of any other nutrient considered to be relevant for maintaining a good nutritional status, as required by national legislation.

3.2.2 The amounts of total sugars, dietary fibre, saturated fatty acids, [*trans* fatty acids] and sodium should be declared in addition to the requirements of section 3.2.1 where:

3.2.2.1 The amounts of one or more sugars, dietary fibre, saturated fatty acids, [*trans* fatty acids] and sodium are declared voluntarily,

3.2.2.2 Sugars, dietary fibre, saturated fatty acids, [*trans* fatty acids] or sodium are the subject of a nutrition claim, or

3.2.2.3 A health claim is made for the food.

~~**[**3.2.2 Where one or more of the following: sugars, fibre, saturated fat and sodium are declared voluntarily [or because a nutrition claim for one of these nutrients is made] or if a health claim is made then the nutrient declaration will consist of information on the sugars, fibre, saturated fatty acids, **[**trans fatty acids**]** and sodium in addition to the requirements of 3.2.1 or**]**~~

3.2.3 Where a claim is made regarding the amount and/or the type of carbohydrate, the amount of total sugars should be listed in addition to the requirements in Section 3.2.1. the amounts of starch and/or other carbohydrate constituent(s) may also be listed~~. [Where a claim is made regarding the dietary fibre content, the amount of dietary fibre should be declared.]~~

3.2.4 **Where a claim is made regarding the amount and/or type of fatty acids, the amounts of saturated fatty acids, [trans fatty acids], [monounsaturated fatty acids] and polyunsaturated fatty acids should be declared in addition to the requirements of Section 3.2.1 and in accordance with Section 3.4.7. [The declaration of polyunsaturated fatty acids may be replaced with a declaration of n-6 polyunsaturated fatty acids and n-3 polyunsaturated fatty acids.] Where a claim is made regarding cholesterol, the amounts of saturated fatty acids [and trans fatty acids] should be declared in addition to the requirements of Section 3.2.1.** ~~Where a claim is made regarding the amount and/or type of fatty acids~~ or ~~cholesterol~~, the amounts of saturated fatty acids ~~or cholesterol~~ and of polyunsaturated fatty acids ~~and trans fatty acids should be declared in accordance with Section 3.4.7 and 3.2.1. [The amounts of any other fatty acid constituent(s) may also be listed.]~~

3.2.5 In addition to the mandatory declaration under 3.2.1, , 3.2.3 and 3.2.4 vitamins and minerals may be listed in accordance with the following criteria:

3.2.5.1 Only vitamins and minerals for which recommended intakes have been established and/or which are of nutritional importance in the country concerned should also be declared.

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[12] Amendments to the current text of the Guidelines are indicated in bold and strikeout

3.2.6 **When nutrient declaration is applied, vitamins and minerals which are present in amounts less than 5% of the Nutrient Reference Value or of the officially recognized guidelines of the national authority having jurisdiction per 100 g or 100 ml or per serving as quantified on the label should not be declared**. ~~When nutrient declaration is applied, only those vitamins and minerals which are present in significant amounts should be listed.~~[13]

3.2.7 In the case where a product is subject to labelling requirements of a Codex standard, the provisions for nutrient declaration set out in that standard should take precedence over but not conflict with the provisions of Sections 3.2.1 to 3.2.6 of these guidelines.

3.4.7 Where the amount and/or type of fatty acids is declared, this declaration should follow immediately the declaration of the total fat in accordance with Section 3.4.3.

The following format should be used:

Fat	**... g**
of which saturated	... g
[trans]	... g
[monounsaturated]	... g
polyunsaturated	... g

[13] ~~As a rule, 5% of the recommended intake (of the population concerned) supplied by a serving as quantified on the label should be taken into consideration in deciding what constitutes a significant amount.~~

PROPOSED DRAFT GUIDELINES FOR USE OF HEALTH AND NUTRITION CLAIMS
(At Step 5 of the Procedure)[14]

Nutrition claims should be consistent with national nutrition policy and support that policy. Only nutrition claims that support national nutrition policy should be allowed.

Health claims should be consistent with national health policy, including nutrition policy, and support such policies where applicable. Health claims [should be supported by a sound and sufficient body of scientific evidence to substantiate the claim, provide truthful and non-misleading information to aid consumers in choosing healthful diets and be] supported by specific consumer education. The impact of health claims on consumers' eating behaviours and dietary patterns should be monitored. Claims of the type described in section 3.4 of the Codex General Guidelines on Claims are prohibited.

1. SCOPE

1.1 These guidelines relate to the use of nutrition and health claims in food labelling.

1.2 These guidelines apply to all foods for which nutrition and health claims are made without prejudice to specific provisions under Codex standards or Guidelines relating to Foods for Special Dietary Uses and Foods for Special Medical Purposes.

1.3 These guidelines are intended to supplement the Codex General Guidelines on Claims and do not supersede any prohibitions contained therein.

1.4 [Nutrition and] Health claims are not permitted for foods for infants and young children unless specifically provided for in relevant Codex standards.

2. DEFINITIONS

2.1 ***Nutrition claim*** means any representation which states, suggests or implies that a food has particular nutritional properties including but not limited to the energy value and to the content of protein, fat and carbohydrates, as well as the content of vitamins and minerals. The following do not constitute nutrition claims:

(a) the mention of substances in the list of ingredients;

(b) the mention of nutrients as a mandatory part of nutrition labelling;

(c) quantitative or qualitative declaration of certain nutrients or ingredients on the label if required by national legislation.

2.1.1 ***Nutrient content claim*** is a nutrition claim that describes the level of a nutrient contained in a food.

(Examples: "source of calcium"; "high in fibre and low in fat";)

2.1.2 ***Comparative claim*** is a claim that compares the nutrient levels and/or energy value of two or more

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[14] Proposed Draft Amendment to the *Guidelines for Use of Nutrition Claims*. Deletions are marked as strike-out and new text is underlined.

foods.

(Examples: "reduced"; "less than"; "fewer"; "increased"; "more than".)

2. 2 Health claim means any representation that states, suggests, or implies that a relationship exists between a food or a constituent of that food and health. Health claims include the following:

2.2.1 ***Nutrient Function Claims*** - a nutrition claim that describes the physiological role of the nutrient in growth, development and normal functions of the body.

Example:

~~[“Calcium aids in the development of strong bones and teeth”;~~

~~“Protein helps build and repair body tissues”;~~

~~“Iron is a factor in red blood cell formation”;~~

~~“Vitamin E protects the fat in body tissues from oxidation”.~~

~~“Contains folic acid: folic acid contributes to the normal growth of the fetus”]~~

“Nutrient A (naming a physiological role of nutrient A in the body in the maintenance of health and promotion of normal growth and development). Food X is a good/excellent source of nutrient A.”

2.2.2 ***[Other] Function Claims*** - These claims concern specific beneficial effects of the consumption of foods and their constituents in the context of the total diet on physiological **[**or psychological**]** functions or biological activities but do not include nutrient function claims. Such claims relate to a positive contribution to health or to the improvement of a function or to modifying or preserving health.

Examples:

“Substance A (naming the effect of substance A on improving or modifying a physiological function or biological activity associated with health). Food Y contains x grams of substance A.”

2.2.3 ***Reduction of disease risk claims*** - Claims relating the consumption of a food or

food constituent, in the context of the total diet, to the reduced risk of developing a disease or health-related condition. The claim must consist of two parts:

1) Information on an accepted diet-health relationship; followed by

2) Information on the composition of the product relevant to the relationship unless the relationship is

based on a whole food or foods whereby the research does not link to specific constituents of the food.

Risk reduction means significantly altering a major risk factor(s) for a disease or health-related condition.

Diseases have multiple risk factors and altering one of these risk factors may or may not have a beneficial effect. The presentation of risk reduction claims must ensure, for example, by use of appropriate language and reference to other risk factors, that consumers do not interpret them as prevention claims.

Examples:

“ A diet low in substance A may reduce the risk of disease D. Food X is low in substance A.”

“ A healthful diet rich in substance A may reduce the risk of disease D. Food X is high in substance A”

3. NUTRITION LABELLING

Any food for which a nutrition or health claim is made should be labelled with a nutrient declaration in accordance with Section 3 of the Codex Guidelines on Nutrition Labelling.

4. NUTRITION CLAIMS

4.1 The only nutrition claims permitted shall be those relating to energy, protein, carbohydrate, and fat and components thereof, fibre, sodium and vitamins and minerals for which Nutrient Reference Values (NRVs) have been laid down in the Codex Guidelines for Nutrition Labelling.

5. NUTRIENT CONTENT CLAIMS

5.1 When a nutrient content claim that is listed in the Table to these Guidelines or a synonymous claim is

made, the conditions specified in the Table for that claim should apply.

5.2 Where a food is by its nature low in or free of the nutrient that is the subject of the claim, the term describing the level of the nutrient should not immediately precede the name of the food but should be in the form "a low (naming the nutrient) food" or "a (naming the nutrient)-free food".

6. COMPARATIVE CLAIMS

Comparative claims should be permitted subject to the following conditions and based on the food as sold, taking into account further preparation required for consumption according to the instructions for use on the label:

6.1 The foods being compared should be different versions of the same food or similar foods. The foods being compared should be clearly identified.

6.2 A statement of the amount of difference in the energy value or nutrient content should be given. The following information should appear in close proximity to the comparative claim:

6.2.1 The amount of difference related to the same quantity, expressed as a percentage, fraction, or an absolute amount. Full details of the comparison should be given.

6.2.2 The identity of the food(s) to which the food is being compared. The food(s) should be described in such a manner that it (they) can be readily identified by consumers.

6.3 The comparison should be based on a relative difference of at least 25% in the energy value or nutrient content, except for micronutrients where a 10% difference in the NRV would be acceptable, between the compared foods and a minimum absolute difference in the energy value or nutrient content equivalent to the figure defined as "low" or as a "source" in the Table to these Guidelines.

6.4 The use of the word "light" should follow the same criteria as for "reduced" and include an indication of the characteristics which make the food "light".

7. HEALTH CLAIMS

7.1 Health claims should be permitted provided that the following conditions are met:

7.1.1 Health claims must be based on current relevant scientific substantiation and the level of proof must be sufficient to substantiate the type of claimed effect as recognised by generally accepted scientific review of the data and the scientific substantiation should be reviewed as new knowledge becomes available[15].

7.1.2 Any health claim must be accepted by or be acceptable to the competent authorities of the country where the product is sold.

7.1.3 MOVE TO 7.5 The claim about a food or food constituent must be stated within the context of the total diet.

7.1.4 The claimed benefit should arise from the consumption of a reasonable quantity of the food or food constituent in the context of a normal diet.

7.1.5 If the claimed benefit is attributed to a constituent in the food, the food in question should be:

(i) - a significant or high source of the constituent in the case where increased consumption is recommended; or,

(ii) - low in, reduced in, or free of the constituent in the case where reduced consumption is recommended.

Where applicable, the conditions for nutrient content claims and comparative claims will be used to determine the levels for “high”, “low”, “reduced”, and “free”.

7.1.6 Only those essential nutrients for which a Nutrient Reference Value (NRV) has been established in the Codex Guidelines on Nutrition Labelling or those nutrients which are mentioned in officially recognized dietary guidelines of the national authority having jurisdiction, should be the subject of a nutrient function claim.

[15] Reference to the Scientific Criteria for Health Related Claims being developed by the CCNFSDU should be inserted here.

7.2 Health claims should have a clear framework for qualifying and/or disqualifying conditions for eligibility to use the specific claim, including the ability of competent national authorities to prohibit claims made for foods that contain nutrients or constituents in amounts that increase the risk of disease or an adverse health-related condition. The health claim should not be made if it encourages or condones excessive consumption of any food or disparages good dietary practice.

7.3 If the claimed effect is attributed to a constituent of the food, there must be a validated method to quantify the food constituent that forms the basis of the claim.

7.4 MOVE TO PREAMBLE: The impact of health claims on consumers' eating behaviours and dietary patterns should be monitored.

7.5 The following information should appear on the label or labelling of the food bearing health claims:

7.5.1 A statement of the quantity of any nutrient or other constituent of the food that is the subject of the claim.

7.5.2 Information on the target group, if appropriate.

7.5.3 Information on how to use the food to obtain the claimed benefit and on other lifestyle factors where appropriate.

7.5.4 If appropriate, advice to vulnerable groups on how to use the food and to groups, if any, who need to avoid the food.

7.5.5 Maximum safe intake of the food where necessary.

7.5.6 MOVED FROM 7.1.3 Information on how the food or food constituent fits within the context of the total diet.

8. CLAIMS RELATED TO DIETARY GUIDELINES OR HEALTHY DIETS

Claims that relate to dietary guidelines or "healthy diets" should be permitted subject to the following conditions:

8.1 Only claims related to the pattern of eating contained in dietary guidelines officially recognized by the appropriate national authority.

8.2 Flexibility in the wording of claims is acceptable, provided the claims remain faithful to the pattern of eating outlined in the dietary guidelines.

8.3 Claims related to a "healthy diet" or any synonymous term are considered to be claims about the pattern of eating contained in dietary guidelines and should be consistent with the guidelines.

8.4 Foods which are described as part of a healthy diet, healthy balance, etc., should not be based on selective consideration of one or more aspects of the food. They should satisfy certain minimum criteria for other major nutrients related to dietary guidelines.

8.5 Foods should not be described as "healthy" or be represented in a manner that implies that a food in and of itself will impart health.

8.6 Foods may be described as part of a "healthy diet" provided that the label carries a statement relating the food to the pattern of eating described in the dietary guidelines.

TABLE OF CONDITIONS FOR NUTRIENT CONTENTS

COMPONENT	CLAIM	CONDITIONS
		NOT MORE THAN
Energy	Low	40 kcal (170 kJ) per 100 g (solids) or 20 kcal (80 kJ) per 100 ml (liquids)
	Free	4 kcal per 100 ml (liquids)
Fat	Low	3g per 100 g (solids) 1.5 g per 100 ml (liquids)
	Free	0.5 g per 100 g (solids) or 100 ml (liquids)
Saturated Fat	Low[16]	1.5 g per 100 g (solids) 0.75 g per 100 ml (liquids) and 10% of energy
	Free	0.1 g per 100 g (solids) 0.1 g per 100 ml (liquids)
Cholesterol	Low[3]	0.02 g per 100 g (solids) 0.01 g per 100 ml (liquids)
	Free	0.005 g per 100 g (solids) 0.005 g per 100 ml (liquids) and, for both claims, less than: 1.5 g saturated fat per 100 g (solids) 0.75 g saturated fat per 100 ml (liquids) and 10% of energy of saturated fat
Sugars	Free	0.5 g per 100 g (solids) 0.5 g per 100 ml (liquids)
Sodium	Low	0.12 g per 100 g
	Very Low	0.04 g per 100 g
	Free	0.005 g per 100 g

[16] In the case of the claim for "low in saturated fat", trans fatty acids should be taken into account where applicable. This provision consequentially applies to foods claimed to be "low in cholesterol" and "cholesterol free".

		NOT LESS THAN
Protein	Source	10% of NRV per 100 g (solids) 5% of NRV per 100 ml (liquids) or 5% of NRV per 100 kcal (12% of NRV per 1 MJ) or 10% of NRV per serving
	High	2 times the values for ”source”
Vitamins and Minerals	Source	15% of NRV per 100 g (solids) 7.5% of NRV per 100 ml (liquids) or 5% of NRV per 100 kcal (12% of NRV per 1 MJ) or 15% of NRV per serving
	High	2 times the values for "source"

PROPOSED DRAFT AMENDMENT TO THE GUIDELINES FOR THE PRODUCTION, PROCESSING, LABELLING AND MARKETING OF ORGANICALLY PRODUCED FOODS

PROPOSED DRAFT REVISED ANNEX 2 – PERMITTED SUBSTANCES

(At Step 3 of the Procedure)

ANNEX 2

PERMITTED SUBSTANCES FOR THE PRODUCTION OF ORGANIC FOODS

Precautions

1. Any substances used in an organic system for soil fertilization and conditioning, pest and disease control, for the health of livestock and quality of the animal products, or for preparation, preservation and storage of the food product should comply with the relevant national regulations.

2. Conditions for use of certain substances contained in the following lists may be specified by the certification body or authority, e.g. volume, frequency of application, specific purpose, etc.

3. Where substances are required for primary production they should be used with care and with the knowledge that even permitted substances may be subject to misuse and may alter the ecosystem of the soil or farm.

4. The following lists do not attempt to be all inclusive or exclusive, or a finite regulatory tool but rather provide advice to governments on internationally agreed inputs. A system of review criteria as detailed in Section 5 of these Guidelines for products to be considered by national governments should be the primary determinant for acceptability or rejection of substances.

TABLE 1: SUBSTANCES FOR USE IN SOIL FERTILIZING AND CONDITIONING

Substances	**Description; compositional requirements; conditions use**
Farmyard and poultry manure	Need recognized by certification body or authority if not sourced from organic production systems. "Factory" farming[18] sources not permitted.
Slurry or urine	If not from organic sources, need recognized by inspection body. Preferably after controlled fermentation and/or appropriate dilution. "Factory" farming sources not permitted"
Composted animal excrements, including poultry	Need recognized by the certification body or authority
Manure and composted farmyard manure	"Factory" farming sources not permitted.
Dried farmyard manure and dehydrated poult manure	Need recognized by the certification body or authority. "Factory" farming sources not permitted.
Guano	Need recognized by the certification body or authority.
Straw	Need recognized by the certification body or authority.
Compost and spent mushroom and Vermiculite substrate	Need recognized by the certification body or authority. The initial composition of the substrate must be limited to the products on this list.
Compost from organic household refuse	Need recognized by the certification body or authority.
Compost from plant residues	----
Processed animal products from slaughterhouses & fish industries	Need recognized by the certification body or authority.
By-products of food & textile industries	Not treated with synthetic additives. Need recognized by the certification body or authority.
Seaweeds and seaweed products	Need recognized by the certification body or authority.
Sawdust, bark and wood waste	Need recognized by the certification body or authority.
Wood ash	Need recognized by the certification body or authority.
Natural phosphate rock.	Need recognized by the certification body or authority. Cadmium should not exceed 90mg/kg P_20_5
Basic slag	Need recognized by the certification body or authority.
Rock potash, mined potassium salts (e.g. kainite, sylvinite)	Less than 60% chlorine
Sulphate of potash (e.g. patenkali)	Obtained by physical procedures but not enriched by chemical processes to increase its solubility. Need

[18] "Factory" farming refers to industrial management systems that are heavily reliant on veterinary and feed inputs not permitted in organic agriculture.

	recognized by the certification body or authority.
Calcium carbonate of natural origin (e.g. chal marl, maerl, limestone, phosphate chalk)	----
Magnesium rock	----
Calcareous magnesium rock	----
Epsom salt (magnesium-sulphate)	----
Gypsum (calcium sulphate)	----
Stillage and stillage extract	Ammonium stillage excluded
Sodium chloride	Only mined salt
Aluminium calcium phosphate	Maximum 90 mg/kg P_20_5
Trace elements (e.g. boron, copper, iro manganese, molybdenum, zinc)	Need recognized by the certification body or authority.
Sulphur	Need recognized by the certification body or authority.
Stone meal	----
Clay (e.g. bentonite, perlite, zeolite)	----
Naturally occurring biological organisms (e. worms)	----
Vermiculite	----
Peat	Excluding synthetic additives; permitted for seed, potting module composts. Other use as recognized by certification body or authority
Humus from earthworms and insects	----
Zeolites	----
Wood charcoal	----
Chloride of lime	Need recognized by the certification body or authority
Human excrements	Need recognized by the certification body or authority. If possible aerated or composted. Not applied to crops intended for human consumption.
By-products of the sugar industry (e.g. Vinasse)	Need recognized by the certification body or authority
By-products from oil palm, coconut and coc (including empty fruit bunch, palm oil m effluent (pome), cocoa peat and empty cocoa pods)	Need recognized by the certification body or authority
By-products of industries processing ingredien from organic agriculture	Need recognized by the certification body or authority

TABLE 2: SUBSTANCES FOR PLANT PEST AND DISEASE CONTROL

Substance	**Description; compositional requirements; conditions for use**
I. Plant and Animal	
Preparations on basis of pyrethrins extracted from *Chrysanthemum cinerariaefolium*, containing possibly a synergist	Need recognized by the certification body or authority.
Preparations of Rotenone from *Derris elliptica*, *Lonchocarpus*, *Thephrosia spp*.	Need recognized by the certification body or authority.
Preparations from *Quassia amara*	Need recognized by the certification body or authority.
Preparations from *Ryania speciosa*	Need recognized by the certification body or authority.
Preparations of Neem (Azadirachtin) from *Azadirachta indica*	Need recognized by the certification body or authority.
Propolis	Need recognized by the certification body or authority.
Plant and animal oils	---
Seaweed, seaweed meal, seaweed extracts, sea salts and salty water	Not chemically treated.
Gelatine	---
Lecithin	Need recognized by the certification body or authority.
Casein	---
Natural acids (e.g. vinegar)	Need recognized by the certification body or authority.
Fermented product from Aspergillus	---
Extract from mushroom (Shiitake fungus)	---
Extract from Chlorella	---
Natural plants preparations, excluding tobacco	Need recognized by certification body or authority..
Tobacco tea (except pure nicotine)	Need recognized by certification body or authority.
II. Mineral	
Inorganic compounds (Bordeaux mixture, copper hydroxide, copper oxychloride)	Need recognized by certification body or authority.
Burgundy mixture	Need recognized by certification body or authority.
Copper salts	Need recognized by certification body or authority.

Sulphur	Need recognized by certification body or authority.
Mineral powders (stone meal, silicates)	---
Diatomaceous earth	Need recognized by certification body or authority.
Silicates, clay (Bentonite)	---
Sodium silicate	---
Sodium bicarbonate	---
Potassium permanganate	Need recognized by certification body or authority.
Paraffin oil	Need recognized by certification body or authority.
III. Micro organisms used for biological pest controls	
Micro-organisms (bacteria, viruses, fungi) e.g. Bacillus thuringiensis, Granulosis virus,etc.	Need recognized by certification body or authority.
IV. Other	
Carbon dioxide and nitrogen gas	Need recognized by certification body or authority.
Potassium soap (soft soap)	---
Ethyl alcohol	Need recognized by certification body or authority.
Homeopathic and Ayurvedic preparations	--
Herbal and biodynamic preparations	---
Sterilized insect males	Need recognized by certification body or authority
V. Traps	
Pheromone preparations	---
Preparations on the basis of metaldehyde containing a repellent to higher animal species and as far as applied in traps.	Need recognized by certification body or authority

TABLE 3: INGREDIENTS OF NON AGRICULTURAL ORIGIN REFERRED TO IN SECTION 3 OF THESE GUIDELINES

3.1 Food additives, including carriers

INS	Name	Specific conditions
	For plant products	
170	Calcium carbonates	----
220	Sulfur dioxide	Wine products
270	Lactic acid	Fermented vegetable products
290	Carbon dioxide	----
296	Malic acid	----
300	Ascorbic acid	If not available in natural form
306	Tocopherols, mixed natural concentrates	----
322	Lecithin	Obtained without the use of bleaches and organic solvents
330	Citric acid	Fruit and vegetable products
335	Sodium tartrate	cakes/confectionery
336	Potassium tartrate	cereals/cakes/confectionery
341i	Mono calcium phosphate	only for raising flour
400	Alginic acid	----
401	Sodium alginate	----
402	Potassium alginate	----
406	Agar	----
407	Carageenan	----
410	Locust bean gum	----
412	Guar gum	----
413	Tragacanth gum	----
414	Arabic gum	Milk, fat and confectionary products
415	Xanthan gum	Fat products, fruit and vegetables, cakes & biscuits, salads.
416	Karaya gum	----
440	Pectins	----
500	Sodium carbonates	Cakes & biscuits, confectionery

501	Potassium carbonates	Cereals/cakes & biscuits/confectionary
503	Ammonium carbonates	----
504	Magnesium carbonates	----
508	Potassium chloride	Frozen fruit and vegetables/canned fruit and vegetables, vegetable sauces/ketchup and mustard
509	Calcium chloride	Milk products/fat products/fruits and vegetables/soybean products
511	Magnesium chloride	Soy bean products
516	Calcium sulphate	Cakes & biscuits/soy bean products/bakers yeast. Carrier
524	Sodium hydroxide	Cereal products
938	Argon	----
941	Nitrogen	----
948	Oxygen	----

3.2 Flavourings

Substances and products labelled as natural flavouring substances or natural flavouring preparations as defined in Codex Alimentarius 1A - 1995, Section 5.7.

3.3 Water and salts

Drinking water.

Salts (with sodium chloride or potassium chloride as basic components generally used in food processing).

.3.4 Preparations of Microorganisms and Enzymes

(a) Any preparations of microorganisms and enzymes normally used in food processing, with the exception of microorganisms genetically engineered/ modified or enzymes derived from genetic engineering.

3.5 Minerals (including trace elements), vitamins, essential fatty and amino acids, and other nitrogen compounds. Only approved in so far as their used is legally required in the food products in which they are incorporated.

For livestock and bee products

The following is a provisional list for the purposes of processing livestock and bee products only. Countries may develop a list of substances for national purposes that satisfy the requirements of these Guidelines as recommended in Section 5.2.

153	Wood Ash	Traditional cheeses
170	Calcium carbonates	Milk products. Not as colouring agent.
270	Lactic acid	Sausage casings
290	Carbon dioxide	---
322	Lecithin	Obtained without the use of bleaches or organic solvents. Milk products/milk based infant food/fat products/mayonnaise.
331	Sodium citrate	Sausages/pasteurisation of egg whites/milk products
406	Agar	---
407	Carrageenan	Milk products
410	Locust bean gum	Milk products/meat products
412	Guar gum	Milk products/canned meat/egg products
413	Traganth gum	---
414	Arabic gum	Milk products/fat/confectionery
440	Pectin (unmodified)	Milk products
509	Calcium Chloride	Milk products/meat products
938	Argon	---
941	Nitrogen	---
948	Oxygen	---

TABLE 4: PROCESSING AIDS WHICH MAY BE USED FOR THE PREPARATION OF PRODUCTS OF AGRICULTURAL ORIGIN REFERRED TO IN SECTION 3 OF THESE GUIDELINES

Substance	**Specific conditions**
For plant products Water	----
Calcium chloride	coagulation agent
Calcium carbonate	----
Calcium hydroxide	----
Calcium sulphate	coagulation agent
Magnesium chloride (or nigari)	coagulation agent
Potassium carbonate	drying of grape raisins
Carbon dioxide	----
Nitrogen	----
Ethanol	solvent
Tannic acid	filtration aid
Egg white albumin	----
Casein	----
Gelatine	----
Isinglass	----
Vegetable oils	greasing or releasing agent
Silicon dioxide	as gel or collodial solution
Activated carbon	----
Talc	----
Bentonite	----
Kaolin	----
Diatomaceous earth	----
Perlite	----
Hazelnut shells	----
Beeswax	releasing agent
Carnauba wax	releasing agent

Sulphuric acid	pH adjustment of extraction water in sugar production
Sodium hydroxide	pH adjustment in sugar production
Tartaric acid and salts	----
Sodium carbonate	sugar production
Preparations of bark components	----
Potassium hydroxide	pH adjustment for sugar processing
Citric Acid	pH adjustment

Preparations of microorganisms and enzymes

Any preparations of microorganisms and enzymes normally used as processing aids in food processing, with the exception of genetically engineered/modified organisms and enzymes derived from genetically engineered/modified organisms.

For livestock and bee products

The following is a provisional list for the purposes of processing livestock and bee products only. Countries may develop a list of substances for national purposes that satisfy the requirements of these Guidelines as recommended in Section 5.2.

Calcium carbonates	---
Calcium Chloride	Firming, coagulation agent in cheese making.
Kaolin	Extraction of propolis.
Lactic acid	Milk products: coagulation agent, pH regulation of salt bath for cheese.
Sodium carbonate	Milk products: neutralizing substance.
Water	---