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FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION OF THE UNITED NATIONS





JOINT OFFICE: Viale delle Terme di Caracalla 00100 ROME Tel: 39 06 57051 www.codexalimentarius.net Email: codex@fao.org Facsimile: 39 06 5705 4593

ALINORM 03/39

JOINT FAO/WHO FOOD STANDARDS PROGRAMME CODEX ALIMENTARIUS COMMISSION

Twenty-fifth Session

Rome, 30 June - 5 July 2003

REPORT OF THE SECOND SESSION OF THE AD HOC CODEX INTERGOVERNMENTAL TASK FORCE ON FRUIT AND VEGETABLE JUICES

Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, 23-26 April 2002

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WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION



JOINT OFFICE: Viale delle Terme di Caracalla 00100 ROME Tel: 39 06 57051 www.codexalimentarius.net Email: codex@fao.org Facsimile: 39 06 5705 4593

CX 5/100

CL 2002/14-FJ May 2002

TO:- Codex Contact Points
- Interested International OrganizationsFROM:Secretary, Codex Alimentarius Commission, Joint FAO/WHO Food Standards Programme,
FAO, 00100 Rome, ItalySUBJECT:Distribution of the Report of the 2nd Session of the Ad Hoc Codex Intergovernmental
Task Force on Fruit and Vegetable Juices

REQUEST FOR COMMENTS AND INFORMATION

Proposed Draft Standards at Step 3 of the Procedure

1. Proposed Draft Codex General Standard for Fruit Juices and Nectars (para. 43 and Appendix II)

Governments wishing to summit comments on the 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 (Fax: +39 (06) 5705 4593; E-mail: codex@fao.org), before 30 SEPTEMBER 2002.

2. Proposed Draft Revised Codex General Standard for Vegetable Juices (para. 47 and Appendix III)

Governments wishing to summit comments on the 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 (Fax: +39 (06) 5705 4593; E-mail: codex@fao.org), before 31 DECEMBER 2002.

SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

The 2nd Session of the *Ad Hoc* Codex Intergovernmental Task Force on Fruit and Vegetable Juices reached the following conclusions:

MATTERS OF INTEREST TO THE COMMISSION

The Task Force:

- Agreed to return the *Proposed Draft Codex General Standard for Fruit Juices and Nectars* and the *Proposed Draft Revised Codex General Standard for Vegetable Juices* to Step 3 for circulation and further comments (paras. 43 and 47).
- Decided to reconvene the Drafting Group on the Revision of the Standard with a view to revising the *Proposed Draft Codex Standard for Fruit Juices and Nectars*, particularly those controversial issues and undecided provisions of the Proposed Draft Standard, based on the written comments submitted at the 2nd session and in response to CL 2002/14-FJ (paras. 28-29, 31 and 43-46).
- Forwarded methods of analysis for fruit and vegetable juices and nectars to the Codex Committee on Methods of Analysis and Sampling for endorsement (para. 51).

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REPORT OF THE 2ND SESSION OF THE

AD HOC CODEX INTERGOVERNMENTAL TASK FORCE ON FRUIT AND VEGETABLE JUICES

INTRODUCTION

1. The 2nd Session of the *Ad Hoc* Codex Intergovernmental Task Force on Fruit and Vegetable Juices was held in Rio de Janeiro, from 23 – 26 April 2002 at the kind invitation of the Government of Brazil. The Session was chaired by Dr. Luiz Carlos de Oliveira, Secretary of Animal and Plant Health Protection and Inspection, Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Food Supply. For certain Agenda items, the Session was chaired by Dr. Rudi Braatz, Division Chief, Sanitary Affairs, Ministry of Agriculture and Supply. It was attended by delegates from 23 Member countries and observers from 8 international organizations. The list of participants is attached to this report as Appendix I.

OPENING OF THE SESSION

2. Mr. Pedro Cabral, Federal Delegate at Rio de Janeiro, Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Food Supply, opened the Session on behalf of the Government of Brazil. He noted the importance of the work of the Task Force, especially for those juice producing countries, and wished all participants the utmost success in their deliberations and an enjoyable stay in Rio de Janeiro.

ADOPTION OF THE AGENDA (Agenda Item 1)¹

3. The Task Force adopted the Provisional Agenda as proposed.

MATTERS OF INTEREST TO THE TASK FORCE ARISING FROM THE 24TH SESSION OF THE CODEX ALIMENTARIUS COMMISSION AND OTHER CODEX COMMITTEES (Agenda Item 2)²

4. The Task Force noted that the document was presented for information only and therefore, it did not need to take any action on the matters contained therein.

PROPOSED DRAFT CODEX GENERAL STANDARD FOR FRUIT JUICES AND NECTARS (Agenda Item 3a)³

GENERAL CONSIDERATIONS

5. The Task Force had an exchange of views concerning the convenience of merging the Proposed Draft General Standard for Fruit Juices and Nectars with the Proposed Draft Revised General Standard for Vegetable Juices. Several delegations were of the opinion that the two documents should be considered separately while keeping the same format.

6. The Task Force noted that the inclusion of vegetable juices in the Proposed Draft General Standard for Fruit Juices and Nectars might envisage some substantial changes in the Proposed Draft, especially as regards the additives, contaminants and analytical methods that might need separate sections. It was further noted that different manufacturing practices applied to vegetable juices which allowed, for instance, the addition of greater percentages of water as well as substances like spices, salts, etc. as opposed to fruit juices that should be kept as natural as possible. In addition, it was pointed out that there were not only technical but also economic reasons to maintain both texts separated since international trade in fruit juices was much more significant than vegetable juices.

7. In view of the above discussion, the Task Force agreed that the Proposed Draft General Standard for Fruit Juices and Nectars and the Proposed Draft Revised General Standard for Vegetable Juices would be considered separately, on the understanding that they might be combined at a later stage.

¹ CX/FJ 02/1

² CX/FJ 02/2

³ CL 2001/33-FJ, App. III and comments submitted by Brazil, Canada, Cuba, France, Israel, Italy, New Zealand, Poland, Russia, Switzerland, The Netherlands, The United States of America, Turkey, Uruguay, Association of the Industry of Juices and Nectars from Fruits and Vegetables of the European <u>Union</u>, European Community, International Council of Grocery Manufacturers Associations, International Federation of Fruit Producers, International Soft Drink Council, and World Processing Tomato Council (CX/FJ 02/4-Part I); Canada, Cuba, France, New Zealand, Russia, Switzerland, The Netherlands, The United States of America, International Council of Grocery Manufactures Association; International Federation of Fruit Juice Producers (CX/FJ 02/4-Part II); The United States of America (CRD 1); Thailand (CRD 2); Japan (CRD 3); Australia (CRD 4); Proposal of Brazil on a Proposed Draft Codex Standard for Fruit Juices, Nectars and Vegetable Juices (CRD 5); India (CRD 6); Proposals of the Working Group on Food Additives and Processing Aids Provisions (CRD 7); European Community (CRD 9); Proposed Approach to the Development of Brix Data with respect to Fruit and Vegetable Juices (CRD 10); Mexico and Dominican Republic (CRD 11); Proposals of the Working Group on Brix Levels (CRDs 12 and 14); European Community (CRD 13).

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8. There was also a proposal from the delegation of Mexico supported by Dominican Republic to develop a single standard for fruit juices and nectars containing three separate sections.

SPECIFIC CONSIDERATIONS

9. The Task Force revised the Proposed Draft Codex General Standard for Fruit Juices and Nectars section by section and made the following amendments:

Section 1 – Scope

10. The Task Force had an exchange of views on the necessity of the footnote. Some delegations were of the opinion that it was necessary to make it clear that provisions laid down in this Standard also applied to fruit juices for further processing. Other delegations felt that the Standard should not apply to the fruit juice intended for further processing as it might need different processes from those applied to fruit juices when sold as such.

11. The Task Force agreed to amend the Scope to make it clear that the Standard applied to all products defined in Section 2.1. Consequently, the footnote was deleted as the amended text adequately covered the above concern.

Section 2.1.1 Fruit Juice

First Paragraph

12. Although it was questioned whether the point had been included in the record of the previous session, the Task Force recalled that it was agreed that directly expressed fruit juices (Section 2.1.1.1) shall be obtained only by mechanical extraction processes while juices obtained by reconstituting concentrated fruit juices and concentrated fruit juices (Sections 2.1.1.2 and 2.1.2) allowed for extraction methods other than mechanical and that both type of juices should be included under Section 2.1.

13. The Task Force agreed to replace the first paragraph as proposed by the International Federation of Fruit Juice Producers in CX/FJ 02/4-Part I. It was noted that the term "sound condition" better applied to fruits in storage, which could be maintained in such condition by suitable means while not keeping them necessarily fresh and that post harvest surface treatments which prevented the produce from deterioration were not necessarily physical processes. Consequently, the bracketed word "physical" was removed from this paragraph. It was further noted that "sound condition" also covered frozen fruits.

Second Paragraph

14. The Task Force had an exchange of views on the need to include a specific provision for citrus fruits juice by establishing that the juice must come from the endocarp. It was noted that extraction processes available up to date could not entirely avoid the presence of some parts or components of peel in this type of juice. In addition, it was discussed whether this issue was adequately covered by the first paragraph of this Section in which it was stated that the juice should be obtained from the edible part of the fruit as well as by the present paragraph in which the presence of such elements should be limited to Good Manufacturing Practices.

15. In view of the above discussion, the Task Force agreed to amend the first sentence of the paragraph in order to allow the presence of some parts or components of pips, seeds and peel which could not be removed by Good Manufacturing Practices, as current manufacturing practices could not entirely remove those elements in the final product. It was further agreed that the second sentence of the paragraph be deleted as it was already covered by the amendment introduced in the first sentence.

Third and Fourth Paragraphs

16. A number of delegations expressed concern on the use of certain processes (i.e. ion exchange, chemical solvent extractions, etc.) in the preparation of fruit juices, which could modify the organoleptical and nutritive properties of the juice. Other delegations noted the need for use of these processes. The delegation of Belgium, supported by Morocco, expressed its reservation regarding the use of chemical solvents in the preparation of fruit juices.

17. In view of the above discussion, the Task Force agreed to amend the first sentence of the third paragraph to make it clear that irrespective of the nature of the juice extraction processes, the essential physical, chemical, organoleptical and nutritive characteristics of the juice should be maintained and that it was not necessary to include a list of examples of methods of manufacture. Therefore, the second sentence citing those permitted or excluded extraction processes was deleted as they were already covered by the amended text.

18. The delegation of Spain, speaking on behalf of the European Community, expressed a general reserve on this provision, reaffirming that in the EC Member States only physical means of extraction were permitted.

19. The Task Force further agreed to combine the third paragraph with the fourth paragraph. It agreed to remove the brackets around the word "physical" as the addition or restoration of aromatic substances, volatile flavour components, pulp and cells must only be obtained by suitable physical means.

20. However, the Task Force could not come to an agreement on the removal of the word "added" which was placed in square brackets. In this regard, a number of delegations expressed the view that the term "added" might lead to excessive additions of aromatic and volatile flavour components, pulp and cells, etc. and therefore, the addition of these substances should be limited to the term "restored". Other delegations indicated that aromatic substances and volatile components might need to be added as in practice, it was difficult to restore the exact amount of volatile and/or aromatic substances to the juice.

21. The Task Force noted that in the case of pulps and cells, they did not meet the term "restoration" as they did not come only from the juice being prepared but from different lots of juices of the same fruit and therefore, the term "added" better reflected current industry practices in this respect.

22. The Task Force also agreed to make a separate entry for single juice and mixed juice for the purpose of clarity.

Section 2.1.2 Concentrated Fruit Juice

23. On the basis of its earlier decision (see para. 17), the Task Force deleted the third sentence referring to suitable processes listed Section in 2.1.1.

Section 2.1.3 Water Extracted Fruit Juice

24. The Task Force removed the brackets of this Section and amended the text to specify that this process applied to pulpy whole fruit, which could not be extracted by any physical means, and dehydrated whole fruit.

25. The Task Force did not agree on the inclusion of "pulp and cells" under this definition as it felt that they were already envisaged in Section 2.1.1.2 Fruit Juice from Concentrate. In addition, some delegations were of the view that the inclusion of "pulp and cells" might allow "pulp wash", the secondary extraction of the pulp after the primary extraction of the whole fruit, to be sold as fruit juice.

Section 2.1.4 Fruit Purée

26. The Task Force agreed to remove the bracketed word "physical" as some treatments applied to remove the peel of fruits might not be limited to mechanical means. It also agreed to place the term "added" in square brackets for consistency (see para. 20).

Sections 3.1.1 (d) Minimum Brix Level for Directly Expressed Juice and 3.1.1 (e) Minimum Brix Level for Reconstituted Juice and/or Purée Content for Fruit Nectars

27. The Task Force agreed to replace the Tables in Sections 3.1.1(d) and 3.1.1(e) of Appendix III of CL 2001/33-FJ with those contained in CRD 14 listing Brix values on which the Task Force reached consensus and others on which further discussion would be necessary. It also agreed to transfer these Sections to a separate Annex to the Standard.

28. The Task Force agreed with the following approach with regard to the development of Brix data in respect of fruit and vegetable juices for which consensus was not reached:

- Brix values provided may be those obtained by governments, industry trade associations, individual firms and academic/research organizations. As a response to a CL, Brix values will be submitted through governments or through recognized international intergovernmental organizations or international non-governmental organizations.
- Brix values provided should differentiate between domestically produced and imported products.
- Brix values provided for domestically produced product should be accompanied by information on the amount of product grown/harvested.
- When available, Brix values should be differentiated by season.
- Preferably, Brix values should be submitted with accompanying information that specifies the temperature at which the determination is made and whether or not the Brix value is acid corrected.
- Raw data should be provided along with summaries of the data. When summaries only are provided, the summaries should provide information on the number of observations on which the summary is based and the amount of product grown/harvested.

• The working group should base its recommendation for a Brix value on the mean Brix of directly expressed fruit juice over one or more growing seasons. In determining this value they should consider the volume of product covered by the data presented and base their determination on a fair but proportional evaluation of all data presented to the Task Force.

29. The Task Force decided to assign the responsibility for the revision and updating of the Brix values for both fruit and vegetable juices and minimum fruit juice and/or purée content for nectars to the Drafting Group on the Revision of the Standard with the understanding that a consolidated list would be presented for consideration by the Task Force at its next meeting (see para.44). It was agreed that the Drafting Group would clarify the concept of "fair but proportional evaluation" to be used for its determinations, based on proposals submitted by Member States and recognized international organizations.

Section 3.1.2 Other Permitted Ingredients

30. The Task Force agreed to remove the square brackets around the sentence in the title.

Section 3.1.2(a) Sugars

31. The Task Force discussed the need to establish a limit for the addition of sugars to fruit juices (Sections 2.1.1.2, 2.1.2 and 2.1.3), nectars (Section 2.1.6) and purées (Sections 2.1.4 and 2.1.5) and decided to assign the task of evaluating this issue to the Drafting Group on the Revision of the Standard (see para. 44).

Section 3.1.2(b) Syrups

32. A number of delegations expressed concern on the addition of syrups, including sugars from fruit and honey, to the concentrated fruit juice as this might lead to fraudulent practices. The Task Force noted that the addition of these products to the concentrated fruit juice referred to the juice destined for final consumers and not to those used as industrial inputs. It was also noted that the General Standard for the Labelling of Prepackaged Foods applied to the labelling of all prepackaged foods to be offered as such to the consumer or for catering purposes.

33. The Task Force agreed to include concentrated fruit purée (Section 2.1.5) as a product to which sugars and syrups could be added. The Task Force also agreed that honey and/or sugars derived from fruits might be added only to fruit nectars as defined in Section 2.1.6.

34. In view of the above, the Task Force agreed to insert a footnote at the end of Sections 3.1.2(a) and 3.1.2(b) to make it clear that the addition of sugars, syrups and honey applied only to products intended for sale to the consumer or for catering purposes.

Section 3.1.2(c) Lemon/Lime Juice

35. The Task Force had an exchange of views on the use of lemon and/or lime juice and their concentrates as acidifying agents to unsweetened juices, nectars and purées as defined in Section 2.1. A number of delegations were in favour of this proposal indicating that they should not be considered as blended juices but as single juices without declaration of lemon juice as part of the name of the product provided that the added substance be included in the list of ingredients on the label. However, other delegations disagreed with this view and pointed out that this practice might have a negative impact on low acid fruit juices and that the use of juice as acidulants might modify the natural characteristics of the juice. In consequence, the Task Force decided to keep the Section in square brackets for further consideration.

Section 3.1.2(e) Citrus reticulata

36. Some delegations noted that the addition of juice of *Citrus reticulata* in orange juices did not need to be subject to labelling requirements to reflect international marketing practices in this commodity. It was pointed out that the Codex Standard for Orange Juice (CODEX STAN 45-1981) required labelling declaration for juices of varieties of *Citrus reticulata* when added to orange juice.

37. The Task Force could not reach an agreement on this issue and therefore, it decided to maintain the sentence "not subject to ingredient labelling requirements" in square brackets.

Section 3.1.2(f) Tomato Juice

38. The Task Force agreed to remove the brackets around the word "spices" while introducing a new Section 7.1.2.13 by which "where tomato contains spices in accordance with 3.1.2(f), the term "spiced" shall appear on the label near the name of the food". It also agreed to add "aromatic herbs (and their natural extracts)" to Section 3.1.2(f).

Section 4 – Food Additives

39. The Task Force agreed to replace the current list of food additives in Section 4 of Appendix III of CL 2001/33-FJ with those contained in CRD 7. The Task Force had time only to consider a few of the food additives and recognized that it would have to address the remainder of the list at its next session. With respect to those additives which were considered, the Task Force made the following amendments:

40. With regard to the antioxidants, the Task Force agreed to the inclusion of the salts of ascorbic acid (INS 300-303) for use in fruit juices at level of Good Manufacturing Practice (GMP).

41. The Task Force also agreed to the inclusion of sulphur dioxide (INS 220) at 50 mg/l. The delegations of Switzerland and Belgium expressed their concern on the use of this additive due to its potential allergenicity. In this regard, the Task Force noted that sulphite in concentrations of 10 mg/kg or more were subject to mandatory labelling requirements in the Codex General Standard for the Labelling of Prepackaged Foods.⁴ The Delegation of Germany pointed out that this compound was considered as a contaminant rather than a food additive in the current standards with a maximum level of 10 mg/l. It was of the view that a maximum level of 50 mg/l was not justified for all products to be covered by the Standard.

42. With regard to the acidity regulators the Task Force could not agreed on the use of citric acid for uses in fruit juices and agreed to leave this issue in square brackets. The Task Force agreed that the salts of citric acid (INS 331i, 331ii; 332i, 332ii and 333) for use in fruit nectars at 5 g/l should be removed as these salts were not currently listed in the Codex General Standard for Food Additives (GSFA) for use in fruit nectars. It was also pointed out that the salts were not acidifying agents. The delegation of Cuba was of the view that citric acid should be used in fruit juices and nectars in accordance with GMP.

STATUS OF THE PROPOSED DRAFT CODEX GENERAL STANDARD FOR FRUIT JUICES AND NECTARS

43. The Task Force agreed to return the Proposed Draft Codex General Standard for Fruit Juices and Nectars to Step 3 (see Appendix II) for circulation and comments.

44. The Task Force decided to reconvene the Drafting Group on the Revision of the Standard under the chairmanship of Brazil, with the assistance of Australia, Cuba, France, Germany, Mexico, Spain, Thailand, the Netherlands, the United States of America and IFU. It was noted that the Drafting Group was opened to all member countries and interested international organizations in observer status with Codex. The Delegation of the United States noted that it would be important for the countries holding various views at the issues at hand to attend the meeting of the Drafting Group.

45. The Task Force agreed that the Drafting Group would primarily focus its efforts on those controversial issues and undecided provisions of the Standard (see also paras. 29 and 31). The Drafting Group would consider written comments submitted at the current meeting as well as additional comments submitted at Step 3.

46. The Task Force further agreed that the revised Proposed Draft Standard to be considered at its next Session would include a clear explanation and justification in regard to recommendations made by the Drafting Group.

PROPOSED DRAFT REVISED CODEX GENERAL STANDARD FOR VEGETABLE JUICES (Agenda Item 3b)⁵

<u>47.</u> The Task Force was unable to consider the Proposed Draft Revised Standard and therefore, it agreed to return it to Step 3 for circulation, further comments and consideration at its next session (see Appendix III).

48. The Task Force noted that those recommendations made by the Drafting Group on the Revision of the Standard for Fruit Juices and Nectars (see para. 44), which could be applicable to vegetable juices and nectars might facilitate the revision of the Proposed Draft Revised General Standard on Vegetable Juices at the next session of the Task Force.

⁴ CODEX STAN 1-1985 Rev. 1-1991, Section 4.2.1.4.

⁵ CL 2001/33-FJ App. IV and comments submitted by Canada, Cuba, New Zealand, Poland, Russia, Switzerland, The Netherlands, the United States of America, Turkey, International Federation of Fruit Juice Producers (CX/FJ 02/5); The United States of America (CRD 1); Thailand (CRD 2); Proposal of Brazil on a Proposed Draft Codex Standard for Fruit Juices, Nectars and Vegetable Juices (CRD 5); India (CRD 6); Proposals of the Working Group on Food Additives and Processing Aids Provisions (CRD 7); Proposed Approach to the Development of Brix Data with respect to Fruit and Vegetable Juices (CRD 10).

METHODS OF ANALYSIS AND SAMPLING FOR FRUIT AND VEGETABLE JUICES (Agenda Item 3 $\rm c)^6$

49. The Task Force recalled that at its previous session decided to set up a Drafting Group on Methods of Analysis and Sampling led by Canada with the participation of Brazil, Spain, the United States of America and IFU aimed at revising and updating the methods of analysis and sampling for fruit and vegetable juices and nectars with a view to presenting a consolidated list at the next session of the Task Force.⁷

50. The Chairperson of the Drafting Group summarized the discussion of the Drafting Group. She informed that the Drafting Group agreed that old methods specifically related to fruit juices be taken out from the Codex Alimentarius Volume 13 and be substituted by new proposed methods. She also informed that the Drafting Group decided not to propose any specific methods for determination of food additives and contaminants with the understanding that this would be elaborated by the Codex Committee on Food Additives and Contaminants. In addition, she pointed out that following the decision of the Task Force to develop two separate standards for fruit juices and nectars respectively (see para. 7), the methods of analysis were revised to separate those corresponding to fruit juices and nectars from vegetable juices and nectars.

51. The Task Force endorsed the decisions of the Drafting Group as contained in CRD 15 and agreed that the proposed methods would be inserted into the relevant sections of the Proposed Draft Codex General Standard for Fruit Juices and Nectars and the Proposed Draft Revised General Standard for Vegetable Juices. It also agreed to forward the proposed methods with the additional information as contained in Appendix II of CRD 15 to the Codex Committee on Methods of Analysis and Sampling for endorsement.

OTHER BUSINESS AND FUTURE WORK (Agenda Item 4)

52. The Task Force noted that there was no other business and future work to discuss.

DATE AND PLACE OF THE NEXT SESSION (Agenda Item 5)

53. The Task Force was informed that the next session of the Task Force was tentatively scheduled to be held in Brazil from 6-9 May 2003, subject to confirmation between the Host Government and the Codex Secretariat.

⁶ CL 2001/44-FJ; and comments submitted by Canada, Cuba, France, Spain, South Africa, Switzerland and the United States of America (CX/FJ 02/6); Thailand (CRD 2); Report of the Drafting Group on Methods of Analysis and Sampling (CRDs 8 and 15).

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SUMMARY STATUS OF WORK

Subject	Step	For Action by	Document Reference (ALINORM 03/39)
Proposed Draft Codex General Standard for Fruit Juices and Nectars	3	Governments Drafting Group on the Revision of the Standard 3 rd TFFVJ	paras. 43-46 and Appendix II.
Proposed Draft Revised Codex General Standard for Vegetable Juices	3	Governments 3 rd TFFVJ	para. 47 and Appendix III.
Methods of Analysis for Fruit and Vegetable Juices and Nectars		24 th CCMAS	para. 51 and Appendices II and III

LIST OF PARTICIPANTS LISTE DES PARTICIPANTS LISTA DE PARTICIPANTES

CHAIRPERSON:Luiz Carlos de OliveiraPRESIDENT:Secretário de Defesa AgropecuáriaPRESIDENTE:Ministério da Agricultura e AbastecimentoEsplanada dos Ministérios, Bloco D
Anexo B - 4º Andar - Sala 406Brasília, DF - Brasil - CEP 70.043-900
Tel: 55 61 218 2314 / 55 61 218 2315 / 55 61 226 9771
Fax: 55 61 224 3995
e-mail luizcarlos@agricultura.gov.br

VICE CHAIRMAN: VICE PRESIDENT: VICE PRESIDENTE:

Rudi Braatz Ministério da Agricultura e Abastecimento Esplanada dos Ministérios, Bloco D Anexo B – 4º Andar – Sala 414 B Brasília, DF - Brasil - CEP 70.043-900 Tel: 55 61 226 9799 Fax: 55 61 224 3995 e-mail: rbraatz@agricultura.gov.br

ARGENTINA ARGENTINE ARGENTINA

Mr Fernando Luis Urbani

Agregado Agrícola Adjunto SAGPyA Embajada Argentina en Brasil SHIS QL. 02 Conj. 01 Casa 19 – Lago Sul Brasília, DF - Brasil Tel: 55 61 365 2851 Fax: 55 61 365 3871 e-mail: furbani@apis.com.br

Mr Alejandro Suarez Hurtado

Consul De Argentina Praia De Botafogo Nº 228 - Botafogo Rio De Janeiro, Rj - Brasil Brasil

AUSTRALIA AUSTRALIE AUSTRALIA

Mrs Rowena Thompson

Second Secretary Australian Embassy Brasilia SES Quadra 801 Conj. K Lote 07 Brasília, DF – Brasil - CEP 70.200-010 Tel: 55 61 226 31 11 Fax: 55 61 226 11 12 e-mail: Rowena.Thompson@dfat.gov.au

Mr David Goldberg

Australian Fruit Juice Association Berri LTD. BAG 13, GPO Wetherill Park NSW 2164 Sydney Australia Tel: 61 2 9827 4600 Fax: 61 2 9827 4755 e-mail: david.goldberg@berriltd.com.au

BELGIUM BELGIQUE BÉLGICA

Mr Theo Biebaut Conseiller-Chef de Division Ministère des Affaires Economiques Rue General Leman 60 B-1040 Bruxelles Belgium Tel: 32 2 206 5882 Fax: 32 2 230 9565 e-mail: theo.biebaut@mineco.fgov.be

Mr Jan Hermans

Expert Belgian Delegation A.I.J.N. Rue de la Loi 221, Box 5 1040 Brussels Belgium Tel: 32 2 235 0620 Fax: 32 2 282 9420 e-mail: aijn@skynet.be / jhermans.aijn@skynet.be

BRAZIL BRÉSIL BRASIL

Mr Odilson L. R. Da Silva

Diretor do Departamento de Defesa e Inspeção Vegetal Ministério da Agricultura, Pecuária e Abastecimento Esplanada dos Ministérios Bloco D Sala 303 B Brasília, DF – Brasil – CEP 70.043-900 Tel: 55 61 218 2675 Fax: 55 61 224 3874 e-mail: odilson@agricultura.gov.br

Mrs Alba Lúcia A. C. Nisida

Pesquisador / Diretor Adjunto Dept^o ITAL Avenida Brasil, nº 2880 Campinas, SP - Brasil Tel: 55 19 3743 1847 Fax: 55 19 3242 3104 e-mail: anisida@ital.org.br

Mr Amauri Rosenthal

Researcher EMBRAPA - Food Technology Center Avenida das Américas, nº 29.501 Barra da Tijuca - Rio de Janeiro, RJ - Brasil Tel: 55 21 2410 7441 Fax: 55 21 2410 1090 e-mail: arosent@ctaa.embrapa.br

Mr Antonio Carlos Gonçalves

Manager ABECitrus Rodovia Armando S. Oliveira, Km 386 Bebedouro, SP – Brasil - CEP: 14.700-000 Tel: 55 17 3344 6030 Fax: 55 17 3344 6003 e-mail: GoncalvesAC@ldcitrus.com

Mr Carlito Campos Cruz

Fiscal Agropecuário Delegacia Federal do MAPA/RJ Rua Rodrigues Alves, nº 129 Praça Mauá – Rio de Janeiro, RJ Brasil Tel: 55 21 2233 8493

Mr. Carlos Alberto Magalhães Teixeira

Coordenador CIV / DDIV / SDE Ministério da Agricultura, Pecuária e Abastecimento Esplanada dos Ministérios Bloco "D" – Anexo "B" – Sala 337 Brasília, DF – Brasil – CEP 70.043-900 Tel: 55 61 218 24 43 Fax: 55 61 224 89 61 e-mail: teixeira@agricultura.com.br

Mr Daniel Egídio Basile

UVIBRA – União Brasileira de Vitivinicultura Av. Osvaldo Aranha, 1075 - 5° andar - sala 501 a 503 - Caixa Postal 101 Bento Gonçalves, RS – CEP 95.700-000 Tel: 55 54 4511062 Fax: 55 54 451 1062 e-mail: uvibra@italnet.com.br

Mr Eduardo Mendes Abrão

Engenheiro de Produção

ABIA Associação Brasileira das Indústrias da Alimentação / CARGILL Agrícola S/A Av. Brigadeiro Faria Lima, nº 1.478 – 11º andar São Paulo, SP – Brasil – CEP 01.451-913 Tel: 55 11 3816 5733 Fax: 55 11 3814 6688 e-mail: técnico.abia@uol.com.br

Mrs Elisabete Gonçalves Dutra

Assessora Técnica da Gerência Geral de Alimentos Agência Nacional de Vigilância Sanitária SEPN 515, Bloco B, Ed. Ômega, 3º andar Brasilia, DF – Brasil – CEP 70.770-502 Tel: 55 61 448 1085 / 55 61 448 1425 Fax: 55 61 448 1080 e-mail: alimentos@anvisa.gov.br

Mr Eliseu A. Nonino

ABECITRUS Av. Ivo Najm, nº 3.800 Araraquara, SP - Brasil Tel: 55 16 201 1140 Fax: 55 16 201 1524 e-mail: nonino@cutrale.com.br

Mr Fausto Ferraz Filho

Gerente do Controle de Qualidade ABIA / Sucos Del Valle do Brasil Ltda. Rua Timbiras, 181 Americana, SP – CEP 13.466-210 Tel: 55 19 3471 36 27 Fax: 55 19 3471 36 69 e-mail: fferraz@jvalle.com.mx

Mr Geraldo A. Maia

Member of GT-I/CCAB/CODEX ASTN /UFC Rua Silva Jatahi, nº 400 / aptº 901-A Fortaleza, CE – Brasil – CEP 60.165-070 Tel: 55 85 288 9752 Fax: 55 85 288 9752 e-mail: frutos@ufc.br

Mr Gisele Bannwart

Especialista Técnica ABIA Associação Brasileira das Indústrias da Alimentação / Kraft Foods Brasil S.A. Av. Brigadeiro Faria Lima, 1478 – 11° andar São Paulo, SP – Brasil – CEP 01.451-913 Tel: 55 11 3816 5733 Fax: 55 11 3814 6688 e-mail: tecnico.abia@uol.com.br

Mr Hiroshi Arima

Chefe de Divisão Ministério da Agricultura, Pecuária e Abastecimento Esplanada dos Ministérios Bloco D Sala 341/B Brasília, DF – Brasil – CEP 70.043-900 Tel: 55 61 218 2327 Fax: 55 61 224 8961 e-mail: hiroshi@agricultura.gov.br

Mr José Márcio de Moura Silva

Fiscal Federal Agropecuário Ministério da Agricultura, Pecuária e Abastecimento Esplanada dos Ministérios Bloco D Anexo B Sala 341-B – Brasília, DF- CEP 70.043-900 Tel: 55 61 218 2327 Fax: 55 61 224 8961 e-mail: josemms@agricultura.gov.br

Mr José Ubirajara Almeida

Representante Regional ABIA Associação Brasileira das Indústrias da Alimentação Av. Brigadeiro Faria Lima, 1.478/11º andar São Paulo,- SP - Brasil Tel: 55 11 3322 4248 Fax: 55 11 3322 4176

Mrs Juliana Ribeiro Alexandre

Fiscal Federal Agropecuário Ministério da Agricultura, Pecuária e Abastecimento Esplanada dos Ministérios Bloco "D" Anexo "B" Sala 341 Brasília, DF – Brasil - CEP 70.043-900 Tel: 55 61 218 2327 Fax: 55 61 224 8961 e-mail: julianara@agricultura.gov.br

Mrs Juliana Azevedo de Souza

Analista de Comércio Exterior Diretoria da Qualidade INMETRO Instituto Nacional de Metrologia e Normalização Rua Santa Alexandrina, nº 416 – 3º andar Rio Comprido – Rio de Janeiro, RJ Brasil – CEP 20.261-232 Tel: 55 21 2563 2814 Fax: 55 21 2563 2912 e-mail: fasouza@inmetro.gov.br

Mr Léo F. Bick

Diretor Técnico ABIA Associação Brasileira das Indústrias da Alimentação Av. Brigadeiro Faria Lima, 1478 – 11º andar São Paulo, SP - Brasil Tel: 55 11 3816 5733 Fax: 55 11 3814 6688 e-mail: tecnico.abia@uol.com.br

Mr Luiz Augusto dos Reis Soares

Fiscal Federal Agropecuária – SIV – Pa Ministério da Agricultura Conjunto Marex, Rua Curitiba, 71 Val-de-Cans – Belém, PA Tel: 55 91 257 3431 Fax: 55 91 243 7033 e-mail: siv-pa@agricultura.gov.br

Mrs Maria de Fátima Araújo Almeida Paz

Responsável Técnico LABEV / LAV / PA Ministério da Agricultura (MAPA) Av. Almirante Barroso nº 5384 – Souza Belém, PA – Brasil – CEP 66.600-000 Tel: 55 91 214 8633 Fax: 55 91 231 2402 e-mail: sedag-pa@agricultura.gov.br /

siv-pa@agricultura.gov.br

Mrs Maria Teresa Rodrigues Rezende

Secretária-Executiva do CCAB CODEX SEPN 511, Bloco B, Ed. Bittar III - 4º Andar Brasília, DF - Brasil Tel: 55 61 3402211 Fax: 55 61 3473284 e-mail: seart@inmetro.gov.br

Mrs Marilde Amaral Vieira

Secretária do Diretor do Departamento de Defesa e Inspeção Vegetal Ministério da Agricultura, Pecuária e Abastecimento Esplanada dos Ministérios Bloco D Sala 303 B Brasília, DF – Brasil – CEP 70.043-900 Tel: 55 61 218 2675 Fax: 55 61 224 3874 e-mail: mvieira@agricultura.gov.br

Mrs Marlene Heidrich Prado

Assistente Ministério da Agricultura, Pecuária e Abastecimento SHCE – S / QD 603 / BL. B / apt° 202 Brasília, DF – Brasil – CEP 70.655-632 Tel: 55 61 363 1301 e-mail: mheidrich@ig.com.br

Assessora do Diretor do Departamento de Defesa e Inspeção Vegetal Ministério da Agricultura, Pecuária e Abastecimento Esplanada dos Ministérios Bloco D Sala 303 B Brasília, DF – Brasil – CEP 70.043-900 Tel: 55 61 218 2675 Fax: 55 61 224 3874 e-mail: milva@agricultura.gov.br

Mr Moacyr Fernandes

Vice Presidente Instituto Brasileiro das Frutas - IBRAF Av. Ipiranga, 952 – 13° andar São Paulo, SP - Brasil Tel: 55 11 223 8766 Fax: 55 11 223 8766 / 202 5526 e-mail: ibraf@uol.com.br

Mrs Renata Lima de Carvalho

Coordenadora da Assessoria de Assuntos Internacionais Ministério da Agricultura, Pecuária e Abastecimento Esplanada dos Ministérios Bloco D Sala 738 Brasília, DF – Brasil - CEP 70.043-900 Tel: 55 61 224 4579 Fax: 55 61 225 4738 e-mail: limac@agricultura.gov.br

Mr Rogério Oliva Cortez

ABIA / Sucos Del Valle do Brasil Ltda. SRTVS QD 701 – Centro Empresarial Brasília Bloco A – Sala 510 Brasília, DF – Brasil – CEP 70.340-907 Tel: 55 61 322 6961 Fax: 55 61 322 6961 e-mail: consulte.bsb@zaz.com.br

Mr Rogério Tocchini

Expert JTAL Avenida Brasil, n° 2880 Campinas, SP - Brasil Tel: 55 19 3743 1846 Fax: 55 19 3242 3109 e-mail: tocchini@ital.org.br

Mr Rubens Biselli

ABIA Associação Brasileira das Indústrias da Alimentação Gerente de Soluções Para Clientes Av. Brigadeiro Faria Lima, nº 1.478 – 11º andar São Paulo, SP – Brasil – CEP 01.451-913 Tel: 55 11 3816 5733 Fax: 55 17 3814 6688 e-mail: técnico.abia@uol.com.br

CANADA CANADA CANADA

Mr Donald Bush

Senior Advisor Processed Products Section / Food Plant Origin Division Canadian Food Inspection Agency 59 Camelot Drive Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0Y9 Tel: 613 225 2342 Fax: 613 228 6632 e-mail: dbush@inspection.gc.ca

Mrs Carla Barry

National Manager Fair Labelling Practices Program Bureau of Food Safety and Consumer Protection Canadian Food Inspection Agency 59 Camelot Drive Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0Y9 Tel: 613 225 2342 Fax: 613 228 6611 e-mail: cbarry@inspection.gc.ca

CUBA CUBA CUBA

Mrs Agustina Guerra Artigas

Especialista Control de Calidad y Desarrollo Ministerio Industria Alimentaria Calle 216-A No 1506 entre 15 y 17 Siboney Ciudad de la Habana - Cuba Tel: 53 7 33 0586 Fax: 53 7 33 6519 e-mail: tina@ing.co.cu

Mr Angel Júlio Paneque Leiva

Especialista en Normalización Unión de Conservas de Vegetales del Ministerio de la Industria Alimentaria Calle E # 152, esquina a Calzada. Vedado. Ciudad de La Habana, CP 10400 Republica de Cuba Tel: 537 832 7733 / 537 832 0896 Fax: 537 832 7636 e-mail: tecnico@consva.com.cu

Mrs Leticia Prévez Pascual

Especialista Industria Grupo Empresarial Fruticola del Ministerio de la Agricultura Ave. 7ma No. 3005 e/30 y 32, Playa Ciudad Habana – República de Cuba Tel: 537 202 5526 Fax : 537 246 794 e-mail: iicit@ceniai.inf.cu

Mrs Martha Marcia Delgado Espinosa

Vice Directora Gestión de la Calidad Empresa Conservas de Cítricos del Ministerio de la Agricultura Carretera Abraham Lincoln K. 1½. Nueva Gerona Isla de la Juventud – República de Cuba Tel: 61 23279 Fax: 61 24573 e-mail: ccitrico@ip.etecsa.cu

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC REPUBLIQUE DOMINICAINE REPUBLICA DOMINICANA

Mrs Mayra Bautista Urbdez

Técnico Asesor Instituto Dominicano de Tecnología Industrial (INDOTEC) Apartado Postal 329-2 Tel :809 566 81 21 Ext. 2230 Fax : 809 227 88 08 / 809 227 88 09 e-mail: indotec@codetel.net.do

FRANCE FRANCE FRANCIA

Mrs Isabelle Foliard

Ministère de l'Economie, des Finances et de l'Industrie DGCCRF – Bureau D2 Télédoc 251 59, Boulevard Vincent Auriol 75703 PARIS CEDEX 13 France Tel: 33 01 44 97 29 12 Fax: 33 01 44 97 29 12 e-mail: isabelle.foliard@dgccrf.finances.gouv.fr

Mr Dominique Delaunay

Chargé de Mission Ministère de l'Agriculture el de la Pêche 3, rue Barbet-de-Jouy – 75349 – Paris – 07 SP Tel: 0149 55 5595 Fax: 0149 55 5075 e-mail: dominique.delauneay@agriculture.gouv.fr

GERMANY ALLEMAGNE ALEMANIA

Mr Hermann Brei

Regierungsdirektor Bundesministerium für Verbraucherschutz, Ernährung und Landwirtschaft Rochusstr. 1 53121 Bonn Germany Tel: 49 0 228 529 4655 Fax: 49 0 228 529 4842 e-mail: Hermann.Brei@BMVEL.bund.de

Mr Klaus Sondhauss

Managing Director Association of The German Fruit Juice Industry Verband der Deutschen Fruchtsaft - Industrie E.V. Mainzer Strasse 253 D-53179 Bonn Germany Tel: 49 1 228 95460-0 Fax: 49 1 228 95460-30 e-mail: weber@fruchtsaft.org

GREECE GRÈCE GRECIA

Mr Kontolainos Vassilios

Legal Advisor Greek Ministry of Agriculture 29 Acharnon Str. 10439 Athens Tel: 301 825 4 823 / 301 825 4759 Fax: 301 825 4621 / 301 823 0782 e-mail: eidgrkdypgc@ath-forthnet.gr

HUNGARY HONGRIE HUNGRÍA

Mr László Péter Fekete

Head of Foreign Trade Aroma Bázis Ltd. H-2141 Csomor Határ út 1. Hungary Tel: 36 28 543 755 Fax: 36 28 543 756 e-mail: aromabazis@mail.digitel2002.hu

ISRAEL ISRAËL

ISRAEL

Mr Lazar Volman

General Director Citrus Products Board 29 Karlibach Street, Tel Aviv 67132 Tel: 972 3 561 2323 Fax: 972 3 561 2327 e-mail: citruspr@zahav.net.il

ITALY ITALIE ITALIA

Mr Ciro Impagnatiello Ministero delle Politiche Agricole e Forestali Via XX Settembre, 20 00187 – Roma - Italy Tel: 39 06 4665 6511 Fax: 39 06 488 0273 e-mail: blturco@tiscalinet.it

JAPAN JAPON JAPÓN

Mr Anai Tatsuya

Deputy Director, Fruit and Flower Division, Agricultural Production Bureau Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries Kasumigaseki 1-2-1, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo, Japan Tel: 81 3 3 501 3081 Fax: 813 3 502 0889 e-mail: tatsuya_anai@nm.maff.go.jp

Mr Takehiko Watanabe

Manager Tokyo Inspectional Office Japan Fruit Juice Association Zenkoku Tabako Building 1-CHOME10-1 SHIBA-DAIMON MINATO-KU Tokyo 105-0012 Japan Tel: 81 03 3435 0732 Fax: 81 03 3435 0737 e-mail: t-nabe@cello.ocn.ne.jp

MOROCCO MAROC MARRUECOS

Mr Larbi Hachimi

Directeur du Laboratoire Officiel d'Analyses et de Recherches Chimiques de Casa Blanca Royaume du Maroc Casa Blanca 25 Rue NICHAKRA Rahal (ex. Rue de Tours) Morocco Tel: 212 22 30 20 07 / 212 22 30 21 96 / 212 22 30 21 98 Fax: 212 22 30 19 72 e-mail: loare@cosanet.net.ma

MEXICO MEXIQUE MEXICO

Mr Carlos Ramon Berzunza Sanchez International Affairs Director Ministry of Economy General Bureau of Standards (DGN) Av. Puente de Tecamachalco, 6, Lomas de Tecamachalco, Sección Fuentes, Naucalpan de Juarez Estado de Mexico, Mexico Tel: 52 555 72 99 480 Fax: 52 555 72 99 484 e-mail: cberzunz@economia.gob.mx

Mrs Elvia Aguilar

Food Regulation Jugos del Valle, S.A. de C.V./ Canaínca Insurgentes No. 30 COL. Barrio de Texcacoa, Tepotzotlan Edo. De Mexico Mexico Tel: 58 99 10 23 Fax: 58 99 1064 e-mail: eaguilar@jvalle.com.mx

Mr Jose Luis de Baro Haces

Technical Director Grupo Jumex / Canainca Via Morelos, 272, Tulpetlac, Edo de Mexico C.P. 55400 - Mexico Tel: 52 55 58 36 9999 ext. 2145 Fax: 52 55 58 36 9999 ext.2124 e-mail: jldebaro@jumex.com.mx

Mrs Juana Maria Sánchez Bañuelos

Innovation and Development Manager Grupo Jumex / Canainca Via Morelos, 272, Tulpetlac, Edo de Mexico C.P. 55400 - Mexico Tel: 52 55 58 36 9999 ext. 2145 Fax: 52 55 58 36 9999 ext.2124 e-mail: jldebaro@jumex.com.mx

NETHERLANDS PAYS-BAS PAÍSES BAJOS

Mr Frederic Westerling

Quality Policy Officer Ministry of Agriculture P.O.B. 20401 2500 EK The Hague The Netherlands Tel: 31 70 378 4398 Fax: 31 70 378 6123 e-mail: f.j.westerling@ih.agro.nl

Mr Martin Greeve

Manager IQM and EU Affairs Doehler Euro Citrus B.V. P.O.B. 227 4900 A E Oosterhout The Netherlands Tel: 31 16 247 9500 Fax: 31 16 247 9583 e-mail: martin.greeve.@doehler.com

RUSSIA RUSSIE RUSIA

Mr Eduard Gorenkov

Chariman of the Working Group of The TC 93 of the Gosstandard of Russia 142703 Vidnoje, 78, Shcolnaya St., VNIIKOP Russia Tel: 7095 541 0475 / 7095 541 0897 Fax: 7095 541 0897 e-mail: vnikop@t50.ru

Mrs Alla Kochetkova

Coordinator of the Working Group of the TC 93 of the Gosstandard of Russia 125080 Moscow, Volocolamscoye chaussee, 11, MGUPP Russia Tel: 7095 1587 134 / 7095 1587 125 Fax: 7095 1587 128 e-mail: prof.kochetkova@biolab.ru

Mr Alexander Kolesnov

Coordinator of the Working Group of the TC 93 of the Gosstandard of Rússia 125080 Moscow, Volocolamscoye Chaussee, 11, MGUPP Russia Tel: 7095 1587 125 / 7095 1587 128 Fax: 7095 1587 128 e-mail: dr.kolesnov@biolab.ru

SPAIN ESPAGNE ESPAÑA

Mrs Elisa Revilla Garcia

Jefe de Area de Coordinación Sectorial Subd. Gral. Planificación Alimentaria. DGA. Ministerio de Agricultura, Pesca y Alimentación Paseo Infanta Isabel, 1 28071 Madrid Spain Tel: 34 91 347 4596 Fax: 34 91 3475728 e-mail: erevilla@mapya.es

Mr Jesús Campos Amado

Jefe de Área de Estructuración Alimentaria Subd. Gral. Planificación Alimentaria. DGA. Ministerio de Agricultura, Pesca y Alimentación Paseo Infanta Isabel, 1 28071 Madrid Spain Tel: 34 91 347 5314 Fax: 34 91 347 5728 e-mail: jcamposa@mapya.es

SWITZERLAND SUISSE SUIZA

Mr Pierre Schauenberg

Chef de Section Office Fédéral de l'Agriculture Division Principale Production et Affaires Internationales Mattenhofstrasse 5 CH - 3003 Berne Switzerland Tel: 41 31 324 84 21 Fax: 41 31 323 05 55 e-mail: pierre.schauenberg@blw.admin.ch

Mr Bruno Jud

Directeur Unipektin AG Bahnhofstrasse 9 CH - 8264 Eschenz Switzerland Tel: 41 52 742 31 31 Fax: 41 52 742 31 32 e-mail: bjud@unipektin.ch

THAILAND THAILANDE TAILANDIA

Mr Saipin Maneepun

Senior Researcher Institute of Food Research and Product Development Kasetsart University, 50 Phaholyothion Road Bangkok, 10900 – Thailand P.O. Box, 1043, Kasetsart, Bangkok, 10903, Thailand Tel: 662 9428629-35 ext. 508 Fax: 662 9406455 e-mail: usmp@ku.ac.th

Mrs Anurat Tiamtan

Vice President Thai Food Processors' Association 170/22 9th Floor Ocean Tower I Building, New Ratchadapisek Road, Klongtoey Bangkok 10110 - Thailand Tel: 662 2612684-6 Fax: 662 2612996-7 e-mail: pineapple@thaifood.org

Mrs Jarutat Putkam

Secretary of Pineapple Packers'Group Thai Food Processors' Association 170/22 9th Floor Ocean Tower I Building, New Ratchadapisek Road, Klongtoey Bangkok 10110 - Thailand Tel: 662 2612684-6 Fax: 662 2612996-7 e-mail: pineapple@thaifood.org

Mrs Oratai Silapanapaporn

Chief, Food Standards Group 1 Thai Industrial Standards Institute Rama VI Street, Ratchathewi Bangkok 10400 - Thailand Tel: 662 202 3444 Fax: 662 248 7987 e-mail: oratais@tisi.go.th

UNITED KINGDOM ROYAUME-UNI REINO UNIDO

Mr Gerald Goldwin

Food Scientist Food Standards Agency Room 115b, Food Standards Agency United Kingdom Tel: 44 207 276 8156 Fax: 44 207 276 8193 e-mail: gerald.goldwin@foodstandards.gsi.gov.uk

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA ÉTATS-UNIS D'AMÉRIQUE ESTADOS UNIDOS DE AMÉRICA

Mr Martin Stutsman

Assistant to the Director Division of Plant Product Safety US Food and Drug Administration Office of Plant and Dairy Foods and Beverages 5100 Paint Branch Parkway College Park, Maryland 20740-3835 United States of America Tel: 1 301 436 1642 Fax: 1 301 436 2651 e-mail: martin.stutsman@cfsan.fda.gov

Mr Allen Matthys

Vice President National Food Processors Association 1350 I Street, NW Washington, DC 20005 United States of America Tel: 1 202 63959 60 Fax: 1 202 639 59 91 e-mail: amatthys@nffa-food.org

Mrs Chere L. Shorter

Agricultural Marketing Specialist USDA, AMS, FV, Processed Products Branch 11400 Independence Avenue, SW, Room 0726 Washington DC, 20250 United States of America Tel: 1 202 720 5021 Fax: 1 202 690 1527 e-mail: chere.shorter@usda.gov President Vie-Del Company P.O.Box 2896 Fresno, C.A. 93745 United States of America Tel: 1 559 834 2525 Fax: 1 559 834 1348 e-mail: info@vie-del.com

Mrs Edith Kennard

Staff Officer, US Codex Office USDA Room 4861 South Building SOAGRIBG 1400 Independence Avenue, SW Washington DC 20250 United States of America Tel: 1 202 720 5261 Fax: 1 202 720 3157 e-mail: edith.kennard@usda.gov

Mr H. Michael Wehr

Office of International and Constituent Operations Center for Food Safety and Applied Nutrition U.S. Dept. of Health and Human Services Food and Drug Administration 5100 Paint Branch Parkway Room 1B-065, HFS-550 College Park, MD 20740 Tel: 1 301 436 1725 Fax: 1 301 436 2612 e-mail: mwehr@cfsan.fda.gov

Mr John Lyon

Director of Technical Services Dole Food Co., Inc. One Dole Drive Westlake Village, CA 91362-7300 United States of America Tel: 1 818 874 4648 Fax: 1 818 874 4804 e-mail: john lyon@na.dole.com

Mr Kevin Gaffney

Senior Research Manager Florida's Natural Growers P.O.Box 1111 Lake Wales, FL 33859 United States of America Tel: 1 863 676 1411 Fax: 1 863 678-9588 e-mail: kgaffney@citrusworld.com

Mr Kurt Deibel

Tropicana Products P.O. Box 338 Bradenton, FL 34206 United States of America Tel: 1 941 742 32 68 Fax: 1 941 749 39 68 e-mail: kurt.deibel@tropicana.com

Mrs Lisa Young Rath

Executive Vice President Florida Citrus Processors Association P.O.Box 780 Winter Haven, FL 33882 United States of America Tel: 1 863 293 4171 e-mail: irath@fcplanet.org

Mrs Lucy Reid

Director of Scientific and Regulatory Affairs The Minute Maid Company P.O. Box 2079 Houston, Texas, 77252-2079 United States of America Tel: 1 713 888 57 45 Fax: 1 713 888 57 92 e-mail: alredid@minutemaid.com

Mrs Susan E. Carberry

Supervisory Chemist Division of Petition Review Office of Food Additive Safety, (HFS-265) Center for Food Safety and Applied Nutrition Food and Drug Administration 5100 Paint Branch Parkway College Park, MD 20740 Tel: 1 202 418 3002 Fax: 1 202 418 3030 e-mail: Susan.Carberry@cfsan.fda.gov

Mr William S. Stinson

Director Scientific Research-Processed Products Florida Department of Citrus 700 Experiment Station Road Lake Alfred, FL 33850 Tel: 1 863 295 59 35 Fax: 1 863 295 5920 e-mail: bstinson@citrus.state.fl.us

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS ORGANISATIONS INTERNATIONALES ORGANIZACIONES INTERNACIONALES

Comite De Liaison De L'Agrumiculture Mediterraneenne (C.L.A.M.) Comite De Enlace De La Citricultura Mediterranea

Mr Octavio Ramon Sales

Presidente del C.L.A.M. San Francisco de Sales, 41, Esc. 1, 2° C 28003 Madrid España Tel: 34 91 553 26 42 Fax: 34 91 533 02 51 e-mail: secretariatgeneral@clamcitrus.org

EUROCOMMERCE

Mrs Catherine Grandazzi

Av. Des Nerviens 9/31 B 1040 Brussels Belgium Tel: 32 2 737 05 83 Fax : 32 2 230 00 78 e-mail: catherine_grandazzi@yahoo.fr

EUROPEAN COMMISSION

Mr Georgios Malliaris

Administrator European Commission Rue de La Loi 130 Bruxelles 1040 Belgium Tel: 32 2 299 83 10 Fax: 32 2 295 36 76 e-mail: Georgios.malliaris@cec.eu.int

COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN UNION CONSEIL EUROPEEN CONSEJO DE LA UNIÓN EUROPEA

Mr Andreas Lernhart

Principal Administrator Council of the European Union / General Secretariat 175 Rue de La Loi Bruxelles 1048 Belgium Tel: 32 2 285 62 41 Fax: 32 2 285 61 98 e-mail: andreas.lernhart@consilium.eu.int

INTERNATIONAL COUNCIL OF GROCERY MANUFACTER ASSOCIATIONS (ICGMA)

Mrs Nathalie Beriot

Regulatory Affairs Manager for Tropicara Europe Tropicana France, Paris Nord II, 22, Avenue des Nations – BP 50260 95957 Roissy CDG Cedex France Tel: 33 01 49 19 86 66 Fax: 33 01 49 19 86 52 E-mail: nathalie.beriot@tropicana.com

INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION OF FRUIT JUICE PRODUCERS (IFU) FEDERATION INTERNATIONALE DES PRODUCTEURS DE JUS DE FRUITS

Mr Paul Zwiker

President International Federation of Fruit Juice Producers Postfach 45 CH 9220 Bischofszell Switzerland Tel: 41 71 420 0644 Fax: 41 71 420 0643 e-mail: zwiker@bluewin.ch

Mrs Kristen Gunter

President, Legislation Comission IFU 500 S Florida Avenue Suite 240 Lakeland FL 33803 United States of America Tel: 1 863 680 9908 Fax: 1 863 683 2849 e-mail: gunchad@aol.com

Mr Hans-Jüergen Hofsommer

Managing Director International Federation of Food Juice Producers Ges. F. Lebensmittel-Forschung GmbH Landgrafenstrasse 16 D. 10787 Berlin - Germany Tel: 49 30 26 39 200 Fax: 49 30 26 39 20 25 e-mail: gf.berlin@t-online.de

Mr Richard Kellor

Chairman – Scientific and Technical Commission International Federation of Fruit Juice Producers 9385 Pierson Lake Drive Chaska, Minnesota 55318 Tel: 1 952 443 2578 e-mail: rkellor@att.net

Mr Jacques Antoine

Secretary General International Federation of Fruit Juice Producers 23 Boulevard des Capucines 75002 Paris - France Tel: 33 1 47 42 82 80 Fax: 33 1 47 42 82 81 e-mail: ifu.int.fed.fruit.juices@wanadoo.fr

INTERNATIONAL SOFT DRINK COUNCIL (ISDC) Asociación Internacional De Jugos Naturales (AIJN)

Mr José Mauro de Morais

International Soft Drink Council Brasil Tel : 55 81 32 70 7300 Fax: 55 81 32 70 7306 e-mail:info-isdc@j-sda.or.jp

WORLD PROCESSING TOMATO COUNCIL

Mr Bernard Bieche

Secretary General World Processing Tomato Council WPTC – 27, Avenue de l'Arrousaire - B. P. 235 84010 Avignon Cedex 1 - France Tel: 33 4 90 86 16 95 Fax: 33 4 90 27 06 58 e-mail: tomato@tomate.org

CODEX SECRETARIAT SECRETARIAT DU CODEX SECRETARIA DEL CODEX

Ms Gracia Teresa Brisco López

Food Standards Officer Joint FAO / WHO Food Standards Programme Food and Nutrition Division FAO Viale delle Terme di Caracalla 00100 – Rome, Italy Tel: 3906 5705 2700 Fax: 3906 5705 4593 e-mail: Gracia.Brisco@fao.org

Dr Jeronimas Maskeliunas

Food Standards Officer Joint FAO / WHO Food Standards Programme Food and Nutrition Division FAO Viale delle Terme di Caracalla 00100 - Rome, Italy Tel: 39 06 5705 3967 Fax: 39 06 5705 3945 e-mail: Jeronimas.Maskeliunas@fao.org

BRAZILIAN SECRETARIAT SECRETARIAT DU BRESIL SECRETARIA DEL BRASIL

Mrs Maria Aparecida Martinelli

Coordinator of Brazilian Codex Committee CODEX FOCAL POINT SEPN 511, Bloco B, 4° Andar Brasília - DF Tel: 55 61 340 2211 Fax: 55 61 347 3284 e-mail: mamartinelli@montreal.com.br

PROPOSED DRAFT CODEX GENERAL STANDARD FOR FRUIT JUICES AND NECTARS (At Step 3 of the Codex Procedure)

1. SCOPE

This Standard applies to all products as defined in Section 2.1 below.

2. **DESCRIPTION**

2.1 **PRODUCT DEFINITION**

2.1.1 Fruit Juice

Fruit juice is the unfermented but fermentable liquid obtained from the edible part of sound, appropriately mature and fresh fruit or of fruit maintained in sound condition by suitable means including post harvest surface treatments applied in accordance with the applicable provisions of the Codex Alimentarius Commission.

Some juices may be processed with pips/seeds and peel which are not usually incorporated in the juice, but some parts or components of pips, seeds and peel, which cannot be removed by Good Manufacturing Practices (GMP) will be acceptable.

The juice is prepared by suitable processes which maintain the essential physical, chemical, organoleptical and nutritional characteristics of the fruit from which it comes. The juice may be cloudy or clear and may have [added] or restored aromatic substances, volatile flavour components, pulp and cells, all of which must be obtained by suitable physical means, and all of which must be recovered from the same kind of fruit.

A single juice is obtained from one kind of fruit. A mixed juice is obtained by blending two or more juices or juices and purées, from different kinds of fruits.

Fruit juice is obtained as follows:

2.1.1.1 Fruit juice directly expressed by mechanical extraction processes.

2.1.1.2 Fruit juice from concentrate by reconstituting concentrated fruit juice defined in Section 2.1.2 with potable water that meets the criteria described in Section 3.1.1(c).

2.1.2 Concentrated Fruit Juice

Concentrated fruit juice is the product that complies with the definition given in Section 2.1.1 above, except water has been physically removed in an amount sufficient to increase the Brix level to a value at least 50% greater than the Brix value established for reconstituted juice from the same fruit, as indicated in Section A.2 (Annex). In the production of juice that is to be concentrated, suitable processes are used and may be combined with simultaneous diffusion of the pulp cells or fruit pulp by water, provided that the water extracted juice is added in-line to the primary juice, before the concentration procedure. Fruit juice concentrates may have [added] or restored components such as aromatic substances, volatile flavour components, pulp and cells, all of which must be recovered from the same kinds of fruits and be obtained by physical means.

2.1.3 Water Extracted Fruit Juice

Water Extracted Fruit Juice is the product obtained by diffusion with water of:

- pulpy whole fruit whose juice cannot be extracted by any physical means, or
- dehydrated whole fruit.

Such products may be concentrated and reconstituted.

The solids content of the finished product shall meet the minimum Brix for reconstituted juice specified in Section A.2 (Annex).

2.1.4 Fruit Purée

Fruit purée is the unfermented but fermentable product obtained by suitable processes e.g. by sieving, grinding, milling the edible part of the whole or peeled fruit without removing the juice. Fruit purée may have [added] or restored components such as aromatic substances and volatile flavour components, all of which must be recovered from the same kinds of fruits and be obtained by physical means. The fruit must be sound, appropriately mature, and fresh or preserved by physical means or by treatment(s) applied in accordance with the applicable provisions of the Codex Alimentarius Commission.

2.1.5 Concentrated Fruit Purée

Concentrated fruit purée is obtained by the physical removal of water from the fruit purée in an amount sufficient to increase the Brix level to a value at least 50% greater than the Brix value established for reconstituted juice from the same fruit, as indicated in Section A.2 (Annex).

2.1.6 Fruit Nectar

Fruit Nectar is the unfermented but fermentable product obtained by adding water with or without the addition of sugars as defined in the Codex Standard for Sugars (CX-STAN 212-1999), other carbohydrate sweeteners, honey and/or other sweeteners as described in Section 3.1.2, to products defined in Sections 2.1.1, 2.1.2, 2.1.3, 2.1.4 and 2.1.5 or to a mixture of those products. That product moreover must meet the requirements defined for fruit nectars in Section A.2 (Annex). A mixed fruit nectar is obtained by blending two or more fruit nectars, concentrated or unconcentrated, from different kinds of fruits.

2.2 SPECIES

The species indicated as the botanical name in Section A.2 (Annex) shall be used in the preparation of fruit juices and fruit nectars bearing the product name for the applicable fruit. For fruits not included in Section A.2 (Annex), the correct botanical or common name shall apply.

3. ESSENTIAL COMPOSITION AND QUALITY FACTORS

3.1 COMPOSITION

3.1.1 Basic Ingredients

(a) For directly expressed fruit juices, the soluble solids content of the single strength juice must be in accordance with the minimum Brix level established in Section A.1 (Annex) and shall not be modified, except by blendings of the same kind of juice. For juices which do not appear in Section A.1 (Annex), the minimum Brix shall be the Brix as expressed from the fruit.

(b) The preparation of fruit juice that requires reconstitution of concentrated juices must be in accordance with the minimum Brix level established in Section A.2 (Annex), exclusive of the solids of any added optional ingredients and additives. If there is no Brix level specified in the Table, minimum Brix shall be calculated on the basis of the soluble solids content of the single strength juice used to produce such concentrated juice.

(c) For reconstituted juice and nectar, the potable water used in reconstitution shall, at a minimum, meet the latest edition of the *Guidelines for Drinking Water Quality of the World Health Organization* (Volumes 1 and 2).

3.1.2 Other Permitted *ingredients*

Except as otherwise provided, the following shall be subject to ingredient labelling requirements:

(a) Sugars with less than 2% moisture (as defined in the Codex Standard for Sugars (CX-STAN 212- 1999): sucrose, dextrose monohydrate, dextrose anhydrous, glucose, fructose may be added to all juice products defined in Sections 2.1.1 and 2.1.6.¹

(b) Syrups (as defined by Codex Standard for Sugars CX-STAN 212-1999): glucose syrup, liquid sucrose, invert sugar solution, invert sugar syrup, fructose syrup, liquid cane sugar, isoglucose, high fructose syrup, may be added only to fruit nectars as defined in Section 2.1.6, concentrated fruit juices, as defined in Section 2.1.2, and fruit juice from concentrate, as defined in Section 2.1.1.2 and concentrated fruit pureé as defined in Section 2.1.5. Honey and/or sugars derived from fruits may be added only to fruit nectars as defined in Section 2.1.6.¹

[(c) Lemon juice or lime juice, or both, may be added to fruit juice: up to 3 g/l anhydrous citric acid equivalent for acidification purposes to unsweetened juices as defined in Sections 2.1.1, 2.1.2, 2.1.3, 2.1.4 and 2.1.5. Lemon juice or lime juice, or both, may be added: up to 5 g/l anhydrous citric acid equivalent to fruit nectars as defined in Section 2.1.6.]

(d) The addition of both sugars and acidifying agents (defined in subparagraph (b) and Section 4 respectively) to the same fruit juice is prohibited.

(e) The juice from *Citrus Reticulata* and/or hybrids with *Reticulata* may be added to orange juice in an amount not to exceed 10% of soluble solids of the *Reticulata* to the total of soluble solids of orange juice. [(not subject to ingredient labelling requirements)]

¹ The addition of ingredients listed in Section 3.1.2(a) and 3.1.2(b) applies only to products intended for sale to the consumer or for catering purposes.

(f) Salt and spices and aromatic herbs (and their natural extracts) may be added to tomato juice.

(g) The addition of essential nutrients (e.g. vitamins, minerals) shall comply with the texts of the Codex Alimentarius Commission established for this purpose.

3.2 QUALITY CRITERIA

The fruit juices and fruit nectars shall have the characteristic color, aroma and flavour of juice from the same kind of fruit from which it is made. Natural fruit juice components such as flavours, pulps and cells may be added or restored to juice or nectar of the same kind of fruit.

The fruit shall retain no more water from washing, steaming or other preparatory operations than technologically unavoidable.

4. FOOD ADDITIVES

4.1 Acidity Regulators

INS No.	Food Additive		Maximum Level
[330]	[Citric acid]		[3 g/l]
			[GMP]
330	Citric acid		5 g/l (for nectars)
296	Malic acid	GMP	(only for pineapple and
			passion fruit juices and fruit
			nectars [all fruit juices])
334; 335i,ii; 336i,ii; 337	Tartrates	GMP	(only for nectars and grape
		[4000 mg/l]	juice)

[4.2 Antifoaming Agents]

INS No.	Food Additive	Maximum Level
[900a]	[Polydimethylsiloxane]	[10 mg/l]

4.3 Antioxidants

INS No.	Food Additive	Maximum Level
300-303	Ascorbic acid and its salts	GMP
220	Sulphur dioxide	50 mg/l

4.4 Carbonating Agents

INS No.	Food Additive	Maximum Level
290	Carbon dioxide	GMP

[4.5 Preservatives]

INS No.	Food Additive	Maximum Level
[210-213]	[Benzoates]	[1000 mg/l]
[200-203]	[Sorbates]	[1000 mg/l]

4.6 Stabilizers

INS No.	Food Additive	Maximum Level
440	Pectins	3 g/l
		(only for cloudy juices and fruit nectars)

4.7 Sweeteners

INS No.	Additive	Maximum Level
950	Acesulfame potassium	350 mg/l (only for fruit nectars)
951	Aspartame	600 mg/l (only for fruit nectars)
952	Cyclamic acid and its salts	400 mg/l (only for fruit nectars)
954	Saccharin and its salts	80 mg/l (only for fruit nectars)
955	Sucralose	300 mg/l (only for fruit nectars)
[959]	[Neohesperidine dihydrochalcone] ²	[30 mg/l (only for fruit nectars)]

4.8 Processing Aids

Function	Substance	Maximum Level
[Antifoaming Agent]	[Polydimethylsiloxane]	[10 mg/L]
Clarifying	Precipitated calcium carbonate	GMP (only in grape juice)
Agents/Filtration	Potassium tartrate	GMP (only in grape juice)
Aids/Flocculating Agents	Calcium hydroxide	GMP (only in grape juice)
	Vegetable carbon	GMP (only in grape juice)
	Metatartaric acid	60 mg/l (only in grape juice)
	Sulphur dioxide	10 mg/l (only in grape juice)
	Absorbent clays	
	(bleaching, natural or activated earths)	
	Absorbent resins	
	Active carbon	
	Albumin	
	Bentonite	
	Chitin/chitosan	
	Diatomaceous earth	
	Ion exchange resins (cation and anion)	
	Kaolin	
	Perlite	
	Tannin	
	Rice hulls	
	Cellulose	
Enzyme preparations	Enzyme preparations may be used as	
	processing aids provided these preparations do	
	not result in a total liquefaction and do not	
	substantially affect the cellulose content of the	
	processed vegetable.	
Packing gas ³	Nitrogen	GMP
	Carbon dioxide	GMP

5. CONTAMINANTS

The products covered by the provisions of this Standard shall comply with those maximum levels established by the Codex Alimentarius Commission.

5.1 HEAVY METALS

The products covered by the provisions of this Standard shall comply with those maximum levels for heavy metals established by the Codex Alimentarius Commission for these products.

² Neohesperidine dihydrochalcone has not been assigned an Acceptable Daily Intake (ADI) by the Joint FAO/WHO Expert Committee on Food Additives (JECFA). In order to include this additive in the Codex General Standard for Food Additives (GSFA), an ADI will need to be assigned by JECFA. To achieve this, a Codex Member State should propose to the Codex Committee on Food Additives and Contaminants (CCFAC) that neohesperidine dihydrochalcone be proposed for inclusion in the JECFA priority list.

³ May also be used e.g., for preservation.

5.2 **PESTICIDE RESIDUES**

The products covered by the provisions of this Standard shall comply with those maximum residue limits established by the Codex Alimentarius Commission for these products.

6. HYGIENE

6.1 It is recommended that the products covered by the provisions of this Standard be prepared and handled in accordance with the appropriate sections of the Recommended International Code of Practice – General Principles of Food Hygiene (CAC/RCP 1-1969, Rev. 3-1997), and other relevant Codex texts such as Codes of Hygienic Practice and Codes of Practice.

6.2 The products should comply with any microbiological criteria established in accordance with the Principles for the Establishment and Application of Microbiological Criteria for Foods (CAC/GL 21-1997).

[7. LABELLING

In addition to the Codex General Standard for the Labelling of Prepackaged Foods (CODEX STAN 1-1985, Rev. 1-1991), the following specific provisions apply:

7.1 CONTAINERS DESTINED FOR THE FINAL CONSUMER

7.1.1 The Name of the Product

The name of the product shall be the name of the fruit used as defined in Section 2.2. The fruit name shall be filled in the blank of the product name mentioned under this Section. These names may only be used if the product conforms to the definition in Section 2.1 or which otherwise conform to this Standard.

7.1.1.1 Fruit Juice defined under Section 2.1.1 and [Section 2.1.3 - fruit juice from dried fruit and other juices which need to be extracted with water]

The name of the product shall be "_____juice" or "juice of _____".

7.1.1.2 Concentrated Fruit Juice defined under Section 2.1.2

The name of the product shall be "concentrated _____juice" or "_____juice concentrate".

7.1.1.3 Fruit Nectars defined under Section 2.1.6

The name of the product shall be "_____ nectar" or "nectar of ____".

7.1.2 Additional Requirements

The following additional specific provisions shall apply:

7.1.2.1 For fruit juices, fruit nectars and mixed fruit juice/nectar, if the product contains or is prepared from concentrated juice and water or the product is prepared from juice from concentrate and directly expressed juice or nectar, the words "from concentrate" must be entered close to the product name, standing out well from any background, in clearly visible characters, not less than 1/2 the height of the letters in the name of the juice.

7.1.2.2 For fruit juices, fruit nectars and mixed fruit juices/nectars, if the product is prepared by physically removing water from the fruit juice in an amount sufficient to increase the Brix level to a value at least 50% greater than the Brix value established for reconstituted juice from the same fruit, as indicated in table of Section A.2 (Annex), it shall be labeled "concentrated".

7.1.2.3 For products defined in Section 2.1, where one or more of the optional sugars as defined by the Codex Standard for Sugars (CX-STAN 212-1999) or permitted sweeteners are added, the juice name shall include the statement called "sugar(s) added" or "sweetened" after the fruit juice, fruit nectar or mixed fruit juice/nectar's name. When [artificial] sweeteners are employed as substitutes for sugars in fruit nectars and mixed fruit nectars, the statement, "with [artificial] sweetener(s)," shall be included in conjunction with the product name.

7.1.2.4 Where concentrated fruit juice, or concentrated fruit nectar or mixed concentrated fruit juice/nectar is to be reconstituted before consumption as fruit juice, fruit nectar or mixed fruit juice/nectar, the label must bear appropriate directions for reconstitution on a volume/volume basis with water to the applicable Brix value in Section A.2 (Annex) for reconstituted juice.

7.1.2.5 Distinct varietal denominations may be used in conjunction with the common fruit names on the label where such use is not misleading.

7.1.2.6 Fruit juice, fruit nectar, and mixed fruit juice/nectar's that have been preserved using physical processes should include a description of such processes as part of the fruit juice, fruit nectar or mixed fruit juice/nectar's name (i.e. "pasteurized," "frozen," etc.).

7.1.2.7 Fruit nectars and mixed fruit nectars must be conspicuously labelled with a declaration of "juice content __%" with the blank being filled with the percentage of purée and/or fruit juice computed on a volume/volume basis. The words "juice content __%" shall appear in close proximity to the name of the product in clearly visible characters, not less than 1/2 the height of the letters in the name of the juice.

7.1.2.8 An ingredient declaration of "ascorbic acid" when used as an antioxidant does not, by itself, constitute a "Vitamin C" claim.

7.1.2.9 Any added essential nutrients declaration should be labelled in accordance with the *Codex Guidelines on Nutrition Labelling* (CAC/GL 2- 1985 (Rev. 1-1993) and the *Codex Guidelines for the Use of Nutrition Claims* (CAC/GL 23-1997).

7.1.2.10 Where the fruit juice has been prepared from raw material treated with ionizing radiation, it shall be labelled in accordance with Section 5.2.2 of the Codex General Standard for the Labelling of Prepackaged Foods (CODEX STAN 1-1985, Rev. 1-1991).

7.1.2.11 No fruit may be represented pictorially on the label, except those present in the fruit product.

7.1.2.12 Where the product contains added carbon dioxide the term "carbonated" shall appear on the label near the name of the food.]

7.1.2.13 Where tomato contains spices in accordance with 3.1.2(f), the term "spiced" shall appear on the label near the name of the food

[7.2 NON-RETAIL CONTAINERS

Information for non-retail containers not destined to final consumers shall be given either on the container or in accompanying documents, except that the name of the product, lot identification, net contents and the name and address of the manufacturer, packer or distributor and/or importer, as well as storage instructions, shall appear on the container, except that for tankers the information may appear exclusively in the accompanying documents. However, lot identification, and the name and address of the manufacturer, packer, distributor and/or importer may be replaced by an identification mark, provided that such a mark is clearly identifiable with the accompanying documents.]

8. METHODS OF ANALYSIS AND SAMPLING

Commodity	Provision	Method	Principle	Notes	Codex Type
Juices	acetic acid	EN 12632: IFU Method No66 (1996)	enzymatic determination	Ouality method	П
Juices	alcohol (ethanol)	IFU Method No52,1983/1996	enzymatic determination	Quality method	П
Juices	anthocyanins	IFU Method No71 (1998)	high performance liquid	Authenticity method	Ι
Juices	ascorbic acid-L	IFU Method No17a (1995)	high performance liquid	Quality method	П
Juices	ascorbic-L	AOAC 967.21: IFU Method No 17	titration	Ouality method	III
Juices	ash in fruit products	AOAC 940.26 - JAOAC 23,314(1940); EN1135(1994); IFU Method No9 (1989)	gravimetry	Authenticity method	I
Juices	beet sugar in fruit juices	AOAC 995.17 - JAOAC 79, 917(1996)	deuterium NMR	Authenticity method	Ι
Orange juice	benzoic acid as a marker in orange juice	AOAC 994.11 - JAOAC 78, 80(1995)	high performance liquid chromatography	Authenticity method	П
Juices	C ¹³ /C ¹² ratio of ethanol derived from fruit juices	collaborative study submitted to AOAC	stable isotope mass spectrometry	Authenticity method	Ш
Apple juice	carbon stable isotope ratio of apple juice	AOAC 981.09 - JAOAC 64, 85(1981)	stable isotope mass spectrometry	Authenticity method	П
Orange juice	carbon stable isotope ratio of orange juice	AOAC 982.21 - JAOAC 65, 608(1982) J.Agric.Food Chem, 29, 803-804, 1981	stable isotope mass spectrometry	Authenticity method	П
Juices	carotenoid, total/ individual groups	EN 12136 (1997); IFU Method No59,1991	precipitation/ fractionation	Authenticity method	Ι
Juices	centrifugable pulp	EN12134; IFU Method No60,1991/1998	centrifugation/% value	Quality method	Ι
Juices	chloride (expressed as sodium chloride)	EN12133; IFU Method No 37, 1968	potentiometry	Quality method	II
Juices	chloride	AOAC 971.27 (Codex general method)	potentiometry	Quality method	III
Juices	citric acid	AOAC 986.13 - JAOAC 69, 594 (1986) - JAOAC 77, 411 (1994)	high performance liquid chromatography	Authenticity method	III
Juices	citric acid	EN 1137; IFU Method No22,1985	enzymatic determination	Authenticity method	II
Juices	essential oils	AOAC 968.20; IFU 45b	(Scott) distillation, titration	Quality method	Ι
Juices	fermentability	IFU Method No 18, 1974	microbiology	Quality method	Ι
Juices	formol number	EN 1133 (1994); IFU Method No30(1984)	potentiometry	Authenicity method	I
Juices	free amino acids	EN 12742; IFU Method No57,1989	column chromatography/	Authenicity method	П
			spectrophotometry		
Juices	fumaric acid	IFU Method No72 (1998)	high performance liquid chromatography	Quality method	П
Juices	glucose, fructose, sorbitol	EN 12630; IFU Method No67 (1996)	high performance liquid chromatography	Authenticity method	III
Juices	glucose-D fructose-D	EN 1140; IFU Method No55,1985	enzymatic determination	Authenticity method	II
Juices	gluconic acid	IFU Method No 76 (2001)	enzymatic determination	Quality method	П
Juices	glycerol	IFU Method No77 (2001)	enzymatic determination	Quality method	П
Juices	hesperidin and naringin	EN12148(1996); IFU Method No 58 (1991)	high performance liquid chromatography	Authenticity method	П
Apple juice	high fructose corn syrup and hydrolized inulin syrup in apple juice	AOAC COLLABORATIVE STUDY IN PROGRESS	capillary gas chromatography	Authenticity method	Ι
Juices	hydroxymethylfurfural	IFU Method No69 (1996)	high performance liquid chromatography	Authenticity method	П
Juices	isocitric acid-D	EN 1139; IFU Method No54,1984	enzymatic determination	Authenticity method	П
Juices	lactic acid-D and L	EN 12631 (1999): IFU Method No53 (1983/1996)	enzymatic determination	Ouality method	II

Commodity	Provision	Method	Principle	Notes	Codex Type
Juices	limonin in citrus juices and concentrates	AOAC collab in progress	high performance liquid chromatography	Authenticity method	Ш
Apple juice	malic acid (L-malic/total malic acid ratio in apple juice)	AOAC 993.05 - JAOAC 69, 594 (1986) - JAOAC 77, 411 (1994)	enzymatic determination and high performance liquid chromatography	Authenticity method	Ι
Juices	malic acid-D	EN12138; IFU Method No 64 (1995)	enzymatic determination	Authenticity method	П
Apple juice	malic acid-D in apple juice	AOAC 995.06	high performance liquid chromatography	Authenticity method	III
Juices	malic acid-L	EN1138 (1994); IFU Method No21(1985)	enzymatic detrermination	Authenticity method	Π
Orange juice	naringin and neohesperidin in orange juice	AOAC 999.05 - JAOAC, Vol. 83, No.5 2000, pp1155-1165	high performance liquid chromatography	Authenticity method	Ι
Juices	pectin	IFU Method No26,1964/1996	precipitation/ photometry	Authenticity method	Ι
Juices	pH-value	EN 1132(1994); IFU Method No11 (1968/1989)	potentiometry	Quality method	Ι
Juices	phosphorus/phosphate	EN1136 (1994); IFU Method No50(1983)	photometry	Authenticity method	П
Juices	polyphenolics	collaborative study in progress	high performance liquid chromatography	Authenticity method	IV
Juices	preservatives in fruit juices	FU Method No 63 (1995) high performance liquid chromatography		Authenticity method	Π
Juices	proline	EN1141 (1994); IFU Method No49 (1983)	photometry	Authenticity method	Π
Apple and cranberry juice	quinic, malic & citric in cranberry juice cocktail and apple juice	AOAC 986.13 - JAOAC 69, 594(1986)	high performance liquid chromatography	Authenticity method	III
Juices	recoverable oil	AOAC 968.20; IFU Method No 45b distillation and titration Scott method		Quality method	Ι
Juices	relative density	EN1131(1993); IFU Method No 1 (1989) & IFU Method No General pycnometry sheet, 1971		Quality method	Ι
Juices	relative density	IFU Method No 1A	densitometry	Quality method	I
Juices	sodium, potassium, calcium, magnesium	EN 1134 (1994); IFU Method No33 (1984) atomic absorption spectroscopy		Authenticity method	П
Juices	soluble solids	AOAC 983.17; EN12143 (1996); IFU Method No 8 (1991) indirect by refractometry		Quality method	Ι
Juices	sorbitol-D	IFU Method No62,1995	enzymatic determination	Authenticity method	П
Juices	stable carbon isotope ratio in the pulp of fruit juices	ENV13070 (1998); Analytica Chimica Acta 340 (1997)	stable isotope mass spectrometry	Authenticity method	Π
Juices	stable carbon isotope ratio of sugars from fruit juices	ENV12140 Analytica Chimica Acta.271 (1993) stable isotope mass spectrometry		Authenticity method	Ш
Juices	stable hydrogen isotope ratio of water from fruit juices	ENV12142(1997) stable isotope mass spectrometry		Authenticity method	Ш
Juices	stable oxygen isotope ratio in fruit juice water	ENV12141(1997)	stable isotope mass spectrometry	Authenticity method	П
Juices	starch	AOAC 925.38; IFU Method No73	enzymatic determination	Quality method	Ι
Juices	sucrose	EN 12146(1996); IFU Method No56 1985/1998	enzymatic determination	Authenticity method	III
Juices	sucrose	EN 12630; IFU Method No67(1996) high performance liquid chromatography		Authenticity method	II
Orange juice	sugar -beet derviced syrups in frozen concentrated orange juice d ¹⁸ O measurements in water	entrated AOAC 992.09 oxygen isotope ratio analysis		Authenticity method	Ι
Juices	sulfates	EN1142 (1994); IFU Method No36(1987)	precipitation / gravimetry	Quality method	П

Commodity	Provision	Method Principle		Notes	Codex Type
Grape juice	tartaric acid in grape juice	EN 12137(1997); IFU Method No65 (1995)	high performance liquid	Authenticity method	I
			chromatography		
Juices	titratable acids, total	EN 12147 (1995); IFU Method No 3, 1968, AOAC 942.15 B	titrimetry	Quality method	Ι
Juices	titratable acids, total	AOAC 942.15 A	titration		Ι
Juices	total dry matter	EN12145(1996); IFU Method No61,1991	gravimetry	Quality method	Ι
Juices	total nitrogen	EN 12135 (1997); IFU Method No28, 1991	digestion/ titration	Quality method	Ι
Juices	total solids	AOAC 985.26	gravimetry	Quality method	Ι
Juices	vitamin C	AOAC 967.22	microfluorometry	Quality method	III
Juices	vitamin C	CEN [insert correct reference]	high performance liquid	Quality method	Π
			chromatography		

ANNEX

A.1 Minimum Brix level for directly expressed juice

Fruit's Common Name	Common Name Botanical Name	
Acerola (West Indian Cherry)	Malpighia spp (Moc. & Sesse) ex	5.5 ²
Apple	Malus Domestica Borkh	10.5 ²
Cashewapple	Anacardium occidentale L.	10.0 ²
Grape	<i>Vitis Vinifera</i> L. or hybrids thereof <i>Vitis Labrusca</i> or hybrids thereof	14.0 ²
Grapefruit	Citrus grandis Citrus x paradisi Macfad	9.0 ²
Guava	Psidium guajava L.	7.5 ²
Lemon	Citrus limon (L) Burm. f. Citrus limonum Rissa	8.0 ²
Mango	Mangifera indica L.	13.0 ²
Orange	Citrus sinensis (L.) Osbeck	10.5 ²
Passionfruit	Passiflora edulis Sims.f. edulus Passiflora edulis Sims. f. flavicarpa O. Def.	12.0 ²
Pineapple	Ananas comosus (L.) Merrill Ananas sativis L. Schult. f.	11.5 ²
Soursop	Annona muricata L.	12.0 ²

¹

At 20°C, acid corrected Not discussed by the Drafting Group. 2

A.2	Minimum Brix level for reconstituted juice and minimum juice and/or purée content for fruit nectar
	(% v/v).

Fruit's Common Name	Botanical Name	MinimumBrixLevel Reconstituted Fruit Juices ¹	Minimum juice and/or purée content (% v/v) for Fruit Nectars
Acerola (West Indian Cherry)	Malpighia spp (Moc. & Sesse) ex	6.5	25.0
Apple	Malus Domestica Borkh	11.0 ³	50.0
Apricot	Prunus armeniaca L.	11.5	35.0
Aronia/Chokeberry	Pyrus arbustifolia (L.) Pers.	(*) ⁴	(*)4
Banana	Musa species (plantains excluded)	21.0 ³	25.0
Bilberry/Blueberry	erry/Blueberry Vaccinium myrtillus L. 10.0 ² Vaccinium corymbosum L. Vaccinium angustifolium		40.0
Blackberry	Rubus Fruitcosus L. (group name)	9.0	30.0
Blackcurrant	Ribes nigrum L. 11.0 ³		30.0
Boysenberry	Rubus ursinus cham. & Schltdl.	ham. & Schltdl. 10.0	
Buckthornberry= Sallowthornberry	Hipppohae rhamnoides L. 6.0		(*)4
Cocoa pulp	Theobroma cacao L. 14.0 ²		50.0
Cajá	Spondia lutea L.	<i>L.</i> 10.0	
Canneberge		(*) ⁴	30.0
Casaba Melon	Cucumis melo L subsp. melo var. 7.5 ² inodorus H. Jacq.		(*)4
Cashewapple	Anacardium occidentale L.	11.5	25.0
Cloudberry	Rubus chamaemorus L. 9.0 ²		30.0
Coconut	Cocos nucifera L. 5.0 ²		(*)4
Crabapple	Maluss prunifolia (Willd.) Borkh 15.4 Malus sylvestris Mill 15.4		(*)4
Cranberry	Vaccinium macrocarpon Aiton7.52Vaccinium oxycoccos L.		30.0
Crowberry	Empetrum nigrum L.	6.0^{2}	(*)4

³ Discussed by the Drafting Group, but not agreed.

⁴ No data currently available. If a juice is manufactured from a fruit not mentioned in the above list, it must, nevertheless, comply with all the provisions of the Standard, except that the minimum Brix level of the reconstituted juice shall be the Brix level as expressed from the fruit used to make the concentrate.

Fruit's Common Name	Botanical Name	MinimumBrixLevel Reconstituted Fruit Juices ¹	Minimum juice and/or purée content (% v/v) for Fruit Nectars
Cupuaçu	Theobroma grandiflorum L 9.0^2		35.0
Curdles		(*)4	50.0
Cynorrhodon		(*)4	40.0
Date	Phoenix dactylifera L.	18.5 ²	(*)4
Dewberry	Rubus hispidus (<i>of North America</i>) R. caesius (of Europe)	10.0 ²	(*)4
Elderberry	Sambucus nigra L. Sambucus canadensis	10.5	50.0
Fig	Ficus carica L.	18.0	(*)4
Genipap	Genipa american	17.0 ²	(*)4
Goosberry	Ribes uva-crispa L. 7.5		30.0
Granadilla	Passiflora quadrangularis (*) ⁴		(*)4
Grape	Vitis Vinifera L. or hybrids14.03thereofVitis Labrusca or hybrids thereof		(*) ⁴
Grapefruit	Citrus grandis10.0Citrus x paradisi Macfad		50.0
Guava	Psidium guajava L. 9.5 ³		35.0
Guavaberry/Birchberry	Birchberry Eugenia syringa (*) ⁴		(*)4
Honeydew Melon	Cucumis melo L. subso. melo var inodorus H. Jacq	10.0 ²	(*)4
Kiwi	Actinidia <i>deliciosa</i> (A. Chev.) C. F. Liang & A. R. Fergoson	11.5 ³	(*)4
Kumquat	Fortunella Swingle spp	spp (*) ⁴	
Lemon	Citrus limon (L.) Burm. f. Citrus8.03limonum Rissa		(*)4
Lime	<i>Citrus aurantifolia</i> (Christm.) 8.0 ³		(*)4
Lingonberry	Vaccinium vitis-idaea L. 10.0		(*)4
Litchi	Litchi chinensis Sonn 11.2		20.0
Loganberry	Rubus . loganobaccus L. H. Bailey	10.5	(*)4
Lulo	Solanum quitoense Lam.	m. (*) ⁴	

Fruit's Common Name	Botanical Name	MinimumBrixLevel Reconstituted Fruit Juices ¹	Minimum juice and/or purée content (% v/v) for Fruit Nectars
Mammee Apple	Mammea americana (*) ⁴		(*) ⁴
Mandarine/ Tangerine	Citrus reticulata Blanca	11.5 ³	50.0
Mango	Mangifera indica L.	14.0 ³	40.0
Melon	Cucumis melo L.	8.03	(*) ⁴
Mulberry	Morus spp.	(*) ⁴	30.0
Mulberry of Ronces		(*)4	40.0
Nectarine	Prunus pérsica (L.) Batsch var. nucipersica (Suckow) c. K. Schneid.	10.5	(*) ⁴
Nispero/Loquat	Eribotrya japonesa	(*) ⁴	$(*)^4$
Orange	$Citrus sinensis (L.) 11.5^3$		50.0
Papaya	Carica papaya L. 9.0 ³		35.0
Passionfruit	Pasiflora edulis Sims. f. edulus Passiflora edulis Sims. f. Flavicarpa O. Def.		12.0
Peach	Prunus persica (L.) Batsch var. 10.5 Persica		40.0
Pear	Pyrus communis L. 12.0		40.0
Persimmon	Diospyros khaki Thunb.	(*)4	40.0
Pineapple	Ananas comosus (L.) Merrill Ananas sativis L. Schult. f.	11.5 ³	40.0
Plum	Prunis domestica L. subsp. 12.0 Domestica		50.0
Pome Apple	Syzygiun jambosa (*) ⁴		(*)4
Pomegranate	Punica granatum L. 12.0		(*) ⁴
Prune	Prunus domestica L. subsp. 18.5 ² domestica		(*) ⁴
Purple Granadilla	Passifloraedulis (*) ⁴		$(*)^4$
Quetsche	Prunus domestica L. subsp. 12.0 Domestica		(*) ⁴
Quince	Cydonnia oblonga Mill.	11.2 (*) ⁴	

Fruit's Common Name	Botanical Name	MinimumBrixLevel Reconstituted Fruit Juices ¹	Minimum juice and/or purée content (% v/v) for Fruit Nectars
Raspberry (Black)	Rubus occidentalis L.	11.1	(*)4
Raspberry (Red)	Rubus idaeus L. Rubus strigosus Michx.	7.0 ³	40.0
Red Currant	Ribes rubrum L	10.0	30.0
Red Goosberry		(*) ⁴	30.0
Rosehip	Rosa spp.	9.0 ²	40.0
Rowanberry	Sorbus aucuparia L.	11.0	30.0
Sallowthornberry/ Buckthornberry	Hippophae rhamoides L.	6.0	(*)4
Sapote	Pouteria sapota	(*) ⁴	(*) ⁴
Sea Buckthorn	Hippophae elaeguacae	(*) ⁴	25.0
Sloe	Prunus spinosa L.	6.0	(*) ⁴
Sorb		(*) ⁴	30.0
Cherry, Sour	Prunus cerasus L.	13.5 ³	(*) ⁴
Sour Orange (Sauf citron)		(*) ⁴	50.0
Soursop / Guanabana	Annona muricata L.	14.5	(*) ⁴
Star Apple	Chrysophyllum cainito	(*) ⁴	(*) ⁴
Starfruit	Averrhoa carambola L.	7.5 ²	(*) ⁴
Stonesbaer	Prunus cerasus L. cv. Stevnsbaer	17.0	(*)4
Strawberry	perry Fragaria X. Ananassa Duchense (Fragaria Chiloensis Duchesne x Fragaria virginiana Duchesne)		40.0
Sugar Apple	Annona squamosa L.	14.5	(*) ⁴
Cherry, Suriname	Eugenia uniflora Rich.	6.0 ²	25.0
Cherry, Sweet	Prunus avium (L.) L.	20.02	(*)4
Sweet grapefruit (Oroblanco)	Citrus paradisi + Citrus grandis	10.0 ²	(*) ⁴
Tamarind (Indian date)	Tamarindus indica	(*)4	30.0
Tomato	Lycopersicum esculentum L.	5.03	(*)4

Fruit's Common Name	Botanical Name	MinimumBrixLevel Reconstituted Fruit Juices ¹	Minimum juice and/or purée content (% v/v) for Fruit Nectars
Umbu	Spondias tuberosa Arruda ex Kost.	9.0 ²	(*)4
Water Melon	Citrullus lanatus (Thunb.) Matsum. & Nakai var. lanatus	8.0	(*)4
White Currant	Ribes rubrum L.	10.0 ²	30.0
White Goosberry		$(*)^4$	30.0
Whortleberry		$(*)^4$	30.0
Youngberry		10.0	(*)4
Other: High acidity			Adequate content to reach a minimum acidity of 0.5
Other: high pulp content, or strong flavour			25.0
Other: low acidity, low pulp content, or low / medium flavour			50.0

PROPOSED DRAFT REVISED CODEX GENERAL STANDARD FOR VEGETABLE JUICES (CX-STAN 179-1991) (At Step 3 of the Codex Procedure)

1. SCOPE

This Standard applies to all vegetable juices as defined in Section 2.1 below.

2. **DESCRIPTION**

2.1 "Vegetable juice" is the liquid unfermented but fermentable product [or lactic acid fermented product] intended for direct consumption obtained by mechanical expression, crushing, grinding and/or sieving of one or more sound fresh vegetables or vegetables preserved exclusively by physical means. The juice shall be free from skins, seeds, and other coarse parts of the vegetables. Some juices may be processed with pips/seeds and peel which are not usually incorporated in the juice. Such parts of vegetable that cannot be removed by GMP will be allowed.

The juice may be clear, turbid, or pulpy. It may have been concentrated and reconstituted with potable water in an amount sufficient to restore the original essential composition and quality factors of the juice or to the Brix specified in table 3.1.1.(b) if a minimum Brix is specified in that table.

2.2 Vegetables for the purpose of the Standard are: the parts of edible plants including roots, corms and tubers (e.g. carrots, garlic and potatoes), stems and shoots (e.g. rhubarb and asparagus), leaves and flowers (e.g. spinach and cauliflower) and legumes (e.g., peas). Pumpkins and other squash are considered to be vegetables for the purpose of this Standard. Sugar beet, [sugar cane] and, unless otherwise specified above, fruits generally, are not considered to be vegetables for the purpose of this Standard.

<u>Or the alternative text for the previous sentence</u>: [Sugar cane juice is considered a vegetable juice only in the directly expressed form. When used as a blend with other juices, it will be considered as a sweetener.]

3. ESSENTIAL COMPOSITION AND QUALITY FACTORS

3.1 COMPOSITION

3.1.1 Basic Ingredients

(a) Minimum Brix levels for reconstituted vegetable juice from concentrate are given in 3.1.1(c). If there is no Brix level specified in the table, the minimum Brix shall be calculated on the basis of the soluble solids (v/v) content of the single strength unconcentrated juice.

(b) Use of Concentrate. For directly expressed vegetable juices, the soluble solids content of the single strength juice shall be the soluble solids content of the juice as extracted from the vegetable and may be increased by the addition of juice concentrate obtained from the same vegetable(s). However, if any water is added to this 100% juice mixture, then the product shall be considered to be 'from concentrate' or 'reconstituted' as required under Section 7.1.2.2"

Vegetable's Common Name	Botanical Name	Brix Level Reconstituted juice
Carrot	Daucus carota	8.0
Celery	Apium graveolens	3.0
Rhubarb	Rheum, R. rhubarbarum Rosa spp.	6.0

(c)	Minimum	Brix for	reconstituted	vegetable	iuice.
(\mathbf{c})	14111111111111111	DIA IO	reconstituted	vegetuble	Juice.

Note: If a juice is manufactured from a vegetable not mentioned in the above list, it must, nevertheless, comply with all the provisions of the Standard, except that the minimum Brix level of the reconstituted juice shall be the Brix level as expressed from the vegetable used to make the concentrate.

3.1.2 Other Permitted Ingredients

The following ingredients may be used:

(a) Food grade salt, as defined in the Codex Standard for Food Grade Salt (CX-STAN 150-1985, Rev.1-1997);

- (b) Vinegar;
- (c) Sugars in dry form as defined in the Codex Standard for Sugars (CX-STAN 212-1999), syrups, and honey as defined in the Codex Standard for Honey (CX-STAN 12-1981, Rev.2–2001);
- (d) Seasoning [spices] and herbs;
- (e) For reconstituted juice from concentrate, potable water used in reconstitution shall, at a minimum, meet the latest edition of the *Guidelines for Drinking Water Quality of the World Health Organization* (Volumes 1 and 2).
- (f) The addition of essential nutrients (e.g. vitamins, minerals) shall comply with the texts of the Codex Alimentarius Commission established for this purpose.

3.2 QUALITY CRITERIA

3.2.1 Organoleptic Properties

The product shall have the characteristic color, aroma and flavour of the vegetables from which it has been prepared taking into consideration the addition of ingredients [and possible lactic acid fermentation]. Natural volatile constituents may be restored to the juice. They shall be derived from the same kinds of vegetables used in the manufacture of the product.

3.2.2 Blanching, Steaming, and Washing

The vegetables shall retain no more water from these operations than technologically unavoidable.

4. FOOD ADDITIVES

4.1 ANTIOXIDANTS

INS No	Food Additive	Maximum Level
220	Sulphur dioxide	50 mg/l
300	Ascorbic acid	Limited by GMP

4.2 ACIDITY REGULATORS

INS No	Food Additive	Maximum Level
296	Malic acid	3 g/l
330	Citric acid	3 g/l
330	Citric acid [(for mixtures with fruit juices)]	5 g/l
334	Tartaric acid	Limited by GMP

4.3 CARBONATING AGENTS

INS No	Food Additive	Maximum Level
290	Carbon dioxide	Limited by GMP

4.4 STABILIZERS

INS No	Food Additive	Maximum Level
440	Pectins [(only for mixtures with fruit juices)]	3 g/l

[PROCESSING AIDS]

5. CONTAMINANTS

The products covered by the provisions of this Standard shall comply with those maximum levels established by the Codex Alimentarius Commission.

5.1 HEAVY METALS

The products covered by the provisions of this Standard shall comply with those maximum levels for heavy metals established by the Codex Alimentarius Commission for these products.

5.2 **PESTICIDE RESIDUES**

The products covered by the provisions of this Standard shall comply with those maximum residue limits established by the Codex Alimentarius Commission for these products.

6. HYGIENE

6.1 It is recommended that the products covered by the provisions of this Standard be prepared and handled in accordance with the appropriate sections of the Recommended International Code of Practice – General Principles of Food Hygiene (CAC/RCP 1-1969, Rev. 3-1997), and other relevant Codex texts such as Codes of Hygienic Practice and Codes of Practice.

6.2 The products should comply with any microbiological criteria established in accordance with the Principles for the Establishment and Application of Microbiological Criteria for Foods (CAC/GL 21-1997).

7. LABELLING

In addition to the Codex General Standard for the Labelling of Prepackaged Foods (CODEX STAN 1-1985, Rev. 1-1991), the following specific provisions apply:

7.1 CONTAINERS DESTINED FOR THE FINAL CONSUMER

7.1.1 The Name of the Product

The name of the product shall be the name of the vegetable used as defined in Section 2.2. The vegetable name shall be filled in the blank of the product name mentioned under this Section. These names may only be used if the product conforms to the definition in Section 2.1 or which otherwise conforms to this Standard.

7.1.1.1 Vegetable Juice defined under Section 2.1

The name of the product shall be "juice" or "juice of "_____".

7.1.1.2 Concentrated Vegetable Juice defined under Section 2.1

The name of the product shall be "concentrated "_____".juice" or "_____ juice concentrate".

7.1.1.3 Mixed Vegetable Juices

Where products defined under Section 2.1 are mixed or blended with the defined products made from different kinds of vegetables, the product name shall include "mixed" or "blended" or other similar descriptive words or name indicating the product is not made from a single vegetable (e.g., "carrot celery juice blend").

7.1.1.4 Sweetened Vegetable Juice

If the vegetable juice or mixed vegetable juice is sweetened with any of the sugars authorized in Section 3.1.2(c), the name of the vegetable juice shall be "sweetened "_____ juice" or "_____ juice sweetened with "_____", the first blank being filled in with the common name(s) of the vegetables and the second blank being filled in with the name of the sweetener.

7.1.2 List of Ingredients

7.1.2.1 A complete list of ingredients shall be declared on the label as provided for in Section 4.2.1.6 of the Codex General Standard for the Labelling of Prepackaged Foods (CODEX STAN 1-1985, Rev. 1-1991).

7.1.2.2 If juices have been made in whole or in part from concentrates, the words "from concentrate" or "reconstituted" must be entered close to the product name, standing out well from any background, in clearly visible characters, not less than $\frac{1}{2}$ the height of the letters in the name of the juice.

7.1.3 Additional Requirements

7.1.3.1 No vegetables or vegetable products may be represented pictorially on the label except those present in the product.

7.1.3.2 Where the product contains added carbon dioxide the term "carbonated" shall appear on the label near the name of the food.

7.1.3.3 An ingredient declaration of "ascorbic acid" when used as an antioxidant does not, by itself, constitute a "Vitamin C" claim. Any nutrient declaration shall be in accordance with the *Codex Guidelines on Nutrition Labelling* (CAC/GL 2- 1985 (Rev. 1-1993) and the *Codex Guidelines for the Use of Nutrition Claims* (CAC/GL 23-1997).

7.1.3.4 Where the vegetable juice has been prepared from raw material treated with ionizing radiation, it shall be labelled in accordance with Section 5.2.2 of the Codex General Standard for the Labelling of Prepackaged Foods (CODEX STAN 1-1985, Rev. 1-1991).

7.2 NON-RETAIL CONTAINERS

Information for non-retail containers not destined to final consumers shall be given either on the container or in accompanying documents, except that the name of the product, lot identification, the net contents, the name and address of the manufacturer, packer, distributor and/or importer, as well as storage instructions, shall appear on the container, except that for tankers, the information may appear exclusively in the accompanying documents. However, lot identification, and the name and address of the manufacturer, packer, distributor and/or importer, may be replaced by an identification mark, provided such a mark is clearly identifiable with the accompanying documents.

8. METHODS OF ANALYSIS AND SAMPLING

Commodity	Provision	Method	Principle	Notes	Codex Type
commonly			111101-010	10000	couch rype
Juices	acetic acid	EN 12632; IFU Method No66 (1996)	enzymatic determination	Quality method	П
Juices	alcohol (ethanol)	IFU Method No52,1983/1996	enzymatic determination	Quality method	II
Juices	anthocyanins	IFU Method No71 (1998)	high performance liquid	Authenticity method	Ι
			chromatography		
Juices	ascorbic acid-L	IFU Method No17a (1995)	high performance liquid	Quality method	II
			chromatography		
Juices	ascorbic-L	AOAC 967.21; IFU Method No 17	titration	Quality method	III
Juices	ash in fruit products	AOAC 940.26 - JAOAC 23,314(1940); EN1135(1994); IFU Method No9 (1989)	gravimetry	Authenticity method	Ι
Juices	carotenoid, total/ individual groups	EN 12136 (1997); IFU Method No59,1991	precipitation/ fractionation	Authenticity method	I
Juices	centrifugable pulp	EN12134; IFU Method No60,1991/1998	centrifugation/% value	Quality method	Ι
Juices	chloride (expressed as sodium chloride)	EN12133; IFU Method No 37, 1968	potentiometry	Quality method	II
Juices	chloride	AOAC 971.27 (Codex general method)	potentiometry	Quality method	III
Juices	citric acid	AOAC 986.13 - JAOAC 69, 594 (1986) - JAOAC 77, 411 (1994)	high performance liquid chromatography	Authenticity method	III
Juices	citric acid	EN 1137; IFU Method No22,1985	enzymatic determination	Authenticity method	II
Juices	essential oils	AOAC 968.20; IFU 45b	(Scott) distillation, titration	Quality method	Ι
Juices	fermentability	IFU Method No 18, 1974	microbiology	Quality method	Ι
Juices	formol number	EN 1133 (1994); IFU Method No30(1984)	potentiometry	Authenicity method	Ι
Juices	free amino acids	EN 12742; IFU Method No57,1989	column chromatography/	Authenicity method	II
			spectrophotometry		
Juices	fumaric acid	IFU Method No72 (1998)	high performance liquid	Quality method	II
			chromatography		
Juices	glucose, fructose, sorbitol	EN 12630; IFU Method No67 (1996)	high performance liquid	Authenticity method	III
	-		chromatography		
Juices	glucose-D fructose-D	EN 1140; IFU Method No55,1985	enzymatic determination	Authenticity method	II
Juices	gluconic acid	IFU Method No 76 (2001)	enzymatic determination	Quality method	II
Juices	glycerol	IFU Method No77 (2001)	enzymatic determination	Quality method	II
Juices	hesperidin and naringin	EN12148(1996); IFU Method No 58 (1991)	high performance liquid	Authenticity method	Π
			chromatography		
Juices	hydroxymethylfurfural	IFU Method No69 (1996)	high performance liquid	Authenticity method	II
			chromatography		
Juices	isocitric acid-D	EN 1139; IFU Method No54,1984	enzymatic determination	Authenticity method	II
Juices	lactic acid-D and L	EN 12631 (1999); IFU Method No53 (1983/1996)	enzymatic determination	Quality method	II
Juices	malic acid-D	EN12138; IFU Method No 64 (1995)	enzymatic determination	Authenticity method	II
Juices	malic acid-L	EN1138 (1994); IFU Method No21(1985)	enzymatic detrermination	Authenticity method	II
Juices	pectin	IFU Method No26,1964/1996	precipitation/ photometry	Authenticity method	Ι
Juices	pH-value	EN 1132(1994); IFU Method No11 (1968/1989)	potentiometry	Quality method	Ι
Juices	phosphorus/phosphate	EN1136 (1994); IFU Method No50(1983)	photometry	Authenticity method	II
Juices	polyphenolics	collaborative study in progress	high performance liquid	Authenticity method	IV
			chromatography		
Juices	preservatives in fruit juices	IFU Method No 63 (1995)	high performance liquid chromatography	Authenticity method	П
Juices	proline	EN1141 (1994); IFU Method No49 (1983)	photometry	Authenticity method	Π

Commodity	Provision	Method	Principle	Notes	Codex Type
Juices	recoverable oil	AOAC 968.20; IFU Method No 45b	distillation and titration	Quality method	Ι
			Scott method		
Juices	relative density	EN1131(1993); IFU Method No 1 (1989) & IFU Method No General	pycnometry	Quality method	Ι
		sheet,1971			
Juices	relative density	IFU Method No 1A	densitometry	Quality method	Ι
Juices	sodium, potassium, calcium, magnesium	EN 1134 (1994); IFU Method No33 (1984)	atomic absorption spectroscopy	Authenticity method	Π
Juices	soluble solids	AOAC 983.17; EN12143 (1996); IFU Method No 8 (1991)	indirect by refractometry	Quality method	Ι
Juices	sorbitol-D	IFU Method No62,1995	enzymatic determination	Authenticity method	Π
Juices	starch	AOAC 925.38; IFU Method No73	enzymatic determination	Quality method	Ι
Juices	sucrose	EN 12146(1996); IFU Method No56 1985/1998	enzymatic determination	Authenticity method	III
Juices	sucrose	EN 12630; IFU Method No67(1996)	high performance liquid	Authenticity method	II
			chromatography		
Juices	sulfates	EN1142 (1994); IFU Method No36(1987)	precipitation / gravimetry	Quality method	П
Juices	titratable acids, total	EN 12147 (1995); IFU Method No Method No 3, 1968, AOAC 942.15 B	titrimetry	Quality method	Ι
Juices	titratable acids, total	AOAC 942.15 A	titration		Ι
Juices	total dry matter	EN12145(1996); IFU Method No61,1991	gravimetry	Quality method	Ι
Juices	total nitrogen	EN 12135 (1997); IFU Method No28, 1991	digestion/ titration	Quality method	Ι
Juices	total solids	AOAC 985.26	gravimetry	Quality method	Ι
Juices	vitamin C	AOAC 967.22	microfluorometry	Quality method	III
Juices	vitamin C	CEN [insert correct reference]	high performance liquid	Quality method	II
			chromatography		