



Food and Agriculture  
Organization of  
the United Nations



World Health  
Organization

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Agenda Item 9

CX/CAC 11/34/9-Add.2  
ORIGINAL LANGUAGE

**JOINT FAO/WHO FOOD STANDARDS PROGRAMME**  
**CODEX ALIMENTARIUS COMMISSION**

34<sup>th</sup> Session

Geneva, Switzerland, 4-9 July 2011

**PROPOSALS FOR THE ELABORATION OF NEW STANDARDS AND RELATED TEXTS AND  
FOR THE DISCONTINUATION OF WORK**

(June 2011)

A list of proposals to elaborate new standards and related texts is contained in **Table 1**, including the reference of the project document in the relevant report. If the project document is not included in the report and was finalised subsequently, it is attached to the present document. The Commission is invited to decide whether or not to undertake new work in each case, taking into account the critical review conducted by the Executive Committee, and to decide which subsidiary body or other body should undertake the work. The Commission is invited to consider these proposals in the light of its *Strategic Plan 2008-2013* and the *Criteria for the Establishment of Work Priorities and for the Establishment of Subsidiary Bodies*.

**TABLE 1: PROPOSALS FOR NEW WORK**

<b>Responsible Committee/ Country</b>	<b>Standard and Related Texts</b>	<b>Reference and project document</b>
CCPFV	Standard for Certain Quick Frozen Vegetables	REP11/PF, paras. 116-117 Annex 1
CCPFV	Standard for Certain Canned Fruits	REP11/PF, paras. 116-117 Annex 2
Iran/CCNEA	Regional Standard for Doogh	REP11/NEA, paras 80 -82 Annex 3
CCMAS	Definitions and criteria for proprietary methods in Codex standards for inclusion in the Procedural Manual	REP 11/MAS, para.78

**CODEX COMMITTEE ON PROCESSED FRUITS AND VEGETABLES**  
**PROJECT DOCUMENT FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF A**  
**CODEX STANDARD FOR CERTAIN QUICK FROZEN VEGETABLES**

**Introduction**

The 19<sup>th</sup> Session of the Codex Alimentarius Commission (July, 1991) agreed with the recommendation of the Joint FAO/WHO Conference on Food Standards, Chemicals in Foods and Food Trade (March, 1991) that existing Codex standards should be reviewed in order to simplify them to facilitate their acceptance by governments. The Commission stressed the need to review Codex standards as urgent and requested its subsidiary bodies to initiate this work as soon as possible. In addition, the 49<sup>th</sup> Session of the Executive Committee (June, 1998) noted that Codex committees should follow the instructions of the Commission by giving preference to standards which were inclusive to all products traded within commodity groups rather than highly specific standards, in order to avoid problems of achieving consensus at the time of adopting the standards. In addition, the 46<sup>th</sup> Session of the Executive Committee (June, 1999) agreed that where it appears that enough common provisions exist among single standards, commodity committees should give preference to the development of “inclusive standards” for related commodities.

Based on the above, the Codex Committee on Processed Fruits and Vegetables resumed its work in 1998 with a work programme focused on the review of all existing individual Codex standards for processed fruits and vegetables in order to determine the need for their revision, the feasibility of grouping them in more general standards, the updating and simplification of quality provisions in order to bring them up to date with developments in science and technology as well as changes in industry and marketing practices provided that the aspects related to consumer’ health and fair trade practices are adequately covered by the horizontal standards.

Following completion of the revision of a number of standards for processed fruits and vegetables, the 25<sup>th</sup> Session of the Committee (October, 2010) agreed to initiate work on the revision of standards for quick frozen vegetables based on the recommendations of the working group on priorities which indicated that these standards were still relevant for international trade, should be revised in order to update and simplify the quality provisions and should be grouped into a more inclusive standard since most of the products shared similar provisions.

The development of a Codex Standard for Certain Quick Frozen Vegetables is thus proposed within the framework of the ongoing work of the Committee on Processed Fruits and Vegetables to review Codex standards for processed fruits and vegetables.

Based on the above considerations, the project document does not go in depth into each of the criteria for the establishment of work priorities as this work relates to the revision of existing standards for which the decision to review them with a view to their updating and simplification had already been made by the Commission when decided to resuscitate the Committee on Processed Fruits and Vegetables.

**1. The purpose and scope of the standard**

The Standard will address essential quality and safety matters specific to quick frozen vegetables. The Standard will cover existing Codex individual standards for quick frozen vegetables.

**2. Relevance and timelines**

The revision is proposed as part of the work programme of the Committee on Processed Fruits and Vegetables to revise Codex standards for processed fruits and vegetables as explained in the introduction.

**3. Main aspects to be covered**

The revision will mainly look into those essential composition and quality factors that need simplification and updating. The revision will also look into those safety matters basically to align them with the relevant horizontal Codex texts, where possible. Safety provisions, e.g. food additives, specific to the product that may be not be covered by horizontal Codex texts will be developed subject to endorsement by the relevant general committees.

**4. Assessment against the Criteria for the Establishment of Work Priorities**

The following criteria<sup>1</sup> were found relevant for the revision of the Codex standards for quick frozen fruits and vegetables:

***a. Volume of production and consumption in individual countries and volume and pattern of trade between countries***

Trade Data<sup>2</sup>.

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<sup>1</sup> Other criteria are not applicable as the revision relates to already existing standards that have been identified as priority for revision by the Committee on Processed Fruits and Vegetables within its work programme of review of Codex standards for processed fruits and vegetables as instructed by the Codex Alimentarius Commission.

Volume Traded: in 2010 the collective volume of the products covered by this project document traded internationally was approximately 2,063,009 tonnes. The volume of the said frozen vegetables traded between 2001 and 2010 increased by 55.7%, from 1,324,385 to 2,063,009 tonnes

Number of Countries Trading: Almost every Codex member is either an exporter or importer of at least one of the products.

***e. Coverage of the main consumer protection and trade issues by existing or proposed general standards***

Specific provisions, in particular non-safety provisions such as product identity, essential composition and quality factors, presentation, packaging and labelling, methods of analysis for compliance with the provisions in the standard, amongst others, are not covered by horizontal Codex texts nor other Codex standards or related texts for processed fruits and vegetables.

***g. Work already undertaken by other international organizations in this field and/or suggested by the relevant international intergovernmental body(ies)***

None identified.

**5. Relevance to the Codex Strategic Objectives**

The proposed revision meets the criteria outlined in *Goal 1 – Promoting sound regulatory frameworks* of the *Strategic Plan 2008-2013 of the Codex Alimentarius Commission*. In particular, *Goal 1.2 - Review and develop Codex standards and related texts for food quality* provides for the revision of commodity standards in order to ensure, among others, alignment with the current Codex trend in standardization of commodities namely the horizontal approach while keeping inclusiveness and simplification by keeping essential characteristics to avoid being overly prescriptive and not more trade restrictive than necessary. In addition, the revision is consistent with the need to reflect current global variations in production as well as new developments in science and technology. This will in turn facilitate application of Codex standards at national and international level, facilitate trade, and provide for market access.

**6. Information on the relation between the proposal and other existing Codex documents**

This proposal relates to the revision of Codex standards for quick frozen vegetables with a view to the development of a horizontal standard with general provisions applying across quick frozen vegetables laid down in the body of the standard and specific provisions applicable to single quick frozen vegetables set out in separate annexes.

This format expedites the standard development process by focusing only on the development of specific provisions as common provisions are already set out in the body of the standard and also provides the opportunity to include new products not covered by existing standards in a systematic manner.

**7. Identification of any requirement for and availability of expert scientific advice**

None.

**8. Identification of any need for technical input to the standard from external bodies so that this can be planned for**

None. The expertise will be provided by experts from national delegations participating in the work of the Committee including relevant international organizations with observer status in Codex (e.g. International Institute of Refrigeration).

**9. Proposed time-line for completion of the new work**

Subject to approval as new work by the Codex Alimentarius Commission in 2011, a proposed draft Standard for Certain Quick Frozen Vegetables will be circulated for comments and consideration by the 26<sup>th</sup> Session of the Committee on Processed Fruits and Vegetables in 2012. Preliminary adoption by the Commission is foreseen in 2013 and subsequent circulation of the draft Standard for comments and further consideration by the Committee in 2014 with a view to the final adoption by the Commission in 2016.

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<sup>2</sup> Source: Global Trade Information System

**CODEX COMMITTEE ON PROCESSED FRUITS AND VEGETABLES**  
**PROJECT DOCUMENT FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF A**  
**CODEX STANDARD FOR CERTAIN CANNED FRUITS**

**Introduction**

The 19<sup>th</sup> Session of the Codex Alimentarius Commission (July, 1991) agreed with the recommendation of the Joint FAO/WHO Conference on Food Standards, Chemicals in Foods and Food Trade (March, 1991) that existing Codex standards should be reviewed in order to simplify them to facilitate their acceptance by governments. The Commission stressed the need to review Codex standards as urgent and requested its subsidiary bodies to initiate this work as soon as possible. Also, the 49<sup>th</sup> Session of the Executive Committee (June, 1998) noted that Codex committees should follow the instructions of the Commission by giving preference to standards which were inclusive to all products traded within commodity groups rather than highly specific standards, in order to avoid problems of achieving consensus at the time of adopting the standards. Besides, the 46<sup>th</sup> Session of the Executive Committee (June, 1999) agreed that where it appears that enough common provisions exist among single standards, commodity committees should give preference to the development of “inclusive standards” for related commodities.

Based on the above, the Codex Committee on Processed Fruits and Vegetables reassumed its work in 1998 with a work programme focused on the review of all existing individual Codex standards for processed fruits and vegetables in order to determine the need for their revision, the feasibility of grouping them in more general standards, the updating of quality provisions in order to bring them up to date with developments and science and technology and changes and industry and marketing practices as well as the simplification of the quality provisions while ensuring that the aspects related to consumer’ health and fair trade practices are adequately covered by the horizontal standards.

Following completion of the revision of a number of standards for canned fruits e.g. canned stone fruits, canned citrus fruits, jams, jellies and marmalades, etc., the 25<sup>th</sup> Session of the Committee (October, 2010) agreed to initiate work on the revision of the remaining individual standards for canned fruits based on the recommendations of the working group on priorities by which these standards were still relevant for international trade, they should be revised in order to update and simplify the quality provisions and they should be grouped into a more inclusive standard since most of the remaining products shared similar provisions.

The development of a Codex Standard for Certain Canned Fruits is thus proposed within the framework of the on-going work of the Committee on Processed Fruits and Vegetables to review Codex standards for processed fruits and vegetables. The development of this Standard will also conclude the work on the revision of the existing individual Codex standards for canned fruits as instructed by the Commission.

Based on the above considerations, the project document does not go in depth into each of the criteria for the establishment of work priorities as this work relates to the revision of existing standards for which the decision to review them with a view to their updating and simplification had already been made by the Commission when decided to resuscitate the Committee on Processed Fruits and Vegetables.

**1. The purpose and scope of the standard**

The Standard address essential quality and safety matters specific to canned fruits. The Standard will cover remaining individual standards for canned fruits that have not yet been revised by the Committee and that are not covered by group standards developed by the Committee.

**2. Relevance and timelines**

The revision is proposed as part of the work programme of the Committee on Processed Fruits and Vegetables to revise Codex standards for processed fruits and vegetables as explained in the introduction.

**3. Main aspects to be covered**

The revision will mainly look into those essential composition and quality factors that need simplification and updating. The revision will also look into those safety matters basically to align them with the relevant horizontal Codex texts, where possible. Safety provisions, e.g. food additives, specific to the product that may be not be covered by horizontal Codex texts will be developed subject to endorsement by the relevant general committees.

**4. Assessment against the Criteria for the Establishment of Work Priorities**

The following criteria<sup>3</sup> were found relevant for the revision of the Codex standards for certain canned fruits:

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<sup>3</sup> Other criteria are not applicable as the revision relates to already existing standards that have been identified as priority for revision by the Committee on Processed Fruits and Vegetables within its work programme of review of Codex standards for processed fruits and vegetables as instructed by the Codex Alimentarius Commission.

**a. Volume of production and consumption in individual countries and volume and pattern of trade between countries**

The tables below provide some figures on volume of production of certain canned fruits in international trade.

*Canned pears Production and Consumption*

Global production of canned pears fluctuated during 2002-06 (table 2.5....), but the overall trend was a slight decline in output owing mainly to the same factors that affected the production of canned peaches (e.g., weather and the grower consolidation in the United States).

**Table 1** Canned pears: World production, by country, 2002-06

Country	Production					Share of total		Change (2002-06)	
	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2002	2006	Production	Share of total
	<i>Metrics tons</i>					<i>Percent</i>			
United States	199,200	177,600	175,200	160,800	192,000	49	49	(4)	0
EU:									
Italy	47,600	38,632	43,200	43,000	43,000	12	11	(10)	(5)
Spain	22,624	26,950	20,754	23,579	18,431	6	5	(19)	(14)
France	16,500	16,500	16,500	16,500	16,500	4	4	0	5
Greece	5,000	4,000	5,000	6,000	5,500	1	1	10	16
Total, EU	91,724	86,082	85,454	89,079	83,431	23	22	(9)	(4)
China	38,000	38,000	50,000	50,000	59,000	9	15	55	63
South Africa	32,420	26,668	24,720	26,647	25,916	8	7	(20)	(16)
Australia	40,375	28,309	26,847	22,148	18,430	10	5	(54)	(52)
Argentina	2,880	4,560	4,800	5,040	6,000	1	2	108	119
Chile	1,812	1,920	2,880	2,400	1,920	0	0	6	11
Total	406,412	363,139	369,901	356,115	386,697	100	100	(5)	0

*Sources:* 8<sup>th</sup> World Canned Deciduous Fruit Conference; USDA, FAS, GAIN Reports; USDA, FAS PS&D; industry submissions; Commission estimates.

Canned pears consumption in major world markets is about 40 percent that of canned peaches, and, similarly, the United States and the EU are the main consuming markets (table 2).

**Table 2** Canned pears: Consumption in major world markets, 2002-06

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	Share, 2006	Change (2002-06)
	<i>Metrics tons</i>					<i>Percent</i>	
United States	206,036	191,729	191,584	172,792	212,069	61	3
EU	116,324	115,455	118,069	119,035	105,809	30	(9)
China	23,099	15,288	20,054	15,437	23,054	7	0
Japan	7,306	7,096	7,878	7,716	7,593	2	4
Total	352,765	329,568	337,585	314,980	348,525	100	(1)

*Sources:* USDA, FAS, PS&D data; GTIS, World Trade Atlas Database; Commission estimates.

**Table 3** Canned pears: Global exports, by principal sources, 2002-06

Source	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
<i>1,000 U.S. dollars</i>					
South Africa	18,034	23,224	23,230	21,890	24,131
China	7,809	11,387	15,634	18,723	23,115
Australia	14,750	17,956	13,995	15,209	13,416
Other	14,748	16,490	22,060	26,486	32,180
Total	55,431	69,056	74,920	82,308	92,842

*Sources:* GTIS, World Trade Atlas Database.

**Table 4** Canned pears: Global imports, by principal markets, 2002-06

Market	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
<i>1,000 U.S. dollars</i>					
EU	21,240	26,948	31,698	30,344	27,434
United States	8,029	12,192	12,538	12,283	21,219
Japan	7,211	7,282	8,529	8,270	8,419
Other	18,776	20,779	26,803	31,445	31,154
Total	55,256	67,201	79,568	82,342	88,226

Sources: GTIS, World Trade Atlas Database

**Table 5** Canned pineapples: Reporting countries Import Statistic (Partner Country: World) Annual series 2001-10

Reporting country	Quantity (Unit TON = T)									
	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Reporting total	866,977	859,332	944,364	973,305	1027,992	1076,071	1056,252	1148,653	932,98	901,878
Algeria	295	1,033	1,054	2,747	1,232	2,059	2,952	2,843	3,847	3,450
Argentina	14,663	3,352	5,151	7,673	5,991	8,626	10,914	13,770	8,275	13,189
Australia	2,164	1,275	355	766	666	643	1,174	770	795	886
Azerbaijan				9	35	45	71	236	150	95
Bolivia					24	27	94	102	102	
Brazil	313	331	174	22	59	128	113	55	37	129
Canada	30,471	29,202	29,296	29,160	28,821	28,204	28,278	27,603	26,398	23,367
Chile	5,306	5,994	5,180	6,775	6,709	7,463	8,165	10,375	4,128	6,116
China	701	567	925	1,629	2,838	2,652	3,002	5,544	6,752	7,971
Colombia	189	157	233	315	349	256	229	169	430	298
Costa Rica	39	43	38	107	67	93	116	84	79	123
Cote d'Ivoire					4	4	10	3	3	8
Cuba*								10	12,2	3,8
Croatia		1,247	1,931	962	1,316	1,632	1,335	1,589	1,095	956
Ecuador	19	44	40	63	85	111	130	101	106	96
EU27**	359,089	359,023	382,334	399,287	400,317	411,970	388,724	438,872	333,286	294,534
Guatemala		14	106	54	108	150	153	51	88	100
Honduras			419	616	860	762	850	270	92	48
Hong Kong	7,245	7,812	7,497	7,672	8,473	8,073	8,605	9,870	10,718	8,353
Iceland	425	491	366	516	431	326	486	470	443	327
India					2	24	17	69	512	
Indonesia	85	47	93	101	66	45	28	1,523	18	10
Iran								13,994	22,593	17,671
Japan	59,616	51,004	47,670	52,325	51,514	45,147	42,188	38,35	33,871	36,123
Jordan	508	707	1,207	1,099	900	1,011	758	1,664	845	1,323
Kazakhstan				716	685	1,381	2,213	2,449	1,485	1,544
Kenya						1	2	3	2	3
Malaysia	29,832	8,434	169	321	471	428	575	242	737	707
Mexico	2,609	2,174	18,588	4,723	4,528	17,244	20,773	20,149	11,730	19,806
Morocco		361	730	519	1,056	512	294	859	1,404	558
N. Zealand	6,287	6,624	6,978	7,008	7,600	6,869	6,757	6,944	5,308	6,311
Nicaragua				56	64	72	47	42	34	17
Norway	5,747	4,919	5,339	5,879	5,296	5,634	6,536	6,116	5,051	5,251
Panama		142	352	226	193	190	322	294	437	382
Paraguay	9	20	7	10	6	8	68	15	11	16
Peru	99	169	148	214	141	333	88	977	350	424
Philippines		203	32	3	6	9	5	148	43	286
Russia	20,034	31,078	39,255	57,013	70,753	78,567	83,781	90,065	41,652	68,726
Senegal					1,156	2,303	891	2,240	768	848
Serbia	447	796	1,047	869	962	1,211	1,618	1,217	944	482
Singapore	3,014	3,494	20,830	23,777	29,346	26,440	18,723	12,287	8,831	10,201
South Africa	1	58	1,603	52	1,037	436	786	2,357	2,308	2,897

Reporting country	Quantity (Unit TON = T)									
	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
South Korea	10,376	11,758	12,534	15,311	15,630	14,639	14,987	15,336	12,452	11,112
Sri Lanka	10	8	4	27	10	4	22	6	1	21
Switzerland	6,265	7,496	7,238	6,552	6,331	7,365	6,547	6,349	6,181	6,472
Taiwan	7,573	8,326	7,686	8,723	8,715	9,289	5,960	6,881	5,053	5,707
Thailand	36	49	192	114	38	770	599	1,438	929	565
Turkey	253	536	599	466	794	662	625	1,160	772	560
Ukraine		1	2	1	3,584	15,235	15,762	25,020	5,982	12,360
US***	292,701	309,787	336,806	328,050	357,900	365,451	350,693	355,334	341,526	317,827
Uruguay		415	117	544	449	714	634	1,042	851	952
Venezuela	556	141	39	236	374	853	216	504	576	355
Yemen							18,336	10,802	10,699	8,515

\*Production of a manufacturer (UCV), \*\* External trade, \*\*\* Consumption / Domestic

Sources: Annual Report UCV (Cuba), Global Trade Information System Web site: <http://www.gtis.com/english/>

**Table 6** Canned mangoes: Annual Report of Cuba Manufacturer (UCV)

Reporting total (Unit TON = T)	2007	2008	2009	2010
	25,6	65,7	45,1	28,2

Source: Annual Report UCV (Cuba)

**e. Coverage of the main consumer protection and trade issues by existing or proposed general standards**

Specific provisions, in particular non-safety provisions such as product identity, essential composition and quality factors, presentation, packaging and labelling, methods of analysis for compliance with the provisions in the standard, amongst others, are not covered by horizontal Codex texts nor other Codex standards or related texts for processed fruits and vegetables.

**g. Work already undertaken by other international organizations in this field and/or suggested by the relevant international intergovernmental body(ies)**

None identified.

**5. Relevance to the Codex Strategic Objectives**

The proposed revision meets the criteria outlined in *Goal 1 – Promoting sound regulatory frameworks of the Strategic Plan 2008-2013 of the Codex Alimentarius Commission*. In particular, *Goal 1.2 - Review and develop Codex standards and related texts for food quality* provides for the revision of commodity standards in order to ensure, among others, alignment with the current Codex trend in standardization of commodities namely the horizontal approach while keeping inclusiveness and simplification by keeping essential characteristics to avoid being overly prescriptive and not more trade restrictive than necessary. In addition, the revision is consistent with the need to reflect current global variations in production as well as new developments in science and technology. This will in turn facilitate application of Codex standards at national and international level, facilitate trade, and provide for market access.

**6. Information on the relation between the proposal and other existing Codex documents**

This proposal relates to the revision of Codex standards for certain canned fruits with a view to the development of a horizontal standard with general provisions applying across canned fruits laid down in the body of the standard and specific provisions applicable to single canned fruits set out in separate annexes.

This format expedites the standard development process by focusing only on the development of specific provisions as common provisions as already set out in the body of the standard and also provides the opportunity to include new products not covered by existing standards in a systematic manner.

**7. Identification of any requirement for and availability of expert scientific advice**

None.

**8. Identification of any need for technical input to the standard from external bodies so that this can be planned for**

None. The expertise will be provided by experts from national delegations participating in the work of the Committee including relevant international organizations with observer status in Codex.

**9. Proposed time-line for completion of the new work**

Subject to approval as new work by the Codex Alimentarius Commission in 2011, a proposed draft Standard for Certain Canned Fruits will be circulated for comments and consideration by the 26<sup>th</sup> Session of the Committee on Processed Fruits and Vegetables in 2012. Preliminary adoption by the Commission is foreseen in 2013 and subsequent circulation of the draft Standard for comments and further consideration by the Committee in 2014 with a view to its final adoption by the Commission in 2016.



**FAO/WHO COORDINATING COMMITTEE FOR THE NEAR EAST/ IRAN  
PROJECT DOCUMENT FOR A REGIONAL STANDARD FOR DOOGH**

**1. The purpose and the scope of the standard**

Doogh is a traditional Iranian drink based on fermented milk. Apart from consumption inside the country, Doogh is exported to other countries such as Afghanistan, Azerbaijan, Armenia, Iraq and the Balkans, and to lesser extent, some other part of the Middle East and central Asia.

**2. Its relevance and timeliness**

'Doogh' has been adopted from a Persian term 'dooshidan' that means 'milking'. Traditionally, Doogh referred to a product obtained from the dilution of full fat yogurt after a vigorous agitation process in special watertight sacs made from sheep or goatskin, called 'Mashk'. Nowadays, Doogh is characterized by specific physical, chemical, physicochemical, microbiological and sensory properties as outlined in Iran National Standard #2453.

**3. The main aspects to be covered**

The standard covers essential quality, safety and labeling aspects of Doogh.

**4. An assessment against the *Criteria for the establishment of work priorities***

***Criteria applicable to commodities***

*a) Volume of production and consumption in individual countries and volume and pattern of trade between countries:*

Doogh, as an Iranian popular drink, with an increasing annual consumption of around 13 mil tonnes, is known as the National Drink of the Country. The popularity of this fermented milk base drink arises from its typical organoleptic characteristics along with several health benefits.

In 2009 the production amount of plain Doogh reached 14,400,000 tons, around 1% of which has been the total export amount of the product.

The increased Rate of Production (2008-2009)	Total Consumption in IRAN (2009)	Total import	Total export (2009)	Total annual production (2009)
68%	1250000 ton	0	150,000 ton	1,400,000 ton

*b) Diversification of national legislations and apparent resultant or potential impediments to international trade:*

In CCMMP of 2008 and 2010 (New Zealand, Queenstown and Auckland, respectively), Iran deligation was adapted the criteria of Doogh with the specifications of Codex Stn for "Fermented milks" and it was approved by the committee. Therefore, the specification limits of Doogh is inside the specification limits of this standard. The last specifications can be found in report of the ninth session of the CCMMP (1-5 Feb-2010). From the revisions, having permission of adding harmless and useful yeast (as starter culture) and adding CO<sub>2</sub> for promoting sensory properties and retarding growth of spoilage microorganisms are mentioned. However, some parameters in present Codex Stan such as the percentage of protein is not still in line with the specification of Doogh (the minimum of protein content in Codex Stan higher than the minimum protein content in Doogh).

*c) International or regional market potential:*

During the last 5 years, the export amount of Doogh to close and far countries such as Afghanistan, Azerbaijan, Armenia, syria, Iraq, the Balkans, other part of the Middle East and central Asia, Australia, Germany, USA, Russia and Canada has been significantly increased.

**d) Amenability of the commodity to standardization:**

Doogh is suitably amenable because several objective parameters are assessing for the analysis of Doogh including chemical, microbiological, sensory characteristics. In another view, both composition of products as well as the packaging attributes (e.g., packaging materials, package size and shape, and labelling/markings).

**e) Coverage of the main consumer protection and trade issues by existing or proposed general standards:**

In CCMMP-2008 and 2010, Iran delegation has proposed some amendments to Codex Stan for “Fermented milks” to extent the specification limits of this standard in order to make it affordable for enclosing higher number of drinks based on fermented milks (including Doogh), worldwide. Therefore, the framework of the Codex Stan is now wide enough to include many types of drinks based on fermented milks around the world. However, on one hand, some special characteristics in different regional products might be out of the frame of mentioned standard and on the other hand, numerous narrow differences are found among the specifications of different regional products (including Doogh). These, justifies standard development for each local product that is extensively under increase in regional/international trade.

**f) Work already undertaken by other international organizations in this field:**

The draft pertaining to the “individual international standard for Doogh” was firstly presented in CCMMP-2008 (New Zealand) and considered by the most of the deligations as well as the IDF. This draft was again exhibited in CCMMP-2010 (New Zealand) and even some samples of industrial packed Doogh were available by some Iranian industrial suppliers and was tested by some deligations. Many deligations rendered their idea as good to excellent (among poor, average, good, excellent) while that was their first try on product without any previous background. In the last plenary, CCMMP was of the view that regional standards for these types of products could be developed.

**5. Relevance to the Codex strategic objectives**

Doogh is a type of “drink based on fermented milk”. In the last session of CCMMP (2010), this topic was of the main agenda-topics. Moreover, due to the considerable extension in Doogh export and import from Iran to the close and far countries, it is consistent with Codex strategic objectives to guarantee its fair and convenient trade.

**6. Information on the relationship between the proposal and other existing Codex documents**

This new work was considered at the Codex Committee on Milk and Milk Products at its ninth session. The Committee was of the view that regional standards for these types of products could be developed (ALINORM 10/33/11 paras 37, 38 and 98-100).

The standard will be used in conjunction with all existing Codex standards.

It will take into account the Codex Standard for Fermented Milks (CODEX STAN 243-2003), Recommended International Code of Practice-General Principles of Food Hygiene (CAC/RCP 1-1969) and the Code of Hygienic Practice for for Milk and Milk Products (CAC/RCP 57-2004), General Standard for the Labelling of Prepackaged Foods (CODEX STAN 1-1985) and the Codex General Standard for Food Additives (CODEX STAN 192-1995).

**7. Identification of any requirement for any availability of expert scientific advice**

Nil

**8. Identification of any need for technical input to the standard from external bodies**

Nil

**9. The proposed time line for completion of the new work**

<b>Step</b>	<b>Date</b>
Agreement to initiate new work on a regional standard for doogh.	May 2011
34 <sup>th</sup> Session of the CAC - approval of new work by Commission.	July 2011
Circulation for comments at Step 3.	End of 2011
Consideration by the 7 <sup>th</sup> Session of the CCNEA	2013
Adoption at Step 5 by 36th Session of the CAC	July 2013
Consideration of the draft Standard at Step 7 by the 8th Session of CCNEA	2015
Adoption of the regional standard for doogh by the 38 <sup>th</sup> Session of the Commission	July 2015