



JOINT FAO/WHO FOOD STANDARDS PROGRAMME

CODEX COMMITTEE ON FATS AND OILS

Twenty-Eighth Session

Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia

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CONSIDERATION OF THE RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE REPORTS OF THE 90TH AND 91ST MEETINGS OF THE JOINT FAO/WHO EXPERT COMMITTEE ON FOOD ADDITIVES (JECFA)

(Comments of Burundi, Saudi Arabia and United Republic of Tanzania)

Burundi

General comment: Burundi would like to thank the joint FAO/WHO JECFA Secretariats on their work: the Joint FAO/WHO Expert Committee on Food Additives has addressed issues on previous cargoes and other contaminants.

Burundi takes note of the matters of information from the 90th and 91st Meeting of the Joint FAO/WHO Expert Committee on Food Additives (JECFA).

Burundi further lauds the reliable information published on the Global Food Consumption Databases and ongoing activities to support countries to generate and to use data for risk analysis purposes, as this will significantly reduce costs of research in developing countries.

However, Burundi seeks clarification from JECFA on their assessment of mineral oil products due to issues of cross-contamination, and the fact that the evaluation assumed that mineral oil products shipped as previous cargoes are highly refined food-grade products free of Mineral Oil Aromatic Hydrocarbons (MOAH.)

Rationale: There is a possibility of cross-contamination of mineral oil products during transportation. Additionally, the report states that the evaluation of mineral oils assumed that mineral oil products shipped as previous cargoes are highly refined food-grade products free of Mineral Oil Aromatic Hydrocarbons (MOAH.)

Saudi Arabia

Saudi Arabia appreciates the work done by the JECFA expert committee and supports proposals of the 90th and 91st JECFA for new listings for acceptable previous cargoes with the following comments:

Saudi Arabia seeks clarification from JECFA on their assessment of mineral oil products due to issues of cross-contamination, and the fact that the evaluation assumed that mineral oil products shipped as previous cargoes are highly refined food-grade products free of Mineral Oil Aromatic Hydrocarbons (MOAH.) Moreover, the report states that the evaluation of mineral oils assumed that mineral oil products shipped as previous cargoes are highly refined food-grade products free of Mineral Oil Aromatic Hydrocarbons (MOAH), therefore, Saudi Arabia accept to add mineral oil, medium and low viscosity, classes II and III to the list of acceptable previous cargoes provided in case of no quantified concentrations of aromatic mineral oil hydrocarbons.

United Republic of Tanzania

General comment: The Tanzania would like to thank the joint FAO/WHO JECFA Secretariats on their work: the Joint FAO/WHO Expert Committee on Food Additives has addressed issues on previous cargoes and other contaminants

The Tanzania takes note of the matters of information from the 90th and 91st Meeting of the Joint FAO/WHO Expert Committee on Food Additives (JECFA). Tanzania further lauds the reliable information published on

the Global Food Consumption Databases and ongoing activities to support countries to generate and to use data for risk analysis purposes, as this will significantly reduce costs of research in developing countries.

However, the Tanzania seeks clarification from JECFA on their assessment of mineral oil products due to issues of cross-contamination, and the fact that the evaluation assumed that mineral oil products shipped as previous cargoes are highly refined food-grade products free of Mineral Oil Aromatic Hydrocarbons (MOAH.)

Rationale: There is a possibility of cross-contamination of mineral oil products during transportation. Additionally, the report states that the evaluation of mineral oils assumed that mineral oil products shipped as previous cargoes are highly refined food-grade products free of Mineral Oil Aromatic Hydrocarbons (MOAH).