

# CODEX ALIMENTARIUS COMMISSION



Food and Agriculture  
Organization of the  
United Nations



World Health  
Organization

Viale delle Terme di Caracalla, 00153 Rome, Italy - Tel: (+39) 06 57051 - E-mail: [codex@fao.org](mailto:codex@fao.org) - [www.codexalimentarius.org](http://www.codexalimentarius.org)

Agenda Item 1, 4

CAC48/CRD30  
Original Language Only

## JOINT FAO/WHO FOOD STANDARDS PROGRAMME

### CODEX ALIMENTARIUS COMMISSION

Forty-eighth Session

Rome, Italy

10-14 November 2025

## COMMENTS OF THE UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA

### AGENDA ITEM 1

CX/CAC 25/48/1

Tanzania proposes that CAC adopts the provisional agenda as its agenda for the 48th Session.

### AGENDA ITEM 4.1

CX/CAC 25/48/3; CX/CAC 25/48/3 Add.1

**Tanzania position:** Tanzania supports the adoption of draft standard for fresh dates at Step 8.

**Rationale:** Outstanding issues relating to the provisions on food labelling and food additives have already been endorsed by CCFL and CCFA respectively.

#### Standard for Fresh Curry Leaves at Step 5/8

**Tanzania position:** Tanzania supports the adoption of draft standard for fresh curry leaves at Step 5/8.

**Rationale:** All proposed editorial amendments and alignment by the In-session working group (IWG) have been incorporated.

#### New Work Proposals

**Tanzania position:** Tanzania supports development of a standard on fresh turmeric and fresh broccoli as new work.

**Rationale:** There is a need to establish an international standard for fresh turmeric and standard for fresh broccoli as the proposed standards would address trade barriers, enhance exports, harmonize regulations and benefit producers by promoting fair trade practice.

### AGENDA ITEM 4.2

CX/CAC 25/48/4; CX/CAC 25/48/4 Add.1

**Tanzania Position:** Tanzania supports all the recommendations made by CCFA55 to the CAC.

**Rationale:** All the recommendations made to ensure protection of human health and trade facilitation after comprehensive discussion and evaluation.

#### Part 2 – Codex standards and related texts proposed for revocation

##### Specified draft food additive provisions of the GSFA (CXS 192-1995)

**Tanzania Position:** Tanzania supports the revocation of the use of the food additives in Appendix VII.

**Rationale:** During CCFA55 there was no technological justification for use of these food additives in the specified food categories.

#### Part 3 – Work proposed for discontinuation

##### Specified draft food additive provisions of the GSFA (CXS 192-1995)

**Tanzania Position:** Tanzania supports discontinuation of work on the food additives as listed in appendix VIII.

**Rationale:** CCFA55 determined that there was a lack of sufficient information regarding the use of these additives and/or the absence of technological justification for their use in specific food categories.

### AGENDA ITEM 4.3

CX/CAC 25/48/5; CX/CAC 25/48/5 Add.1

**Tanzania Position:** Tanzania supports all the recommendations made by CCMAS44 to the CAC

**Rationale:** These methods are important in testing food quality, safety and nutrition parameters in the laboratories thus ascertaining fair trade and consumer protection.

#### AGENDA ITEM 4.4

**CX/CAC 25/48/6; CX/CAC 25/48/6 Add.1**

**Tanzania Position:** Tanzania supports inclusion of marine biotoxins in Standard CXS 193.

**Rationale:** These are toxins and their inclusion in CXS 193 will protect public health and facilitate consultation and future revisions.

#### **Revised Code of Practice for the prevention and reduction of Aflatoxin contamination in Peanuts (CXS 55-2004), Step 5/8**

**Tanzania Position:** Tanzania supports adoption at Step 5/8 of the Code of Practice for the Prevention and Reduction of Aflatoxin Contamination in Peanuts (CXC 55-2004).

**Rationale:** Supporting adoption of the revised Code will reduce population exposure to aflatoxins and enable countries to generate occurrence data to support establishing an MLs for total aflatoxins in ready-to-eat peanuts.

#### **Standards and related texts submitted for final adoption**

**Tanzania Position:** Tanzania supports all the recommendations made by CCCF to CAC

**Rationale;** All the recommendations made to ensure protection of human health and trade facilitation

#### **Work Proposed for Discontinuation**

##### **Aflatoxins in Ready-to-Eat Peanuts**

**Tanzania Position:** Tanzania supports temporary suspension of work rather than permanent discontinuation to allow members to implement the revised Code of Practice and generate sufficient occurrence data for future reconsideration of an MLs for ready-to-eat peanuts as well as Implementation of the revised Code of Practice (CXC 55-2004). 5

**Rationale:** Permanent discontinuation would nullify over a decade of member efforts. Several data biases have existed which include:

- Incomplete datasets due to technical issues in GEMS/Food database.
- Non-compliance with Codex guidance on ML setting (rejection rate and exposure reduction).
- JECFA83 found no significant health benefit between 10 and 15 µg/kg; a 10 µg/kg ML would cause a 10% rejection rate and unnecessary trade losses especially for developing countries.

#### AGENDA ITEM 4.5

**CX/CAC 25/48/7 Rev.1; CX/CAC 25/48/3 Add.1**

**Tanzania position:** Tanzania support all the recommendation made by CCPR except in the Management of Unsupported Compounds without Public Health Concern scheduled for periodic review where Tanzania does not support the revocation of CXLs for amitraz and fenthion

**Rationale;** The two compounds are still in use in agricultural production in the Tanzania and they are used to control pests, ectoparasites and their revocation would impact food security and livelihoods. Additionally, revoking the CXLs for the two compounds would not ensure effective monitoring for possible excessive use of these compounds in agricultural production.

Furthermore, Fenthion is registered in Tanzania for controlling *Quelea quelea* outbreaks and is the only available pesticide for this purpose. Its revocation would leave Tanzania without an effective tool to manage this significant agricultural pest.

Amitraz is registered for the control of ectoparasites and is widely used in livestock production, including cattle, goats, and sheep. Removing the CXLs for amitraz could disrupt livestock health management and negatively impact food security and livelihoods \

Tanzania additional requested for provision of alternative compound in order to ensure there is no gap.