

# 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 4

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## JOINT FAO/WHO FOOD STANDARDS PROGRAMME

### CODEX COMMITTEE ON FOOD LABELLING

#### Forty-seventh Session

Gatineau, Canada

15 – 19 May 2023

#### Consideration of labelling provisions in Codex standards (endorsement)

(Comments from Burundi, Thailand, South Africa, United Republic of Tanzania)

#### Burundi

**General comment:** Burundi support the request to the Committee to consider and endorse the labelling provisions forwarded by the following Codex Committees: CCFFV, CCSCH and CCASIA, as presented in the Appendix with the links to relevant standards uploaded on the Codex website.

#### Thailand

Codex Committee on Spices and Culinary Herbs (CCSCH)

- Standard for dried or dehydrated garlic (CXS 347-2019) – (labelling provisions for sections 8.3, 8.3.1, 8.3.2 and 8.3.3)

- Standard for dried floral parts – Saffron

- Standard for dried or dehydrated chilli pepper and paprika

- Proposed draft standard for dried small cardamom

- Proposed draft standard for spices derived from dried fruits and berries - Allspice, Juniper berry, and Star anise

Thailand does not object the endorsement of the labelling provision for draft Standard proposed by CCSCH.

Codex Committee on Fresh Fruits and Vegetables (CCFFV)

- General comments for Standard for onions and shallots, berry fruits and fresh dates

Thailand would like to request clarification on the provision “variety and commercial type” in all proposed standards, which is specified in Section 7.1.1 “Name of produce” for consumer packages, whereas for non-retail containers it is specified in Section 7.2.2 “Commercial specifications”.

- Specific comments for Standard for berry fruits

Thailand noted that in Section 7.1.1 Name of produce allows the use of term “wild” or equivalent denomination, where appropriate. However, this term is not clearly defined, and only used once for the common name of wild cranberry. Therefore, we would like to seek clarification on the use of this term is specifically to the “wild cranberry” or for all berries. If it is the latter case, should there be a clear definition added as, in our opinion, the term “wild” can be considered as a claim, according to the definition specified in CXG 1-1979.

The FAO/WHO Coordinating Committee for Asia (CCASIA)

- Proposed draft regional standard for soybean products fermented with *Bacillus* species
- Proposed draft regional standard for cooked rice wrapped in plant leaves

Thailand does not object the endorsement of the labelling provision for draft Standard proposed by CCASIA.

### South Africa

#### **Codex Committee on fresh and vegetables (CCFFV)**

Standard for onions and shallots (CXS 348-2022), Standard for berry fruits (CXS 349-2022) and Draft standard for fresh dates:

- South Africa supports the endorsement of all three standards (Onions and shallots, Berry fruits and frozen dates).

Rationale: The labelling provisions in these standards align with the labelling provisions/ layout for other fresh fruits and vegetables endorsed by CCFL46 such as standards for kiwifruit, garlic, ware potatoes, yam etc.

### United Republic of Tanzania

#### **CXS 348-2022**

7.1.1 The URT suggests that the name should be written regardless of whether the product is visible or not.

#### **Justification**

Considering that there are varieties of products in different parts of the world, sometimes a product can be seen but not known to some consumers. The inclusion of a name will enable a purchaser to make a clear decision or make a follow-up in case the product is new to them

#### **CXS 347 – 2019**

8.3.1&8.3.2 The URT recommends to the CCSC the mandatory declaration of the country of harvest as the country of origin as elaborated in clause 4.5 of GSLPF (CXS 1).

#### **Justification**

The country of harvest is the real origin of the products for traceability purposes provided that drying and dehydration do not change the nature of garlic and saffron. As stipulated in clause 4.5 of the CXS 1-1985 if the products undergo processing that alters their nature in the second country, therefore the of the second country becomes the country of origin.

Finally, URT supports the endorsement of the labeling provisions forwarded by the Codex Committees on CCFFV, CCSC, and CCASIA after considering the comments provided