



JOINT FAO/WHO FOOD STANDARDS PROGRAMME
CODEX COMMITTEE ON SPICES AND CULINARY HERBS
Sixth Session
Virtual

26-30 September and 3 October 2022

**INFORMATION ON THE ACTIVITIES OF ISO/TC 34/SC 7 'SPICES, CULINARY HERBS AND
CONDIMENTS SUBCOMMITTEE'**

International Standardization

The foremost aim of international standardization is to facilitate the exchange of goods and services through the elimination of technical barriers to trade. Three bodies are responsible for the planning, development and adoption of International Standards, namely, ISO (International Organization for Standardization) which is responsible for all sectors excluding Electrotechnical, which is the responsibility of IEC (International Electrotechnical Committee), and most of the Telecommunications Technologies, which are largely the responsibility of ITU (International Telecommunication Union).

Role of International Organization for Standardization (ISO)

ISO is an independent, non-governmental international organization with a membership of 167 national standards bodies. Through its members, it brings together experts to share knowledge and develop voluntary, consensus-based, market relevant International Standards that support innovation and provide solutions to global challenges. The ISO Central Secretariat is in Geneva, Switzerland.

Key Principles in ISO Standard Development

Respond to a need in the market

Based on global expert opinion

Developed through a multi-stakeholder process

Based on a consensus

ISO also works to help raise public awareness of standards and standardization. We work with other organizations, such as the IEC and ITU, to celebrate an annual World Standards Day. The day is celebrated by standards organizations around the world and takes a look at how standards address the challenges that face society today. ISO also engages the wider public through our consumer committee on standards development (COPOLCO).

WHAT ARE THE DIFFERENT TYPES OF ISO MEMBERSHIP?

Full members (or member bodies) influence ISO standards development and strategy by participating and voting in ISO technical and policy meetings. Full members sell and adopt ISO International Standards nationally.

Correspondent members observe the development of ISO standards and strategy by attending ISO technical and policy meetings as observers. Correspondent members that are national entities sell and adopt ISO International Standards nationally. Correspondent members in the territories that are not national entities sell ISO International Standards within their territory.

Subscriber members keep up to date on ISO's work but cannot participate in it. They do not sell or adopt ISO International Standards nationally.

Any general information regarding the International Organization for Standardization (ISO) can be found on <http://www.iso.org>.

ISO/TC 34 - 'Food Products Technical Committee' of ISO

World population is growing rapidly and many food products repeatedly cross national boundaries to meet our rising demand for food. International Standards help to address this challenge in a safe and sustainable way, through guidance and best practice in food production methods and testing, to promote safety, quality and efficiency across the entire food industry. In that context, international standardization in food sector, whose fundamental aim is to promote the development of industry and trade, was one of the first subjects chosen when ISO was established in 1947.

ISO/TC 34 deals with "Standardization in the field of human and animal foodstuffs as well as animal and

vegetable propagation materials, in particular terminology, sampling, methods of test and analysis, product specifications and requirements for packaging, storage and transportation". Excluded from its scope are products covered by ISO/TC 54, Essential oils and ISO/TC 93, Starch (including derivatives and by-products).

The field of activity of ISO/TC 34 'Food Products' and its subcommittees covers practically all those products of agriculture that are produced directly or after processing for human consumption and animal feeding. These are: oleaginous seeds and fruits and oilseed meals, cereals and pulses, fresh, dry and dried fruits and vegetables and derived products, milk and milk products, meat, poultry, fish, eggs and their products, animal and vegetable fat and oils, tea and coffee, and products that increase the hedonic value of foods, such as spices, culinary herbs and condiments.

In order to deal with all these subjects, ISO/TC 34 is divided into several subcommittees. More information about the scope, structure, contact details as well as quick links to the work programme and business plan of [ISO/TC 34](#) and its subcommittees is available on the ISO website.

ISO/TC 34/SC 7 - 'Spices, Culinary Herbs and Condiments Subcommittee' of ISO/TC 34

ISO/TC 34/SC 7 'Spices, Culinary Herbs and Condiments Subcommittee' was established in 1961. This subcommittee is engaged in the formulation of International Standards in the field of spices, culinary herbs and condiments, in particular, terminology, sampling, methods of test and analysis, product specifications, requirements for packaging, storage and transportation.

The Secretariat and Chair of the sub-committee is with India. The sub-committee has held so far 30 meetings and met last time virtually on June 04-05, 2020. The next meeting of ISO/TC 34/SC 7 is also being planned in 2022.

Membership Status of ISO/TC 34/SC 7

A list of members bodies in ISO/TC 34/SC 7 is enclosed as Annex I. At present there are 20 Participating (P) member countries and 34 Observing (O) member countries in ISO/TC 34/SC 7. 'P' Members participate actively in the work, with an obligation to vote on all questions formally submitted for voting within the technical committee or subcommittee, on enquiry drafts and final draft International Standards. 'O' members follow the work as an observer, and therefore receive committee documents and have the right to submit comments and to attend meetings. Efforts are continually being made to increase the membership of ISO/TC 34/SC 7.

In addition, ISO/TC 34/SC 7 has a wide network of liaisons with both governmental and non-governmental organizations. There are 10 organizations in liaison with ISO/TC 34/SC 7.

Liaison committees to ISO/TC 34/SC 7

The committees below can access the documents of ISO/TC 34/SC 7:

ISO/TC 54 Essential oils

Organizations in liaison (Category A and B)

Acronym	Title	Category
AOAC INTERNATIONAL	AOAC INTERNATIONAL, Association of Analytical Communities	A
CAC	Codex Alimentarius Commission	B
EC - European Commission	European Commission	B
ESA - spice/épices	European Spice Association	A
IFEAT	International Federation of Essential Oils and Aroma Trades	A
IGPA	The International General Produce Association Ltd.	A
IPC - Jakarta	International Pepper Community	A
UNECE	United Nations Economic Commission for Europe	B
USP	US Pharmacopeial Convention	A
WCO	World Customs Organization	B

Work Programme of ISO/TC 34/SC 7

A list of published ISO standards under the direct responsibility of ISO/TC 34/SC 7 is enclosed as Annex II. ISO/TC 34/SC 7 has published 72 International Standards, comprising of 46 standards for product specifications, 21 for test methods, 2 for vocabulary/nomenclature, 2 for methods of sampling and 1 guideline standard.

The following new standards are under development:

- Asafoetida — Specification (At ISO/PWI stage)
- Sweet fennel — Specification (At ISO/DIS stage)
- Dried Chives — Specification (At ISO/DIS stage)

Further, the following new subjects have been identified for standardization:

- Spices - Determination of dyes — Method using HPLC/HPLC-MS/MS
- Lemon Grass — Specification
- Dried Curry Leaves — Specification

ISO/TC 34/SC 7 and CCSCCH — The Way Forward

Codex Alimentarius Commission (CAC) has a B-Liaison (Organizations which have indicated a wish to be kept informed of the work of the technical committee or subcommittee) with ISO/TC 34/SC 7.

As per WTO, the Codex standard is regarded as the basis for international trade. However, it may be added that in the absence of Codex standards in the area of spices, culinary herbs and condiments, the International Standards laid down by ISO/TC 34/SC 7 are used as baseline.

Since, the field of activity of ISO and Codex is same, to avoid overlap as much as possible, and to foster cooperation, it is suggested that the vast resources of ISO/TC 34/SC 7 can be used as references for Codex standards in this area. In the first CCSCCH Session held in 2014 at Kochi, India, ISO/TC 34/SC 7 Secretariat suggested that ISO standards can be used as a starting point to frame the Codex standards for spices, culinary herbs and condiments. CCSCCH may refer to and endorse the methods of test and analysis developed by ISO/TC 34/SC 7.

Further, the cooperation between ISO/TC 34/SC 7 and CCSCCH can be developed by cross-liaison in order to be informed of the works undertaken and be able to comment on the documents drafted (for integration, and to avoid duplication and conflict of the work).

The above suggestions are consistent with the term of reference of CCSCCH as reproduced below:

- a) To elaborate worldwide standards for spices and culinary herbs in their dried and dehydrated state in whole, ground, and cracked or crushed form.
- b) To consult, as necessary, with other international organizations in the standards development process to avoid duplication.

ANNEX I**Members of ISO/TC 34/SC 7, Spices, Culinary Herbs and Condiments Subcommittee****Secretariat:**

India (BIS)

Participating Countries:

1. Argentina (IRAM)
2. China (SAC)
3. Egypt (EOS)
4. France (AFNOR)
5. Germany (DIN)
6. Greece (ELOT)
7. Guyana (GNBS)
8. Hungary (MSZT)
9. India (BIS)
10. Indonesia (BSN)
11. Iran, Islamic Republic of (ISIRI)
12. Ireland (NSAI)
13. Kazakhstan (KAZMEMST)
14. Kenya (KEBS)
15. Nigeria (SON)
16. Russian Federation (GOST R)
17. Spain (AENOR)
18. Tanzania, United Republic of (TBS)
19. Uganda (UNBS)
20. Ukraine (DSTU)

Observing Countries:

1. Bangladesh (BSTI)
2. Burundi (BBN)
3. Cameroon (ANOR)
4. Chile (INN)
5. Croatia (HZN)
6. Cuba (NC)
7. Cyprus (CYS)
8. Czech Republic (UNMZ)
9. Estonia (EVS)
10. Ethiopia (ESA)
11. Hong Kong (ITCHKSAR)
12. Italy (UNI)
13. Japan (JISC)
14. Korea, Republic of (KATS)
15. Malawi (MBS)
16. Mauritius (MSB)
17. Mexico (DGN)
18. Mongolia (MASM)
19. Morocco (IMANOR)
20. Pakistan (PSQCA)
21. Poland (PKN)
22. Portugal (IPQ)
23. Qatar (QS)
24. Romania (ASRO)
25. Saudi Arabia (SASO)
26. Serbia (ISS)
27. Singapore (SSC)
28. Slovakia (UNMS SR)
29. Sri Lanka (SLSI)
30. Syrian Arab Republic (SASMO)
31. Thailand (TISI)
32. Trinidad and Tobago (TTBS)
33. Turkey (TSE)
34. United Kingdom (BSI)

As of June 2022

**Published ISO Standards under the direct responsibility of ISO/TC 34/SC 7 Spices, Culinary Herbs
and Condiments Subcommittee**

PRODUCT SPECIFICATIONS (including recommendation for storage and transport)

Sl. No.	ISO Standard	Abstract
1.	ISO 882-1 : 1993 Cardamom (<i>Elettaria cardamomum</i> (Linnaeus) Maton var. <i>minuscule Burkill</i>) — Specification — Part 1: Whole capsules ISO 882-1 : 1993/ Cor 1 : 1996	Specifies requirements for the following: odour and flavour, freedom from insects, moulds, etc., extraneous matter, light seeds, chemical properties, grading, sampling, test methods, packing and marking, recommendations relating to storage and transport conditions.
2.	ISO 882-2 : 1993 Cardamom (<i>Elettaria cardamomum</i> (Linnaeus) Maton var. <i>minuscule Burkill</i>) — Specification — Part 2 : Seeds ISO 882-2 : 1993/ Cor 1 : 1996	Specifies requirements for the following: odour and flavour, freedom from insects, moulds, etc., extraneous matter, empty and malformed capsules, immature and shrivelled capsules, chemical properties, grading, sampling, test methods, packing and marking, recommendations relating to storage and transport conditions.
3.	ISO 959-1 : 1998 Pepper (<i>Piper nigrum</i> L.), whole or ground — Specification — Part 1: Black pepper	Specifies requirements for black pepper (<i>Piper nigrum</i> L.), whole or ground at the following commercial stages: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) pepper sold by the producing country without cleaning or after a partial cleaning, without preparation or grading, called “non-processed (NP) or semi-processed (SP) pepper” in this part of ISO 959; b) pepper sold by the producing country after cleaning, preparation and/or grading, called “processed (P) pepper”, which can, in certain cases, be re-sold directly to the consumers. Recommendations relating to storage and transport conditions, information regarding the microscopic structure of the pepper berry are also given in this standard. This part of ISO 959 is not applicable to black pepper categories called “light”.
4.	ISO 959-2 : 1998 Pepper (<i>Piper nigrum</i> L.), whole or ground — Specification — Part 2: White pepper	Specifies requirements for white pepper (<i>Piper nigrum</i> L.), whole or ground, at the following commercial stages: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) semi-processed (SP) b) processed (P) Recommendations relating to storage and transport conditions are also given in this standard. This part of ISO 959 is not applicable to white pepper categories called “light”.
5.	ISO 972 : 1997 'Chillies and capsicums, whole or ground (powdered) — Specification'	Specifies requirements for chillies and capsicums in the whole or ground (powdered) form. Two main species of capsicum, <i>Capsicum annuum</i> L. and <i>C. frutescens</i> L., and their sub-species <i>C. chinense</i> , <i>C. pubescens</i> and <i>C. pendulum</i> are covered. This International Standard does not apply to “chili powder” and paprika. Recommendations relating to conditions of storage and transport are also given in this standard.
6.	ISO 973 : 1999 Pimento (allspice) [<i>Pimenta dioica</i> (L.) Merr.], whole or ground — Specification	Specifies requirements for pimento or allspice [<i>Pimenta dioica</i> (L.) Merr.], whole or ground. Recommendations relating to storage and transport conditions are also given in this standard.
7.	ISO 1003 : 2008 Spices — Ginger (<i>Zingiber officinale</i> Roscoe) — Specification	Specifies requirements for ginger (<i>Zingiber officinale</i> Roscoe). Recommendations for storage and transport conditions are also given in this standard. (Revision initiated)
8.	ISO 1237 : 1981 Mustard seed — Specification	Establishes the requirements for mustard seed. Describes sampling, methods of test, packing and marking. Recommendations concerning storage and transport conditions are also given in this standard.

Sl. No.	ISO Standard	Abstract
9.	ISO 2253 : 1999 Curry powder —Specification	Specifies the requirements for curry powder, which is used as a flavouring ingredient in the preparation of foods and is traded internationally. Recommendations relating to conditions for storage and transport are also given in this standard.
10.	ISO 2254 : 2004 Cloves, whole and ground(powdered) — Specification	Specifies requirements for whole and ground (powdered) cloves, <i>Syzygium aromaticum</i> (L.) Merr. et L. M. Perry. Recommendations relating to storage and transport are also given in this standard. (Minor revision approved)
11.	ISO 2255 : 1196 Coriander (<i>Coriandrum sativum</i> L.), whole or ground (powdered) — Specification	Specifies the requirements for coriander (<i>Coriandrum sativum</i> L.), in the whole and ground (powdered) forms. Recommendations relating to storage and transport conditions are also given in this standard.
12.	ISO 2256 : 1984 Dried mint (spearmint) (<i>Mentha spicata</i> Linnaeus syn. <i>Mentha viridis</i> Linnaeus) — Specification ISO 2256:1984/AMD 1:2017	Covers the requirements for leaves of this spice in whole, broken or rubbed form. The term 'dried mint' included dehydrated mint, i.e. artificially dried mint. Does not apply to dried peppermint for which requirements are given in ISO 5563. Describes sampling, method of test, packing and marking, recommendations concerning storage and transport conditions.
13.	ISO 3632-1 : 2011 Spices — Saffron (<i>Crocus sativus</i> L.) — Part 1: Specification	Establishes specifications for dried saffron obtained from the pistils of <i>Crocus sativus</i> L. flowers. It applies to saffron in both of the following forms: a) filaments and cut filaments; b) powder.
14.	ISO 5559 : 1995 Dehydrated onion (<i>Alliumcepa</i> Linnaeus) — Specification	Specifies requirements for dehydrated onion (<i>Allium cepa</i> L.) and gives recommendations relating to microbiological requirements including recommendations for transport and storage.
15.	ISO 5560 : 1997 Dehydrated garlic (<i>Alliumsativum</i> L.) — Specification	Specifies requirements for dehydrated garlic (<i>Allium sativum</i> L.). Recommendations relating to microbiological requirements without prejudice to national legislation applicable in different countries and recommendations relating to storage and transport are also given in this standard.
16.	ISO 5561 : 1990 Black caraway and blond caraway (<i>Carum carvi</i> Linnaeus), whole — Specification	Specifies the requirements for black caraway and blond caraway, describes sampling, methods of test, and packing and marking. It is not applicable to <i>Carum bulbocastanum</i> .
17.	ISO 5562 : 1983 Turmeric, whole or ground(powdered) — Specification	Covers the requirements for turmeric, whole and ground, describes sampling, methods of test, and packing and marking, recommendations relating to storage and transport conditions.
18.	ISO 5563 : 1984 Dried peppermint (<i>Menthapiperita</i> Linnaeus) — Specification	Covers the requirements for dried leaves or broken or rubbed dried leaves of peppermint. Describes sampling, methods of test, packing and marking, recommendations concerning storage and transport conditions.
19.	ISO 5565-1 : 1999 Vanilla [<i>Vanilla fragrans</i> (Salisbury) Ames] — Part 1: Specification	Specifies requirements for vanilla belonging to the species <i>Vanilla fragrans</i> (Salisbury) Ames, syn. <i>Vanilla planifolia</i> Andrews. It is applicable to vanilla in pods, bulk, cut or in the form of powder. It is not applicable to vanilla extracts. NOTE: This vanilla is commonly known under the names associated with its geographic origin, namely Bourbon (from Madagascar, Comores and Reunion), Indonesian, Mexican, Tongan, Indian, Chinese and Ugandan vanilla.
20.	ISO 6465 : 2009 Spices — Cumin(<i>Cuminum cyminum</i> L.) — Specification	Specifies requirements for fruits of cumin (<i>Cuminum cyminum</i> L.). Recommendations relating to storage and transport conditions are also given in this standard.
21.	ISO 6538 : 1997 Cassia, Chinese type, Indonesian type and Vietnamese type [<i>Cinnamomum aromaticum</i> (Nees) syn. <i>Cinnamomum cassia</i> (Nees) ex Blume, <i>Cinnamomum burmanii</i> (C.G. Nees) Blume and <i>Cinnamomum loureirii</i> Nees] — Specification	Specifies requirements for cassia (Chinese type, Indonesian type and Vietnamese type), in quills, whole, in pieces or ground (powdered), which is the bark of the trees <i>Cinnamomum aromaticum</i> (Nees) syn. <i>Cinnamomum cassia</i> (Nees) ex Blume, <i>Cinnamomum burmanii</i> (C.G. Nees) Blume and <i>Cinnamomum loureirii</i> Nees. Recommendations related to storage and transport conditions are also given in this standard. Requirements for Sri Lankan type, Seychelles type and Madagascan type cinnamon are given in ISO 6539.

Sl. No.	ISO Standard	Abstract
22.	ISO 6539 : 2014 Cinnamon (<i>Cinnamomumzeylanicum</i> Blume) - Specification	Specifies requirements for whole or ground (powdered) cinnamon, of the Sri Lankan, Madagascan and Seychelles types; this cinnamon is the bark of the tree or shrub <i>Cinnamomum zeylanicum</i> Blume). Describes recommendations relating to storage and transport conditions.
23.	ISO 6574 : 1986 Celery seed (<i>Apium graveolens</i> Linnaeus) — Specification	Specifies the requirements for whole celery seed for use as a spice. Does not apply to seeds used for agricultural purposes. Describes sampling, methods of test, and packing and marking, recommendations relating to storage and transport conditions.
24.	ISO 6575 : 1982 Fenugreek, whole or ground (powdered) — Specification	Specifies the requirements for this product, describes sampling, methods of test, and packing and marking, recommendations relating to storage and transport conditions.
25.	ISO 6576 : 2004 Laurel (<i>Laurus nobilis</i> L.) — Whole and ground leaves — Specification	Specifies requirements for whole and ground leaves of laurel (<i>Laurus nobilis</i> L.) for wholesale purposes. Recommendations relating to storage and transport conditions are also given in this standard.
26.	ISO 6577 : 2002 Nutmeg, whole or broken, and mace, whole or in pieces (<i>Myristica fragrans</i> Houtt.) — Specification	Specifies requirements for nutmeg, whole or broken, and for mace, whole or in pieces, obtained from the nutmeg tree (<i>Myristica fragrans</i> Houtt.) for wholesale commercial purposes. It does not apply to Papua-type nutmeg and mace (<i>Myristica argentea</i> Warburg). Recommendations relating to storage and transport conditions are also given in this standard.
27.	ISO 6754 : 1996 Dried thyme (<i>Thymus vulgaris</i> L.) — Specification	Specifies the requirements for dried thyme (<i>Thymus vulgaris</i> L.) leaves in the rubbed form. Recommendations relating to storage and transport conditions are also given in this standard.
28.	ISO 7377 : 1984 Juniper berries (<i>Juniperuscommunis</i> Linnaeus) — Specification	Specifies requirements for whole berries of <i>Juniperus communis</i> Linnaeus. Further it includes sampling, methods of test, packing and marking, recommendations relating to storage and transport conditions.
29.	ISO 7386 : 1984 Aniseed (<i>Pimpinella anisum</i> Linnaeus) — Specification	Specifies the requirements for whole aniseed, describes sampling, methods of test, and packing and marking, recommendations relating to storage and transport conditions.
30.	ISO 7540:2020 Spices and condiments — Ground sweet and hot paprika (<i>Capsicum annum</i> L. and <i>Capsicum frutescens</i> L.) — Specifications	Defines the requirements for sweet and hot paprika. Recommendations relative to storage and transport conditions are also given in this standard. A list of terms used in different countries for paprika (<i>Capsicum annum</i> L.) is also given. This document does not apply to ground chillies and other species of capsicums.
31.	ISO 7925 : 1999 Dried oregano (<i>Origanum vulgare</i> L.) — Whole or ground leaves — Specification	Specifies requirements for processed or semi-processed dried oregano) leaves of <i>Origanum</i> genus, species and sub-species, excluding <i>Origanum majorana</i> , in the whole or ground (powdered) form. Recommendations relating to storage and transport conditions are also given in this standard.
32.	ISO 7926 : 1991 Dehydrated tarragon (<i>Artemisia dracunculus</i> Linnaeus) — Specification	Specifies the requirements of dehydrated tarragon (methylchavicol type - called "French tarragon") in the form of whole or cut leaves and powder. Does not apply to elemicin-sabinene-type tarragon (called "Russian tarragon").
33.	ISO 7927-1 : 1987 Fennel seed, whole or ground (powdered) — Part 1: Bitter fennel seed (<i>Foeniculum vulgare</i> P. Miller var. <i>vulgare</i>) — Specification	Specifies the requirements for this product, describes sampling, methods of test, packing and marking and includes recommendations relating to storage and transport conditions.
34.	ISO 7928-1:1991 Savory — Specification — Part 1: Winter savory(<i>Satureja montana</i> Linnaeus)	Specifies the requirements of winter savory in the form of sprigs, and whole or broken leaves. Does not apply to summer savory. Recommendations to storage and transport conditions are also given in this standard.
35.	ISO 7928-2:1991 Savory — Specification — Part 2: Summer savory (<i>Satureja hortensis</i> Linnaeus)	Specifies the requirements of summer savory in the form of sprigs, and whole or broken leaves. Does not apply to winter savory. Recommendations to storage and transport conditions are also given in this standard.
36.	ISO 10620 : 1995 Dried sweet marjoram(<i>Origanum majorana</i> L.) — Specification	Specifies requirements for dried sweet marjoram (<i>Origanum majorana</i> L.) both as bunches (bouquets) and as rubbed. Recommendations relating to the conditions of storage and transport are also given in this standard.

Sl. No.	ISO Standard	Abstract
37.	ISO 10621 : 1997 Dehydrated green pepper (<i>Piper nigrum</i> L.) — Specification	Specifies the requirements for dehydrated green pepper (<i>Piper nigrum</i> L.). Recommendation relating to conditions of storage and transport are also given in this standard.
38.	ISO 10622 : 1997 Large cardamom (<i>Amomum subulatum</i> Roxb.), as capsules and seeds — Specification	Specifies requirements for large cardamom as capsules and seeds (<i>Amomum subulatum</i> Roxb.). Recommendations relating to storage and transport are also given in this standard.
39.	ISO 11162 : 2001 Peppercorns (<i>Piper nigrum</i> L.) in brine — Specification and test methods	Specifies the requirements for peppercorns (<i>Piper nigrum</i> L.) in brine. Specifies requirements for the following: Colour and size, odour and flavour, extraneous matter, freedom from moulds, insects, preservatives, colouring matter and flavouring agents, piperine content of peppercorns in brine, characteristics of the brine and processing conditions and drained mass.
40.	ISO 11163 : 1995 Dried sweet basil (<i>Ocimum basilicum</i> L.) — Specification	Provides the requirements for dried sweet basil (<i>Ocimum basilicum</i>) leaves in cut form.
41.	ISO 11164 : 1995 Dried rosemary (<i>Rosmarinus officinalis</i> L.) — Specification	Provides the requirements for dried rosemary (<i>Rosmarinus officinalis</i>) leaves in cut form.
42.	ISO 11165 : 1995 Dried sage (<i>Salvia officinalis</i> L.) — Specification	Specifies the requirements for dried sage (<i>Salvia officinalis</i>). Applies for sage in form of whole or cut leaves.
43.	ISO 11178 : 1995 Star anise (<i>Illicium verum</i> Hook. f.) — Specification	Specifies requirements for the dried fruits of the star anise tree (<i>Illicium verum</i> Hook. f.). Recommendations relating to the conditions of storage and transport are also given in this standard.
44.	ISO 20377:2018 Dried parsley (<i>Petroselinum crispum</i>) — Specification	Specifies requirements for dried parsley (<i>Petroselinum crispum</i> , synonyms: <i>Petroselinum hortense</i> , <i>Petroselinum sativum</i> , <i>Apium petroselinum</i>) in whole, cut leaves or rubbed (ground) form. The term “dried parsley” includes dehydrated parsley, i.e. artificially dried parsley. Recommendations relating to storage and transport conditions are given in Annex A.
45.	ISO 21803:2019 Dried dill — Specification	Specifies requirements for dried dill (<i>Anethum graveolens</i> L.) in whole, crushed or rubbed (ground) form. The term “dried dill” includes dehydrated dill, i.e. artificially dried dill. Recommendations relating to storage and transport conditions are given in Annex A.
46.	ISO 24052:2022 Spices and condiments — Dried sumac — Specification	This document specifies requirements for rubbed form of dried sumac (<i>Rhus coriaria</i> , family Anacardiaceae). Recommendations relating to storage and transport conditions are given in Annex A.

METHODS OF TEST

SI No.	ISO Standard	Abstract
1.	ISO 927 : 2009 Spices and condiments — Determination of extraneous matter and foreign matter content ISO 927 : 2009 / Cor 1 : 2012	Specifies a general procedure for visual examination, or with magnification not exceeding 10 times, of whole spices for the determination of macro filth. It is applicable to dehydrated herbs and spices.
2.	ISO 928 : 1997 Spices and condiments — Determination of total ash	Specifies a method for the determination of total ash from spices and condiments based on the destruction of organic matter by heating the test portion in contact with air to constant mass at a temperature of 550°C. Specifies the principle, reagents, apparatus, test procedure, expression of results and the test report.
3.	ISO 930 : 1997 Spices and condiments — Determination of acid-insoluble ash	Specifies a method for the determination of acid-insoluble ash from spices and condiments based on treatment of the total ash, obtained as described in ISO 928, with hydrochloric acid, filtration, incineration and weighing of the residue.
4.	ISO 939 : 2021 Spices and condiments — Determination of moisture content	Specifies an entrainment method for the determination of the moisture content of spices and condiments. It uses an organic liquid immiscible with water, and collected in a graduated tube. Lists the apparatus to be used and describes sampling, procedure, expression of results and the details to be included in the test report.
5.	ISO 941 : 1980 Spices and condiments — Determination of cold water-soluble extract	Specifies a method based on the extraction of a test portion with cold water, filtration, drying of the extract obtained and weighing. Lists the apparatus to be used and describes sampling, procedure, expression of results and the details to be included in the test report.
6.	ISO 1108 : 1992 Spices and condiments — Determination of non-volatile ether extract	Specifies the principle, the reagent, the apparatus, the test procedure, the expression of results and the test report.
7.	ISO 1208 : 1982 Spices and condiments — Determination of filth	Specifies a method for quantitative determination consisting of washing the product with chloroform, examining the washings for heavy filth and sand, washing the product with water and agitating it with light petroleum. After the light filth has collected at the interface between the liquids after separation, it is transferred to a filter paper and microscopically examined for contaminants.
8.	ISO 3513 : 1995 Chillies — Determination of Scoville index	Specifies a method for the determination of the Scoville index of chillies, whole or ground, unadulterated by other spices or products.
9.	ISO 3588 : 1977 Spices and condiments — Determination of degree of fineness of grinding — Hand sieving method (Reference method)	Defines the procedure to be used to obtain the distribution of particles in a sample. Details the apparatus, the procedure, and the presentation of results.
10.	ISO 3632-2 : 2010 Spices — Saffron (<i>Crocus sativus</i> L.) — Part 2: Test methods	Specifies test methods for dried saffron obtained from the <i>Crocus sativus</i> L. flower. It is applicable to saffron: a) filaments and cut filaments; b) powder.
11.	ISO 5564 : 1982 Black pepper and white pepper, whole or ground — Determination of piperine content — Spectrophotometric method	Describes a method based on a number of international collaborative studies carried out over a long period of time. The method seeks to optimize a number of variables in an attempt to define procedures and provide a common measure of the pungency of pepper. The principle consists in the extraction of the pungent compounds with ethanol and spectrophotometric measurement at 343 nm.

SI No.	ISO Standard	Abstract
12.	ISO 5565-2 : 1999 Vanilla [<i>Vanilla fragrans</i> (Salisbury) Ames] — Part 2: Test methods	Specifies test methods for the analysis of vanilla belonging to the species <i>Vanilla fragrans</i> (Salisbury) Ames, syn. <i>Vanilla planifolia</i> Andrews. This part of ISO 5565 is applicable to vanilla in pods, cut in bulk, and in the form of powder. It is not applicable to vanilla extracts. Three test methods for the analysis of vanilla are described in this part of ISO 5565: a) the determination of moisture content in vanilla pods and powder; b) the determination of vanillin, vanillic acid, 4-hydroxybenzaldehyde and 4-hydroxybenzoic acid by highperformance liquid chromatography; c) the determination of vanillin content by an ultraviolet spectrometric method.
13.	ISO 5566 : 1982 Turmeric — Determination of colouring power — Spectrophotometric method	Describes a method based on the extraction of the pigments of turmeric with hot ethanol, dilution of the extract and spectrophotometric measurement at the wavelength of maximum absorption. The result of the measurement is expressed as curcumin as a percentage by mass.
14.	ISO 5567 : 1982 Dehydrated garlic — Determination of volatile organic sulphur compounds	The method consists in macerating of a test portion in aqueous medium, distillation of the sulphur compounds, and argentimetric titration of the distillate in nitric acid medium.
15.	ISO 6571 : 2008 Spices, condiments and herbs — Determination of volatile oil content (hydrodistillation method) ISO 6571:2008/AMD 1:2017	Specifies a method for the determination of the volatile oil content of spices, condiments and herbs.
16.	ISO 7541 : 2020 Spices and condiments — Spectrophotometric determination of the extractable colour in paprika	Specifies a test method to determine the extractable colour in paprika by measuring the absorbance of an acetone extract of the sample. It is applicable to ground paprika in every presentation (sweet, hot, smoked, etc).
17.	ISO 7542 : 1984 Ground (powdered) paprika (<i>Capsicum annuum</i> Linnaeus) — Microscopical examination	Gives a detailed description of the morphological and anatomical structure of paprika and specifies a method of examination consisting in clarifying a pinch of ground paprika on a microscope slide and examining the particles under appropriate magnification.
18.	ISO 7543-1 : 1994 Chillies and chilli oleoresins — Determination of total capsaicinoid content — Part 1: Spectrometric method	Specifies a method for the determination, by a spectrometric method, of the total capsaicinoid content of whole or powdered chillies and their oleoresins. This method of analysis requires discoloration by carbon black.
19.	ISO 7543-2 : 1993 Chillies and chilli oleoresins — Determination of total capsaicinoid content — Part 2: Method using high-performance liquid chromatography	Specifies a method for the determination, by high-performance liquid chromatography, of the total capsaicinoid content of whole or powdered chillies (usually <i>Capsicum frutescens</i> L.) and their extracts (oleoresins). This content is calculated from the total of capsaicin, nordihydrocapsaicin and dihydrocapsaicin, expressed as nonyl acid vanillylamide, which is the chosen reference substance. This method enables the separation of capsaicin and nonyl acid vanillylamide.
20.	ISO 11027 : 1993 Pepper and pepper oleoresins — Determination of piperine content — Method using high-performance liquid chromatography	Specifies a method for the determination (by high-performance liquid chromatography) of the piperine content of ground pepper, whole pepper and oleoresins of pepper. The method enables a separation and, if necessary, the determination of the other alkaloids of pepper (isochavicine, isopiperine and piperitin).
21.	ISO 13685 : 1997 Ginger and its oleoresins — Determination of the main pungent components (gingerols and shogaols) — Method using high-performance liquid chromatography	Describes a method for the determination of gingerols (6)-G, (8)-G and (10)-G and the corresponding shogaols (6)-S, (8)-S and (10)-S in dried ginger or in oleoresins of ginger, by high-performance liquid chromatography (HPLC) in the reverse phase.

NOMENCLATURE / VOCABULARY

SI No.	ISO Standard	Scope
1.	ISO 676 : 1995 Spices and condiments — Botanical nomenclature ISO : 1995/Cor 1 : 1997	Gives a non-exhaustive list of the botanical names and common names in English and French of plants or parts of plants used as spices or condiments. Replaces the first edition, which has been technically revised.
2.	ISO 3493 : 2014 Vanilla — Vocabulary	This International Standard defines the most commonly used terms relating to vanilla. It is applicable to the following species of vanilla plants: a) <i>Vanilla fragrans</i> (Salisbury) Ames, syn. <i>Vanilla planifolia</i> Andrews, commercially known under various names associated with the geographical origin, such as Bourbon, Indonesia and Mexico; b) <i>Vanilla tahitensis</i> J.W. Moore; c) certain forms obtained from seeds, possibly hybrids, of <i>Vanilla fragrans</i> (Salisbury) Ames. It is not applicable to <i>Vanilla pompona</i> Schiede (Antilles vanilla).

SAMPLING METHODS

SI No.	ISO Standard	Abstract
1.	ISO 948 : 1980 Spices and condiments — Sampling	Contains information on the apparatus required, constitution of lots, the method of taking increments, bulk samples, laboratory samples, packing and labelling of samples, storage and despatch of samples, and the data to be included in the sampling report.
2.	ISO 2825 : 1981 Spices and condiments - Preparation of a ground sample for analysis	Specifies a method of preparing a ground sample of spice or condiment for analysis, from a laboratory sample obtained by the method specified in ISO 948.

GUIDELINES

SI No.	ISO Standard	Abstract
1.	ISO 21983:2019 Guidelines for the harvesting, transportation, separation of stigma, drying and storage of saffron before packing	Gives guidelines for the harvesting, transportation, separation of stigma, drying and storage of saffron before processing and packaging.

DOCUMENTS UNDER DEVELOPMENT

SI No.	Document	Abstract
1.	ISO/DIS 7927-1 Fennel seed, whole or ground (powdered) — Part 1: Bitter fennel seed (<i>Foeniculum vulgare</i> P. Miller var. <i>vulgare</i>) — Specification	Specifies requirements for bitter fennel seed (<i>Foeniculum vulgare</i> P. Miller var. <i>vulgare</i>), whole or ground (powdered). Recommendations relating to storage and transport conditions are given in the annex.
2.	ISO/DIS 7927-2 Fennel seed, whole or ground (powdered) — Part 2: Sweet fennel (<i>Foeniculum vulgare</i> var. <i>panmorium</i>) — Specification	Specifies requirements for sweet fennel seed (<i>Foeniculum vulgare</i> var. <i>panmorium</i>), whole and ground (powdered). The term "sweet fennel" includes fennel dehydrated by sun. Recommendation relating to storage and transport conditions is given in the annex A.
3.	ISO/DIS 5671 Culinary Herb — Dried Chive (<i>Allium schoenoprasum</i> L) Broken & Ground — Specification	Specifies requirements for dried chive (<i>Allium schoenoprasum</i> L family Liliaceae) in broken and ground forms. The term "Dried chive" includes dehydrated chive, i.e. artificially dried chive. Recommendation relating to storage and transport conditions is given in the annex A.
4.	ISO/PWI 9263 Spice and condiments — Asafoetida — Specification	This international standard prescribes the requirements for pure and compounded Asafoetida.