

CODEX ALIMENTARIUS COMMISSION



Food and Agriculture
Organization of the
United Nations



World Health
Organization

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Agenda Item 13

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JOINT FAO/WHO FOOD STANDARDS PROGRAMME

CODEX COMMITTEE ON FATS AND OILS

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CLARIFICATION ON AGENDA ITEM 13

(Prepared by India)

As discussed today in the CCFO meeting India would like to put the proposal as follows

Proposal:

In Named vegetable oil standard in appendix – Other quality and composition factor under section no 2 : Composition characteristics after 10th line Viz: After line – The gamma oryzanol in crude Rice bran oil should be in the range of 0.9-2.1% following line to be inserted

Values of Fatty acid composition for * Crude Rice Bran oil as determined by liquid chromatography would be same as values given in Table 1 for Rice bran oil

*Crude Rice Bran oil shall be presented for human consumption only after refining.

Rationale:

- 1) Interest in rice bran oil (RBO) has been growing from the health and nutritional aspects as well as its wide application as an industrial use. RBO in its natural state contains several constituents which would potentially provide benefits to health through components like tocopherols and tocotrienols, γ -oryzanol, phytosterols, polyphenols and squalene etc. Moreover, RBO has a very good balance in its fatty acid composition i.e. mono-unsaturates to poly-unsaturates/saturates.
- 2) We also would like to clarify that Crude Rice bran oil is obtained by Solvent extraction method but it is an **edible grade oil** and to be offered for human consumption only after refining. Refining Process basically removes unwanted impurities and also reduces Acid value less than 0.6 and thus Rice bran oil gets ready for human consumption.
- 3) There are two aspects in any oil
 - a. Edible Grade Oil
 - b. Ready to offer for Human consumption
 1. Edible Grade oil – All oils mentioned in Standard 210-1999 are Edible Grade oil only. Edible Grade oil does not mean it is ready for human consumption in same state. It can be further processed to make it ready for Human consumption. Viz all Grains are Edible however we don't eat raw Grain (Rice/Maize/Wheat/Soy) but we process/Cook it to make them ready to offer for Human consumption.
 2. Ready to offer for Human consumption : It means Oil are ready in state to be offered for Human consumption . Some oil may need further refining to make it ready. Viz Crude Rice Bran Oil/Crude Cotton Seed Oil/Crude Soy oil/Crude Palm Kernel Oil/Crude Babassu oil etc Or some Crude oil which are obtained by Expeller method may not need further processing or refining to make it ready to be offered for human consumption. E.g Coconut Oil/Safflower seed oil/Peat nut oil/Oilve Oil etc
- 4) Here it is to be noted that Crude Rice Bran Oil is edible grade oil. However it is not ready for Human consumption in crude state thus needs Refining to make it ready for state of Human consumption.
- 5) The scope of the standard 210-1999 is clearly mention as – Oils Presented in a state for Human consumptions

- a. Thus Crude Oils obtained by Solvent Extraction method. Crude Rice Bran oil is very much Edible grade oil since by processing, the same can be converted to ready to be presented it for Human consumption.

'Non edible oils' are those which cannot to be converted to be presented for human consumption even after refining or processing. No such oil is a part of Standard 210-1999

Thus we are proposing to put the Rider as

Crude Rice Bran oil should be refined before presenting for Human consumption. This will take care of the scope of the standard.

- 6) India has a potential to produce 1.53 million tonnes of RBO. India was the highest producer of RBO with an output of 9.5 lakh tonnes in 2014-15. China was the second largest market with an estimated production of around 200 kilo tons in 2014. Japan and Thailand were the other major markets in 2014 with an estimated production of over 80 kilo tons and 50 kilo tons respectively. The production of rice bran oil is dominant in the Asian belt due to ample availability of paddy in this region. There is huge trade for Rice bran oil in entire world.
- 7) Also in project note submitted by India , it has been clearly mentioned that fatty acid composition values do not have any relevance to the safety of the oil for public health however The existing *Standard for Named Vegetable Oils* (CODEX STAN 210-1999) constitutes a barrier to trade in crude rice bran oil for countries because the fatty acid composition for crude rice bran oil is currently not included in the standard. Few countries like China, India, Thailand, Japan, which are the major producers of rice bran oil may cface difficulties in trade of crude rice bran oil due to the absence of clarity on the applicability of fatty acid composition for crude rice bran oil in CODEX STAN 210-1999. Considering that these standards are the international reference for the World Trade Organization (WTO), measures need to be adopted for the absence of clarity on the applicability of the fatty acid composition to crude rice bran oil not to become a technical barrier to trade.
- 8) India has already prepared the discussion paper Ref CX/FO17/25/13 for above proposal and statistically proved that fatty acid composition of Crude Rice Bran oil and Refined Rice Bran oil is the same.
- 9) Thus above explanation note will be helpful to give clarity about the fatty acid composition for crude rice bran oil and resolve the trade issues.
- 10) Placement of note is suitable in Appendix of the standard, since Appendix for standard 210-1999 covers the other quality and composition factors which are supplementary information to the essential composition and quality factors of the standards. Crude rice bran oil has been covered in Table 2, table 3 and Table 4 of the Appendix.
- 11) By adaptation of this note general consumer will be benefited since healthy and nutritious Rice bran oil would be available and Trade of Crude Rice Bran oil would be boosted within the countries. Major importers are China/EU/Middle east/US etc.
- 12) In future Secretariat can initiate the discussion and project on making Fatty acid composition given in Table 1 is also applicable for all Crude oil since As per AOCS Fatty acid composition does not change with refining method. But this can be taken seperately