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FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION OF THE UNITED NATIONS

WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION

JOINT OFFICE: Viale delle Terme di Caracalla 00153 ROME Tel: 39 06 57051 www.codexalimentarius.net Email: codex@fao.org Facsimile: 39 06 5705 4593

Agenda Item 5 **CX/FFV 08/14/10-Add.2**
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JOINT FAO/WHO FOOD STANDARDS PROGRAMME

CODEX COMMITTEE ON FRESH FRUITS AND VEGETABLES

14th Session
Mexico City, Mexico, 12 - 17 May 2008

PROPOSALS FOR AMENDMENTS TO THE PRIORITY LIST FOR THE STANDARDIZATION OF FRESH FRUITS AND VEGETABLES

Project Document

Proposals for new work on
Codex Standards for Passion Fruit and Tree Tomato

(Colombia)

The Project documents as presented by Colombia are contained in Annexes I (Passion Fruit) and II (Tree Tomate) of this document.

PROJECT DOCUMENT

PROPOSAL FOR A CODEX STANDARD FOR PASSION FRUIT

The National Codex Alimentarius Commission of Colombia appreciates the assistance of the Codex Committee on Fresh Fruits and Vegetables and is pleased to submit the following project document for a Codex Standard for Passion Fruit for the protection of the consumers' health and fair practices in food trade, for consideration as a work priority by the Committee.

1. Purpose and scope of the Standard

The scope of the Standard is the passion fruit (*Passiflora ligularis* Juss), which will be supplied fresh to the consumer after proper preparation and packaging. The objective of the Standard is to consider in an international document, the physical and chemical characteristics of passion fruit for fresh consumption.

2. Relevance and timeliness

As stated in the report of 11th Session of the Codex Committee on Fresh Fruit and Vegetables, held in Mexico City (2003), Colombia proposed the elaboration of a Codex Standard for Passion Fruit.

According to FAO data, the increase in fresh fruit production and cultivated surface at a world-wide level has been variable. For 2005, China was the country with the highest production increase (4.79%) and cultivated area (9.15%) followed by Viet Nam, while Colombia presented an increase of 1.58% in production and 2.62% in the cultivated surface (See Tables 1 and 2).

Table 1. Fresh Fruit Production (in tons)

Country	Year 2004	Year 2005	Market Share (Year 2005)	Growth Rate (1996-2005)
India	6,600,000	6,600,000	25.58%	2.06%
Viet Nam	2,700,000	2,750,000	10.66%	5.81%
China	1,664,292	1,790,000	6.94%	4.79%
Mexico	320,000	320,000	1.24%	-1.57%
Colombia	177,000	178,000	0.69%	1.58%

Source: FAO – Calculations by Observatorio Agrocadenas Colombia – Agriculture and Rural Development Department[1].

Table 2. Area under cultivation (Ha)

Country	Year 2004	Year 2005	Participation (Year 2005)	Growing Rate (1996-2005)
India	700,000	700,000	19.51%	1.78%
Viet Nam	220,000	225,000	6.27%	4.29%
China	656,215	666,300	18.57%	9.15%
Mexico	46,000	46,000	1.28%	-1.26%
Colombia	15,600	15,800	0.44%	2.62%

Source: FAO – Calculations by Observatorio Agrocadenas Colombia – Agriculture and Rural Development Department[2].

As regards fresh fruit exports at a world-wide level, a market share of 20.09% byThailand is observed, while Colombia contributes 0.77%. Contrary to the observed items, when analyzing the export growth rate, Thailand's increase was 1.95%, while Colombia's increase was 14.52% (Table 3).

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1 Agriculture and Rural Development Department – Agrochain of Colombia – Production. Chain: Export Fruit. Worldwide Information, Fresh Fruit NEP. www.agrocadenas.gov.co.

2 Agriculture and Rural Development Department – Agrochain of Colombia– Cultivated area. Chain: Export Fruit. Worldwide Information, Fresh Fruit NEP. www.agrocadenas.gov.co.

Table 3. Fresh Fruit Production (in tons)

Country	Year 2003	Year 2004	Market share (Year 2004)	Growth Rate (1995-2004)
Thailand	118,286	165,541	20.09%	1.95%
Hong Kong	57,566	93,924	11.40%	16.03%
Mexico	12,066	13,596	1.65%	25.93%
Colombia	4,066	6,337	0.77%	14.52%
Chile	5,518	4,515	0.55%	17.06%

Source: FAO – Calculations by Observatorio Agrocadenas Colombia – Agriculture and Rural Development Department[3].

Likewise, fresh fruits world-wide imports present variations. In China, imports have grown by 15.83%, in Holland (Netherlands) 11.74%, and in the United States of America 9.11%. This reasserts the need of increasing the production and trade of fruits for the fresh consumption with the purpose of meeting their growing demand (Table 4).

Table 4. Fresh Fruit Production (in tons)

Country	Year 2003	Year 2004	Market share (Year 2004)	GrowthRate (1995-2004)
China	154,971	138,624	13.84%	15.83%
Hong Kong	109,771	133,360	13.31%	6.52%
United States	63,369	78,812	7.87%	9.11%
Germany	36,098	41,682	4.16%	5.97%
Holland (Netherlands)	26,490	34,438	3.44%	11.74%

Source: FAO – Calculations by Observatorio Agrocadenas Colombia – Agriculture and Rural Development Department[4].

After analyzing the fresh fruit world-wide commerce information, for Colombia it is a priority to establish the Codex Standard for Passion Fruit, since this product is not only of commercial importance at a world-wide level, but also has a high social impact due to the amount of labour used in the cultivation.

As in the case of pitahaya and cape gooseberry, for which Codex standards already exist -also proposed by Colombia - the passion fruit is a fruit widely cultivated in the country and, currently it is part of the fruit group of "Apuesta Exportadora Agropecuaria de Colombia".

In accordance with the statistics carried out by the Agriculture and Rural Development Department, the harvested area of the cultivation has increased yearly (Table 5). When analyzing the figures from 1992 to 2006, a strong increase is observed between 2004 to 2006, as well as an annual average increase of 7.0% regarding the area under cultivation with passion fruit.

Table 5. Harvested area of Passion Fruit in Colombia (hectares)

YEAR	AREA (Ha)
2002	1,788
2003	1,821
2004	1,920
2005	3,073
2006	3,675
Annual average growing rate: 7.0%	

[3] Agriculture and Rural Development Department – Agrochain of Colombia– Exports. Chain: Export Fruit. Worldwide Information, Fresh Fruit NEP. www.agrocadenas.gov.co.

[4] Agriculture and Rural Development Department – Agrochain of Colombia – Imports. Chain: Export Fruit. Worldwide Information, Fresh Fruit NEP. www.agrocadenas.gov.co.

Source: Agronet – Agriculture and Rural Development Department. [5]

When increasing the area under cultivation the production volume has increased, a fact which, in accordance with the Agriculture and Rural Development Department creates the need to open new markets and generate a higher demand in the countries where this fruit is commercialized.

Table 6. Exports of Passion Fruit per country of destination (Kilograms)

DESTINATION	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Germany	106,458	178,455	687,949	444,014	328,773
Netherlands	98,714	194,360	349,560	366,603	231,618
Canada	47,630	51,453	59,525	76,073	264,502
France	65,394	97,634	218,920	196,741	149,561
United Kingdom	55,367	123,348	230,617	186,473	82,641
Spain	67,222	61,497	105,194	98,179	84,368
Venezuela	60,827	161,322	165,450	193,969	87,271
Switzerland	16,157	46,805	54,138	70,695	46,156
Costa Rica	41,958	81,851	58,010	94,103	61,731
Sweden	7,257	28,308	37,513	55,730	45,038
Italy	19,993	38,460	34,027	39,275	26,254
Portugal	6,941	58,812	13,477	12,825	19,391
Belgium	3,130	3,887	75,937	39,651	10,473
Panama	21,213	13,404	23,172	22,320	15,067
Guatemala	-	-	-	2,368	17,199
United Arab Emirates	-	2,465	5,740	6,420	5,288
Denmark	186	41	-	-	1,812
Dutch Antilles	2,985	3,485	3,221	5,714	4,039
United States	-	12,527	6,301	11,724	2,895
Finland	-	-	-	-	2,570
Aruba	3,120	-	557	2,773	2,318
Brazil	6,404	4,550	8,224	6,396	1,209
Russia	-	-	281	-	18
Mexico	-	-	2,427	-	2
Hong Kong	-	25	-	-	-
Swaziland	-	2,436	7,805	548	-
Indonesia	-	407	-	-	-
Armenia	-	-	100	-	-
Peru	-	44	-	-	-
Norway	614	934	-	-	-
Ecuador	174,691	305,894	24,210	-	-
New Zeland	133	-	-	-	-
Ireland (Eire)	-	438	201	-	-
Argentina	-	56	-	-	-
Lithuania	34	-	-	-	-

[5] Agriculture and Rural Development Department - Agronet. Harvested Area, Production & Passion Fruit Yield, 1992-2006. www.agronet.gov.co.

DESTINATION	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Austria	-	2,821	4,641	-	-
Afghanistan	-	681	-	-	-
Gibraltar	-	8,250	-	-	-
TOTAL	**806,428**	**1,484,649**	**2,177,198**	**1,932,592**	**1,490,196**

Source: Proexport Colombia – March 2008.[6]

As observed in Table 6, the export volume of passion fruits has had several fluctuations, presenting in 2005 a total of 2,177,198 kilograms exported. The main export destinations of passion fruits of Colombia during the 2007 were: Germany, the Netherlands, Canada, France and the United Kingdom.

According to the reports issued by Instituto Colombiano Agropecuario – ICA, for 2007, the total volume of passion fruit leaving Colombia through the airport El Dorado (Bogota, D.C.) and the different border posts was 808,700 kilograms.[7]

Among the main producer countries of passion fruit we can mention Brazil, Colombia, Kenya, Costa de Marfil, South Africa and Australia.

The main importer markets of passion fruit are the European Union, Canada and the United States of America.[8]

2. Main aspects to be covered

The objective of the Standard are:

- Establish the minimum requirements of passion fruit, which shall comply with, independently from the quality class.
- Define the categories to classify passion fruit in accordance with the characteristics of the fruit.
- Consider the sizing classes to commercialize passion fruit depending on the maximum diameter of the product.
- Establish the tolerance as regards quality and size that may be permitted in passion fruit contained in a package.
- Include the provisions to be considered related to the uniformity of the packaged product and the package used.
- Include provisions for the labelling and marking of the product in accordance with the General Standard for the Labelling of Prepackaged Foods.
- Include provisions for contaminants with reference to the General Standard for Contaminants and Toxins in Foods.
- Include provisions for hygiene and handling with reference to the Recommended International Code of Practice for Hygiene - General Principles of Food Hygiene

3. Assessment against the *Criteria for the Establishment of Work Priorities*

An international Standard for Passion Fruit to protect the consumer from fraudulent practices and protection of consumer heatlh will assist to remove obstacles to the international trade.

4. Relevance to the Codex strategic objectives

The elaboration of a Codex Standard for Passion Fruit is in line with the strategic objective to promote the maximum application of Codex standards by countries in their national legislation and to facilitate international trade. Likewise, the elaboration of this Standard will help to protect consumer health against risks associated with these products.

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6 Proexport Colombia. Agroindustry Macrosector – Agricultural Sector.

7 Institute of Farm and Food of Colombia (Instituto Colombiano Agropecuario – ICA). Agriculture Protection and Regulation Section. February 2008.

8 Agreement MAG – IICA. Technical Cooperation Programme. Identification of Market and Technologies for the Export of Agricultural Products. Ecuador, May 2001.

5. Information on the relation between the proposal and other existing Codex documents

The proposal for the elaboration of a Codex Standard for Passion Fruit is part of the Terms of Reference of the Codex Committee on Fresh Fruits and Vegetables.

6. Identification of any requirement for and availability of expert scientific advice

For the elaboration of this project document, the information generated by the Research Group working at a national level for the characterization of tropical fruits has been taken as reference. Therefore, in case of requiring further information in the course of elaboration of the Standard, this group of experts may be consulted.

7. Identification of any need for technical input to the Standard from external bodies so that this can be planned for

None.

8. Proposed time-line for completion of the new work

May 2008 CCFFV	Colombia - Presentation of the proposal. CCFFV - Agreement to start new work on a proposed draft Codex Standard for Passion Fruit
June/July 2008 CCEXEC/CAC	CCEXEC – Critical Review Process: Recommendation to start new work on a proposed draft Standard for Passion Fruit CAC – Approval of new work. Circulation for comments at Step 3.
September 2009 CCFFV	CCFFV – Consideration of the proposed draft Standard at Step 4.
June/July 2010 CCEXEC/CAC	CCEXEC – Critical Review Process: Recommendation for adoption at Step 5. CAC – Adoption at Step 5. Circulation for comments at Step 6.
May 2011 CCFFV	CCFFV – Consideration of the draft Standard at Step 7.
June/July 2011 CCEXEC/CAC	CCEXEC – Critical Review Process: Recommendation for adoption at Step 8. CAC – Adoption at Step 8 = Codex Standard for Passion Fruit

PROJECT DOCUMENT

PROPOSAL OF NEW WORK ON A CODEX STANDARD FOR TREE TOMATOES

The National Codex Alimentarius Commission of Colombia appreciates the assistance of the Codex Committee on Fresh Fruits and Vegetables and is pleased to submit the following project document for a Codex Standard for Tree Tomatoes for the protection of the consumers' health and fair practices in food trade, for consideration as a work priority by the Committee

1. Purpose and scope of the Standard

The scope of the standard are the tree tomatoes (*Cyphomandra Betacea* Sent), which will be supplied fresh to the consumer after preparation and packaging. The objective of the standard is to consider in an international document, the physical and chemical characteristics of fresh tree tomatoes for fresh consumption.

2. Relevance and timeliness

As stated in the report of the 12th Session of the Codex Committee on Fresh Fruit and Vegetables, held in Mexico City, Mexico (2005), Colombia proposed the elaboration of a Codex Standard for Tree Tomatoes.

According to FAO data, the fresh fruit production and growing surface cultivation at a world-wide level has been variable. China, for the year 2005, was the country with the highest production increase (4.79%) and cultivated area (9.15%) followed by Viet Nam, while Colombia presented an increase of 1.58% in production and 2.62% in the cultivated surface (See Tables 1 and 2).

Table 1. Fresh Fruit Production (in tons)

Country	Year 2004	Year 2005	Market Share (Year 2005)	Growth Rate (1996-2005)
India	6,600,000	6,600,000	25.58%	2.06%
Viet Nam	2,700,000	2,750,000	10.66%	5.81%
China	1,664,292	1,790,000	6.94%	4.79%
Mexico	320,000	320,000	1.24%	-1.57%
Colombia	177,000	178,000	0.69%	1.58%

Source: FAO – Calculations by Observatorio Agrocadenas Colombia – Agriculture and Rural Development Department[1].

Table 2. Areas under cultivation (hectares)

Country	Year 2004	Year 2005	Market Share (Year 2005)	Growth Rate (1996-2005)
India	700,000	700,000	19.51%	1.78%
Viet Nam	220,000	225,000	6.27%	4.29%
China	656,215	666,300	18.57%	9.15%
Mexico	46,000	46,000	1.28%	-1.26%
Colombia	15,600	15,800	0.44%	2.62%

Source: FAO – Calculations by Observatorio Agrocadenas Colombia – Agriculture and Rural Development Department[2].

As regards fresh fruit exports at a world-wide level a market share of 20.09% by Thailand is observed, while Colombia contributes 0.77%. Contrary to the observed items, when analyzing the export growing rate, the Thailand increase was 1.95%, while Colombia's increase was 14.52% (Table 3).

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1 Agriculture and Rural Development Department – Agrochain of Colombia – Production. Chain: Export Fruit. Worldwide Information, Fresh Fruit NEP. www.agrocadenas.gov.co.

2 Agriculture and Rural Development Department – Agrochain of Colombia– Cultivated area. Chain: Export Fruit. Worldwide Information, Fresh Fruit NEP. www.agrocadenas.gov.co.

Table 3. World-wide Fresh Fruit Production (in tons)

Country	Year 2003	Year 2004	Market Share (Year 2004)	Growth Rate (1995-2004)
Thailand	118,286	165,541	20.09%	1.95%
Hong Kong	57,566	93,924	11.40%	16.03%
Mexico	12,066	13,596	1.65%	25.93%
Colombia	4,066	6,337	0.77%	14.52%
Chile	5,518	4,515	0.55%	17.06%

Source: FAO – Calculations by Observatorio Agrocadenas Colombia – Agriculture and Rural Development Department[3].

Likewise, fresh fruits world-wide imports present variations. In China, imports have grown by 15.83%, in Holland (Netherlands) 11.74%, and in the United States of America 9.11%. This reasserts the need for increasing the production and trade of fruits for the fresh consumption with the purpose of meeting the growing demand (Table 4).

Table 4. World-wide Fresh Fruit Production (in tons)

Country	Year 2003	Year 2004	Market Share (Year 2004)	Growth Rate (1995-2004)
China	154,971	138,624	13.84%	15.83%
Hong Kong	109,771	133,360	13.31%	6.52%
United States	63,369	78,812	7.87%	9.11%
Germany	36,098	41,682	4.16%	5.97%
Holland (Netherlands)	26,490	34,438	3.44%	11.74%

Source: FAO – Calculations by Observatorio Agrocadenas Colombia – Agriculture and Rural Development Department[4].

After analyzing the fresh fruit world-wide trade information, for Colombia it is a priority to establish a Codex Standard for Tree Tomatoes, since this product is not only of commercial importance at a world-wide level, but also has a high social impact due to the amount of labour used in the cultivation.

As in the case of pitahaya and uchuva, for which Codex standards already exist -also proposed by Colombia- the tree tomato is a fruit widely cultivated in the country and, currently, is part of the fruit group of "*Apuesta Exportadora Agropecuaria de Colombia*".

In accordance with the statistics carried out by the Agriculture and Rural Development Department, slight variations are observed in the harvested area of the cultivation (Table 5). When analyzing the figures from the year 1992 up to 2006, an annual average growing of 4.4% is observed related to the area cultivated with tree tomato.

Table 5. Harvested Area of Tree Tomato in Colombia (Hectares)

YEAR	AREA (Hectares)
2002	7,253
2003	7,686
2004	7,048
2005	7,176
2006	8,454
Annual average growing rate: 4.4%	

[3] Agriculture and Rural Development Department – Agrochain of Colombia– Exports. Chain: Export Fruit. Worldwide Information, Fresh Fruit NEP. www.agrocadenas.gov.co.

[4] Agriculture and Rural Development Department – Agrochain of Colombia – Imports. Chain: Export Fruit. Worldwide Information, Fresh Fruit NEP. www.agrocadenas.gov.co.

Source: Agronet – Agriculture and Rural Development Department[5].

When increasing the area of cultivation, the production volume has increased; a fact which, in accordance with the Agriculture and Rural Development Department, creates the need to open new markets and generates a higher demand in the countries where this fruit is commercialized.

Table 6. Exports of Tree Tomato by destination country (Kilograms). Source: Proexport Col. 03-2008.[6]

DESTINATION	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Netherlands	93,711	101,290	119,504	124,101	146,028
France	46,288	42,786	58,189	67,603	93,213
Canada	30,417	25,357	28,440	36,234	87,733
Germany	73,459	58,722	78,876	86,090	83,733
Spain	71,251	84,757	109,790	102,228	77,827
Sweden	32,023	42,377	70,230	58,938	35,545
Italy	6,504	10,666	12,219	10,991	14,240
Venezuela	-	3,972	-	-	26,681
Portugal	8,440	15,204	17,316	17,991	15,113
Switzerland	15,759	11,333	7,969	10,678	10,834
Denmark	186	12	-	-	4,014
United Kingdom	11,774	31,663	21,289	14,414	9,446
United States	4,979	3,427	17,435	8,429	10,077
Finland	-	-	-	-	5,631
Belgium	3,840	1,618	4,449	4,906	3,621
Brazil	4,611	2,892	5,458	5,882	5,482
Panama	9,561	4,647	14,586	2,623	4,734
Dutch Antilles	1,847	2,673	661	1,491	3,380
United Arab Emirates	-	571	2,681	2,032	3,428
Aruba	2,855	-	-	-	673
Mexico	-	-	683	-	73
Russia	-	-	14	-	7
Japan	-	-	-	-	11
Costa Rica	232	-	-	-	2
Armenia	-	-	79	-	-
Saudi Arabia	-	-	-	156	-
Bolivia	-	108	-	-	-
Swaziland	-	1,031	2,116	318	-
Ireland (Eire)	-	40	-	-	-
Austria	-	732	836	-	-
Afghanistan	-	61	-	-	-
Hong Kong	8	-	548	-	-
Non-declared	-	697	-	-	-
Indonesia	-	128	-	-	-

5 Agriculture and Rural Development Department - Agronet. Harvested Area, Production & Passion Fruit Yield, 1992-2006. www.agronet.gov.co.

6 Proexport Colombia. Agroindustry Macrosector – Agricultural Sector.

DESTINATION	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Norway	253	147	-	-	-
Antigua and Barbuda	16	-	-	-	-
Australia	-	12	-	-	-
Ecuador	248,405	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	**666,419**	**446,924**	**573,366**	**555,104**	**641,526**

In table 6, variations related to the tree tomato volume exported from the 2003 to 2007 are observed. After a reduction between 2003 and 2004, the exported volume has slightly grown reaching a increase of 13% for the 2006 to 2007. The main destinations of export for the Colombia tree tomatoes during 2007 were: Netherlands, France, Canada, Germany, Spain and Sweden.

Within the main producer countries of tree tomatoes, New Zealand produces a variety known as "Tamarillo", Kenya, Sri Lanka, India and Colombia produce different varieties.

As regards the seasonality, the tree tomato is traded in the international market throughout the year. Colombia is the main supplier to the European Union, since its exports are stable throughout the year[7].

3. Main aspects to be covered

The objectives of the standard are:

- Establish the minimum requirements of tree tomatoes, which shall comply with, independently from the quality class.
- Define the categories to classify the tree tomato in accordance with the characteristics of the fruit.
- Consider the sizing classes to commercialize tree tomatoes depending on the maximum diameter of the product.
- Establish the tolerance as regards quality and size that may be permitted in tree tomatoes contained in a package.
- Include provisions to be considered in relation to uniformity of the packaged product and the package used.
- Include provisions for the labelling and marking of the product in accordance with the General Standard for the Labelling of Prepackaged Foods.
- Include provisions for contaminants with reference to the General Standard for Contaminants and Toxins in Foods.
- Include provisions for hygiene and handling with reference to the Recommended International Code of Practice for Hygiene - General Principles of Food Hygiene

4. Assessment against the *Criteria for the Establishment of Work Priorities*

An international Standard for Tree Tomatoes to protect the consumers from fraudulent practices and for protection of consumer health will assist to remove obstacles to international trade.

5. Relevance to the Codex strategic objectives

The elaboration of a Codex Standard for Tree Tomatoes is in line with the strategic objective to promote the maximum application of Codex standards by countries in their national legislation and to facilitate international trade. Likewise, the elaboration of this Standard will help to protect consumer health against risks associated with these products.

6. Information on the relation between the proposal and other existing Codex documents

The proposal for the elaboration of a Codex Standard for Tree Tomatoes is part of the Terms of Reference of the Codex Committee on Fresh Fruits and Vegetables.

[7] Agreement MAG – IICA. Technical Cooperation Programme. Identification of Market and Technologies for the Export of Agricultural Products. Ecuador, May 2001.

7. Identification of any requirement for and availability of expert scientific advice

For the development of this project document, the information generated by the Research Group working at a national level for the characterization of tropical fruits has been taken as reference. Therefore, in case of requiring further information in the course of the elaboration of the Standard, this group of experts may be consulted.

8. Identification of any need for technical input to the Standard from external bodies so that this can be planned for

None.

9. Proposed time-line for completion of the new work

May 2008 CCFFV	Colombia - Presentation of the proposal. CCFFV - Agreement to start new work on a proposed draft Codex Standard for Tree Tomatoes
June/July 2008 CCEXEC/CAC	CCEXEC – Critical Review Process: Recommendation to start new work on a proposed draft Standard for Tree Tomatoes CAC – Approval of new work. Circulation for comments at Step 3.
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May 2011 CCFFV	CCFFV – Consideration of the draft Standard at Step 7.
June/July 2011 CCEXEC/CAC	CCEXEC – Critical Review Process: Recommendation for adoption at Step 8. CAC – Adoption at Step 8 = Codex Standard for Tree Tomatoes.