

# codex alimentarius commission



FOOD AND AGRICULTURE  
ORGANIZATION  
OF THE UNITED NATIONS

WORLD  
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ORGANIZATION



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**Agenda Item 6**

**CX/PFV 02/11-Add.1**

## **JOINT FAO/WHO FOOD STANDARDS PROGRAMME**

### **CODEX COMMITTEE ON PROCESSED FRUITS AND VEGETABLES**

#### **Twenty-first Session**

**San Antonio, Texas, U.S.A. , 23-27 September 2002**

### **PROPOSALS FOR AMENDMENTS TO THE PRIORITY LIST FOR THE STANDARDIZATION OF PROCESSED FRUITS AND VEGETABLES**

The following comments have been received from Cuba, France, and the United Kingdom.

#### **Cuba**

Cuba is interested in participating in the drafting of the standards for canned mangos and canned pineapple products.

#### **France**

At its 20th Session, the Committee established a list of products whose related Draft Codex Standards would be considered during the 21<sup>st</sup> Session (paragraph 11) and a list of products whose existing standards should be revised (paragraph 13).

During the 20<sup>th</sup> Session, France made certain comments relating to work that it deemed a priority and on what grounds.

According to French authorities, the establishment of priorities must take into consideration the following items:

- Volume-wise, there must be a significant international trade of selected products and such trade must involve a large number of countries. European trade volumes are indicated in Table 1 and Table 2.
- Products can be standardized and such standards are already being applied by users during commercial transactions: for example, vegetable name, presentation and size or dry extracts of the different types of tomato concentrates.
- In order to promote trade, criteria associated with each and every product category must be harmonized.
- The world trade or continental trade significance of a given product is clearly supported by standardization work undertaken by other authorities and must therefore be considered. Thus, at the European level, the Association of European Fruit and Vegetable Processing Industries (O.E.I.T.F.L.) drafted two documents, one relating to the most popular canned vegetables and the other relating to canned fruit, including mixed fruits and fruits cocktails.

Based on these considerations, France submits the following proposals for the establishment of further work priorities:

- Draft Codex Standard for Canned Vegetables, including canned asparagus, canned carrots, canned beans and wax beans, canned peas, canned palm hearts, canned dry peas, canned sweet corn and baby corn;
- Draft Codex Guidelines for Packing Media for Canned Vegetables;
- Draft Codex Standard for Canned Pineapples;
- Draft Codex Standards for Canned Fruit Cocktails, Canned Tropical Fruit Salad and Canned Citrus Fruits;
- Draft Codex Standard for Canned Tomatoes and Canned Tomato Concentrate;
- Draft Codex Standard for Jams, Jellies and Marmalades.

Works pertaining to other products of international trade significance should be undertaken very soon. These products are:

- Table olives, in collaboration with the International Olive Oil Council (IOOC);
- Canned mushrooms (*Agaricus*);
- Soy sauce; and
- Dried and dehydrated fruits (pistachio nuts, dry figs, whole dates). The establishment of Codex Draft Standards for these products must be based on standards already established by the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UN/ECE).

### **United Kingdom**

The UK attaches considerable importance to the work of CCPFV and its role in facilitating international trade in processed fruit and vegetables while maintaining high standards of consumer protection. The UK supports the simplification of the existing 37 standards but recognises the enormity of such a task. In terms of the priority list attached at Annex IX to ALINORM 01/27 the UK supports the current work being taken forward by CCPFV. In terms of future work the UK would wish to see work on the standard for pineapples progressing fairly soon given that there is significant trade in this fruit and a large number of producing countries. We would also support a separate standard for canned mushrooms.

As a medium to high priority we would support work on the standards for dried fruits such as, dates and figs and others such as raisins and apricots bearing in mind that there is significant trade in these and a large number of producing countries. UN/ECE standards already exist for some of these commodities and we would urge the Committee to use these as a starting point when developing such standards. Standards for fruit cocktails and tropical fruit cocktail would also be seen as a medium priority though we place lesser importance to the latter.