

**REPORT OF THE
MEETING OF GOVERNMENT EXPERTS
ON THE USE OF DESIGNATIONS, DEFINITIONS
AND STANDARDS FOR MILK AND MILK PRODUCTS**



Held in Rome (Italy)
8-12 September 1958

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations

ORGANISATION DES NATIONS
UNIES POUR L'ALIMENTATION ET
L'AGRICULTURE



ORGANIZACION DE LAS
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ALIMENTACION

FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION OF THE
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The Director-General of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations presents his compliments and has the honour to transmit herewith a copy of the Report submitted by the Committee of Government Experts on the use of Designations, Definitions and Standards for Milk and Milk Products at its first session, held at FAO Headquarters, Rome, from 8 to 12 September 1958. This Committee was convened in accordance with Resolution No. 16/57 of the 9th Session of the Conference.

The Director-General wishes to draw particular attention to the Committee's conclusions set out in the Report under paragraphs 9 and 10 of the chapter entitled % Summary of Discussions and Proposals of the Committee, and, in accordance with the recommendations which the Committee has made, to invite Governments to send their comments upon the documents headed: Draft Code of Principles, and the explanatory note thereto (Appendices 2 and 3), and the Draft Standards submitted by the International Dairy Federation together with the tentative redraft by the Sub-Committee (Appendices 4 and 5), before 15 December 1958.

The importance of this date line is stressed as it has been chosen so as to ensure that the Committee will have at its disposal all necessary documents in time for its second session, which it is proposed to convene before the end of April 1959, as suggested by the Committee itself.

CODE OF PRINCIPLES CONCERNING MILK AND MILK PRODUCTS

FOURTH MEETING OF GOVERNMENT EXPERTS

Pakistan

The Government of Pakistan has communicated to the Director-General of FAO the following comments on the under mentioned standards:

Application of the Code

The Government of Pakistan accepts in principle the Code of Principles concerning milk and milk products and associated standards*

As regards the individual standards established in association with the Code, these are being given due consideration in revising national regulations and standards already in existence. A revised Food Ordinance has been drafted and is under examination of experts. Provisions of the Code will be taken into account and adjustments made where necessary and appropriate. This ordinance is likely to be promulgated within a year or so.

Grading Standards

These should be included in the Export Committee's programme.

Standard No. 1 Butter and Standard No. 2 - Butterfat

The national standards of Pakistan for Butter and Ghee are as follows:

- (i) Butter
Not less than 80% of milk-fat and
Not more than 16% of water
- (ii) Ghee

Butter-fat	99.7% minimum
Water	0.2% maximum
Acidity expressed as Oleic Acid	1.5% maximum

The Government of Pakistan would like to stick to those standards.

Standard No. 3 Evaporated Milk and
Standard No 4 - Sweetened Condensed Milk

The standards proposed will be given due consideration and if more stringent national requirements are considered necessary, these will be indicated.

Draft Standard for Dried Milk

Water content of 5% is on the high side especially for tropical countries where milk and milk products deteriorate quickly. The Government of Pakistan feels it should be restricted to 3.0% maximum.

Draft Standard Methods of Sampling with special reference to the Sampling of Butter

No comments.

Draft Standards for Cheese

The name of the animal from which rennet is obtained for making cheese should be clearly indicated on the label statement. This is necessary to ensure that pig rennet is not used in making cheese exported to Pakistan as it is objected to by Muslims on religious grounds.

Meeting Report
No. 1958/15.

REPORT OF THE
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for
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Held in
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Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
September 1958

Rome, Italy

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INTRODUCTION

In 1954 the International Dairy Federation drew attention to the need for international agreement on the terminology applicable to milk and milk products in order to protect both consumers and producers against the ill-effects of misleading designations, especially in international trade. The Federation further considered it necessary to define standards of composition for such products as well as methods for sampling and analysis.

This need was confirmed in 1955 and 1956 by the General Assembly of the International Dairy Federation and a resolution passed by the International Dairy Congress held in Rome 1956 approved the suggestion for laying down internationally acceptable practices. The technical commissions of the International Dairy Federation undertook the necessary preparatory work and a draft text was submitted to FAO by IDF in accordance with a decision of the latter's General Assembly held at Interlaken in 1957.

The question was brought before the Ninth Session of the FAO Conference at the request of the Governments of Belgium, Denmark, Sweden and Switzerland. The necessity for international action was recognized by the Conference which unanimously adopted Resolution No. 16/57 (see Appendix I) requesting the Director-General, in consultation with the International Dairy Federation and other interested international organizations, to invite all Governments to nominate experts to a Committee whose task it would be to put forward proposals for internationally acceptable designations, definitions and standards for milk and milk products.

In March 1958, in accordance with this Resolution of the FAO Conference, the Director-General circulated to all Member Governments the draft text prepared by the International Dairy Federation with a request for comments upon its proposals, and suggested that the first meeting of the Committee be held at Rome in September 1958.

The Committee met at FAO Headquarters, 8-12 September 1958, and after full and lively discussion of the International Dairy Federation draft text and of the various amendments submitted by Member Governments, unanimously adopted the following report.

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OFFICERS OF THE COMMITTEE AND SUB-COMMITTEES

The Committee elected the following officers:

- CHAIRMAN: Professor Rasmus Mork (Norway)
- VICE-CHAIRMAN: Mr. J.J. Walker (New Zealand)
Mr. Arturo Del Rio (Spain)
- CHAIRMAN OF DRAFTING SUB-COMMITTEE:
Mr. F.C. White (United Kingdom)
- MEMBERS: Messrs. P. Kock-Henriksen (Denmark)
N.T. Gulrajani (India)
S. Anselmi and
G. Marzano (Italy)
Th. Rijssenbeek and
C. Sohieri (Netherlands)
J.J. Walker (New Zealand)
N. Ahmed (Pakistan)
P. Borgeaud (Switzerland)
D.R. Strobel (United States of America)
Prof. P. Kästli, President of the International
Dairy Federation attended as observer.
- CHAIRMAN OF STANDARDS SUB-COMMITTEE:
- MEMBERS. Mr. H. S. Anderson (Canada)
Messrs. M.E. S. McShane (Australia)
J. Servais (Belgium)
A. Toubeau (France)
H.H. Boysen (Germany)
C. Schiere (Netherlands)
S. Matallana (Spain)
B.J. Ommodt and
W. Horwitz (United States of America)
Prof. A.M. Guérault, 1st Vice-President,
International Dairy Federation, attended as
Observer.

SUMMARY OF DISCUSSIONS AND PROPOSALS OF THE COMMITTEE

1. The meeting considered the draft prepared by the International Dairy Federation entitled "Protocol on Milk and Milk Products"(see Appendix 6) which had been distributed to all Member Governments, together with the comments, received from Governments on this document.
2. In the initial discussion it was decided that in accordance with Resolution No. 16/57 of the Conference, no proposal should be made in the form of a Treaty or other formal document. The Committee then proceeded to consider in detail the provisions of the draft prepared by the International Dairy Federation, taking it as a basis for discussion in conformity with the Resolution of the Conference,
3. After considerable discussion there was unanimous agreement on proposals for the use of designations, definitions and standards for milk and milk products (see Appendix 2), which should be submitted to Governments. The Committee emphasized that these proposals should be submitted as a draft for appraisal and comment by Governments, in particular as to their suitability for the purposes outlined in the Preamble to the Resolution of the Conference, including possible adoption on both a national and international basis. The Committee recognized that the proposals would be most effective if applied on both these levels.
4. The proposals have been named by the Committee a draft "Code of Principles on the use of Designations, Definitions, and Standards for Milk and Milk Products", The Principles represent minimum requirements, it being understood that the domestic standards and requirements in some countries may be more rigorous than those outlined in the draft Code.
5. The Committee debated each of the provisions included in the draft Code and drew attention to the need for Governments to comment on them both from the point of view of their interpretation under domestic legislation and their practical application. It was emphasized that comments should not be of a general nature but should deal specifically clause by clause with each provision and should include details of any problems which might arise,
6. The Committee felt that special attention should be given to the details of requirements under Article 4.1. This provision was considered ax particular length and it was felt that it might require further elaboration in the light of replies from Governments. The points which the Committee wished to illustrate axe included in the Explanatory Note (see Appendix 3).
7. In accordance with item 5 of the Agenda, a Sub-committee was set up to allow a preliminary exchange of views on the proposed standards for butter, dried milk, condensed milk and butter oil, which had been distributed by the International Dairy Federation (see Appendix 4). In receiving the report of the Sub-committee, the Committee felt that since Member Governments had not had the opportunity to consider the proposals of the International Dairy Federation, they should now be distributed to them together with the tentative redraft of the Subcommittee (see Appendix 5), with a request for detailed comment on the suitability and application of each of these standards.
8. The Committee also considered that any proposals for standards received from Member Governments should be distributed in the same manner.

Conclusions

9. The Committee therefore requests the Director-General when submitting the present report to all Member Governments to invite each Government
- (a) to comment in detail on the draft Code of Principles (see Appendix 2) and the Explanatory Note to the Code (see Appendix 3) in accordance with paragraphs 3 - 6 of this Report, and
 - (b) to comment in detail on the draft Standards submitted by the International Dairy Federation (see Appendix 4) and the Sub-committee's tentative redraft (see Appendix 5) in accordance with paragraph 7 of this report.

In both cases Governments should be invited to send their comments to the Director-General by 15 December 1958.

10. The Committee further requests the Director-General to convene a second session of the present Committee of Government Experts not later than April 1959, to consider the observations received from Governments. In recommending this date, the Committee took account of the need to draw up as soon as possible a final draft of the Code of Principles, which could then be submitted to Governments for the establishment of internationally recognized designations, definitions and standards for milk and milk products.

Extract from Report of Ninth
Session of the FAO Conference 1957.

THE ESTABLISHMENT OF DESIGNATIONS, DEFINITIONS AND STANDARDS FOR
MILK AND MILK PRODUCTS.

202. In view of the unique position of milk and milk products in human nutrition - particularly in child nutrition - the International Dairy Federation (IDF) has for some time considered the need for recommended rules concerning the use of designations, definitions and standards for milk and milk products, with a view to protecting the consumer on both national and international levels. The International Dairy Federation has requested the assistance of FAO for the development and use of such definitions and standards on an international basis. This request was essentially a suggestion for the establishment of recommended rules to be set out in such a manner that they can be accepted by governments so wishing without recourse to Treaty procedure.

203. There was full agreement on the need for recommended rules concerning the use of designations, definitions and standards for milk and milk products, both to assist the industry and to protect the consumer. In particular, early action was requested on the establishment of an expert committee to assist in formulating such recommended rules and on procedures for their application. Many delegations expressed an interest in participating in such a committee.

204. The International Dairy Federation was congratulated on its initiative and on the work it had done to bring this matter to its present stage.

205. The Conference endorsed the action already taken in consulting other international bodies, in particular the International Standards Organization (ISO), and the International Permanent Office of Analytical Chemistry, and requested that such consultations be continued.

206. The Conference unanimously endorsed the proposal submitted, and adopted the following Resolution:

Resolution No. 16/57

THE CONFERENCE

Having considered the request of the Governments of Belgium, Denmark, Sweden and Switzerland for the establishment of recommendations concerning the use of designations, definitions and standards for milk and milk products,

Being aware of the value of the draft Protocol on Milk and Milk Products prepared by the International Dairy Federation, and

Believing that it is desirable to further the establishment of such recommendations;

Requests the Director-General of the Organization, in consultation with the International Dairy Federation and other governmental and non-governmental organizations in this field, to invite interested governments at the appropriate time to designate experts to serve on a committee to formulate recommendations concerning the use of designations, definitions, minimum standards of composition, marking and labelling, and standard methods of analysis of milk and milk products, and

Recommends to the committee of government experts so formed that it set out its recommendations concerning the use of designations, definitions and standards in such a manner and with such documentation as will enable governments so wishing to accept them without having recourse to Treaty procedure, and that it advise on the formulation of procedures under which national governments might provide for effective application and reporting.

DRAFT
CODE OF PRINCIPLES
ON THE USE OF DESIGNATIONS, DEFINITIONS AND STANDARDS
FOR MILK AND MILK PRODUCTS

Drawn up by
A Committee of Government Experts
under the auspices of FAO
on the basis of a text prepared by
the International Dairy Federation

Governments are requested to give the Director-General of FAO their detailed appraisal of the Principles set out below before 15 December 1958. On the expiry of this time limit, the Committee of Government Experts set up under Resolution 16/57 of the FAO Conference proposes to meet again to consider the comments so received. In the light of these comments and taking into account any possible difficulties encountered, the Committee proposes to draw up a revised version of the draft Code of Principles.

PREAMBLE: The purpose of this Code of Principles is to protect the consumer of milk and milk products and to assist the dairy industry on both the national and international levels by:-

ENSURING the precise use of the term "milk" and the terms used for the different milk products;

AVOIDING confusion arising from the mixing of milk and/or milk products with non-milk fats and/or non-milk proteins.

PROHIBITING the use of misleading names for products which are not milk or milk products and which might be confused with milk or milk products;

and ESTABLISHING (a) Definitions and designations (b) minimum standards of composition, and (c) standard methods of sampling and analysis for milk and milk products.

Article 1.

MILK

- 1.1 The term "milk" shall mean exclusively the normal mammary secretion obtained from one or more milkings without either addition thereto or extraction therefrom.
- .2 Notwithstanding the provisions of Article 1,1 the term "milk" may also be used for milk treated without altering its composition, or for milk the fat content of which has been standardized under domestic legislation.
- .3 The term "milk" may be used in association with a word or words to designate the type, origin and/or intended use of such milk or to describe the physical treatment or modification in composition to which it has been

subjected, provided there is no substitution of any of the natural milk constituents.

- .4 In international trade, the origin of the milk shall be stated if it is not bovine.

Article 2.

MILK PRODUCTS.

- 2.1 The terms used to designate milk products shall only be employed for those products which are exclusively derived from milk as defined in Article 1.
- .2 Notwithstanding Article 2.1 the terms used for each milk product may also be used when substances necessary for the manufacturing process are added or when the product is fortified with vitamins and/or salts naturally present, provided that these substances are not intended to take the place partly or wholly of any milk constituent.
- .3 The terms used to designate milk products may be used in association with a word or words to designate the type, origin and/or intended use of such milk products or to describe the physical treatment or modification in composition to which they have been subjected, provided there is no substitution of any of the natural milk constituents contained in the milk products.

Article 3.

COMPOSITE PRODUCTS.

- 3.1 The term "milk" and the terms used for milk products may also be used together with a word or words to designate composite products of which no part takes or is intended to take the place of any milk constituent and of which milk or a milk product is an integral part. If such composite products are designated in terms which refer to milk or milk products, the label declaration shall clearly indicate the milk or milk product used.

Article 4.

OTHER PRODUCTS

- 4.1 Any product which is neither milk nor a milk product as defined in Articles 1, 2 or 3 whatever its origin, source or composition shall not be described or designated, either directly or by implication, by words having phonetic or literal resemblance, for the consumer, to those used in connection with milk and milk products or with any other dairy term if likely to lead the consumer to suppose that the product is milk or a milk product.
- .2 The requirements of Article 4.1 shall apply to any label, commercial document or publicity material with words or pictorial devices which refer to or are suggestive of milk or milk products or the dairy industry. This provision shall apply to all such products whether imported, exported, or produced and offered for sale upon the home market.
- .3 Notwithstanding Article 4.2. in countries where the mixing of milk and/or milk products with, other products, as defined in Article 4.1 is not forbidden whenever milk or milk products are added to any such non-milk

product, the composite product so obtained shall not be regarded as a milk product and shall not be designated and sold as such. Where the label of a composite product or any publicity referring to it declares the presence of the milk or milk product, the percentage dry matter, by weight of the total product shall also be shown. The size of the characters used for such label declarations and publicity shall not be disproportionate to the amount of the milk or milk product contained, in such a manner as to ensure that the consumer is not misled.

In adapting its product standards and practices to the Code of Principles set out above, each Government adopting the Code would undertake to refer to the requirements for individual products to be prepared by the Committee of Government Experts set up under Resolution 16/57 of the FAO Conference.

This Code of Principles is not intended to affect the adoption and use of more rigorous requirements or standards under domestic legislation.

EXPLANATORY NOTE TO THE DRAFT CODE OF PRINCIPLES ON THE USE OF DESIGNATIONS, DEFINITIONS AND STANDARDS FOR MILK AND MILK PRODUCTS.

PREAMBLE The purpose given here is taken from paragraphs 202 and 203 of the Report of the 9th Session of the FAO Conference introducing Resolution 16/57 (see Annex I).

The remaining provisions of the Preamble are substantially the same as those in the draft presented by the International Dairy Federation.

[Changes shown below refer to the text of the draft presented by by the International Dairy Federation,(See Appendix 6)]

ARTICLE 1 - MILK

- 1.1 The word "complete" was omitted as it is impossible to verify and also in view of the normal practices in certain countries of the Middle and Far East.
- .2 The term "standardised" has been restricted to refer to the standardisation of fat content alone, either up or down. Other possible modifications are referred to in the following paragraph. Examples of Treatment: clarified, pasteurized or otherwise heat treated.
- .3 Mention of the intended use may accompany the word "milk". In addition modifications are only permitted if they do not involve the substitution of any natural milk constituent.

<u>Examples:</u>	<u>Type:</u>	Whole and skimmed milk.
	<u>Origin:</u>	Cow, goat, sheep, alpine.
	<u>Intended use:</u>	Infant, school.
	<u>Treatment:</u>	Sterilized, evaporated, homogenized*
	<u>Modification:</u>	Humanized, soft curd, vitamin D. or Lactose fortified.

ARTICLE 2 - MILK PRODUCTS

- 2.1 This paragraph also includes the first part of Section II, 2.2 of the International Dairy Federation draft. Examples :_butter, ghee, cream, dried milk.
- .2 Examples of Substances necessary for the manufacturing process:
for butter - salt, lactic acid culture, colouring matter:
for cheese - salt, rennet: for sweetened, condensed milk - sugar
- .3 This paragraph is analogous to Article 1.3 on milk, Examples of intended use.
cooking butter, table butter, coffee cream.

ARTICLE 3 - COMPOSITE PRODUCTS

Examples: Flavoured milks, cheese with added foods, spiced cheese, milk porridge, milk bread, milk foods with additives, malted milk.

ARTICLE 4 - OTHER PRODUCTS

- 4.1 Examples of products here considered : margarine, filled milk. The intention of this paragraph is to restrict the use of dairy terms, etc. in the designation and description of such non-milk products. After considerable discussion the Committee agreed on a simplified clause in preference to that contained in the International Dairy Federation draft. It further agreed that the key requirement was the prevention of confusion in the mind of the consumer as to whether the product he was buying was or was not milk or a milk product. Where the description or designation of the product was such that no confusion was likely, the use of a dairy term would clearly not be objectionable, e.g. in such cases as cold cream, vanishing cream, ice cream, shaving cream, hair cream, milk of magnesia, peanut butter, apple butter, etc. There would also be no objection to such uses as soya milk, coconut milk and almond milk where the origin of the product is clearly stated. Governments are requested to reply in particular detail on the application of this principle under their domestic legislation, especially as to possible loopholes whereby products might be falsely named or presented and thereby confuse the consumer.
- 4.2 The intention of this paragraph is to illustrate the general provisions of Article 4.1. This paragraph overlaps to a certain extent with the preceding paragraph and requires further simplification. It might seem sufficient to retain only the last phrase of Article 4.2 and to combine it with Article 4.1 elaborating the latter if necessary,
- 4.3 This clause is considerably more detailed than in the International Dairy Federation draft. Labelling provisions have been added, including requirements as to the size of lettering used in relation to the quantity of the milk product present.

The relation between the principles contained in the draft Code and the standards to be put forward at a later stage is explained in the penultimate paragraph. When the draft will have been finalised at a future session of the Committee of Experts, Governments adopting the Code of Principles would undertake to refer to, i.e. to take into careful consideration when drafting their own domestic regulations, the individual standards put forward by the Committee. A simple but effective reporting procedure on any action taken to apply the Code of Principles as well as the individual standards, in accordance with FAO Conference Resolution 16/57, will be included by the Committee at its next session.

The final paragraph which is underlined points to the fact that the principles in the draft Code and the individual standards to be issued later are essentially minima and do not prevent the adoption of more rigorous requirements under domestic legislation.

PROPOSED STANDARDS SUBMITTED BY THE INTERNATIONAL DAIRY
FEDERATION

1. Proposals for Butter.

1. Definitions:

Butter is a fatty product exclusively derived from milk.

Whey butter is the fatty product derived from whey.

2. Permitted Additions.

Harmless substances necessary for the manufacturing process, such as:-

Sodium chloride,
Lactic acid cultures,
Vegetable colouring matters.

3. Standards.

Butter and whey butter shall contain not less than 80 per cent by weight of milk fat and not more than 2 per cent by weight of milk solids-non-fat. Butter and whey butter shall normally contain not more than 16 per cent by weight of water. If the water content according to national legislation may exceed 16 per cent by weight, it must not exceed more than 18 per cent by weight

4. Marking and Labelling.

Export butter shall be clearly marked with the following particulars in letters and figures of a size to be prescribed:

1. Indication of the country of manufacture.
2. The words "salted" or "unsalted".
3. If the butter contains more than 16 per cent by weight of water, the words: "contains 18 per cent of water".
4. In the case of whey "butter, the words "whey butter".

II. Proposals for dried, milk, and condensed milk.

Standards:

1. Whole milk powder or dried full cream milk shall contains
Not less than 24% of fat in the product.
Not more than 5% of water in the product.
2. Skim milk powder or dried skimmed milk shall contains
Not more than 1.5% of fat in "the product.
Not more than 5.0% of water in the product.
3. Evaporated whole milk or full cream unsweetened concentrated milk shall contain:
Not less than 7.5% of fat.
Not loss than 25.0% of milk solids.

4. Condensed whole milk or full cream sweetened concentrated milk shall contains
Not loss than 8.0% of fat.
Not loss than 28.0% of milk solids.
5. Evaporated skim milk or skimmed unsweetened concentrated milk shall contains
Not less than 20.0% of milk solids.
6. Condensed skim milk or skimmed sweetened concentrated milk shall contain:
Not less than 26.0% of milk solids.

III. Proposals for Butter - Oil.

Standard:

Butter-oil shall contains

- Not loss than 99.3, or butter-fat.
- Not more than 0.5% of water.
- No other fat than milk fat.
- No deleterious or objectionable substance.

Butter-oil shall have:

- A clean flavour which is free from any foreign or processing taints.

PROPOSED STANDARDS
submitted by the
International Dairy Federation.

Tentative re-draft by Sub-Committee on Standards

I. Proposals for BUTTER

1. Definitions.

Butter is a fatty product exclusively derived from milk.

Whey butter is butter, made from milk fat, that has "been recovered from whey.

2. Permitted Additions.

Harmless substances necessary for the manufacturing process, for examples

Sodium chloride

Lactic acid cultures

Vegetable colouring matters.

3. Standards.

Butter and whey butter shall contain not less than 80 per cent by weight of milk fat. Butter and whey butter shall contain not more than 16 per cent by weight of water. If the water content according to national legislation may exceed 16 per cent by weight, then the water content must be specified, if intended for international trade.

4. Marking and Labelling.

Export butter shall be clearly marked with at least the following particulars in letters and figures of a conspicuous size:

1. Indication of the country of manufacture.
2. The words "salted" or "unsalted" indicated on either the package or the document.
3. If the butter contains more than 16 per cent by weight of water,, the maximum water content must be specified.
4. In the case of whey butter, or mixtures of whey butter and butter, the words "whey butter".

II. Proposals for DRIED MILK and
CONDENSED "MILK

Standards.

1. Whole milk powder or dried full cream milk shall contains
Not less than 24% of fat in the product
Not more than 5% of water in the product
2. Skim milk powder or dried skimmed milk shall contains
Not more than 1.5% of fat in the product
Not more than 5.0% of water in the product.
3. Evaporated whole milk or full cream unsweetened concentrated milk shall contain:
Not less than 7.5% of fat
Not less than 25.0% of milk solids.
4. Condensed whole milk or full cream sweetened concentrated milk shall contains
Not less than 8.0% of fat
Not less than 28.0% of milk solids
5. Evaporated skim milk or skimmed unsweetened concentrated milk shall contains
Not less than 20.0% of milk solids.
6. Condensed skim milk or skinned sweetened concentrated milk shall contains
Not less than 24.0% of milk solids.

Notes: The Sub-Committee thought that in many cases the standards proposed by the International Dairy Federation were too low.

III. Proposals for ANHYDROUS BUTTERFAT
(Butter oil)

Standard

Anhydrous butterfat shall contains

Not less than 99.3% of butterfat

Not more than 0.5% of water

No other fat than milk fat

No deleterious or objectionable substance

Anhydrous butterfat shall have a clean flavour, which is free from any foreign or processing taints.

PROPOSED PROTOCOL OF MILK AND MILK PRODUCTS

prepared by the

INTERNATIONAL DAIRY FEDERATION

Submitted to the Committee as a basis for discussion.

PREAMBLE: The purposes of this Protocol are:

To ENSURE the precise use of the term "milk" and of the terms used for the different milk products;

To AVOID confusion arising from the mixing of milk and/or milk products with other products ;

To PROHIBIT the misleading use of names employed for products which are not milk products;

and to DEFINE minimum standards and methods of sampling and analysis for milk and milk products.

- I. The Governments that notify the Director-General of FAO that they adopt this Protocol declare that they will take all necessary steps according to their domestic law to ensure that the basic provisions set, out. in Section II are applied to all: types of milk and milk products within one year of

MILK

- II.1.1 The term "milk" shall mean exclusively the normal mammary secretions obtained from one or more complete milking without either addition thereto or extraction therefrom.
 - .2 Notwithstanding the provisions of Sub-section II.1.1, the term "milk" may also be used for milk treated without altering its composition, or standardised under national legislation.
 - .3 The word "milk" may be used in association with another word or words to designate the nature and/or origin of such milk or to describe the treatment or modification to which it has been submitted.
 - .4 In international trade, the origin of the milk must be stated if it is not bovine.

MILK PRODUCTS

- II. 2.1 Products which are exclusively derived from milk as defined in Sub-section II.I are milk products.
 - 2.2 Notwithstanding Sub-section II.2.1 the terms normally used for each milk product may also be used when substances necessary for the manufacturing process are added provided that these substances are not intended to take the place of any milk constituent.

EXCEPTIONS

- II. 3.1 Products which have neither the aspect of milk or of milk products nor are destined for the same use as milk or milk products shall not bear the word "milk"

or other words normally used to describe milk products unless there is a long established usage of such words to describe these products.

- .2 Milk and milk products which have been treated for medical purposes, when clearly labelled as medical products and sold exclusively as such, shall be excluded from this Protocol.

OTHER PRODUCTS

- II. 4.1 Any product which is neither milk nor a milk product as defined in Sub-section II. 1 or II.2 whatever its origin, source or composition, wherever it resembles or may be mistaken for milk or a milk product, shall not be described or designated, either directly or by implication, by words having phonetic or literal resemblance, in any language, to those used in connection with milk and milk products or with any other dairy term. This stipulation shall also apply to: a) all specifications containing or implying information as to the origin, nature, variety, composition or specific qualities claimed for any such products, whether handled by way of trade, exported, imported, stored, offered for sale or sold. b) words or signs used upon wrappings, invoices, way bills and commercial papers, as well as in marks, names, inscriptions, advertising and any other type of publicity. c) illustrations and other pictorial representations which shall not contain any motif relating to milk production or the dairy industry.
 - .2 In countries where the mixing of milk and/or milk products with other products is not forbidden whenever milk or milk products are added to any such non-milk product, the composite product so obtained shall not be regarded as a milk product and shall not be named and sold as such.
- III 1. In adapting its product standards and practices to the basic provisions set out in Section II, each Government that has adopted this Protocol undertakes to refer to the requirements for individual products to be prepared by Technical Committees of Experts designated by Governments on their behalf and shall have particular regard to them in relation to products in international trade.
 2. The requirements for individual products referred to in Sub-section III.1 shall include
 - a) Designation
 - b) Definition
 - c) Minimum standards
 - d) Permitted additives under Sub-section II.2
 - e) Methods of sampling and analysis
 - f) Minimum requirements for marking and labelling

(To be completed by a clause on methods of application and reporting).

Beginning in January 1955, reports of FAO Meetings held as part of the Program of Work of the Agriculture Division, are being issued in the present form. Reports are numbered chronologically within each calendar year. This is the first report in this series.