

Appendix X

**PROPOSED REVISION TO THE CLASS NAMES AND INTERNATIONAL SYSTEM FOR FOOD ADDITIVES
(CXG 36-1986)**

(For adoption at Step 5/8)

The additions are highlighted in **bold/underlined**. Deleted entries are indicated in ~~**bold/underlined/strikethrough**~~ font.

Part 1: Revisions to Sections 3 and 4 of CXG 36-1989

Part 1.A

INS No.	Name of food additive	Functional class	Technological purpose
183	Jagua (genipin-glycine) blue <u>(Jagua blue)</u> ¹	Colour	<i>colour</i>
231	Ortho-phenylphenol	Preservative	<i>preservative</i>
232	Sodium-ortho-phenylphenol	Preservative	<i>Preservative</i>
<u>914</u>	<u>Oxidised polyethylene wax</u>	<u>Glazing agent</u>	<u>glazing agent, coating agent</u>

¹**The parentheses used in “Jagua (genipin-glycin) blue” are no indication of a synonym. INS 183 has two INS-names: 1) “Jagua (genipin-glycine) blue”; and 2) “Jagua blue”.**

Part 1.B

INS No	Name of food additive	Functional class	Technological purpose
<u>1211</u>	<u>Carbomer</u>	<u>Bulking agent</u>	<u>bulking agent</u>
		<u>Stabilizer</u>	<u>stabilizer</u>
		<u>Thickener</u>	<u>thickener</u>

Part 2: Revision to Section 1 of CXG 36-1989

1. INTRODUCTION

EXPLANATORY NOTES ON THE LAYOUT OF THE INS

The name of the food additive is sometimes followed by an additional name in parentheses. The parenthetical name is optional, and may be used, when necessary, to indicate another commonly associated name or synonym for the additive, for example INS 235 Natamycin (Pimaricin). Not all synonyms are listed. **A footnote can be used to clarify the use of parentheses.** The name of an additive is sometimes, after a comma, followed by a description of the additive, for example INS 161h(i) Zeaxanthin, synthetic.